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In 2024, when the company JSC Wind Power decided to install wind turbines in the Urbnisi area, archaeological reconnaissance was conducted in the project area alongside other studies. The archaeological investigation took into account the cultural and historical significance of the Ruis-Urbnisi area, as well as previous archaeological findings. In particular, the archaeological study of the Urbnisi settlement began in the 1950s. As a result of excavations carried out over various years, archaeologists uncovered not only the constituent districts of the city, burial grounds, and building remains across different parts of the present-day village of Urbnisi, but also confirmed traces of human activity in the area dating from the Early Bronze Age (4th millennium BC) up to the 8th century AD. An example of such an Early Bronze Age settlement is Khizanaant Gora, located in the middle of the village, in the yard of a local resident, on the banks of the Mtkvari River. The site was surrounded on all four sides by natural and artificial ravines or ditches, likely for defensive purposes.



A similar settlement was identified on Kvatskhelebi Hill, east of the village of Urbnisi. This Early Bronze Age site is considered one of the most important archaeological discoveries of that period, as its study has allowed researchers to trace the stages of development and cultural evolution of the people who lived there over the course of a thousand years. This was a significant discovery of that era. As part of the same expedition, near Kvatskhelebi—in its northeastern part, approximately 500 meters from the settlement—tombs from the same period were discovered near the Tvlepia Tskaro (spring). The expedition excavated four tombs at the site; however, all were in poor condition and had already been damaged. Unfortunately, it was not possible to extract much information from them.

During the archaeological reconnaissance conducted in 2024 at the Ruisi Wind Farm project site, an archaeological site was identified east of the Tvlepia Tskaro, in the area where one of the turbines is planned to be installed.



The survey was carried out in 2025, and excavations revealed two burials dating to the Early Bronze Age (early 3rd millennium BC). One of the tombs had been damaged by prolonged plowing, while the other was found intact. Both were dug into clay soil, with cobblestone walls and cobblestone coverings. A young boy was buried in one of the tombs, lying in the fetal position on his right side, with his head facing south and his arms and legs folded. A ceramic pot was placed near the deceased's face, containing traces of various herbal infusions, along with a stone sharpener featuring a hole at the edge. Between the pot and the facial area, three obsidian flakes and one flint flake were found, one of which was identified as an arrowhead.

The tombs excavated in 2025 are significant because they clearly demonstrate the burial practices of the period. Additionally, the recovery of bone material for laboratory analysis is an important development for future research.