



Archaeological fieldwork in 2022

Erki Russow

Tallinna Ülikool, arheoloogia teaduskogu (Tallinn University, Archaeological Research Collection), Rüütli 10, 10130 Tallinn, Estonia; erki.russow@tlu.ee

Ulla Kadakas

SA Eesti Ajaloomuuseum (Estonian History Museum Foundation), Pirita tee 56, 12011 Tallinn, Estonia

Riina Rammo

Tartu Ülikool, ajaloo ja arheoloogia instituut, arheoloogia osakond (University of Tartu, Institute of History and Archaeology, Department of Archaeology), Jakobi 2, 51005 Tartu, Estonia

Arvi Haak

Tartu Linnamuuseum (Tartu City Museum), Narva mnt 23, 51009 Tartu, Estonia

INTRODUCTION

In 2022, altogether 228 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 222 permits were issued in 2022, 177 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 45 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government (TLPA). At least in eight cases (Table 1: 2, 31, 32, 35, 94, 122, 176, 219), fieldwork was carried out with pre-2022 permits. The fieldwork permissions issued in 2022, but postponed or unrealised, and later on annulled have not been counted in the present statistical overview.¹ As of the time of writing (mid- to late October 2023), almost 70% of the permissions have now been covered with submitted reports (Fig. 2).

In general, even though the number of permissions decreased by more than 30 (in 2021, the peak was reached with 277 issues, see Russow *et al.* 2022), the amount of annual fieldwork is close to the average archaeological investigations of the recent years (Russow *et al.* 2021, 9). Thus, at least for now the past tumultuous years influencing the global economy have not had a recognisable impact on local archaeological activities.

When taking a closer look at the numbers, a rather familiar picture emerges. As in previous years, the division of the types of fieldwork (Fig. 3) remains by and large the same. It is not surprising that the most often used method of investigations is again archaeological monitoring, usually necessitated by various trench work and construction activities. This time, the share of monitoring was about two-thirds (70%, in 2021 – 67%) of the overall fieldwork while the next largest research method – preliminary investigations – dropped from 17% to 13%. Also, the other methods of fieldwork stayed within the usual margin, with rescue excavations dropping from 8% in 2021 to 7% in 2022, research-related investigations rising from 5% to 7% and landscape surveys remaining once again at 3%.

¹ During the final phases of the publication, one research permit was confirmed to be postponed to 2023 (Table 1: 54) and another turned out to be withdrawn (Table 1: 68). Unfortunately it was too late to omit these from Table 1 and Fig. 1, but the relevant text was adjusted.

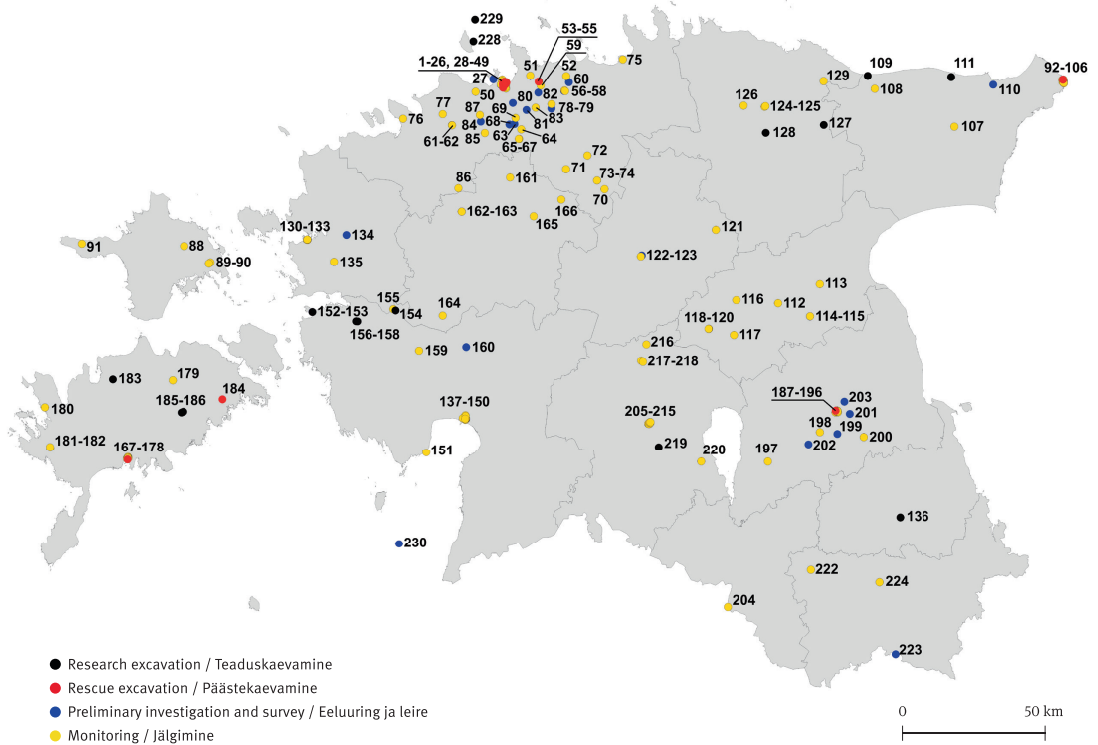


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2022.

Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2022. a.
 Map / Kaart: Ulla Kadakas

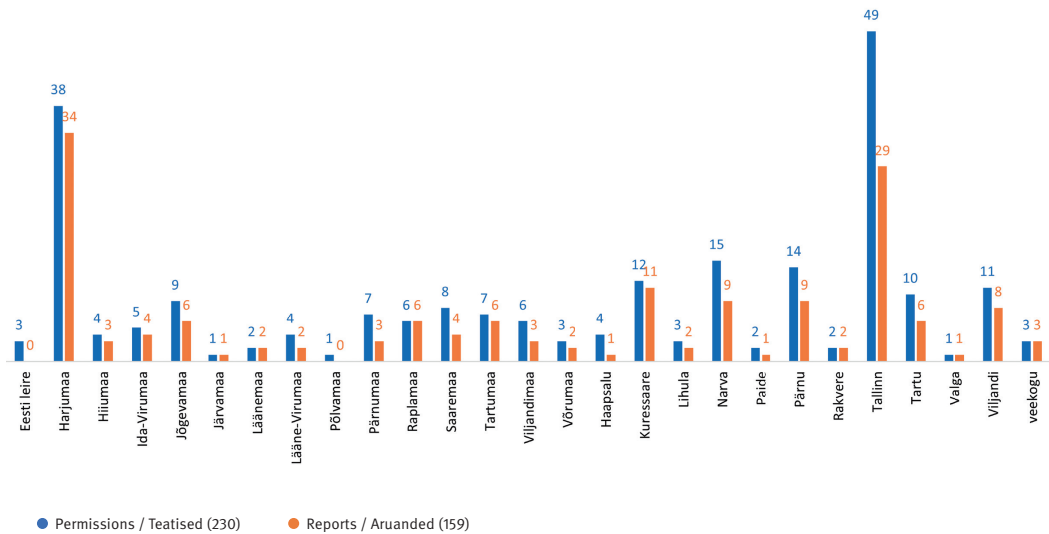


Fig. 2. Permissions and submitted reports as of October 2023.

Jn 2. Uuringuteatised ning esitatud uuringuaruanded seisuga oktoober 2023.
 Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas

In 2022, the division of fieldwork according to the type of archaeological monuments remained more or less the same (Fig. 4). As always, the most extensively studied areas – both regarding the territory and depth of deposits – were connected to urban environment, covering about half of the overall issued permissions. This was followed by rural settlements, both prehistorical and historical ones, and the study of various burial sites reached the third place. Burial sites were perceptibly less investigated than during the few previous years as no comparable cemeteries or mass graves were unearthed in 2022.

As in yesteryear, this time 17 institutions and one self-employed person (FIE Villu Kadakas) were active on the field. Again both the University of Tartu and Tallinn University were doing research-related fieldwork, non-profit organisations MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus and ÕES did rescue and research investigations, similarly to four museums (AM, MM, SALM, PäMu). However, most of the fieldwork was done by seven commercial enterprises (OÜ Arheograator, OÜ Arheox, OÜ Muinaslabor, OÜ Muinasprojekt, OÜ Tentel Disain, Tuukritööde OÜ, OÜ Tõrvajõe). Traditionally, considering the issued permits, the most active fieldworkers were Gurly Vedru (54 cases), Ants Kraut (44), and Rivo Bernotas (17), although it is sometimes difficult to state the actual numbers as the workload is quite often either shared with or delegated to other archaeologists in the same company. In all, the number of archaeologists doing fieldwork was 32.

RESEARCH-RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Once again the number of research-related archaeological studies is surprisingly high with 15 cases, yet no positive developments on the financing of academic projects (Russow *et al.* 2022, 11) can be recorded. In reality, many of the investigations were rather low-scale and volunteer-based, although, at the same time, it is positive to note the

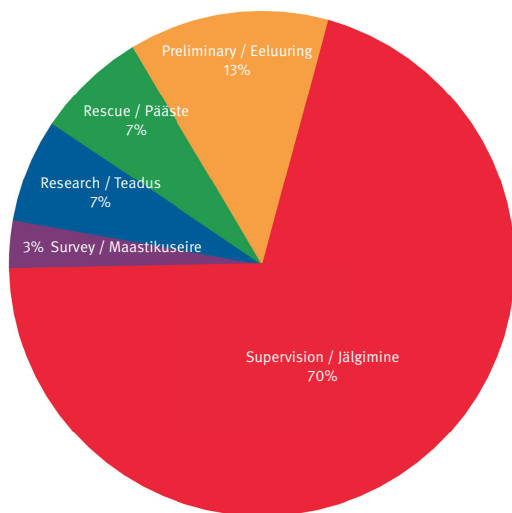
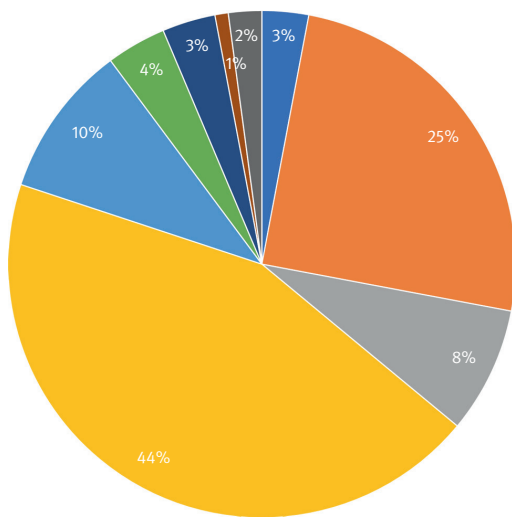


Fig. 3. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2022.
Jn 3. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2022. a.
 Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow



- prehistoric and medieval rural settlements, incl. assumed / muinas- ja keskaegsed maa-asulad, sh oletatavad
- medieval and early modern buildings of rural areas / keskaegsed ja varauusaegsed linnused, kirikud, kabelid, kloostrid ja mõisad
- medieval and early modern towns, fortifications and suburbs / keskaegne ja varauusaegne linn, linnakindlustused ja eeslinnad
- cemeteries and burial sites / matmispaigad
- ancient fields / muisetsed põllud ja rauatööpaigad
- wrecks and harbours / vrakid, sadamad
- sacrificial sites (stones) / pühapaigad (kivid)
- terrestrial and underwater surveys / leire maal ja merel
- prehistoric hill forts / muinasaja linnused

Fig. 4. Types of investigated sites.
Jn 4. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.
 Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow

growing role of private funding (e.g. Table 1: 127, 183, 185–186) and continuing investment of the museums to the fieldwork, be it regional ones like SALM (Table 1: 157–158) or major institution such as MM (Table 1: 228–229). Some of the field studies (Table 1: 109, 152–153) were also done in the frame of an international research project, and last but not least, initiated by the interest of the local community (Table 1: 128).

The temporal division of the research-related archaeological fieldwork covers many facets of the Estonian past. Starting with the Stone Age, the investigations at Toila Roosimägi (Table 1: 111; Aivar Kriiska, TÜ) were organised on the site of a prehistoric burial site, hastily excavated in the mid-1940s. As the collection of the previous finds included pottery cautiously dated to the late Neolithic, the aim of the new studies was to confirm the possible habitation activities preceding the pre-Roman Iron Age burials. As the outcome of the small-scale investigation, namely seven test pits were made, it is now certain that even though traces of the Stone Age were meagre, the well-preserved deposits of an early Iron Age and Iron Age settlement are significantly thick, reaching up to one metre (Kriiska *et al.* 2022). A recently found fortification, Valjala old hill fort (Table 1: 185; Marika Mägi (TLÜ) possibly originates from the same period. A small excavation pit established a man-made wall construction, yet the modest number of finds (a handful of sherds, a flint flake) does not allow exact dating, but the structure was presumably erected during the pre-Roman or Roman Iron Age (Moon *et al.* 2022).

Some, albeit not very positive results offered the fieldwork on the 5th–6th-century burial site at Vöhma-Uluste in Läänemaa (Table 1: 154), directed by the grand old man of Läänemaa archaeology Mati Mandel (AM). The results of his research will be discussed in the following pages of the present journal by Mandel and Raili Allmäe.

Regarding the last centuries of Estonian prehistory, 4–5 studies can be pointed out. Perhaps the most surprising results were acquired from the Rosma hill fort in southern Estonia (Table 1: 136; Heiki Valk (TÜ)), where the initial intention was to open a 12–13 m large depression interpreted as a possible well at the northern end of the hill fort plateau. However, as it turned out, the area was in fact a site of a granary (Valk 2022). On the Island of Saaremaa, the use of the ground penetrating radar on three hill forts – Valjala, Pöide and Kaarma – combined with excavations in Valjala (Table 1: 186; M. Mägi (TLÜ)) gave important insights into the construction of the 11th–13th century fortifications. For a detailed overview, see the paper by M. Mägi and her research team. Another two hill forts produced less fruitful outcomes. What was done and found in the recently discovered Holstre-Polli hill fort in Viljandimaa (Table 1: 219; H. Valk (TÜ)) can be read in the paper by the director of the excavation (Valk, this volume). A short-lived preliminary research-related investigation at Purtse Taramägi in northern Estonia (Table 1: 109; Villu Kadakas and Kristo Siig (TLÜ)) helped to establish a massive stone foundation made without mortar at the presumable late prehistoric fortification. This site may have served the international trade route between the West and the East, yet more extensive fieldwork must be invested before the real character of the place emerges (Kadakas & Siig 2023).

Besides the settlements, burial grounds and hill forts, also a couple of production sites were studied. Both places, one in Lääne-Virumaa, and another in Saaremaa (Table 1: 127, 183) were selected by the research team led by Ragnar Saage (TÜ) to acquire fresh data on late prehistoric and medieval iron production in Estonia, during the heydays of the craft. How the new information changes or supplements our knowledge has been extensively explained

in the papers dedicated to Rihula (Jegorov *et al.*, this volume) and Tuiu (Unt *et al.*, this volume) iron-working complexes.

Some research-led fieldwork focussed on historical times as well. In Lihula (Table 1: 157–158; Anton Pärn (SALM)), the planned study of mid-13th-century housing remained reserved and inconclusive as in 2022 more attention was paid to a new site (A. Pärn, pers. comm.). Namely, at Saastna (Table 1: 152–153; A. Pärn (SALM), H. Valk (TÜ)), on the southern coast of the Matsalu Bay the foundations of an interesting medieval chapel dedicated to St Olav were unearthed (Fig. 5). This place was widely known between the 13th and 17th century,

and drew visitors from abroad (Gotland, Curonia, etc.) even after the Reformation. During the first excavation season, a research pit of 50 m² was opened. This helped to establish that the chapel was about 16 × 6 m large, but previous earthwork and 19th-century investigations have disturbed the site considerably. Still, both the medieval structure and the collection of finds, including more than 300 coins offered valuable insights into the late medieval and Early Modern religious activities (Valk & Pärn 2022). As the work continued in summer 2023, it will be handled in a lengthier paper in some of the future volumes of *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia*.

Temporally the latest research-related study was a brief investigation of an Early Modern period burial site at Inju, Lääne-Viru County (Table 1: 128; Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)), elaborately reported in the present journal (see Malve & Lillak, this volume).

In addition to the terrestrial sites, some underwater objects were studied as well. Of these, two deserve highlighting here. In the spring and summer of 2022, the Maritime Museum revisited a late 16th-century wreck ‘Nargen’ (Table 1: 228; Priit Lätti (MM)), discovered close to the Island of Naissaar in 2015 (Mäss & Russow 2016). As the previous research left several important questions unanswered, a new attempt was made to acquire additional evidence. Two main topics were the building time of the ship and obtaining pottery samples for provenance analysis. Both objectives were fulfilled: based on seven dendro samples, it is now possible to state that the ship was likely built in Sweden during the 1520s and the ICP analysis pinpoints the unique redware items to the southern Baltic (Lätti 2023). Also, the second wreck documented in 2022 by the Maritime Museum (Table 1: 229; Ivar Treffner (MM)) lays not far from the ‘Nargen’ on the seabed of Tallinn Bay. This is a 17th-century fluit called ‘Nimetu-45’ (‘*Unnamed-45*’), found in 2013 and recently handled in an MA thesis (Treffner 2022). In 2022, ‘Nimetu-45’ was visited again, to establish her origin, name and affirm the ship type. Whereas the four divers produced important results and helped to place the sinking of the ship approximately to the middle or the third quarter of the 17th century (Fig. 6), it is presently unresolved how the ship was called. Still, the new measurements and photos provide a good stepping stone for future archival research (Treffner 2023).



Fig. 5. Archaeological excavations of the medieval chapel in Saastna.

Jn 5. Keskaegse Saastna kabeli uuringud.

Photo / Foto: Heiki Valk



Fig. 6. A mid-17th century Westerwald stoneware jug on the 'Nimetu-45' wreck.

Jn 6. 17. sajandi keskpaiga Westerwaldi kivikeraamiline kann vrakilt „Nimetu-45“.

Photo / Foto: Harri Laakso

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeology of rural areas

In 2022, there were 85 salvage investigations in the rural area, of which 64 (75%) were carried out as archaeological monitoring, with fieldwork generally lasting between one day and one week. Probably the most complicated excavation of the year took place in a previously unknown burial site discovered under the living room floor of a farmhouse during construction work (see below). All in all, 16 (19%) separate preliminary excavations took place. These were mainly carried out with the aim of identifying the presence or absence of archaeological deposits in the area of a planned major building or infrastructure project so that archaeological heritage could be better taken into account in

the design of the project. In addition to field surveys, archaeologists carried out five other major desktop surveys of new road planning areas and a preliminary survey of an offshore wind farm site (see below). In four cases, however, the archaeologist's task was to attempt to investigate and document whether and to what extent archaeological structures or layers were present in the sites, following unauthorized excavations carried out with no archaeologists present.

In nearly a quarter of the cases, rescue investigations were due to the construction of electricity and communication cables, street lighting and solar plants or their connections (23%). As we have noted previously (see e. g. Russow *et al.* 2021, 13), the main purpose of such low-impact ground excavations is to determine the profile of the soil layers and to search for markers indicative of archaeological cultural deposits. Larger-scale excavations were carried out during the construction of water and sewerage systems (21%), the erection or reconstruction of buildings and other major structures (18%), and the construction of infrastructure (11%). Such surveys provide clearer information about the area under investigation. Six archaeological investigations were carried out for the conservation or design of architectural monuments and two for the construction of heating systems.

Prehistorical and historical settlement sites, ancient field systems and cup-marked stones
 Nearly 850 archaeological settlement sites are protected by the state as archaeological monuments, a very large proportion of which are located in inhabited village centres. It is therefore not surprising that nearly 60% of the rescue investigations carried out in the countryside concerned ancient and medieval sites. During the construction of a light traffic route in the village of Üksnurme (Table 1: 85) in the municipality of Saku, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt) documented the remains of a building with a stove, probably dating from the Late Iron Age, and several other hearths during archaeological monitoring, and recorded the distribution area of the cultural layer (Fig. 7) of the settlement (Kraut 2023a). In Juba village

in Võru municipality, Võru County (Table 1: 224), Tõnno Jonuks, Kristiina Johanson and Ulla Kadakas (OÜ Muinaslabor) documented 25 human-made depressions under the ploughzone (Fig. 8) during the excavation of a pit for a new dwelling house and its outbuilding (ca. 285 m² in total) at the site of the Stone and Iron Age settlement of Ala-Vagula II. The majority of the pits were 0.5–1.4 m in size and extended down into the natural sand surface, mostly ca. 10–30 cm, with some larger ones reaching 40–75 cm. More than 200 finds were recovered from the depressions and the molehills surrounding the construction area, including a flint scraper, flint and quartz flakes associated with Stone Age occupation, and pottery, clay daub, slag and bone fragments associated with the Iron Age and the Medieval Period (Jonuks *et al.*, in preparation).

A small number of prehistoric and medieval finds as well as indications of occupation layers were also found in Tabasalu (Harku municipality), in Lähthe village (Kiili municipality), in Karla village (Kose municipality), in Järsi village (Raasiku municipality), in Vaskjala village (Rae municipality), in Kustja village (Saeu municipality) (Table 1: 50, 64, 71, 78, 83, 86); in Palamuse and Painküla villages (Jõgeva municipality) and in Neanurme village (Põltsamaa municipality) (Table 1: 112, 114–115, 117); in the vicinity of the parish church and the vicarage in Lääne-Nigula municipality in the region of Läänemaa (Table 1: 134); in the villages of Põlli (Märjamaa municipality), Helda and Tamsi (Rapla municipality) in the region of Raplammaa (Table 1: 162–163, 165–166); and in the village of Tila (Tartu municipality). The latter site is located in the area of archaeological interest defined in the general plan of the municipality (Table 1: 203). In addition to the above-mentioned, 32 surveys were carried out during the year in areas protected as ancient and/or medieval settlement sites during construction works or during the installation of communication cables and pipelines, but no archaeological remains were found in the surveyed areas.

Various watching briefs were carried out on several ancient field systems in Harjumaa and Hiiumaa (Table 1: 52–55, 75, 91), where the aim was to ensure that construction works would not damage ancient clearance cairns or baulks. For the same purpose, archaeological excavations took place in the surroundings of a small cup-marked and sacrificial stone (according to local tradition) in the village of Kurevere in Saaremaa (Table 1: 180). In Järveküla, Rae municipality, Harju County, Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) investigated the surroundings of



Fig. 7. Dense cultural layer stretching below the highway at Üksnurme.

Jn 7. Tüise kultuurikiht Üksnurme kraavipervel kulgeb maantee alla.

Photo / Foto: Ants Kraut



Fig. 8. A view to the archaeologically monitored site at Ala-Vagula.

Jn 8. Vaade Ala-Vagula arheoloogiliselt uuritud alale.

Photo / Foto: Ulla Kadakas

a cup-marked stone prior the construction design of the intended new building (Table 1: 80). It has generally been observed that cup-marked stones were located on or adjacent to farmland during the period of their use, but in some cases, archaeological strata characteristic of settlement sites have been found around them (see e.g. Russow *et al.* 2015, 14; Vedru *et al.* 2020). However, no occupation layers were found near this stone (Vedru 2022a).

Burial places

Compared to the previous year (Russow *et al.* 2022, 14–15), there were less than half as many surveys of prehistoric burial sites in rural areas in 2022 (37 vs 16), and fewer *in situ* burials had to be excavated.

There were five excavations in the vicinity of Bronze Age and Iron Age stone graves (Table 1: 51, 52, 82, 108, 110), but none of them revealed archaeological finds or structures firmly associated with the burials. Mention should be made, however, of a preliminary survey carried out by Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) in the village of Kopli in Rae municipality, Harjumaa (Table 1: 82), in the vicinity of two cairns in an intended construction area. This is an area where the conversion of former farmland into a housing area, typical of urban sprawl, is still taking place. Investigations of a cemetery that came to the attention of archaeologists about a century ago (Spreckelsen 1927) showed that there were no occupation layers of a settlement in the area between the cemeteries. The burial mounds were located on cultivated land, but the habitat was probably along the Pirita River, about 700 m west of the burial mounds (Vedru 2022b). Prior to the design of a light traffic route, a survey was carried out by G. Vedru in Ida-Viru County on the Vaivara stone grave (Table 1: 110), where stones that probably formed a part of the grave construction were uncovered in test pits. As a result of the work, an area could be specified where a new road could pass around the cairn (Vedru 2022c).

Of the seven cemeteries from the medieval and later periods that were investigated, burials or mixed human remains were found only in two places. During the construction of communication lines for a house in the village of Rõõsa, in the municipality of Kose, Harjumaa (Table 1: 73–74), G. Vedru obtained new information from a 22 m² area of a cemetery on the Risumäe hill surveyed by Aita Kustin in 1966 (Kustin 1966). The cemetery is located on an area of pure sandy soil, where it was practically impossible to detect traces of previous pits. Therefore, burials were only noted when the excavation had reached the skeletons, which were recorded in the profile of the trench. Two of the skeletons were located only 25 cm below the present ground surface and the third deeper, under the first burial. Again, no dateable finds were found, but given the position of the skeletons, they can be considered Christian burials. It fits A. Kustin's conclusion that this is probably a 16th–17th-century village cemetery (Vedru 2022d). Martin Malve's research team (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) was invited to Saaremaa to investigate human bones found during the renovation of a farmhouse in the former parish of Põide, Mustla (Table 1: 184). The farmhouse has been already depicted on a map from the end of the 17th century, but the present dwelling was built in the 19th century. A mass grave with the remains of seven people was situated partially under the floor of the living room and the foundation of the outer wall of the building, partially in the courtyard. The mass grave was oriented east-west, and the deceased were buried close together, on their backs and on their bellies, without coffins. Both the shallow grave and the unnatural posture of the bodies indicate that the deceased were hastily interred. Among the buried of both sexes, there were young and older adults, an infant and a toddler. No signs of violence were

found on the bones. No objects were found in the grave, and there were only a few animal bones (Malve 2022a, 56–57). M. Malve notes that people who died of the plague in the Early Modern Period may have been buried in a mass grave, e.g. a family buried in the courtyard of their farm, and refers to a similar case in the village of Peanse in Läänemaa, where a family who died of the plague in 1710–1711 was found in 2015 during the construction of a staircase to a dwelling house (Mandel *et al.* 2016, 128–129, 130). The approximate burial date of the Mustla skeletons will be determined by radiocarbon samples taken from the bones, but the results of the analysis have not yet been received at the time of publication of this volume. In the village of Nõmba in Hiiumaa (Table 1: 88), an archaeological survey carried out by Monika Reppo and Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator) during the reconstruction of the road did not provide any information about the (Early Modern) chapel and village cemetery located somewhere in the area, but it did provide material evidence of a battle that took place in the same area on 16 October 1941 during World War II. A metal detector survey was carried out in order to determine the nature of the hundreds of holes in the roadside woods. Numerous traces of earlier metal detecting operations were found, as well as World War II shell craters, holes and trenches (gun emplacements?). On the eastern side of the road, ten German and three Russian rifle shells and five projectile fragments were found, and on the western side, two spoon fragments from Red Army equipment and two buttons (Reppo & Malve 2022).

Two excavations were carried out in the vicinity of medieval churchyards (Table 1: 89, 121). In the case of churchyards within settlements, it is often the case that churchyard walls dating from the early 19th century enclose a smaller area than the medieval and modern burial grounds. Therefore, archaeological investigations are commissioned outside churchyards. The excavation of a trench near the church in Koeru, Järva County, confirmed that the burial ground probably did not extend westwards from the current churchyard wall (Kraut 2023), which also fits the results of a study by Mauri Kiudsoo a few years earlier (Russow *et al.* 2021, 16). However, the archaeological investigations necessitated by the construction of the War of Independence monument next to the Pühalepa churchyard in Hiiumaa in two consecutive years (2021–2022) is described in more detail in this volume by Monika Reppo and Martin Malve.

Prehistoric hill forts and medieval castles, other buildings and their surroundings

In addition to the research-related excavations described above, two rescue studies were also carried out in ancient hill forts. In Ida-Viru County, no archaeological evidence related to Edivere stronghold (Table 1: 107; Sven Udam, OÜ Tõrvajõe), known from folklore, could be collected. However, the surveyed area was not in a favourable location for the investigation of possible defences (located on the edge of a hill), but at the foot of a hill (Udam 2022a). In Rapla County, however, archaeologists were unfortunately only able to carry out a follow-up study in the Lohu Jaanilinn hill fort (Table 1: 161; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt; see also Russow *et al.* 2016, 13). The hill fort is currently a valued recreational site and the local municipality commissioned a new bridge and stairs to the rampart to provide access across the river (Fig. 9). Regrettably, the excavations necessary for the construction were carried out without archaeological investigations. Under the supervision of Ants Kraut and Mihkel Tammet, damage to the rampart was documented and the exact location of the limestone dry wall was specified on the outer slope of the rampart. Drone photographs were taken to record the condition of the entire hill fort as a 3D model (Kraut 2023c). As archaeologists, we find it extremely unfortunate that a good deed intended to improve the visitability of a heritage



Fig. 9. Aerial view of the Lohu Jaani hill fort with the new bridge and stairs.

Jn 9. Lohu linnuse vaade ühes uue silla ja trepiga.

Photo / Foto: Silver Jäger



Fig. 10. Remains of the 16th-century building in front of the Põltsamaa castle.

Jn 10. Põltsamaa linnuse esiselt leitud Vene 16. sajandi puithoone jäänused.

Photo / Foto: Mihkel Tammet

site fails in a way that does not preserve that same heritage.

The most extensive field studies of medieval castles were carried out in Põltsamaa in Jõgeva County (Table 1: 118–120). In the course of the restoration of the castle, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt) carried out archaeological monitoring in the basement of the main castle and during the construction of the open air stage and various communications in the courtyard of the bailey. Trenches for the new lines and the reconstruction of the old ones made it possible to specify the stratigraphy of the archaeological layer, including the previous ground levels, throughout the whole area of the bailey. Excavations for the construction of the open air stage revealed the remains of the foundations of a 17th–19th-century building which stood on the inner side of the curtain wall, beneath which, at the depth of 2.3 m, a 16th-century ground level was recorded. In the area in front of the south-eastern part of the gate building, the remains of a building with a timber floor and a stove, built by the Russian troops during the Livonian War (1558–1583) were found (Fig. 10), as well as the finds characteristic of the third quarter of the 16th century (M. Tammet, pers. comm.). In the area of the medieval vassal castle of Suure-Konguta in Tartu County (Table 1: 197) and the later manor park, Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG) found a 20–40 cm thick deposit of dense brownish charcoal and brick rubble on top of natural sandy loam, which contained artefacts from the 12th century to the modern period, but no remains of structures which could be associated with the castle were found in the area (Möllits 2022). Aivar Kriiska, Ragi-Martin Moon and Sander Jegorov (OÜ Arheograator) write in this vol-

ume about the archaeological investigations during the conservation work on the walls of Tarvastu castle in Viljandimaa (Table 1: 220).

During a preliminary survey by Villu Kadakas (Table 1: 160), carried out in connection with designing a new floor of the Pärnu-Jaagupi church, the church floor was opened in nine places, and five test pits were dug. A foundation step marking the height of the original

floor of the building was revealed in the pits next to the wall, and remains of a floor of limestone slabs in the central part (Kadakas 2023). In the area of the vicarage next to the church of Nõo in Tartu County (see also Russow *et al.* 2021, 14; Malve 2020, 61), Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt) conducted a preliminary survey of the area of the proposed bus pavilion and parking lot (Table 1: 202), where he identified a cultural layer characteristic to Late Iron Age and medieval settlements, as well as specified an area where the foundations of the vicarage house or its outbuilding may have survived (Tammet 2022a).

Planning and archaeological heritage

In last year's volume, we wrote in more detail about archaeological heritage that is not in the register of cultural monuments and how there have been positive developments in recent years to consider both scheduled and currently not scheduled archaeological heritage in the planning process (Russow *et al.* 2022, 20–21). In 2022, seven preliminary evaluations were carried out on behalf of the Transport Administration for the planning of road reconstruction and new route corridors over a total area of about 70 km (Tammet & Kraut 2022a; Tammet 2022b; Tammet & Tammet 2022; Vedru 2022e–h). For two of these, phase II work was already underway: preliminary archaeological investigations of the sites marked during the desktop survey (Tammet & Kraut 2022b; Vedru 2022i). Both investigations succeeded in identifying the presence of archaeological material at several sites marked with desktop surveys.

In addition to studies in rural areas, Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ) and Priit Lätti (MM) carried out a sonar survey in the area of the planned offshore wind farm near the west coast of Saaremaa (Table 1: 230). The fieldwork discovered or confirmed the locations of two wrecks, probably dating from the 20th century, and documented a number of smaller oblong objects, the exact identity of which needs to be verified by divers or submersibles before the planning process (Peremees & Lätti 2023).

Archaeology of urban areas

With 124 permissions issued to study the urban environment in 2022, a lot of interesting work was done all over the Estonian townscape. Unsurprisingly, more than one-third of it took place in Tallinn (49 permissions) where the pressure for urban redevelopment is as intense as usual. In other towns, this is less the case, but even the minor earthworks stock us sometimes with vital new data. This time, Narva stands out with 15 cases of fieldwork, followed by Pärnu (14, 10 in the area of the Hanseatic town New Pärnu, one in the medieval town Old Pärnu and three in the Sauga settlement) and Kuressaare (12), leaving Tartu, the second-largest town with 10 permissions to the fifth place, right after Viljandi (11). Further, it is heart-warming to note that next to the traditional urban centres, some archaeological interventions in the medieval Keila borough received attention, and the outcome exceeded preliminary expectations (see Tammet & Russow, this volume).

At large, archaeological research of the urban environment in smaller towns usually scratched only the top layers and left the earliest deposits untouched. This is vividly noticeable in **Narva**, established in the late 13th century but where annually only discoveries reflecting the early modern period townscape are usually reported. Last year was a pleasant exception to this rule as the studies at the Town Hall square (Table 1: 95–97; S. Udam, I. Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe), P. Piirits, I. Davõdov (MTÜ AEG)) and in the Narva castle (Table 1: 94; V. Kadakas (FIE)) brought also some older material traces into the daylight. Thus, for example, monitoring close to the 17th-century Town Hall revealed several foundations that belonged to the

medieval houses preceding the town hall. The large square itself appears to be a late feature, as before the 17th century it was mostly covered with buildings – from merchant housing and granary to smaller booths. In addition, foundations of a mid-17th century (1644) pillory, of a triumphal arch erected in 1746 on the occasion of the visit of Russian Empress Jelizaveta Petrovna and of a memorial column of 1874 dedicated to the 200th birthday anniversary of Emperor Peter the Great are worthy to note (Piirits & Davõdov 2023). At Narva Hermann Castle (Fig. 11), a multi-year study of its former western outer ward disclosed numerous 17th-century walls, belonging to the arsenal, casemate, the palace of vicegerent but also some medieval basements (V. Kadakas, pers. comm). What was found in the area of the former 17th–18th century bastional zone (Table 1: 104; A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)) can be read from the paper written by the researchers working there (see Kriiska *et al.*, this volume).

On the whole, a similar situation awaits us on the other side of Estonia, in **Kuressaare**, an Early Modern town with settlement activities historically going back to the 14th–15th century. Here, the lion's share of the fieldwork within the urban space was connected to the reconstruction of the pipework for the central heating and rainwater – according to the numerous excavation reports submitted by Garel Püüa (Table 1: 167–177), altogether about 2000 metres of trenches (ca. 800 m for central heating, 1100 m for rainwater) were opened, mostly set in previously established routes. Thus it is not surprising that mainly heavily disturbed layers were unearthed, occasionally the former yard areas were covered and only in one or two cases (Pargi 2, Lossi 13), a former Early Modern cobblestone pavement was recorded. Still, investigations for the rainwater trenches at Pargi Street, close by the former St Lawrence Church (existed there between ca. 1522–1612) yielded significant results (Table 1: 171; G. Püüa (SM)). Here, at the aforementioned street on a 70-metre-long section, the long-assumed churchyard was finally confirmed. The layers consisting of disturbed burials were up to 70 cm thick, and possibly the upper part of the deposits had been removed in the 19th century in the process of laying the cobblestone pavement (Püüa 2023). The few instances of non-pipework-related monitoring gave complementary data on the 18th–19th-century townscape, but nothing new on the beginnings of the medieval borough could be obtained; only the archaeological investigations at the residence of the prince-bishop of Saare-Lääne offered more substantial material. What exactly was learned from the building history of the Kuressaare castle has been presented in an article on the following pages (see Püüa, this volume).



Fig. 11. Hermann Castle in Narva. A view on the unearthed walls of 17th-century Arsenal.

Jn 11. Narva Hermanni linnus, vaade 17. sajandi Arsenali müüridele.

Photo / Foto: Ulla Kadakas

Moving on to **Pärnu** does not change the main chorus of the urban fieldwork: like during the many previous years, the ruling study method in Pärnu was archaeological monitoring and no large-scale open area excavations were organised in 2022. The relatively modest amount of studies produced only some new information on Early Modern settlement activities within the town core and additional data on the post-medieval fortification zone. Some interesting work was done at Aida Street 3 (Table 1: 137; V. Kadakas (FIE), Margo Samorokov (PäMu)) where the pressing groundwater necessitated hydroisolation of the foundation of the 19th-century building. The monitoring aimed to preserve the wooden pavement of the medieval Jõevärav (Eng. River Gate) gateway that has since 2010 been displayed inside the building, but the structural elements of the gate were expected also on the outer side of the Aida Street 3. The small excavation pit (5 × 1 metres) unearthed the inner wall of the medieval Jõevärav, built of boulders and bricks, as well as an additional section of wooden pavement. The dendrochronological samples taken from the gate construction were dated to the mid-17th century, indicating that the medieval gateway was in active use before the construction of the bastion Saturnus, erected in the 1680s (M. Samorokov, pers. comm.).

In **Viljandi**, the same general trend can be followed: of the ten archaeological investigations in the heritage protection zone surrounding the medieval town, only in two cases, monitoring was accompanied with preliminary investigations. In five cases fieldwork took (partially) place inside the medieval town. In one case (Table 1: 207), the study by M. Raudsepp and H. Valk (TÜ) enabled to ascertain the location of the medieval town church of Viljandi (Valk & Raudsepp, this volume). Several monitoring projects were directed by A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt). At Väike-Turu Street (Table 1: 213), a black deposit preceding street pavement was unearthed, which could not be dated during monitoring (Kraut 2023d). Earlier investigations in the area have found medieval deposits approximately at this depth (Kriiska *et al.* 2007, 120–121). At Pikk Street 20 (Table 1: 208, 209), monitoring during digging trenches just east of the building unearthed a wall construction, presumably a fragment of the town wall. Another wall fragment of granite stones was unearthed on the slope of the moat, running parallel to the moat bank. Finally, during monitoring for electricity cables (Table 1: 210), the town wall was again unearthed next to Lossi Street, by the Tartu Gate (A. Kraut, pers. comm.); the gate was archaeologically investigated in 1992 (Valk 1994).

Of the fieldwork outside the medieval town, investigations of St Catherine's Chapel (Table 1: 214, H. Valk (ÕES)) should be noted. The cemetery of the Viljandi manor was later located at the same place. The chapel was investigated already in 1909, this time, however, Viljandi municipality aimed to search for grave markers presumably left in the ground when the cemetery was destroyed during the Soviet period. In 2021, GPR studies were performed, which located several objects of interest; the 2022 investigations checked these locations. No grave markers could be found, but a few human and animal remains were collected, as well as some finds – a floor tile fragment presumably from the chapel, plus ceramic fragments and oyster shells from the Early Modern period (Raudsepp & Valk 2022). Investigations in the first outer bailey of Viljandi castle, in the so-called Clergy House (Table 1: 215) are presented by the excavation leader, Heiki Valk (Valk, this volume).

In **Tartu**, also ten instances of fieldwork took place in 2022, all these were monitoring projects. One of these, at Lossi Street 11 (Table 1: 189, 190, (R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)), revealed medieval and Early Modern period constructions. While some parts were investigated in 2022, the main excavations followed in 2023. The results are hopefully discussed by the director of the excavation in the next volume. Another discovery of interest was that of the moat bank

support at the eastern moat, at Munga Street 18 (Table 1: 194, A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)). The results of the investigation, including finds related to 13th–14th-century cupellation can be read in the contribution in the following pages (Jegorov *et al.*, this volume).

From the other archaeologically investigated medieval towns and boroughs, some interesting results were provided from Paide, Rakvere and Haapsalu. In **Paide**, the preliminary study in the vicinity of the 13th-century and later water mill (Table 1: 123; M. Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)) helped to locate a presumable medieval and Early Modern period wooden trackway as well as pinpoint the position of the former mill dam and water gate (Tammet 2022c). In **Rakvere**, the monitoring of the trenchwork between Parkali Street 4 and Posti Street 2 (Table 1: 124; M. Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)) ascertained Iron Age settlement activities (a hearth, a few sherds dated to 7th–11th cc) that adds another example to the steadily growing body of evidence on the sizable prehistoric settlement (Tammet 2022d). Confirmation will be needed for unexpected finds at the medieval castle of Rakvere (Table 1: 125; S. Udam (Tõrvajõe OÜ)). Here, almost right below (-20 cm) the present-day surface a 10-metre long section of a 0.9 m wide limestone foundation was found that was interpreted as a pre-1343 built wall (Udam 2022b). Some noteworthy findings came from **Haapsalu**. Kooli Street and its surroundings (Table 1: 130–131; K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ), Anton Pärn (SALM)) seem to be covered with later (i.e., 18th–19th cc) building debris (Treuman 2022) and thoroughly cut with several pipeworks, with only the lowest 40 cm of 13th–14th cc deposits surviving on natural ground (A. Pärn, pers. comm.). At the northern end of Vee Street, (Table 1: 132; A. Pärn (SALM)) on a green area, another potential segment of medieval town fortifications was observed, and at Vaba Street (Table 1: 133; A. Pärn (SALM)) the peeling of upper deposits uncovered some proof on settlement activities in the late medieval urban periphery – a corner of a building, and some finds (fragments of copper alloy sheets) that are tentatively interpreted as traces from craftsmen (A. Pärn, pers. comm.). Finally, during the investigations at Kesk Street 12 in **Valga** (Table 1: 204, A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)), house remains presumably from the 17th or 18th century could be noted (Kraut 2023e).

Archaeological activities in **Tallinn** provided, without any doubt, the most celebrated and publicly discussed discoveries. Even if leaving aside the most sensational find (see below), the archaeological year was rich with new findings and offered a very versatile research environment: 11 sites inside the walled town (including the upper town), 26 suburban plots, six harbour or coastal area objects, two post-medieval fortification elements and four other kinds of monuments were investigated. Of the places within the town walls, two cases of fieldwork may be highlighted. At Aida Street (Table 1: 2, K. Randoja (OÜ Arheox)) rescue excavations continued on the property of Linnateater where a new theatre building will be constructed. Here, it was possible to establish that until the mid-15th century the excavated segment of the plot was likely a yard, and the noteworthy structures unearthed were a wooden pipe, remains of a 17th–18th-century wooden building and two limestone pavements of the yard. The collection of artefacts includes finds that are rare even on European level, such as post-medieval glass (K. Randoja, pers. comm.). On the other side of the Old Town, several studies were connected to the reconstruction of the Niguliste Museum in the St Nicholas (Niguliste) Church (Table 1: 24–25; M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator)). The earthwork inside and outside the church building revealed numerous burials, of which the most interesting were the burial chambers linked to post-medieval urban nobility. Altogether four chambers with 25 burials were documented – a remarkable find as before the fieldwork it was thought that everything under the floor slabs was destroyed already during the monumental renovation work from 1954 to 1984.

In all, the recent work provided new vital data on the health issues of the 18th-century elite, and in one case even the buried person was possible to identify (Malve 2022b). In addition to the Niguliste Church and churchyard, the nearby Niguliste Street (Table 1: 26; M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator)) offered some new interesting information, summarised in the paper by Monika Reppo and others (see Reppo *et al.*, this volume).

Also, the historical suburbs of Tallinn brought exciting discoveries, from which perhaps two locations stand clearly out. On the western side of the walled town, the reconstruction of Vana-Kalamaja Street (Table 1: 46; A. Kraut, M. Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)) gave an excellent chance to study a medieval road leading to the Hanseatic town. Finally, the medieval street and the accompanying structures (ditch, remains of housing) as well as thrilling medieval and later finds from the fill layers were found (M. Tammet, S. Jäger, pers. comm.). As the work continued into the early months of 2023 it is to be hoped that the fieldwork will be delivered in an in-depth paper in the next volume of the present journal. On the other side of the town core, at Pärnu Road 37/41 (Table 1: 30; K. Randoja (OÜ Arheox)) an already previously thoroughly researched area (see, e.g. Bernotas *et al.* 2017) revealed follow-up results. Once again important new evidence on the Neolithic and Early Iron Age housing was brought into daylight, but even more significant was the discovery of ca. 10 hearths from the Viking Age as this period has been thus far a relatively weak link in the settlement history of the Tallinn area (K. Randoja, pers. comm.).

Last but not least, with absolute certainty, the archaeological year of 2022 in Estonia will be always remembered as the discovery of the remains of another well-preserved medieval ship from Tallinn. The presumable cog from Lootsi Street 8 (Table 1: 22; M. Tammet, A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)) is handled in a separate paper, describing the aspects of the fieldwork and found artefacts (for that, see Tammet *et al.*, this volume). It is also relevant to stress that besides cleaning out and carefully documenting the remains on site, this oversized 14th-century artefact was transferred to the Maritime Museum as a future showpiece – an arrangement that was not only expensive but also technically challenging. Whereas the initial thought and hope was to move the Lootsi Wreck in one piece, it was impossible because of the characteristics of the excavated area (unstable ground) and the weight of the wreck – about 100 tons even after cleaning out. Therefore, with a heavy heart the ship was cut into four relatively equal pieces and transported during the late evening of July 7 and early hours of July 8 (Fig. 12) from the find place to the future exhibition area at the Seaplane Harbour.



Fig. 12. Moving the Lootsi Wreck to the Maritime Museum in the Seaplane Harbour in July 2022.

Jn 12. Lootsi vraki teisaldamine Meremuuseumisse Lennusadamal juulis 2022.

Photo / Foto: Aron Urb

Here, additional research was undertaken and the conservation of the wreck begun. In the next few years, the pieces will be put together again, to be presented in a newly built exhibition hall. As more similar finds from the Tallinn shoreline can be expected in the future, the new hall will be designed keeping this in mind. It is to be hoped that similarly to the maritime material culture, other aspects of the archaeological past of Tallinn will find deserved exhibition premises in the coming years.

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The following overview focuses on landscape surveys and relevant discoveries (Table 2). Three licenses for landscape surveys, such as fieldwalking, issued by MA have been listed in Table 1 (nos 225–227). However, the number of persons organising and participating in field surveys is actually much higher. Based on the information that has reached the authors of this paper, the amount and nature of these studies are generally similar to the previous years (e.g. Russow *et al.* 2020; 2021; 2022).

Marika Mägi (TLÜ; SA Osiliana) focussed on the Island of Saaremaa. She and her team located and investigated a cremation burial site destroyed by ploughing in Vedruka village (Table 2: 10), which was discovered by hobby searchers. The burials can be dated to the 11th–13th century based on the collected artefacts: fragments of ornaments, clothing accessories, and a crossguard (Mägi 2023). A settlement site, located by an ancient bay and from where Late Iron Age and Modern Period finds have been collected, was discovered in Lassi village near Salme (Table 2: 7). The work there continued also in 2023. Among other things, Mägi and her team examined a presumed fortification system in Viidumäe, but nothing indicating human activity was found. A stone circle was documented in Väljaküla, which may have originally had a cultic purpose. Inside the construction, numerous hook spikes from the historical period were collected.

Continuing with Saaremaa, graduate students in archaeology Karin Rannaäär (TÜ, SA Osiliana), Mairi Kaseorg (TÜ, SA Osiliana), and Kristo Oks (TÜ) organised several field surveys on the island. They checked putative sites known from folklore or objects noticed on the maps and collected new information from the local people (Kaseorg & Rannaäär 2022a; 2022b; Kaseorg *et al.* 2022a; 2022b; Rannaäär 2022a; 2022b). As a result, a new probable burial site covered with cairns was discovered in Koigi (Table 2: 6), a find spot in the border area between Salme and Tehumardi (Table 2: 9), and remains of a smithy or iron smelting place in Saareküla (Table 2: 8). They also described a possible cup-marked stone known earlier at the southern side of the Maasilinn Castle (Kaseorg & Rannaäär 2022b).

In the framework of the international project *From Nidaros to Novgorod: Cultures Along the Historic St Olav Routes. An Estonian-Norwegian Cooperation Project in Humanities Research* (lead by Kersti Markus, TLÜ), Kristo Siig (TLÜ, PhD student), Villu Kadakas (TLÜ), and Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt) were searching for Iron Age harbour constructions in the vicinity of the hillfort Purtse Taramägi in Liimala village (Ida-Viru County) as preparation for geophysical surveys in 2023 (Kadakas & Siig 2023, 10). The same project led to fieldwork in the vicinity of Saastna chapel ruins by the Matsalu Bay (Pärnu County), where Anton Pärn (SALM) also looked for a past harbour, specified the borders of the cultural layer, and made preparations for the excavations in summer 2022 (Valk & Pärn 2022).

The employees and students at the University of Tartu carried out several other field trips, mainly in southern Estonia. Two of the surveys were related to the research topics of bachelor students. Mait Raudsepp (TÜ) is interested in the settlement history around Lake

Võrtsjärv. Together with Andres Vindi (TÜ), he found three settlement sites (Table 2: 15–17) and collected flint and quartz flakes (Table 2: 14) west of Võrtsjärv in the historical Tarvastu parish in Viljandi County. Eliis Mätas (TÜ) gathered information about settlement patterns in the historical Väike-Maarja parish in Lääne-Viru County. She and Vindi ascertained four new settlement sites (Table 2: 1–4), mainly dated to the Medieval and (Early) Modern Period. Sander Jedorov, MA student at the University of Tartu at that time, organised with colleagues a search for Stone Age settlement sites in the middle course of the Navesti River in the northern part of Viljandi County, where they identified four sites revealing Mesolithic flint finds (Table 2: 18–21). However, another similar trip in the Tolkuse paleolagoon in Pärnu County did not give positive results this time (Jedorov 2022). In addition, Vindi determined a settlement spot of the Historical period, already second in line, in Ruusmäe village (Table 2: 26), Võru County. He also visited a former island of the River Emajõgi, which was inhabited in the Stone Age and Early Iron Age as testified by the collected sherds (Table 2: 11). Natural flint and fragments of medieval pottery were found in a settlement site in Koorküla, Valga County (Table 2: 13) by Silver Jäger (OÜ Muinasprojekt).

Jüri Metssalu (MTÜ Eesti Kohapärimuse Keskus) and Andres Tvauri (TÜ) investigated the area of the planned limestone quarry and a 1 km zone surrounding it in Härgla village, Harju County to examine the already known archaeological sites and to identify new ones. This research trip was part of a larger project financed by Rapla municipality to map objects of historical and cultural significance in the mentioned area and get an overview of residents' relationships to the described landscape (Metssalu 2022). Numerous stone cairns, probable remains of slash-and-burn fields, were discovered in seven locations (Table 2: 5). The dating of this type of site is vague and more thorough investigations should be carried out before constructing the quarry (*ibid.*, 15).

In addition to the already mentioned cases, more joint projects between archaeologists, observant persons interested in the past, hobby searchers, or MA can be named. Karl-Erik Hiiemaa (ERM) collected slag and helped Vindi to ascertain a probable iron smelting site not possible to date precisely in Lalli, Tartu County (Table 2: 12). Ville Dreving (Meleski Museum of Glass), together with Aivar Kriiska and Irina Khrustaleva (both TÜ), collected lead ingots and bullets, fragments of a grinding stone, pottery sherds, and a spearhead (TÜ 3139) in the northern shore of Lake Võrtsjärv in the vicinity of Vaibla village, Viljandi County. The site has revealed artefacts from various periods over the years, and these investigations are introduced in a separate article in the present volume by Kriiska *et al.* The search for the battle site of St Matthew's Day (AD 1217), which took place for the fifth time, is also important regarding landscape surveys. This event is a cooperation project between hobby searchers, archaeologists, and MA. Although the battle site was not found in 2022 as in previous years, it brought into light numerous historical artefacts and fragments of metal items near Viljandi, on a field by Vanamõisa Lake. Heiki Valk (TÜ), together with the help of detectorists Aleksandr Kotkin and Igor Tsakuhhin, specified and corrected the borders of three village cemeteries in Võru County. Two of them are under state protection (nos 13390, 13525) and the third one was recorded in the TÜ database on Archaeological sites and folklore (Table 2: 25). The location of all three sites differs from known data indicating the need to check the monuments' borders.

In 2022, two long-term projects also introduced in previous years (e.g., Russow *et al.* 2020, 24; 2021, 26) continued. First, inventories of sacred natural sites commissioned by MA with the financial support of the Cultural Endowment of Estonia continued in 2022. Fieldwork was

completed in the historical Sangaste, Helme, and Tarvastu parishes in Valga and Viljandi Counties, resulting in 28 natural sacred sites proposed by the teams to be taken under state protection (Mäemets 2022; 2023; Remmel & Reinaus 2023). Secondly, Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ), as a member of the multidisciplinary research team, continued to research the traces of Estonian partisans, commonly known as Forest Brothers (in Estonian *metsavennad*), a resistance movement against Soviet authorities after World War II. They were recording remains, such as bunkers or trees used as observation posts, in the border area of Harju and Järva Counties. This fieldwork was part of the Estonian War Museum project, aiming to compile and publish a thematic volume.

CONCLUSIONS

For Estonian archaeology, several important events and discoveries took place in 2022, some of these more positive than others. From the point of view of the fieldwork, the outcome was most certainly interesting in terms of both prehistory as well as historical archaeology. It is also good to note that the selection of studied monuments is rather versatile, helping thus continuously widen our understanding of the human past and the natural environment surrounding the previous generations. The stable number of annual research permits provides assurance that at least archaeological studies on the field are more or less on firm ground, even though archaeological research on the academic level lacks a similar flow of new projects.

In addition to the fieldwork that offered several surprises, some of which are also discussed in this volume, we should also note several other activities. We are quite certain that the founding of the Association of the Estonian Archaeologists in spring 2022 will influence the future of our archaeological past strongly in one way or another. The Association aims to raise public awareness on preserving archaeological heritage and the ongoing investigations, to support academic studies, training and education. A similarly important task is to protect and promote the interests of the archaeological community, make suggestions regarding heritage protection, etc. Related to the present journal is one of its activities – compiling an annual travelling exhibition of the archaeological fieldwork of the ending year, thus continuing an earlier tradition.

As has been the tradition for the past decade, MA acknowledges heritage-related studies, discoveries and persons or companies doing fieldwork, researching the past, conserving the objects or promoting Estonian heritage to the wider public. In 2022, Estonian archaeology was highlighted with the ‘find of the year’ – in this category, the winners were team members behind the salvage excavation of the Lootsi Wreck. MA was also very much obliged to Aive Viljus from TLÜ AT who has done an outstanding job conserving archaeological artefacts, most recently some 16th–17th century silver hoards.

The present volume of the journal ‘Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia’ is a jubilee number: the very first issue in this series was published 25 years ago, in the summer of 1998 and was dedicated to the past year’s (i.e. 1997) archaeological fieldwork. The first in line – AVE 1997 – continued the long tradition to publish the main results of the past archaeological season in the Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, in the subcategory ‘Humanities’ that was discontinued in the mid-1990s. Feeling the importance and responsibility to disseminate the most recent discoveries, a new series was created with strong support from MA. We are grateful for the continuing financial assistance from MA, with which in later years other institutions have joined (TÜ, TLÜ, KULKA, ERKF), and we sincerely hope that despite some

bumps on the road we can offer plenty of interesting papers also during the coming years and decades – as the current overview of archaeological fieldwork in Estonia demonstrates, there is always much to report.

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Table 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2022, data as of 6.11.2023. Former parish name (if different from the municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.*

Table 1. *2022. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 6.11.2023. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esitatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. 2021. aastal muutusid Muinsuskaitseameti registriuendustega uuringuteatiste numbrid, mis novembrist 2021 said esliiteks UT. 2022. aasta tabel sisaldab veel ka üksikuid vana süsteemi järgi väljastatud lube, need on seotud varasemate välitööde jätkumisega.*

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./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Ahtri 6	UT-421, J	2599	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	–
2	Aida tn (Linnateater)	26696, P	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8553	+
3	Filtri tee kergliiklustee	UT-54, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
4	Endla tn 3 // Tõnismägi 2	UT-322, J	2593	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
5	Estonia pst 17	UT-111, J	2596	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
6	Estonia pst 19 // Tatari tn 1	UT-209, J	2596	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
7	Herne tn 30	UT-434, J	2591	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	–

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
8	Kaarli pst 5 (Püha Barbara kalmistu)	UT-336, J	2601	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
9	Kai tänav T1	UT-268, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
10	Kevade tn 2a	UT-394, J	2598	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
11	Kevade tn 8	UT-430, E	2598	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
12	Kiriku plats 1 // Kohtu tn 1 // Toom-Rüütli tn 2	UT-389, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
13	Kopli tn 2a / 2b	UT-98, E	2628	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
14	Kotzebue tänav	UT-176, J	2628	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
15	Kotzebue tn 10	UT-64, J	2628	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
16	Lai tn 51 kasematt (Skoone bastion)	UT-445, E	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
17	A. Laikmaa tn 11 // Tartu mnt 1	UT-100, E	2594	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8593	+
18	A. Laikmaa tn 11 // Tartu mnt 1	UT-178, P	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8593	-
19	Lennuki tänav // Maakri tänav	UT-393, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
20	Liivalaia tn 9	UT-103, J	2596	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8623	-
21	Liivalaia tn 9	UT-265, J	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8623	-
22	Lootsi tn 8	UT-263, P	2589	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	MM 23708Aa	-
23	Lootsi tn 10	UT-435, J	2589, 30188	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
24	Niguliste tn 3	UT-107, P	2589	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8591	+
25	Niguliste tn 3	UT-158, P	2589	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8603	+
26	Niguliste tn 3, Niguliste tänav	UT-372, P	2589	Tallinn	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8635	+
27	Pelguranna tn 2a, Kopli kalmistu	UT-97, E	1091	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
28	Pikk tn 15	UT-370, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8629	+
29	Pikk tn 60	UT-378, J	2589	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet, Raija Katarina Heikkilä (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
30	Pärnu mnt 35 / 37 / 41	UT-99, P	2596	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
31	Rannamäe tee 11 (Skoone bastion)	26695, E	2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8619	+
32	Rataskaevu tn 5	25896, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
33	Rävala puistee T13, T14	UT-264, J	2596	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
34	Rävala pst 10	UT-101, P	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8592	+
35	Sadama tn 4	UT-16, J, P	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
36	Sakala tn 9	UT-298, J	2596	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
37	Suur-Karja 12	UT-436, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
38	P. Süda tänav	UT-177, J	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
39	Tartu mnt 15	UT-371, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8624	+

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40	Tatari tn 6a	UT-300, P	2596	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8636	–
41	Tatari tn 51a	UT-328, P	2596	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8590	–
42	Toom-Kooli tn 15	UT-159, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8596	+
43	Toonela tee 7	UT-63, J	1238	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
44	Toonela tee 7	UT-153, J	2592	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
45	Vabaduse väljak 8	UT-105, E	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8594	+
46	Vana-Kalamaja tänav T2	UT-320, J	2589, 2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8793	–
47	Vene tn 21 // 23	UT-104, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
48	Vesilennuki tn 2	UT-102, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8595	+
49	Õllepruuli tänav, Tuvi tänav T2	UT-267, E	2593	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	–
HARJUMAA							
50	Tabasalu alevik, asulakoht	UT-222, J	17528	Harku (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8622	+
51	Iru küla kivikalme	UT-261, J	17540	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
52	Jõelähtme küla asulakoht	UT-234, E, J	27015	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8627	+
53	Liivamäe küla, muistsed põllud	UT-82, P, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	–
54	Liivamäe küla, muistsed põllud	UT-239, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	–
55	Liivamäe küla, muistsed põllud	UT-288, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
56	Parasmäe küla asulakoht	UT-79, J	27015, 17699	Jõelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
57	Parasmäe küla asulakoht	UT-114, E	17699	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8609	+
58	Parasmäe küla asulakoht	UT-419, J	17699	Jõelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8675	+
59	Saha küla asulakoht	UT-368, J	17794	Jõelähtme	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
60	Võerdla küla asulakoht, kultusekivid ja kivikalmed	UT-367, E	17872, 17857, 17859, 17858, 17874, 17542, 17551, 17564	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8626, AI 8627	+
61	Keskväljak 4 / Keskväljak / Tallinna mnt	UT-410, J	2750	Keila	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
62	Keskväljak 4 / Keskväljak	UT-417, J	2750	Keila	Mihkel Tammet, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8660	+
63	Kiili alev, asulakoht	UT-129, E	17960	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8606	+

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64	Lähtse küla asulakoht ja kultusekivi	UT-285, J	17919, A29098	Kiili (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8669	+
65	Paekna küla asulakoht ja kultusekivid	UT-232, J	17948, 17952, 19753	Kiili (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
66	Paekna küla asulakoht	UT-269, J	17948	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
67	Paekna küla asulakoht	UT-363, J	17948	Kiili (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
68	Sausti küla asulakoht	UT-427, E	17959	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8606	+
69	Vaela küla asulakoht	UT-423, J	17975	Kiili (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
70	Ardu alevik, kiviaja kalmistu	UT-401, J	18540	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	-
71	Karla küla asulakoht	UT-240, J	17985	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8620	+
72	Palvere küla asulakoht	UT-422, J	18043	Kose	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
73	Rõõsa küla, kalmistu „Risumägi“	UT-179, J	18565	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
74	Rõõsa küla, kalmistu „Risumägi“	UT-282, J	18565	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
75	Soorinna küla muistsed põllud	UT-415, J	18084	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
76	Laoküla asulakoht	UT-353, J	17891	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
77	Tõmmiku küla asulakoht	UT-412, J	17883	Lääne-Harju (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
78	Järsi küla asulakoht	UT-128, E	18633	Raasiku (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8611	-
79	Järsi küla asulakoht	UT-223, J	18632	Raasiku (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
80	Järveküla, kultuse- ja ohvrikivi Tohtrikivi	UT-115, E	18738	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
81	Jüri alevik, asulakoht	UT-379, E	18785	Rae (Jüri)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
82	Kopli küla kivikalmed	UT-194, E	18768, 18767	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
83	Vaskjala küla asulakoht	UT-168, J	18889	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	-
84	Jälgimäe küla asulakoht	UT-256, E	18911	Saku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
85	Üksnurme küla asulakoht	UT-364, J	18934	Saku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8631	+
86	Kustja küla asulakoht	UT-316, J	17908	Saue (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8637	+
87	Pääsküla asulakoht	UT-68, J	18964	Saue (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

HIIMUMAA

88	Nõmba küla vana kalmistu	UT-197, J	-	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	Hiiumaa militaar-museum	+
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No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
89	Pühalepa kirik ja kirikuaed	UT-220, J	22293, 23620, 23619	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	HKM 6649	+
90	Suuremõisa küla	UT-241, J	23623	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8780	-
91	Suurepsi küla kivikalme „Kalmavare“, asulakoht ja muistsed põllud	UT-116, J	8930, 30931	Hiiumaa (Reigi)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	HKM 6633	+

IDA-VIRUMAA

92	Hariduse tn 3	UT-35, J	13999, 27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
93	Hariduse tn 3	UT-291, J	13999, 27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2868	-
94	Narva Hermannini linnuse läänehoov	26561, E, J	27276, 14002	Narva	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	NLM	-
95	Raekoja plats	UT-201, J	27276	Narva	Peeter Piirits, Ilja Davõdov (MTÜ AEG)	NLM 2861	+
96	Raekoja plats 1	UT-84, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2863	+
97	Raekoja plats 1	UT-403, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2867	-
98	Rakvere tn 22e	UT-88, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2862	+
99	Rüütli tn, Narva kaalukoja lokaliseerimine	UT-332, E	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2864	+
100	Rüütli 8	UT-106, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM	-
101	Sepa tänav	UT-123, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
102	Sepa tn 7a, Vestervalli tn 21	UT-337, J, P	27276, 13999	Narva	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	NLM 2866	+
103	Stockholmi ja Raekoja platsi elektrivarustus	UT-219, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2865	-
104	Tuleviku tänav, Peetri plats, Paul Kerese väljak	UT-312, J	27276, 13999	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	NLM	-
105	Viru tn 3, 9a, 9b	UT-290, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
106	Narva Joaorg, kindlustatud asula ja asulakoht	UT-146, J	9135, 9136, 27276	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8615	+
107	Kurtna küla, Edivere linnamägi	UT-131, J	8973	Alutaguse (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
108	Lüganuse alevik, kivikalmed	UT-355, J	9044, 9045	Lüganuse	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
109	Linnus Taramägi	UT-397, T	9089	Lüganuse	Villu Kadakas (TLÜ)	AI 8645	+
110	Narva-Jõesuu linn, Vaivara küla kivikalme „Suurvare“	UT-204, E	9186	Narva-Jõesuu, Vaivara	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
111	Toila kiviaegne asulakoht	UT-237, T	9161	Toila (Jõhvi)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	AI 8649	-

JÕGEVAMAA

112	Painküla asulakoht	UT-315, J	9223	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	TÜ 3059	+
113	Rääbise küla asulakoht	UT-143, J	9446	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
114	Palamuse asulakoht	UT-260, E	9287	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 3053	+

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115	Palamuse asulakoht	UT-313, J	9287	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 3053	-
116	Lahavere küla asulakoht	UT-193, J	9250	Põltsamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
117	Neanurme küla asulakoht	UT-391, J	9350	Põltsamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	TÜ 3071	+
118	Põltsamaa linnus	UT-56, J	9934, 24002	Põltsamaa	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	-
119	Põltsamaa linnus	UT-382, J	9334, 24002	Põltsamaa	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	-
120	Põltsamaa linnus	UT-406, J	9334, 24002	Põltsamaa	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ	-

JÄRVAMAA

121	Koeru kirikuaed	UT-365, J	4008	Järva (Koeru)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
122	Pikk tänav; Rüütli tänav 3; Rüütli tänav T1; Rüütli tänav T2; Vainu tänav T1; Vainu tänav T2; Parkali tänav; Vee tänav T2; Vee tänav T1; Vee tänav T3; Posti tänav; Valli tänav; Vahe tänav, Vainu tänav, Põik tänav sadeveetrassid	26212, J	27009, AK31140	Paide linn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PM	-
123	Parkali tn 2 / 4, Ujula park P2	UT-148, E	AK31140, 15069, 27009	Paide linn	Mihkel Tammet, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8667	+

LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

124	Parkali tn 4 – Posti tn 2 soojustrass	UT-228, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8625, AI 8666	+
125	Rakvere Vallimägi	UT-43, J	10335, 15740, 27012	Rakvere linn	Sven Udarn (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
126	Hulja alevik, asulakoht	UT-155, J	10231	Kadrina	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8610	+
127	Rihula rauasulatuskoht I–III	UT-245, T	-	Vinni (Viru-Jaagupi)	Ragnar Saage (TÜ)	TÜ 3060	-
128	Inju küla matmispaik	UT-279, T	-	Vinni (Viru-Jaagupi)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	RM A 185	-
129	Toomika küla asulakoht	UT-303, J	10860	Viru-Nigula	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

LÄÄNEMAA

130	Kooli tn 6	UT-192, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
131	Kooli tn 7 / 7a	UT-398, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
132	Lossiplatsi, Kooli, Linda, Vee, J. Poska, Promenaadi tänavad	UT-373, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
133	Vaba tn, Vee tn trassitööd	UT-160, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9226	-

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134	Lääne-Nigula kirikuaed ja pastoraadi peahoone	UT-399, E	4092, 15597	Lääne-Nigula	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
135	Kesu küla asulakoht	UT-157, J	10019	Lääne-Nigula (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+

PÖLVAMAA

136	Rosma linnus	UT-214, T	11519	Põlva	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3048, TÜ 3049	-
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PÄRNUMAA

137	Aida tn 3	UT-385, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Villu Kadakas (FIE), Margo Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
138	Akadeemia tn 2	UT-350, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
139	Elektrikaablite paigaldamine Pärnu vanalinnas	UT-127, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
140	Kuninga tn 11	UT-60, J	27007	Pärnu	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
141	Munamäe park	UT-339, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
142	Pikk tn 6	UT-113, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
143	Rüütli tn 20 // 22	UT-217, E	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Monika Reppo, Ragi-Martin Moon, Maris Niinesalu-Moon (OÜ Arheograator)	PäMu A 2700	+
144	Rüütli tn 21	UT-67, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	-
145	Vee tn 4	UT-221, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	-
146	Õhtu põik 6 //6a // 5 // Õhtu põik	UT-446, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
147	Vana-Pärnu, Haapsalu mnt 4a	UT-361, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu	-
148	Sauga, Allika tn 2a	UT-392, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
149	Sauga, Oja tn 1a	UT-33, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
150	Sauga, Suur-Jõekalda tänav T3, Paremkalda kallasrada L1, Aru tänav T3, Rääma tänav T3, Rääma tänav T12, Rääma tänav T1, Kaevu tänav T1	UT-326, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
151	Liu küla kalmistu „Kirikunukk“	UT-281, J	11723	Pärnu linn (Tõstamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
152	Saastna kabeliase	UT-141, I	A27546	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AM	-
153	Saastna kabeliase	UT-225, T	A27546	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AM	-
154	Võhma küla kalmistu	UT-162, T	A31161	Lääneranna (Kirbla)	Mati Mandel (AM)	AM A 1303	+
155	Uluste küla asulakoht	UT-311, J	10013	Lääneranna (Kirbla)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
156	Lihula, Linnuse tee 1	UT-39, J	27014, 15480	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	+
157	Lihula vanima asustuse muinsuskaitseala	UT-185, T	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AM	-
158	Lihula, Linnuse tee 1	UT-203, T	27014, 15478	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AM	-
159	Hõbeda küla asulakoht	UT-252, J	11759	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
160	Pärnu-Jaagupi kirik	UT-396, E	16628	Põhja- Pärnumaa (Pärnu- Jaagupi)	Villu Kadakas (TLÜ)	-	+

RAPLAMAA

161	Loone linnus	UT-231, J	11998	Kohila (Hageri)	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
162	Põlli küla asulakoht	UT-224, J	12095	Märjamaa (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8670	+
163	Põlli küla asulakoht	UT-352, J	12095	Märjamaa (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8670	+
164	Vigala linnuse territoori- um vallikraaviga	UT-431, J	15376	Märjamaa (Vigala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
165	Helda küla asulakoht	UT-36, J	AK29116	Rapla (Juuru)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 8546	+
166	Tamsi küla asulakoht	UT-272, J	11927	Rapla (Juuru)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8621	+

SAAREMAA

167	Kuressaare, Kauba tn 5	UT-95, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
168	Kuressaare, Lossi tn 2 // 2a // 4a	UT-73, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
169	Kuressaare, Lossi tn 6	UT-144, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
170	Kuressaare, Lossi tn 13	UT-287, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
171	Kuressaare, Pargi – Pikk põik – Lasteaia	UT-59, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10937	+
172	Kuressaare, Pargi tn 2	UT-182, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
173	Kuressaare, Pikk tn / Põik tn / Lossi tn	UT-199, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
174	Kuressaare, Pikk tn 17, 17a ja Kauba tn 17	UT-94, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
175	Kuressaare, Tolli tänav	UT-351, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
176	Kuressaare, Tolli tn 4 // 4a	UT-14, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10910	+
177	Kuressaare, Veski tn parkla	UT-38, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
178	Kuressaare piiskopilinnus	UT-383, J, P	20869	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa, Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	SM	-
179	Pärsama küla asulakoht ja kalmistu	UT-280, J	12475, 12474	Saaremaa (Karja)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+

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180	Kurevere, kultuse- ja ohvikivi „Tondikivi“	UT-74, J	12331	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
181	Leedri küla teedevõrk ja piirdeaiaid	UT-87, J	27284	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
182	Leedri küla teedevõrk ja piirdeaiaid	UT-180, J	27284	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Garel Püüa (SM)	–	+
183	Tuiu rauasulatuskoht „Rauasaatmemäed“	UT-236, T	12548	Saaremaa (Mustjala)	Ragnar Saage (TÜ)	AI 8668	–
184	Mustla küla matmispaik	UT-375, P	AK31163	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Martin Malve (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8628	–
185	Valjala vana maalinn	UT-119, T	–	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10890	–
186	Valjala maalinn	UT-258, T	12759	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10890	–

TARTU

187	Jakobi tn sadeveetorustik	UT-262, J, P	27006, 12983, 6884	Tartu	Andres Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
188	Kloostri tn soojustrass	UT-202, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
189	Lossi tn 11 ja 13	UT-108, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-291	–
190	Lossi tn 11 ja 13	UT-230, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-291	–
191	Lossi tn 25 // Lossi tn 15b	UT-211, J	27006, 6884	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
192	Magistri tn veetorustik	UT-302, J	6884, 27006	Tartu	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	–	+
193	Munga tn 12	UT-251, J	27006	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
194	Munga tn 18	UT-259, J	27006	Tartu	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-290	–
195	Veski tn T37	UT-169, J	27006	Tartu	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
196	Ülikooli tänav T1	UT-187, J	27006	Tartu	Ragnar Saage, Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	–	–

TARTUMAA

197	Suure-Konguta vasallilinnus	UT-301, J	7195	Elva (Puhja)	Silja Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 3055	+
198	Külitse asulakoht	UT-83, J	13047	Kambja (Nõo)	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2932	+
199	Lepiku küla asulakoht	UT-330, E	13050	Kambja (Tartu-Maarja)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ 3054	+
200	Roiu alevik, asulakoht	UT-235, J	12795	Kastre (Võnnu)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ	–
201	Lohkva küla asulakoht	UT-136, E	12853	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 3039	+
202	Nõo pastoraadi ase	UT-331, E	A31123	Nõo	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
203	Tila küla	UT-213, E	–	Tartu vald (Tartu-Maarja)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
VALGAMAA							
204	Kesk tn 12	UT-170, J	27005	Valga	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
VILJANDIMAA							
205	Hariduse tn sidetrass	UT-174, J	27011	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
206	Hariduse tn 11	UT-173, E, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
207	J. Laidoneri plats 3 // 3a // 3b	UT-277, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	VM 11647 A	+
208	Pikk tn 20 // 20a	UT-132, J	27010, 14709	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	VM	-
209	Pikk tn 20 // 20a	UT-195, J	27010, 14709	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	VM	-
210	Posti tänav, Lossi tänav T1–T2, Tallinna tänav	UT-309, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
211	Tartu tn 7a // 7b // 7c // 7d	UT-306, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
212	Tartu tn 26	UT-134, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
213	Väike-Turu 1a	UT-133, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
214	Viljandi Katariina kabeli varemed	UT-341, E	14718, 27010	Viljandi linn	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	VM 11651 A	+
215	Viljandi ordulinnus	UT-233, J	27010, 14709	Viljandi linn	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	VM 11646 A	+
216	Paaksima asulakoht	UT-80, J	12234	Põhja-Sakala (Pilistvere)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
217	Olustvere mõis ja abihooned	UT-196, J	14576	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
218	Õpetajate tänav T1, Õpetajate tn 7a, Papioru tn 10a	UT-186, J	13257	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
219	Holstre-Polli linnamägi (2021. a uuringute jätk)	26056, T	A31134	Viljandi vald (Holstre)	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2965	+
220	Tarvastu ordulinnus	UT-249, J	14673, 14674, 14672	Viljandi vald (Tarvastu)	Monika Reppo (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 3056	-
221	Detektoritsingud Viljandi ja Põhja-Sakala vallas	UT-335, I	-	Viljandimaa	Krista Karro (MA)	TÜ	-
VÕRUMAA							
222	Kassi küla asulakoht	UT-208, J	13669	Antsla (Urvaste)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 3043	+
223	Kilomani küla kalmistu „Poola kalmed“	UT-164, I	13390	Rõuge	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3029, TÜ 3030, TÜ 3031	+
224	Ala-Vagula II asulakoht	UT-69, E, J	27275	Võru (Rõuge)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	AI 8608	-

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin.unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD							
225	Maastikuinspeksioonid Saare- ja Muhumaal	UT-112, I	–	Eesti	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM	–
226	Maastikuinspeksioonid Tartu, Valga, Võru, Põlva, Viljandi, Jõgeva, Saare, Lääne ja Harju maakonnas	UT-124, I	–	Eesti	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ	–
227	Maastikuinspeksioonid Eestis	UT-147, I	–	Eesti	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 3139	–
228	Tallinna laht, nn „Nargen vrakk“	UT-91, T	30721	meri	Priit Lähti (MM)	MM 24295Aa	+
229	Soome laht, vrakk „Nimetu-45“	UT-257, T	30233	meri	Ivar Treffner (MM)	MM 24293	+
230	Liivi laht	UT-443, I	–	meri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+

Table 2. New sites discovered in field surveys in 2022. Former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets.

Tabel 2. 2022. 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
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA							
1	Avispea II	S	Väike-Maarja	Wheel-thrown pottery, bead	Middle Ages, Early Modern Period	TÜ 3026	E. Mätas, A. Vindi
2	Kiltsi	S	Väike-Maarja	Wheel-thrown pottery, fire-steel	Middle Ages, Modern Period	TÜ 3024	E. Mätas, A. Vindi
3	Liivaküla	S	Väike-Maarja	Pottery sherd, cultural layer	Middle Ages	TÜ 3025	E. Mätas, A. Vindi
4	Vao (Vana-Vao)	S	Väike-Maarja	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery	Iron Age – Middle Ages	TÜ 3026	E. Mätas, A. Vindi
RAPLAMAAL							
5	Härgla	FS	Rapla	Clearance cairns	Bronze Age – Modern Period		J. Metssalu, A. Tvauri
SAAREMAAL							
6	Koigi II	C	Saaremaa (Põide)	Bones	Early Metal Period		M. Kaseorg, K. Rannaäär, K. Oks
7	Lassi Niidi	S	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	Ornament fragments, metal items	Late Iron Age, Modern Period		M. Mägi, J. Ojasaar, I. Teppan, A. Raun, P. S. Sandrak, K. Rannaäär, M. Kaseorg

No./ Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no./ Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
8	Saareküla	M	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Stone constructions, small iron pieces, hammer scales	Historical Period(?)		M. Kaseorg, K. Rannaäär, K. Oks
9	Salme & Tehumardi	F	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	Copper alloy bead, coins, buttons, mounts	Early Iron Age, Early Modern Period – Modern Period		K. Rannaäär, L.-L. Leimann
10	Vedruka	C	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Ornament fragments, crossguard, metal items	11th–13th centuries	SM 10921	M. Mägi, T. Tohv, J. Ojasaar, I. Tehvan, P. S. Sandrak, K. Rannaäär, M. Kaseorg
TARTUMAA							
11	Haaslava Roa	S	Kastre (Kambja)	Hand-made pottery	Neolithic, Early Iron Age	TÜ 3036	A. Vindi
12	Lalli	M	Kambja	Slag, wheel-thrown pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3037	K.-E. Hiiemaa, A. Vindi
VALGAMAA							
13	Koorküla Ingaste	S	Tõrva (Helme)	Flint, finger-ring frag- ment, wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 3163	S. Jäger
VILJANDIMAA							
14	Järveküla	F	Viljandi (Tarvastu)	Flint and quartz flakes	Neolithic	TÜ 3023	M. Raudsepp, A. Vindi
15	Järveküla II	S	Viljandi (Tarvastu)	Flint, hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Ages	TÜ 3021	M. Raudsepp, A. Vindi
16	Järveküla III	S	Viljandi (Tarvastu)	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery	Iron Age, Middle Ages	TÜ 3022	M. Raudsepp, A. Vindi
17	Kalbuse	S	Viljandi (Tarvastu)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 3020	M. Raudsepp, A. Vindi
18	Kurnuvere Kivisaare I	S	Põhja-Sakala (Pilistvere)	Flint, wheel-thrown pottery	Mesolithic, Early Modern Period	TÜ 3044	S. Jegorov, A. Vindi, K. Johanson, R.-M. Moon
19	Kurnuvere Kivisaare II	S	Põhja-Sakala (Pilistvere)	Flint, wheel-thrown pottery	Mesolithic, Early Modern Period	TÜ 3045	S. Jegorov, A. Vindi, K. Johanson, R.-M. Moon
20	Kurnuvere Metsakoodre	S	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Flint	Mesolithic	TÜ 3046	S. Jegorov, A. Vindi, K. Johanson, R.-M. Moon
21	Kurnuvere Villemi	S	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Flint	Mesolithic	TÜ 3047	S. Jegorov, A. Vindi, K. Johanson, R.-M. Moon
VÕRUMAA							
22	Kikri (Kilomani)	F	Rõuge	Coins, ear-spoon, wheel- thrown pottery	Early Modern Period, Modern Period	TÜ 3030	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Kaseorg, A. Kotkin
23	Kikri II (Kilomani)	S	Rõuge	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 3029	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Kaseorg, A. Kotkin
24	Kuldre (Pihleni)	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 3032	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Kaseorg, A. Kotkin
25	Pillardi	C	Rõuge	Coins, brooches, finger-rings	Middle Ages, Early Modern Period	TÜ 3031	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Kaseorg, A. Kotkin
26	Ruusmäe II	S	Rõuge	Wheel-thrown pottery, cultural layer	Historical Period	TÜ 3058	A. Vindi

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2022. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Riina Rammo ja Arvi Haak

2022. aastal toimus Eestis 228 arheoloogilist välitööd (jn 1, tabel 1). Muinsuskaitseamet väljastas kõnealusel aastal 177 ning Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise ameti muinsuskaitse osakond 45 uuringuteatist, kuid vähemalt kahelsal juhul tehti töid varasema dokumendi alusel. Edasi lükkunud või tühistatud uuringud jäeti statistilisest analüüsist välja. Artikli kirjutamise hetkeks on u 70% mullustest välitööde aruannetest esitatud (jn 2). Üldjoontes järgib seegi aasta varasemaid trende, kus metoodiliselt (jn 3) võttis suurima osa enda alla arheoloogiline jälgimine (70%), millele järgnesid eeluuringud (13%), päästeuuringud (7%), teaduskaevamised (7%) ning maastikuluure (3%). Laias laastus ei muutunud ka uuritud mälestiste tüüpide vaherkord (jn 4): lõiviosa tööd keskendus linnaruumile, suhteliselt palju tähelepanu pöörditi ka maa-asulatele ning matusepaikadele. Suuri muutusi polnud ka töid sooritanud asutuste ja arheoloogide arvus.

Teaduskaevamised pakkusid 15 uuringuga vaheldusrikkust. Toila Roosimäel (tabel 1: 111) uuriti Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) eestvõttel võimalikku kiviaja asustust, kuid eeskätt täpsustus varase rauaaja ja rauaaja asustuse iseloom. Võimalik, et rauaaja algupoolest pärineb Saaremaal uuritud Valjala vana maalinn (tabel 1: 183; Marika Mägi (TLÜ)). Läänemaal Võhma-Ülustes (tabel 1: 154) uuris 5.–6. sajandi matusepaika Mati Mandel (AM), kes tutvustab koos Raili Allmäega tulemusi järgnevatel lehekülgedel. Linnamägedest pöörditi tähelepanu Rosmale Põlvamaal (tabel 1: 136; Heiki Valk (TÜ)), Holstre-Pollile Viljandimaal (tabel 1: 219; H. Valk (TÜ)), Purtse Taramäele Ida-Virumaal (tabel 1: 109; Villu Kadakas, Kristo Siig (TLÜ)) ning Valjalale, Põidele ja Kaarmale Saaremaal (tabel 1: 186, M. Mägi (TLÜ)). Mainitud uuringust on kogumikus artikliga esindatud Holstre-Polli (H. Valk) ja tööd Saaremaa linnustel (M. Mägi jt). Saaremaal Tuius ning Lääne-Virumaal Rihulas kaevatud raudsulepaik (tabel 1: 127, 183) esitlevad eraldi kirjutistes vastavalt Agnes Undi (TÜ) ja Sander Jegorovi (TÜ) töörihmad.

Huvitavaid tulemusi pakkusid ka ajaloolise aja objektid. Neist väärivad mainimist keskaegse kabeliaseme uurimine Matsalu lahe ääres Saastnas (jn 5; tabel 1: 152–153, Anton Pärn (SALM), H. Valk (TÜ)) ning Lääne-Virumaal Inju matmispaik (tabel 1: 128, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)), viimasest kirjutavad ülevaltlikult M. Malve ja Anti Lillak. Veealusest pärandist tasub esile tõsta Naissaare lähedal uuritud vrakke „Nargen“ ja „Nimetu-45“ (tabel 1: 228, 229; Priit Lähti, Ivar Treffner (MM)), kus esimese juures täpsus-

tati vraki vanust ja päritolu ning teise juures hangiti uusi andmeid laeva võimalikust uppumisajast (jn 6).

Maapiirkonnis korraldati 85 päästeuuringut, millest 64 olid arheoloogilise jälgimise vormis, 16 eeluuringud ja neli järeluuringud. Pea 60% päästetöödest toimus muinas- ja keskaja asulakohtadel, nende seas tõusevad esile Üksnurme Harjumaal (jn 7; tabel 1: 85; Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)) ning Juba küla Võrumaal (jn 8; tabel 1: Tõnno Jonuks jt (OÜ Muinaslabor)). Uuriti ka vanu põllusteeme, samuti lohu- ja ohvrikive. Matmispaikadest uuriti nii pronksiaegseid kalmeid Harjumaal (tabel 1: 82; Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)) kui ka ajaloolise aja matuseid. Neist kõige ootamatum oli Saaremaal Mustlas elumaja pörandalt välja tulnud ühishaud (tabel 1: 184; M. Malve (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)), ilmselt on tegu Põhjasõja-aegse hädamatmisega.

Päästeuuringud puudutasid ka kindlustusi, nt tuli arheoloogidel takkajärgi dokumenteerida Lohu linnamäe (jn 9) nõlvale tehtud süvendit, kus uue trepi ja silla tegemisel ei arvestatud uurimistööde vajadusega. Keskaegseist linnustest keskenduti enim Põltsamaale, kus muu seas leiti Liivimaa sõja (1558–1583) aegse Vene väele ehitatud puithoone jäänused (jn 10). Mida uut leiti Tarvastu linnustel (tabel 1: 220; A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)) saab lugeda seal toimetanud arheoloogide artiklist.

Linnades toimus 124 välitööd ning tavapäraselt keskenduti eelkõige Tallinnale (49 korral), järgnesid Narva (15), Pärnu (14), Kuressaare (12), Viljandi (11) ja Tartu (10). Narvas tutvuti nii Raekoja platsi ümbruse, muldkindlustuste ala (vt lähemalt A. Kriiska jt artiklist) kui ka Hermanni linnusega (jn 11). Kuressaare pea 2 km kogupikkusega torustikuvahetuse projektide (tabel 1: 167–177; Garel Püüa (SM)) käigus osutus olulisimaks saavutuseks varasema Laurentiuse kiriku (u 1522–1612) surnuaia avastamine Pargi tänaval. Mida huvitavat leiti Kuressaare piiskopilinnusest on välja toodud G. Püüa artiklis. Pärnus puudutasid uuringud eelkõige uusaegseid pinnasekihte, ilmselt eredaimeks leiuks oli aga Aida 3 hoone välisküljel (tabel 1: 137; V. Kadakas (FIE), M. Samorokov (PäMu)) fikseeritud keskaegse Jõevarava konstruktsioonid. Viljandi päästeuuringust tutvustatakse järgnevatel lehekülgedel keskaegse linnakiriku müüride kirjeldamist (tabel 1: 207; Mait Raudsepp, H. Valk (TÜ)) ning kaevamisi ordulinnusel (tabel 1: 215; H. Valk (TÜ)). Uut ja huvitavat pakkus veel Pikk 20 uuring (tabel 1: 208, 209; A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt), kus tuli päevavalgele arvatav linnamüüri katke, linna-

müüri nähti ilmselt ka Lossi tänaval (tabel 1: 210; A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)). Linnasüdamest välja-pool toimetati keskaegse Püha Katarina kabeli ümbruses (tabel 1: 214; M. Raudsepp, H. Valk (TÜ)), kus korjati esemelist ainet ning inim- ja loomaluid. Tartus sooritatud jälgimistest olid viljakaimad Lossi 11 (tabel 1: 189–190; Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG), kus tööd jätkusid 2023. aastal ning Munga 18 (tabel 1: 194; A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)), viimatinime-tatud uuringuid tutvustavad objektil tegutsenud arheoloogid eraldi artikliga. Mõndagi huvitavat pak-kusid ka väikelinnad Paide, Rakvere, Haapsalu ja Valga. Keskaegsest linnalistest asulatest põnevaim oli Keila südamis (tabel 1: 61–62; M. Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)) tehtu, sealsed tulemused on kokku võetud M. Tammeti ja E. Russowi artiklis.

Tallinnas jagus üllatusi kõikjale. Linnamüüri-ga piiratud alal tõusevad esile Aida tänaval Linnateatri kompleksis toimunud jätkutööd (tabel 1: 2; K. Randoja (OÜ Arheox) ning Niguliste kirikus ja esisel soori-tatud kaevamised (tabel 1: 24–25; M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator)). Niguliste tänaval leitud (tabel 1: 26; M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator)) kirjutavad Monika Reppo jt järgnevatel lehekülgedel. Eeslinna alalt pakkusid huvitavamaid tulemusi Vana-Kalamaja tänava uuringud (tabel 1: 46; A. Kraut, M. Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)), kus leiti keskaegne tee ja selle äärseid asustusjärgi ning Pärnu mnt 37/41 (tabel 1: 30; K. Randoja (OÜ Arheox)) päästekaevamised, mis täiendavad Tallinna muinasaegset asustuspilti uute neoliitiliste hoonepõhjade ning mis veelgi olulisem, viikingiaegsete koldeasemetega. Ent vaieldamatult on 2022. aasta tähtsaimaks avastuseks Lootsi 8 kin-nistul välja puhastatud 14. sajandi vrakk (tabel 1: 22; M. Tammet, A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)); selle avasta-misest ja uurimisest kirjutavad eraldi loos M. Tammet jt. Vrakki uurimine jätkub nüüd Lennusadamas, kuhu Meremuuseumi tulevane eksponaat toimetati neljas tükis juulis 2022 (jn 12).

Ka maastikuluure järgis 2022. aastal varasemate aastate rütmi. Lisaks kolmele ametis registreeri-tud välitööle (tabel 1: 225–227) sooritati siiski veel terve rida uute muististe otsinguid (tabel 2). Eraldi võib välja tuua paar-kolm piirkonda: M. Mägi (TLÜ,

Osiliana) uurimisrühm leidis ja uuris Saaremaal mit-meid muinasaja lõpu ja ajaloolise aja alguse muisti-seid. Talle sekundeerisid Saaremaal Karin Rannaäär ja Mairi Kaseorg (TÜ, Osiliana), kes täiendasid uute muististe nimekirja veel mitme objektiga. Ida- ja Lääne-Virumaal otsiti nii sadamakohta Purtse lähedal (V. Kadakas jt, TLÜ) kui ka asustust Väike-Maarja kihelkonnas (tabel 2: 1–4; Eliis Mätas (TÜ)). Lõuna-Eestis otsis Andres Vindi (TÜ) koos partneritega mit-mel pool muinas- ja ajaloolise aja inimtegevuse jälgi, olles edukas nii Võrtsjärve ümbruses, Võrumaal kui ka Emajõe kaldail jne. Aivar Kriiska jt maastikuluure tulemustest Võrtsjärve ääres kirjutavad autorid pike-malt käesolevas kogumikus avaldatud artiklis. 2022. aastal jätkus looduslike pühapaikade inventeerimine, seekord keskenduti Sangaste, Helme ja Tarvastu kihelkonnale; leitud 28 kohta soovitatakse riigi kaitse alla võtta. Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ AT) jätkas metsavende-dade jälgede otsimisega Harju- ja Järvamaal.

Lõpetuseks võib tõdeda, et mullune arheoloogia-aasta pakkus taas igasuguseid üllatusi. Ettevõetu oli ajalisel ja temaatilisel mitmekesine, sisaldas nii muinasaja kui ka ajaloolise aja uurijale olulist uut infot. Mõõdunud aastat jääb kindlasti meenutama ka Eesti Arheoloogide Liidu asutamine. Liit seadis omale hulga eesmärgi, alates avalikkuse teadlikkuse tõst-misest, uute muististe kaitse alla võtmise ettepane-kuist ja lõpetades erialaga seotud kolleegide tööalaste huvide eest seismisega. Välitööde seisukohast võttis liit enda peale lõppeva aasta välitööde rändnäituse korraldamise.

Arheoloogia pälvis tunnustust ka tavapärasel Muinsuskaitseameti tänuüritusel, kus aasta leiu tiitel läks Mihkel Tammeti juhitud meeskonnale Lootsi tn vrakiga seotud tegevuste eest ning aasta restauraatori kategoorias hinnati Aive Viljuse (TLÜ AT) suurepä-rast tööd arheoloogiliste leidude konserveerimisel, eriti viimaste aastate aarete juures. Ning lõpetuseks tuleb mainida, et tänavune AVE number on juubeli-hõnguline – täitus 25 aastat esimese köite (AVE1997) ilmumisest. Loodame, et ajakiri, mis toetub eelnevate väljaannete traditsioonile, püsib kõigest hoolimata elujõulisena ja järgnevail aastail.