



Archaeological fieldwork in 2021

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INTRODUCTION

In 2021, altogether 277 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 281 permits were issued in 2021, 242 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 39 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government (TLPA). At least in two cases¹ (Table 1: 20, 208), the fieldwork was carried out with a permit issued in 2020. On four occasions the permissions of 2021 were annulled as the fieldwork was cancelled, while in two instances, work was done in 2022. These six are also left out of Table 1.

This number is another statistical peak for Estonian archaeology, as the previous numerical record of annual fieldwork with 253 permissions was in 2017 (Russow *et al.* 2018). On a more general level, this does not signify a major boost for the post-pandemic property development but reflects first and foremost the rising focus of the heritage officials on preventive archaeological measures before any large-scale building activities, be it in the rural or urban context.

At large, the division of the types of fieldwork remained the same in 2021 as in previous years (Fig. 2). Yet when looking behind the percentages that have a slight $\pm 2\text{--}4\%$ deviation compared to 2020 (Russow *et al.* 2021), then the actual numbers should characterise better the differences between the last two years. Most noticeable are the changes in the research related investigations (7 in 2020, 15 in 2021), preliminary research (from 28 to 49) and supervision (respectively 159 and 196) whereas the numbers of rescue/salvage excavations and

¹ The heritage bodies do not keep track on this kind of data, thus the actual number of the fieldwork might be a bit higher than stated above, or on the other hand quite the contrary – only after the completion of the present paper in late October 2022 we got information that at least two cases of fieldwork were organised a year later (i.e., in 2022).

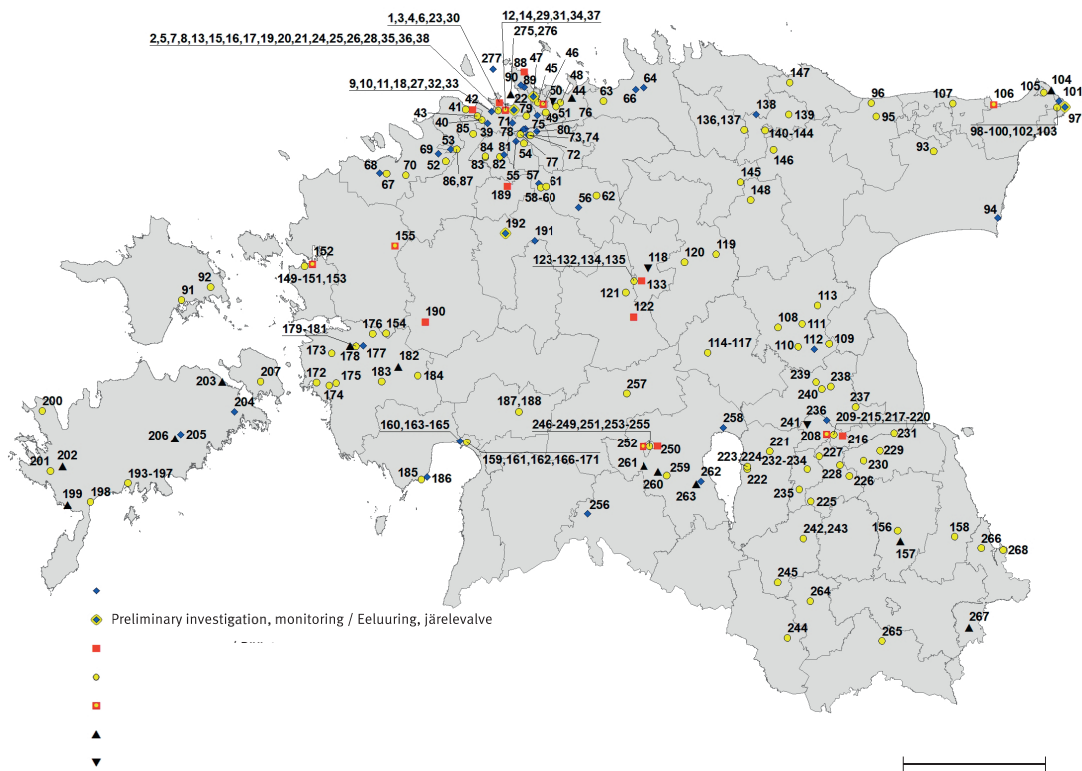


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2021.
Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2021. a.
Map / Kaart: Martti Veldi

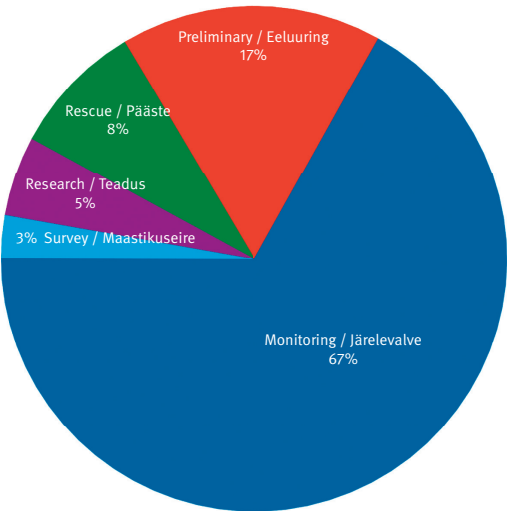


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2021.
Jn 2. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2021. a.
Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

surveys remained just about the same, with 2–3 more cases than the year before. This should confirm the above-stated view on the more ‘preventive’ nature of the archaeological fieldwork done all over Estonia – if possible, the sites under development should remain untouched by the invasive and thus destroying methods. However, as both the statistical overview as well as the following papers illustrate, quite often this is not feasible.

In 2021, the rural-urban division of the fieldwork was also slightly different from the recent years, as clearly more work was done outside the towns, their suburbs and urban settlements (the ratio being 56% to 40%) – 155 investigated sites were situated in rural areas, 111 permissions were connected with urban archaeology and the remaining

fall to the category of ‘other’, be it underwater or non-invasive landscape surveys. Nevertheless, when sorting the given permissions according to the different types of archaeological monuments, then the overall picture remains by and large the same. As usual, both by the volume of the documentation as well as the numbers, the most extensively researched area was the urban environment, followed by prehistoric settlements/hill forts, and cemeteries (Fig. 3). Here it is important to note that since the majority of the prehistoric settlements remained in use also later, one has to interpret the given data with a certain amount of ambiguity.

In 2021, 17 institutions and one self-employed person (FIE Villu Kadakas) were active on the field. From the academic institutions, universities in Tartu and Tallinn engaged with research-related fieldwork. Of non-profit organisations, MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus and ÕES organised different types of rescue and research-related studies, as well as four museums (AM, MM, SALM, SM). This time, eight commercial companies (OÜ Archaeology Team, OÜ Arheograator, OÜ Arheox, OÜ Muinaslabor, OÜ Muinasprojekt, OÜ Tentel Disain, Tuukritööde OÜ, OÜ Tõrvajõe) shared the majority of the workload. And as usual, in recent years, the busiest field archaeologists by the number of given permissions were Gurly Vedru (61 permissions), Ants Kraut (36) and Rivo Bernotas (28).² Following the statistics acquired from the action plans, reports and other documents, the number of archaeologists supervising sites was 31, with a gender ratio of 9 females to 22 males.

RESEARCH RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Based on numbers, the research related investigations had a sizable surge as compared to yesteryear. Still, a glimpse behind the statistical figures speaks another language: in all, there is no reason to celebrate a sudden change in the financing of academic projects and with it an upsurge in archaeological excavations. In reality, most of the organised fieldwork was relatively modest in its extent, and in some cases connected to the scientific research only by concession. Thus the work done in Lihula (Table 1: 177; Anton Pärn, SALM) on a 13th-century urban plot was meant as a preparatory activity before the more in-depth studies in 2022 (Pärn 2022). Also, the unearthing of the 16th-century fortification details at Maasi Castle on Saaremaa Island (Table 1: 203; Garel Püüa, SM) was initiated on the one hand by the intention to create additional sights for tourists, and on the other hand to find answers to the questions

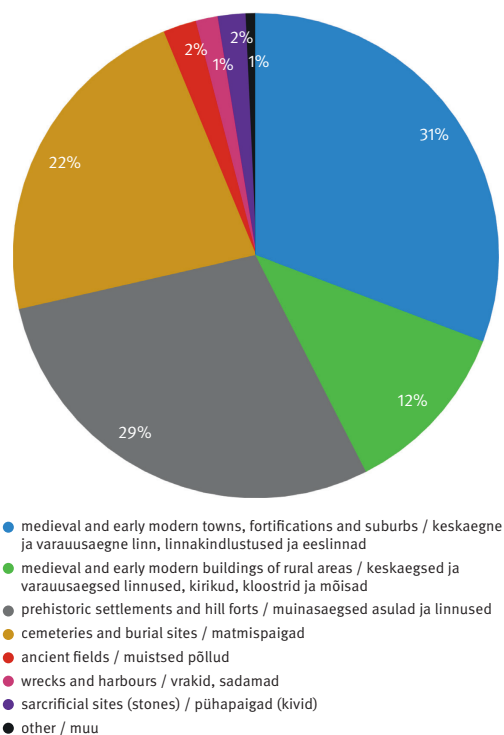


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.

Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.

Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

² According to legislation, only the archaeologist with a valid license can apply the research permission, the actual fieldwork are quite often either shared with or delegated to other archaeologists in the same company making it difficult to get valid statistics.

on the early modern period earthen fortification development (on the previous research, see Püüa 2020). This time the study concentrated on the part of the castle adjacent to the main entrance to the main living quarters and on clearing the seaward side of the fortifications of debris. This included the excavation of the outer wall of the north-east corner tower attached to the curtain wall. The artillery turret or rondel found is a peculiar transitional form from a medieval flanking tower to a bastion – thus far the first such kind of military architectural style found in the territory of late medieval Livonia (G. Püüa, pers. comm.).

Otherwise, the research related archaeological studies were bound with different kinds of academic projects financed both by public and private bodies. From the previously investigated Stone Age settlements, two sites can be mentioned here. In **Jägala Jõesuu** (Table 1: 44), the team led by Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) studied the fossil fields and the Jägala Jõesuu V Stone Age settlement site. The settlement area in the lower reaches of the Jägala River, inhabited since the Mesolithic until the end of prehistoric period, has been extensively researched during the last hundred years (see Khrustaleva & Kriiska 2022 for earlier results from Jägala Jõesuu V). This time (Fig. 4), the research was funded by The National Geographic Society and took place within the international and interdisciplinary project ‘Moving sands and buried fields: Prehistoric human impact on dune formation in Northern Estonia’ (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.). Besides Jägala Jõesuu A. Kriiska directed also fieldwork at the **Riigiküla VI** Stone Age settlement site of Narva culture (Table 1: 104). Here, the field studies that began in 2019 were finished, and the main results included well preserved neolithic deposits with local quartz and imported flint, also one fireplace was reported (Kriiska *et al.* 2021, 47).



Fig. 4. Archaeological excavations at fossil fields at Jägala-Jõesuu.

Jn 4. Arheoloogilised uuringud Jägala-Jõesuu muinaspõldudel.

Photo / Foto: Aivar Kriiska

In western Estonia, research related work was organised by Mati Mandel (AM) and Marika Mägi (TLU / Osiliana). The first results of a 9th–12th-century cremation burial field at **Keblaste** in Pärnu County (Table 1: 182) have been summarised by M. Mandel and Raili Allmäe in a brief overview in the present journal. On the Island of Saaremaa, M. Mägi organised three small-scale investigations in sites of a different character. At the **Lõmala** burial site (Table 1: 199) the team made four small excavation pits to verify the location of the possible cemetery depicted on 18th-century maps. Despite the absence of a cultural layer the few fragments of artefacts found with searching devices seem to indicate a cremation grave with some late (ca. 1200 AD) burials that might have preserved better under a stone heap that had been gathered on top of the burial site in the 20th century by amelioration activities (M. Mägi, pers. comm.). The objective at **Viidu** (Table 1: 202) was to verify whether the enclosure on the high shore of the drained lake is man-made as suggested by the ecologists. Unfortunately, nothing to prove this was found (*ibid.*). And finally, a rather different kind of research question was proposed for the **Valjala** Late Iron Age hill fort where an additional outer wall of the 11th – early 13th-century fortification was unearthed. Two sections through the presumable wall revealed the foundation of a 3–4 m wide structure, and the latest construction phase might date from the late 12th – early 13th century (Mägi 2021, 48).

It appears that the late prehistoric hill forts were the most favourite research objects of the academics in 2021, as also in southern Estonia several similar sites were studied. In **Rosma** (Table 1: 157) Heiki Valk (TÜ) continued previous salvage related investigations in the gate area of the early 13th-century hill fort, now solely concentrating on scientific issues. In 2021, the fieldwork helped to understand the design of the gate area better and to reveal the real hastiness behind the construction work – likely done in 1223, during the end phase of the crusades (Valk 2021). In **Paistu**, at Hostre-Polli (Lolu) hill fort (Table 1: 260) the first excavation season unearthed a pile of burned beams, but a more comprehensive understanding of the place was accomplished only after returning to the site in the summer of 2022 (H. Valk, pers. comm.). What was done and found at other fortified sites, at **Sinialliku** II hill fort and **Tarvastu** Order's Castle (Table 1: 262–263) can be read from the papers published in the present journal (see Valk & Niinesalu, this volume and Valk *et al.*, this volume). In addition, H. Valk revisited the Viro stone cross and the settlement site at Setomaa region (Table 1: 267) which has been reported in a previous number of *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* (Valk & Lutter 2021).

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeology of rural areas

In 2021, 136 archaeological studies related to construction works took place in rural areas. Most of the time, the reason for the survey was small-scale work (e.g. installation of electricity and communication cables) and this type of survey is very time limited (from one or two days to a week). However, larger excavation works – construction of sewerage systems, roads and houses – are understandably more informative and offer better opportunities for studies. The most time-consuming investigations this year took place in cemeteries, but archaeologists were also engaged for several weeks at settlement sites and during conservation work on built heritage.

Burial sites

In 2021, 37 archaeological studies were carried out at burial sites of different periods. Nine studies took place within the protection zones of ancient stone graves, none of which revealed any archaeological layers or finds associated with burials in the area of the works. Fifteen surveys were related to cemeteries with predominantly medieval and post-medieval burials and their protection zones. Small-scale preliminary investigations were carried out in the village of Liu in Pärnu County (Table 1: 185–186), where the aim of the survey was to use archaeological methods to specify the extent of the burial area of a monument delimited on the basis of archival and survey data. As a result of the survey, data on the condition of the cultural layer of the cemetery and the depth of the burial layer were obtained, but it was not possible to identify the location of the chapel mentioned in written sources (Vedru 2021a, 57). Archaeological monitoring was carried out during construction work at the church of Tori in Pärnu County (Table 1: 187–188), where it was discovered that there were no burials in the immediate vicinity of the church. The work continued in 2022 (G. Vedru, pers. comm.). At Mikitamäe in Võru County (Table 1: 266), after the discovery and documentation of a burial pit, the water pipe was rerouted and the skeletons were left in their original location (R. Bernotas, pers. comm.).

Archaeological salvage excavations had to be carried out on four sites discovered during the works. In all cases, the contractor stopped the work and informed the MA of the findings. The sites were placed under temporary protection and excavations were carried out. In Leppneeme, Harju County (Table 1: 88), a village cemetery was discovered in a farmyard while digging foundations for a new building, and 17 skeletons were excavated. The burial site was in use in the 17th–18th century. In Tabasalu (Table 1: 42), an Early Modern cemetery was also discovered during the construction of an underground heating system for a new dwelling. According to the findings, the cemetery was only used in the 18th century. The remains of one adult and three children were excavated during a rescue survey (Malve 2021a, 51). At Raukla in Järva County (Table 1: 122), human bones were found during the installation of a cable – in total, archaeologists excavated seven skeletons and the bones of three individuals were collected from soil excavated from the trench. Again, this was a short-used burial site dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, during a period of severe famine, plague and war in Estonia. One of the bodies was also found to have been injured by a bladed weapon. In Rapla County, in Vana-Vigala (Table 1: 190), during the construction of a light traffic road, human remains were only noticed after the excavator had finished its work. It was a village cemetery, the existence of which was known to the locals and the MA, but as it was not scheduled as a monument, the information did not reach the contractor. The task of the archaeologists was to collect as many human remains and archaeological finds as possible from the rubble heaps and to delimit the area of the cemetery. Judging from the finds, this is a long-established burial site, the earliest finds dating from the Late Iron Age, which is probably the date of the burnt bones. The latest finds date from the 18th century (Malve 2021b, 52 and M. Malve, pers. comm.).

There were 11 surveys of medieval churchyards. In Hiiumaa, at Pühalepa church (Table 1: 92), only one *in situ* preserved, probably an Early Modern burial of a man of 50–57 years of age was uncovered in a pipe trench. The burial was excavated and preserved; but the mixed bones were reburied in the churchyard. Only one modern buckle was recovered from the burial layer, the remaining finds being stray finds. The oldest was a 13th-century trapezoid pendant. The excavations continued in 2022 (M. Reppo, pers. comm.). Surveys conducted in

Järva County for the design of a new church garden and columbarium (urn wall) in Koeru churchyard (Table 1: 119) clarified the course and construction date of the former churchyard wall, as well as providing information on a possible gate building (Kiudsoo 2021). In Tartu County, several works were carried out in and in front of the churchyard of Nõo (Table 1: 232–234), the place of presumed church fairs (Valk & Kiudsoo 2020). Among other things, it was established during the construction of the foundation for the memorial bench in front of the churchyard that burials also extend to this area, i.e. the medieval cemetery in Nõo was more extensive than the area enclosed by the current churchyard boundary wall (M. Malve, pers. comm.). The same conclusion can be drawn from a skeleton discovered in the bottom of a trench in the area in front of the church of Sangaste in Valga County (Table 1: 245) during the construction of the foundation of a lamppost (Viljat 2021). At the Otepää church (Table 1: 243), a medieval settlement layer was discovered in the cable trench and the post hole, where pottery sherds and other finds were collected. In addition, a group of earthen and brick walls were cleared (Malve 2021c). The rest of the excavations were carried out as monitoring of small-scale building works, where no burial layers were touched.

Prehistorical and historical settlement sites

Preliminary archaeological studies carried out in the area of a planned new housing development have identified archaeological layers of prehistoric, medieval and Modern Era in eight sites. These include settlement sites protected as monuments, their protection zones and sites where archaeological finds have been recorded but which have not (yet) been scheduled as monuments.

In Harmi village, Kose municipality, Harju County (Table 1: 56) a fragmental archaeological layer was identified under a cultivation layer in the south-eastern part of the study area and finds from the Late Iron Age and the historical period were collected (Kraut & Tammet 2022). An area with an intensive cultural layer with remains of three buildings was plotted in Uuri village, Kuusalu municipality (Table 1: 66). The layer contained a large number of clay pieces from house walls, predominantly medieval or Modern Era finds, but also some material from the end of the Late Iron Age (Vedru 2021b). An archaeological layer with Viking to Modern Era finds was also found in the village of Harju-Risti (Table 1: 68) in the municipality of Lääne-Harju and in the village of Vaskjala (Table 1: 80) in the municipality of Rae (Vedru 2021c–d). In Rae municipality, in the village of Lehmja, on Põrguvälja tee 27b (Table 1: 78), a few 13th–16th-century finds were identified in the vicinity of the Tohtrikivi sacrificial stone, and an area was delineated in the south-eastern part of the property where occupation or tillage-related material is most likely to remain (Treuman 2021a).

In Lääne-Nigula municipality in Lääne County in the village of Rõuma (Table 1: 155), an area previously identified in the area of the Tallinn–Haapsalu railway extension (see Russow *et al.* 2019, 12) was investigated in more detail: 5–6 stone deposits were found that may be remains of former furnaces, but which will be excavated in the third phase of the study, during the construction of the new railway embankment (Kraut 2022a).

In Rapla County, Rapla municipality, in the village of Hõreda (Table 1: 191) only signs of a possible settlement layer (charcoal, burnt stones) were found (Udam 2021). In Viljandi County, Mulgi municipality in the village of Sarja (Table 1: 256), archaeologists localised the boundaries of a Stone Age settlement site and a probable late Iron Age metalworking site inside the settlement (Tammet & Kraut 2022a).

The archaeological monitoring, carried out mainly for the installation of various linear spatial objects (electricity, communications, water, sewerage) and to a lesser extent for the construction of new buildings, revealed archaeological structures, layers and finds at 21 sites. In addition, follow-up investigations were carried out on five sites exposed by illegal excavations. For all sites, unfortunately, the demolition of archaeological layers, including former structures had to be recorded.

Based on the information the researchers provide (R. Bernotas, A. Kraut, G. Vedru), in Harju County the excavations near an Early Iron Age settlement of Rannamõisa in the Harku municipality (Table 1: 41) yielded finds of period-characteristic striated pottery; while Late Iron Age settlement layers, stove remains and artefacts were recovered from Mõisaküla (Table 1: 54) in the municipality of Kiili, but also from Kata (Table 1: 58, 60), Oru (Table 1: 61) and Paunküla (Table 1: 62) in the municipality of Kose. One of the most extensive investigations was carried out in Rae municipality in **Jüri village** (Table 1: 74), where the lower parts of several clay and *keris*-ovens (Fig. 5) and household pits were excavated – in the study area, a cultural layer of the 10th–11th centuries was preserved in depressions under the plough layer (R. Läänemägi, R. Bernotas, pers. comm.). Also, in **Keila** a complex and large-scale study took place, where during the construction of a new railway embankment a large area of soil had been excavated without archaeological surveillance, although the fieldwork had been required by the MA. A follow-up study was carried out on the site by OÜ Muinasprojekt (Table 1: 86, see Tammet & Tamla, this volume). During the construction of a railway bridge in the same settlement, on an undisturbed area (Table 1: 87) the monitoring archaeologist identified an assemblage of burnt stones, but there was no layer containing archaeological finds (Treuman 2021b). Excavations in the village of Tiskre in Harku municipality (Table 1: 43) and in the village of Üksnurme in Saku municipality (Table 1: 83) revealed a cultural layer associated with 16th–18th century farms.



Fig. 5. Bottom of a keris-oven at Jüri.

Jn 5. Jüri alevikust leitud kerisahju põhi.

Photo / Foto: Rivo Bernotas

In Ida-Viru County, in the village of **Tõrvajõe** in Narva-Jõesuu (Table 1: 105), installation of a cable led to the discovery of finds from the Stone Age (a quartz flake with secondary processing, a Narva-type pottery sherd), which refer to a nearby settlement site numbered XVII (Kask & Kriiska 2021). A cultural layer containing finds from the Late Iron Age and historical era (Middle Ages, Modern and Contemporary) was found in Hulja in Lääne-Viru County (Table 1: 136–137), Kaarlijärve in Tartu County (Table 1: 222) and in the village of **Kavastu** (Table 1: 231). In the latter case, follow-up investigations were carried out because the landowner decided to ignore the requirements and dug foundation trenches for the house, despite the information received during the preliminary investigations (Russow *et al.* 2018, 32, table 1: 210). While clearing the walls of the trenches, archaeologists managed to document some part of the firepit and the presumed floor level of the building, finds (Late Iron Age and medieval pottery sherds, metal artefacts) were collected from profiles as well as by wet sieving of the soil heaps (Tammet & Kraut 2022b; Fig. 6).



Fig. 6. *Improvised wet sieving of the soil heaps at Kavastu settlement site.*

Jn 6. *Mullahunnikute improviseeritud vesisõelumine Kavastu asulakohal.*

Photo / Foto: Mihkel Tammet

On the basis of the finds, an archaeological cultural layer of farmsteads of the historical period (13th–18th centuries) was observed in Painküla in Jõgeva County (Table 1: 108), in Mammaste in Põlva County (Table 1: 156), in Järise, Nurmsi and Rame villages in Pärnu County (Table 1: 173, 175, 172, respectively), and in Roiu village in Tartu County (Table 1: 230, see Kriiska *et al.*, this volume) and in Väägvere village (Table 1: 238). In the villages of Kaarepere in Jõgeva County, Kohala-Eesküla in Lääne-Viru County and Nehatu in Pärnu County, markers indicative of the settlement's cultural layer (charcoal soil, burnt stones) were found during the work, but no archaeological finds were recovered (Table 1: 110, 139

and 174 respectively). In addition to the above, ten preliminary investigations and 18 archaeological monitoring surveys were carried out in the course of the year on sites protected as prehistoric and/or medieval settlement sites in different parts of Estonia, in the area of new constructions or during the construction of communications, but no archaeological remains were found in these areas.

Prehistoric hill forts and medieval castles, manor houses and churches

A small-scale preliminary study was carried out at the **Kloodi Pahnimäe hill fort** near the town of Rakvere in Lääne-Viru County (Table 1: 138) to identify archaeological heritage features in the vicinity of the hill fort – possible settlement sites or other monuments – and to assess, if the current protection zone of the monument needs to be altered. The study was prompted by the developer's intention to build new quarries into the drumlin in the middle of which the hill fort is located. The Pahnimäe prehistoric hill fort was first listed as a monument in 1964 and was confirmed as a cultural monument in 1997, after Estonia regained its independence. Until now, the monument has been delimited by the foot of the rampart, from which the 50 m wide protection zone starts. As a result of the survey, a settlement site with a few finds and other cultural layer markers was identified on the northern side of the hill fort, probably dating from the 1st millennium. In addition, a part of the northern area of the drumlin was marked as a potential archaeological site because of a few isolated finds of different times. Based on the analysis of the landscape and the finds, the researcher proposed a broader delimitation of the monument – karstic sinkholes and natural narrow ridges next to the sides and in front of the hill fort, which may have been used as defensive structures, but also for other purposes, such as religious, should be considered as part of the archaeological heritage (Jonuks 2021). In Võru County, in **Rõuge** (Table 1: 265), the base of the foundation of a new pedestrian bridge planned near the wall of the hill fort was investigated, and a fill layer was found, which also contained 20th century finds up to 30 cm in the upper part, but only sherds and clay daub from the period of use of the hill fort and settlement site in the lower part (Vissak 2021).

Fifteen instances of fieldwork were carried out at medieval fortresses and manor houses in 2021, some of which were related to the installation of various communications and to conservation work. In Ida-Viru county, in **Vasknarva** castle (Table 1: 94) the walls of the main castle and the outer bailey were studied with test pits, in order to make preparations for conservation, exposition and marking of the walls on the ground. New information was obtained about the basement floor of the main castle and the layout of the outer bailey, but no medieval artefacts were found (V. Kadakas, pers. comm.). Under the supervision of various researchers, archaeological work was carried out in Jõgeva County at **Põltsamaa Castle** and its surroundings (Table 1: 115–117). More details on the studies related to the cleaning of the moats can be found in Heiki Valk's article in this collection, while inside the courtyard of the fortress, occupation layers of different periods were documented and a single fragmented burial was found (R. Bernotas, pers. comm.). In **Luua**, Jõgeva County (Table 1: 112), archaeologists were able to obtain additional information about the medieval vassal castle during investigations carried out during the reconstruction of the external communications of the main manor house (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). In the village of **Neemi**, Saaremaa (Table 1: 204), an underground ruin was discovered in a farm courtyard during construction work. During a short study remains of a basement room (ca. 4.2 × 4.6 m) were identified (Fig. 7). It has been built of limestone, using clay instead of lime mortar. A wide staircase leading to the cellar is



Fig. 7. Remains of the late medieval manor at Neemi.

Jn 7. Hiliskeskaegse mõisa jäänused Neemil.

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

its most remarkable detail. This ruin probably originates from a dwelling house of a manor, which has been mentioned in written records from 1512 until the end of the 16th century. A sherd of a tripod pot from around 1500 was discovered from the occupation layer on the floor of the basement (V. Kadakas, pers. comm.).

Larger surveys of medieval churches were carried out during the replacement of the floor of the **Rannu** church in Tartu County (Table 1: 223–224) and the conservation of the **Karula** church in Valga County (Table 1: 244), both are represented with the paper in the current volume of the journal (see Valk & Kiudsoo and Valk & Raudsepp, this volume).

Ancient field systems and cup-marked stones

Estonia currently has 76 agricultural archaeological monuments – fossil fields – under state protection. The oldest fossil fields in Estonia, from the 8th to the 4th century BC, located at Saha-Loo in Jõelähtme municipality, Harju County (reg. no. 17625, see Lang *et al.* 2005), are situated near a growing settlement. The detailed zoning plans for the area, established in the first half of the 2000s, are only now being implemented, and in this context, field structures – clearance cairns and baulks – were investigated in 2021 on several properties (Table 1: 45–47; Fig. 8).



Fig. 8. Ancient clearance cairn at Saha-Loo.

Jn 8. Muistne põllukivihunnik Saha-Lool.

Photo / Foto: Gurly Vedru

Animal remains were collected during the excavation, and there was also sufficient amount of charcoal beneath the structures to date them, but it has not yet been analysed (G. Vedru, pers. comm.). In 2015, a landscape survey conducted as part of the Rail Baltic project, a railway connection between Estonia and Europe, found several sites in Harju, Rapla and Pärnu Counties, where probable early traces of tillage were also identified (Lang *et al.* 2016, 31). The full-scale construction of the railway has not yet started, but where archaeological excavation is feasible prior to construction, work has been consistently commissioned in recent years. In 2021, a fossil field in the village of Urge, in the municipality of Kohila, Rapla County, was investigated (Table 1: 189) – after the forest had been cleared, 13 clearance cairns and the stone paths lining a presumed pasture road were excavated. Unfortunately, no charcoal was preserved under neither the cairns nor the rows of stones, so the dating of the field remains uncertain. Most likely the field dates from the recent past, from the 19th–20th centuries, but an earlier use cannot be ruled out (Vedru 2021e).

In the village of Sikeldi in Rapla municipality (Table 1: 192), the area around a cup-marked stone found in the Rail Baltic railway line was excavated – the stone was marked and is awaiting relocation (Kraut 2022b). Near Kiiu village in Kuusalu municipality (Table 1: 63), a follow-up survey was carried out on a farmhouse, where a cup-marked stone (reg. no. 18142) in the yard had been moved to a more distant stone fence during house reconstruction. A second stone (reg. no. 18136) was supposed to have been located under the foundation of the barn, but it could not be found since the barn was partially demolished in the 1990s. The remaining stone was lifted back into its former place (Kraut 2021).

Planning and archaeological heritage

Over the last 20 years, significantly more archaeological sites have been discovered than have been placed under state protection (see Veldi & Jonuks 2012 with discussion, Kadakas 2022). In order to avoid unwanted attention, it is not possible to display discovered features in public databases without giving them protection status, and this means that knowledge of the existence of already discovered archaeological heritage features does not reach owners, detectorists, local authorities and other bodies involved in spatial planning. On the initiative of the MA, awareness has been raised more broadly, for example in the preparation of comprehensive spatial plans by local authorities and in road planning by the Transport Administration, drawing attention to the issue that information on archaeological heritage in the Register of Cultural Heritage Monuments is incomplete and that additional studies need to be carried out during the design phase to take account of the actual impacts on heritage (see Kadakas *et al.* 2021; Kadakas & Kaldre 2022). All stakeholders agree that archaeological studies are the costliest when revealed only during construction work.

As established by the Rail Baltic railway project (Lang *et al.* 2016), for the best results archaeological investigation can be divided into three phases – during the initial phase, where the location of the construction site is still being discussed, an archival and cartographic survey is made during which the probable areas where elements of archaeological heritage might be present are designated. In the design phase, the selected area is already subject to primary fieldwork – a survey of the terrain, during which the predicted sites are investigated. If these surveys identify a monument in the landscape, it will be delineated and investigated to the extent that the cost of further investigations can be estimated. Four archival surveys and three field surveys were carried out in 2021 for the reconstruction of major roads under the direction of the Transport Administration (Table 1: 50, 118, 241). All three field surveys

identified elements of archaeological heritage that need to be investigated during the construction process, or that can be preserved but need to be taken into account in the road construction. Depending on the size of the survey area, the number and character of possible archaeological features varied. For example, in Järva County, a probable hitherto unknown *tarand*-grave was found during fieldwork (Table 2: 4; Tammet & Kraut 2021; other studies Tvauri 2021a–b).

Archaeology of urban areas

The archaeology of towns and urban-like settlements was relatively diverse in 2021. As usual, the most studied centre was Tallinn with 40 permissions (including one prehistoric burial site (Table 1: 40), one rural trackway (Table 1: 39) and one farmstead close to the Pirita Convent (Table 1: 7, Reppo *et al.*, this volume). What is perhaps less ordinary, is the relatively meagre amount of fieldwork in other main medieval towns in Estonia, Tartu (12 permissions) and Pärnu (13 permissions, 8 in the area of the Hanseatic town New Pärnu, one in the medieval town Old Pärnu and four in the Sauga settlement). 13 permissions were also issued for Paide that has seen a major upswing of urban archaeological fieldwork in the recent years. The ‘traditional’ places of town archaeology – Viljandi and Narva – have somehow got only modest attention during the last few years, and 2021 was no exception with 9 and 6 permissions respectively. On the other hand, the work in the western Estonian small towns, namely Kuressaare, Haapsalu and Lihula, has been relatively steady with five investigated sites per settlement. Last but not least, some watching briefs were organised also in the territory of Rakvere as well as the medieval boroughs of Keila and Otepää. Altogether this gives us a much more comprehensive view of the emergence of the urban ways of life in Estonia that is not possible to obtain from the historical sources.

To start with the coastal towns, **Kuressaare** offered a nice surprise also this year. Namely, at Kitsas St. 16 (Table 1: 193; G. Püüa, SM) finally some traces of a late medieval borough that has been searched for decades now were discovered. Even if the physical evidence remains also now rather scanty, it is still a step further in the mapping of the older urban landscape of one of the centres of the Prince-Bishopric of Ösel-Wiek. The results are thoroughly analysed by the principal investigator in the current publication (see Püüa, this volume). Further work elsewhere in Kuressaare provided new information on the 18th century and later townscape, as has been the case also previously.

Some work was done in two older centres of the aforementioned Prince-Bishopric as well. In **Lihula**, the watching briefs (Table 1: 179–181, A. Pärn) accompanying the pipeworks did not reveal medieval layers, but touched only 19th–21st-century deposits. In **Haapsalu**, the rescue excavation at Linda St. 3 (Table 1: 152, A. Pärn) that began in 2020 (Russow *et al.* 2021, 19) was completed in 2021. This time it was possible to establish that already during the last quarter of the 13th century the medieval urban environment had reached its limits on the northern side of the town, close to the shoreline (Pärn 2021, 56–57). Some interesting aspects were documented also elsewhere on the territory of the historical town core: the watching brief at Ehte street (Table 1: 149–150, A. Pärn) unearthed another segment of the medieval town wall and remains of a post-town wall dwelling. Another Early Modern period building was documented at Jaani St. 8 (Table 1: 151, A. Pärn) and a medieval cultural layer was discovered in the vicinity of the possible medieval hospital at Posti street (Table 1: 153, A. Pärn) thus far only known from written records (Mänd 2015, 55; A. Pärn, pers. comm.).

The last few years have not offered a good urban archaeological harvest for **Pärnu**, and this can be said also now. Much of the rescue-related studies in Old and New Pärnu towns and Sauga settlements (Table 1: 159–171) produced either stray finds or late medieval to Early Modern period deposits that were greatly disturbed due to later building activities. The same can be said by and large in the case of **Paide**, with a few exceptions. Next to the work at Posti St. 12 (Table 1: 128–130; Silja Möllits, MTÜ AEG and A. Kriiska, OÜ Arheograator) that was comprehensively discussed in the previous volume (see Kadakas 2021), now another site with medieval deposits was found at Rüütli St. 8 (Table 1: 132, Kalle Lange, OÜ Muinasprojekt). Of five research pits (Lange 2021) two revealed cultural layers that were identified as medieval, in addition to ordinary domestic waste also some evidence of ironworking was discovered. In addition, one medieval carved stone as a stray find is certainly an important discovery in this central Estonian small town that had up to recent years relatively sparse evidence on the 13th–16th-century townscape, despite being a chartered town already from the late 13th century.

On the whole, the same can be said of the northeastern Estonian town **Narva**, too. Usually, rescue related work touches only the Early Modern period ground surfaces and older deposits tend to be harder to study with watching briefs. 2021 was no exception: almost all of the fieldwork (Table 1: 97–103) brought abundant material evidence on the heyday (e.g. 17th–18th century) of Narva yet nothing conclusive about the medieval town. Of the organised investigations perhaps the most interesting was the building archaeological study in the cellars of the town hall (Table 1: 99; S. Udam, OÜ Tõrvajõe) which helped probably to dismiss the earlier research results from the 1950s, which assumed that below the new representative building erected in the late 1660s and early 1670s also the remains of the previous structures have been survived. The recent investigations showed that in fact, the construction pit was highly likely emptied of older constructions down to the virgin soil and only after that one of the first Baroque buildings in Estonia was built (Udam 2022).

Of the nine instances of archaeological fieldwork in **Viljandi**, two deserve special attention. First, investigations of the cemetery at Pikk St. 20 (Table 1: 250, M. Malve, OÜ Arheograator) discovered in 2020 (see Russow *et al.* 2021, 20) revealed that the extent of the cemetery exceeded previous considerations. 41 burials (including nine unearthed in 2020) have been found, some of them in double burials, but as no burials were disturbed with later ones, the usage period was probably short. Although grave goods were present only in two graves, the cemetery was probably in use during some part of the medieval period (Malve 2021d, M. Malve, pers. comm.). The results of the investigations at Pikk St. 2A (Table 1: 248, S. Möllits) stand out as remains of two medieval houses were unearthed, an important addition to local urban development. A wooden pavement is another find worthy of mentioning (see Möllits & Haak, this volume). Overall, the focus on the supposed peripheral area of the town just next to the town wall revealed that in the 13th and 14th centuries, the spatial development may have been different. At Oru Street, street layers from the late 16th to the 18th century were unearthed (Table 1: 247, R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox). Finally, fieldwork at the castle of the Teutonic Order (Table 1: 255, M. Raudsepp, H. Valk, ÕES) ascertained the width of the wall in the moat between the first and second outer baileys for conservation purposes (Raudsepp & Valk 2021).

Also in **Tartu**, the most noteworthy investigations were started already in 2020, namely those at Jakobi St. 5 (Table 1: 208, Russow *et al.* 2021, 20–21). In 2021, the investigated area of ca. 800 m² revealed several brick houses, one of which probably belonged to the Small

(or St Anthony's) Guild of Tartu, most likely built in the 15th century (Randoja 2021a). The larger room (ca. 8.5×8.5 m) was heated by a heat storage hypocaust, another hypocaust was revealed within the remains of a neighbouring house. A third medieval house with a well-preserved staircase was unearthed in the yard area. In addition, remains of field-stone walls of several 17th–19th-century houses were documented and research related test pits were made which proved the existence of Viking Age deposits in the area. From the rich collection of items, a 14th-century terracotta head (Fig. 9), presumably from the nearby St John's Church (*ibid.*), was totally unexpected and acknowledged as Find of the Year by the MA. Another investigation in the medieval town at Lossi St. 15 (Table 1: 214) did not reveal any housing remains in 2021, but the following year revealed that brick houses had preserved also on that plot.

For the general public, the most visible archaeological fieldwork took place outside the walled town. Next to the southwestern

corner tower Pasatorn, the construction of a light traffic road unearthed the remains of a 19th-century shopping centre (Est. *Kaubahoov*, Rus. *Gostiny dvor*) that was destroyed in WWII, but was generally regarded as one of the symbol buildings of Tartu. Although the investigations (Table 1: 210, J. Viljat, OÜ Arheograator) did not reach the cellar floor, the unearthed wall remains were exposed next on both sides of the road, and a 3D-documentation took place. Remains of a bastion Hedwig Eleonora that were located at the same spot according to 17th-century maps were also not reached. North of the town, at Oa street, mass graves from the Great Northern War were discovered unexpectedly during street reconstruction. The following investigations (Table 1: 216, M. Malve) revealed 86 skeletons – all males, and the majority below the age of 25; fatal injuries from firearms could be seen already during excavations. This led to the conclusion that it was the burial site from the siege of Tartu during the Great Northern War in 1704. The results of the investigation, including the discovered suburban settlement are presented in the following pages by M. Malve *et al.*

Last year brought several noteworthy discoveries in **Tallinn**, too. Although 2021 gave no sensational archaeological news as some of the previous ones, also quite a few of the present findings are 'above the average', both *intra* and *extra muros*. Of the former, especially three sites stand out. Two sites from the walled town produced exciting data on the earliest phase of the town development: at Vene street (Table 1: 37; Keiti Randoja, OÜ Arheox), the watching brief during the reconstruction of the pipework unearthed plough marks (Fig. 10) under the medieval street layers. As this area is hypothetically outside of the first town defences this is important evidence of the 13th-century urban developments in this area. Moreover,



Fig. 9. 14th-century terracotta head found at Jakobi St. 5 in Tartu.

Jn 9. 14. sajandi terrakotapea Jakobi 5 kinnistult Tartus.
Photo / Foto: Keiti Randoja



Fig. 10. 13th-century or earlier plough marks below Vene street in Tallinn.

Jn 10. 13. sajandi või varasemad künnijäljed Vene tänava all Tallinnas.

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas

whereas it remains presently unverified, a substantial wall fragment crosswise with Vene street (in front of Vene St. 23) might belong to the 13th-century town wall, that was demolished when the Hanseatic town was extended northwards after 1300 AD (see Kadakas & Mäll 2002; Russow 2016, fig. 9). Highly interesting 13th–14th-century features were found at Harju St. 11 / Müürivahe St. 1 (Table 1: 6; R. Bernotas) likewise. Here the rescue excavations offered a good selection of details of the wooden buildings, some of these showing the secondary use on the spot (Otti *et al.* 2021, 58). Finally, the investigations at Aida St. 7/9 courtyard (Table 1: 1; K. Randoja *et al.*) brought to the daylight a larger fragment of a 14th-century road surface, possibly created for the stabilising otherwise unstable ground (*ibid.*). Outside the town walls, the multiyear rescue work at Estonia Ave. 7 / Teatri Sq. 1 and Estonia Ave. 19 / Tatari St. 1 (Table 1: 3–4, both Peeter Piirits, MTÜ AEG) were concluded, adding new data similar to earlier seasons (on previous results, see Heinloo 2021). Elsewhere in the southern suburbs of medieval and early modern Tallinn the most significant outcomes resulted from the salvage work at Roosikrantsi street (Table 1: 30; K. Randoja). What was found can be read in the following pages of the present journal (see Randoja *et al.*, this volume). Further, impressive findings – both as features as well as artefacts – were provided by the rescue studies at Pärnu Rd 21 (Table 1: 23; R. Bernotas). The investigations here helped to document another segment of the early modern paved road from Karja Gate to the hinterland of the town. Before the road, the area was used either as a field or as a suburban plot(s), and after the mentioned road fell out of use (early 17th century?) the site was covered with trash deposits most likely from the heart of the town – a lot of the artefactual evidence (see also the cover of the journal) is clearly above the average consumption levels and refer to the households of well-off families, such as a combination lock, an exclusive candle holder, 16th-century polychrome stove tiles among other things (Randoja 2021b). In all, this site is again an excellent example that not only the well-established historical properties inside the medieval town, but also the suburban sites farther from the urban core must be thoroughly studied, both on the field as well as at the writing desk. The other sites from 2021 not mentioned here – be it the upper town, the northern suburbs or the shoreline of Tallinn – provide numerous cases to confirm this. We are certain that will be the same also in 2022.

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

In the following paragraphs, an overview of the landscape surveys, such as field walks, will be given. The MA provided six licenses for these studies in 2021 (Table 1: 269–274). However, the number of people directing fieldwork was greater. The reasons for landscape surveys are variable. First, describing find spots of hobby searchers or checking the borders of already known monuments is a daily duty of MA specialists. Secondly, field walks covering large areas are often related to infrastructure (re)construction work, such as road building. For instance, several such monitoring walks along the roads under reconstruction were conducted in north Estonia (e.g., Tammet & Kraut 2021; Tvauri 2021b) and these were introduced already above. However, as the main aim is to evaluate the influence of the reconstruction works on heritage in a determined area, new sites are not frequently discovered. Only a small amount of studies are initiated by scientific research purposes to find unknown sites. This type of fieldwork is the focus of this overview.

Saaremaa Island was one of the most studied areas in the context of landscape surveys in 2021 in Estonia. One of the reasons is the private-funded Foundation Osiliana carrying out archaeological research on the island. The leader of this institution, Marika Mägi (TLU), organized several field trips to document and research the already-known sites (e.g., burials and hill forts) or inspect find spots of hobby searchers. However, she discovered new sites with her colleagues during these field works. In addition to the above mentioned damaged cremation cemetery in Lõmala, two burial sites and a settlement site can be named (Table 2: 10–12). Püha burial site is important to emphasize, as it is dated to the 5th–6th century. University of Tartu students Karin Rannaäär and Mairi Kaseorg organised a research trip in Saaremaa (Kaseorg *et al.* 2021). They discovered a large burial field with low stone cairns in Koigi (Table 2: 9). Burnt and unburnt, both human and animal bone fragments, sherds of hand-made pottery as well as charcoal were discovered. According to the preliminary estimations, the site may have been used at the end of the Bronze Age or during pre-Roman Iron Age. Since finds are almost absent, more accurate dating will be obtained with ^{14}C analysis (Kaseorg *et al.* 2022).

Archaeologist Mati Mandel (AM), together with Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt), made a field trip to Rapla County, where they located the occupation layer of two long-term settlement sites (Table 2: 7–8). The exact dating of the sites is unclear, as only a few potsherds were collected (Mandel 2021). In Lääne County, Tammet discovered a flint scraper in Kastja village (Table 2: 5), and Mandel visited a previous find spot of a hobby searcher in Lääne County and documented a badly damaged cremation burial site between the villages of Võhma and Uluste. The scarce finds unearthed during the small-scale excavations in 2022 can be mainly dated to the 5th–6th century; some 12th–13th-century finds can be mentioned (Mandel 2022). Mauri Kiudsoo (TLU) and Mihkel Tammet organized a survey to inspect several findspots of hobby searchers in Lääne- and Ida-Viru Counties. The visited sites were already known, but for the first time, it was possible to ascertain the traces of the cremation burials based on the changes in the soil colour and location of finds in Iila and Varja. Both are long-term burial sites starting from the Roman Iron Age and the 5th–6th century, respectively, with variable burial habits. A new settlement site (no. XVII) was discovered in Riigiküla (Table 2: 1). The site was inhabited in the Mesolithic, but also later, in the Iron Age.

Two new Mesolithic settlement sites were located in Jõgeva County. Sander Jegorov (TÜ, student at MA-level), and his team found flint flakes in a hillock – a former island – now located near Kaiu Lake in Pedassaare (Table 2: 3). Krista Karro (MA) discovered two flint tools

in Laiusevälja (Table 2: 2) while visiting a Late Iron Age cremation burial field discovered by hobby searchers. This findspot is a present drumlin, also a lake island in the Mesolithic (Roio 2022). Moving south, Andres Tvauri (TÜ) conducted large-scale field walks near Tartu necessitated by the planned highway construction between Tartu and Kärevere. In addition to already-known settlement sites, he and Mihkel Tammet located a medieval and early modern chapel in Tüki (Table 2: 14) marked on a 17th-century map (Tvauri 2021a). A cemetery probably surrounded the chapel while it was in use. Andres Vindi (TÜ) discovered two new Iron Age hillforts in Pühi (Tartu County; Table 2: 13) and Valgesoo (Põlva County, Table 2: 6). No finds were made; however, he documented traces of man-made fortifications and charcoal-rich layers on the hills.

Two landscape surveys were carried out in Viljandi County. First, PhD student Kristjan Sander (TLU) continued his fieldwork to map Stone Age water-bound settlements in Vihi village at the Navesti River. This year he and Aivar Kriiska had an opportunity to carry out an archaeology day with the students at secondary schools in the summer school of science (Sander 2022). During this event, they researched 500 m of the river bank and located a new Mesolithic settlement site (Table 2: 15). Secondly, Ragnar Saage (TÜ) conducted field works in Maalasti, where finds detected with a search device indicated the presence of a metal processing site and a Stone Age settlement site. He specified the nature and dating of the metalwork there (Saage *et al.*, this volume).

In 2021, two long-term projects also introduced in previous years (e.g., Russow *et al.* 2021, 24) continued. First, the MA conducted extensive research on sacred natural sites. This year, the inventories covered the island Kihnu and four parishes in historical Pärnu County (Audru, Tõstamaa, Halliste, Karksi). During the fieldwork, 56 holy places were searched for and described. Sites already under heritage protection were not visited. Secondly, Mauri Kiudsoo participates as an archaeologist in the team investigating the history of Estonian partisans in the Soviet period (called Forest Brothers, Est. *metsavennad*). The archaeological research concentrated mainly on the bunkers and other traceable remains in Rõuge and Põlva municipalities in southern Estonia and the borderland between Harju and Järva Counties.

Underwater studies

In addition to the landscape surveys, three licenses for underwater research were issued as well (Table 1: 275–277). These works were carried out mainly in Tallinn Bay by the Estonian Maritime Museum and a private company Tuukritööde OÜ. Perhaps the most successful research was at the 18th-century fort structure *Topeltpatarei* (reg. no. 8161; Lätti 2021a) in Tallinn Bay, organised by Priit Lätti (MM). For the first time these remains were documented underwater. Despite the demolition works that have taken place over the centuries, the structure was still partially preserved. The stones and some details of wooden cell walls were still visible. Another survey aimed to locate two wrecks registered by the MA and relatively close to the shore, but these ship remains were impossible to locate, and may no longer be preserved (Lätti 2021b).

CONCLUSIONS

While a growing trend of an even larger share of archaeological fieldwork taking place outside the urban centres has also been noted earlier (e.g. Russow *et al.* 2020, 10), this should perhaps be seen in the context of the suburban sprawl and both local and nation-wide infrastructure projects, both of which received a significant boost during the pandemic years.

As a general trend, the sprawl moves further away from larger cities, bringing along also possibilities for archaeological reconsiderations for the rural settlement pattern. The necessary maintenance of medieval rural churches and conservation of castle ruins has also significantly contributed to archaeological knowledge about these sites. Another noticeable trend might be the hybridisation of rescue and research related research, which could materialise both in further study of exciting recent discoveries, but also in research related questions being added to rescue excavations, as took place at Jakobi St. 5 in Tartu. Also in landscape surveys, the objectives of the MA, the state institution, in identifying possible sites in the area of larger infrastructure objects were carried out by private companies, and fieldwork for locating previously unknown sites because of scientific interest could also attract private funding. On the other hand, we can only wish that the results of the fewer large-scale urban excavation projects will be brought to scientific attention as soon as reasonably possible. With the growing number of fieldwork on the one hand and the decreasing public funding on the other it is more and more difficult to guarantee that the results of the research will move beyond the technical excavation reports, to the published, well written and analysed papers. However, thus far the journal *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* has succeeded to publish almost all the most important cases of the rural and urban fieldwork and it is only to be hoped that this will continue also in the future despite the increasing pressure on human and financial resources.

As has become customary during the recent years, the MA offers its gratitude to the heritage related studies, discoveries as well as persons and companies behind the fieldwork, research, conservation and public engagement. In 2021, the MA acknowledged several archaeology related researchers with their annual awards. The medieval terracotta head from Jakobi St. 5 was recognised as ‘find of the year’. The title ‘Distinguished researcher’ was awarded to Heiki Valk, one of our most prolific contributors, while another long-time author, Mati Mandel was awarded the Dedicated Service Award.

The exhibition ‘Vikings before Vikings’, prepared by Saaremaa Museum Foundation, won the Estonian annual museum award Muuseumirott for the best temporary exhibition of 2021. The exhibition focuses on the Salme ship burials that have been first brought to scientific attention in earlier numbers of *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia*.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2021, stand 7.11.2022. 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.

Tabel 1. 2021. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 7.11.2022. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Seoses registriuendusega muutusid aasta lõpus uuringuteatiste numbrid (UT-algusega).

Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas & Arvi Haak

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – järelvalve / 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	26696, P	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	+
2	Dunkri tn 1 // Kullassepa tn 2	25436, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8416	+
3	Estonia pst 7 // Teatri väljak 1	25893, P	2589	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8013	+
4	Estonia pst 19 // Tatari tn 1	25531, P	2596	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8352	–
5	Harju tänav	UT-24, J	2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
6	Harju tn 11 // Müüriavahe tn 1	25603, P	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8543	+
7	Kloostri tee 16	25892, J	1192	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8417	+
8	Kohtu tn 6	26271, J	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
9	Kotzebue tn 10	25517, E	2628	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8408	+
10	Kotzebue tn 18d	25323, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8350	+
11	Kotzebue tn 22 // 24	26220, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8429	+
12	Lai tn 21 (Linnateater)	26611, J, P	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8553	+
13	Liivalaia tn 34 // 36 // Veski tn 1	25894, J	2590	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
14	Liivalaia tn 38; Tallinna Kaasani Jumalaema Sünni kirik	25944, J, P	2590, 1078	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8346	–
15	Lootsi tänav T2, laevavrakk	26609, J	2589, 2628, 30188	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
16	Lootsi tänav T2, laevavrakk	26610, J	2589, 30188	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
17	Lootsi tn 8	UT-28, J	2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
18	Lõkke tn 5, Endla tn 13	26202, E	2593	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
19	Müüriavahe tn 21 // Sauna tn 8	25849, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8415	+
20	Nunne 12/14 – 2020. aasta tööde jätk	23871, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8517	–

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
21	Pikk tn 39 // Lai tn 34	25891, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	–	+
22	Pikksilma tn 19 // Reidi tee 9 // Uus-Sadama tn 19 // 24	26469, J, E	2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
23	Pärnu mnt 21	25469, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8562	–
24	Pärnu mnt 43b	26174, J	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8589	+
25	Rahukohtu tn 4/2	25895, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
26	Rannamäe tee 11 (Skoone bastion)	26272, J	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
27	Rannamäe tee 11 (Skoone bastion)	26695, E	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), Ragnar Nurk (TLPA)	AI 8619	+
28	Rataskaevu tn 5	25896, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
29	Ravi tn 18	26612, J, P	2591	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8538	–
30	Roosikrantsi tänav	25368, P	2589, 2596, 2601	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8288	+
31	Sadama tn 4	UT-16, J, P	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
32	Staadioni tn 10, Siselinna kalmistu	25602, E	1238, 2592	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8419	+
33	Tatari tn 51a	26478, E	2596	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8590	+
34	Tatari tn 64	26038, J, P	2596	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8539	–
35	Toom-Rüütli tn 3 // 5	26618, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
36	Tõnismägi 5a (uuringuid ei toimunud: arheolooge informeeriti kaevetöödest pärast tööde toimumist, situatsioon fikseeriti saa- detud fotode põhjal)	26590, J	2593	Tallinn	Silvia-Kristiin Kask, Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	–	+
37	Vene tänav	25897, J, P	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
38	Vene tn 14a, domi- niiklaste klooster	25601, J	1245, 2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
39	Vesioina tn 14 pakktē	25890, E	2630	Tallinn	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
40	Härgmäe tn 28, kivikirstkalme	26617, J	2631	Tallinn (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
HARJUMAA							
41	Rannamõisa küla asulakoht	26099, J	17512	Harku (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8420	+
42	Tabasalu alevik, kalmistu	26583, P	A31149	Harku (Keila)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8541	+
43	Tiskre küla asulakoht	26494, J	17528	Harku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI	–
44	Jägala Jõesuu asulakoht ja muistsed põllud	26134, T	30211	Jõelähtme	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ	–
45	Liivamäe küla, muistsed põllud	25592, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
46	Liivamäe küla muistsed põllud	26040, P, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8425	–

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47	Liivamäe küla muistsed põllud	26447, E, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
48	Loo küla kivilalme	26148, J	17634	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
49	Saha küla kivilalmed	26448, J	27015, 17802, 17803	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
50	Võerdla küla kultusekivid ja kivilalmed	25650, I	27015, 17875, 17873, 17872, 17859, 17858, 17857, 17856	Jõelähtme	Rivo Bernotas, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
51	Võerdla küla asulakoht	26458, J	27015	Jõelähtme	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
52	Keila kalmistu	25950, J	27604	Keila linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
53	Keila kiriku kaitsevöönd	26100, E	2749	Keila linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
54	Mõisaküla asulakoht	25798, J	17920	Kiili (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
55	Vaela küla asulakoht	UT-15, E	17975	Kiili (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
56	Harmi küla asulakoht	26680, E	18543	Kose	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8561	+
57	Kata küla asulakoht	25824, E	17991	Kose	Sven Udarn (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
58	Kata küla asulakoht	26039, J	17993	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
59	Kata küla asulakoht	26452, J	17991	Kose	Sven Udarn (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
60	Kata küla asulakoht	26495, J	17991	Kose	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8559	+
61	Oru küla asulakoht "Kämbla küla ase"	26619, J	18023	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
62	Paunküla asulakoht	26490, J	18559	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
63	Kiiu alevik, kultusekivid	26629, J	18142, 18136	Kuusalu	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
64	Kolga mõisa peahoone ja mõisa park	25959, E	2851, 2852	Kuusalu	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	–	–
65	Rummu küla kivilalme	26678, E, J	18315	Kuusalu (Jõelähtme)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
66	Uuri küla asulakoht	25594, E	27893	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8409	+
67	Harju-Risti kirikuaed ja kalmistu	25552, J	2935	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8536	+
68	Harju-Risti küla asulakoht	26449, E	18617	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8537	+
69	Lehola küla asulakoht	25488, E	17889	Lääne-Harju (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
70	Padise küla trassid kloostri ja mõisa kaitsevööndis	26562, J	2921, 2923	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	HMK	–

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71	Järveküla asulakoht	UT-1, E	18735	Rae (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
72	Jüri alevik, asulakoht	25595, E	18785	Rae (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
73	Jüri alevik, asulakoht	25844, J	18785	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
74	Jüri alevik, asulakoht	25965, J	18785	Rae (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8349	+
75	Kopli küla kivikalmed	26144, E	18763, 18764	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
76	Lehmja küla asulakoht	26627, E	18828	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
77	Lehmja küla kultusekivi	26151, J	18799	Rae (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
78	Lehmja küla ohvrikivi "Tohtrikivi"	26208, E	18851	Rae (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 8423	+
79	Soodevahe küla asulakoht	25949, J	18870	Rae (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
80	Vaskjala küla asulakoht	25597, E	18889	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8404	+
81	Kajamaa küla asulakoht	25799, J	18913	Saku (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
82	Lokuti küla kalmistu	26044, E	18918	Saku (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
83	Üksnurme küla asulakoht	26207, J	18934	Saku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8630	+
84	Üksnurme küla, kivikalme „Vareteväli“	25947, J	18935	Saku (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
85	Alliku küla asulakoht	26446, J	18938	Saue (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
86	Valingu küla, Keila linn, asulakoht	26672, J	17879	Saue (Keila)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8545	+
87	Valingu küla, Keila linn, asulakoht	UT-2, J	17879	Saue (Keila)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	–
88	Leppneeme küla kalmistu	26487, P	AK31144	Viimsi (Jõelähtme)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8540	–
89	Pärnamäe küla asulakoht ja kalme	25643, E	A31125	Viimsi (Jõelähtme)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
90	Pärnamäe küla kivikalme „Rootsi kuninga haud“	25656, E	A31124	Viimsi (Jõelähtme)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+

HIIMUMAA

91	Käina kiriku varemed ja kirikuaed	26249, J	22287, 23540	Hiiumaa (Käina)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	HKM 6598	+
92	Pühalepa kirik ja kirikuaed	26575, J	22293	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	HKM 6617, proovid AI 8183	–

IDA-VIRUMAA

93	Pagari mõisa park	26102, J	13969	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 8544	+
94	Vasknarva linnuse varemed	25760, E	13827	Alutaguse (Vaivara)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	–	–
95	Lüganuse alevik, asulakoht	25662, J	9040	Lüganuse	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
96	Purtse kindluselamu	UT-3, J	13928, 13119	Lüganuse	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+

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97	Narva Hermannii linnuse läänehoov	26561, E, J	27276, 14002	Narva	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	NM	–
98	Narva promenaadi ehitamine	26626, J	9135, 9136, 27276	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8615	–
99	Narva raekoja kelder	26535, J	14004	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NM 2861	+
100	Narva raekoja soojus- ja gaasitrass	UT-10, J	27276	Narva	Liseth Pedroza Fuentes (OÜ Archaeology Team)	NM	–
101	Raekoja plats 1	25712, E	27276	Narva	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	NM 2860	+
102	Tuleviku tänav, Vabaduse tänav L1, Vabaduse tänav L2, Lavretsovi tänav, Hariduse tänav L3, Sepa tänav, Sadama tee tänavavalgustuse uuendamine	UT-13, J	27276	Narva	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	NM	–
103	Tuleviku tn 9	25356, J	13999, 27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NM	–
104	Tõrvajõe küla, Riigiküla VI kiviaja asulakoht	26083, T	9188	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	+	–
105	Tõrvajõe küla, Riigiküla XIII–XIV kiviaja asulakoht	26135, J	27896	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8542	+
106	Sillamäe linn, kalmistu	26041, P, J	31113	Sillamäe (Vaivara)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	SM6AJs	–
107	Altküla kivilalme	26145, J	9161, 13105	Toila (Jõhvi)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8422	+

JÕGEVAMAA

108	Painküla asulakoht	26206, J	9223	Jõgeva vald (Laiuse)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8607	+
109	Kudina küla asulakoht	26026, J	9282	Jõgeva vald (Maarja- Magdaleena)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
110	Kaarepere küla asulakoht	25845, J	9280	Jõgeva vald (Palamuse)	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
111	Kuremaa mõisa park	25546, J	23903	Jõgeva vald (Palamuse)	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	+
112	Luu mõis ja mõisa park	25574, E	23963, 23964	Jõgeva vald (Palamuse)	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
113	Sätsuvere küla asulakoht	25596, J	9448	Jõgeva vald (Torma)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
114	Põltsamaa linnus	25652, J	9334, 24008	Põltsamaa	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ	–
115	Põltsamaa linnus	25661, J	9334, 24002	Põltsamaa	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2931	+
116	Põltsamaa linnus	25823, J	9334, 24002	Põltsamaa	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	–
117	Põltsamaa linnus	25861, J	9334, 24008	Põltsamaa	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	–

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JÄRVAMAA							
118	Mäo-Imavere lõik, Tallinn-Tartu-Võru- Luhamaa maantee 87,5–108,1 km	25769, I	–	Paide linn, Järva vald (Peetri, Pilistvere)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8551	+
119	Koeru kirikuaed	25961, J	4008, 15008	Järva vald (Koeru)	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ)	AI 8335	+
120	Järva-Peetri kirikuaed ja kalmistu	26582, J	4002	Järva vald (Peetri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
121	Kirna mõisa park	26574, J	15127	Türi vald	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PM	–
122	Raukla küla kalmistu	UT-4, P	AK31146	Türi vald	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8550	–
123	Karja tn 3	26408, J	AK31140	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
124	Pikk tänav; Rüütli tänav T3; Rüütli tänav T1; Rüütli tänav T2; Vainu tänav T1; Vainu tänav T2; Parkali tänav; Vee tänav T2; Vee tänav T1; Vee tänav T3; Posti tänav; Valli tänav; Vahe tänav, Vainu tänav, Põik tänav sadeveetrassid	26212, J	27009, AK31140	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PM	–
125	Pikk tänav ja Keskväljak	26622, J	27009, AK31140	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
126	Pikk tn ja Pikk tn 3	26686, J	27009, AK31140	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
127	Pikk tn 11	26621, J	AK31140, 27009	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
128	Posti tn 12	26210, J	27009, 4012, AK31140, 15066	Paide linn	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	–	–
129	Posti tn 12	26253, J	27009	Paide linn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	PM	+
130	Posti tn 12	26327, J	27009, AK31140, 15066	Paide linn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	PM	+
131	Põllu, Pikk, Rüütli jt tänavate sideliinid	25561, J	27009	Paide linn	Kalle Lange, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
132	Rüütli tn 8	26325, J	27009, AK31140	Paide linn	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PM A 102	+
133	Suur-Aia tänav T1	26213, P	AK31140	Paide linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PM	–
134	Suur-Aia tänav T1	25825, J	27009	Paide linn	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PM	–
135	Tallinna tn 12	25750, J	27009	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PM	+

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LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA							
136	Hulja alevik, asulakoht	25749, J	10231	Kadrina	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8610	+
137	Hulja alevik, asulakoht	25885, J	10231	Kadrina	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
138	Kloodi Pahnimäe linnus	26591, E	AK31147, 10354	Rakvere vald	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	RM 7159 A 184	+
139	Kohala-Eesküla asulakoht	UT-30, J	10429	Rakvere vald	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
140	Rakvere tänavavalgustus	25548, J	27012, 15723	Rakvere linn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	RM	–
141	Rakvere vallimägi	26370, J	10335, 15740, 27012	Rakvere linn	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	RM 7158 A 183	+
142	Pikk tänav T2	25695, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	RM	–
143	Pikk tänav T1, Pikk tn 19, Pikk tn 30	26694, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Liseth Pedroza Fuentes (OÜ Archaeology Team)	RM	–
144	Silla tänav L1	26146, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
145	Porkuni mõisa park	UT-11, J	15847	Tapa (Väike-Maarja)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
146	Kehala asulakoht ja Vinni mõisa park	25800, J	10644, 17103, 15998	Vinni (Viru-Jaagupi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
147	Kunda linn, kivist kalme	25694, J	10289	Viru-Nigula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	–
148	Väike-Maarja kirikuaed ja kalmistu	26079, J	5818	Väike-Maarja	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	–	–
LÄÄNEMAA							
149	Ehte tn 14	25491, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9223	–
150	Ehte tn 14; Neidude tänav	26211, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9223	–
151	Jaani tn 8	26085, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9221	–
152	Linda tn 3	25663, P, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9214	–
153	Posti tänav, Karja tänav, Vaba tänav lõik 1	26147, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9222	–
154	Kasari küla asulakoht	25668, J	10025	Lääne-Nigula (Kirbla)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AI	–
155	Rõuma küla asulakoht	26601, J, P	10137	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8552	+
PÕLVAMAA							
156	Mammaste küla asulakoht	25884, J	11503	Põlva vald	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2963	+
157	Rosma linnus	26054, T	11519	Põlva vald	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2968	–
158	Kirmsi ja Rahumäe asulakohad	26032, J	–	Räpina vald	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2955	+

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PÄRNUMAA							
159	Aida tn 10	25642, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	PäMu	+
160	Akadeemia tn 1	26000, E	11793, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
161	Akadeemia tn 2	26488, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
162	Kuninga tn 25	26489, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
163	Lai tn 24, Lai tänav T10	26581, E	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
164	Munamäe park	25797, E	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
165	Põhja tn 1	25370, E	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
166	Vee tn 4	26425, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PäMu	–
167	Vana-Pärnu kalmistu	26623, J	8319, 11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
168	Sauga, Allika tn 9	26326, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
169	Sauga, Piiri tn 8	25859, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
170	Sauga, Vana-Sauga tn 28	25998, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
171	Sauga, Vana-Sauga tn 36a	25999, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
172	Rame küla asulakoht ja ohverdamiskoht „Võekamägi“	26464, J	9902, 9904	Lääneranna (Hanila)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8556	+
173	Järise küla asulakoht	UT-23, J	9964	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AI	–
174	Nehatu küla asulakoht	26215, J	9894, 15434	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AM	–
175	Nurmsi küla asulakoht	25842, J	9899	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AI	–
176	Kirbla küla asulakoht ja kivikalmed	25385, J	9970, 9974, 9975, 9976, 9977	Lääneranna (Kirbla)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI	–
177	Lihula, Linnuse tee 1	26084, T	27014, 15478	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	–	+
178	Lihula, Linnuse tee 3	25801, E	15476	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	–	+
179	Lihula, Oja tn 2	25664, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	–	+
180	Lihula, Penijõe tee 2, 3, 4	26042, J	27014, 16193	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AM	–
181	Lihula, Tallinna mnt 2	26205, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	–	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Find / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
182	Mihkli küla (Keblaste) kalmistu	26060, T	A30770	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Mati Mandel (AM)	AM A 1300	+
183	Rabavere küla asulakoht	26624, J	11776	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
184	Ura küla asulakoht	26534, J	11789	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
185	Liu küla kalmistu „Kirikunukk“	25867, J	11723	Pärnu linn (Tõstamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8424	+
186	Liu küla kalmistu „Kirikunukk“	26214, E	11723	Pärnu linn (Tõstamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8424	+
187	Tori alevik, kalmistu; Tori kiriku kaitsevöönd	26149, J	A30747, 16846	Tori vald	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
188	Tori alevik, kalmistu; Tori kiriku kaitsevöönd	26565, J	16846, A30747	Tori vald	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–

RAPLAMA

189	Urge küla muistsed põllud	26566, P	A31148	Kohila (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
190	Vana-Vigala küla kalmistu	26101, P	AK31132	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	PäMu 40389 A 2700	–
191	Helda küla asulakoht	26533, E	AK29116	Rapla (Juuru)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 8546	+
192	Sikeldi küla kultusekivi	UT-9, E, J	A31150	Rapla	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+

SAAREMAA

193	Kuressaare, Kitsas tn 16	25586, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10889	+
194	Kuressaare, Lossi tn 2 // 2a // 4 // 4a	26563, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
195	Kuressaare, Lossi tn 13	26677, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
196	Kuressaare, Tolli tn 4 // 4a	UT-14, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	–
197	Kuressaare, Tolli tn 9 // 11	25335, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
198	Järve küla kalme	25843, J	A28913	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
199	Lõmala küla kalmistu	26082, T	A31136	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM	–
200	Kuralase küla kalmistu ja kivikalmed	26564, J	12308, 12309, 12311, 12310	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
201	Leedri küla teedevõrk ja piirdeaiad	25711, J	27284	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
202	Viidu küla kalmeväli	26081, T	A31137	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM	–
203	Maasi ordulinnuse varemed bastioni ja vallikraaviga	26298, T	21032	Saaremaa (Põide)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10860	+
204	Neemi mõisa ase	26023, E	A31133	Saaremaa (Põide)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	SM	–

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
205	Valjala kirikuaed ja kirikuaia piirdemüür	25962, E	4178, 21080	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
206	Valjala maalinn	26080, T	12759	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM	–
207	Mäla küla muistsed põllud ja kivikalme	26043, J	12509, 12507	Muhu	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+

TARTU

208	Jakobi tn 5 // Lutsu tn 1 // Munga tn 4 (2020. a luba)	24824, J, P	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-270	–
209	K. E. von Baeri tn vee- ja sadeveetorustik	25550, J	27006, 12983	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
210	Keskpark, Poe tänava ja Vabaduse puistee nurk	25770, J	6884, 27006	Tartu	Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-284	+
211	Kroonuaia tn 35/37	UT-25, J	6884, 27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
212	Lai tn 34 ja 36 kaablitrassid ja hooviala	25948, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-281	–
213	J. Liivi tn 2 ja Lossi/J. Liivi tänavad	25768, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
214	Lossi tn 15	26655, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
215	Munga tn sademeveekanalisatsioon	26152, J	27006	Tartu	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TM	–
216	Oa tänav T1, kalmistu	25762, P	27006	Tartu	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-283	+
217	Raekoja plats 11 hoone sisehoovi parkla rekonstrueerimine	26310, J	27006	Tartu	Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-287	+
218	Toomemäe kagutipu mänguväljak	26345, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
219	Vabaduse pargi valgustuse uuendamine	26496, J	6884, 27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM	–
220	Vabaduse pst 1c trassid	25593, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	–	+

TARTUMAA

221	Puhja kirik ja kirikuaed	25946, J	4268, 7248	Elva (Puhja)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	–	–
222	Kaarlijärve küla asulakoht	25710, J	12937	Elva (Rannu)	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2952	+
223	Rannu kirik	25419, J	7254	Elva (Rannu)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2929	+
224	Rannu kirik	26558, J	7254	Elva (Rannu)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2929	+
225	Oomiste ja Palumäe küla kalmistud, Kodijärve mõisa kalmistu	25667, J	12814, 12805, 4242	Kambja	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
226	Vana-Kuuste kabeliase	26290, J	–	Kambja	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	–	+
227	Külitse alevik, asulakoht	25384, J	13047	Kambja (Nõo)	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2932	+
228	Uhti küla asulakoht	26679, J	13051	Kambja (Tartu-Maarja)	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
229	Melliste küla kalmistu	26289, J	12868	Kastre (Võnnu)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	–	+
230	Roiu alevik, asulakoht	26457, J	12795	Kastre (Võnnu)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2957	–

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
231	Kavastu küla asulakoht	26656, J	12850	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ 2978	+
232	Nõo kirikuaed	25869, J	4256	Nõo	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2983	–
233	Nõo kirikuaed	25963, J	4256	Nõo	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2984	–
234	Nõo kirikuaed	UT-27, J	4256	Nõo	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2985	–
235	Tamsa küla asulakoht	25545, J	12896	Nõo	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
236	Vorbuse küla asulakoht	25551, E	13015	Tartu linn (Tartu-Maarja)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
237	Väägvere küla asulakoht	26465, J	13003	Tartu vald (Tartu-Maarja)	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2961	+
238	Saadjärve küla asulakoht	25598, J	12995	Tartu vald (Äksi)	Kalle Lange, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
239	Tabivere alevik, asulakoht	26580, J	9421	Tartu vald (Äksi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
240	Äksi kirik ja kirikuaed	26628, J	24072, 24071	Tartu vald (Äksi)	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	–
241	Kärevere – Tartu mnt rekonstrueerimine	25549, E, I	–	Tartu vald ja linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2946, TÜ 2947, TÜ 2948, TÜ 2949	+

VALGAMAA

242	Otepää kalmistu, Tartu mnt 16; Lille tn 13	25532, J	13100	Otepää	Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
243	Otepää kirikuaed, asulakoht	26103, J	13161, 13100	Otepää	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2926	+
244	Karula kirikuaed ja pastoraadi park	26255, J	13095, 23145	Valga (Karula)	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2969	+
245	Sangaste kirik ja Sangaste mõisa park	25665, J	23258, 23242	Otepää (Sangaste)	Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2933	+

VILJANDIMAA

246	Hariduse tn 9	26676, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
247	Oru tänav, Oru tn 7a	UT-22, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	VM 11636	+
248	Pikk tn 2a	26252, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11641	–
249	Pikk tn 2a, Pikk tänav T1	26527, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	VM	–
250	Pikk tn 20 // 20a	25669, P	27010	Viljandi linn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	VM 11637	–
251	Pikk tn 20 // 20a	26543, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	VM	+
252	Pikk tn 20 // 20a	26625, J, P	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	VM	–
253	Tartu tänav, Johan Laidoneri plats, Hiire tänav	26323, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	VM	+/-
254	Tasuja pst 4, Viljandi mõisapark	25796, J	14724, 27010	Viljandi linn	Kalle Lange, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	VM	–
255	Viljandi ordulinnus	26248, J	14709	Viljandi linn	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	–	+
256	Sarja küla asulakoht	26602, E	13203	Mulgi vald (Halliste)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
257	Suure-Jaani kirik	25871, J	14645	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	–	+
258	Leie küla ohvrikivi	26426, E	13222	Viljandi vald (Kolga-Jaani)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	–	+
259	Holstre küla asulakoht	25605, J	13274	Viljandi vald (Paistu)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	–	+
260	Paistu (Lolu) linnamägi	26056, T	A31134	Viljandi vald (Paistu)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2965	–
261	Sinialliku II linnamägi	26057, T	A31135	Viljandi vald (Paistu)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	–	+
262	Tarvastu ordulinnuse varemed	25863, E	14673	Viljandi vald (Tarvastu)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2950	–
263	Tarvastu ordulinnuse varemed	26058, T	14673	Viljandi vald (Tarvastu)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2958; TÜ 2959; TÜ 2966	+

VÕRUMAA

264	Antsla vasallilinnuse kultuurkiht, Vana-Antsla mõisa park	26150, J	13378, 25183, 14062, 25124	Antsla vald (Urvaste)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
265	Rõuge linnus ja asulakoht	26209, J	13642, 13641	Rõuge	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2954	+
266	Mikitamäe küla kalmistu	26025, J	11131	Setomaa (Mikitamäe)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
267	Viro küla kivist ja asulakoht	26055, T	A30490, 13540	Setomaa (Meremäe)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2865	–
268	Podmotsa küla kääpad ja kalmistu	26536, J	11711, 11712, 4215	Setomaa (Järvesuu)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2970; TÜ 2971	+

INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD

269	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	25644, I	–	Eesti	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	+	–
270	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	25645, I	–	Eesti	Mati Mandel (AM)	AM A 1297, AM A 1298, AM A 1299	+
271	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	25672, I	–	Eesti	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ)	–	–
272	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	25753, I	–	Eesti	Ragnar Saage (TÜ)	–	–
273	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	26045, I	–	Eesti	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	–	+
274	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eesti eri piirkondades	26046, I	–	Eesti	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	+	–
275	Topeltpatarei vare Tallinna lahes	25874, T	8161	meri	Priit Lätti (MM)	–	+
276	Neli laevavrakki Tallinna lahes	25943, T	30229, A31115	meri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	–
277	Kaablitrassi koridori uuringud	UT-20, E	30723	meri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	–

Table 2. New sites discovered in field surveys in 2021. Former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets.

Tabel 2. 2021. aasta maastiku-uuringutel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo

C – cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matmispaik

CH – chapel / kabeliase

F – stray find / juhuleid

HF – hill fort / linnamägi

S – settlement site / asulakoht

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no./ Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
IDA-VIRUMAA							
1	Riigiküla XVII	S	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Hand-made pottery (incl. Narva Ware), quartz flake	Stone Age, Iron Age	AI 8542	S.-K. Kask, L. Reinvars
JÕGEVAMAA							
2	Laiusevälja	S	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Flint scraper and burin	Mesolithic	MA	K. Karro
3	Pedassaare	S	Mustvee (Maarja- Magdaleena)	Flint flakes	Mesolithic	TÜ 2974	S. Jegorov, A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp, H.-L. Raud
JÄRVAMAA							
4	Mäeküla	C	Paide	Stone structures	Late Bronze Age, – Iron Age		M. Tammet, H. Solnask, A. Kraut
LÄÄNEMAA							
5	Kastja	F	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Flint scraper	Stone Age	AM A 1299	M. Mandel, M. Tammet
PÕLVAMAA							
6	Valgesoo	HF	Põlva (Võnnu)	Charcoal	Iron Age	–	A. Vindi
RAPLAMAA							
7	Kohatu	S	Märjamaa	Pottery	Iron Age – Historical Period	AM A 1297	M. Mandel, M. Tammet
8	Mõraste	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Pottery	Iron Age – Historical Period	AM A 1298	M. Mandel, M. Tammet
SAAREMAA							
9	Koigi	C	Saaremaa (Põide)	Pottery, bone fragments (burnt and unburnt)	Bronze Age – pre-Roman Iron Age(?)	SM 10925	K. Rannaäär, M. Kaseorg, K. Oks
10	Paimala	C	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Fragments of metal arte- facts and ornaments	Late Iron Age, Middle Ages	SM 10830	M. Mägi
11	Püha	C	Saaremaa (Püha)	Fragments of metal arte- facts and ornaments	5th – 6th century	SM 10906	M. Mägi
12	Upa	S	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Coin, fragments of metal artefacts and ornaments	Middle Ages – Modern Period	SM 10907	M. Mägi
TARTUMAA							
13	Pühi	HF	Kambja	Charcoal	Iron Age	–	A. Vindi
14	Tüki	CH, C	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	Coins, signet ring	Middle Ages – Modern Period	TÜ 2949	A. Tvauri, M. Tammet
VILJANDIMAA							
15	Vihi Löövi	S	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Flint flakes, 2 scrapers	Mesolithic	–	K. Sander, A. Kriiska

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2021. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Riina Rammo ja Arvi Haak

2021. aastal leidis Eestis aset 277 arheoloogilist välitööd (jn 1, tabel 1). Kokku väljastati 281 uuringuluba ja -teatist, neist 242 muinsuskaitseameti ning 39 Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise Ameti muinsuskaitse osakonna poolt. Vähemalt kahel juhul jätkusid tööd 2020. aastal väljastatud loaga, neli kavandatud uuringut tühistati ja kaks lükkus 2022. aastasse. Statistiliselt on taas tegu uue rekordiga, ületades 2017. aasta tulemust pea veerandsajaga.

Tööde metoodiline jaotus püsis ka mullu enam-vähem sarnane eelmistele (jn 2), kuid silma torkab tavapärasest kõrgem teaduskaevamiste, eeluuringute ja järelevalvetööde number. Pisut erineb ka maa- ja linnauuringute vahetegur, 56 protsendiga esimese kasuks. Teisalt on linnas toimuvad välitööd alati oluliselt mahukamad. Uuritud muististe liigiline jaotus endaga üllatusi kaasa ei toonud, domineerisid linnalise keskkonna objektid, millele järgnesid muinasaja maa-asulad/linnamäed ning matmispaigad (jn 3). Sama püsis ka töid sooritanud institutsioonide ja isikute arv.

Teadusuuringutest olid osa seotud objektide turismiatraktsiooniks kohandamisega – Lihulas (A. Pärn, SALM) ja Maasilinnas (G. Püüa, SM). Teadusprojektide finantseerimisel sooritatud kaevamistest olid kiviajaga seotud Jägala-Jõesuu V asulakohal ja muinaspõldudel (A. Kriiska, TÜ; jn 4) ja Riigiküla VI asulakohal toimunud välitööd (A. Kriiska). Jägala-Jõesuu uuringuid rahastas National Geographic Society ning need keskendusid luidete tekkimisele ja muinasaja inimõjule, Riigikülas võeti kokku 2019. aastast kestnud uuringud. Märkimisväärne oli hästi säilinud kiviaegse kultuurikihi avastamine, kohaliku kvartsi ja sisse toodud tulekivi leidmine ning ühe tuleseme dokumenteerimine.

Lääne-Eestis Keblastest kaevatud 9.–12. sajandi matusekompleksist (M. Mandel, AM) kirjutatakse pikemalt siinises kogumikus. Saaremaal pööras M. Mägi (TLÜ / SA Osiliana) töörihm tähelepanu kolmele kohale. Lõomas otsiti 18. saj kaardil tuvastatud matusepaika, Viidul oletatavat inimtekkelist vallsulendikku ning Valjalas maalinna ümbritsevat välist kaitsevali. Linnamäed/kindlused olid fookuses ka Lõuna-Eestis. Nii jätkas H. Valk (TÜ) Rosma linnamäe uurimist, kust saadi lisateavet eelmisel aastal avatud väravaalast ja kiirustamisest linnuse ehitamisel 13. sajandi alguses. Paistus Holstre-Polli (Lolu) linnamäel tõi esimene hooaeg päevavalgele hulga põlenud tukke, kuid nende olemus selgub ilmselt jätkukaevamistel. Hiljuti avastatud Sinialliku II linnamäest kirjutavad H. Valk ja M. Niinesalu-Moon (TÜ) pikemalt

käesolevas kogumikus. Samuti annab H. Valk oma meeskonnaga põhjaliku ülevaate Tarvastu ordulinnuse töödest. Lisaks toimusid H. Valgu jätku-uuringud Setomaal Viro kivist ja asulakoha alal.

Päästeuuringutest 136 keskendusid maapiirkondadele. Matmispaikadest tutvuti 37 objektiga, neist päästekaevamisi tehti neljal korral: Leppneemel, Tabasalus, Rauklas ja Vana-Vigalas (kõikjal M. Malve, OÜ Arheograator). Valdavalt oli tegu hiliskeskaja – varauusaja kalmistutega. Kirikuaedades toimetati 11 korral. Maa-asulates toimunud kaevamistest väärivad eraldi esile tõstmist Harmi, Uuri, Vaskjala ja Lehmja Harjumaal, Rõuma Läänemaal, Höreda Raplamaal ning Sarja Viljandimaal. Järelevalvetöödest pakkusid olulist lisateavet Rannamõisa, Mõisaküla, Kata, Oru, Paunküla, Tiskre, Üksnurme ja Jüri (jn 5) Harjumaal. Lõhutud asulakoha uuringud Keilas on esindatud käesolevas kogumikus M. Tammeti ja Ü. Tamla artikliga. Ida-Virumaal Tõrvajõe avastati kiviaja asustusega seotud leide. Lääne-Virumaal dokumenteeriti pikaaegset asustust Huljal, ning Tartumaal Kaarlijärvel ja Kavastus (jn 6). Ajaloolise aja asustusega seotud järelevalvetest mainitagu Painküla Jõgevamaal, Mammastet Põlvamaal ning Järise, Nurmsi ja Rame külasid Pärnumaal. Tartumaal Roiu asulakoha välitöödest annab ülevaate A. Kriiska, R.-M. Mooni ja A. Haagi lühiartikkel.

Mullatöödest ei jäänud puutumata ka kindlustused. Kloodi Pahnimäel Lääne-Virumaal täpsustati muistise piire, sest piirkonda rajatakse karjäär. Rõuge linnamäel Võrumaal kaasnesid välitööd jalakäijate silla ehitamisega. Peipsi ääres Ida-Virumaal uuriti enne kavandatud konserveerimis- ja eksponeerimistööd Vasknarva linnuse ehituslugu. Jõgevamaal puhastati Põltsamaa linnuse vallikraave ja sellest on järgnevatel lehekülgedel ka eraldi lugu H. Valgult. Lisaks jälgiti kaevamistöid linnuseõuel, kust eriaegsete ladestuste kõrval leiti ka üks luustik. Luua mõisa juures avastati keskaegse vasallilinnuse müürikatkeid. Erakordne leid on Saaremaal Neemi külas välja puhastatud hiliskeskaegne kivihoone (jn 7), ilmselt omaaegse mõisa eluhoone.

Keskaegsete kirikutega seotud uuringutest kirjutavad siinises kogumikus H. Valk ja M. Kiudsoo Rannust ning H. Valk ja M. Raudsepp Karulast. Põgusalt uuriti ka vanemaid põllusüsteeme ja lohukivisid, nt pronksiaegset põldu Saha-Lool Harjumaal (jn 8) ning kive Sikeldis Raplamaal ja Kiiu külas Kuusalus.

Muististe kaitse seisukohast on oluline ennetav tegevus. Selleks on muinsuskaitseamet 2021. aastal tihendanud ühistegevust Transpordiametiga, et väl-

tida teetöödega kaasnevaid probleeme. Neljal juhul organiseeriti enne ehitust arhiivuuringuid ja kolmel juhul tutvuti maastikul olukorraga enne suuremate tee-ehituste algust. Viimane töigi päevavalgele kohti, kus on vajalikud arheoloogilised kaevamised. Näiteks Järvamaal avastati võimalik tarandkalme ase (tabel 2: 4).

Ka linnauuringud pakkusid mullu mitmekülseid tulemusi. Tavapäraselt pöörati enim tähelepanu Tallinnale (40 luba), 13 loaga järgnesid Pärnu (sisaldab ka Vana-Pärnu ja Sauga asulakohti) ja Paide ning 12 loaga Tartu. Nimetamist väärt on Kuressaares Kitsas tn 16 tööd, kus avastati linna vanima hoonestuse müürid, mis pärinevad ilmselt 16. sajandist (lähemalt vt G. Püüa, käesolev kogumik). Lihulas ja Haapsalus keskenduti esmajoones hilisema perioodi ladestuste dokumenteerimisele. Lisaks lõppesid Haapsalus Linda tn 3 päästekaevamised ja huvitavaid tulemusi pakkus Ehte tn torustikutöö, kus satuti taas linnamüürile. Pärnus tehti sarnaneb laias laastus eelmistele aastatele, kus esmajoones uuriti hiliskeskaegseid ja varauusaegseid täitekihte. Paides seevastu õnnestus ilmselt leida keskaja jälgi Rüütli tn 8 kinnistul, mis on seni linnast teadaolevat silmas pidades märkimisväärne tulemus. Ka Narvas puudutasid uuringud lõviosas varauusaega. Olulisim neist toimus raekoja keldrites, kus tehti kindlaks, et 17. saj viimasel kolmandikul ehitatud hoone all ei ole varasemad ladestused ja struktuurid säilinud. Viljandist tuleb nimetada Pikk tn 20 varem teadmata keskaegset kalmistut, kus kahe aasta jooksul on välja kaevatud 41 matust. Pikk tn 2a kinnistul toimunud uuringutest saab lähemalt lugeda S. Möllitsa ja A. Haagi artiklist. Tartus tehtust olulisim oli Jakobi tn 5 kinnistu päästekaevamiste lõpetamine. Arvukate hiliskeskaegsete – uusaegsete ehitusjäänuste kõrval oli üllatuseks ilmselt Jaani kirikuga seostatava 14. sajandi terrakotapea (jn 9) päevavalgele tulek. Üle pika aja tuli põnevaid avastusi päevavalgele Tallinna vanalinnas: Vene tänava alt avastati 13. sajandist või varasemast ajast pärit künnijäljed (jn 10), Harju tänavalt 13.–14. sajandi puithoonestuse jäänuseid ja Aida tänavalt vitskonstruktsioone. Eeslinna alal toimunud uuringutest on üks esindatud eraldi artikliga – K. Randoja jt võtavad kokku 2020.–2021. aastal Roosikrantsi tänava välitööde tulemused. Selle kõrval pakkusid olulist infot veel Pärnu mnt 21 päästekaevamised, aga ka jätku-uuringud Estonia pst 7 / Teatri väljak 1 ja Estonia pst 19 / Tatari tn 1 kinnistutel. Kõik ajaloolises eeslinnaruumis tehtud tööd näitavad ilmekalt, et tähtsat asustusloolist teavet ei paku ainult linnamüüri piiratud ala.

Muinsuskaitseamet väljastas 2021. aastal kuus maastikuluure luba, kuid uuringuid toimus ka regist-

reerimata juhtudel (tabel 2). Osa töödest olid seotud ülalmainitud teedeehitusega. Saaremaa pälvis võrreldes teiste piirkondadega põhjalikumalt tähelepanu. Lisaks M. Mägi töörühmale (tabel 2: 10–12) avastasid TÜ arheoloogiatudengid K. Rannäär ja M. Kaseorg ilmselt pronksiaja lõppu või eelrooma rauaega dateeritava kalmevälja Koigil (tabel 2: 9). M. Mandel (AM) külastas koos M. Tammetiga (OÜ Muinasprojekt) Raplamaad ja lisaks tutvus põhjalikumalt Läänemaal 5.–6. sajandisse dateeritud kalmega, mis paraku on illegaalsete detektoristide tegevuse ja maaharimise tõttu äärmiselt halvast seisust. M. Kiudsoo (TLÜ) ja M. Tammet vaatasid Lääne- ja Ida-Virumaal üle hobitsijate leiukohad ning nt Iilas ja Varjal õnnestus registreerida põletusmatusega kalme asupaigad. Samuti Ida-Virumaal asuvas Riigikülas dokumenteeriti XVII asulakoht (tabel 2: 1). Jõgevamaal leidis TÜ magistrant S. Jegorov koos kaaslastega mesoliitilise asulakoha Pedassaarel (tabel 2: 3), teine samaaegne asula avastati Laiuseväljal (K. Karro, tabel 2: 2). A. Tvauri ja M. Tammet lokaliseerisid Tartumaal Tüki kabeli ja kalmistu (tabel 2: 14) ning A. Vindi (TÜ) leidis kaks rauaegset linnamäge – Pühi Tartumaal ja Valgesoo Põlvamaal (tabel 2: 13, 6). Viljandimaal jätkas K. Sander (TLÜ) kiviaegse asustuse otsimist (tabel 2: 15) ning Maalastis tegeles R. Saage (TÜ) rauatöö ja kiviaja asustuse dokumenteerimisega (viimasest lähemalt R. Saage jt, käesolev kogumik). Looduslikest pühapaikadest inventeeriti Kihnu saart ning ajaloolise Pärnumaa nelja kihelkonda. Uusima aja osas jätkas M. Kiudsoo koos oma uurimisgrupiga metsavendade arheoloogiliste jälgede registreerimist, seekord Rõuge ja Põlva valdades, samuti Harju- ja Järvamaa piiril. Allveeuuringutest tehti välitöid Tallinna lahes, neist olulisim on 18. sajandi Topeltpatarei dokumenteerimine (P. Lähti, MM).

Kokkuvõttes tuleb tõdeda, et uurimistööde kese nihkub aegamööda maapiirkondadele. See võib olla seotud valglinnastumise jätkumisega, mis sai uue hoo pandeemiaga. Uueks tähelepanekuks on pääste- ja teadustöö hübriidiseerimine, nt Tartu Jakobi tn 5 näitel. Muinsuskaitseamet jätkas oma tunnus-tamistraditsiooniga. Seekord pälvis aasta leiu tiitli ülalmainitud terrakotapea, hea uurijana tõsteti esile Heiki Valku ning elutööauhinna sai Mati Mandel. Arheoloogia leidis esiletõstu ka Eesti muuseumide aastaauhindade üritusel, kus parima ajutise näituse tunnustuse sai Saaremaa Muuseumi ekspositsioon „Viikingid enne viikingeid“ – selle keskmes oli Salme paadimatused, millest on lähemalt kirjutatud kogumiku „Arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis“ varasemates numbrites.