



Archaeological fieldwork in 2024

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INTRODUCTION

In 2024, a total of 251 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1; Table 1). 244 permits¹ were issued, 206 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 38 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of the Tallinn City Government (TLPA). In 12 cases (Table 1: 14, 21, 26, 30, 36, 102, 160, 177, 197, 213, 237 and 251), the fieldwork was carried out either with pre-2024 permits, conducted on sites that do not officially require permission from the heritage officials (i.e. places that are not under heritage protection), or were done without authorisation due to critical time constraints (e.g., Table 1: 188). One permit (Table 1: 9) was issued in February 2025, but covered fieldwork conducted in late 2024. Additionally, one permit covered more than one investigated site (Table 1: 108, 111). As of late October 2025, approximately 64% of the submitted reports covered the issued permissions, which is a slight decline from the previous year (Russow *et al.* 2024, 9).

A statistical analysis of work carried out in 2024 shows that the previous year was generally in line with the average Estonian archaeological year. The amount of fieldwork was slightly higher than in 2022 and 2023, but lower than in the ‘peak year’ of 2021, when 277 sites were investigated (Russow *et al.* 2022). The same applies to the breakdown by selected methods (Fig. 2), with some fluctuations within one or two fieldwork segments. As expected, the majority of permits (155) were issued for archaeological supervision (compared to 165 in 2023), followed by a significantly lower number of permits for preliminary investigations (46), small-scale research activities (20), open-area rescue excavations (16), and landscape surveys (14). The respective numbers for the previous year were 31, 21, 10, and 11 (see Russow *et al.* 2024, 9). The composition of the fieldwork is consistent with the typical outcome (Fig. 3): most of the earthworks were connected to the development of medieval or later (sub)urban spaces, to early modern period building complexes or burial sites. In rural areas, fieldwork was primarily necessitated by various national or municipal infrastructure projects, with only a few requiring more than a few days’ attention.

¹ Of these, seven cases of fieldwork were either cancelled (UT-932, UT-977, UT-1257, UT-1273) or postponed to 2025 (UT-1179, UT-1302, UT-1311) and have thus been removed from Table 1.

From the perspective of institutions and individuals conducting fieldwork, the changes were minimal. A total of 19 institutions were named in the submitted permissions, ranging from universities (TÜ, TLÜ) and non-profit organisations (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, MTÜ AEG, MTÜ ÕES and MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda) to museums (MM, SALM and SM) and private enterprises (OÜ Arheograator, OÜ Arheox, OÜ Kunst, OÜ Muinaslabor, OÜ Muinasprojekt, OÜ Nautic Trade, OÜ Tentel Disain, OÜ Tõrvajõe, Tuukritööde OÜ and OÜ Zoroaster). This time, the busiest fieldworkers were Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt) with 45 permits, Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) with 44 permits, and Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox) with 30 permits. However, the total number of archaeologists in the field is difficult to estimate as teams often include members who play a vital supervisory role on site, but this is not reflected in the official paperwork. Based on the available data, at least 35 archaeologists were active, but this number is likely to be much higher, as it does not include the fieldwork carried out by heritage officials working at the MA (except in Table 1: 251).

Thus, it can be said that the given numbers do not reflect dramatic changes within the microcosm in which field archaeologists work in Estonia. However, it should also be acknowledged that external factors, such as the unpredictable turbulence of the political, economic and legislative environments, as well as internal factors like the steadily rising average age of field archaeologists, allow us to presume that the sustainability of the current patterns of archaeological fieldwork will be challenged by various stakeholders within the next decade. The first signs of this are already visible.

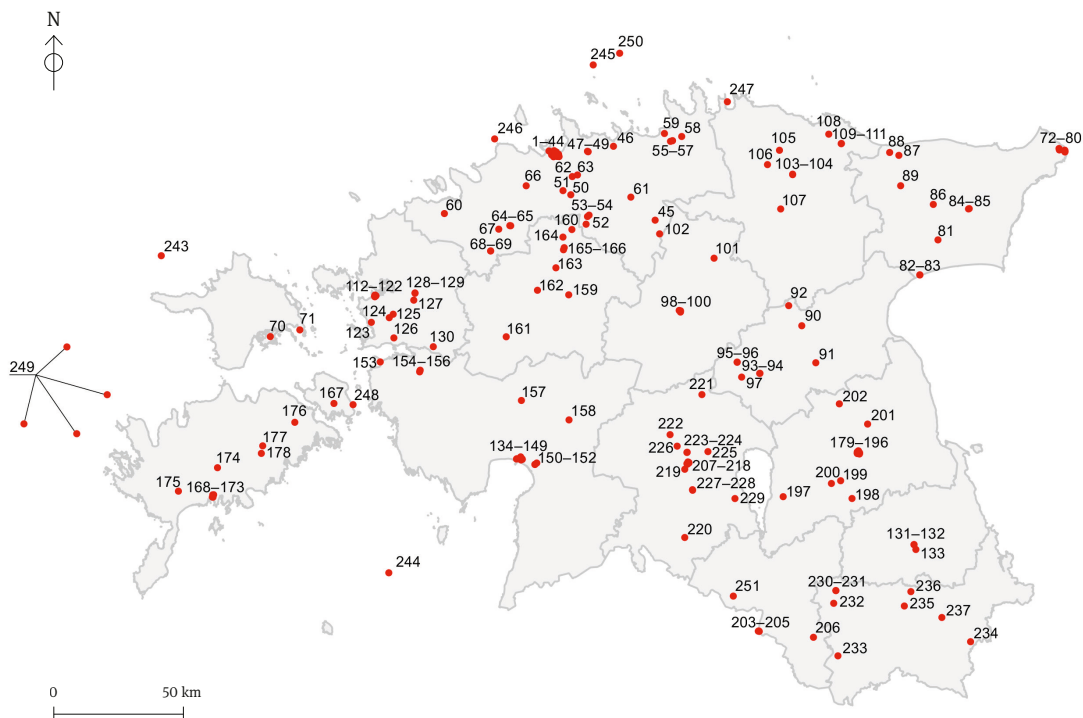


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2024.

Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2024. aastal.

Map / Kaart: Ulla Kadakas

RESEARCH-RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Since 2021, the number of research-related investigations have reached double digits (Russow *et al.* 2022, 11). Even though the areas studied and the time dedicated to fieldwork are relatively modest, this is now a new trend. Of these studies, around half are featured in the present volume in the form of an in-depth article. Most of the attention was paid to either the final phase of the Iron Age (i.e. the 11th–12th centuries) or medieval and later times; only a few studies examined earlier time periods. Interestingly, many of these places, which were originally investigated several decades ago, were revisited to gain fresh insights using new methodologies and tools that were previously unavailable.

The latter involved the use of ground-penetrating radar at the well-known **Koorküla** Valgjärv underwater settlement, which is frequently visited by archaeologists (Table 1: 251; Maili Roio, MA). This helped to estimate the dimensions and core area of the prehistoric pile dwellings, which date from the end of the Neolithic period through to the Viking Age. Without any physical intervention, the mapping revealed the extent of the structures and estimated the thickness of the cultural layer, providing valuable information for potential future underwater excavations. For an overview of the fieldwork, see Roio *et al.* in this volume.

On the island of Muhu, at the **Mäla** Ussimätta stone grave (Table 1: 167; Mairi Kaseorg and Karin Rannaäär, TÜ), a team of early-career archaeologists studied a Pre-Roman Iron Age *tarand*, and possibly an even earlier stone-cist grave. This grave had been excavated previously in 1984 and 1985 by Vello Lõugas. This two-day investigation (Fig. 4), initially devised to sieve the earth removed from the excavated site, map the structures using new devices, and refresh the appearance of the stone grave, revealed a few surprises. Firstly, some areas and structures were left unstudied in the 1980s,

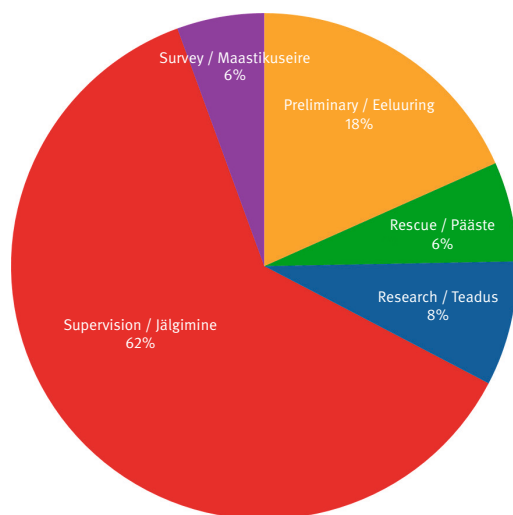


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2024.
Jn 2. Läbilõike arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2024. aastal.
Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

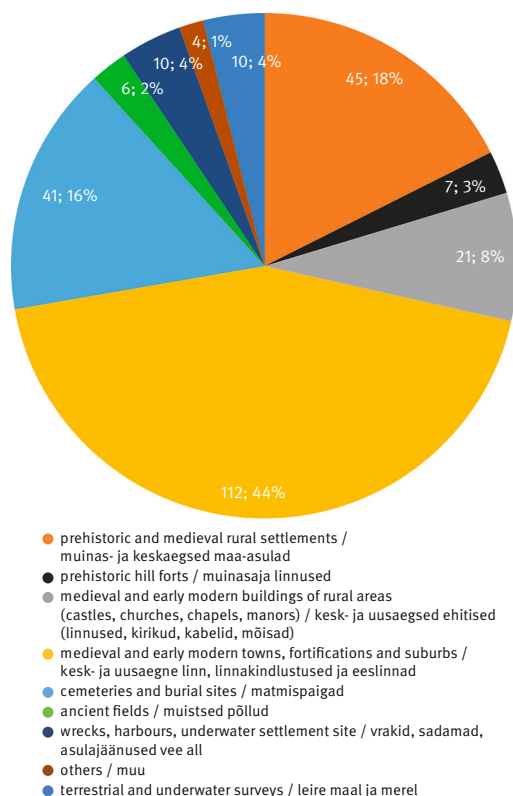


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.
Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.
Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas



Fig. 4. Mäla stone grave from above.

Jn 4. Mäla kivikalme pealtvaates.

Photo / Foto: Kristo Oks

meaning that not only did the team have to sieve past heaps of earth, but they also had to study intact cultural layers. In light of the discoveries, it appears that the grave site lacks two distinct phases, and both parts date to the Pre-Roman Iron Age. Due to these additional research tasks, the investigations were extended to the next fieldwork season (Kaseorg & Rannaäär 2024).

Similar reasons lie behind the revisit to the **Ahli** stone grave, which was used between the 6th and 13th centuries (Table 1: 123; Heikki Pauts, TLÜ). A major salvage excavation was organised there in 1986 by Mati Mandel. The sieving of the soil removed in 2023 added to the previous collection of artefacts and confirmed that the previously unstudied area had been heavily disturbed by Soviet agricultural activities (Pauts 2024).

The main question behind the research project funded by the Ministry of Culture was, what prospects the archaeological monuments – burials, settlements and other landscape features – destroyed by past interventions might have. To find out, principal investigator Tuuli Kurisoo and her team selected different types of sites in various locations (see Table 1: 92, 101, 157, 222; T. Kurisoo, TLÜ; M. Smirnova, TÜ) and employed various methodological approaches. The results suggest that even places that may have been dispersed or annihilated by heavy machinery still have research potential for archaeologists. This is explained in more detail in their paper on the following pages (see Smirnova *et al.*, this volume).

Time and again, archaeologists have to focus on burial sites that have been dramatically disturbed by illegal metal detectorists. In 2024, two previously documented sites in southern Estonia were revisited (see Table 1: 230–231, 237; Heiki Valk, TÜ). The outcome of the fieldwork at the Conversion Era (i.e. 13th century) **Urvaste** Ala-Kõrtsi cemetery will be presented

in this journal (see Valk *et al.*, this volume). At the late 13th–early 15th-century **Loosi** burial site, the excavation pit opened in 2023 was finished the following summer. The second season brought an additional eight burials to light, two of which were extraordinarily well furnished (Valk & Blehner 2024).

As part of his Esterra research project, Heiki Valk organised several short archaeological interventions at a number of hill forts and strongholds from the Viking Age to the medieval period. The **Rosma** hill fort (Table 1: 133; H. Valk, TÜ) has been studied for many years. In 2024, excavations were finished on the granary site, investigated in 2022 and 2023. The three trial trenches made in different parts of the courtyard yielded fragments of hand-made pottery only (H. Valk, pers. comm.). Also, the work on the western Estonian hill forts was continued in 2024. This time, two less studied places (Table 1: 124, 127; H. Valk, TÜ), **Ridala** and **Kedre** (Leediküla) were at the centre of interest. What was found and how this changes our perceptions, if at all, will be introduced in a paper by H. Valk and Lisanna Lee Leiman (this volume). As the brief visit to the **Rannu** medieval vassal castle in 2023 was unsuccessful, a new attempt was made in early June 2024 (Table 1: 197; H. Valk, TÜ). This time, the seven sondages brought better results. Next to the early modern period manor structures, a medieval foundation of the castle was also recorded, and what's more, a layer of the prehistoric settlement, likely from the Viking Age, was discovered (Valk & Raudsepp 2025).

However, the study of late prehistoric and medieval fortifications was not reserved only to one researcher; others also had the opportunity to gain insight into Estonia's most impressive archaeological monuments. In north-eastern Estonia, a team led by Ragnar Saage (TÜ) and Kristo Siig (TLÜ) opened two excavation pits at **Purtse** Tarakallas to investigate possible housing remains noted during previous years' ground-penetrating radar and magnetometer investigations (Table 1: 88). Their results are described in detail in a separate paper (see Siig *et al.*, this volume).

Research-related investigations into two 12th–14th-century hill forts also resumed on Saaremaa island. At **Valjala** (Table 1: 178; Marika Mägi, TLÜ/SA Osiliana), which was discussed at length in a previous issue of this journal (Mägi 2024), the new fieldwork season was much smaller in scale than before and thus yielded less new information. At **Pöide** (Table 1: 176; M. Mägi, TLÜ/SA Osiliana), however, a new 49 m² excavation pit was opened at a location selected based on the results of the 2022 ground-penetrating radar studies (see Mägi *et al.* 2023). Here, a well and the walls of 13th–14th-century housing were unearthed, confirming the excavation director's assumption that, contrary to earlier suggestions, the hill fort was in use for a much longer period (M. Mägi, pers. comm.). As the investigations are still ongoing at the time of writing, a comprehensive overview is expected in a future issue of this journal.

The multi-year project at the **Saastna** Late Medieval Chapel site (see previous results in Russow *et al.* 2023, 13; 2024, 12) also continued in 2024 (Table 1: 153; Anton Pärn, SALM). The main aim was to document the southern and western sides of the chapel's foundation, establish possible traces of pre-chapel activities (e.g. a prehistoric burial site), and better understand the chapel's eastern extension. Among other things, the unearthed artefacts provided new and interesting insights into the long-lost interior of the religious building (A. Pärn, pers. comm.).

This year also introduced a new type of monument to be investigated archaeologically: a charcoal-burning site in southern Estonia at **Kakulaane** (Table 1: 233; Table 2: 33; R. Saage, TÜ). While some of the charcoal-burning pits and mounds had been studied by chance a long time ago, this was the first time it was done systematically. As the results prove (see Saage

et al., this volume), there is a lot of scientific and cultural historical value to preserve and study these sites of industrial activities, which have so far not been taken under heritage protection.

During the last decade and a half, a lot of important archaeological landscape surveys and excavations have been organised to study the bunkers of the mid-20th-century resistance movement and civilians hiding from Soviet authorities, popularly referred to as the forest brothers. Generally, these places are in a relatively poor state, having been intentionally demolished by the builders or Soviet power institutions. The **Käpa** forest brothers' bunker (Table 1: 102; Mauri Kiudsoo, TLÜ) is an exception here; the reasons for this, as well as the material culture surrounding the men and women who often met tragic fates, will be discussed by the research team in the following pages (see Kiudsoo *et al.*, this volume).

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeology of rural areas

In 2024, 89 archaeological surveys were conducted in rural areas and smaller settlements, at a total of 77 monuments or sites. Twenty-nine preliminary surveys, 49 watching briefs and salvage excavations at seven sites were carried out. At four sites, archaeologists were forced to conduct follow-up documentation to determine whether and to what extent an archaeological cultural layer may have existed in the excavated area. The above mentioned sites include four where both a preliminary survey and a follow-up fieldwork based on its results were conducted for the same project.

The main reasons for the surveys were the installation of water and sewerage pipes (21) and the construction of large linear structures (light traffic roads, highways, railways) (16). The existence and intensity of archaeological cultural layers were studied for the planning and construction of new buildings (14) and for planning the protection of archaeological sites (9). Quite extensive studies were carried out for the construction of various other structures, drainage systems and greenery (12), and smaller-scale work for the installation of communication and electrical cables (10). Six studies were conducted in connection with the conservation of architectural monuments, and one because of the expansion of a mining area. Archaeological material – finds, layers and/or structures – was successfully documented in half of the studies. At the same time, it should be noted that the vast majority of the survey areas were located in peripheral areas of the monuments or in the buffer zone of the monuments, where there may be sporadic deposits of information-rich cultural layers, but generally not. In several cases, archaeologists specified and proposed more precise borders of the area of protected sites based on their research results.

Prehistoric or historical settlement sites and a hill fort

In Harju County, the most successful surveys were conducted near Lake **Kahala** in the Kuusalu rural municipality. Katrin Treuman investigated the new residential plots planned for the Alahaki property in the periphery of a protected settlement site (Table 1: 55; K. Treuman, OÜ Tentel Disain) and concluded (Treuman 2024) that hobbyists had probably collected all the possible indicative finds in the area bordering the protected area over the years, making it difficult to detect any cultural layer patches by means of conventional preliminary survey methods (detector monitoring, small pits). Gurly Vedru conducted both preliminary research and archaeological monitoring of excavation work (Table 1: 56–57; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) on the nearby Kalamäe farm in connection with the construction of a new access road. The area studied displayed black soil containing Viking Age and later

pottery and animal bones, but no remains of structures. It was more likely a marginal area of a settlement (Vedru 2024a).

In **Mäetaguse**, Ida-Viru County, next to the early modern manor house (Table 1: 86; Sven Udam, Villu Kadakas, OÜ Zoroaster), Villu Kadakas observed an up to 0.5 m thick cultural layer containing fragments of pottery and clay daub, characteristic of Iron Age settlements, that during preliminary research was under construction and demolition debris of the manor house. The cultural layer can be linked to the village of Mäetaguse, part of which was located on the site of the manor and has been mentioned in the Danish Census Book in the 13th century (Kadakas & Udam 2024).

In **Lustivere**, Jõgeva County, the village community undertook expanding an existing sports field. Unauthorised excavation work had stripped away the cultural layer from a 44 × 26 metre area of the listed settlement (Fig. 5). The MA stopped the work and prescribed follow-up investigation (Table 1: 93–94; Ants Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt). The displaced soil was examined both visually and with a metal detector. The stripped area was cleaned, and 15 man-made pits, some with and some without stones, preserved *in situ* were excavated, covering a total area of approximately 35 m². The investigations yielded 465 finds, including 330 pottery sherds and 128 metal artefacts, as well as a small number of animal bones. The artefacts date from the 10th to 14th centuries AD (Kraut & Tvauri 2024, 55).

In **Kutsala**, Lääne-Viru County, near a cup-marked stone and ancient fields, A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt) identified a cultural layer of a settlement site during a preliminary survey preceding the construction of a light traffic road (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). He dated the cultural layer to the late prehistoric period (Table 1: 108). During archaeological monitoring



Fig. 5. The opened settlement site area (left) and the removed cultural layer (right) at Lustivere.

Jn 5. Lustivere lõhutud asulakoht (vasakul) ning teiselatud kultuurikiht (paremal).

Photo / Foto: Reet Maldre

of the construction of the **Viru-Nigula** light traffic road (Table 1: 111) on the buffer zone of the protected settlement, some sherds of hand-made (prehistoric) pottery were found (Kraut 2024a), and the monitoring of the installation of a water pipeline in the vicinity (Table 1: 110) brought to light remains of a hearth containing charcoal, burnt clay and clay daub fragments, but no datable finds were obtained (Kraut 2024b).

The rescue excavations of Stone Age settlements in **Sindi-Lodja** in Pärnu County and **Naakamäe** in Saare County are summarised in this volume (Table 1: 150–151 and 175; Aivar Kriiska, OÜ Arheograator). It is unfortunate that in both places, archaeologists had to document the destroyed cultural layer and sift through piles of excavated soil to find artefacts. Nowadays, when all the necessary data is available online to project planners, such destruction of monuments should not take place anymore (see also Russow *et al.* 2024, 15).

In **Tabivere**, Tartu County (Table 1: 202; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt), archaeologists had to re-examine a pit of a building that had been excavated without authorisation. There, they documented about twenty dark patches of soil of various sizes, some of which contained burnt stones. These may have been the remains of hearths, but no definite buildings or hearth structures were found. During the investigations, only five archaeological finds could be collected – three pottery sherds from the Early Iron Age, a fragment of a bronze bracelet from the same period, and a fragment of a whetstone. The investigations continued in 2025 (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). The results of the survey of a parking lot and a bus shelter near the churchyard in **Nõo**, Tartu County (Table 1: 200; Mihkel Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt), are described in this collection by Mihkel Tammet and Andres Tvauri. In connection with the potential expansion of the mining area in Kambja parish, a preliminary archaeological survey was conducted on the Köstrimäe hill fort in **Pühiküla** at the request of the MA. The results of the survey can be read in more detail in this volume by H. Valk and Andres Vindi (Table 1: 198).

During excavation work carried out for the construction of a water pipeline (Table 1: 221; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) on the Enno property in **Venevere** village, Viljandi County, on the banks of the Navesti River, Gurly Vedru noticed that there was a cultural layer in the settlement's buffer zone containing finds from the Stone Age as well as the Middle Ages and the Modern Era (Vedru 2024b). Preliminary surveys conducted in **Aindu** village for the establishment of an orchard and the digging of holes for trees (Table 1: 223–224; H. Valk, TÜ) specified the extent of the cultural layer of the archaeological settlement. The surveys collected over 400 finds from the Late Iron Age, Middle Ages and Modern Period, and remains of at least one stove were identified. Considering the fact that the soil in this area has been covered with eroded soil, the foundations of buildings, post holes, and household waste pits may be preserved below the plough depth (Valk 2024a; 2024b). Finally, the house remains discovered at the finds spot of the Rahu hoard on Saaremaa island (Table 1: 177) are described in the contribution by the investigator, Marika Mägi (Mägi & Leimus, this volume).

Medieval and Early Modern Age buildings

On September 19, as part of European Heritage Days, G. Vedru and V. Kadakas searched for a cemetery (Table 1: 58) at **Kolga** Manor in Harju County. The study was based on a previous ground-penetrating radar survey and commissioned by the local community. A 1 m² pit was dug in the front lawn of the Early Modern Period manor house, but no human bones were found. Instead, a courtyard area between the former buildings of a medieval monastic grange (Kadakas & Russow 2017) could be studied. A large number of 16th-century glazed stove tiles were found in the half-metre-thick cultural layer. These originate from the buildings of the

grange, which were used as dwellings by the new owners of the manor in the 16th and 17th centuries after the Reformation, but before demolition (V. Kadakas, pers. comm.). In the park of **Kiviloo** Manor (Table 1: 61; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), where the ruins of a medieval castle also stand, the corner of a limestone building was found in a ditch dug for heating pipes. The remains are not related to either the castle or the manor. Unfortunately, no datable finds were found in the layers associated with the structure (G. Vedru, pers. comm.).

In Jõgeva County, archaeologists conducted research in the courtyard of **Põltsamaa** Castle in preparation for the exhibition of a historical well (Table 1: 97; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt). The well (Fig. 6) is covered with a vault, its internal diameter is 3 m, and the measured depth is 5.5 m. No archaeological finds were recovered during the cleaning of the well (A. Kraut, pers. comm.).

In **Angerja**, Rapla County, an archaeological survey that began in the autumn of 2023, continued before conservation of the walls (Table 1: 160; M. Tammet, V. Kadakas, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda). The medieval manor house of Angerja consisted of a rectangular building without an inner courtyard (approx. 13.7×26.3 m), surrounded by a shallow moat. At the end of the Middle Ages, a 6×10.5 m room was added to the eastern end of the two-room building, which had probably been built in the 15th century. In this room, during the removal of the rubble, fragments of interior details characteristic of a living room were uncovered: a window niche, a fireplace, cupboard or shelf niches, a doorway with a limestone portal, and a staircase leading to the basement. In the corner of the room, the rubble of a tiled stove, probably



Fig. 6. The inner courtyard of the Põltsamaa Castle with the studied well.

Jn 6. Põltsamaa linnuse hooviala ühes uuritud kaevuga.

Photo / Foto: Ants Kraut



Fig. 7. Ruins of the medieval manor house of Angerja, south-eastern corner after excavation. Remains of a portal and stairs to the basement (left) and a wall niche with a segment arch (right).

Jn 7. Angerja keskaegse mõisahoone varemed, kagunurk pärast väljakaevamist. Portaali ja keldritrepi jäänused (vasakul) ja segmentkaarega seinanišš (paremal).

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

from the 17th century, was uncovered (Fig. 7), indicating that the medieval room's heating system was renovated during the Swedish period (V. Kadakas, pers. comm.).

During the reconstruction of the drainage system of the church foundation in **Paistu** (Table 1: 227; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda) in Viljandi County, archaeologists documented the remains of what is believed to be the foundation of a church bell tower. At **Tarvastu** Castle (Table 1: 229; M. Tammet, OÜ Kunst), conservation work on the gate passage continued, and a stone cellar, built with clay mortar, was excavated, the construction of which had destroyed the castle's original layers. However, the original layers are likely to have survived deeper from the level of conservation works (M. Tammet, pers. comm.).

During the reconstruction of water and sewerage pipelines in the area of the **Antsla** vassal castle site in the courtyard of the later manor (Table 1: 232; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt) in Võru County, no structures or layers were found that could be definitively

linked to the castle. At the same time, the wall structure excavated in the northwestern corner of the study area, which extended beyond the terrace built in the 18th–19th-century manor park, may be associated with the castle (A. Kraut, pers. comm.).

Burial sites

During archaeological monitoring carried out in the village of **Tuhala** in Harju County at the time of the installation of electrical cables and rainwater drainage pipes (Table 1: 53–54) through a supposed burial area believed to date from the Early Iron Age, a cultural layer characteristic of a stone grave was identified. No datable artefacts were obtained in addition to the finds discovered in 2015 and 2016 by hobbyists (M. Tammet, pers. comm.). During preliminary investigations carried out before the installation of water and sewage pipes in the **Nissi** churchyard (Table 1: 68–69; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), eight pits were excavated, seven of which contained mixed human bones. The layer containing bones began at a depth of 50–75 cm, but no *in situ* burials were found at a depth of up to 1.2 m, i.e. the planned bottom of the excavation (G. Vedru, pers. comm.).

In the village of **Esiküla** on the former Kassari island, which has now become part of Hiiumaa, the extent of a cemetery placed under temporary protection was determined at the request of the MA (Table 1: 70; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt). The fieldwork identified the existence of a cemetery covering an area of 20 × 20 m. Although no definitive dating evidence other than human bones was found, the cemetery may date back to the 16th–18th centuries. Previous earthwork in the area have severely damaged the burial site (Tammet 2025).

More detailed information about the cemetery excavation in **Kuremäe**, Ida-Viru County (Table 1: 84–85; Martin Malve, OÜ Arheograator) can be found in this collection by the team led by M. Malve. Forty-eight bones and bone fragments were collected during the installation of a communication cable in **Mustmäta** village (Table 1: 87; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt). Most of the bones (40) belong to a single skeleton cut by a ditch. According to osteologist Liina Maldre, these are the remains of an adult woman. Three infant bones were also collected from the same site. Further away from these burials, another collection of human bones from at least two individuals was found (A. Kraut, pers. comm.).

During small-scale excavation work related to ground-level planning in the churchyard of **Haljala** Church in Lääne-Viru County (Table 1: 105; Tönno Jonuks, OÜ Muinaslabor), a fragment of a cross-shaped decorative pin from the Late Iron Age was found, among other things. Finds related to a burial site from the end of the prehistoric period have been found in the same location before (Jonuks 2024; see also Kadakas 2017).

No bones or finds related to burials were found during the construction of an auxiliary building in the **Selja** village cemetery in Pärnu County (Table 1: 158; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt), but excavation work did not reach the expected burial depth. However, a bronze ring was found, which, according to Ülle Tamla, was made from a piece of a bracelet dating from the 15th–16th century (Kraut 2024c).

In **Kobratu**, where there are plans to expand the quarry, no burial structures or cultural layers dating from the Roman Iron Age were found in the buffer zone of the stone grave (Table 1: 201; T. Jonuks, OÜ Muinaslabor). However, finds originating from the stone grave were collected from soil piles of earlier archaeological excavations of 1935 and 1937 (Jonuks & Malve 2024).

Ancient fields

Three studies were conducted in two different locations (Table 1: 47–49; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) on the ancient Bronze Age fields of **Liivamäe** in Harju County. On the Tormi Rd 15 property, a section of the field border was examined in the area covered by the new road. The three-metre-wide field baulk, consisting of four layers of stones, rose to 15 cm above the surrounding ground. A small amount of charcoal was found under the baulk (Vedru 2024c). On the Uue-Suurekivi Rd 5 and Tormi Rd 9 properties, soil had been spread over the field boundaries without notifying the MA. Follow-up investigations revealed that the field baulks on both properties had been damaged but were still largely intact (Vedru 2025).

In **Sikeldi** and **Rõa** (Table 1: 163, 166; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) in Rapla County, the investigation of monuments located along the route of the Rail Baltic railway project continued (Lang *et al.* 2016). In both locations, clearance heaps and baulks discovered during preliminary studies (Tvauri *et al.* 2015) were excavated. According to Gurly Vedru, both sites are from the historical, probably the Modern period. It was only possible to collect charcoal from one heap (Vedru 2024d; G. Vedru, pers. comm.).

Archaeological heritage assessment on construction sites

In **Tirbiku** village, Lääne-Viru County, Ants Kraut conducted a preliminary survey in connection with the establishment of a wind farm in an archaeologically sensitive area marked in the municipality's comprehensive plan (see Kadakas *et al.* 2025 for archaeological heritage forecasts). Surface observations and detector surveys were carried out, and 11 test pits were dug. The finds collected earlier (2019–2020) and those from the 2024 fieldwork mainly date

from the Early Modern Period (17th–18th centuries), but some from the Middle Ages (13th–16th centuries). The finds include a rumbler bell, a fragment of a sheet pendant, and a sherd of simple wheel-thrown pottery. The finds were scattered, so they may be objects lost during walking on the road or in the field (A. Kraut, pers. comm.).

During the planning phase of a new 16.5 km long road section between **Päädeva** and **Konuvere**, on the Tallinn–Pärnu road in Rapla County, a remote sensing survey conducted in 2022 marked 17 areas where additional fieldwork had to be carried out prior to design. This was carried out in 2024 by Gurly Vedru, who identified elements of different types of cultural layers in seven areas (Vedru 2024e).

Archaeology of urban areas

Statistically, 2024 was a good year for urban archaeology. Almost 25% more sites were investigated than in the previous year, and the studied places were distributed fairly evenly across Estonia. Almost a dozen medieval and early modern towns and urban settlements saw different kinds of archaeological activity. As expected, the greatest amount of fieldwork took place in Tallinn (44 sites), followed by Tartu (18 sites) and Pärnu (16 sites), 13 of which were in the territory of the Hanseatic town of New Pärnu, two were across the river in Old Pärnu, and one was in the Sauga settlement. Encouragingly, a significant amount of research was conducted in smaller urban centres, including Viljandi (13 permits), Haapsalu (11), Narva (9), Kuressaare (6) and elsewhere (Lihula, Valga, Paide and Rakvere), with between three and one study organised. However, when looking beyond the numbers, it must be admitted that the archaeological study of urban spaces is usually limited to brief supervision of trench works, which produce only a small amount of new and valuable information. On the other hand, there were some excellent discoveries and unexpected finds, as almost every year.

From the smaller urban centres, perhaps the most interesting results were offered by the easternmost medieval town in Estonia, **Narva**. Here, the various fieldwork helped to gain new insights into the topic that has not been thoroughly handled for almost a century: the characterisation of the medieval town wall. Now new supervision at Viru St. 3 (Table 1: 79; S. Udam, I. Davõdov, OÜ Tõrvajõe), as well as in the neighbourhood, brought into the daylight some segments of the foundation of the town wall. These material remains finally offer proof that the Early Modern Period written and visual sources were in fact correct, and the earlier researchers have too lightly dismissed the available measurements (for the first general overview on the late medieval town wall in Narva, see the paper by Ilja Davõdov in the present volume). But new important data was also received by the continued research on the Russian structures of the Narva siege, constructed in the autumn of 1700. After discovering these elements on the landscape (for a detailed description, see Davõdov & Malve 2023), the sections of the Russian defences around their encampment and some of the tents were studied in November 2024 (Table 1: 77; S. Udam, I. Davõdov, OÜ Tõrvajõe) to find out their preservation state. It turned out that, for example, the remains of the encampment are in fact relatively intact just below the present-day surface, and both the size and the partition of these tents are reconstructable (Davõdov 2025). The new findings add extra weight to the argument that it is important to schedule these material remains of the historically and internationally well-known siege and battle of Narva as a national monument.

Finally, the salvage excavation of the Early Modern Period suburban cemetery of St Michael (Table 1: 74; M. Malve, M. Reppo, OÜ Arheograator) adds new data on the post-medieval population of Narva. Despite the extraordinarily complicated working conditions, the fieldwork

succeeded in uncovering more than 50 burials that, next to the osteological information, also help to specify the extent of the 17th–18th-century churchyard (Malve & Reppo 2024a).

Less successful were the archaeological interventions elsewhere in the Estonian small towns and urban centres. The work done in Paide, Pärnu, Haapsalu, Valga and Kuressaare, for example, usually resulted in either the statement that the earlier cultural deposits have been disturbed during the previous episodes of the building activities or trench works or happened to take place on the peripheral areas of the urban space, hence producing a marginal amount of new data. On some occasions, like in **Haapsalu** (Table 1: 119; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), the preliminary investigation established 17th-century cultural layers that were associated with the early modern harbour structures (Tammet & Russow 2024). In **Lihula**, on the other hand, the watching brief at the Linnuse Rd 1 close to the 19th-century auxiliary building (Table 1: 154; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), unearthed a medieval well that offers new data on the water management of the limestone hillock during the 13th–17th centuries, e.g. when the area was part of the broader fortification system (Tammet *et al.* 2025). From **Kuressaare**, a curious case of contemporary archaeology is interesting: otherwise a generally disappointing watching brief at Lossi St. 7 courtyard and Raua street (Table 1: 173; Garel Püüa, SM) unveiled an unexpected assemblage of late Soviet period car licence plates (Fig. 8), apparently cut and discarded in the fill of the heating pipe trench connected to the former building of Soviet authorities and later on, Estonian police station. According to the archaeologist (Püüa 2024, 15), this is likely a collection of plates that were either confiscated by the Soviet authorities or thrown away by the Estonian police after



Fig. 8. A trash deposit of Soviet period licence plates of vehicles, thrown away in Kuressaare.

Jn 8. Kogum nõukogudeaegsete sõidukite ära visatud numbrimärke Kuressaares.

Photo / Foto: Garel Püüa

the re-establishment of the Estonian Republic. In spite of a significant number of instances of archaeological monitoring in **Viljandi**, in most cases, nothing significant was reported. The only exception, the installation of electricity cables at Lossi street (Table 1: 214) revealed the medieval town wall, the western wall of the Tartu Gate, as well as the foregate constructions (Kraut 2025), which were first documented during the investigations of 1992 (Valk 1994). Further to the north, patches of suburban deposits were also unearthed. Next to Lossi St. 31, deposits at the same depth were previously dated from the 14th to mid-16th century (Haak & Valk 2002, 95). However, the unexpected discovery of a cemetery in the Järveotsa district resulted in rescue excavations (Table 1: 219), directed by M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator). Of the 35 unearthed skeletons, 23 belonged to non-adults, with females dominant among the adult burials. A few Russian kopecks from the 1930s and German pennies from the 1940s were also unearthed with the burials, as well as Orthodox crosses, mirror fragments, etc. The pathologies, including numerous lost teeth, refer to appalling living conditions. Most likely, the burials were evacuees from the Russian territory during the German occupation (1941–44) who were kept in custody in the camp located in that particular area (Malve 2024). The investigation results initiated a discussion about further investigations at the site, that were carried out in 2025.

The number of archaeological investigations in **Tartu** (18) was slightly larger than in the previous years. Of these, one took place at the Toome hill, in the territory of the prince-bishop's castle, eight in the medieval Hanseatic town and nine in suburban areas. On Toome hill, the team directed by Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator) investigated the area (Table 1: 192) where an electricity cable was installed just next to the heating pipeline, the area which was studied by the same team a year before (Russow *et al.* 2024, 20). During this year, the focus of the research was on the deposits of the Final Iron Age and the beginning of the medieval period in Estonia, i.e. the 13th century (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.).

Within the medieval town, most of the investigations were connected to the renewal or construction of pipelines, electricity cables, etc., or preliminary studies on planned construction sites. The only larger area under investigation was located north of the current University of Tartu main building (Table 1: 196), preceded by the parish church of St Mary until the 18th century. The results of the investigations, including the interpretation of the unearthed building remains, are summarised in the article by the researchers (Kask *et al.*, this volume).

Another religious institution, namely the Cistercian Nunnery of St Catherine, has so far been located only approximately (see Alttõa 2008, 296–302). This year, the monitoring in this area (Table 1: 180; R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox) revealed two brick walls, presumably of the same building, which the investigators interpret as belonging to the monastic complex. Of the two preliminary investigations, that at Lai St. 34/36 (Table 1: 185) was remarkable as it revealed a probable *in situ* burial which the investigators hypothesised may have been connected to the Orthodox St George's cemetery, medieval brick walls and a mould for stove tiles from probable 17th-century fill (Bernotas & Randoja 2024a). At Magasini St. 10 (Table 1: 189), the presumed location or surroundings of the medieval Orthodox church of St Nicholas, several medieval and early modern wall remains, as well as two *in situ* skeletons, a lot of disturbed human bones, and a medieval wooden cesspit could be located during preliminary studies (Bernotas & Liivak 2024). Based on these results, a full-scale excavation followed in 2025, hopefully to be reported in our next volume.

A few investigations also took place in the suburban areas. Preliminary investigations took place at the site of the largest construction of the next years, a planned cultural centre 'Siuru',

located in the Riga suburb, in an area where housing was destroyed in WWII and which has since been a park area. Preliminary investigation (Table 1: 194) directed by R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox) revealed that man-made deposits reach up to 5.1 metres from the current ground level, and up to 2.65 metres need to be investigated archaeologically. The earliest deposits appeared to be medieval, although the preliminary investigations did not exclude the existence of even some earlier artefacts (Randoja & Bernotas 2024a). Even further from the town centre, on a natural hill called Lillemägi, a 18th-century Orthodox cemetery was investigated in 1987 and 1991 (e.g. Kalling 1991). The preliminary studies (Table 1: 187; T. Jonuks & M. Malve, OÜ Muinaslabor) unearthed burials in the area chosen for a new building, and showed that the construction plans can go forward only after full-scale excavations (Malve & Jonuks 2024). Another preliminary investigation (Table 1: 182; M. Malve, OÜ Arheograator) took place north of the medieval and early modern town, in the vicinity of the burial place from the siege of Tartu in 1704 (see Malve *et al.* 2022). In the area, unarticulated human remains were unearthed, which may be an indication of another grave in or near the planned development area, but the documented deposits appeared to be fill layers on a marshy meadow (Malve & Reppo 2024b).

Despite the greatest number of fieldwork in **Tallinn** (44), not much can be reported as the lion's share of the studies were done in places where the original deposits were destroyed or disturbed during previous earthworks. Thus, on the upper town, at Toompea, by and large the only *in situ* structure unearthed was a late 19th – early 20th century cesspit at Toom-Kooli 4 (Table 1: 39; Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi, OÜ Arheox). The same applies by and large also for the area of the Hanseatic town – from around ten cases of archaeological interventions, the majority were connected to light trenchworks on the streets or public space, and only in a few cases some elements of the past townscape were possible to document, like at the centre of the town, on the medieval town hall square (Table 1: 29; R. Bernotas, R. Läänemägi, OÜ Arheox), where the 13th–14th century deposits, a 14th-century pavement with an unidentified structure as well as a foundation of a late medieval doorside stone or a staircase were found (Läänemägi *et al.* 2024a). However, the most interesting results were offered by preliminary research at Vene St. 13 (Table 1: 42; K. Randoja, R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox), where five research pits dug to the courtyard and to the basement revealed 13th–14th century garden soil, a foundation fragment of an early 14th century stone building and a contemporary yard surface, providing enough material evidence for future full-scale archaeological excavation (Randoja & Bernotas 2024b).

Also, the research on the suburban space was not as fruitful as during the last few years. Whereas the past years have offered many large-scale open area excavations, in 2024, the studies (altogether 25 cases) were limited to smaller investigations, although some of these were spread over a longer time period, like the salvage excavations of the late medieval and early modern St Barbara cemetery (Table 1: 11–12, 33, 41; R. Bernotas, M.-B. Tomson, OÜ Arheox) and an early modern burial ground at the crossing of J. Kunderi and Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi streets (Table 1: 16–17; M. Malve, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), both represented in the following pages with a dedicated paper (see Malve *et al.* and Tomson, this volume). Of the other supervision and preliminary works, only a few stood out. At Suur-Ameerika St. 3 // 4 (Table 1: 35; K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox), the watching brief of the pipelines helped to discover a likely early modern period pond, some thin traces of a late medieval, or more likely, post-medieval habitation layers, and last but not least, also faint proof of Bronze Age activities in the form of a tiny pottery sherd and landscape analysis (Läänemägi *et al.* 2024b). Preliminary research at

Lembitu St. 4 (Table 1: 22; K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox), on the other hand, produced evidence on the early modern agricultural activities, some 17th-century yard surface and also a handful of finds from the same period (Randoja & Bernotas 2024c). More exciting information was collected from the Estonia Ave. 5 site (Table 1: 6; K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox), where a probable medieval suburban cultural layer was documented during the preliminary investigations, as well as a promising rich deposit of 16th–17th century finds below the 17th-century paved surface (Randoja & Bernotas 2024d). Finally, preliminary research on Pärnu Rd 11 (Table 1: 27; R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox) helped to collect additional data on the 17th-century bastion elements (moat, fill of the bastion) as well as to specify the location of the pre-fortification era habitation layers (Bernotas & Randoja 2024b). In addition, there was also a noteworthy archaeological ‘occurrence’ outside the usual historical urban space, at Angervaksa street (Table 1: 4; R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox), where a small collection of commingled human bones was discovered during the earthworks. As there are no known burial grounds or cemeteries in the vicinity, nor other historically documented cases available for the public, such as military conflicts, these loose human remains were most likely transported to this location from a former cemetery inside or close to the Tallinn Old Town (Läänemägi & Randoja 2024).

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The following sections focus on landscape surveys, accompanied by a table listing the newly discovered sites (Table 2). In 2024, the MA issued five licences for landscape surveys – including fieldwalking and the use of search devices (Table 1: 238–242). The overall trends remain largely consistent with previous years (e.g., Russow *et al.* 2023; 2024), with several district-specific (e.g., Osiliana in Saaremaa) and thematic projects (e.g., Esterra) continuing on the same basis.

Established in 2020, Osiliana has consistently conducted archaeological research across Saaremaa under the leadership of Marika Mägi. In 2024, landscape surveys targeted both sites known from local folklore and locations identified by hobbyist searchers. Investigations included, for example, the natural holy site known as ‘Hiitantsijate koht’ in the present-day **Metsäääre** village (Mägi 2025a). Mägi suggests that the currently protected area (no. 12468) may be inaccurately designated, and that the stone circle described in archival sources is located somewhat to the northwest. The dispersed stone circle resembles a similar structure investigated in 2024 at Kingli, in present-day **Audla** village (Russow *et al.* 2024, 23). The surveyed area also contains stone cairns, field plot boundaries, and possibly burial structures (*ibid.*).

Several potential burial sites were examined. At the ‘Grave of Suur Töll’ in **Hirmuste** village, no burial evidence was found, but a medieval brooch, likely associated with a historical road, was recovered nearby (Table 2: 17). Another site in the same village, known as the ‘Field of Three Spruces’, may represent a disturbed burial ground, as jewellery has previously been discovered there (Mägi 2025b). In 2024, a pendant dated to the medieval or early modern period was also found at the site (Table 2: 18). A third location, the previously known **Upa** Kalmumägi, may originally have been a typical 10th–13th century stone cairn cremation burial site, but has now been almost entirely destroyed by gravel extraction (Mägi 2025c).

Research also continued in and around **Salme** village, where investigations began in 2022, aiming to clarify the location of a possible harbour site and its surrounding settlement (Mägi 2025d). In 2024, surveys focused more intensively on the area around Lassi village, where several medieval and early modern finds were collected. For instance, two 14th–15th century

brooches were discovered in collaboration with detectorists in the ‘Linnama’ field of **Lassi** village (Table 2: 19) while searching for a possible harbour site (*ibid.*). Southwest of Lassi, near the coast, detectorist Andrus Raun had previously identified the settlement unit known as Pilli, which appears on late 17th-century maps. Finds from this area included early modern coins, some finger-rings and bells (*ibid.*).

The Esterra project (‘Estonia in 1100–1400: Native Society, Traditions and Culture in the Time of Changes’, PRG1931), led by Heiki Valk (TÜ), continued fieldwork initiated in 2024 in south Estonia (Russow *et al.* 2024, 23). The focus was on the historical Võrumaa (Urvaste, Põlva, Kanepi, and Karula parishes) and Tartumaa (Nõo, Rannu, Sangaste, Kambja, and Võnnu parishes) Counties. The primary aim was to refine the understanding of settlement patterns by identifying new settlement sites and clarifying the dating of previously known ones, particularly near central places such as hill forts and churches (e.g., Tvauri 2024a; 2024b; Valk 2024c; Raudsepp 2024; 2025). Another objective was to gather data on Late Iron Age cremation cemeteries. Landscape surveys were conducted by staff and students from the University of Tartu.

Pikne Kama (TÜ) focused on potential burial sites. Based on archival records, he located the **Viirapalu** Pööni cemetery in historical Rõuge parish (Table 2: 34), where human bones were discovered (Kama 2024). Burnt human bones found in the villages of **Ahero** and **Kirbu** (Table 2: 23, 26 respectively) indicate previously unknown burial sites (Kama 2024; 2025). The burial site in Kirbu is called Saviku Church in folklore; the church motif is often associated with *tarand*-graves, although the site does not confirm this suggestion in the present state (Kama 2025). A burial site was also initially speculated at the Ala-Ahero find spot (Table 2: 24), where a fragment of a human bone was found; however, this is likely a site of stray finds rather than a burial ground (Kama 2024).

Fieldwalking and pottery gathering within the Esterra project led to the discovery of ten new settlement sites (Table 2: 3–5, 7–11, 22, 32), eight of which are located in present-day Põlva County. Most of these sites date to the historical period, with long-term settlement continuity, although some extend back to prehistoric times. From seven previously unknown find spots, only a few pottery sherds were recovered, and they are initially listed as stray finds in Table 2 (6, 12, 21, 25, 28, 31, 35). However, several may prove to be settlement sites if checked again under favourable conditions for fieldwalking (e.g., cultivated land). In addition to new locations, the dating of several previously known archaeological sites was refined through the collection of additional finds (e.g., Tvauri 2024a; 2024b; Raudsepp 2025).

Beyond the Esterra project, a number other research trips were undertaken in south Estonia, driven by personal interest or information received by archaeologists. Mait Raudsepp, an MA student of archaeology, and technician Andres Vindi (both TÜ) identified a new, likely Viking Age hill fort in **Kuigatsi** (Table 2: 27), located approximately 0.5 km from the Kuigatsi (Puka) hill fort under state protection (no. 13116; Vindi & Raudsepp 2024). In **Soontaga** village, they collected Stone Age and Iron Age settlement-related finds from two former river islands on the banks of the Väike-Emajõgi River (Table 2: 29, 30). Vindi has already focused on former lake and river islands in Tartu and Valga Counties for several years (e.g., Ots & Rammo 2013, 299; Russow *et al.* 2023, 25). Together with Silver Jäger, Vindi investigated a probable inn site at Metsakuru in present-day **Palumäe** village (Table 2: 20), where fragments of bracelets from the Final Iron Age and an Early Modern Period buckle were discovered, currently classified as stray finds.

Some research was conducted in Jõgeva County. University of Tartu doctoral student Raivo Suni investigated the extent of **Mõhküla** (Jõgeva County) as the presumed centre of the ancient Mõhu district (Suni 2024). He collected additional pottery from the known settlement site at Mõhküla and identified new find spots of ceramics and slag in the surrounding area (Table 2: 1, 2). As part of its routine activities, the MA conducted several research visits to find spots discovered by hobby searchers. For instance, during a fieldwork day organised by the Department of Archaeological Heritage, a site in **Laiusevälja** village (Jõgeva County) was visited, where numerous finds have been collected on several occasions (e.g., Jegorov 2021; Roio 2022). Particular interest was directed towards verifying a presumed Roman Iron Age cremation burial site and identifying a Stone Age settlement location (Lutter *et al.* 2024). While further evidence of the burial site was confirmed, the cultural layer of the Stone Age settlement remained undetected during this investigation.

In Pärnu County, Martin Malve and Kristo Oks (both TÜ) visited **Vändra** to investigate a find spot of human bones and identified a forgotten medieval and early modern cemetery, likely once situated adjacent to a chapel or church; the site is marked on a 17th-century map (Malve & Oks 2024). Finds included early modern coins and simple ornaments such as brooches typical to the cemeteries of this period. In the **Lavassaare** area (Pärnu County), Ott Kippar (BA student, TÜ) collected information on the history of Estonian bog archaeology. He located a settlement site (Table 2: 14). In 2024, fieldwork related to the Rail Baltic corridor continued once again over years (e.g., Kriiska *et al.* 2021). Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt) and his team investigated several locations along the Uulu–Häädemeeste route section in Pärnumaa, aiming to identify areas requiring further archaeological examination (Tammet *et al.* 2024). During the surveys, two potential settlement sites were identified (Table 2: 13, 15), the precise nature of which will only become clear through more extensive field investigations. Additionally, other features of interest were mapped, including a field of clearance cairns, which date back at least to the 19th century (*ibid.*).

Mauri Kiudsoo and Ülle Tamla (both TLÜ), in cooperation with a local history enthusiast, located a settlement site in **Rassioisa** (Rapla County). Various pottery fragments indicate long-term settlement there (Table 2: 16). Ragnar Saage (TÜ) and K. Oks conducted investigations at four previously little-studied slag find spots and two iron smelting sites as part of a project funded by the Ministry of Education and Research, ‘Fundamental Research for Iron Provenancing in Estonia’. The aim was to clarify the function and dating of these locations based on the collected material, and they introduce their results in an article (Saage & Oks, this volume). In Ida-Viru County, Ulla Kadakas (AM), Tuuli Kurisoo (TLÜ) and Greta-Krislin Lutter (MA) visited a site previously discovered by hobbyists, in order to assess its potential for further research.

The joint event between hobby searchers and MA aimed at locating the site of the Battle of St Matthew’s Day in the **Vanamõisa** area (Viljandi County) was held for the seventh consecutive year in mid-September (see Konsa *et al.*, this volume). Inventories of natural sacred sites commissioned by the MA, with financial support from the Environmental Investment Centre, continued in 2024 in the historical Urvaste parish (present-day Võru County) (Rommel 2024).

CONCLUSIONS

In all, among the 251 cases of fieldwork all over Estonia, the archaeological year of 2024 offered a few surprising results here and there. No dramatic highs or lows were recorded; thus, the past year can be regarded as ordinary, indicating the good health of the discipline, at

least from the perspective of the number of investigated sites. As the editors of the present journal, we are happy to see so many contributions submitted with short notice, covering the full length of Estonian (pre)history from the Stone Age till the 20th-century resistance movement; yet we also have to acknowledge a certain tilt towards the academy-related authors, with only a handful of contributors coming solely from the private sector. This also skews the overall impression of the work done, as many large-scale open area excavations will be, unfortunately, usually left unpublished. It is hoped that this situation can be improved.

Last year also brought some other news that are more or less bound with the archaeological fieldwork in some way or another. In their annual event at the end of the year, the National Heritage Board celebrates past years' results, and acknowledges persons, institutions and interesting discoveries made. In 2024, archaeology was highlighted in several categories. As an excellent researcher, underwater archaeologist Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ) was recognized for his recent work discovering a wreck of a Finnish aeroplane, shot down on June 14th 1940, by the Soviets. Nomination went to the team behind Guidio (Tuuli Kurisoo, Küllike Tint, Anu Lillak, Helena Kaldre, and history teacher Aive Kaldra) – an interactive app that makes the archaeological monuments more lively and to the temporary exhibition introducing the archaeological heritage of the northwestern corner of Lake Peipsi. Also, several publications were nominated, notably archaeological monographs on the medieval hoards of Estonia (Kiudsoo 2023) and the prehistoric hill forts and medieval castles of Muhu and Saaremaa (Tamm 2023). In another event, at the annual celebration of the museum activities, the yearly award of Estonian Museums, Muuseumirott, was given to Maria Pommer for her outstanding work in the conservation of the ropes from the Lootsi wreck discovered in 2022. Finally, a large database on the archaeological fieldwork, stray finds and chance discoveries, done in Tallinn during the last 200 years, was made publicly available by the Tallinn municipal government <https://gis.tallinn.ee/arheoloogia> in spring 2024 (Russow & Reppo 2024; for a short introduction in English, see Russow & Reppo 2025).

Last but not least, as a small step towards better data management, all articles published in AVE since 1997 have been given a digital identifier (DOI), which can also be seen printed in this volume, and all back numbers and articles dedicated to the archaeological fieldwork in Estonia since 1996 are available at <https://ojs.utlib.ee/index.php/AVE/index>. For the past series and back issues where the results of the Estonian fieldwork are published, the reader is encouraged to visit <https://kirj.ee/estonian-journal-of-archaeology-back-issues/>.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2024, stand 6.11.2025. The 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. 2024. aasta arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 6.11.2025. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esitatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.

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

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – jälgimine / monitoring

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – maastikuseire / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN						
1 A. Adamsoni tn 10	UT-889, J	2598	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
2 Aia tänav // Inseneri tänav // Kanuti tänav // Uus tänav // Vana-Viru tänav	UT-979, J	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
3 Aida tn	UT-1092, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
4 Angervaksa tn	UT-1199, J	–	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7391	+
5 Dunkri, Rataskaevu tn trassid	UT-1245, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
6 Estonia pst 5	UT-1304, E	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8402	+
7 Estonia pst 6	UT-1292, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8792	–
8 Falgi tee, Paldiski mnt, Koidu tn, Ao tn, Eha tn, Wismari tn ja Toompuiestee	UT-952, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
9 Juhkentali tn 13	UT-1347, J	2590	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
10 Juhkentali tn 14	UT-919, J	2590	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
11 Kaarli pst 1 // Roosikrantsi tn 2, Püha Barbara kalmistu	UT-1205, P	2601	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8916	+
12 Kaarli pst 3, Püha Barbara kalmistu	UT-1215, E	2601	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8915	+
13 Kohtu tn 4	UT-1147, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
14 Kopli tn 2	UT-723, J	2628	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8890	+
15 Kotzebue tn 18c	UT-937, J	2628	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
16 Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi tn 11 // Tina tn 23	UT-1149, P	2600	Tallinn	Martin Malve (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8988	–
17 Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi tn 11 // Tina tn 23	UT-1150, P	2600	Tallinn	Martin Malve (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8989	–
18 Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi tänav T1 // Fr. R. Faehlmanni tänav T1	UT-1069, J	2600	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
19 Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi tänav T2	UT-939, J	2600	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
20 Lastekodu tänav T1	UT-1085, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
21 A. Lauteri 3 // Lennuki 2	UT-839, P	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8873	+
22 Lembitu tn 4	UT-1246, E	2594	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8926	+

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23 Loode põik 2 // Loode tn 10	UT-890, J	2598	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
24 Masina tänav	UT-936, J	2595	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
25 Pikk tn 26 // Pühavaimu tn 9	UT-1048, J	3040, 2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
26 Pikk tn 72	UT-497, J	31172, 3015	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
27 Pärnu mnt 11	UT-918, E	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8867	+
28 Pärnu mnt 43a	UT-1063, E	2596	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8886	+
29 Raekoja plats 13	UT-1244, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8930	+
30 Rannamäe tee; Pikk tn 72 // Margareeta aed	UT-497, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
31 Rannamäe tee 11 // Suur Rannavärv 1; Lai tn 51	UT-1247, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8928	–
32 Rataskaevu tänav, Lühike jalg, Lühike jalg 6	UT-1188, J	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
33 Roosikrantsi tn 8, Püha Barbara kalmistu	UT-1248, J	2601	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
34 Sadama tn 4	UT-1159, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
35 Suur-Ameerika tn 3 // Väike-Ameerika tn 4	UT-1064, J	2593	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8906	+
36 Tartu mnt 1	UT-178, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	–
37 Tartu mnt 10	UT-1203, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
38 Tolli tn 8	UT-1263, J	2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
39 Toom-Kooli tn 4	UT-1193, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
40 Toom-Kuninga tänav T1	UT-1158, J	2593	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
41 Vabaduse väljak 9 // Kaarli puistee T2	UT-1106, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Mai-Britt Tomson (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8905	+
42 Vene tn 13	UT-1185, E	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8907	+
43 Vene tn 18	UT-1228, J	2589, 1245, 1246	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
44 Väike-Patarei tn 10a	UT-938, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
HARJUMAA						
45 Voose küla asulakoht	UT-1037, J	17434	Anija (Kose)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8903	–
46 Jõelähtme küla kivikalme	UT-1012, J	17587, 27015	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
47 Liivamäe küla muistsed põllud	UT-1223, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
48 Liivamäe küla muistsed põllud	UT-1249, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
49 Liivamäe küla muistsed põllud	UT-1201, E	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	+
50 Lähtse küla kalmistu „Kabelimägi“	UT-1213, J	17918	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
51 Sausti ja Vaela küla asulakoht	UT-1266, J	17960	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+

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52 Kata küla asulakoht	UT-1169, J	17991	Kose	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
53 Tuhala küla asulakoht ja kalmistu	UT-1133, J	18058, AK31189	Kose	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI	–
54 Tuhala küla kalmistu	UT-1219, J	AK31189	Kose	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
55 Kahala küla asulakoht	UT-1043, E	18099	Kuusalu	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
56 Kahala küla asulakoht	UT-1222, J	18100	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	–
57 Kahala küla asulakoht	UT-1119, E	18100	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8897	+
58 Kolga mõisa park	UT-1191, E	2852	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), Villu Kadakas (FIE)	AI 8910	–
59 Soorinna küla muistsed põllud ja kivikalme	UT-1078, J	18084, 18380	Kuusalu	Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8889	+
60 Harju-Risti küla asulakoht	UT-1120, E	18617	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
61 Kiviloo mõisa park	UT-1270, J	2944	Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	–
62 Lehmja küla asulakoht „Terikualune“	UT-1075, E	18786	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
63 Lehmja küla kivikalme	UT-1194, E	18775	Rae (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
64 Ruila küla kultusekivi ja Ruila mõisa park	UT-997, J	17917, 27847	Saue (Hageri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
65 Ruila mõisa peahoone ja mõisa park	UT-1155, E	27846, 27847	Saue (Hageri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
66 Vanamõisa küla asulakoht	UT-1073, E	18976	Saue (Keila)	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
67 Hingu küla kalmistu	UT-1071, J	17905	Saue (Nissi)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
68 Nissi kirikuaia kabel	UT-1275, E	2907	Saue (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
69 Nissi kirikuaed	UT-1186, E	2905	Saue (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 9069	+

HIIUMAA

70 Esiküla ja Taguküla kalmistu	UT-1171, E	A31186	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 9001	+
71 Sarve küla aarde leiukoht	UT-1298, P	–	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	HKM	+

IDA-VIRUMAA

72 Narva, Karja tn 3	UT-1066, J	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	–
73 Narva, Karja tn 6g, Gloria bastioni vallikraav	UT-1200, J	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2885	+
74 Narva, Karja tänav L2	UT-1216, P	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8991	+
75 Narva, Rüütli tn 1	UT-1086, J	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	–
76 Narva, Sepa tänav J1	UT-990, J	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+

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77 Narva, Tallinna mnt 71, Vana-Rakvere t 6, Äkkeküla tee 2	UT-1241, E	AK31199	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2886	+
78 Narva, Vestervalli tn 17	UT-1148, E	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
79 Narva, Viru tn 3	UT-963, J	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
80 Narva, Äkkeküla tee 8	UT-1182, J	AK31199	Narva (Vaivara)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	–
81 Iisaku alevik, kalmistu; Mäetaguse küla asulakoht	UT-1131, J	8964, 9128	Alutaguse (Iisaku ja Jõhvi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
82 Rannapungerja küla kalmistu	UT-924, J	9177	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
83 Rannapungerja küla kalmistu	UT-1019, E	9177	Alutaguse (Iisaku)	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	+	–
84 Kuremäe küla kalmistu ja kääpad	UT-1116, E	8977–8980, AK31188	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8927	+
85 Kuremäe küla kalmistu	UT-1152, P	8977, AK31188	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8990	–
86 Mäetaguse mõisa park	UT-1280, E	13961	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam, Villu Kadakas (OÜ Zoroaster)	AI 8931	+
87 Mustmäta küla kalmistu	UT-1231, J	9069	Lüganuse	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI	–
88 Purtse küla, linnus „Tarakallas“	UT-1062, T	9088	Lüganuse	Ragnar Saage (TÜ)	AI 9025	–
89 Rebu küla, välitööd Uus-Kiviõli kaevanduse alal	UT-1211, E	–	Lüganuse	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	–	+

JÕGEVAMAA

90 Rohe küla asulakoht	UT-922, J	9239	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 5500	+
91 Patjala Kassinurme II asulakoht	UT-1005, J	–	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
92 Selli küla muistised	UT-965, T	–	Jõgeva (Simuna)	Maria Smirnova (TÜ)	TÜ 3195	–
93 Lustivere küla asulakoht	UT-1049, P	9347	Põltsamaa	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PLM Ek 4364	+
94 Lustivere küla asulakoht	UT-1173, P	9347	Põltsamaa	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PLM Ek 4364	+
95 Pajusi küla asulakoht	UT-1307, J	9248	Põltsamaa	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
96 Pajusi mõisa peahoone	UT-1242, J	23937	Põltsamaa	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
97 Põltsamaa linnuse varemed vallikraaviga, linnuse kaev	UT-1178, J	24002	Põltsamaa	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–

JÄRVAMAA

98 Paide, Lai tänav T2	UT-957, J	27009, 31140	Paide	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
99 Paide, Rüütli tn 60	UT-1022, J	27009, 31140	Paide	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+

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100 Paide, Valli tn 3	UT-1229, J	15066, 27009	Paide	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
101 Seliküla küla muistised	UT-987, E	–	Järva (Järva-Jaani)	Maria Smirnova (TÜ)	AI 8887	–
102 Vetepere metsavennapunker	–, T	–	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ)	AI 8882	+

LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

103 Rakvere, linnusevaremed	UT-1233, E	15740	Rakvere	Tönno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	RM	–
104 Rakvere, Vallimäe tee 5, Pikk tn 18	UT-968, J	27012	Rakvere	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	RM 7279 A 194	+
105 Haljala kirikuaed	UT-1100, J	5761	Haljala	Tönno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	AI 8516	+
106 Tirbiku küla	UT-993, E	–	Kadrina	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	RM 7281 A 196	+
107 Assamalla küla asulakoht	UT-1010, J	10528	Tapa (Väike-Maarja)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	RM 7280 A 195	+
108 Kutsala küla muistsed põllud ja kultusekivi	UT-1004, E	10774, 10753	Viru-Nigula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8901	–
109 Viru-Nigula alevik	UT-930, E	10916	Viru-Nigula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	+
110 Viru-Nigula alevik; kultusekivi	UT-1039, E	10916, 10753	Viru-Nigula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
111 Viru-Nigula, Kirikaia tn 2	UT-1004, J	10916	Viru-Nigula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8899	+

LÄÄNEMAA

112 Haapsalu, Ehte tn 3	UT-945, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
113 Haapsalu, Jaani tn 4	UT-1134, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	HM	+
114 Haapsalu, Kalda tn 13	UT-1160, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
115 Haapsalu, Kooli tn 2	UT-1252, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
116 Haapsalu, Kooli tn 7 // 7a	UT-1284, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
117 Haapsalu, Saue tn 9 // 9a	UT-1174, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
118 Haapsalu, Suur-Lossi tn 12 // 12a	UT-1006, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
119 Haapsalu, Suur-Mere tn 18	UT-897, E	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	HM 9231	+
120 Haapsalu, Suur-Mere tn 18	UT-974, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	+
121 Haapsalu, Suur-Mere tn 18	UT-1192, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	–
122 Haapsalu, F. J. Wiede- manni tn 22, Vee tn 10, Vaba tn 7 // Krahviaed	UT-1236, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
123 Kiviküla küla kivikalme „Kalmumägi“	UT-1076, T	10097	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Heikki Pauts (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	HM 9224	+

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124 Saanika küla linnus „Tubrilinn“	UT-1021, T	10120	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3255	–
125 Uneste küla asulakoht	UT-1243, J	10125	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
126 Haeska küla kalmistu „Kabelimägi“	UT-942, J	10102	Haapsalu (Martna)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
127 Kedre küla linnus „Hallimägi“ („Kedre linnamägi“)	UT-1026, T	10164	Lääne-Nigula	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	AI 7055	–
128 Võntküla küla asulakoht	UT-1227, J	10183	Lääne-Nigula	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	+
129 Võntküla küla asulakoht	UT-1088, J	10183	Lääne-Nigula	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	+
130 Rõude küla asulakoht	UT-1068, J	10049	Lääne-Nigula (Martna)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	+

PÕLVAMAA

131 Põlva kirikuaed	UT-1276, J	11470	Põlva	Mairi Kaseorg (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
132 Põlva kirikuaed	UT-1305, J	11470	Põlva	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
133 Rosma linnus	UT-1025, T	11519	Põlva	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3225– 3227	–

PÄRNUMAA

134 Aia tänav T1, Rüütli tänav T6, Pargi tänav T1, Vanapargi tänav T1	UT-1125, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
135 Hommiku tn 8	UT-1310, P	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
136 Hommiku tn 8, Hommiku tn 8a	UT-1190, J	16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
137 Hospidali tn 10	UT-1240, J	16677, 11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
138 Hospidali tänav T1, Hospidali tn 8	UT-941, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
139 Hospidali tänav T2	UT-1177, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
140 Jalaka tänav, Vanapargi tänav T1, Pargi tänav T1, Rüütli tänav T6	UT-1124, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
141 Lydia Koidula park	UT-925, J	16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
142 Lydia Koidula park, Oscar Alexander Brackmanni park	UT-926, J	16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
143 Pargi tänav T1, Rüütli tänav T6, Vanapargi tänav T1	UT-1126, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
144 Pargi tänav T3, Pikk tänav T3	UT-999, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu 40431 A 2705	+

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145 Pargi tänav T3, Pikk tänav T3	UT-1013, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
146 Pargi tänav T3, Pikk tänav T3, Rüütli tn 44	UT-1000, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	–
147 Luha tänav T1	UT-1172, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
148 Merekalda tn 13a	UT-1163, E	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu 40429 A 2704	+
149 Allika tn 9	UT-967, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
150 Sindi-Lodja I kiviaja asulakoht	UT-1117, J	27039	Pärnu linn Paikuse alev (Tori)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	PäMu 40427 A 2702	+
151 Sindi-Lodja I kiviaja asulakoht	UT-1111, E	27039	Pärnu linn Paikuse alev (Tori)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	+	–
152 Sindi-Lodja III kiviaja asulakoht	UT-1175, E	27041	Pärnu linn Paikuse alev (Tori)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	–	+
153 Saastna kabeliase	UT-1046, T	A27546	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9235	–
154 Lihula, Linnuse tee 1	UT-1170, J	15477, 15478, 15480, 27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	LM 1918	–
155 Lihula, Tallinna mnt 2	UT-1135, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	HM	–
156 Lihula, Tallinna mnt 25, Lasteaia tn 4	UT-1196, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
157 Tarva küla, Pirkko ja Mardi talu leiukoht	UT-1187, T	–	Põhja- Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Tuuli Kurisoo (TLÜ)	AI 9019	–
158 Selja küla kalmistu „Mäeltvälja“	UT-960, J	11837	Tori	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8900	+

RAPLAMA

159 Kumma küla asulakoht	UT-1225, J	11941	Kehtna (Rapla)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8903	+
160 Angerja linnuse varemud vallikraaviga	UT-817, J	15230	Kohila (Hageri)	Mihkel Tammet, Villu Kadakas (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	+	–
161 Konuvere ja Orgita küla muistsed	UT-1027, E	15278	Märjamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
162 Jalase küla asulakoht	UT-1118, J	12119	Rapla	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
163 Sikeldi küla muistsed põllud	UT-1189, P	–	Rapla	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
164 Loone küla linnus „Lohu Jaaniлин“, „Loone linnus“	UT-1151, J	11998	Rapla (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8904	+
165 Mälivere küla; Mälivere muinaspõllud	UT-1287, J	–	Rapla (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
166 Rõa muistsed põllud	UT-1050, P	–	Rapla (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Urija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
SAAREMAA						
167 Mäla küla kivist kalme „Ussimätas“, „Ussimägi“	UT-1040, T	12508	Muhu	Mairi Kaseorg (TÜ)	AI 8912	+
168 Kuressaare, Kuressaare linnus	UT-1016, E	20869, 27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
169 Kuressaare, Allee tänav, Allee tn 10, Mierzejewski tn 1, Staadioni tänav L1	UT-1290, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
170 Kuressaare, Kauba tn 15	UT-1024, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
171 Kuressaare, Komandandi tn 10	UT-1176, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
172 Kuressaare, Komandandi tn 10b	UT-911, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM	+
173 Kuressaare, Raua tänav, Lossi tn 7	UT-1139, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
174 Kaarma pastoraadi ait	UT-1128, E	20800	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
175 Naakamäe kiviaja asulakoht	UT-995, P	12402	Saaremaa (Kärla)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8896	+
176 Põide maalinn	UT-1020, T	12640	Saaremaa (Põide)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10969	–
177 Rahu küla aarde leiukoha uuringud	–, P	–	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10970	+
178 Valjala maalinn	UT-971, T	12759	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10890	–
TARTU						
179 Jakobi tn 6	UT-1122, E	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
180 Jakobi tn 11	UT-1253, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 311	+
181 Jakobi tn 52, Püha Jakobi kalmistu	UT-876, J	27006, 12983	Tartu	Ants Kraut, Silver Jäger (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
182 Kroonuaia tn 70 // 76 // 78 // Oa tn 1a	UT-1052, E	27006, 31141	Tartu	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A 305	+
183 J. Kuperjanovi tn 5 // 7	UT-1281, E	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
184 Lai tn 8	UT-1262, J	27006	Tartu	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
185 Lai tn 34 // 36 // 36a // 36b // 36c	UT-1138, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 307	+
186 Lai tn 38 // 40	UT-1288, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
187 Lille tn 11, Püha Antoniuse kalmistu	UT-1269, E	12978	Tartu	Tõnno Jonuks, Martin Malve (OÜ Muinaslabor)	AI 8992	+
188 Lutsu T9, Jaani kirikaed	–, J	27006	Tartu	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
189 Magasini tn 10 // Rüütli tn 21 // 23	UT-1214, E	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 310	+
190 Munga tn 5 // 7 // Rüütli tn 13	UT-1239, J	27006	Tartu	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
191 Riia tänav T1	UT-1184, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
192 Uppsala tn 4 // 6 // 8	UT-1054, J	12974	Tartu	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A 306	–

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
193 Vabaduse pst 1c, Raatuse tänav T2	UT-981, J	27006	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet, Andres Tvauri (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	TM A 304	+
194 Vanemuise tn 1, Uueturu tn 1	UT-1254, E	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A 312	+
195 Veski tn 32	UT-1029, J	27006	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
196 Ülikooli 18, 18a, 18b, Munga tänav	UT-1156, J	27006	Tartu	Silvia-Kristiin Kask (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A 309	–

TARTUMAA

197 Rannu vasallilinnuse territoorium	UT-597, T	7256	Elva (Rannu)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3206	+
198 Pühi küla linnus	UT-1164, E	AK31192	Kambja	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 3228	+
199 Aiamaa küla asulakoht	UT-1008, J	12885	Nõo	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 3203	+
200 Nõo kirik ja alevik	UT-1015, P	7230	Nõo	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ 3263	+
201 Kobratu küla kivikalme	UT-978, E	12987	Tartu (Äksi)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 3209	+
202 Tabivere asulakoht	UT-1309, J	9421	Tartu (Äksi)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 9024	+

VALGAMAA

203 Puistee tn 1	UT-940, J	27005	Valga	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
204 Raja tn 5	UT-1207, J	27005	Valga	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
205 Riia tn 4	UT-1224, J	27005	Valga	Monika Reppo, Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	–	+
206 Karula kirikuaed	UT-961, E	13095	Valga (Karula)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3205	+

VILJANDIMAA

207 Viljandi ordulinnuse varemed	UT-1044, J	14709	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
208 Hariduse tn 7	UT-1035, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
209 C. R. Jakobsoni tn 8	UT-1081, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
210 Koidu tn 8	UT-1259, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
211 Koidu tn 8	UT-1261, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
212 J. Laidoneri plats 3 // 3a // 3b	UT-956, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
213 Lossi tn 11	UT-871, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
214 Lossi tn 22 ja vanalinna tänavad	UT-1093, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
215 Lutsu tn 8	UT-1082, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
216 Oru tn 13	UT-1142, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
217 Tartu tn 36	UT-1251, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
218 Väike-Turu tn 6a	UT-1098, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	–
219 Järveotsa kalmistu	UT-1165, P	AK31200	Viljandi linn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8993	–
220 Karksi kirik	UT-973, J	14486	Mulgi (Karksi)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	TÜ	–
221 Venevere asulakoht	UT-983, J	13240	Põhja-Sakala (Pilistvere)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	TÜ 3213	+
222 Kabila küla muistised	UT-1208, T	–	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Tuuli Kurisoo (TLÜ)	TÜ 3258	–
223 Aindu asulakoht	UT-929, E	13313	Viljandi vald	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3204; TÜ 3224	+
224 Aindu asulakoht	UT-1023, J	13313	Viljandi vald	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3204	+
225 Kuudeküla asulakoht	UT-1099, J	13367	Viljandi vald	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
226 Pärsti mõisa jääkelder	UT-1041, J	14755	Viljandi vald	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
227 Paistu kirik	UT-1058, J	14595	Viljandi vald (Paistu)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	–	–
228 Paistu kirik	UT-1090, J	14959	Viljandi vald (Paistu)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	–	+
229 Tarvastu ordulinnuse varemed	UT-1061, J	14673	Viljandi vald (Tarvastu)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Kunst)	–	–

VÖRUMAA

230 Ala-Kõrtsi kalmistu	UT-1030, T	30949	Antsla (Urvaste)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3257	–
231 Ala-Kõrtsi kalmistu	UT-1162, T	30949	Antsla (Urvaste)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3257	–
232 Antsla vasallilinnuse kultuurkiht	UT-913, J	13378	Antsla (Urvaste)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	+
233 Ähijärve küla, Perajärve sõemiilamispiirkond	UT-1089, T	–	Antsla (Karula)	Ragnar Saage (TÜ)	TÜ 3267	–
234 Miike asulakoht	UT-1033, T	13537	Setomaa (Vastseliina)	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 3208	+
235 Tamula II asulakoht	UT-1110, E	27036	Võru vald (Põlva)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8895	+
236 Väimela mõisa park	UT-882, J	14144	Võru vald (Põlva)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
237 Loosi küla kalmistu	UT-701, T	30213	Võru (Vastseliina)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3179	–

INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD

238 Maastikuluure Tartu, Valga, Võru, Põlva, Viljandi, Jõgeva, Saare, Lääne, Rapla, Harju ja Ida-Viru maakonnas	UT-959, I	–	Eesti	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3189– 3191	+
239 Maastikuluure üle Eesti	UT-966, I	–	Eesti	Maria Smirnova (TÜ)	+	–
240 Maastikuluure Eesti rauasulatuskohtadel	UT-989, I	–	Eesti	Ragnar Saage (TÜ)	TÜ	–
241 Maastikuluure Muhu- ja Saaremaal	UT-972, I	–	Saaremaa	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM	+

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
242 Maastikuluure Lääne-Eestis	UT-951, I	–	Pärnumaa	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8925	+
243 Laevavrakk, Läänemeri	UT-904, I	A31193	Läänemeri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
244 Sonaritööd Saare-Liivi tuulepargi põhialal	UT-1038, I	–	Läänemeri	Ivar Treffner (OÜ Nautic Trade)	–	+
245 Sonariuuring, allvee- robotiga filmimine	UT-1060, I	–	Läänemeri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
246 Laevavrakk Soome lahes	UT-1074, I	27873	Läänemeri	Ivar Treffner (MM)	–	–
247 Tööd Käsmu lahes	UT-1096, I		Läänemeri	Ivar Treffner (MM)	–	+
248 Kuivastu vrakk, Suur väin	UT-1123, I	A31201	Läänemeri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
249 Nimetu-100, Nimetu-367, HMS Myrtle, HMS Cassandra	22265, 30725, I	–	Läänemeri	Ivar Treffner (OÜ Nautic Trade)	–	+
250 Hävitaja Surovõi vrakk	UT-1210, I	31016	Läänemeri	Ivar Treffner (OÜ Nautic Trade)	–	+
251 Järveasula Koorküla Valgjärv	–, T	13079	Tõrva (Helme)	Maili Roio (MA)	–	–

Table 2. *New sites discovered in field surveys in 2024. The former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets.***Tabel 2.** *2024. aasta maastiku-uuringutel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest.**Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo**S – settlement site / asulakoht**C – cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matmispaik**F – stray find / juhuleid**FS – field system / põllujäänused**M – manufacturing site / tööstusmuistis*

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no./ Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
JÕGEVAMAA							
1	Mõhküla	F	Põltsamaa	Hand-made pottery sherd	Iron Age–Middle Ages	TÜ 3189	R. Suni
2	Mõhküla	F	Põltsamaa	Pottery, slag	Late Iron Age–Modern Period	TÜ 3191	R. Suni
PÕLVAMAA							
3	Karaski	S	Kanepi	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Iron Age–Middle Ages	TÜ 3242	M. Raudsepp, O. Kippar
4	Kiuma	S	Põlva	Wheel-thrown pottery, spindle whorl fragment	Middle Ages–Early Modern Period	TÜ 3237	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
5	Koorvere	S	Põlva (Võnnu)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 3235	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
6	Krootuse manor	F	Kanepi	Hand-made pottery sherd	Iron Age	TÜ 3243	M. Raudsepp, O. Kippar
7	Meemaste	S	Põlva	Pottery sherd, cultural layer	Iron Age?	TÜ 3229	A. Vindi, K. Rannaäär, K. Oks
8	Peri Alaküla	S	Põlva	Wheel-thrown pottery	Late Middle Ages	TÜ 3230	A. Vindi, K. Rannaäär, K. Oks
9	Tännasilma	S	Põlva	Wheel-thrown pottery	Historical period	TÜ 3236	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
10	Valgesoo	S	Põlva (Võnnu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 3248	M. Raudsepp, A. Tvauri
11	Vanaküla	S	Põlva	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Iron Age–Modern Period	TÜ 3244	M. Raudsepp, A. Tvauri, H. Valk
12	Vana-Piigandi	F	Kanepi	Pottery sherd	Iron Age?	TÜ 3241	M. Raudsepp, O. Kippar
PÄRNUMAA							
13	Ilvese	F	Saarde (Pärnu)	Fireplace remains, natural flint	–	–	M. Tammet, A. Tvauri, A. Vaida, P. Ütt, D. Šutov
14	Lavassaare	S	Pärnu city (Audru)	Pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3211	O. Kippar
15	Metsaääre	S	Saarde (Pärnu)	Flint flake, ploughshare	Stone Age?, Middle Ages	AI 8925	M. Tammet, A. Tvauri, A. Vaida, P. Ütt, D. Šutov
RAPLAMAA							
16	Rassiotsa	S	Märjamaa	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery, glazed stove tiles, clay daub, slag	Iron Age–Modern Period	AI 8881	M. Kiudsoo, Ü. Tamla, A. Keldremaa
SAAREMAA							
17	Hirmuste	F	Saaremaa	Annular brooch	13th–15th c	SM 10972	M. Mägi, J. Ojasaar, A. Raun, I. Teppan, R. Pärn, K. Aus, L.-L. Leiman, M. Niinesalu-Moon, K. Rannaäär, E. Vaiksaar

No. / Site / Nr Muistis	Type / Municipality / Tüüp Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no./ Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
18 Hirmuste	C? Saaremaa	Copper alloy pendant	Middle Ages– Modern Period	SM 10972	M. Mägi, J. Ojasaar, A. Raun, I. Teppan, R. Pärn, K. Aus, L.-L. Leiman, M. Niinesalu-Moon, K. Rannaäär, E. Vaiksaar
19 Lassi	F Saaremaa	2 brooches, metal item	Middle Ages	SM 10962	M. Mägi, J. Ojasaar, A. Raun, I. Teppan, R. Pärn, K. Aus, L.-L. Leiman, M. Niinesalu-Moon, K. Rannaäär, E. Vaiksaar
TARTUMAA					
20 Metsakuru (present-day Palumäe)	F Kambja	Bracelet, buckle	Final Iron Age, Early Modern Period	TÜ 3262	A. Vindi, S. Jäger
21 Pagavere (pres- ent-day Koopsi)	F Elva (Rannu)	Redware sherd	15th–18th c	TÜ 3201	A. Tvauri, L. Aljas, L.-L. Leiman, O. Kippar
22 Terikeste	S Kastre (Võnnu)	Wheel-thrown pottery, glazed redware, stoneware sherd	Middle Ages– Modern Period	TÜ 3198	A. Tvauri, O. Kippar, L.-L. Leiman, D. Vikulova
VALGAMAA					
23 Ahero Kullamägi	C Valga (Hargla)	Burnt human bones	Late Iron Age	TÜ 3261	P. Kama
24 Ala-Ahero	F Valga (Hargla)	Wheel-thrown pottery	18th–19th c	TÜ 3260	P. Kama
25 Kirbu	F Valga (Karula)	Wheel-thrown pottery sherd	Middle Ages– Early Modern Period	TÜ 3249	M. Raudsepp
26 Kirbu Saviku Church	C Valga (Karula)	Burnt human bones	Iron Age	TÜ 3251	P. Kama
27 Kuigatsi Kõrgemägi	HF Otepää (Sangaste)	Hand-made pottery	Viking Age	TÜ 3250	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
28 Risttee	F Otepää (Sangaste)	Pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3231	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
29 Soontaga Jõekalda	S Tõrva (Rõngu)	Flint flakes, hand-made pottery	Stone Age, Iron Age	TÜ 3254	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
30 Soontaga Liivaku	S Tõrva (Rõngu)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 3253	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
31 Tiidu	F Otepää (Sangaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3233	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp
VÕRUMAA					
32 Haamaste	S Võru (Urvaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery, penannular brooch, bell, mount	Middle Ages– Modern Period	TÜ 3192	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Gadalšina, A. Kotkin, A. Rosenberg
33 Aruküla (present-day Koemetsa)	M Rõuge (Karula)	Charcoal burning mounds	–	–	P. Tomson, P. Kama
34 Viirapalu Pööni	C, F Antsla (Rõuge)	Unburnt and burnt human bone fragments, wheel- thrown pottery sherd	Late Iron Age– Middle Ages	TÜ 3259	P. Kama
35 Ähijärve Liinamäe	F Antsla (Karula)	Pottery sherd	Iron Age	TÜ 3252	P. Kama

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2024. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Riina Rammo ja Arvi Haak

2024. aastal toimus Eestis 251 arheoloogilist väli-
tööd (jn 1, tabel 1); tehtud uuringute kohta on
Muinsuskaitseametile 2025. aasta novembriks esita-
tud u 64% aruandeist. Statistilisest vaatenurgast oli
tegemist tavalise aastaga, kus uuringuviiside ja objek-
tide osakaal (jn 2–3) ei erine palju tavapärasest. Ka
välitöid ette võtnud arheoloogide ja organisatsioonide
ring on suures osas sama.

Nii nagu viimasel ajal tavaks, küündis ka seekord
teadusuuringute arv kahekohalise numbrini (20),
kuid valdavalt piirdusid tööd mõne päevaga. Päril
mitmel juhul külastati varem uuritud objekte, seda
kas korrastamiseks-järeleõelumiseks (nt Mäla kivi-
kalme Muhemaal, jn 4; Ahli kivikalme Läänemaal)
või mälestise piiride-kultuurikihi paksuse määrami-
seks (nt Koorküla Valgjärv). Metoodilisest aspektist
vaadatuna oli huvitav põllutööde või muudmoodi
rikutud muististe arheoloogilise potentsiaali uuri-
mine Kultuuriministeeriumi rahastatava projekti
raames mitmel pool. Samuti oli põhjust veel kord tut-
vuda detektoristide poolt lõhutud matmispaikadega
Lõuna-Eestis (Urvaste Ala-Kõrtsi, Loosi).

TÕ arheoloogia teadusprojekti raames uuriti mit-
mel pool Eestis muinasaja lõpu linnamägesid (Rosma
Põlvamaal, Ridala, Kedre Läänemaal) ja linnusekohta
(Rannu vasallilinnus Tartumaal), kuid muinaslinnu-
sed pälvisid ka laiemalt huvi (nt Purtse Tarakallas
Virumaal, Valjala ja Põide Saaremaal).

Ajaloolise aja objektide uurimine oli mitmeke-
sine: jätkati töid Saastna hiliskeskaegse kabeli asemel
Läänemaal, esmakordselt võeti põhjalikumalt ette
sööpõletusaukude ja -kuhjade arheoloogiline uuri-
mine Karula rahvusparkis Valgemaal ning kaevati ka
20. saj keskpaiga Käpa metsavennapunkrit Järva- ja
Harjumaa piirilal. Suur osa eelmainitud uuringutest
avaldatakse käesolevas kogumikus eraldi artikliga.

Päästeuuringuid jagus nii maale kui ka linna.
Maapiirkondades uuriti 77 muistist kokku 89 korral,
sageli oli ajendiks vee- ja kanalisatsioonitorustiku
(21) või eri tüüpi teede (16) rajamine. Eraldi märkimist
väärab Mäetaguse mõisa uuring, kus leiti kuni 0,5 m
tüse kultuurikiht, mis on osaliselt dateeritav rauaajaga.
Lustiveres tuli paraku arheoloogidel tegeleda muinas-
aja lõpu – ajaloolise aja asulakoha järeluuringuga,

pärast mälestisel aset leidnud kooskõlastamata kaeve-
töid (jn 5). Samasugune olukord oli kahjuks ka mitme
kiviaja asulakoha uurimisel, Sindi-Lodjal Pärnumaal
ning Naakamäel Saaremaal. Mõlema uuringutule-
mustest saab põhjalikult lugeda järgnevatel lehe-
külgedel, nii nagu ka uue muistisetüübi – loomade
jootmiskoha – avastamisest Nõos, samuti Saaremaal
elamu ehitamisel avastatud Rahu aardeleist.

Kesk- ja varauusaja hoonekomplekside uurimine
pakkus erinevaid väljakutseid. Kolga mõisa esisel
avatud mikrokaevandis tuli päevavalvele ilmselt mõi-
sale eelnenud klostriaajastu ahjukahleid, Kiviloo mõi-
sas satuti kivimüüridele, kuid ilmselt ei seostu need
samas varem asunud keskaegse vasallilinnusega.
Põltsamaa linnuse hoovialal (jn 6) puhastati ja tüh-
jendati suurem kaev. Angerja vasallilinnuse varemetel
paljandusid rusude eemaldamisel aknanišš, kamin,
ukseava jne (jn 7). Viljandimaal Paistu kirikaas avas-
tati ilmselt kiriku kellatorni vundament, Tartustu lin-
nuse aga kaevati varauusaegset keldriruumi.

Nagu ikka, tuli arheoloogidel uurida mitmesugu-
seid maa-asulate matusepaikaid, esmajoones seoses
toru- ja kaablitöödega (Tuhala, Nissi, Mustmäta jne),
neist kõige ulatuslikumalt Kuremäel, kus varasemalt
on lõhutud muinas- ja keskaegseid kääpaid. Seda
objekti tutvustatakse kogumikus eraldi ülevaatega.

Tähelepanu pöörati ka põllustüsteemidele.
Harjumaal Liivamäel kirjeldati pronksiaegsete põl-
dude fragmenti, Raplamaal võeti Sikeldi ja Rõa ilmselt
uusaegseist põllukivihunnikuist proove.

Välitööde arvu poolest oli 2024 hea aasta samuti
linnaarheoloogiale, sest uuringuteatiste arv oli vee-
randi võrra mullusest suurem. Nagu ikka, keskenduti
eeskätt Tallinnale (44), Tartule (18) ja Pärnule (16),
kuid suhteliselt palju õnnestus vaadelda ka väikse-
mate linnade arheoloogilist situatsiooni. Tõsi, lõviosa
töödest hõlmas varasemate torustikukraavide alasid
või sattusid juba eelnevate mullatöödega segatud pin-
nasele. Ühtteist uut huvitavat leiti siiski siit ja sealt.
Narvas näiteks õnnestus dokumenteerida keskaegse
linnamüüri lõik Viru tänaval, mille uuringutulemuste
kokkuvõtet saab lugeda siinsest kogumikust, samuti
pakkus põnevust jätku-uuring venelaste 1700. aasta
piiramislaagri jäänustel. Lisaks toimusid pääste-
kaevamised eeslinnaalal asunud kunagisel Mihkli
kiriku surnuaial. Eesti teised väiksemad linnad ja
linnalsed keskused samavõrd olulisi resultaate ei
pakkunud, ehkki üht-teist õnnestus linnaruumi kohta
siiski mõnel juhul koguda, nt Viljandis, Haapsalus
ja Lihulas. Kuressaares seevastu väärib nimetamist
Lossi tn 7 – Raua tn soojatrassi täitepinnasest välja
tulnud suurem kogum nõukogudeaegseid sõidukite
numbrimärke (jn 8), mis seostuvad naabruses asu-

nud miilitsa- või politseijaoskonna tööga. 20. sajandi
arheoloogiast saab veel esile tõsta Viljandis Järveotsa
matmispaiga uuringu, kust puhastati välja mitu-
kümme II maailmasõja ajal maetud sõjapõgeniku
hauda.

Mõnda saavutati ka kahe suurema linna uurimisel.
Tartus Toomemäel saadi täiendust muinasaja ja kesk-
aja haku asustusjälgede osas, all-linna torutöödel pal-
jandusid ülikooli peahoone ümbruses 17.–18. sajandi
hoonete jäänused, Jakobi tänaval seevastu keskaegse
naistsisterslaste Katariina kloostri müürid. Laia ja
Magasini tänav eeluuringud tõid nähtavale kahe
õigeusu kiriku juures asunud kesk- ja varauusaegsed
matusepaigad. Lisaks toimusid eeluuringud Riia ees-
linnas asuval Lillemäe 18. sajandi õigeusu kalmistul.
Tallinna pea poolsada uuringut varasemate aasta-
tega sarnast saaki ei pakkunud. Vanalinna olulisi-
mad tähelepanekud-avastused saadi Raekoja platsilt
13.–14. sajandi asustusjälgede ja võimaliku etikukivi
vundamenti ning Vene tn 13 hoovi ja keldri eeluurin-
gul 13.–14. sajandi aiamaa ning 14. sajandi algupoole
kivihoone näol. Eeslinna alal satuti ühel juhul võima-
likule pronksiaja asustusjäljele Suur-Ameerika täna-
val, kesk- ja varauusaegset kultuurkihti registreeriti
Estonia pst 5 ja Lembitu tn 4 kinnistul ning varauus-
aegse muldkindlustuse elemente mõõdistati aadressil
Pärnu mnt 11.

Maastikuluure järgis varasemate aastate mustreid.
Viiel juhul esitati muinsuskaitseametile uuringutea-
tis, kuid uusi avastusi tehti samuti teatiseta luurel
(tabel 2). Seegi kord oli rõhk Saaremaal, kus toimetab
SA Osiliana ning Lõuna-Eestis, kus uusi muistiseid
otsitakse TÜ Esterra projekti raames. Saaremaal vaa-
dati üle Metsääre küla looduslik pühapaik, samuti
mitmeid võimalikke matusepaiku ning Salme küla
juures otsiti sadama/randomispaika ja sellega seostu-
vat asustust. Pärnumaal uuriti põhjalikumalt tulevase
Rail Balticu kulgemisala. Lõuna-Eestis oli fookus aja-
loolisel Võrumaal ja Tartumaal, saamaks aimu asus-
tustrist ning täpsustamaks teadaolevate kohtade
vanust, samuti koguda uut teavet hilisrauaaja põle-
tusmatustega matmispaikade kohta. Lisaks otsisid
TÜ üliõpilased ja töötajad muistiseid mujalgi, avas-
tades muu hulgas arvatava viikingiaegse linnamäe
Kuigatsis, tuvastades Vändras kesk- ja varauusaegse
kalmistu jne. Organiseeriti ka seitsmes Madisepäeva
lahingupaiga asukoha otsimine, viimasest kirjuta-
takse pikemalt kogumikus eraldi artiklis.

Kokkuvõttes võib tõdeda, et 2024. aasta 251 väli-
tööd pakkusid üllatusi siin ja seal, samas suuremaid
kõrghetki ja madalseise polnud. Hea on tõdeda, et pal-
jud uuringud on kogumikus artikliga publitseeritud,
alates kiviajast kuni 20. sajandi vastupanuvõitluseni.