



Archaeological fieldwork in 2016

Erki Russow

Tallinna Ülikool, humanitaarteaduste instituut, ajaloo, arheoloogia ja kunstiajaloo keskus (Tallinn University, School of Humanities, Institute of History, Archaeology and Art History), Uus-Sadama 5, 10120 Tallinn, Estonia; erki.russow@tlu.ee

Ulla Kadakas

Muinsuskaitseamet (National Heritage Board), Pikk 2, 10123 Tallinn, Estonia

In 2016, altogether 235 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place in Estonia (Fig. 1, Table 1). 232 permits for archaeological fieldwork were issued, 176¹ by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 56 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government (TLPA)² for 2016. In four cases, fieldwork was either continued or started with permits issued in 2015 (see Table 1: 58, 81, 197, 220 and Russow *et al.* 2016, table 1: 27, 56, 170, 189). This is yet again

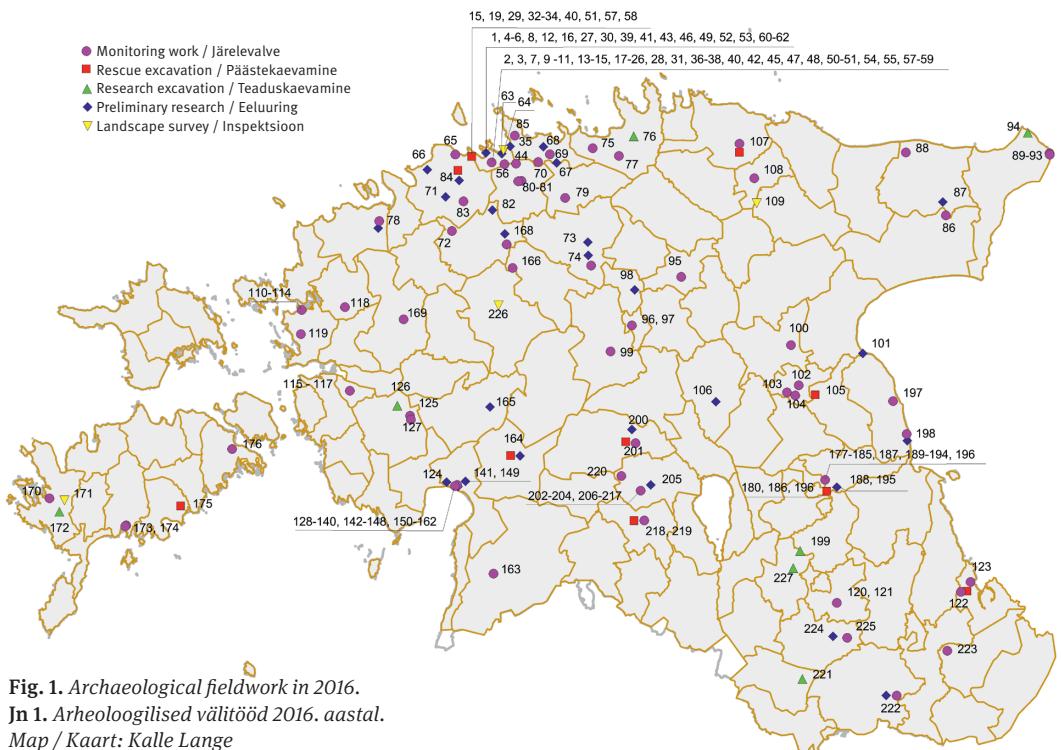


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2016.

Jn 1. Arheologilised välitööd 2016. aastal.

Map / Kaart: Kalle Lange

¹ In one case (see Table 1: 167) the fieldwork did not take place neither in 2016 nor in 2017.

² Due to the small scale reorganisation of the municipal structure in 2015, the division of Cultural Heritage moved from the Department of Culture (TKVA) to the Department of Urban Planning (TLPA) starting on 01.01.2016. This move did not change the tasks and responsibilities of the heritage officials.

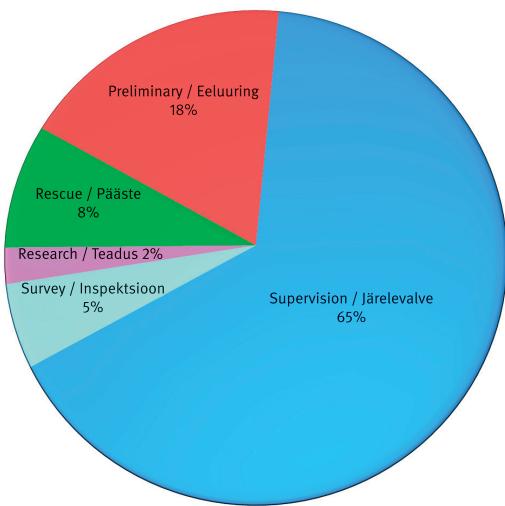


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2016.
Jn 2. Läbilöige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2016. aastal.
Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

zone of the archaeological monuments and listed buildings. This has led to the steady rise of the short-term archaeological fieldwork with the main aim to find out whether the area of planned earthwork contains either remains of structures or deposits regarded archaeologically ‘valuable’.³ Directly bound with the same shift of policies is also the increasing amount of archaeological supervision, with methodological and practical problems discussed already in the last volume of the present publication (Russow *et al.* 2016, 10–11). In all, the growing number of conducted fieldwork does not automatically lead towards wider collection of new ‘positive’ information: after reading the submitted reports of the previous years’ work, in most occasions the main result of the investigations seems to be that either nothing was found or the studied deposits and possible building remains were already destroyed by earlier human activities. Even though this kind of ‘negative’ result offers a better plan of action for heritage officials, the question remains, whether the available opportunities were in fact well used. At least in some cases the reader of the submitted documentation will be left with the feeling that perhaps there is a dire need to make an agreement on the concept of ‘archaeological value’ or ‘importance’, especially when handling the physical remains of the past few centuries, which, as we will see, form a considerable segment of the annual archaeological research.

The overall division of archaeological fieldwork by the type of sites (Fig. 3) saw minor changes in 2016 if compared with the last few years. Perhaps the most notable difference is the rising number of research of medieval and later period monuments (settlements, medieval buildings, burial sites, *etc.*), which covers more than two thirds of the total amount of fieldwork. This is not surprising as the majority of the property development and modernisation of the infrastructure take place in towns and smaller urban settlements. This is followed by prehistoric rural settlements with 17%, burial places (stone graves, barrows, village cemeteries, *etc.*) with approximately 10% and other, e.g. cup-marked stones, holy groves and a tree, 6% and fields or roads, 2%.

another significant leap to the new numerical heights, exceeding last year’s peak with 26 permits and is the second year in a row when more than in 200 occasions the archaeologists took a glimpse beneath the ground or water in Estonia (Fig. 2).

The reason for that kind of rise of archaeological activities is at least twofold: on the one hand, property development and renewing of infrastructure has been steadily growing over the last few years due to the favorable economic environment, both in urban as well in rural areas. On the other hand, this is also a sign of changing policies of managing archaeological heritage in Estonia, as more and more attention goes towards preemptive actions such as thorough desktop assessments prior to the site development and preliminary investigations on the protection

³ The notion of ‘archaeological value’ by itself has of course different aspects (see e.g., Carver 2003).

The number of institutions and archaeologists doing fieldwork remained generally the same as previously. In 2016, 22 institutions including two universities (TÜ, TLU), five museums (AM, MM, PäMu, SALM, SM), four non-profit organisations (AEG MTÜ, Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ, Archaeovision MTÜ, ŒES), nine private companies (incl. one new – Tõrvajõe OÜ) and the National Heritage Board were involved with the fieldwork. Altogether 40 persons either applied for a permit or directed the fieldwork on the site – the line between the paperwork (e.g. applying the permission) and actual work is sometimes rather thin, thus conveying correct statistical information (Table 1) can be in some instances difficult. The same applies to the institutions, as one can see certain flexibility under what organisation one does his (29 persons) or her (11 persons) fieldwork – a sign of the times of constant mobility.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

In 2016, the amount of entirely research related archaeological fieldwork remained as low as in yesteryear, represented this time with 6 excavations, of which 3 were conducted by the archaeologists of Tartu University, 2 by the employees of Tallinn University and one by the researcher of Estonian History Museum. Half of these excavations will be presented here with a longer overview. Beside these, also most of the landscape surveys can be regarded more or less as research related investigations, among many others, for example, work at Tallinn Bay (Table 1: 64) as testing of new technology for the documentation of underwater sites (Lätte 2016).

In eastern Virumaa at **Narva-Jõesuu IIb** site (Table 1: 94), Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) and Kerkko Nordqvist (Oulu University) continued research on the site of the well preserved Stone Age settlement and burial place. This year, the previously opened excavation plot (see Kriiska *et al.* 2015) was extended to get a better insight on the extraordinary find of Corded Ware period pit house (Fig. 4). As a

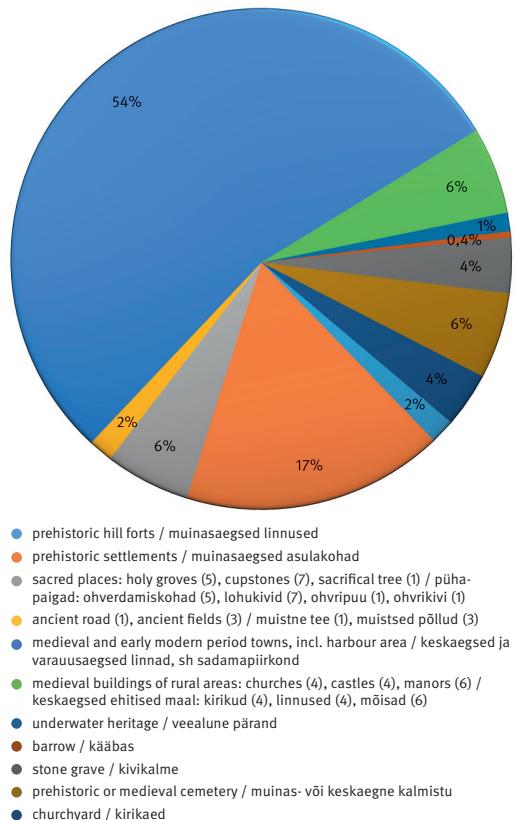


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.

Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigitati.

Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow



Fig. 4. Documentation of the pithouse at Narva-Jõesuu IIb site with Kerkko Nordqvist holding the measuring rod.

Jn 4. Süvendpōhjalise hoonejäämuse osa dokumenteerimine Narva-Jõesuu IIb asulakohal. Mõõdupulka hoiab kaevamiste kaasjuhataja Kerkko Nordqvist.

Photo / Foto: Aivar Kriiska

result of the recent fieldwork a sunken floor level and the remains of a timber frame of the house walls were uncovered (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.) which will be possibly reported among other findings in next year's volume of the present journal together with the outcomes of the season of 2017.

On the island of Saaremaa the work at the **Viidumäe** cult site (Table 1: 171) by Marika Mägi (TLU) continued after two intriguing seasons (summarised in Mägi *et al.* 2016). During the third year, the team expanded the research pit of 2015. As a result of this, the remains of a collapsed wooden structure of unknown function erected on former wetland were found. The distinctive but thin layer of charcoal covering the place indicates towards a fire, only parts of wooden building details possibly below the erstwhile water level survived. The modest collection of arte- and ecofacts gathered added information to the previous research which dated the site to 6th–9th cc, with some later activities. Oddly, no pottery was found neither from the excavated site nor elsewhere at Viidumäe during the landscape survey (M. Mägi, pers. comm.).

Fieldwork continued also at **Kurese** late Iron Age burial site (Table 1: 126), directed by Mati Mandel (AM). This small scale research has been summarised by the principal investigator at the present volume.

Heiki Valk (TÜ) organised research and training excavations at two different places in southern Estonia. The work at **Makita** medieval village cemetery (Table 1: 199) was a short time revisit to the site, excavated extensively already three decades ago in 1986–1987 (Valk 1987). This time the fieldwork focussed on the previously investigated and afterwards back-filled part of the cemetery with the aim to find out how efficient the research was when sieves were not widely used in Estonian archaeology. From the area of 18 m² with maximum depth 1 metre, 20 coins (6 bracteates, 14 swedish 17th century coins), 3 small bells, 2 small cross pendants and few miniature fragments of other artefacts, pottery and bones were found (H. Valk, pers. comm.). What was discovered on the site of **Värtemäe** at Antsla parish (Table 1: 221) will be reported at length in a paper in the present volume.

One research related investigation focussed on buildings archaeology. At **Kolga** manor (Table 1: 76) Villu Kadakas (TLU) continued his training excavation for the students of Academy of Arts, department of heritage protection and conservation. The results of the two-year cursory, but effectual fieldwork on the site of the medieval monastic grange of the Cistercian Roma Monastery will be presented in the present publication by Villu Kadakas and Erki Russow.

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeological investigations in rural areas

The previous years' fieldwork of rural areas was in majority focussed on various settlement sites from different time periods but also some holy groves, hill forts, ancient fields and roads were investigated as well. A tenth of the research took place either on burial places or in the vicinity of these. By and large the main reasons for the archaeological documentation were different kind of pipe- and cableworks, and in some cases also the building of light roads for pedestrians and bicyclers. The earthworks concentrated mostly to the periphery of the archaeological monuments or even on their protection zone (e.g. within the radius of 50 metres from the monument) where the occupation layers and past structures were either previously destroyed, not discovered or poorly preserved. In the few places where the deposits were survived it was possible to register the thickness and the range of the layers. Unfortunately, on some occasions the work was done after destruction of the place during building activities (Piirits 2016a; 2016b), as the site developer had ignored the given requirements of heritage officials.

One large scale archaeological watching brief took place from the end of 2015 until the spring of 2016 at **Jüri**, near Tallinn, during the reconstruction of the highway (Katrín Treuman, Tentel Disain OÜ; Table 1: 81). This work included the rebuilding of an older traffic circle, which had initiated the archaeological research of the area of approximately 18 000 m² in the late 1980s and early 1990s (Lavi & Niinre 1990). Now the topsoil of a previously uninvestigated area of *ca.* 20 000 m² was peeled off; the occupation layers were established only on a small territory of the NNE-section of the traffic circle. Here, two layers of burnt stones were found which probably mark the places of former hearths, and the base of a hearth with fieldstones. The collection of artefacts includes finds from the 11th to the 19th century (Treuman 2016a).

In Ida-Virumaa at **Järve** village (Kohtla municipality), the remains of a medieval fortified building and up to 0.7 m thick layers of prehistoric settlement site on the same find spot were recorded during the building of a new trackway (Sven Udam, Tõrvajõe OÜ; Table 1: 88). On the investigated area a couple of household pits 0.4–0.8 m in diameter were unearthed, one contained a fragment of prehistoric pottery and the other a small amount of animal bones (Udam 2016).

Among several preliminary investigations the work done in Tootsi Suursoo, in a large swampland deserves highlighting here (Silja Möllits, Rünno Vissak, AEG MTÜ and Argo Jõeleht, TÜ; Table 1: 165). The aim of the research was to map a large area prior to the building of a large wind farm, ascertaining other probable tracks next to the known wooden trackway, as well as possible spots of Stone Age settlemental activities on the edges of the swamp. With the help of ground penetrating radar, sections covering more than 15 kms were recorded. As a result, three areas were specified where during the building activities special attention will be necessitated: in the middle of the swampland on the vicinity of Ämmämäe islet past logways might be survived, and on the western and eastern rim of the swamp, on the shores of a former lake, traces of a Stone Age settlement cannot be excluded (Möllits & Vissak 2016).

Notable rescue work was organised on the sites of burial places and cemeteries. In **Paistu** (Tõnno Jonuks, Muinaslabor OÜ; Table 1: 218) and in **Tori** (Martin Malve, Muinaslabor OÜ; Table 1: 164) parish churchyards next to medieval and early modern churches were excavated, both presented here with a separate paper (see Jonuks & Malve and Malve, this volume). In Põlvamaa, at **Mikitamäe**, salvage excavations during the reconstruction of Mikitamäe road and installation of cablework (Rivo Bernotas, Arheox OÜ; Table 1: 122) established a section of a medieval and early modern village cemetery, with the burials directed towards E-W and preserved at the depth of 55–65 cm down to 1.1 m from the present day ground. It appears that some of the burials have been preserved under the present day road, it was also possible to specify the N and S borders of the cemetery. Altogether the location of 3 burials was documented, one skeleton of a child was cut out as a block. The artefacts associated with the burials include coins, a brooch, a fibula, a knife, coarseware sherds. The coins determined so far belong to 1739–1819. All human remains excavated (2 burials next to a considerable amount of commingled bones) are waiting for the analysis at the Department of Archaeology, Tartu University. One burial was left intact on site because replanning of the earthworks safely secured its original location (R. Bernotas, pers. comm.).

On various occasions also rural churches were investigated either inside or outside, mostly to a very limited extent. Here, the fieldwork in **Haljala** church at Lääne-Virumaa (Table 1: 107) rises up among others. What exactly was found after the removal of the church floorboards and how it changes our view not only on the building development of the local church, but on the ritual space of early modern church room will be discussed thoroughly by Villu Kadakas (TLU) in the present journal.



Fig. 5. Human remains found at Tölluste.

Jn 5. Tölluste luustike leikukoh.

Photo / Foto: Jaana Ratas

On the island of Saaremaa, at **Tölluste**, during the construction of the feeding area for farm animals two skeletons were unexpectedly discovered. This work can be suggested as an exemplary behavior from the viewpoint of handling possible unknown archaeological sites – the builder communicated right after the discovery of the first fragments of human bones with the National Heritage Board, and soon after archaeologist Marika Mägi (TLU) verified that the remains of two persons have been found. The following inspection and excavation of the site (Mari Törv, Muinaslabor OÜ; Table 1: 175. See also Rammo *et al.*, this volume, table 1: 76 and Törv *et al.* 2016) established that one of the burials was better preserved than the other. The position of the skeleton (Fig. 5) as well as the broader situation on the landscape do not exclude the possibility that the remains of neolithic burials were found, the results of dating of the bones have not been received at the time of writing the present overview (M. Törv, pers. comm.).

Archaeology of urban areas

The archaeology of urban space brought few surprises in 2016. As has been already repeated in a couple of past overviews, the majority of the fieldwork concentrates nowadays more and more on the areas outside the urban core of medieval and early modern towns. Last year was no exception as only a handful of research was performed either in the course of the modernisation of the medieval street network or preceding the building activities at the *intra muros* town plots. Usually this work embraces either the trenches and pits already dug for the previous cables and pipes, leaving the archaeologist to document what has left from the 19th and 20th century destruction – a rather difficult task which is rarely fully rewarding. Only in some cases broader intervention inside the historical buildings or yards happened, of which a few will be mentioned below.

The situation outside the heart of the city differs slightly from the above. Here, next to the small scale watching briefs also some larger excavations were organised, although in 2016 without exceptions all in Tallinn. What was found during the investigation of urban environment will be summarised below, based on the information of excavation reports submitted to the National Heritage Board and the heritage office of Tallinn municipality so far (see Table 1). Statistically, the highest number of permits was given for rescue and preliminary investigations in Tallinn (62 permits, plus 2 underwater surveys), followed by Pärnu (35 permits for 3 historic settlement areas in the present day town – hanseatic town New Pärnu, medieval town Old Pärnu, and settlement site Sauga), Tartu (20), and Viljandi (16).

In **Tallinn**, a brief glance at the number of issued permits shows clearly in which part of the town the focal point of the property development presently lies. In 2016, as also previously,

the most actively researched area was the historic suburb of Kalamaja at the northwestern part of the city with 13 permits. However, if looking beyond the numbers then the general results of the fieldwork appeared to be rather modest. Only modern period layers and structures were found with occasional medieval artefacts pointing either towards the peripheral use of the land until the 18th–19th centuries or indicating large scale earthworks accompanying the erection of the 17th century fortification zone around the walled town. Perhaps one of the most interesting finding was the late 19th century cess pit at Kopli Street 4a and 6 (Table 1: 11) with its construction methods as well as a large set of tableware collected from it (Ants Kraut, pers. comm.). The situation at another historic suburb – Harju Gate suburb – was significantly different. Here, two large scale rescue excavations at Pärnu Road 22 *et seq* (Gurly Vedru, Paul Ööbik, Agu EMS OÜ; Table 1: 27–33) and Pärnu Road 31 *et seq* (Rivo Bernotas, Arheox OÜ; Table 1: 34, 49), as well as some preliminary investigations in the neighbourhood were organised. This work has improved remarkably our understanding of the early settlement development of Tallinn and added a few interesting aspects to the research of the material culture of the hanseatic town. What was found and how it changes our vision about the early urban activities will be handled in detail in two papers of the present publication (see Russow *et al.* and Bernotas *et al.*, this volume).

One of the regions in Tallinn that has recently experienced elevated attention during the last few years (see, e.g. Russow *et al.* 2016, 15) is the territory and the surroundings of the early modern period harbour. Also last year a different kind of fieldwork and occasional discoveries were made on the mentioned area, as next to the continuing or started watching briefs (Table 1: 2, 15, 19, 20) a few preliminary investigations were undertaken. For example, in a couple of cases, the previous desktop assessments on possible wreck sites were checked in the nature to clarify the location of the ship with ground penetrating radar. This has helped to locate at least the remains of one modern period ship among several others, marked on the town plan of *ca.* 1825. Test pits made on spot (Maili Roio, MA) revealed that loose details of the vessel can be reached already 40 cm below the present ground, more intact parts are lying at the depth of 80 cm. According to radar image, the length of the ship is app. 57 m and width 16 m. This can be one of the ships placed to the shallow water and used for the accommodation of sailors, as is known from historical accounts (Ragnar Nurk, pers. comm.). Certainly more intriguing is one chance find made in the course of the reconstruction work at the territory of present day Tallinn harbour. Here, during the excavation of a new sewer, one wooden box (*ca.* 1 × 0.3 m) consisting human bones belonging to two persons was unearthed at the former sea level (Fig. 6). On the basis of the anthropological and archaeological analysis by Martin Malve (TÜ), the bones of



Fig. 6. The box with human bones, found during the reconstruction work of Tallinn harbour.

Jn. 6. Tallinna sadamaala rekonstrueerimistöödel leitud luudekast.

Photo / Foto: Nordecon AS

a 25–30 years old man with clear signs of great physical workload and a woman (who was represented only with the skull) and footware dated to the 17th century were packed into the mentioned box (Reppo 2016). Also earlier the remains of several 17th or 18th century shipwrecks have been found in the same part of Tallinn harbour (for a published example, see Ilves 2008).

Despite the pessimistic thoughts expressed earlier, there are some noteworthy discoveries to report from the research undertaken inside and near the medieval town walls, of which the main outcomes of the research in 2015–2016 at Viru Street (Table 1: 59) will be presented separately (see Kraut & Nurk, this volume). Next to this, two investigations of medieval town plots deserve referring here. At Müürivahe Street 21 / Sauna Street 8 (Guido Toos, Agu EMS OÜ; Table 1: 23) the work started in 2015 with the cleaning of medieval basements unearthed a very well preserved wooden water pipeline and a well, both presumably from the 17th–18th century. In the following year the attention was paid to the ground floor where alongside the late 16th – early 17th century ceiling paintings another important discovery was the upper part of the hypocaust oven with *in situ* lying stone bowls (Fig. 7), highly likely used for the regulation of the humidity in the heated room (for a short overview of the site, see Pantelejev 2017). Although up to date around 100 hypocausts are known from Tallinn (Truu 2017), it is very rare to find similar bowls on their original position – this is only the second case – or as loose artefact (for a brief discussion, see Russow & Gaimster 2017, 225–227). New substantial information was also gathered from Niguliste Street 6 (Silja Möllits, AEG MTÜ; Table 1: 25), where a possible activity layer of mid-13th century wooden house preceding the later stone building was found (Möllits 2016).

The fieldwork in the second largest town in Estonia, **Tartu**, gave only a small amount of discoveries worth mentioning here. Of these, the most important were the results at Lutsu Street 12 (Andres Tvaari, Arheox OÜ; Table 1: 185), where the well preserved wooden structures offered a chance to gather a good collection of dendrochronological samples. The dates, their interpretation in a local context as well as several interesting medieval artefacts will be presented in the current journal by the director of the site and fellow researchers (see Tvaari *et al.*, this volume). Elsewhere the studied areas were smaller and thus the gained insights to the urban past also less remarkable. At Kloostri Street 1b / Lai Street 24 (Rivo Bernotas, Arheox OÜ; Table 1: 180) a wall fragment of a 16th century building was found from the excavated trenches. Its destruction seems to fall into the period of the Great Northern War in the first quarter of the 18th century (R. Bernotas, pers. comm.). At Magasini Street 3 / Lai Street 37 (Rünno Vissak, AEG MTÜ; Table 1: 187) the preliminary investigation produced a few traces of early modern period buildings, which were similarly to the previously mentioned site destroyed during the military activities at the beginning of the 18th century. Besides that, the excavation of three trenches reached the layers rich in organic residue, dated tentatively to the period of wooden buildings, e.g. the 13th–14th cc. The fieldwork also helped to elaborate some assumptions made after one of the first urban excavations in Tartu in 1966 at the same location (Vissak 2016).

The archaeological research of Estonian small towns brought a large volume of watching briefs during pipe- and cableworks on streets, public space and private yards – in 8 medieval urban settlements⁴ more than 50 instances, another number that is constantly increasing. Over the last few years, the overwhelming fieldwork in **Pärnu** has been archaeological monitoring work during the pipeworks and preparation of light foundations slightly below the

⁴ Later industrial period urban centres have been omitted here, as well as permits issued for a probable prehistoric settlement site in Pärnu, Table 1, 144–158.

present day ground. This has led to the occasional discoveries of early modern and modern period lightweight constructions and layers, but nothing more substantial. Also in 2016 the watching briefs gave some ideas about the 18th–20th century street and plot development in New Pärnu and Old Pärnu. No finds or structures deserving extra highlighting here were found. Broadly the same can be said of the medieval town of **Viljandi**, where the majority of the research ended with the documentation of fill layers belonging to the last two centuries. It applies also by and large to the monitored sites in a few other towns, where the older layers were destroyed during the 20th century earthworks (e.g. in **Kuressaare**, Table 1: 174), or the research priority of the preliminary fieldwork was only to locate either the walls of the modern period buildings, demolished during the II World War (e.g. in **Narva**, Table 1: 89) or the foundations of the early modern period fortifications (Narva, Table 1: 91). In the latter town, the monitoring work (Table 1: 90) in the western bailey of Narva castle by the hydrogeological fieldwork (drilling) helped to specify the location and size of moats of various periods as well (Villu Kadakas, pers. comm.).

One small town stands out from the above mentioned urban settlements. In 2016, a couple of watching briefs in **Haapsalu** gave new important information. In the bishop's castle, the monitoring of new cable trenches (Katrín Treuman, Tentel Disain OÜ; Table 1: 110) revealed surprisingly that nearby the cathedral portal some light building with clay floor stood at some point in the 16th century (Treuman 2016b). Whether this is connected to the construction works of the late 16th century fortifications inside the walls of medieval outer bailey needs additional research in the future. Even more thoughts will generate the documentation of earthworks outside the eastern bailey of the bishop's castle at Krahviaed (K. Treuman, Tentel Disain OÜ, Table 1: 112). Here, three sections of more than 2 metres wide medieval town wall of limestone and boulders were discovered (Fig. 8). This adds now greater weight to the thoughts that Haapsalu was contrary to the dominant opinion surrounded almost everywhere with a masonry defence line, not only on the northern side of the town. But what is also notable, is that after 30 years of urban



Fig. 7. View to the hypocaust at Müürivahe 21 / Sauna 8 after the removal of limestone slab with heating vents.

Jn 7. Vaade Müürivahe 21 / Sauna 8 avastatud hüpokausti sisemusse pääst õhuavadega plaadi eemaldamist.

Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo



Fig. 8. Section of unearthed medieval town wall in Haapsalu.

Jn 8. Kaevamistel avastatud lõik Haapsalu keskaegsest linnamüürist.

Photo / Foto: Katrin Treuman

archaeological research in Haapsalu, a possible early phase of the town defence was recorded. Namely, under the stonework a 0.25–0.30 cm thick layer of burnt soil was found, lying on the 10–15 cm thick layer of sand. As both layers had limited width – the sand layer was only under the defence line and the burnt layer slightly wider (7 metres, of which 4 metres on the inner side of the defence line) – it can be said with relative confidence that before erecting the stone wall a wooden palisade was built. The ¹⁴C-sample taken from the burnt layer was dated to the beginning of the 13th century (Tln-3782, 95.4% cal. AD 972–1190, 1198–1204; Treuman 2016c), a surprisingly early date for Haapsalu. Whether this points towards settlement activities in the first half of the 13th century, until now virtually non-existent in this particular urban centre (Pärn 2016), needs profound rethink in the coming years.

CONCLUSION AND FINAL REMARKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL YEAR OF 2016

Last year was with more than 200 given research permits again rather busy for local archaeologists. Even though no similar sensational findings were made as in 2015 like the medieval ship finds in Tallinn, or unknown artefacts from a late 16th century wreck near Naissaare, or great statewide projects like Rail Baltic were undertaken (see Russow *et al.* 2016), a lot of new and important information regarding Estonia's past was collected. What must be stressed out here, is the role of the rescue and salvage investigations, which has been a dominant and constantly increasing way of archaeological fieldwork as funds for specially designed scientific research are year after year less available. This means that the archaeologists doing fieldwork required by the heritage restrictions are sharing more and more responsibility for offering broader generalisations of the past human activities. In this sense every single paper published, in particular the first overviews in the journal *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* are of great importance as in many occasions these will be the last scientific presentation of the excavated site for a number of coming years. As the present volume hopefully shows, much can be achieved even with less favourable research conditions when the archaeologists race both against time and climate limits. A great deal of it applies also to the other side of archaeology – to the findings made with searching devices, either legally or illegally. Although the negative impact it has had for the archaeological deposits and find contexts overall Estonia cannot be ignored, we are not in a position where we can leave one part of the unearthed information aside. Also last year offered numerous examples where the new finds helped if not change the current narrative of our handling of the past then made a few significant additions to it. Thus in both occasions – in the case of rescue research as well as detecting activities – there is a need for greater cooperation between different stakeholders, as handling of the past material environment cannot be monopolised neither by archaeologists, detecting communities, land owners, local communities, site developers nor heritage specialists. Only constant communication between the different sides and opinions leads us to a better understanding of the past and therefore also to better protection of known and unknown archaeological monuments. The papers published in this volume are important additions to these discussions.

In October 2016 at the 23rd birthday of the National Heritage Board, the Board acknowledged several persons for their work regarding the research, protection or handling archaeological heritage. Archaeologist **Eero Heinloo** was highlighted as an excellent leader of rescue and salvage fieldwork with well structured and composed research reports. Closely connected to the archaeological heritage is also the movie theater of Rakvere and its designer architect **Raul Vaiksoo**, who was awarded for his excellent work planting a new building into the historical environment. The new construction is partially built on top of the walls of the

former ancillary building of the manor house, which, in turn was erected on the remains of medieval housing fragments, now exhibited to the moviegoers. The title of the ‘find of the year’ went to the land owners **Jaan** and **Anne Kiider** and to their contractor **Arto Medri** who reported the Tölluste burial find, described above.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2016, stand 31.10.2017. Former parish name (if different from contemporary municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.⁵

Tabel 1. 2016. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 31.10.2017. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotustest). Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Riina Rammo & Arvi Haak

- E - eeluuring / preliminary investigation
- J - järelevalve / survey
- P - päästekaevamine / rescue excavation
- I - inspektsioon / landscape survey
- T - teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN						
1 A. Adamsoni 30a	14895, E	2598	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
2 Ahtri 9	16520, J	2589	Tallinn	M. Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
3 Estonia pst 6, 6b	15513, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
4 Filmi 5, 7, Tuukri 64 vrakk	16519, E	2589	Tallinn	M. Roio (MA)	-	-
5 Graniidi 4	15536, E	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
6 Jahu 9	15912, E	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

⁵ Considering the language of the presumable main users of this table, the object descriptions and abbreviations are given in Estonian.

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
7	Juhkentali tn T1	16133, J	2590	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
8	Kevade 3a	16616, E	2598	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7652	+
9	Kiriku plats 1 / Kohtu 1	15983, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7588	+
10	Kopli 1	14992, J	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
11	Kopli 4a, 6	15474, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	+
12	Kopli 16	15853, E	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7531	+
13	Kuke tn, Lennuki tn, Maakri tn	15835, J	2594	Tallinn	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
14	Kungla 40	15813, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
15	Kuunari, Laeva, Poordi ja Kai tänavate vaheline kvartal	15540, J, P	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru, P. Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7576	-
16	Lai 13 / Suur-Kloostri 1	14825, E	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	+
17	Lai 13 / Suur-Kloostri 1	14959, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	+
18	Lai 34, Vaimu 3, Pikk tn T1	15969, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
19	Logi tn	16108, J, P	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
20	Lootsi 13, 14, Sadama 21, 25, Uus-Sadama 19	16522, J	2589	Tallinn	M. Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7662	+
21	Maakri 19/21, Jaani seegi territorium	15245, J	2594	Tallinn	J. Mäll, P. Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
22	Maakri 19/21, Jaani seegi territorium	16452, J	2596	Tallinn	M. Reppo, P. Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7666	+
23	Müürivahe 21 / Sauna 8	15534, J	2589, 3080	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7832	-
24	Müürivahe 32 / Pärnu mmt 2	14938, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
25	Niguliste 6	15975, J	2589	Tallinn	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7573	+
26	Nunne tn	16518, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
27	Pirita klooster	16427, E	1192	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
28	Pärnu mnt 22, 22a, 24	16216, J	2596	Tallinn	G. Vedru, P. Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7586	+
29	Pärnu mnt 22, 22a, 24	16598, P	2596	Tallinn	M. Reppo, P. Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7586	+
30	Pärnu mnt 22, 24	15687, E	2596	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7586	+
31	Pärnu mnt 31, P. Süda 4	16118, J	2596	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7575	+
32	Pärnu mnt 31, P. Süda 4	16205, P	2596	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7575	+
33	Pärnu mnt 33, 35	16391, P	2596	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7575	+
34	Pärnu mnt 33, 35	16437, P	2596	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7575	+
35	Pärnu mnt 43b	16267, E	2596	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7579	+
36	Pühavaimu 11	14826, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
37	Rannamäe tee T2	16116, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	M. Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7574	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
38	Roseni 9, 11	16159, J	2589	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
39	Rävala pst 8, Estonia pst 1/3	15397, E	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 7599	+
40	Sadama tänavा piirkond	15849, J, P	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
41	Soo 7a	15285, E	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7486	+
42	Soo 24	16749, J	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7660	+
43	Soo 34	15758, E	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
44	Soodevahe asulakoht ja Sõjamäe kultusekivid	15733, J	2610, 2613, 2614, 2615	Tallinn	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
45	Suur-Kloostri 7	16122, J	2589	Tallinn	M. Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7571	+
46	Suur-Patarei 13	15818, E	2628	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7589	+
47	Tammsaare park / Uus turg	15532, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
48	Toompea tn	16197, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
49	Tõnismägi 11a	16815, E	2593, 2596	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7665	+
50	Tööstuse 3b, Vana- Kalamaja 9, 9a, 9b	16132, J	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
51	Uus 33	16401, J, P	2589	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7580	+
52	Uus-Kalamaja 2	16505, E	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
53	Valgevase 9b	15329, E	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
54	Vana-Kalamaja 10	16315, J	2628	Tallinn	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7587	+
55	Vana-Posti 7	16760, J	2589	Tallinn	M. Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
56	Vana-Tartu mnt, kultusekivi	16393, J	2607	Tallinn	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
57	Vanasadama loodekai	15817, J, P	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
58	Vanasadama territoorium	15986, J, P	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7651	+
59	Viru tn	14532, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 7477	-
60	Võrgu 8	16594, E	2628	Tallinn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
61	Wismari 18	15535, E	2589	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
62	Wismari 23	16450, E	2598	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
63	Laevavrakk "Tver"	16222, E	27886	Tallinna laht	M. Roio (MA)	-	-
64	Merepatarei "Tsitadel"	16224, I	22268	Tallinna laht	P. Lätti (MM)	-	-

HARJUMAA

65	Rannamõisa küla kivikalme	14798, J	17453	Harku	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
66	Türisalu küla kivikalme	16757, E	17533	Harku	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
67	Parasmäe küla asulakoht	16733, E	17699	Jõelähtme	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

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68	Saha küla asulakoht	15718, E, J	17794	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	+	+
69	Vandjala küla kivikalme	16663, J	17637, 27015	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
70	Loo kivikalme ja asulakoht, Maardu küla asulakoht, Maardu kultusekivi, Karla küla asulakoht, Kadaka küla asulakoht	16179, J	17796, 11794, 17661, 18585, 18761, 18783	Jõelähtme, Maardu linn, Rae	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
71	Keila kirik ja kirikuaed	15905, E	2749, 2750	Keila	V. Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
72	Ruila küla kalmistu "Kääbästämägi", Ruila-Laitse tee	16439, J	17914	Kernu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
73	Paunküla asulakoht	16292, E	18559	Kose	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
74	Silmsi küla asulakoht	16428, E, J	18563	Kose	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
75	Jägala linnus, Kahala küla asulakoht, Kahala küla kivikalme "Kooljakangur", Kiiu tornlinnus, asulakohad ja fossiilsed pöllujäännused	15193, J	17535, 18509, 18133, 2840, A30707– A30709, A30211– A30212	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
76	Kolga mõisa park	16247, T	2852	Kuusalu	V. Kadakas (FIE)	AI 7742	-
77	Kursi küla asulakoht	16180, J	18159	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
78	Pae küla asulakoht	15716, E, J	18625	Padise (Risti)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
79	Perila küla asulakoht	16588, J	18667	Raasiku	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
80	Jüri alevik, muistised pöllud	15431, J	18750	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
81	Pildiküla asulakoht	14567, J	18785	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7554	+
82	Tödva Animäe ohverdamiskoht	16056, E	-	Saku	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
83	Üksnurme küla asulakoht, Üksnurme küla kivikalme "Varetevälvi", Valingu küla asulakoht	16331, J	18934, 18935, 18972	Saku, Saue (Keila)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
84	Vatsla küla asulakoht	15677, E, P	A27557	Saeue (Keila)	N. Kangert (MA)	+	-
85	Pärnamäe küla asulakoht	16786, J	27861	Viimsi	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+

IDA-VIRUMAA

86	Kuremäe küla ohvritamm, 16325, J	8982, 13852	Illuka	S. Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+	
87	Linnus	16396, E	8973	Illuka	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
88	Järve küla asulakoht, Järve mõisa kindluselamu	16301, J	8998, 13889	Kohtla	S. Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 7661	+
89	Kraavi 14a	16110, J	27276	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
90	Narva Hermanni linnus	16526, J	14002	Narva	V. Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
91	Narva Hermanni linnus, linnakindlustused	15466, J	27276, 14002, 13999	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
92	Pimeaia 1	16674, J	27276, 13999	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	-
93	Vestervalli 29a	16113, J	13999, 27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens)	-	-
94	Kiviaja asulakohad ja matmispaiak	15995, T	A30390	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	+	-

JÄRVAMAA

95	Järva-Jaani kirikuaed	16370, J	3997	Järva-Jaani	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
96	Pikk 21	16065, J	27009	Paide linn	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
97	Tallinna 27, 29	15740, J	15060, 15066, 27009	Paide linn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
98	Anna kirikuaed ja kalmistu	16114, E	4021	Paide vald	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
99	Türi kirikuaed ja ohverdamiskohat	15915, J	4026	Türi	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

JÖGEVAMAA

100	Laiuse linnus	16220, J	23932	Jõgeva	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
101	Kaasiku küla asulakohat	15604, E	-	Kasepää	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
102	Staadioni 16	16738, J	9287	Palamuse alevik	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
103	Kaarepere küla asulakohat	16580, J	9280	Palamuse vald	S. Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
104	Pikkjärve küla asulakohat, Kaarepere mõisa park	15961, J	9288, 23959	Palamuse vald	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
105	Vaidavere III aarde leiu-koha järeluuring	16539, P	-	Palamuse vald	A. Tvaari (TÜ)	TÜ 2582	+
106	Neanurme küla kalmistu / Kaliküla Kabelimägi	15576, E	9341	Põltsamaa	M. Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2590	+

LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

107	Haljala kirik	16023, J, P	15647	Haljala	V. Kadakas (FIE)	AI 7743	-
108	Pikk 3	15686, J	27012	Rakvere	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	+	-
109	Koeravere asulakohat, Inju mõisa park	15601, I	10646, 15978	Vinni	A. Kivirüüt (MA)	TÜ 2588	-

LÄÄNEMAA

110	Haapsalu piiskopilinnus ja Karja 1, 3, Saue 1	15712, J	15391, 27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	HM 9201	+
111	Haapsalu piiskopilinnus, Krahviaed	15830, J	27013, 15391	Haapsalu (Ridala)	A. Pärm (SALM)	-	-
112	Haapsalu piiskopilinnus, Vaba 7, Krahviaed	16172, J	15391, 27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
113	Jaan Poska käik, Promenaadi 3	15795, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevalja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
114	Jaani 2	16398, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	A. Pärn (SALM)	-	-
115	Lihula muinsuskaitseala, Lihula kloostri maa-ala	15289, J	27014, 15473	Lihula	R. Saage (MTÜ Arheovisioon)	-	-
116	Tallinna mnt 17, 19	16489, J	27014	Lihula	R. Saage (MTÜ Arheovisioon)	AM A 1268	-
117	Tallinna mnt 25, Jaama 1	15725, J	27014	Lihula	K. Sikk (MTÜ Arheovisioon)	-	-
118	Võntküla asulakoht	16298, J	10183	Lääne-Nigula	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
119	Väike-Ahli küla kivilalme ja ohvrikivi	15881, J	10098, 10099	Ridala	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+

PÖLVAMAA

120	Kanepi kirikuaed	15657, J	23678	Kanepi	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	-
121	Kanepi kirikuaed, kiri-kuaia piirdemüür	15724, J	23678, 23679	Kanepi	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
122	Mikitamäe küla kalmistu	15652, J, P	11131	Mikitamäe	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2627	+
123	Laossina küla käbas	16173, J	11096	Mikitamäe	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

PÄRNUMAA

124	Papsaare asulakoht	15650, E	-	Audru	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu 27883	+
125	Ura küla asulakoht	15820, J	11789	Koonga (Mihkli)	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
126	Kurese küla kalme	15940, T	A30784	Koonga (Mihkli)	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1156	-
127	Köima küla asulakoht, Köima mõisa park, peahoone	16673, J	11765, 16655, 16654	Koonga (Mihkli)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
128	Hommiku 7	16440, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
129	Hommiku 11	16581, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
130	Jalaka tn, Vana park P2, Vana park P1, Vanapargi tn T1, Rüütli tn T6, Aia 4, Rüütli 51a	16067, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
131	Kuninga 15, Nikolai 13	16717, J	27007	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
132	Kuninga 23	16686, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
133	Lai tn T1, T2, T3, T4	15501, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
134	Lai 2 ja Lai tn T9	16571, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÖES)	-	+
135	Malmö 23	16812, J	11793, 16677, 27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	+	+
136	Nikolai tn T2	16324, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-

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137 Nikolai 26	16469, J	27007	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
138 Pargi tn T1, Rüütli tn T6, Pikk tn T3	15362, J	27007	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
139 Pikk 12	15292, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
140 Pikk 12	16796, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
141 Pikk 13	15539, E	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
142 Ringi 2	16390, J	11793, 16677, 27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
143 Õhtu 1a	16389, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
144 Sauga, Allika 8a	16490, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
145 Sauga, Allika 10	15579, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
146 Sauga, Allika 14	15821, J	11792	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
147 Sauga, Ilvese 1a	15290, J	11792	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
148 Sauga, Ilvese 3	15879, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
149 Sauga, J. V. Jannseni 1, 3, 5, 7, 7a	16487, E	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
150 Sauga, Kaevu 4	16095, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (TLÜ)	-	+
151 Sauga, Kaevu 6	16123, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
152 Sauga, Piiri 12, 14	16392, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
153 Sauga, Roheline 1	15580, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
154 Sauga, Ülase 3	15720, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (TLÜ)	-	+
155 Sauga, Ülase 4	15962, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (TLÜ)	-	+
156 Sauga, Vana-Rääma 9	15719, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
157 Sauga, Vana-Sauga 26a	16226, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
158 Sauga, Vana-Sauga 38a	16215, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Kriiska, A. Kimber (OÜ Arheograator)	PäMu 27882	+
159 Vana-Pärnu, Kesk 7a	15475, J	11791	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
160 Vana-Pärnu, Kesk 9	15651, J	11791	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
161 Vana-Pärnu, Kevade 4	16441, J	11791	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
162 Vana-Pärnu, Luha 10, 10b	16217, J	11791	Pärnu	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
163 Laiksaare küla kalmistu	16372, J	11814	Saarde	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
164 Tori aleviku kalmistu	15973, E, P	A30747	Tori	M. Malve (OÜ Muinaslabor)	PäMu 27954	+
165 Metsavere küla pakktee	15917, E	11822	Vändra	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
RAPLAMAA							
166	Pirgu küla kultusekivi, Höreda küla kultusekivi, Purila küla asulakoht, Juuru aleviku kalmistu, Juuru kirikuua kabel, Juuru kirik ja kirikuaed	16811, J	11899, 11883, 12204, 11885, 15167, 15165, 15167, 8364, 15166, 15168, 15169	Juuru, Rapla	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiaakeskus)	-	+
167	Paluküla Hiiemägi	16675, J	27194	Kehtna	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	töid ei toimunud	
168	Pukamäe küla asulakoht	15146, E, J	11992	Kohila (Hageri)	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
169	Laukna küla asulakoht	16787, J	12078	Märjamaa	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiaakeskus)	-	+
SAAREMAA							
170	Kivija asulakoht, Loona küla kalmistu, Loona küla kivikalme, Loona mõisa peahoone, Loona mõisa piirdemüürid	15287, J	12300, 12299, 12305, 12306, 20831, 20833	Kihelkonna	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
171	Ohverdamiskohd "Viidumägi"	15673, I	A30391	Kihelkonna	M. Mägi (TLÜ)	AI 7281	-
172	Ohverdamiskohd "Viidumägi"	15942, T	A30391	Kihelkonna	M. Mägi (TLÜ)	AI 7281	-
173	Laurentiuse kirik	15028, J	27261	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
174	Lossi 11	15577, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
175	Tölluste, luustike leiuakohd	16143, P	-	Pihtla	M. Törv (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2611	-
176	Tornimäe küla asulakoht	16585, J	12644	Pöide	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
TARTU							
177	K. E. von Baeri 19	16756, J	6884, 27006, 4370	Tartu	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
178	Kitsas tn T1, Kitsas 4, 6, Ülikooli 2a	15528, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
179	Kitsas 5	16214, J	27006	Tartu	T. Jonuks, R. Roog (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TM A-246	+
180	Kloostri 1b, Lai 24	16693, J, P	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-245; A-248	-
181	Lai 39	16237, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
182	Lai 39	16514, J	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
183	Lossi 2	16303, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
184	Lossi 2	16357, J	27006	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
185	Lutsu 12	15361, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A-240	+
186	Lutsu 12	15972, P	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-244	+
187	Magasini 3 / Lai 37	15794, J	27006	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-243	+

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188	Narva mnt 10	16661, E	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
189	Roosi tn	15336, J	-	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	+	-
190	Roosi 49	16687, J	-	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
191	Vabaduse pst 8	16196, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-247	+
192	Vabaduse pst 10, Vabaduse pst 6, Vabaduse puiestee T3, Vabaduse puiestee T1	14858, J	27006	Tartu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
193	Ülikooli tn T1	16270, J	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
194	Püha Antoniuse kalmistu	15293, J	12978	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
195	Ihaste mesoliitiline asula- koht, Varsa 5	15878, E	27428	Tartu	K. Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 640	-
196	Varsa 8	15993, J, P	27428	Tartu	K. Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 640	+

TARTUMAA

197	Alasoo asulakohd	14182, J	12765	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 2581	+
198	Varnja vanausuliste kalmistu	15693, E, J	4264	Peipsiääre	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÖES)	TÜ 2597	+

VALGAMAA

199	Makita küla kalmistu "Kabelimägi"	15947, T	13102	Palupera	H. Valk (TÜ)	VKM A 40	-
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VILJANDIMAA

200	Olustvere asulakohd	15658, E	13257	Suure-Jaani	M. Veldi (MA)	-	+
201	Kärevere küla asulakohd	16308, J, P	13252	Suure-Jaani	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7578	+
202	C. R. Jakobsoni 16	15985, J	27010	Viljandi linn	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	+	-
203	Hariduse 12a	16330, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
204	Johan Laidoneri plats 8	16672, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	VM 11508	+
205	Kastani tn kalmistu	16725, E	A28337	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
206	Koidu tn T1, T2, Lossi tn T3, Tartu tn	16586, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
207	Lossi 11	14797, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
208	Oru 14, 21a	16488, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
209	Posti 7a	15880, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
210	Posti 11, Posti tn	15916, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
211	Rae koja park	15822, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
212	Rae koja park, Johan Laidoneri plats	16540, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
213	Supeluse tn	16611, J	27010	Viljandi linn	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÖES)	-	+
214	Tartu tn	16068, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
215	Tartu 7a, 7b, 7c, 7e	15448, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
216	Tartu 7a, 7b, 7c, 7e	16610, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
217	Tartu 15b	15538, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
218	Paistu kirikuaed, pas- toraadi peahoone, kirik	15722, J, P	14596, 14597, 14595	Viljandi vald	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2613	-
219	Paistu kirik	16555, J	14595	Viljandi vald	M. Veldi (MA)	-	-
220	Savikoti külakalmistu	14775, J	13304	Viljandi vald	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÖES)	-	+

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VÕRUMAA							
221	Värtemäe Liinamägi	15946, T	-	Antsla	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2616	-
222	Villa küla kalmistu	15583, E, J	13393	Haanja	H. Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2591	-
223	Vasla küla asulakoht	16293, J	13517	Meremäe	H. Valk (ÖES)	-	-
224	Linnamäe vasallilinnus	16574, E	13661	Sõmerpalu	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2602	-
225	Osula ja Varese küla kalmistud	16657, J	13663, 13666	Sõmerpalu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD							
226	Raplamaa	16579, I	-	Rapla maakond	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
227	Linnus "Uandimägi", "Käpa Munamägi" nõlvade uurimine otsinguvahendiga	15582, T	13169	Otepää	H. Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2585	-
228	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15469, I	-	Eesti	K. Sander (TLÜ)	-	-
229	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15470, I	-	Eesti	K. Paavel (TÜ)	TÜ 401, 2599– 2601; AI 7672, AI 7673	+
230	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15471, I	-	Eesti	P. Kama (TÜ)	TÜ 2592– 2596	+
231	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15578, I	-	Eesti	R. Saage (MTÜ Arheovisioon)	TÜ 2657– 2659	+
232	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15581, I	-	Eesti	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2584	-
233	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15823, I	-	Eesti	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	+	-
234	Maastikuinspeksioidid	15937, I	-	Eesti	M. Mandel (AM)	-	-
235	Maastikuinspeksioidid	16772, I	-	Eesti	M. Veldi (MA)	-	-
236	Peipsi järve jõesuudmed	16589, I	-	-	M. Roio (MA)	-	-

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ARHEOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2016. AASTAL

Erki Russow ja Ulla Kadakas

2016. aastal toimus Eestis kokku 235 arheoloogilist välitööd, neist 4 jätkasid eelmisel aastal alanud uuringuid (jn 1, tabel 1). Jooksville aastal väljastas Muinsuskaitseamet 176 ja Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise ameti muinsuskaitse osakond 56 uuringuluba. Ühel juhul (tabel 1: 167) jäid kavandatud välitööd ära. Väljastatud lubade arv on eelmise aasta omast 26 võrra suurem, ületades järikordelt senise rekordi. Kasvav lubade arv ei tähenda siiski, et samaaegselt suureneks ka tehtavate avastuste hulk – arvestades, et suur osa töid toimus mälestiste ärealadel, kaitse-tsoonis või varem kaevetöödega lõhutud piirkonnas, siis lõppesid uuringud sageli tagasihoidliku tulemusega, kuid neist on sellegipoolest palju abi edaspidiste muinsuskaitsete otsustele tegemisel.

Liigiliselt jäi sooritatud tööde jaotus (jn 2) üldjoontes samasuguseks nagu eelmistel aastatel, mil teaduskaevamiste osakaal oli tagasihoidlik ja lõviosa moodustas arheoloogiline järelevalve. Väga suurt kõikumist ei saa välja tuua ka mälestiste tüüpide kaupa (jn 3), kus kaks kolmandikku uuringuist keskendus kesk- ja uusaegsetele asulatele, hoonele, kalmistutele. Neile järgnesid uurimistööd muinasaegsetel asulakohtadel (17%), matmispaiadel (10%) ja muudel muististel nagu lohukivid, looduslikud pühapaigad ning ohvriram (6%) ja pöllud-teed (2%). Kokku anti uuringuluba 40 arheoloogile 22 asutusest.

Teaduskaevamisi võeti mullu ette 6 juhul. Ida-Virumaal **Narva-Jõesuu IIb** kiviaegsel asulakohal (tabel 1: 94) jätkusid uuringud Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) ja Kerkko Nordqvisti (Oulu ülikool) juhitmisel. Seal

laiendati juba varem avatud kaevandit, saamaks paremat ülevaadet süvendpõhjalise hoone hästi säilinud jäänustest (jn 4). Saaremaal **Viidumäel** jätkas Marika Mägi (TLÜ) välitöid 6.–9. sajandi kultuskohal (tabel 1: 171), kus seekord õnnestus avastada omaaegsele märgalale püstitatud puitehitise põlengukihi ja katked. Jätku-uuringud Mati Mandeli (AM) eestvõttel leidsid aset Pärnumaal **Kurese** hilisrauaagse matmispaiagal (tabel 1: 126), mida kaevamiste juht käsitleb eraldi artikliga käesolevas kogumikus. Lõuna-Eestis pööras Heiki Valk (TÜ) tähelepanu kahele kohale. **Makita** keskaegsel külakalmistul (tabel 1: 199) kontrolliti, kuivõrd võis varasemate kaevamiste tulemusi mõjutada pinnase sõelumata jätmine. Vana kaevandi tagasitäätest leiti 18 m² suuruselt alalt paarkümmend münti, muid metallsemeid, aga ka keraamika- ja luukatkeid. Antsla vallas **Värtemäel** hiljuti avastatud linnamäel (tabel 1: 221) tehtud tööde tulemustest antakse pikem ülevaade käesolevas kogumikus avaldatud kirjatöös. Spetsiaalselt ehitusarheologiale oli pühendatud Villu Kadaka (TLÜ) juhendatud kaevamispraktika Kuusalu vallas **Kolga** mõisa alal (tabel 1: 76). Nendele välitöödele on pühendatud siinnes väljaandes iseseisev lugu.

Nimetamisväärne hulk päästeuuringuid ja muid töid leidis aset maapiirkonnas. Ruutmeetrite arvult oli suurim Rae vallas **Jüri** ringtee uuendamisega seotud pinnasetööde jälgimine Katrin Treumani (Tentel Disain OÜ) poolt Lehmja asulakohal (tabel 1: 81), kus 20 000 m² suurusel alal leiti puutumata kultuurkihti ja tarindite jäänuseid ainult ringtee kirde-

osast. Ida-Virumaal **Järve** külas kontrollis Sven Udam (Tõrvajõe OÜ) keskaegse kindlustatud ehitise ja muinasaege asulakoha (tabel 1: 88) ladestuste säilivust. Huvitavaks täienduseks varasemale olid **Tootsi Suursoos** Silja Möllitsa ja Rünno Vissaku (MTÜ AEG) ning Argo Jõelehe (TÜ) eestvõttel toimunud eeluuringuud (tabel 1: 165), kus georadardamine aitas eristada kolm ala, mis väärivad edaspidi körgendatud arheoloogilist tähelepanu.

Mitmed uuringud olid seotud matmispaikade ja kirikaedadega. Neist osutusid informatiivsemateks **Paistu** ja **Tori** kesk- ja varauusaegse surnuuaia (tabel 1: 218, 164) kaevamised, millest annavad pikema ülevaate vastavalt Tõnno Jonuksi ja Martin Malve ning Martin Malve (mõlemal juhul Muinaslabor OÜ) artikkel. Uut tõi endaga kaasa ka Põlvamaal **Mikitamäe** kesk- ja varauusaegse külakalmistu päästeuring (tabel 1: 122), kus Rivo Bernotasel (Arheox OÜ) õnnestus tuvastada mõned luustikud, täpsustada kalmistu piire ja monoliidina üles võtta üks lapsematus. Võimalik kiviaegne matmiskoh (jn 5) avastati Saaremaal **Töllistes** (tabel 1: 175), kus kaevetöödel paljandunud olukorra fikseeris põhjalikult Mari Tõrv (Muinaslabor OÜ). Kirikutes ja nende naabruses sooritatud välitödest tõuseb teiste seas esile Lääne-Virumaal **Haljala** kirikus (tabel 1: 107) tehtu, millest annab süvakokkuvõtte Villu Kadakas (TLÜ).

Linnaruumi arheoloogilisi uuringuid võeti kõige enam ette Tallinnas (64 juhul), järgnesid Pärnu, Tartu ja Viljandi vastavalt 35, 20 ja 16 loaga. **Tallinnas** pälvis enim tähelepanu Kalamaja piirkond, ehkki seal kogutud arheoloogiline info osutus enamasti napiiks. Oluliselt tähelepanuväärsemate tulemustega lõppesid kahed suuremad päästekaevamised Pärnu maantee alguses (Pärnu mnt 22jj, Gurly Vedru ja Paul Ööbik, Agu EMS OÜ, tabel 1: 27–34 ja Pärnu mnt 31jj, Rivo Bernotas, Arheox OÜ, tabel 1: 34, 49), millele on pühendatud käesolevas kogumikus pikemad artiklid kaevamisi juhatanud arheoloogide sulest. Viimastel aastatel Tallinna sadamaalal toimunud arvukad välitööd täienesid mitme eeluringu ja järelevalvega, mis lisaks laevajääriste lokaliseerimisele sisaldasid muuhulgas ühte inimluudega puitkasti avastamist

(jn 6). Vanalinna territooriumil tehtud arvukaist välitöödest olid kõige tulemuslikumad Vana turu – Viru tänavu rekonstrueerimisega seotud arheoloogilised uuringud (tabel 1: 59), mida tutvustab Ants Kraudi (Muinasprojekt OÜ) ja Ragnar Nurga (TLPA) artikkel. Eelnevale uut lisasid Sauna 8 / Müürivahe 21 kinnistu arheoloogilised avastused (Guido Toos, Agu EMS OÜ; tabel 1: 23), kus muu hulgas leiti keskaegse hüpokausti kerisekividel asunud kivist kausid (jn 7). 13. sajandi keskpaikai või isegi esimesesse poolde kuulunud asustusjälgi täheldati Niguliste 6 kinnistul (Silja Möllits, MTÜ AEG; tabel 1: 25).

Tartus Lutsu 12 (Andres Tvaauri, Arheox OÜ; tabel 1: 185) toimunud päästekaevamistest ning seal avastatud tarindeist ja leidudest annab ülevaate kogumikus avaldatud artikkel. Täienduslinna vanemasse asustuslukku andsid veel Kloostri tn 1b / Lai tn 24 (Rivo Bernotas, Arheox OÜ; tabel 1: 180) välitööd, kust leiti 16. sajandi ehitise jälg ja Magasini tn 3 / Lai tn 37 (Rünno Vissak, MTÜ AEG; tabel 1: 187) eeluringud, kus lisaks varauusaegse hoonestuse katkeile jöudsid rajatud uurimissüvendid keskaegse orgaanikarikka nn puitehitiste kihini.

Eesti väikelinnade arheoloogiline uurimine 2016. aastal üldjuhul väga palju kõneainet ei paku, sest reeglina sattusid kaevandid ja trassid kas varem ehitustöödega lõhutud alale või õnnestus tuvastada uusaegse kerghoonestuse jälg. Ainsana väärivad siinkohal nimetamist **Haapsalus** toimunud tööd, kus piiskopilinnuse läänepoolses eeslinnuses (Katrin Treuman, Tentel Disain OÜ; tabel 1: 110) leiti ilmselt 16. sajandi kergehitise alusmüürid ja väljaspool linnuse idapoolset eeslinnust, Krahviaias avati kolmes lõigus keskaegse linnamüüri vundament (Katrin Treuman, Tentel Disain OÜ; tabel 1: 112). Viimane töö (jn 8) andis lisakinnitust, et Haapsalu oli keskajal pea terviklikult linnamüüriga ümbratsetud, ja veelgi enam, esmakordselt selgus, et enne kivist kaitsekonsruktsiooni ehitamist ümbratsetes asulat puidust tara.

Kokkuvõttes andsid 2016. aasta arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis informatsiooni, mis muinsuskaitsetöö parema korraldamise kõrval lisab mitmel juhul uut ja olulist vanema ajaloo tõlgendamisse.