



Archaeological fieldwork in 2020

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INTRODUCTION

In 2020, altogether 224 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 220 permits were issued in 2020, 182 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 38 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government (TLPA). In two cases (Table 1: 6, 23), fieldwork was carried out with a permit issued in 2019, while on three occasions, the research was for several reasons done without official permission (Table 1: 35, 69, 142), and in one instance the research request for two different locations (permission no 24443) was divided into two entries in Table 1 (: 153, 154). Two permissions from 2020 were annulled as the fieldwork was cancelled.

The number of the annual fieldwork is higher than the previous year (in 2019, it was 201, see Russow *et al.* 2020) and is close to the past five years' average (the median number for 2015–2019 is 226). Thus it is safe to say that the global pandemic situation that left a huge mark on a large number of daily activities in 2020 made an insignificant impact on local archaeology, at least concerning field research. Still, we might expect the implications of COVID-19 perhaps in two-three years if the property development and building sectors will react to the worldwide economic insecurities caused by the virus.

The archaeological year under discussion brought some changes on the division of the types of the fieldwork (Fig. 2), however, these are not noteworthy when comparing the numbers with the past five years statistics. As always, the most actively used research method was monitoring, which in 2020 embraced 71% of the total (median for 2015–2019: 64.2%), followed by preliminary investigations with 13% (5-year-median: 20%). The percentage of rescue and salvage excavations (10%) was this time slightly above the usual (average: 8%). However, the

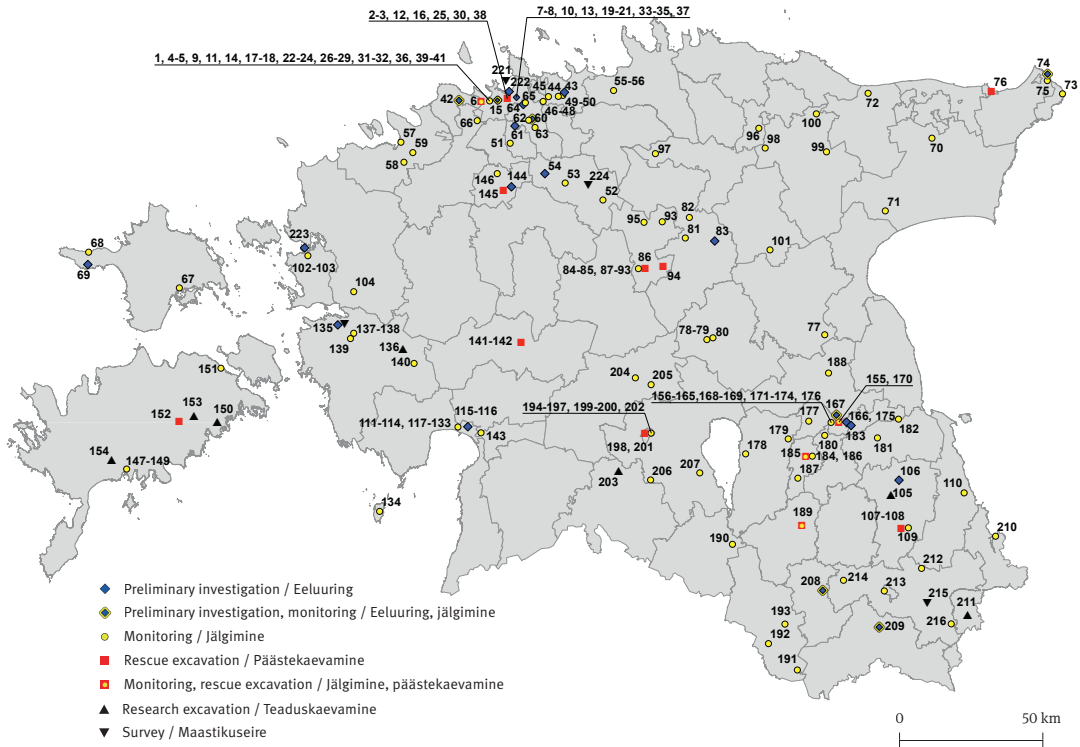


Fig. 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in 2020.*
Jn 1. *Arheoloogilised välitööd 2020. a.*
Map / Kaart: Martti Veldi

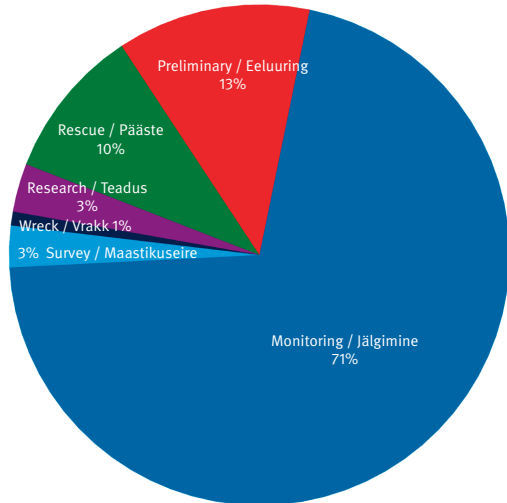


Fig. 2. *Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2020.*
Jn 2. *Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2020. a.*
Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

number of investigations (22) is considerably higher than in 2019 (9 occasions), but on the other hand less than in 2018 (28 permits). The number of research-related fieldwork was 7 (3%), just like in 2019 (then 4%), being a tad more than the median percentage (2.4%). Therefore, we can state that Estonian archaeology had again (see Russow *et al.* 2020, 10) a rather ‘usual’ year.

The above-mentioned statement applies also by and large to the distribution of fieldwork by the types of the sites (Fig. 3) which divides roughly into two halves: about 49% of the work was done in rural areas, another 49% in urban settlements and the remaining part represents underwater investigations and cases hard to classify.¹ As in previous years, the largest share by permissions and

¹ Data presented in early December 2020 during the annual fieldwork seminar, does not reflect the permissions issued in late 2020.

capacities goes to the rescue related activities in towns, from the reconstruction of subterranean infrastructure and property development (43%), to which work in urban churchyards and ecclesiastical sites not separated on Fig. 3 needs to be added. From temporal perspective, about one-third of the investigations was dedicated to prehistoric (i.e., everything pre-1220s AD) monuments and the rest mainly to the time between the 13th and 18th centuries; it is also interesting to highlight that over the last few years the amount of the archaeological studies of the 19th–20th cc sites has steadily increased (e.g., Table 1: 9, 12, 25, all published in the following pages).

In 2020, 21 institutions and one private enterpriser (FIE Villu Kadakas) supervised fieldwork. From the academic sector, along with the Estonian universities (TÜ, TLU) two foreign ones were engaged with research-related studies – the University of Rostock (Germany) and the University of Helsinki (Finland). Of non-profit organisations, MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus and ÕES were actively engaged with rescue work, as well as four museums (AM, MM, SALM, SM). The commercial enterprises were represented this time by nine² companies (OÜ Agu EMS, OÜ Archaeology Team, OÜ Arheograator, OÜ Arheox, OÜ Muinaslabor, OÜ Muinasprojekt, OÜ Tentel Disain, Tuukritööde OÜ, OÜ Tõrvajõe), and in addition to these organisations, some brief work was also done by the National Heritage Board, supplementary to their usual tasks to survey the condition of protected monuments and check the recent discoveries. As in last year, the most active in the fieldwork was OÜ Arheox with 58 permissions (42 issued for Rivo Bernotas and 16 for Keiti Randoja), followed by MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus (Gurly Vedru, 40 permits). The exact number of individuals supervising the sites is difficult to estimate as in several cases the responsibility was co-shared with other archaeologists, but based on submitted action plans and reports it is 38 (15 female, 23 male).

RESEARCH RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

In 2020, seven terrestrial and one underwater research related investigations were organised, of which virtually all are represented in the present publication with separate entries. This year, the most actively studied region was Saaremaa where three cases of academy-led excavations took place. Of these, the multiannual work continued at the **Asva** Bronze Age settlement (Table 1: 150, U. Sperling, University of Rostock). The excavation pit G has been in the focus of attention of an international team of archaeologists for a longer period and offered new

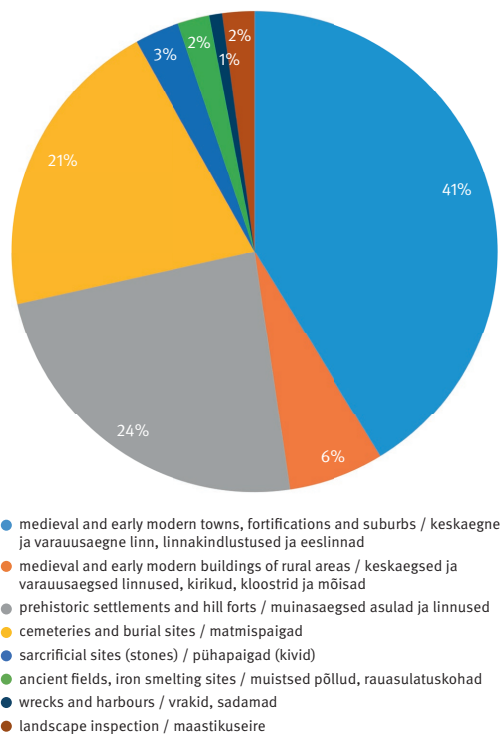


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.

Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.

Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow

² This number excludes one entry in Table 1 (:35) as in this case the archaeological part of the buildings survey was in fact documented by Ragnar Nurk (TLPA).

and interesting information on metal production also in 2020. The main results of the fieldwork are published in the current volume (see U. Sperling *et al.*, p. 53ff). Marika Mägi (TLU / Osiliana), on the other hand, initiated her surveys due to recently acquired information from the growing detecting community. In **Ure** (Table 1: 153) her focus was on the possible Roman Iron Age sacrificial place that has gained a lot of public attention after the initial discoveries in 2019 (see Russow *et al.* 2020, 23). In the summer of 2020, her team made the excavation pit to the core area from where intriguing 3rd – 5th cc metal artefacts were previously collected. What was additionally found and how the research results fit into the broader archaeological and historical frame are described in her in-depth paper (see Mägi, p. 73ff). Another highly interesting site investigated by M. Mägi situates nearby the present-day capital of Saaremaa, Kuressaare. In **Mullutu** (Table 1: 154) the main objective was to chart the prehistoric and medieval landing site that has offered a broad variety of trade-related artefacts as well as local and foreign dress ornaments. Even after the extensive illegal detecting activities in the recent past that allow us to presume that a considerable amount of important data has been lost to the scientific community and for the general audience, the outcome of the last years' fieldwork highlights this place as a remarkable location in the long-distance trade route (for a detailed overview, see Mägi, p. 107ff).

In the mainland, the long-term research project (2015–2020) of the Estonian History Museum, led by Mati Mandel, was finished in **Kurese** (Table 1: 136). Here, the final year was meant to sum up the loose ends, thus some of the open questions were answered, others left for future work. The main results of the excavations of the 8th – 13th cc monuments have been briefly summarised by M. Mandel and Raili Allmäe (see p. 91ff).

In the south and southeastern Estonia, Heiki Valk (TÜ) conducted three primarily research-inspired field studies. In **Sammaste** (Table 1: 203), historical Viljandimaa, his team revisited the site of Sammaste stone grave that has been investigated already in 1989 and 2002. This time, the excavation pit opened nearby produced some new and thus far in Viljandimaa never documented burial rites of Late Iron Age (more closely in Valk & Kaseorg, p. 133ff). In historical Setomaa, the focus was on the foundations of the 18th – 20th century **Viro** chapel and stone cross (Table 1: 211). The study of unearthened coins and the still-standing stone cross suggests that as in several other cases elsewhere in Setomaa, also here the orthodox religious building was erected in the early 18th century (see Valk & Lutter, p. 201ff). Finally, in **Kiidjärve** (Table 1: 105), Põlva County, the purpose was to examine the place of the former sacrificial stone that was destroyed during World War I by German soldiers. According to the local lore, the demolition of the stone was requested by the pastor of Võnnu church, to direct people from the 'worship of calves to the church' (Valk 2020a). The survey of the site in June 2020 was ineffective, as artefacts supporting the interpretation were not found. The additional query of the informant led to the conclusion that here the folklore and the parallels from the literature have been mixed. However, the broader area around the destroyed stone – in the park of the manor house – turned out to be a medieval settlement site (H. Valk to Ulla Kadakas on 28 June 2020).

The underwater research in north Estonian lake **Paunküla Mustjärv** by Kristin Ilves (University of Helsinki; Table 1: 224) had different tasks from the above-mentioned investigations. Here, the organised survey tested a remote-controlled non-invasive gadget similar to sonar to check whether this kind of instrument is suitable for underwater studies in inland water bodies where the visibility is inadequate and therefore manned diving is complicated. As it turned out, some other kind of equipment is needed that can distinguish anthropogenic matter below the rather thick layer of sediments (K. Ilves, pers. comm.).

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Rescue investigations in rural areas

94 instances of rescue-related fieldwork took place at Estonian rural sites in 2020. Approximately one hundred monuments were affected – 44 settlement sites (both prehistoric and medieval), 23 burial sites (historical period cemeteries, prehistoric stone graves and sand barrows, a human bones finding place from the World War II), ten churchyards, six cup-marked stones, two hill forts from the Iron Age, three medieval castles, three churches and one monastery, three manors, three fossils fields and two iron processing places, and a farmstead from the Modern Period.

A quarter of the cases (24) were connected with the installation of electricity, communication cables, erecting solar power panels or renovating street lighting. Installation of water, sewage or heating pipelines resulted in 19 instances of fieldwork and the same number of researches were carried out due to road reconstructions or building light traffic roads. In 13 cases, new houses or auxiliary buildings were constructed or reconstructed and in 9 cases, conservation or vertical planning near historical listed buildings needed archaeological fieldwork. In addition to these, three preliminary investigations took place in connection with zoning, three sites were researched or mapped on the planned route of Rail Baltic (a Modern Period farmstead (Table 1: 144, R. Bernotas) and two ancient field systems were studied (Table 1: 141, K. Treuman). A rescue research was carried out by Heiki Valk on the hillfort of Rosma (Table 1: 107–108), where a gate and a courtyard were damaged in some places during forest works (Valk 2020b, 56). The excavations continued at the hillfort in 2021.

Ancient settlements

Surveys of ancient and medieval settlements were generally all small-scale, and their main purpose was to map the extent of the archaeological cultural layer of settlements and to specify how it is expressed in a given place. More information was provided by larger-scale works – construction of buildings and light traffic roads. At the same time, the information obtained from narrow ditches dug for electric and communication cables is also important, as it enables to make better decisions for future construction work, taking into account the archaeological heritage. Below we present some of the more informative settlement surveys of 2020, for the rest references are given in the summarizing table (see Table 1) and on the map (Fig. 1).

Preliminary research (Table 1: 54, A. Kraut) carried out in connection with zoning in Oru village, Kose municipality, **Harju County**, referred to patches of an occupation layer, possibly from dwellings, some of which likely date back to the pre-Viking Age (7th–8th centuries). Based on the findings, it is possible to confirm the continuity of the settlement from ancient times to the end of modern times (Kraut 2020). In Kõpu, **Hiiumaa**, the National Heritage Board carried out a preliminary study of a Stone Age settlement that is being declared a monument in order to obtain specific information for the owner who is planning to build a summer cottage on the property (Table 1: 69, U. Kadakas). It was confirmed that the cultural layer of the settlement of seal hunters of the period of comb pottery located on the former seashore lies at an altitude of 19–20 m above sea level and does not reach the higher coastal formation (Kadakas 2020). During road construction in **Ida-Virumaa**, Riigiküla, a rescue survey directed by Aivar Kriiska (Table 1: 75) was conducted in a Stone Age settlement, where two different Stone Age settlements were distinguished: the lower one comes from the Narva cultural period and the upper from the comb pottery stage (Kriiska *et al.*, this volume p. 41ff).

In Põltsamaa, **Jõgeva County**, next to a medieval fortress, the foundations of a 15 m long building by the road were exposed during the construction of a new shop in the former garden of a modern period manor house (Table 1: 79, S. Udam). The building was probably built sometime after the middle of the 16th century and demolished by the middle of the 19th century at the latest. A horse and a foal burial from the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century were also discovered in the study area, where traces of skinning were found on the foal (Udam 2020, incl. Appendix 4 by Eve Rannamäe). Of the larger surveys, the one carried out by Peeter Piirits in the medieval settlement of Sargvere in **Järva County** already in 2019, was continued in 2020 by Ragnar Saage (Table 1: 94). Remains of several buildings and other structures related to households had been preserved in the area of the light traffic road (Saage *et al.*, p. 151ff). In Nõo, **Tartu County**, Peeter Piirits and Martin Malve (Table 1: 184–186) investigated the pastorate next to the church – during the construction of a light traffic road a building with a basement, built of erratic stones in the 17th century, was documented, which was damaged in the early 18th century during the events of the Great Northern War. The second stage of the pastorate was eventually destroyed during World War II (Malve 2020a, 61).

Cup-marked stones

Several surveys were carried out near cup-marked stones from the Bronze and Iron Ages, where no cultural layer was found. An unconventional work took place in **Soodevahe** village, Rae municipality, Harju County (Table 1: 65, R. Bernotas), where during the land improvement work one stone had been moved from its original place without permission. Archaeologists of the National Heritage Board and OÜ Arheox managed to find the stone in the pile of erratic boulders and took it back to its original place with an excavator (Läänemägi & Bernotas 2020). However, when inspecting the boulders in the pile, anthropogenic cup marks were identified on two more boulders and they were also placed next to the first rock (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Cup-marked stones in the village of Soodevahe. In the foreground a boulder that was brought back to its original place, in the background two new discovered cup-marked stones.

Jn 4. Väikeselohulised kultusekivid Soodevahe külas. Esiplaanil kivi, mis toodi tagasi oma algsele kohale, taga plaanil kaks uut avastatud lohukivi.

Photo / Foto: Ulla Kadakas

Burial sites

Surveys at prehistoric and historical period burial sites were, as expected, the most resource-intensive. Fortunately, in many burial sites, work took place in the marginal areas or surface layers of the cemeteries, or in burial-free zones. In many places, it was also possible to organize excavations in such a way that the *in situ* surviving skeletons could be preserved, for example, in Võru County, a heating pipe was installed in the Rõuge churchyard (Table 1: 209, M. Malve) above the layer of preserved burials (Malve 2020a, 61; Paavel *et al.* 2020).

It is possible to read more about the research on prehistoric stone graves in **Harku**, near the border of Tallinn in Harju County from the present journal (Table 1: 6, Vedru *et al.*, p. 65ff). Gurly Vedru also conducted a smaller survey east of Tallinn in **Vandjala** village, Jõelähtme municipality, where she documented damage done by a fresh dig into the Late Bronze Age stone grave (Table 1: 50). The landowners had dug a pit into the grave in search of stones for construction, because of inaccurate location of the grave on the map of archaeological monuments (Vedru 2020a).

2020 brought along also several large-scale projects, due to which dozens of inhumation burials had to be excavated. In May, during the reconstruction of a street, a hitherto unknown village cemetery was discovered in **Sillamäe**, Ida-Virumaa. The builders stopped work and immediately reported the findings to the National Heritage Board. In June and July, during the rescue investigations (Table 1: 76) led by Martin Malve 118 inhumation burials were recorded, most of which had been preserved intact (Fig. 5). Based on the artefacts collected



Fig. 5. Archaeologist Martin Malve and Ida-Viru county adviser of the National Heritage Board Kalle Merilai introducing the excavations of the Sillamäe village cemetery during the European Archaeology Days in 19.06.2020.

Jn 5. Arheoloog Martin Malve ja Muinsuskaitseameti Ida-Virumaa nõunik Kalle Merilai 19.06.2020 Euroopa arheoloogiapäevade raames tutvustamas huvilistele Sillamäe külakalmistu kaevamisi.

Photo / Foto: Mathias Merilai

from the burial site, it was identified as a village cemetery. The dead had been buried both in coffin and without, most of the artefacts were knives and coins. The earlier graves of the Sillamäe burial site date back to the second half of the 16th century, as indicated by the signet rings that began to spread here during the Livonian Wars. Later graves date from after the Great Northern War in the 18th century, with Russian Orthodox cross necklaces as the main artefact type. The burials included adults as well as children, old and young (Malve & Vilumets 2020, 60).

In the churchyard of **Nõo** inhumation burials of 19 adults and 8 minors were found in connection with the construction of the auxiliary building and sidewalks. The density of burials was high, with a lot of overlapping burials, the latest burials only 60 cm deeper than the ground level (Malve 2020a, 61). In both **Nõo** and **Rõuge** (Table 1: 184–186 and 209, M. Malve), burials were documented both inside and outside the current churchyard. Finding burials right on the other side of the fence of the churchyard does not automatically mean that these people have been buried outside the churchyard. With the laws of the Russian Empress Catherine II from 1771–1772, burying the dead was transferred to the parish cemeteries to be built outside the settlements (Polnoye 1830, 409, 691; Mäesalu 2012, 62). Burying the dead inside the churches was not allowed any more, and especially in southern Estonia burying within the churchyard also stopped. The existing stone fences of churchyards mark their extent as eventually fixed during the 19th century, in the time when some generations had passed since the last burials, their wooden crosses had decayed so that it was not possible to tell any more where people had once been buried and where not. Therefore, in many cases the existing stone fences probably do not follow exactly the medieval and Early Modern borders of the churchyard. Therefore, it is necessary to expect burials to exist not only within the rural parish churchyards, but also in their immediate vicinity, and assign preliminary field studies before planning construction or excavation work.

More detailed information about the rescue research in the medieval village cemetery at the end of 2020 in **Otepää**, Valga County (Table 1: 189) is available in this volume by M. Malve and H. Valk (p. 143ff).

Conservation of the apse was completed at St Martin's Church in **Valjala**, Saaremaa (Table 1: 152, M. Malve). During the fieldwork the discovery by Villem Raam in 1971 was confirmed: the foundation of the former Romanesque round apse was reused to build a polygonal Gothic style apse for the chancel, probably in the 1360s, after the building was restored subsequent to the looting during the St George's Night uprising in 1343. Also, the discovery by Tõnu Parmakson in 1990 in the chancel interior was confirmed outside: the round apse was not part of the original plan of the chancel, because there is a vertical joint between them in the foundation zone (Püüa 2021). The results of previous fieldwork in the cemetery have been summarized a few years ago (Mägi *et al.* 2019). In 2020, burials of four adults and two minors were excavated on the south side of the chancel. Four of them were dated to the period before the apse, and had partly been disturbed during its construction (Malve 2020a, 61).

Conservation work of the Medieval and Early Modern Period buildings

In Järva County, field study took place at two medieval churches. Villu Kadakas documented the restoration work of the western stairs of **Järva-Jaani** church in 2020 (Table 1: 82) and has summarized the results of fieldwork of the recent years near this church in this collection (see Kadakas, p. 161ff). Mauri Kiudsoo carried out a preliminary study for the construction of a new wall and columbarium in the churchyard of **Koeru** (Table 1: 83). It was concluded that

the studied section of the foundation of the stone fence was built in the 13th or 14th century. Later, the fence was partially used as the foundation of a chapel. Construction work continued in 2021 (Kiudsoo, report in preparation). In **Rannu** church in Tartu County, monitoring during the reconstruction of the floor in the southern aisle (Table 1: 178, H. Valk) revealed that dressed masonry details of the medieval pillars had been reused for the foundations of the posts of the Early Modern gallery. In addition, the foundations of the demolished side altars were discovered. Although the written records indicate the existence of the church in Rannu already in 1347, the present building has been dated to the first half of the 15th century according to its visible architectural features. The artefacts of the 13th and 14th centuries, obtained in 2020 enable to conclude that the church may be of older origin. A few finds from the end of the prehistoric period and cremated human bones suggest that the church was probably built on top of a prehistoric cemetery with cremation burials (Valk 2020c, 62, see also Valk 2017, 118). The restoration of the church floor continued in 2021. During the conservation work of the walls of a ruined medieval church of **Karula**, Valga County (Table 1: 193), Heiki Valk discovered the walls of a former sacristy on the north side of the chancel (Valk & Raudsepp 2020); fieldwork continued at this church in 2021.

In the ruin of **Padise** Monastery in Harju County (Kadakas *et al.* 2020) a sewage and rainwater conduit with limestone walls and cobblestone bottom, originally excavated in the 1960s, was reopened in the southwestern room with a round cannon tower (Table 1: 58). It was documented with the aim of re-using it for its original purpose: a new drainage pipe was placed into the conduit to drain the courtyard rainwater from the monastery (Fig. 6; V. Kadakas, pers. comm.).

In Jõgeva County, the conservation and restoration of the medieval castle of **Põltsamaa** (Table 1: 78, P. Piirits) began with the removal of collapse debris in the northwest corner of the outer bailey. Walls of two rooms with brick floors of a building, which had been erected against the curtain wall not earlier than the 18th century and destroyed in World War II, were uncovered (Piirits 2020). In addition, the surfaces of the inside of the curtain wall were surveyed and recorded. It appeared that the outer surface of the medieval curtain wall has been well preserved, but large areas of its inside surface have been reconstructed – covered with new lining masonry in the 1970s and 1980s without documentation. On top of the outer surface even the authentic crenellated battlement of brick, studied and dated to the 14th century by Villem Raam in the 1970s, has been well preserved. The inner surface of the curtain wall has been somewhat damaged when building houses against it in the medieval and Early Modern period, but mostly



Fig. 6. Sewage and rainwater conduit in the Padise Monastery.

Jn 6. Reo- ja sadeveekanal Padise kloostris.

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

because of the deteriorating effect of frost and rainwater, which has been running into the wall under the medieval wall walk (Fig. 7; Raidvere & Kadakas 2020).

In **Maasi** castle of the Teutonic Order on the island of Saaremaa, research related to conservation work continued in 2020 (Table 1: 151, G. Püüa, previous results: Püüa 2020a). Next to the entrance of the main castle – an oblong rectangular residential house – the high slope of collapse debris accumulated against the building was removed in the extent of about 5–6 m. Within its walls two different doorways were found and the heating room in front of the main hypocaust oven with heat storage was emptied of debris. Next to the outer surface of the curtain wall of the outer bailey collapse debris was also removed. An about 30 m long section of its outer surface was exposed, but against previous expectations a blocked gate could not be discovered (G. Püüa, pers. comm.). In **Vaabina**, Võru County, where the road had been built directly through the manor park and the middle part of its oblong main house in the 1960s, the curve was planned to be straightened in 2020, hence the remains of the manor house, hidden in the slope of the inner curve had to be excavated (Table 1: 208, H. Valk). Supposedly, before the demolition, the Early Modern manor house included remains of a medieval small castle, but its remains could not be identified in the studied area. H. Valk writes about the discovered Early Modern manor house in the present volume (p. 191ff).

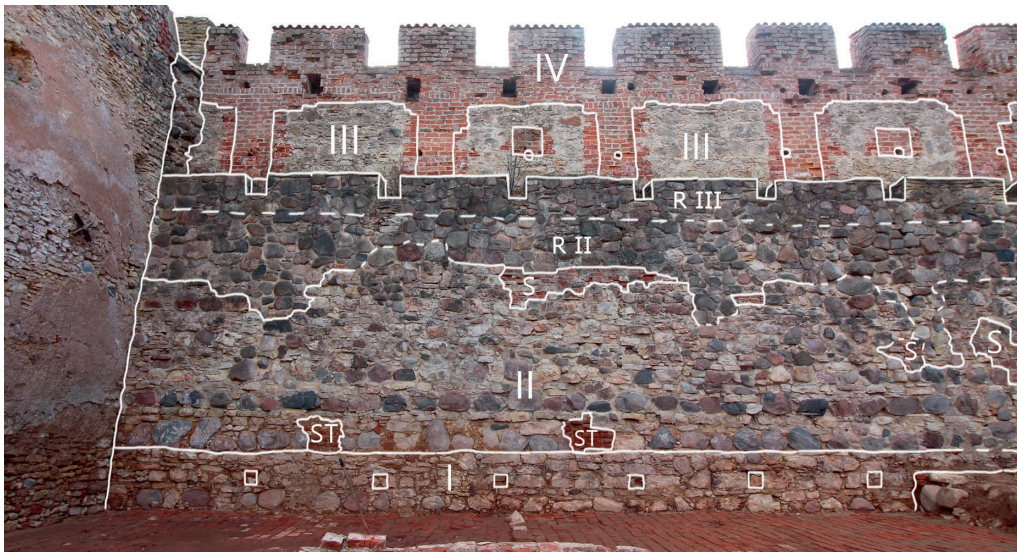


Fig. 7. Survey of inner surface of the curtain wall of the outer bailey of Põltsamaa castle. I – 2nd half of the 13th c., II – ca. 1300, III – 14th c., IV – 15th c., R – restored in 1970–1980s, S – secondary historical masonry.

Jn 7. Põltsamaa eeslinnuse ringmüüri sisepinna uuring. I – 13. saj. II p., II – u. 1300, III – 14. saj., IV – 15. saj., R – restaureeritud 1970.–1980. aastatel, S – sekundaarne ajalooline müüritis.

Drawing / Joonis: Villu Kadakas

Archaeology of urban areas

From a broader perspective, the archaeology of urban settlements had in 2020 similar developments as in previous years. As usual, the most actively researched town was Tallinn with 41 permits (incl. two issued for salvage work of prehistoric stone graves and one for monitoring near a cup-marked stone within the present-day administrative borders), followed by Tartu (23 permits, of which 5 were dedicated to non-urban sites) and Pärnu (also 23 permits,

18 in the area of the Hanseatic town New Pärnu, 2 in the medieval town Old Pärnu and 3 in the Sauga settlement). The main change to note here was a slightly different pattern of research regarding the small towns, as surprisingly no investigations were done in Narva (except in the medieval castle, V. Kadakas, Table 1: 73), and unusually lot of archaeological activities (10 permits issued) took place in Paide, central Estonia. In all, despite the relatively high number of preliminary studies and watching briefs of infrastructure trenches, also in this year almost every town offered new surprises that accentuate the need of archaeological fieldwork even in places that at first sight seem to be unrewarding.

The above-mentioned statement is especially true in the case of small towns where the trail of written sources is considerably thinner than of the larger centres. For example, the recent work in **Paide** has finally supplied evidence on the medieval and early modern town development, after many years of poor results (Tvauri 2016). At last, older housing was discovered in two places: in Rüütli St. 10 and 12 (Table 1: 88–89, K. Randoja, R. Bernotas), the remains of possible pre-1600 hearth and foundation were unearthed, belonging presumably to the same building (Bernotas 2020a–b) and another fragment of a medieval dwelling, this time with the underground heating furnace was found at Posti St. 12 (Table 1: 86–87, P. Piirits). The latter site, next to the medieval house remains, provided also food for thought on the medieval street network of Paide as well as the massive walls of early modern period lime kiln (for a comprehensive overview, see Kadakas, p. 173ff). In addition to these, the watching brief at Tallinna St. 9 and 11 (Table 1: 91, A. Kraut, K. Lange) brought into the daylight some structural details (a wall and a well) that are highly likely earlier than the earthen fortification zone around the Paide castle, erected during the 16th century, as well as constructional details of the bastions (Lange & Kraut 2020). Also **Kuressaare**, a minor medieval urban settlement archaeologically comparable to Paide, presented a surprise. Namely, the watching brief at Lasteaia St. 6 (Table 1: 147, R. Bernotas) gave evidence to supplement the recent (2019) discovery of previously unknown burial ground, dated preliminary to 15th – early 16th century (Püüa 2020b, 14–15). Whereas the finds from 2019 provisionally suggested a hypothetical gallows site (one of the burials belonged to a decapitated man), the human remains dug up in 2020 (Bernotas 2020c) showed no signs of violence, thus perhaps at last the medieval urban cemetery of Kuressaare has been found. Another small town, the medieval borough of **Lihula** gave new data on its past outside of the settlement core. Unsurprisingly, Tallinna Rd 7 presented another spot with medieval cultural layer (Table 1: 137, A. Pärn, pers. comm.), perhaps more noteworthy is the observation of medieval building remains at Tallinna Rd 13 (Table 1: 138, G. Toos, M. Reppo; Reppo & Toos 2020), complementary information to the nearby 15th – 16th cc property that has already thoroughly been studied more than 30 years ago (Mandel 1990). In **Haapsalu**, the research of the medieval street network (Table 1: 103, A. Pärn) gave fresh glimpses into the growth of the early town near the northern perimeter of the town wall. It appeared that by the early 14th century the roads were fully shaped, having their present-day course and the first layer of gravel surface (A. Pärn, pers. comm). More importantly, after almost three decades there was a chance to archaeologically visit a larger area of a private property within the borders of the medieval town, at Linda St. 3 (Table 1: 102, A. Pärn). Here, right next to the former town wall the excavation pit of 360 m² presented multiple remains of medieval and post-medieval housing, stretching from the mid-13th century to the early 20th century. The fieldwork gave beside the plot development also a good cross-section of Pime street, a street that vanished from the townscape around the mid-19th century (Pärn 2021). As the work continued in spring 2021, we are expecting an exhaustive paper to

be published in the next issue of the present journal. Medieval structures were documented in **Viljandi** as well – while most of the watching briefs produced only meagre outcomes, at least Pikk St. 2a (Table 1: 197, P. Piirits) revealed another segment of the town wall below the foundation of a 19th-century granary building. Additional information about constructions in this area was revealed in 2021. The most striking find from Viljandi was the discovery of a previously unknown cemetery from the walled town area (Table 1: 198, R. Bernotas). Nine burials were unearthed in 2020, preliminarily dated to the late medieval or early modern period (Malve 2020b), and investigations continued in 2021. Previously, there was no indication neither of a chapel, nor of a graveyard in that area. Additionally, monitoring west of the medieval town at Vaksali street revealed a hearth with a handful of finds preliminarily dated to the 12th century (Vissak 2020), yet the finds could also originate from the 13th century. Archaeological interventions in **Pärnu** were statistically numerous, but the fruits in the majority of cases rather disappointing, as usually the earthworks touched only the upper layers of the ground, encountering thus either already disturbed layers or soil created during the levelling of post-medieval bastions, such as at Lõuna, Pühavaimu and Esplanaadi streets (Table 1: 118, R. Vissak). Among more intriguing sites, two stand out. In Rüütli St. 21 (Table 1: 126, G. Vedru), outside of the town walls of New Pärnu, preliminary research in the ground floor of a late 17th-century – 18th-century warehouse gave information on the local stratigraphy, and as the main result, an assumption that below the floor level of the historical house earlier layers (i.e., pre-1681) may still be intact (Vedru 2020b). In Lai St. 15 (Table 1: 114–117), the very diverse formation history of the present-day property was determined. It appears that initially, the area was a small river islet, based among other things on a fragment of a wooden bank revetment unearthed on the southern side of the plot. The area between the islet and the main town area was filled with urban waste around the 17th century, characterised by dung layers separated by thin sandy and loamy interlayers. Because of the favourable conditions, the excavated find assemblage includes an abundant collection of artefacts and discarded animal as well as human bones – the latter probably from an abandoned graveyard (G. Vedru, pers. comm.). The rich set of data is currently being analysed and the results of this research should be presented to the wider public with the findings of the 2021 field-work season shortly.

The second-largest urban centre in Estonia, the Hanseatic town of **Tartu**, gave archaeological insights from the town core to the suburbs and beyond, yet only a handful of sites are presented here. The work accompanying the renewing of pipelines helped to map medieval and early modern period building fragments here and there, most notably at Jaani street (Table 1: 165, K. Randoja, R. Bernotas) and Lossi St. 3 (Table 1: 164, K. Randoja, R. Bernotas). At street area next to Ülikooli St. 11, traces of a prehistoric settlement with a probable hearth were unearthed (Table 1: 176, R. Bernotas, K. Randoja; R. Bernotas, pers. comm). However, without any doubt, the rescue investigation at Jakobi St. 5 (Table 1: 155, R. Bernotas) that was necessitated because of the grand renovation of the university buildings was archaeologically most gratifying. The opened area embraced several town plots, and already below the present-day yard level the wall remains of medieval and later houses, used up to the beginning of the 18th century came to light. Besides the walls, a very well preserved heat storage oven and the base of the late 16th – early 17th century tiled stove (Fig. 8) were delightful discoveries, as well as numerous artefact finds that are thus far rare or even unique in Tartu archaeological assemblage (Tomson *et al.* 2020, 63). This capacious undertaking was finished in late spring 2021, therefore the first in-depth summary will hopefully be delivered

to the readers in the next year's volume of AVE. Another noteworthy discovery is that of a large number of disturbed burials from the earthen construction of a ravelin situated between Vallikraavi and Liivi streets (Table 1: 163, R. Vissak). Presumably these originate from a destroyed suburban graveyard in the vicinity (Malve 2020b).

In **Tallinn**, the focus of fieldwork has for many years been on the historical suburbs. Last year was no exception: while some small scale earthworks were organised both in medieval upper and lower towns, the best 'harvest' was collected again outside the walls of the medieval town. From Toompea (upper town), the most rewarding site was Toom-Kooli St. 15 (Table 1: 39, M. Reppo), where the next section of medieval limestone quarry (for the previous study, see Reppo 2019) was documented and in addition, a significant collection of mid-18th century tableware and food waste analysed – first and important glimpse into the foodways of the elite households (Reppo 2021). Inside the walled Hanseatic town (i.e., lower town) preliminary work and watching brief on the southern side of St Olaf's Church (Table 1: 15, M. Malve) must be noted. These allowed to take a closer look at the massive foundation of the medieval chapel dedicated to Virgin Mary, and to gather a huge collection of human bones, possibly from former burial vaults and reburials after the devastating fire of the church in 1820 (Malve 2020b). The work in the historical suburbs was more extensive and therefore brought quite a few complementary data on the settlement history. Starting from the suburbs in front of the former Harju Gate, on the southern side of the walled town, the rescue excavation and watching brief at Roosikrantsi street (Table 1: 32, R. Bernotas) confirmed once again Bronze Age and early Iron Age habitation in this area, more interestingly the results of the first excavation season (the work continued in early 2021) included evidence on the early urban, i.e. 13th–14th cc activities. Among other things, some scant traces of housing (hearths, post holes) and street alignment were recorded (Bernotas *et al.* 2021a). A slightly similar outcome characterises the rescue work at Estonia Ave. 19/Tatari St. 1 (Table 1: 3, P. Piirits), of which Eero Heinloo presents the first descriptions in the current volume (see p. 211ff). Another possible prehistoric cultural layer was found at Tatari St. 16 (Table 1: 37–38, R. Bernotas), as well as essential data on medieval (14th – 15th cc) property development, and as a speculation, one of the former owners may perhaps be identified on the basis of a seal matrix (Fig. 9) from the area of the possible yard (Randoja 2020). The historical suburb in front of the former Karja Gate, southeast from the walled town, is worth mentioning mainly because of the two sites. The main findings of the third excavation



Fig. 8. The base of the early modern period tiled stove, unearthed at Jakobi St. 5 in Tartu.

Jn 8. Varauusaegse kahhelahju taldmik Tartus Jakobi tn 5. Photo / Foto: Rivo Bernotas



Fig. 9. Late medieval seal matrix found at Tatari St. 16 in Tallinn.

Jn 9. Hiliskeskaegne pitsat Tallinnast Tatari tn 16 kinnistult.

(AI 8274: 65.)

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas

season at Estonia Ave. 7/Teatri Sq. 1 (Table 1: 2, P. Piirits) are reported in the present journal by E. Heinloo (see p. 211ff). Preliminary investigation on the future route of the planned tramway on the other side of the Teatri Square and beyond (Table 1: 33, R. Bernotas) with its seven small excavation pits raised hope that this, thus far a relatively understudied corner of the town centre might give us firmer clues on the nature and intensity of late prehistoric settlement activities – early town development (Bernotas *et al.* 2021b). Farther to the southeast, another part of the 18th-century huge cemetery of Russian military and navy hospital at Ravi St. 18 (Table 1: 30–31, M. Malve, A. Kriiska, S.-K. Kask) added a further set of 191 burials to the previous year’s body count (Malve 2020b, 59). Moving now to the coastal zone of Tallinn, construction work was organised in the vicinity of the present day harbour area. The preliminary research at Sadama St. 4 (Table 1: 34, R. Bernotas) revealed another thin strip of inshore early modern period cultural layer not far from the 17th century pier (Bernotas 2020d), while the watching brief at Lootsi St. 13 (Table 1: 18, A. Kriiska) close to the D terminal of Tallinn ferry port disclosed several fragments of 19th-century harbour constructions such as a slipway, a possible detail of a wooden freshwater pipe for departing vessels as well as some pegs (Kask & Kriiska 2020). Furthermore, the preliminary investigation at Mere Ave. 10 (Table 1: 21, S. Möllits) confirmed assessments made approximately 20 years ago that part of the coast was probably inhabited around the late 16th century – first half of the 17th century, it experienced intensive levelling up to 80 cm of the suburban plots around the second half of the century, and after the Great Northern War (i.e., early 18th century) the area was redesigned by the orders of Russian Emperor Peter I for the workshops of imperial admiralty (Möllits & Heinloo 2020). Kalamaja suburb, northwest from the medieval town wall, also offered surprises. This time, the most important discovery was the unexpected find of a cemetery and late medieval housing remains (Fig. 10) at the corner of Oda and Küti streets (Table 1: 23, R. Bernotas). Quite



Fig. 10. View from above to the early 16th-century house remains and a well at Oda St. 2/4 in Tallinn.

Jn 10. Pealtvaade Tallinnast Oda tn 2/4 kinnistult leitud 16. saj alguse hoonejäänusele ja kaevule.

Photo / Foto: Rivo Bernotas

possibly, the burials are marking the border area of the Kalamaja cemetery that was established around the first half of the 16th century; however, the human remains found were dated to the 18th century, and the accompanying Orthodox crosses indicate that beside town-folk also Russian soldiers and their families were buried here (M. Malve, pers. comm.). The found cellared house, two wells and a wooden chute date the settlement activities foremost to the early 16th century (K. Randoja, pers. comm.). This was almost the very first chance to study a medieval settlement in this corner of the town, proving once again that even after decades-long research in and around Kalamaja unexpected archaeological features may be stumbled upon, as elsewhere, of course.

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The MA provided four licences for landscape surveys, such as fieldwalking, in 2020 (Table 1: 217–220). The overall number of such instances of fieldwork is smaller than previously (e.g. Russow *et al.* 2018; 2019; 2020), therefore, the list of new discovered monuments is shorter (Table 2). The reasons may be the lack of funding to support this type of landscape study, and at least in spring 2020, the official nationwide emergency situation due to the pandemic that limited temporally human contacts and people moving on the terrain.

The information that reached the MA is similar to the previous years. The persons organising field trips, their regions and periods are, in general, similar to the earlier years (e.g., Russow *et al.* 2018; 2019; 2020). Marika Mägi focused on the island of Saaremaa. She conducted surveys in the areas where excavations took place during summer 2020 (e.g., Mullutu harbour site and Ure sacrificial site; see above and Mägi, this volume). She also investigated some possible harbour sites on the island (e.g. Saaremõisa, Kõiguste); however, no positive results can be reported yet. In western Estonia, near Lihula, a possible medieval harbour site was studied by Mati Mandel, assisted by users of metal detectors. Nevertheless, only 18th–19th-century artefacts indicating a nearby farm were collected (Mandel 2020).

Andres Vindi and Heiki Valk (both TÜ), together with students, continuously continued field surveys in southern Estonia. They discovered a new long-term settlement site in Tabina (Table 2: 16) and a Modern Period occupation layer in Himmiste (Table 2: 5). Valk also participated in the cleaning process of several sacrificial springs in southeastern Estonia (Väraska, Simaski, Ermakova, Võmmorski), where 19th-century and younger items were found. Vindi discovered a new Late Iron Age settlement site (Table 2: 13) and a Stone Age flint flake (Table 2: 14) near lakes in the Otepää district. The flint flake may indicate a Stone Age settlement site, as this findspot presently on the shore of Lake Pühajärve was once a tiny island and suitable for human activity in that period.

Continuing with the Stone Age, Kristjan Sander (TLU), partly together with Aivar Kriiska, discovered eight new settlement sites (Table 2: 1, 4, 7–11, 15) and one stray find (Table 2: 12) dated mainly to the Neolithic, in connection with his PhD project (e.g., Sander 2020). He mainly focused on ancient Matsalu bay and shores of the present-day River Velise (Table 2: 7–11). Two settlement sites (Table 2, 1, 4) were located in the ancient Nõva bay region in the present-day Harju and Lääne Counties. Mainly quartz and flint debris and a few tools were collected. Aivar Kriiska and Irina Khrustaleva (TÜ) continued with searching local flint, and in addition to the known sites, they discovered a 16th settlement site in Riigiküla (Table 2: 2) and a flint core in Taali (Table 2: 6).

In addition, Sander Jegorov (TÜ) collected pot sherds in a new settlement site of Väinjärve (Table 2: 3) in Järva County. The site is near the hill fort he discovered in 2019 (Russow *et al.*

2020, table 2: 6). Mauri Kiudsoo continued investigations on bunkers of Estonian partisans (called Forest Brothers, Est. *metsavennad*), who struggled against the Soviet authorities after World War II.

As in the previous years, the most extensive fieldwork was carried out on natural sacred sites by MA with financial support from the Environmental Investment Centre. These investigations have been ongoing since 2008. More than half of the Estonian territory has been covered during these years. The partner institution, who organised the field surveys in 2020, was AB Artes Terrae Maastikuarhitektid. The research was completed in the historical Läänemaa district, on the islands Hiiumaa and Vormsi, and the five historical parishes in Pärnumaa. Based on extensive work with archival sources, at least 220 natural holy sites were visited and documented during the fieldwork (Hiob & Rimmel 2019–2020; 2020a–b).

CONCLUSION

The archaeological year of 2020, concerning especially fieldwork, will be probably remembered just as any other year – unlike for the broader Estonian society that was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic similarly to other countries. In archaeology, the consequences were luckily rather mild, and side by side with the building sector, the rescue and salvage work continued even when the majority of the society experienced nation-wide lockdown in spring 2020. Therefore, even if in some instances the archaeological research plans were not executed as initially devised (see, for example, footnote 2 in Valk & Lutter, this volume), there was still enough flexibility and regardless of the global situation, business went by and large on as usual. Both ordinary fieldwork, as well as the contribution of the detecting community to Estonian archaeology, remained the same on an average scale. We had a handful of disappointments that will be forgotten in the course of time, and certainly quite a few discoveries or activities that in retrospect will mark this year in one way or another. For example, the first significant private donation made by Kristjan Rahu to advance the archaeological research of Saaremaa was made in 2020. His financial contribution helped to establish the Foundation Osiliana that has already organised several field studies in 2020 and has given impetus for the previous investigations (e.g., dating and analyzing the collected data). It is to be hoped that this generous sponsorship does not remain a sole example but can be seen as a new way to advance Estonian archaeology in long term, especially as the state funding of academic research and the heritage sector at large is rather modest.

Some of the recent discoveries and other notable activities or persons in Estonian archaeology were recognized by the National Heritage Board with their annual awards. In 2020, the ‘find of the year’ was shared between two laureates: one was a copper adze from Tallinn – the oldest metal artefact in Estonia (see fig. 3 in Kurisoo *et al.*, this volume). The above mentioned Linda St. 3 property with its well-preserved stone basements in Haapsalu was nominated in the same category. Our long-time contributor in this publication series, Monika Reppo, was nominated for the award of ‘researcher of the year’, and another experienced collaborator of this journal, also a member of our editorial board – Ragnar Nurk – received the award of ‘young conservationist’. Several other this year’s activities were nominated for awards in 2021, but this will be reported in the next volume of the present journal, along with other important results of the archaeological year of 2021.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2020, stand 6.11.2021. Former parish name (if different from the municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.

Table 1. 2020. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 6.11.2021. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas & Arvi Haak

E – eeluring / preliminary investigation

J – jälgimine / monitoring

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – maastikuseire / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Aida tn 9 // Kooli tn 10	25163, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8243	-
2	Estonia pst 7 // Teatri väljak 1	24965, P	2589	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8013	+
3	Estonia pst 19 // Tatari tn 1	24728, P	2596	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8352	-
4	Filtri tee kergliiklustee	24843, J	2592, 2595, 1238	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
5	Härgmäe tn 24, kivikirstkalme	25316, J	2631	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8488	-
6	Härgmäe tn 25, kivikalmed	23136, P	2632–2636	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8181	+
7	Juhkentali tn 11c, Juhkentali tn 13	24204, E	2590	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8258	+
8	Kalaranna tn 7 // Suur-Patarei tn 10, 12, 14	23530, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8298	+
9	Kalaranna tn 8	23800, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	MM	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
10	Kalaranna tn 28	24344, E	2628, 8485, 8486	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
11	Kentmanni tn 28	24012, J	2596	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
12	Kiikri tn 6	25188, P	2589, 27886	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
13	Kopli tn 69c, Kopli kalmistupark	25121, E	1091	Tallinn	Martin Malve, Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8340	+
14	Lai tn 14 // Pikk tn 17	24771, J	2589	Tallinn	Mati Mandel, Krista Sarv (AM)	-	-
15	Lai tn 50, Oleviste kiriku kirikaed	24958, E, J	2589, 1097	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8347	-
16	Liivalaia tn 38, Kaasani kiriku kirikuaed	24957, P	2590, 1078	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8346	-
17	Liivalaia tn 38, Kaasani kiriku kirikuaed	25206, J	2590, 1078	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8346	-
18	Logi tn 2, 4 // Lootsi tn 13, 14 // Sadama tn 21, 25 // Uus-Sadama tn 19	24115, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8265	+
19	Maakri tn 29; Lennuki tn 24	24143, E	2594	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8259	+
20	Mardi tn 14a	24602, E	2590	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
21	Mere pst 10	23872, E	2589	Tallinn	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8296	+
22	Nunne tn 12, 14	23871, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8517	-
23	Oda tn 2, 4	23349, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8255	-
24	Olevimägi tn 8, 10	24821, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
25	Pärnu mnt 59; Völlumägi	24177, P	2596, 2597	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska; Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8336	-
26	Rahu tee T21	24587, J	2623	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
27	Rahukohtu tn 1 / Kiriku põik	24948, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
28	Rahukohtu tn 1, Rahukohtu tn 2 // Toom-Rüütli tn 1	23504, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8518	-
29	Rahukohtu tn 4	24051, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
30	Ravi tn 18 vene garnisoni hospitalikalmistu	24781, P	2591	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8345	+
31	Ravi tn 18	25315, J	2591	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8405	+
32	Roosikrantsi tänava trassitööd	24452, J	2589, 2601, 2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8288	+
33	Rävala puistee T9	25317, E	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8351	+
34	Sadama tn 4	23531, E	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8245	+
35	Saunatagune torn	-, E	3015, 2589	Tallinn	Kaie Moorast (OÜ AB A ja K)	-	+
36	Tammsaare park	24959, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
37	Tatari tn 16	24540, E	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8274	+
38	Tatari tn 16	25026, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8274	-
39	Toom-Kooli tn 15	25435, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (-)	AI 8341	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
40	Vabaduse väljak	23538, J	2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
41	Vene tn 10, 10a	25269, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
HARJUMAA							
42	Sõrve küla kivikalmed ja kultusekivi	24879, E, J	17515, 17516, 17523	Harku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
43	Jöelähtme küla asulakoht	24298, E	A30955, 27015	Jöelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7835	+
44	Kostivere lohukivi	23676, J	17621	Jöelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
45	Maardu küla asulakoht	24299, J	17661, 27015	Jöelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
46	Saha küla asulakoht	24062, J	17794, 27015	Jöelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8256	+
47	Saha küla asulakoht	24364, J	17794, 27015	Jöelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8256	+
48	Saha küla asulakoht ja kultusekivi	24823, J	17794, 17820	Jöelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
49	Vandjala küla asulakoht	23677, J	17826	Jöelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8257	+
50	Vandjala küla kivikalmed	24300, J	17640, 27015, 17641	Jöelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8264	+
51	Sookaera küla muistsed põllud	24564, J	17968	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
52	Ardu alevik, kiviaja kalmistu	24956, J	18540	Kose	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
53	Karla küla asulakoht ja lohukivid	25230, J	17986, 17988, 17989	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
54	Oru küla asulakoht ja lohukivi	24301, E	18023, 18038	Kose	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8262	+
55	Kuusalu kirikuaed	25262, J	2873	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
56	Kuusalu kirikuaed	25306, J	2873	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
57	Harju-Madise kirikuaed	24061, J	2919	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
58	Padise kloostri varemed	24810, J	2921	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
59	Ämari aleviku asulakoht	25123, J	18626	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8516	+
60	Jüri alevik, asulakoht "Terikualune"	24126, E, J	18786	Rae (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
61	Kurma küla, muististe väljaselgitamine	23983, E	-	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
62	Lehmja küla kultusekivi	25122, J	18795	Rae (Jüri)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
63	Pildiküla küla kivikalmed	24793, J	18788, 18789, 18791, 18794, 18797	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

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64	Soodevahe küla asulakoht	24278, E	18870	Rae (Jüri)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
65	Soodevahe küla lohukivi	23982, J	18874	Rae (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
66	Alliku küla asulakoht	24240, J	18938	Saue (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+

HIIMUMAA

67	Käina kirikuaed	25229, J	22287	Hiiumaa (Käina)	Aivar Kriiska, Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	HMK 6554 Ar 357	+
68	Mägipe küla rauasulatuskoht	24704, J	8933	Hiiumaa (Reigi)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8287	+
69	Ülendi küla, Kõpu XI kiviaja asulakoht	-, E	A29961	Hiiumaa (Reigi)	Ulla Kadakas (MA)	AI 8260	+

IDA-VIRUMAA

70	Pagari küla asulakoht ja rauasulatuskoht	25198, J	9132	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
71	Tudulinna külakalmistu	25231, J	A28919, 14051	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	-	+
72	Purtse küla asulakoht	24876, J	9072	Lüganuse	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8306	+
73	Narva Hermannii linnus	25255, J	14002, 27276	Narva	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
74	Riigiküla III ja IV asulakoht	24303, E, J	9188, 13147	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8271; AI 8272; AI 8304	-
75	Riigiküla XIII–XV asulakoht	23582, J	27896	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Ilves (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2861	+
76	Kesk tänav L2, Sillamäe matmispaik	24566, P	A31113	Sillamäe (Vaivara)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8339	-

JÕGEVAMAA

77	Vaidavere küla asulakoht	24462, J	9296	Jõgeva vald (Maarja-Magdaleena)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8269	+
78	Põltsamaa linnus	24125, J	9334, 24002	Põltsamaa	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2830	+
79	Tallinna mnt 4a, Põltsamaa linnus	24993, J	24002, 9334, 24011	Põltsamaa	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	TÜ 2908	+
80	Võhmanõmme küla asulakoht	25037, J	9369	Põltsamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8337	+

JÄRVAMAA

81	Ammuta küla asulakoht	23579, J	9589	Järva (Peetri)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
82	Järva-Jaani kiriku peatrepi pinnasetööd	24408, J	14978, 3997	Järva (Järva-Jaani)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	AI 7852	+
83	Koeru kirikuaed	24949, E	4008, 15008	Järva (Koeru)	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ)	AI 8335	-
84	Pikk tn 33	24705, J	27009	Paide linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
85	Posti tn 5; Posti tn 16; Posti tänav	24952, J	27009	Paide linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
86	Posti tn 12	24458, P	27009, 4012, 15066	Paide linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	JM A-98, JM A-99	-

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87	Posti tn 12	25154, J	2709, 15066	Paide linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	JM A-98, JM A-99	-
88	Rüütli tn 10	24358, J	27009	Paide linn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	JM A-101	+
89	Rüütli tn 12	24828, J	27009	Paide linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
90	Tallinna tn 9	24588, J	27009, 15066	Paide linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
91	Tallinna tn 9, 11	24795, J	27009	Paide linn	Ants Kraut, Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	JM A-102	-
92	Tallinna mnt 9, 11; Veski tn 11	24902, J	27009, 15066	Paide linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	JM A-102	-
93	Tänavavalgustus Paide linnas (Tallinn tn 18), Roosna-Alliku alevikus (Kooli tn 1, Saare tn, Metsa tee), Valasti külas (Järva-Jaani tee, Valasti tee) ja Sargvere külast (Sargvere-Suurpalu tee)	24362, J	27009, 15100, 9770, 9774, 9773, 15085	Paide linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
94	Sargvere asulakoht	24297, P	A28918	Paide linn (Peetri)	Ragnar Saage (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2881	+
95	Sõmeru küla kivikalme	24661, J	9718	Paide linn (Anna)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

96	Tõrma küla asulakoht	25260, J	10355	Rakvere vald	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
97	Jänedä mõis	25263, J	15048, 15051	Tapa (Ambla)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 8406	+
98	Koeravere küla asulakoht	24459, J	10646	Vinni (Viru-Jaagupi)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
99	Palasi küla rauasulatuskoht	24442, J	10657	Vinni (Viru-Jaagupi)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 5362/2020	+
100	Viru-Kabala küla asulakoht	24169, J	10379	Vinni (Viru-Nigula)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 8307	+
101	Emumäe küla asulakoht	24598, J	10312	Väike-Maarja (Simuna)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+

LÄÄNEMAA

102	Linda tn 3	24277, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9214	-
103	Kaugküttetrassi ehitus Haapsalu vanalinna tänavatel	24450, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9215	-
104	Keskvere mõisa park ja asulakoht	24002, J	15533, 10028	Lääne-Nigula (Martna)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-

PÖLVAMAA

105	Kiidjärve ohvrikivi	24597, T	-	Põlva (Võnnu)	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2876	+
106	Kärša kõrts	25080, E	23665	Põlva (Võnnu)	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	-	+
107	Rosma linnamägi	24239, P	11519	Põlva	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2870	-
108	Rosma linnamägi	25127, P	11519	Põlva	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2968	-

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109	Rosma asulakoht, ristimets, linnus ja kääbas	25276, J	11512, 31014, 11519, 11517	Põlva	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
110	Tooste küla asulakoht	24880, J	11578	Räpina	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2885	+
PÄRNUMAA							
111	Hommiku tn 5	23580, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
112	Hommiku tn 5; Hommiku tänav T2	24003, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
113	Hommiku tn 11	23746, J	27007, 11793, 16682	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
114	Lai tn 15	23581, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
115	Lai tn 15	24878, E	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	-
116	Lai tn 15	24825, E	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	-
117	Lai tn 15, Lai tn 15a	25124, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	-
118	Lõuna tänav T2; Pühavaimu tänav T4; Ringi tänav T5; Esplanaadi tänav T1; Ringi tn 15	24950, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 40211 A 2697	+
119	Lõuna tn 6, Lai tn 15	24461, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	-
120	Nikolai tn 9, Nikolai tänav T3	23893, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
121	Nikolai tn 12	25125, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
122	Pikk tn 6	25157, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
123	Ringi tänav T7; Ringi tänav T6; Munamäe park	24991, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
124	Ringi tn 15; Lõuna tänav T1	24951, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
125	Rüütli tn 2	24599, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
126	Rüütli tn 21, 23, 25	24238, J	16707, 11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu 39960 A 2696	+
127	Rüütli tn 32	23896, J	16677, 11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
128	Uus tn 10; Uus tänav T3	24171, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
129	Vana-Pärnu, Merekalda tn 7	24542, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
130	Vana-Pärnu kalmistu ja asulakoht	24172, J	11791, 8319	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-

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131	Sauga, Ankrü tänav T1, Ankrü tänav T2, Ankrü tn 1y, Vana-Sauga tänav T1, Vana-Sauga tn 46a	24004, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
132	Sauga, J. V. Jannseni tn 8	25228, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
133	Sauga, Vana-Rääma tn 14a	24359, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
134	Kihnu pronksiaegne asulakoht	24797, J	27926, 16648	Kihnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
135	Kirikuküla, arvatav kesk-aegne sadamakoht	24589, I, E	-	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Mati Mandel (AM)	-	+
136	Kuressaare muististekompleks	24590, T	30781, 11764, 11761, 29998	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Mati Mandel (AM)	AM A 1295, + A 1296	+
137	Lihula, Tallinna mnt 7	25302, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9216	-
138	Lihula, Tallinna mnt 13	25153, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Monika Reppo, Guido Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
139	Parivere küla kalmistu	24724, J	9983	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
140	Ura küla asulakoht	24457, J	11789	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
141	Vilivere küla muistsed põllud	24826, P	A30940	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Vändra)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
142	Vilivere küla põllukivihunnikud	-, E	-	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Vändra)	Ragnar Saage, Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	-	+
143	Tammiste küla asulakoht	24360, J	11811	Tori (Pärnu-Eliisabeti)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
RAPLAMAA							
144	Loone küla, varauusaegse talukoha lokaliseerimine	24706, E	-	Kohila (Hageri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8305	+
145	Urge küla muistsed põllud	24827, P	A31020	Kohila (Hageri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
146	Vilivere küla asulakoht	25052, J	12044	Kohila (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
SAAREMAA							
147	Kuressaare, Lasteaia tn 6, 8, 8a	23717, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	SM 10877	+
148	Kuressaare, Lasteaia tn 11	24955, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10854	+
149	Kuressaare, Lossi tn 27	24352, J	27011, 20869	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
150	Asva kindlustatud asula	24658, T	12412	Saaremaa (Põide)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ), Uwe Sperling (Rostocki Ülikool)	AI 7065	-
151	Maasi ordulinnuse varemed	24874, J	21032	Saaremaa (Põide)	Garel Püüa, Tõnu Sepp (SM)	SM 10860	+
152	Valjala kirik ja kirikuaed	24460, P	4178, 21079	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8343	-

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153	Valjala-Kogula küla, Ure ohverdamiskoht	24443, T	A31073	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10862	+
154	Mullutu küla sadama- ja asulakoht	24443, T	A31080	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10863	+

TARTU

155	Jakobi tn 5 // Lutsu tn 1 // Munga tn 4	24824, J, P	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 270	-
156	Jakobi tn 6, Lossi tn 15b	24168, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 274	+
157	Jakobi tn 34, 36	24302, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 278	+
158	Jänese tn 32	25264, J	4327, 4328	Tartu	Aivar Kriiska, Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
159	Kalevi tn 25	23583, J	31002, A	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
160	Kivi tn 65a	24989, J	-	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
161	Lai tn 29	25063, J	27006	Tartu	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
162	Lai tn 34, 36; Lai tn 29; Lai tänav T7; Rüütli tänav T1	25155, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A 281	-
163	J. Liivi tn 2	24829, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A 280	+
164	Lossi tn 3	24129, J	27006	Tartu	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 276	+
165	Lutsu tn 14, Lutsu tn 16; Jaani tänav T1	23984, J	27006	Tartu	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 272	+
166	Narva mnt 101a, Tartu arheoloogiline miljöopiirkond	24167, E	-	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 275	+
167	Narva mnt 177, Raadi mõisa park, asulakoht	24990, E, J	12980, 7088	Tartu	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A 279	+
168	Raekoja plats 1 // Ülikooli tn 7	24953, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 285	-
169	Salutähe tn 7d, kiviaja asulakoht	25035, J	27428	Tartu	Tõnno Jonuks, Kristiina Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
170	Tuule 2, Püha Jüri kalmistu	23673, J, P	12979	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A 271	-
171	Vallikraavi tn 3, 5	24954, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
172	Vallikraavi tn 14, 14a	24657, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
173	Vanemuise tänav T15	24063, J	27006	Tartu	Keiti Randoja, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 282	-
174	Varsa tn 5, kiviaja asulakoht	24988, J	27428	Tartu	Tõnno Jonuks, Kristiina Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2677	+
175	Varsa tn 12	23675, E	27428	Tartu	Tõnno Jonuks, Kristiina Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 640	+
176	Ülikooli tänav T3; Raekoja plats 1a	23998, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 273	-
177	Tartu linn, Tüki küla asulakoht	23981, J	13013	Tartu (Nõo)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+

TARTUMAA

178	Rannu kiriku pörandu uuendamine	23678, J	7254	Elva (Rannu)	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2838	+
179	Võsivere küla asulakoht	25128, J	12932	Elva (Puhja)	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
180	Lemmatsi küla asulakoht	24659, J	A31108	Kambja (Tartu-Maarja)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2880	+

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181	Melliste küla, linnus "Lingutusmägi"	24666, J	12869	Kastre (Võnnu)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
182	Kavastu küla asulakoht	24763, J	12851	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Keiti Randoja, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
183	Lohkva asulakoht	23866, E	12853	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2847	+
184	Nõo kirikuaed	24070, J	4256	Nõo	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2866	-
185	Nõo kirikuaed	24565, J, P	4256	Nõo	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2927	-
186	Nõo kirikuaed	25227, J	4256	Nõo	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2925	-
187	Tamsa küla asulakoht	25258, J	12896	Nõo	Aivar Kriiska, Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	-	-
188	Saadjärve küla asulakoht	24656, J	12995	Tartu (Äksi)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

VALGAMAA

189	Otepää keskaegne katkukalmistu	25232, J, P	13100	Otepää	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2926	-
190	Soontaga matmispaik	24794, J	-	Tõrva (Rõngu)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	+	-
191	Kalliküla küla asulakoht	24064, J	13184	Valga (Hargla)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
192	Koikküla kalmistu "Kalgiahju mägi"	24166, J	13185	Valga (Hargla)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
193	Karula kiriku varemed ja kirikuaed	25062, J	23144, 23145, 13095	Valga (Karula)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2886	+

VILJANDIMAA

194	J. Laidoneri plats 1	25126, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11618 A	+
195	J. Laidoneri plats 5b	23951, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
196	Oru tn 7a	25156, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
197	Pikk tn 2a	24353, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11565 A	+
198	Pikk tn 20, 20a	25069, P	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	VM	-
199	Tasuja pst 4, Viljandi mõisa ala	23979, J	27010, 14724	Viljandi linn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
200	Tasuja puiestee; Vaksali tänav; Tallinna tänav; Vabaduse plats	24071, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11600 A	+
201	Vabaduse plats 4, 6 ja Mõisapark	25079, P	27010	Viljandi linn	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
202	Väike-Turu tn 8	23674, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
203	Sammaste küla Taru kivikalme	24591, T	13214	Mulgi (Halliste)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	VM 11617 A	-
204	Kärevere asulakoht	24165, J	13252	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8261	-
205	Tääksi küla asulakoht	24128, J	13258	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
206	Kassi, Muri ja Sultsi külad, maahaudkalmistu	24296, J	-	Viljandi ja Mulgi vald (Paistu)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
207	Tarvastu ordulinnuse varemed	24727, J	14673	Viljandi vald (Tarvastu)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
VÕRUMAA							
208	Vaabina linnus ja asulakoht	24127, E, J	14121, 13674	Antsla (Urvaste)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2867	-
209	Rõuge kirik ja kirikuaed	24796, E, J	13643, 14084	Rõuge	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2883	+
210	Popovitsa küla asulakoht	24357, J	A27793	Setomaa (Järvesuu)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8268	+
211	Viro tsässona-ase ja kivirist	24726, T	13540, A30490	Setomaa (Meremäe)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2865	-
212	Pindi (Paidra) kääpad	25261, J	13504, 13505, 13506, 13507, 13508, 13509, 13510	Võru (Rõuge)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
213	Tamula II asulakoht	24361, J	27036	Võru (Rõuge)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
214	Linnamäe külakalmistu	24170, J	13659	Võru (Urvaste)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	-	+
215	Loosi küla kalmistu	24363, I	A30213	Võru (Vastseliina)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2864	-
216	Vana-Vastseliina asulakoht	24085, J	13601	Võru (Vastseliina)	Tõnno Jonuks, Mirja Ots (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2967	+
INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD							
217	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	23997, I	-	Eesti	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	-	-
218	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	24596, I	-	Eesti	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	-	-
219	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	24660, I	-	Eesti	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ)	-	-
220	Maastikuinspeksioonid Lääne-Virumaal ja Läänemaal	24939, I	-	Eesti	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ), Kristjan Sander (TLÜ)	-	-
221	Tallinna laht, laevavrakk	24852, I	A31115	meri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ), Liisa Randmaa (MM)	-	+
222	Tallinna laht, laevavrakk	25162, E	30229	meri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
223	Tagalaht	25024, E	-	meri	Liseth Pedroza Fuentes (OÜ Archaeology Team)	-	+
224	Paunküla Mustjärv	25006, I	-	siseveekogu (Kose)	Kristin Ilves (Helsingi Ülikool)	-	-

Table 2. New sites discovered in field surveys in 2020. Former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets.

Table 2. 2020. a maastiku-uuringutel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo

S – settlement site / asulakoht

F – stray find / juhuleid

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Finds / leiud	Dating / Dateering	Discoverers / Avastajad	Inventory no / Leiunnr
HARJUMAA							
1	Änglema I	S	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Worked quartz	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
IDA-VIRUMAA							
2	Riigiküla XVI	S	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Worked quartz and flint, pottery	Stone Age, Iron Age	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva	-
JÄRVAMAA							
3	Väinjärve	S	Järva (Koeru)	Pottery	Iron Age	S. Jegorov	TÜ 2964
LÄÄNEMAA							
4	Nõmmeaa I	S	Lääne-Nigula (Risti)	Worked quartz	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
PÕLVAMAA							
5	Himmiste	S	Räpina (Põlva)	Wheel-thrown pottery, glass bead	Early Modern Period – Modern Period	H. Valk, A. Vindi, A.-M. Leitu	TÜ 2837
PÄRNUMAA							
6	Taali Vahtramäe	F	Tori	Flint core	Stone Age	A. Kriiska, I. Khrustaleva	TÜ 2938
RAPLAMAA							
7	Avaste I	S	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Worked quartz and flint	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
8	Avaste II	S	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Worked quartz	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
9	Manni I	S	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Worked quartz and flint	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
10	Tõnumaa I	S	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Worked quartz and flint, flint scraper	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
11	Tõnumaa II	S	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Worked quartz and flint	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
12	Vaguja I	F	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Worked quartz flake	Stone Age	K. Sander	-
VALGAMAA							
13	Kääriku	S	Otepää	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Final Iron Age	A. Vindi	TÜ 2858
14	Sihva	F	Otepää	Flint flake	Stone Age	A. Vindi	TÜ 2839
VILJANDIMAA							
15	Vihi Aaviku	S	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Flint flakes, burnt bone	Stone Age	K. Sander, A. Kriiska	TÜ 2942
VÖRUMAA							
16	Tabina III	S	Võru (Vastseliina)	Pottery, finger-ring, button, bell, ear spoon, penannular brooch fragment, bullets	Iron Age – Modern Period	H. Valk, A. Vindi, A. Kotkin, G.-K. Lutter	TÜ 2863

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2020. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Riina Rammo ja Arvi Haak

2020. a toimus Eestis 224 arheoloogilist välitööd (jn 1, tabel 1), mida on paarikümne võrra enam kui aasta varem. Samas on kõnealune number lähedane viimase viie aasta keskmisele (226), mistõttu võib tõdeda, et hoolimata mullusest COVID-19 pandeemiast toimus Eesti arheoloogiliste muististe väluurimine üldjoontes oma tavapärasel moel. Seda on näha ka uuringute ja uuringumeetodite diagrammidest (jn 2–3). Ka uurijate arvus polnud drastilisi muutusi, see küündis 38 spetsialistini (tunamullu 31), kes esindasid 21 asutust, lisaks üks füüsilisest isikust ettevõtja.

Teaduskaevamisi korraldati kaheksal juhul, sh üks allveearheoloogiline projekt. Kõige enam teadusuuringuid toimus Saaremaal, kus Asva pronksiaja asulakohal jätkusid Rostocki ülikooli teaduri Uwe Sperlingi juhtimisel varasemad välitööd (tabel 1: 150). Leitud aines täiendab veelgi meie teadmisi muistsest metallitööst; kaevamistest saab lähemalt lugeda

uurimisrühma ühisartiklist. Tallinna Ülikooli ning sihtasutus Osiliana ühise sirmi all tegutses Marika Mägi, kelle tähelepanu oli seekord kahel objektil: Ures (tabel 1: 153) uuriti Rooma rauaaegset ohverduskohta, Mullutus (tabel 1: 154) muinasaja lõpu ja keskaja algupoole sadamakohta. Ka nende uurimistulemustest avaldatakse käesolevas kogumikus põhjalikud ülevaated. Mandril lõpetas oma mitmeaastase uurimistöo Kurese muististel (tabel 1: 136) Ajaloomuuseumi teadur Mati Mandel, ka tema töö tulemused on väljaande järgnevatel lehekülgedel põgusalt kokku võetud.

Kolmele väga eriomelisele objektile pööras tähelepanu Heiki Valk Tartu Ülikoolist. Viljandimaal uuriti Sammaste kivikalme (tabel 1: 203) ääreala, mis pädas tõdemusega, et leiti piirkonnas senituvastamata matmisviisi, ent teisalt veenduti, et uurimispiirkond on illegaalsete detektoristide poolt põhjalikult „tühjaks

tehtud“. Lisaks tutvuti Setomaal Viro kabelikoha ja kabelis asunud kiviristiga (tabel 1: 211) ning Põlvamaal Kiidjärvel (tabel 1: 105) tehti kindlaks, et kohalikus pärimuses tuntud ohvrikivi pole siiski varasem kultuskoht. Kaks esimesena mainitud paika on järgnevalt esindatud ka eraldi artiklitega.

Hoopis teistsugune uurimisteema püstitus oli Kristin Ilvesel (Helsingi Ülikool). Tema eesmärk oli veenduda, kas tööpõhimõttelt sonarile sarnast kaugjuhtimisel seadet saaks kasutada kehva nähtavusega siseveekogudel. Katsetused Paunküla Mustjärvel (tabel 1: 224) andsid tulemuseks teadmise, et veekogu põhjas olevate rajatiste tuvastamiseks sobib siiski teistsugune aparatuur.

Maapiirkondades toimus 2020. a 94 päästeuuringut: 44 muinas- ja keskaegsel asulakohal, 23 matmispaigas, 10 kirikuaias, 6 lohukivi juures, kahel rauaaja ja kolmel keskaegsel linnusel, kolmel muinaspõllul ja kahel rauatöötuskohal ning ühes uusaegses talukohas. Muinasaegsetel ja keskaegsetel asulakohtadel toimunud uuringud olid üldjuhul kõik väikese mahulised ning nende peamine eesmärk oli kaardistada asulakohtade arheoloogilise kultuurikihi ulatust ja kirjeldada selle iseloomu.

Harjumaal Oru külas (tabel 1: 54, A. Kraut) lokaliseeriti oletatavasti hoonestusele viitavaid alasid, millest osa pärineb tõenäoliselt 7.–8. sajandist, kuid sealse asustuse järjepidevus ulatub uusaja lõpuni. Hiiumaal Kõpus (tabel 1: 69, U. Kadakas) tehti kivijaja asulakohal eeluuring, millega selgus, et kunagisel mererannal asunud kammkeraamika perioodi hülgeküttide asulakoha kultuurikiht lasub 19–20 m kõrgusel ü.m.p ja ei ulatu kõrgemale rannamoodustisele. Ida-Virumaal Riigikülas toimus tee-ehituse tõttu päästeuuring kivijaja asulakohal (tabel 1: 75, A. Kriiska), kus õnnestus eristada kaks eriaegset kiviaegset asustuskihti – pikemalt kirjutab sellest uurimisrühm eraldi artiklis. Jõgevamaal Põltsamaal uusaegse mõisa aeda uue poe ehitamisel paljandusid maantee ääres u 15 m pikkuse hoone vundamendid. Hoone ehitati tõenäoliselt millalgi pärast 16. saj keskpaika ja lammutati hiljemalt 19. saj keskpaigaks. Avastati ka 19. saj lõpu või 20. saj alguse hobuse ja varsa matus, kus varsa puhul tuvastati nülgmisele viitavaid jälgi. Suurematest tööddest jätkusid Järvamaal uuringud Sargvere keskaegsel asulakohal (tabel 1: 94, R. Saage), mille tulemused on kogumikus eraldi kokku võetud. Tartumaal Nõos uuriti kiriku kõrval asunud pastoraadi aset (tabel 1: 184–186, P. Piirits, M. Malve). Dokumenteeriti üks 17. saj rajatud keldriga maakividest hoone, mis sai kahjustada Põhjasõja sündmustes ning hävis lõplikult II maailmasõja ajal.

Lohukividega seotud töödest väärrib eraldi nimetamist Harjumaal Soodevahe külas (tabel 1: 65,

R. Bernotas) maaparandusega teisedaldatud kivi lokaliseerimine. Muinsuskaitseameti ja OÜ Arheox arheoloogidel õnnestus kivi üles leida ning algsele kohta tagasi toimetada. Lisaks tuvastati uuritud kivihunnikust veel kaks lohukivi, needki paigutati esimese kivi juurde (jn 4).

Arvukatest matmispaikadega seotud välitöödest tasub esile tõsta Ida-Virumaal Sillamäel tänava rekonstrueerimisel avastatud külakalmistu päästeuuringud (tabel 1: 76; jn 5). Kokku avastati Martin Malve juhatusel 118 valdavalt tervikuna säilinud skeletti, neist vanimad pärinevad 16. saj II poolest, uusimad sängitati ilmselt 18. sajandil pärast Põhjasõda. Nii Nõo kui ka Rõuge kirikuaegade uuringutel (tabel 1: 184–186 ja 209, M. Malve) leiti matuseid piirdemüürist sees- ja väljapool. Väljapool kirikuaeda asunud matused ei tähenda alati, et lahkunud olid teadlikult piirdeaia taha maetud – Katariina II ukaasidega 1771.–1772. aastast keelati matmine kirikutesse ja kohustati rajama surnuaiad väljapool linnu ja asulaid. Eriti Lõuna-Eestis lõppes samal ajal ka kirikuaedadesse matmine. Praegused kivist müürid piiravad 19. saj kirikuaedu, kui piirete ehitamise aega lahutas viimasest matusest juba mitu põlvkonda. Varasemad puust hauatähised olid tõenäoliselt kadunud ja enam ei olnud võimalik aru saada, kuhu varem oli maetud ja kuhu mitte. Seega ei pruugi kirikuaiad hõlmata kogu varasemate matustega ala ning luustike avastamisega ja arheoloogilise uurimisega tuleb arvestada, kui kirikuaegade läheduses kaevetöid kavandatakse.

Valgamaal Otepääl 2020. a lõpul toimunud päästeuuringutest 14. saj külakalmistul saab lähemalt lugeda siinses kogumikus H. Valgu ja M. Malve artiklis. Saaremaal Valjalas Püha Martini kiriku apsiidi juures leidis välitöödel (tabel 1: 152, M. Malve) kinnitust Villem Raami 50 aasta tagune avastus, et 1360. aastatel on koorile polügonaalne gootipärase apsiidi ehitamisel ära kasutatud varasema romaani stiilis ümarapsiidi vundamenti. Kiriku välisküljel sai uut tõendust varem kooriruumi siseküljel tehtud leid, et ümarapsiid ei olnud koos kooriga kavandatud. 2020. a uuriti koori lõunaküljel nelja täiskasvanu ja kahe alaealise matuseid. Neli neist pärinesid apsiidi ehitamisest varasemast ajast, sest olid selle ehitamisel lõhutud.

Järvamaal uuris Villu Kadakas Järva-Jaani kiriku läänepoolse trepi piirkonda (tabel 1: 82); see ning varasemad tööd on pikemalt kokku võetud käesolevas kogumikus. Mauri Kiudsoo juhutatud eeluuringud (tabel 1: 83) olid seotud Koeru kirikuaia uue piirdemüüri ja kolumbaariumi rajamisega, kiriku vanim piirdemüür võiks pärineda 13. või 14. sajandist ning hiljem kasutati seda osaliselt kabeli vundamendina. Tartumaal Rannu kirikus (tabel 1: 178, H. Valk) leiti

põrandavahetusel keskaegsete piilarite detaile ning kõrvalaltarite vundamente. Lisaks selgus, et seni 15. saj algupoole dateeritud kirik võib olla märkimisväärselt vanem ning on ilmselt püstitatud muinasaegsele põletusmatustega kalmistule. Valgamaal Karulas (tabel 1: 193, H. Valk) tehti kindlaks varasema käärkambri müüride asukoht varemeis kiriku kooriruumi põhjaküljel.

Jõgevamaal korrestati Põltsamaa keskaegse linnuse eeshoovi loodenurka (tabel 1: 78, P. Piirits), kus rusukihi alt puhastati välja varauusaegse hoone kahe ruumi tellispõrandad ning dokumenteeriti linnuse ringmüüri müüri ladu (jn 7). Saaremaal Maasi ordu linnuses (tabel 1: 151, G. Püüa) eemaldati eluhoone peaukse kõrvalt 5–6 m ulatuses rusu, mille tulemusena avastati kaks erinäolist ukseava. Samuti tühenndati rusust kerishüpokausti esine kütteruum; eeslinnuse merepoolisel küljel puhastati rusukihist u 30 m pikkune lõik ringmüüri välisküljest, ent seal loodetud värvakoha ei leitud. Võrumaal Vaabinas (tabel 1: 208) otsiti uusaegse mõisa varemest tulemusteta keskaegse väikelinnuse asupaika, tööde tulemustest kirjutab lähemalt järgnevatel lehekülgedel H. Valk.

Linnade arheoloogiline uurimine sarnanes üldjoontes eelnevate aastatega, v.a Paide välitööde tavatult suur number (10 uuringut). Kõnealusel linnas suudeti viimaks tuvastada keskaegsete ehitiste jäänuiseid, meist märkimisväärsem on Posti tn 12 tööde (tabel 1: 86–86, P. Piirits) tulemus, kus mõeldistati varauusaegne lubjapõletusahi ning keskaegse eluhoone katke, peale selle võimaldab kinnistuanalüüs pakkuda uusi mõtteid linna tänavavõrgu osas. Sellest kirjutab lähemalt Villu Kadakas Paidele pühendatud artiklis. Kuressaares pakkus teist aastat järjest üllatuse Lasteaia tänav (tabel 1: 147, R. Bernotas), kus ka seekord satuti 2019. a avastatud hiliskeskaegse kalmistu peale. Lihula tööd olid seotud keskaegse aleviku äärealaga, kust õnnestus sellegipoolest tuvastada nii vanemat kultuurikihti kui ka ehitiste jäänuiseid (tabel 1: 137–138, A. Pärn, G. Toos, M. Reppo). Huvitavad olid ka Haapsalu keskaegsete tänavate ja ühe kinnistu uuringud – esimesel juhul leidis kinnistust, et kiviprügitusega tänavavõrk oli välja kujunenud hiljemalt 14. saj alguseks ning Linda tn 3 alalt paljandus erakordselt mitmekülgne müüride-keldrite rägastik, mille vanim kihistus jääb 13. saj teise poolele (tabel 1: 102–103, A. Pärn). Üllatusi pakkus Viljandi, kus lisaks teadaolevale linnamüüriõigule (tabel 1: 197, P. Piirits) satuti ühele senitundmata linnasisesele matmispaigale (tabel 1: 198, R. Bernotas). Pärnu arvukad mullatööd olid suures osas väheinformatiivsed, kuid Uus-Pärnu territooriumil tehti Rüüti tn 21 asuva 17. saj lõpu – 18. saj aidaahoone põranda avamisel (tabel 1: 126, G. Vedru) kindlaks varasemate kultuur-

kihtide hea säilivus. Veelgi põnevamaks osutus Lai tn 15 kinnistu (tabel 1: 114–117, G. Vedru), kus omaaegse jõesaarekesse lõunaküljelt avastati puidust kaldakindlustuse katke ning varasema jõeala varauusaegsel täitmisel tekkinud rikkaliku leiuväimega täitepinna, mis sisaldas mh ka ilmselt kusagil naabruses asunud matmispaigast teisaldateid inimluuid.

Tartu paarikümnest välitööst väärrib esile tõstmist mõni üksik. Lossi ja Jaani tänavatel leiti kesk- ja varauusaegsete hoonete fragmente (tabel 1: 164–165, R. Bernotas, K. Randoja), Ülikooli tänaval (tabel 1: 176, R. Bernotas, K. Randoja) tulid päevavalgele muinasaegse asustuse jäljed. Kuid vaieldamatult oli Tartu mulluseks arheoloogia „esinumbriks“ Jakobi tn 5 kinnistu päästekaevamised (tabel 1: 155, R. Bernotas), kus ajalooliste kinnistute uurimisel leiti väga hästi säilinud hiliskeskaegsete ja varauusaegsete hoonete müüre, sh ka üks hüpokaustahi ning varauusaegse kahhelahtu taldmik (jn 8). Siiski ei saa nimetamata jätta Vallikraavi ja Liivi tänavate vahele jäänud uusaegse ravelliini uuringuid (tabel 1: 163, R. Vissak), kus kindlustuse muldkehast avastati suur hulk lõhutuid matuseid – ilmselt mõne lähikonnas asunud seniteadmata eeslinnakalmistu jäljed.

Tallinnas keskendusid arheoloogid esmajoones eeslinnaaladele. Ajaloolises linnatuumikus tõusevad teiste seas esile Toompeal Toom-Kooli 15 keldriga seotud tööd ja leidude analüüs (tabel 1: 39, M. Reppo) ning vanalinnas Oleviste kiriku lõunaküljelt Maarja kabeli juures paljandunud suur luudelade (tabel 1: 15, M. Malve). Palju ulatuslikumad olid Harju värava eeslinna alale jäänud uuringud. Seal pakkus olulist täiendust varasema asustusloo uurimisel küttrass piki Roosikrantsi tänavat (tabel 1: 32, R. Bernotas) ja Estonia pst 19/Tatari tn 1 kinnistu päästekaevamine (tabel 1: 3, P. Piirits). Viimasest esitab põgusa sissevaate Eero Heinloo artikkel. Tatari tn 16 (tabel 1: 37–38, R. Bernotas) pakkus väärt teavet kinnistu 14.–15. saj arengu kohta, võime isegi spekuloida, et vahest leiti ühe varasema kinnistuomaniku pitsat (jn 9). Karja värava esise eeslinna puhul olid olulisimaks Estonia pst 8 / Teatri väljak 1 kinnistu hooviala jätkutööd (tabel 1: 2, P. Piirits), mille põhitulemusi valgustab eelmainitud E. Heinloo ülevaade. Lisaks pakkus seni suhteliselt kasinalt uuritud piirkonna kohta uut teavet Teatri väljaku lõunaküljele ning sealt kuni Pärnu maanteeeni tehtud eeluuringusurfid (tabel 1: 33, R. Bernotas), mis aitavad täiendada selle ala kujunemislugu. Veelgi kaugemale jääva Ravi tn 18 haigla-kompleksi territooriumil asunud 18. saj Vene sõja- ja mereväekalmistu täiendas varasemat rikkaliku luustikukollektsiooni veel 191 matusega. Sadamaalal uuritud väärib nimetamist 19. saj laevaslipp ja laevade värske veega varustamiseks mõeldud puittoru Lootsi

tn 13 alalt (tabel 1: 18, A. Kriiska), aga ka Mere pst 10 eeluuringud (tabel 1: 21, S. Möllits), kus leidis kinnitust eeslinnalise asustuse teke pärast Liivi sõda, kinnistute ulatuslikum korrastamine 17. sajandil ning piirkonna põhjalik ümberkorraldamine pärast Põhjasõda keiserliku admiraliteedi tarbeks. Kalamajas seevastu satuti Oda ja Küti tänavate nurgal (tabel 1: 23, R. Bernotas) üllatuslikult 16. saj alguse hoonestusele (jn 10) ning ilmselt varauusaegse kalmistu äärealale, kuhu on 18. saj maetud vene sõdureid ja nende pereliikmeid.

Maastikuluureks võeti mullu neli luba, mistõttu jäi uute muististe nimekiri (tabel 2) seekord veidi lühikeseks. Marika Mägi vaatas nende tööde käigus üle Saaremaa sadamakohti, Mati Mandel lootis Lihula lähedal lokaliseerida aleviku keskaegse sadamaala, kuid satuti siiski vaid 18.–19. saj taluga seotud ainesele. Andres Vindi ja Heiki Valk koostöös tudengitega avastasid Lõuna-Eestis pika aja vältel kasutatud asulakoha Tabinas (tabel 2: 16) ning uusaegseid asustusjärgi Himmistes (tabel 2: 5). Esimesena mainitu leidis veel hilisrauaaegse asulakoha (tabel 2: 13) ja ilmselt asustusele viitava kiviaegse tulekivitiiki (tabel 2: 14) Pühajärve lähistelt. Kristjan Sanderi Lääne-Eestis aset leidnud maastiku-uuringud töid täiendust muistse Matsalu lahe ümbruse kiviaegsesse

asustuspilti, lisandus ka kaks asulakohta (tabel 2: 1, 4) Nõva muinaslahe ümbruses. Aivar Kriiska ning Irina Khrustaleva jätkasid kohaliku tulekivi otsimist ning leidsid mh Riigiküla XVI asulakoha (tabel 2: 2). Sander Jegorov kogus potikilde Väinjärve äärest avastatud asulakohast Järva maakonnas ning Mauri Kiudsoo tegeles taas Teise maailmasõja järgsete metsavendade punktite otsimisega.

Lõpetuseks võib tõdeda, et ehkki 2020. a jääb paljudele meelde üleilmse pandeemiaga seoses, ei jätnud see Eesti arheoloogia välitegevustele suurt jälge. Aastat jäävad meenutama pigem positiivsed sündmused, olgu selleks põnevad avastused või erarahastuse suur panus Saaremaa uurimisse. Nagu ikka viimastel aastatel, tunnustati arheoloogiat ja arheoloogiat Muinsuskaitse aastapremiate üritusel – aasta leiuks sai Tallinna aladelt päevavalgele tulnud Eesti vanim metall-leid, samas kategoorias oli nomineeritud Haapsalu Linda tn 3 kinnistu. Meie korduv kaastööline Monika Reppo oli aasta uurija preemia nimekirjas, Agne Trummali nimelise noore muinsuskaitseja tunnustuse pälvis AVE toimetuskolleegiumi liige ja pikaajaline autor Ragnar Nurk. Mullu toimunud ettevõtmistest jõudis osa ka 2021. a tunnustuste sekka, kuid sellest juba lähemalt ajakirja järgmises numbris.