Archaeological fieldwork in 2017

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

Arvi Haak

Tartu Linnamuuseum (Tartu City Museum), Narva Rd. 23, 51009 Tartu, Estonia

Riina Rammo

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

INTRODUCTION

In 2017, altogether 253 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 255 permits were issued, 203 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 52 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government.[1] In three cases, fieldwork was either continued or started with permits issued in 2016 (see Russow & Kadakas 2017, table 1: 55, 140, 166). This exceeds the number of last years' cases of fieldwork by 18, as the trend of growth continued. However, as mentioned already in the previous volumes of the *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia* (e.g. Russow & Kadakas 2017, 10), the growth in the number of instances of fieldwork does not necessarily correspond to the amount of results to be reported in this volume. Just as during the last years, a great amount of archaeological fieldwork, resulting from installing cables, communications, etc. resulted in better knowledge about the location and borders of the monuments in question, rather than their investigation.

In 2017, the overall division of the archaeological fieldwork (Fig. 2) followed the path set already more than a decade ago. As usual, the lion's share of the investigations is bound with the more or less light scale archaeological supervisions and a continuously raising number of preliminary investigations, that altogether comprise more than three quarters of the research. The share in other segments of the fieldwork was also relatively similar to the previous years, the role of rescue excavations diminished to 6% (in 2016: 8%), archaeological survey and research excavations with respectively 5% and 2% remained exactly the same as the year before, the reasons behind the latter number are yet again the lack of funds in the academic institutions.

[1] In three cases the permit (nos 17633, 17218, 18228) was annulled as the fieldwork did not take place. These numbers have been also omitted from Table 1. On two occasions (permits no. 17765, 17886; Table 1: 70, 208), the fieldwork was cancelled as the construction plans were altered in such a way that archaeological monitoring was not needed any more. This information was received only after the compilation of Table 1, but the graphs have been updated.

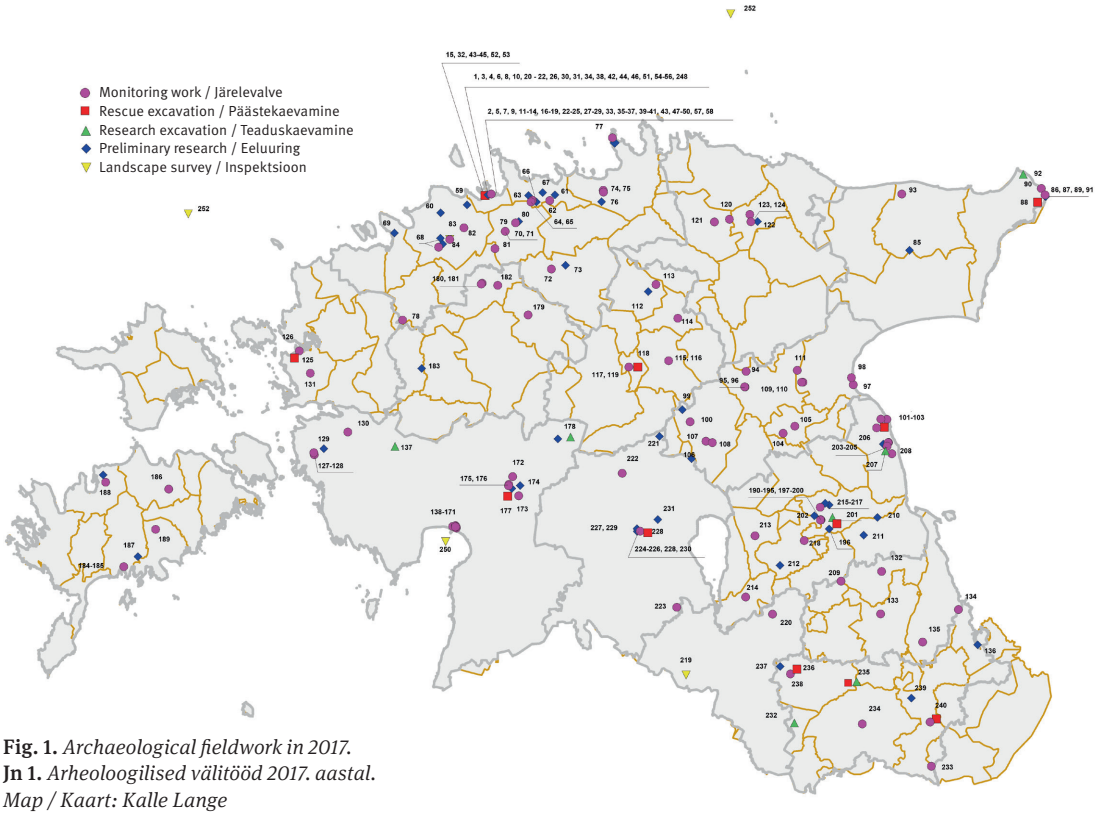

Fig. 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in 2017.*
Jn 1. *Arheoloogilised välitööd 2017. aastal.*
Map / Kaart: Kalle Lange

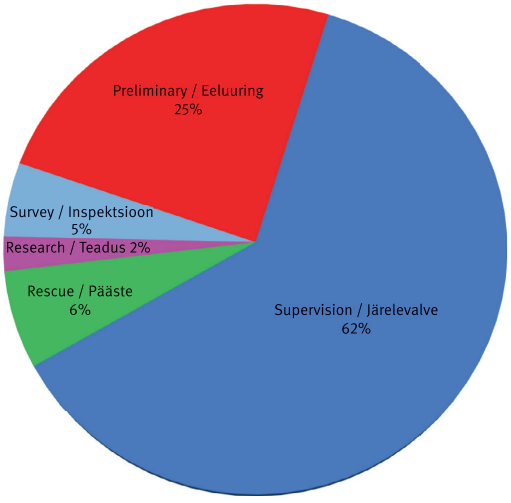

Fig. 2. *Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2017.*
Jn 2. *Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2017. aastal.*
Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

The distribution of fieldwork by the type of sites (Fig. 3) saw some changes when compared with 2016 (Russow & Kadakas 2017). In 2017, the amount of research of medieval and early modern period towns dropped from 54% to 41%, the medieval buildings of rural areas from 6% to 5%, as the percentage of fieldwork of different kind of burial sites (stone graves, urban and rural cemeteries, etc.) rose from 15% to 22%. Also the number of investigations on prehistoric settlement sites and hill forts grew a bit, from 17% to 20%. The last 10% of the fieldwork divides between the sacred places (5%), underwater sites (3%) and ancient roads or fields (2%).

The number of institutions and specialists involved with organising and heading fieldwork remained mostly the same as last year. In 2017, 22 institutions including two universities (TÜ, TLU), four museums (AM, PäMu, SALM, SM), three non-profit organisations (MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, ÕES), eleven private companies (incl. one

new – Archaeology Team OÜ), one private enterpriser (FIE Villu Kadakas) and the National Heritage Board were involved in fieldwork. Altogether 35 persons either applied for a permit or directed the fieldwork, of whom 12 were females and 23 males. As always, the statistics includes some grey areas as the persons who applied for research permits shared in some cases their responsibilities with colleagues who have not been mentioned in the paperwork, but had a significant role during the fieldwork and post-excavation work.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

The number of research related fieldwork was as low as a year ago. In 2017, six sites were studied; four of these by the archaeologists of the University of Tartu, one by a researcher of Tallinn University and one by an employee of Estonian History Museum. Also a considerable amount of landscape surveys can be associated with questions prompted by academic interest and not by the needs of property development – such as the (unsuccessful) search for the Stone Age finds from the 110 years old spill site created during the dredging of the Pärnu River (Tõnno Jonuks, EKM; Table 1: 250).

As in the last few years, also in 2017 the research excavation in eastern Virumaa at **Narva-Jõesuu IIb** Stone Age settlement and burial site (Table 1: 92) headed by Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) and Kerkko Nordqvist (Oulu University) continued. This time, several excavation pits were opened to study Neolithic cultural layers that stretched up to 2 metres, thus exceptionally thick in our region (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.; Fig. 4). The fieldwork continued in the summer of 2018.

A brief, rather incidental research excavation was organised at **Soe** (currently within the borders of Järvere village) in Võrumaa by Heiki Valk (TÜ; Table 1: 235) as during the rescue research (see below) a chance find of Bronze Age pottery was discovered nearby. This intriguing find spot instigated a more in-depth investigation of the place which will be introduced in a separate paper in the present journal.

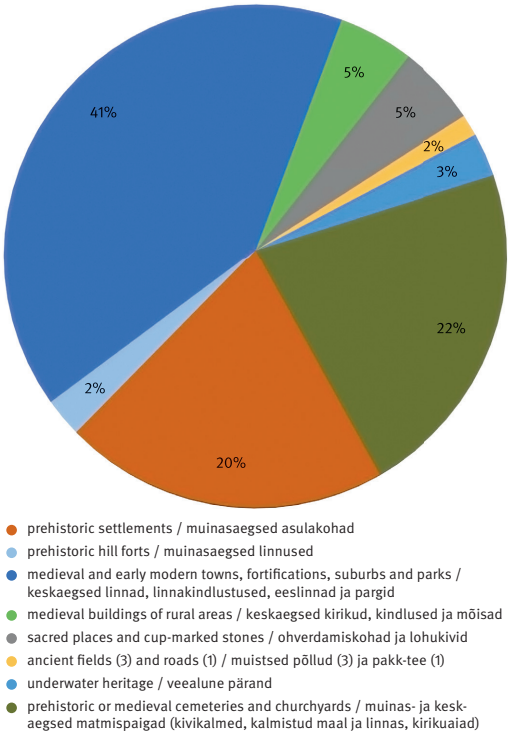

Fig. 3. *Types of investigated sites.*
Jn 3. *Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.*
Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow

Fig. 4. *The research excavations at the Narva-Jõesuu IIb neolithic settlement site.*
Jn 4. *Teaduskaevamised Narva-Jõesuu IIb kiviaegsel asulakohal.*
Photo / Foto: Aivar Kriiska

Another research excavation led by H. Valk was organised in Karula parish at **Värtemäe** hill fort (Table 1: 232). This was a comeback to the site studied also a year ago (Valk 2017) with the intention to extend the previously opened trench. A new excavation pit, although altogether only 5 m² revealed surprisingly much interesting data on the 6th–7th century settlement activities on spot that deserved an addendum (Valk, this volume) to the already published paper.

Since 2015 Mati Mandel (AM) has studied the Iron Age settlement and burial complex at **Kurese** in northern Pärnumaa (Table 1: 137). In 2017 the previously excavated areas were extended, to gain better insights of the site that has been tentatively dated to the 8th–11th century. The main results of the previous fieldwork season will be introduced briefly in the present volume by the director of the excavation.

In **Mädara**, also northern Pärnumaa, a team led by A. Kriiska from the University of Tartu (Table 1: 178) did extensive ground-penetrating radar survey and test pitting on a presumable Late Iron Age hill fort. The site itself is known from late 19th century and was briefly studied already 65 years ago, but a recent discovery of charcoal, dated to the 1st century BC and 1st century AD, gave an idea that the place might be used also considerably earlier than previously suggested. Whether the thoughts were justified or not, will be explained in the present volume by the team involved in the fieldwork (Kriiska *et al.*, this volume).

Only one research-related fieldwork handled a site that was in use during the medieval and modern period. At **Alatskivi**, on a presumable hill fort or fortified place, a brief study by Krista Karro from Tallinn University (Table 1: 206–207) aimed to verify whether it was a Late Iron Age defence structure as had been supposed earlier. The test pitting, excavation and landscape analysis done between spring and summer 2017 did not confirm that. An alternative suggestion on the use of the ridge not far from Alatskivi manor is offered in the present volume by Krista Karro and Gurly Vedru.

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeological investigations in rural areas

104 permits issued in 2017 were granted for rescue-related investigations outside the medieval urban centres, for the study of 118 antiquities in total. As in previous years, the majority of these studies were necessitated by the construction or renovation of electricity or communications cables, water or sewage pipelines. To a lesser extent, roads for non-motorised transport were constructed, geothermal heat pumps installed, a few new houses built, or some churches or manors restored, which also called for archaeological studies.

The vast majority of the investigations carried out at settlement sites, the protection zones of cemeteries, stone graves or sacrificial stones did not result in significant scientific data that needs to be included in history textbooks. Frequently, the role of the archaeologist was to note down the absence of any cultural layer. One of the reasons for this is the relatively spacious conditions in the countryside, which allows to plan new buildings outside the central areas of protected monuments. The advances in installation technique allow to install cables and pipelines below burial horizon or occupation layers by boring. Such solutions save antiquities from hasty investigations that are no longer inevitable, while these are also cost-effective for the landowners. Another reason is insufficient investigations regarding a large part of Estonian antiquities: several objects have been located on the landscape only as an approximate area, their borders have not been appropriately specified and the heritage protection zone may be significantly larger than the actual monument. In such circumstances, it

is impossible to decide prior to the fieldwork whether archaeological monitoring is needed, as in one case in ten, the actual borders of the site appear to be larger rather than smaller than the protected area. If there was no archaeologist present to monitor the digging, the construction workers may not instantly recognize archaeological deposits and thus the archaeologically important strata that may be thin or may have preserved in a rather small area would be damaged. Despite the fact that because such a cautious approach, many archaeological reports can only state the lack of archaeologically interesting deposits, the rescue-related research of 2017 added several pieces of important information to our knowledge about the past.

Churches. In 2017 restoration work took place at Järva-Jaani, Karuse and Juuru, archaeological investigations were carried out by Villu Kadakas. The results from Juuru (Table 1: 179) are presented also in an article (Kadakas, this volume). At Järva-Jaani (Table 1: 114), the floor replacement of the existing sacristy, which originates from the 18th or 19th century, revealed the foundations of a smaller sacristy, which presumably originates from the medieval period. Usually, sacristies of rural churches are constructed at the northern wall of the choir so that the west wall of the sacristy is next to the eastern wall of the nave, but in this case, the earlier sacristy was in the distance of up to 1.5 m from the nave (Kadakas 2017). At Karuse (Table 1: 129), sondages were made on the outside of the church to study the basements of different parts of the building, including a moulded brick plinth, exceptional in limestone architecture. At the south façade of the nave, the remains of a festive portal were found (Fig. 5). The portal originates from the 13th century, i.e. the construction period of the church, but has later been partially destroyed, walled up and covered with soil in its lower part (Kadakas 2017).

Churchyards, cemeteries, stone graves and other burial places. During the construction of a new visitors' centre of O. Luts's Parish School Museum at Palamuse, next to the Palamuse church, it was established that the medieval and early modern cemetery (Table 1: 105) had reached outside the current churchyard. In addition to single graves, a mass grave which included around ten persons was unearthed. According to Martin Malve (TÜ), director of the excavations, mass graves have previously not been found from rural churchyards. From single graves, rhomb-shaped pendants from the 13th–15th century, and a penannular brooch from the 15th–17th century were collected. The mass burial could be dated to the early modern period (16th–18th century), based on a round brooch found from the grave.

During the construction of a road for non-motorised transport at Kodavere, next to the church built in the 18th century, monitoring was caused by a previously known settlement site (Table 1: 101). Instead of occupation layers, a cemetery, presumably the medieval churchyard of Kodavere was unexpectedly discovered. In difficult wet conditions, 75 burials were unearthed, according

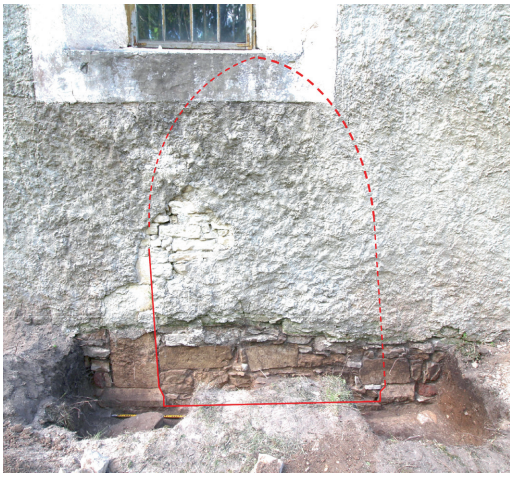

Fig. 5. *Remains of the 13th-century festive portal discovered at the south façade of the nave of Karuse church.*
Jn 5. *Karuse kiriku pikihoone lõunaseinas avastatud, 13. sajandist pärineva portaali jäänused.*
Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

to the finds, these originated from the 13th–16th century. The exact location of the medieval church is unknown, it was destroyed in the wars of the early modern period (Malve & Valk 2017). *Ca*. 5 m north of the outermost burials, a fragment of a dry stone wall was found. According to the hypothesis, this construction could be the border of the burial area, yet this needs to be proved by future research (Roog *et al*. 2017, 4). As the fieldwork was continued with additional research in 2018 the results of this interesting burial site will be presented in the next volume of the *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia*.

Just before the end of the year, rescue investigations at the parish cemetery at Tori, necessitated by expanding the local shop, were continued (Table 1: 177; for the results of the 2016 excavations see Malve 2017b), these were finished in the summer of 2018. Small-scale investigations were carried out in the churchyards of Keila and Ridala (Table 1: 68, 131), and by restoration of the stairs of the early modern period annexes to the Rõngu church (Table 1: 214). Monitoring in the protection zones of Kadrina and Puhja revealed that the churchyard had not extended to the investigated areas. Also at Alatskivi (Table 1: 205), additional information about the burial place discovered there in 2015 was not obtained.

Rescue excavations at three cemeteries in Võrumaa County were caused by the searching trips made by metal detector users. At Urvaste, Loosi (Table 1: 239) and Soe, the borders of the burial area and the different phases of the site were established under the direction of H. Valk (TÜ). At Soe (Table 1: 235), cremation areas were found in addition to the Late Iron Age and medieval cemetery (see Valk *et al*., this volume); in addition a ceramic vessel indicating Late Bronze Age habitation was found, which necessitated additional research-related excavations (Valk, this volume). Only in the case of the cemetery in Urvaste Kirikuküla (Table 1: 236, 237), the searcher had a permit from the MA, and he informed the MA immediately after his discovery. For the resulting excavations, see Valk *et al*., this volume. Unfortunately, also the Kirikuküla cemetery, similarly to the two others was looted by illegal metal detector users, which necessitated a thorough additional search at all the cemeteries. Hopefully, this work saved the finds as well as information for now from the working depth of the searching device.

In addition, archaeological monitoring was undertaken in the protection zone of three stone graves from the Iron Age and *ca*. 25 other archaeological or modern cemeteries, but none of these studies yielded any archaeological deposits or burials.

Settlement sites and manor centres. A Stone Age settlement site was studied in Tartu, at Ihaste (Kristiina Johanson, TÜ; Table 1: 201). This was a continuation of the rescue excavation started in the previous year (Randoja *et al*. 2017) when only the upper stratums were removed, as the initial idea of the site developer was to preserve the early and middle Mesolithic site *in situ* under the dwellings on top. In 2017, the plans were changed and that prompted additional excavations with more research-related framework in mind. Up to 80 m² wide area with 15–25 cm thick Stone Age layer was excavated, producing nearly 2100 finds and a couple of dozen patches with charcoal that have been interpreted as possible hearths – a welcoming complement to the previous research at one of the oldest settlements in Estonia (Juus & Johanson 2018).

Small-scale investigations took place next to Lõhavere hill fort (Table 1: 222), where the staircase leading to the hill fort and information board were renewed. Anu Kivirüüt (MA) directed investigations at the site protected as hill fort (Table 1: 212), which is located in Elva. The site is known from the early 20th century, and protected as a national monument since 1964, yet it is unclear whether there is a hill fort on that hill, partially destroyed by railway

construction in the late 19th or early 20th century. During the investigations, the existence of the hill fort could not be proved.

Water and sewage pipelines were renovated in a few historical manors. The manor of Kose-Uuemõisa was established during the medieval period, but extensively rebuilt in the 18th–19th century. At Kose-Uuemõisa, the location of ancillary buildings not depicted on historical maps were ascertained, these presumably originate from the Modern Period; in addition, yard pavements and a drainage of branches could be documented (Vedru 2017; Table 1: 72). Fieldwork was also conducted at Järve manor in Ida-Virumaa County (Table 1: 93), Vääna in Harju County (Table 1: 60), and Ahja in Põlva County (Table 1: 132, Andres Tvauri (TÜ)), where no traces of the medieval manor could be found.

Small-scale investigations took place at or near approximately 50 prehistoric or medieval settlement sites, some of these studies resulted in new archaeological information. At Pajusi (Table 1: 100) and Annikvere (Table 1: 107) in Jõgeva County, Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe) documented a few household pits and collected finds from the Iron Age. During monitoring at the settlement site of Valingu in Harju County (Table 1: 83), Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) found a previously unregistered cup-marked stone.

Other monuments. In Jõgeva County, archaeological monitoring took place at the renovation and subsequent digging of ditches on a section of the Jõgeva-Aravete road near Kärde (Table 1: 94). S. Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe) documented a trackway located at the border of Tooma and Kärde villages. Inside a turf layer an approximately 20 m long fragment of the trackway, consisting of pine and alder logs up to 3 metres in length, smaller branches and roots, could be unearthed. Unfortunately, none of the eight taken samples could be dated dendrochronologically, thus the ages of this site, discovered in 1959 by road workers, shall be left to be ascertained by future studies (Udam & Läänelaid 2017). In Liivamäe village in Harju County, the exact location of the baulks at the margin area of fossil fields was mapped (Table 1: 63, G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus). In Kuusalu, also in Harju County, a few sherds of handmade vessels, dated to the Viking Age were found in the vicinity of three cup-marked stones (Table 1: 75, G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus). Most likely, the sherds have no connection with the cup-marked stones, rather these may point to a settlement site located somewhere in the vicinity.

The investigation at the Bishop's Castle in Vastseliina, which started in the spring, continued with disruptions almost until the end of the year (Table 1: 240, Peeter Piirits, MTÜ AEG and M. Malve, TÜ). These were caused by the construction of a visitors' centre and house for pilgrims near the castle, and maintenance of the castle ruins. The new building was planned as near the high slope toward the creek as possible, to avoid large-scale building activities in the cemetery area. Construction work still revealed that the cemetery area lay under the whole construction site (see Malve *et al.*, this volume). In addition, the location of the outer and inner corners of the main tower at the castle were located for landscape planning reasons by P. Piirits.

Underwater heritage. In addition to archaeological studies on dry land, several investigation and documentation projects concerning underwater heritage took place in 2017. In Tallinn, a new street named Reidi tee has been planned partially into the Tallinn Bay area. Caused by this construction project, Tuukritööde OÜ made underwater studies at wreck 'Tver' and in its vicinity (Table 1: 248). A base for a compass, the preservation of which in its original location might be hindered by the construction of the road dam into the seabed, was documented. *Ca.* 50 metres east of the 'Tver' wreckage, another wreck of a sailing ship was

studied, only a few fragments of ship frames were seen in the sand. A trial excavation on the land site of these remains did not reveal any finds which could be connected to this wreck. The Ministry of Environment ordered investigations at the site of the sunken submarine Shch-408 (Щ-408) in the Finnish gulf, and torpedo boat T-18 in the Baltic Sea (Table 1: 252), to establish whether there is any imminent risk to the environment, which was not confirmed. In addition, a wreck found during mine clearance operations by Estonian Navy in the Suur Väin Strait was investigated (Table 1: 251), as an underwater cable was laid in this area. The wreck needed to be localised, and it was established that the sagged stern part of an older sailing ship is protruding from the seabed silt.

Underwater investigations were carried during harbour construction in Narva (Table 1: 86), Vasknarva and Värska (Table 1: 249, 136), but no older harbour constructions were found there. The same goes for the study by Tõnno Jonuks in Pärnu Bay (Table 1: 250) with the aim to find Stone Age finds that may have been washed into the bay by River Pärnu.

Archaeology of urban areas

Statistically, the research of urban settlements saw a slight decrease when compared with the last few years. As usual, the greatest amount of permits was given for rescue and preliminary investigations in Tallinn (58 permits, four less than in 2016), followed by Pärnu (34 permits for 3 historic settlement areas in the present day town – the Hanseatic town New Pärnu, medieval town Old Pärnu, and settlement site Sauga; 35 permits in 2016), Tartu (12, a year before: 20) and Viljandi (7, previously: 16). Not only quantitatively but also qualitatively the present year offered a modest number of intriguing surprises, but nevertheless helped to document several unknown details of the medieval and later urban environment.

In **Tallinn**, approximately a quarter of the issued permits was connected with the earthworks inside the historical town core of the upper and lower town. These were mainly driven because of the renewal of the infrastructure under the streets with limited research results for archaeology, as normally the former deposits and structures have been destroyed already during the large-scale building activities of the late 19th and the 20th century. Next to this kind of fieldwork, the archaeological study of former private and public properties or fortifications could be conducted on some occasions. Of these, three sites stand out in the lower town, i.e. the Hanseatic town of Tallinn. At Pikk St. 70, in the courtyard of the Estonian Maritime Museum, Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS; Table 1: 30–32) directed the preliminary investigations and rescue excavation that revealed a complex building history in the surroundings of the NE-corner of the medieval town wall. Here the research unearthed several foundations of 18th–20th century buildings, connected to the military and prison facilities at the former front gate area of Suur Rannavärav. Well preserved late medieval and early modern period pavements were also found (Fig. 6), one of the best examples known from Tallinn thus far.

Fig. 6. *Late medieval and early modern period pavements found in the former courtyard of Gate Suur Rannavärav.*
Jn 6. *Hiliskeskaegsed ja varauusaegsed sillutised Suure Rannavärava siseõues.*
Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

As the fieldwork was continued in 2018 and brought several surprises to light, it is to be hoped that this exciting site will be presented thoroughly in one of the following issues of the present journal. At Vene St. 14, M. Reppo and Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS; Table 1: 58) had a chance to make important observations during the digging of an elevator shaft inside the former granary of the medieval Dominican monastery. Within the excavation pit of 9 m², possibly the earliest phase of the religious house was documented, in a form of some charred wood remains that might originate from the wooden structure erected here during the second half of the 13th century. In addition, fragments of two medieval burials, belonging to a man and an adolescent were found (Reppo & Ööbik 2017). OÜ Agu EMS made also several rescue investigations in the upper town (Toompea) at several locations of Toom-Kooli Street (Table 1: 27, 49). This has helped to elaborate some assumptions of the previous researchers on the medieval settlement activities, especially the location and extent of the limestone quarry on Toompea. What was found and how it adjusts our knowledge will be introduced by M. Reppo in the present volume.

In more than 40 cases the archaeologists turned their attention to the suburban areas of Tallinn. Once again the most studied region was the historical Kalamaja district (15 permits), although the outcome of the preliminary investigations and the archaeological monitoring was in an overwhelming number of instances fairly scanty. Mainly the structures and trash layers of 18th–19th centuries were found. However, some of the fieldwork done at the border area of the historical suburb, closer to the walled town suggest that occasionally also late medieval and early modern settlement traces might have been survived. In 2017, a late medieval (?) habitation layer dated to the times before the construction of the bastions (i.e., the 17th century) was documented at Põhja Avenue (M. Reppo and Reigo Andok, OÜ Agu EMS; Table 1: 40) and a good selection of 17th-century kitchen and tableware was collected nearby from Kesk-Kalamaja St. 7 (Ants Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt; Table 1: 10–11).

More rewarding were the archaeological investigations at the southern side of the walled town of Tallinn at the Harju Gate suburb – a rather intensively researched region since the late 1980s. In 2017, two sites deserve special mentioning here. At Tatari 13 / Sakala 13, 15, 17 the salvage excavation (Rivo Bernotas and Keiti Randoja, OÜ Arheox; Table 1: 44) revealed remains of early modern period structures, thick deposits containing medieval artefacts as well as traces of agricultural usage dated to the time before the 17th century. The excavation results will be introduced in greater length in the following pages. At Tõnismägi 11a / Pärnu Rd. 44 the team headed by Liivi Varul and M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator; Table 1: 51–53) unearthed an early modern period cemetery of Vana-Kaarli. Altogether more than 500 burials were found, which, based on accompanying finds are dated between the second half of the 16th century and late 18th century. Among the typical traumas and diseases, a significant amount (around 20) of skeletons had signs of syphilis – more than the average in Estonian early modern urban cemeteries. Another notable group of discoveries was a couple of skulls with posthumous saw marks (Malve 2017a). As the study of the cemetery has not finished yet, it is to be hoped that this interesting site will be handled in the following volume of *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia*. Presently, the structures and artefacts from the same town quarter will be presented in a paper by L. Varul and others in the following pages.

During the last few years the city planners and private estate developers have turned their eyes more actively towards the coastline of Tallinn. Thus from 2015 onwards several housing projects and regeneration plans for the harbour area have started. In 2015 this kind of building activities delivered us two important medieval ship finds at Pikksilma street (see Roio

et al. 2016a), a year later more ship remains were spotted with the help of ground penetrating radar (Russow & Kadakas 2017, 15). Also 2017 added a few interesting elements of early modern period maritime culture. This time, construction of a new housing block at Kiikri street, near the mentioned Pikksilma street, necessitated monitoring work on the construction site (A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt; Table 1: 12). Again numerous fragments of ships were found as well as a probable boarding bridge and a cannon platform, which will be elaborately discussed in the present volume by A. Kraut and Vello Mäss.

In **Tartu**, no large-scale excavations took place in 2017. Two archaeological monitoring projects were carried out on the Cathedral Hill (Toomemägi). The renovation of pipelines next to the cathedral (Table 1: 199) revealed six burials, occupation deposit dated to the 11th century, and foundation of the churchyard wall. Next to Lossi St. 38a (Table 1: 194), remains of the wall of the outer bailey of the Bishop's castle, and probable late medieval or early modern buildings were unearthed. The construction of a drainage pipeline (Table 1: 193) allowed recording a cross section of the deposits on Tartu hill fort. The results of these investigations are presented in this volume by R. Bernotas, K. Randoja and A. Tvauri.

At the foothill of the Bishop's castle, at Lossi St. 2, monitoring revealed housing destroyed in 1941 (Table 1: 193, R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox). At the construction site at Rüütli St. 7 (Table 1: 195, Rünno Vissak, MTÜ AEG), monitoring was necessitated by the need to find suitable locations for piles supporting the new building, next to the area investigated in 1992 and 1994. While earlier archaeological studies have revealed the complex construction history at the site, the current monitoring had a different objective. The upper surface of a preserved medieval wall and some 18th–19th-century house remains were unearthed. The collected finds also date from the 17th–19th century (R. Vissak, pers.comm.). Outside the town wall, in the front of St Jacob's gate, archaeological monitoring took place at the construction site Jakobi St. 38 (Table 1: 190), directed also by R. Vissak. Two parallel brick walls were revealed, and four skeletons, which could be dated to the 17th–18th century. Presumably these originated from the peripheral area of St Jacob's cemetery (Vissak & Malve 2017).

A sonar study in the River Emajõgi (Table 1: 202) revealed rather well-preserved remains of a stone dam located diagonally to the river. Comparison with data regarding medieval watermills allowed A. Tvauri (TÜ) to suggest that the remains were of a weir that was also used for crossing the river (see Tvauri 2018).

Outside the town centre, at Raadi graveyard, a burial chapel constructed in 1794 by a family of a Tartu town council member Jacob Teller was investigated (Table 1: 197; A. Tvauri and M. Malve, TÜ). During the cleaning of the chapel cellar, several burials removed from their original location, a large amount of coffin details, and a significant number of clothing details could be documented. Most of these were piled up in the southeastern corner of the chapel cellar. Further analysis of these burials is not finished, yet the amount of the buried is estimated between 20 and 30, the majority among them were small children, while a few elderly persons could be identified (Tvauri & Malve 2017). To date, the conservation and analysis of only one burial of a newborn child has been presented in a BA thesis (Ruuser 2018).

With a couple of notable exceptions the archaeological research of Estonian small towns involved mostly archaeological monitoring of the pipework and light traffic roads, thus the observations on the past deposits and structures were in most cases rather disappointing. In medieval **Old and New-Pärnu** the 16 inspected sites brought nothing newsworthy also this year. By and large the same can be said on the fieldwork done in **Kuressaare, Rakvere** and **Narva**, although in the latter town, once in a while relatively well preserved 17th–19th

century street and yard layers were documented in the town (Aleksander Nikityuk, OÜ Gradiens; Table 1: 87). Investigations in the Narva Castle (S. Udam, OÜ Zoroaster, Table 1: 88–90) revealed yard pavements, and a few constructions unearthed in the 1980s, while the occupation deposits in the yard areas appeared to be disturbed. In **Paide**, beside the monitoring of renewal of the infrastructure below the streets also one broader area at Posti St. 12 was excavated by P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG; Table 1: 118). Here some traces of medieval habitation and a building remains were found, but most importantly a late 16th century lime kiln was discovered (Fig. 7). Some interesting results offered also fieldwork in **Viljandi**. Here, at Pikk Street, the outer wall of the cloister of the Franciscan monastery was unearthed, together with street pavements (Table 1: 228). In three locations, the remains of the medieval town wall could be located and unearthed (Table 1: 227, 229). On the northern side of the town, also the location of the semi-circular tower was specified. Both studies were carried out by R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox).

Fig. 7. *Medieval lime kiln discovered at the excavations in Paide.*
Jn 7. *Paides toimunud kaevamistel avastatud keskaegne lubjaahi.*
Photo / Foto: Ulla Kadakas

Perhaps the most intriguing information was offered to us by the salvage and rescue work done in **Haapsalu**. In 2017, the renewal of the pipeline within the old town (Anton Pärn, SALM; Table) led to the discovery and rediscovery of several segments of the medieval town wall. Most importantly the observations on the northern and western side of the medieval town brought two surprising results. Firstly, at Rüütli Street, the extremely unstable natural ground near the waterfront forced the medieval builders to make an extraordinarily unusual move – in one location the rather linear wall makes a considerably large bow inside towards the town core and not in the opposite direction (Pärn 2018, fig. 7). Secondly, finally the course of the town wall on the western side of the town was established, much closer to the sea than has been assumed previously (Pärn 2018, fig. 1).[2] As the late summer of 2018 added also new data on the medieval town defences of Haapsalu it is to be hoped that the results of the relevant fieldwork will be summarised in the next volume of the present journal.

Another multiyear research project in Haapsalu – the archaeological and building archaeological work in the bishop's castle by Jaak Mäll (SALM; Table 1: 125) – provided also interesting insights into the development history of the scheduled monument. In 2017, an area of 110 m² was investigated on the eastern wing of the inner bailey. The excavation revealed remains of two hypocausts and a channel for rainwater, dated to the period when the building complex was used by the Swedes (i.e., 1581–1688). On the western wing of the inner bailey, the large pit under the great Watchtower used as a latrine during the first half of the 17th century was emptied as well. This was about half of the fieldwork accompanying the

[2] The first author of the present paper must correct his previous assumptions on the location of the western side of the Haapsalu town wall here – in 2012 when doing salvage work at Ehte street (Russow & Allmäe 2013) he misinterpreted the large boulders lying on the line of the assumed defence line as *in situ* natural stones. Now, after reconsideration of the new evidence he agrees with A. Pärn that the medieval wall does not follow the western side of F. J. Wiedemanni street as previously suggested, but can be found nearer to the former coastline.

large-scale reconstruction activities prior to the grand reopening of the castle in 2019 (J. Mäll, pers. comm.). The archaeological studies were continued in spring and summer of 2018.

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The following overview of landscape surveys in 2017 is not complete, but compiled on the basis of available information to the authors. The focus is more on large-scale projects and newly discovered sites (Table 2). Altogether 44 new sites have been recorded; except three cup-marked stones (Table 2: 2, 13, 23), all others are settlement sites. The volume of the present paper does not allow for a complete overview of all field trips by MA and other institutions to inspect the reported sites, in most cases discovered by licensed users of metal detectors (e.g. M. Mandel, AM; Table 1: 247). The results of some inspections, such as Loobu (Kiudsoo, this volume a) or Urvaste (Valk *et al.*, this volume) are presented in articles by respective researchers, or in the final summary that presents the finds collected by hobby searchers (see Rammo & Kangert, this volume). In addition, three articles in this volume are dedicated to some of the most intriguing finds handed over to the authorities in 2017 (Kiudsoo, this volume b; Leimus, this volume a–b).

Two larger studies were carried out as part of PhD projects. Kristjan Sander (TLU) continued his fieldwork with the aim to study Stone Age settlement in West Estonia. In 2015–2016 he turned his attention on an ancient bay of Litorina Sea in Nõva area (Lääne County), but in 2017, the third year of the fieldwork, the one-time shoreline from Üdruma (Lääne County) until Ojapere (Rapla County) was under study (Table 1: 241). He discovered the majority of the new sites in 2017: at least 30 new settlement sites (Table 2: 5–9, 12, 14–23, 25–38) and, in addition, numerous stray finds have been recorded. Mainly debris of local quartz and flint, but occasionally also stone tools and Neolithic pot sherds, were collected. No less than six of the settlement sites contained also ceramics and other items indicating occupation layers of Iron Age and the historical periods.

Another PhD student Kristiina Paavel (TÜ) carried out ongoing studies in find spots of the Bronze Age metal objects, which have recently been discovered as stray finds by metal detector users (Paavel 2018; e.g. Rammo *et al.* 2017, 196). As in the previous years, the purpose was collecting information about find circumstances and searching for contemporaneous sites nearby. No traces of Bronze Age sites were documented in the nine relevant find spots visited (Table 1: 242). Nevertheless, in cooperation with Andres Vindi (TÜ) during the fieldwork, four new sites from various periods were discovered in Põlva and Viljandi Counties (Table 2: 10, 11, 42, 43). PhD student Andres Kimber (TÜ) led a research trip (Table 1: 245) for collecting information about previously documented field remains in Jõesuu village (Harju County). While digging trial pits, traces of a settlement site dated to the Late Bronze Age, namely fragments of ceramic and charcoal were noticed (Table 2: 1; Kimber 2018).

Maili Roio (MA) together with Andri Baburin surveyed continuously the north and north-western coast of Lake Peipsi, where in previous years numerous new sites were located near river mouths due to the dredging operations (Roio *et al.* 2016b). They reported a new Stone Age site in Omedu village (Jõgeva County; Table 2: 3). Small-scale studies were undertaken by Andres Vindi (TÜ), who in addition to the above-mentioned discoveries, found three new settlement sites in Valga County (Table 2: 39–41) and one in Järva County (Table 2: 4). The latter was located in cooperation with Mari Tõrv (OÜ Muinaslabor), who was using georadar to gather information about possible Stone Age graves in the area (Table 1: 246). Together with K. Johanson (TÜ), A. Vindi collected Late Iron Age pot sherds on the Island Tondisaar in

Lake Võrtsjärv (Table 1: 243; Table 2: 44). Their research aimed at complementing the water bound settlement pattern in south Estonia (e.g. Johanson *et al.* 2014, 39–42; Rammo *et al.* 2017, 195–196).

Some of the research trips did not result in new sites. A. Kivirüüt (MA) together with Jaroslavna Nazarova and A. Vindi (TÜ) examined find spots of bones in Rakvere and Vanamõisa (Lääne-Viru County) reported in 2016, but no burial places were found (Table 1: 244). Marge Konsa (TÜ), K. Johanson and A. Vindi, during their investigations in the vicinity of Nõva (Lääne County), found only some individual stray finds, namely pieces of flint and a few pot sherds (Table 1: 243).

It is worth mentioning that since 2016, the MA is organising extensive field surveys to inspect natural holy sites (e.g. Heinapuu *et al.* 2017) in Harju County. In addition to so far unknown holy sites, Jüri Metssalu (EKM) located three new cup-marked stones in historic Hageri parish (Fig. 8; Table 2: 2, 13, 23).

Fig. 8. *Kirdalu Lepiku II cup-marked stone.*
Jn 8. *Kirdalu Lepiku II lohukivi.*
Photo / Foto: Jüri Metssalu

CONCLUSION

In 2017, we can once again stress that with the remaining low number of research-initiated excavations and field research trips, the bulk of new information is collected from the increasing number of rescue excavations, monitoring projects and finds made by metal detector enthusiasts. As such fieldwork is often hectic and preparation period may be very short, the responsibility of the field researcher for the future knowledge, but also scientific research is increasing every year. Among the 253 instances of fieldwork that took place in 2017, there seems to be another trend in the decrease of investigated areas: only in case of a very limited number of sites, the archaeologically excavated area was over 50 m². Although this approach is more sustainable towards archaeological heritage, it makes it even more difficult for the researcher to grasp all the phasing and reflections of significant changes in a stratigraphically complex site.

Among the twenty articles of the current volume, we cannot single out an especially noteworthy site. Instead, the articles describe items and investigations that shed light to previously less known periods and aspects of Estonian history, be it Late Bronze Age in south Estonia, Pre-Viking Age on the western coast, or war-related mass graves in the early modern period from southeast Estonia. The reports on continued investigations at hill forts, graves and hoards from the Late Iron Age, medieval towns and suburbs, churches and rural cemeteries add important details to our knowledge on these topics, and present the material that without doubt will be used in future studies.

This year, we decided to separate the institutional field surveys, described in this article, from the study of sites of metal detector finds, summarised in the final article in this volume by Riina Rammo and Nele Kangert. The main reason is the differences in the aims, methods, and results of the fieldwork conducted by archaeologists one the one hand and metal detector enthusiasts on the other, thus finding a suitable way to present the collected data on similar lines is rather complicated. For example, it is problematic to establish the type of

monument(s) the detector finds originate from, based on only the collected items, or very cursory observations at the site. Instead, the final article concentrates on the collected finds and their significance.

In 2017, the tradition of acknowledging the persons involved in the research, management and incorporating archaeological heritage into architectural designs was continued by the MA. This time, the investigators-conservators Elo Sova and Eva Mölder from conservation company OÜ Vana Tallinn and architects from the company KAOS arhitektid were recognised for their work at the Bishop's castle in Haapsalu. Ivar Leimus (AM) and Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ AT) were congratulated for their excellent work on the numismatic expertise of recent hoard finds. Nele Kangert (MA) was honoured with the title of young heritage specialist for her tireless communication with the detecting community. The book by Anu Seidla, Riin Alatalu and Boris Dubovik titled 'Boris Dubovik: "Vanalinn, minu lemmik!" Vana Tallinn muinsuskaitsja pilgu läbi' (Boris Dubovik, 'The Old Town of Tallinn is my favourite!' The Old Tallinn as seen by the heritage official) was acknowledged as important work for presenting heritage issues for the general public. In the competition of scientific studies organised by the MA, the first prize was awarded to Mari Tõrv for the doctoral dissertation 'Persistent Practices. A Multi-Disciplinary Study of Hunter-Gatherer Mortuary Remains from c. 6500–2600 cal. BC, Estonia.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editors are grateful for all the authors and peer-reviewers for their cooperation. We would also like to thank our usual partners during the production process of the journal: Helle Solnask and Uwe Sperling for linguistic revisions, Kalle Lange for distribution maps, Joosep Siitan for the layout and Lembi Lõugas for management of finances. A great number of colleagues gave valuable comments to the present paper or otherwise helped the editing process of *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia 2017*, most notably Rivo Bernotas, Andres Kimber, Aivar Kriiska, Jüri Metssalu, Jaak Mäll, Kristiina Paavel, Peeter Piirits, Monika Reppo, Maili Roio, Kristjan Sander, Mari Tõrv, Andres Vindi and Rünno Vissak.

The present volume has been published with the financial help of the National Heritage Board, Cultural Endowment of Estonia, Institute of History, Archaeology and Art History, Tallinn University, and Department of Archaeology at the University of Tartu. This article was written with the support of the research projects of Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (IUT18-8 and IUT20-7).

Table 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2017, stand 15.11.2018. Former parish name (if different from the municipality name in 2017[1]) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.*[2]

Tabel 1. *2017. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 15.11.2018. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb 2017. aastal kehtinud haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.*

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

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

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	A. Lauteri tn 3	17823, E	2594	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7713	+
2	Müürivahe tn – Katariina käik trassitööd	17427, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
3	C. R. Jakobsoni tn 13	19047, E	-	Tallinn	Martin Malve (TÜ)	AI 7856	+
4	Eha tn 12	18598, E	2598	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik, Kaur Lillipuu (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
5	Estonia pst 4, G. Otsa tn 9	18203, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
6	Estonia pst 7, Teatri väljak 1	18818, E	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7831	+
7	Jahu tn 5	19105, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7860	+
8	Kadrioru park	18532, E	22250	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
9	Kadrioru park	19112, J	22250	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
10	Kesk-Kalamaja tn 7	18374, E	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
11	Kesk-Kalamaja tn 7	19031, J	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
12	Kiikri tn 2, Kiikri tn 2a	17333, J	27886, 2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
13	Komandandi aed	18436, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
14	Komandandi tee, Toompea tn	17573, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
15	Kopli kalmistupark	18123, P	1091	Tallinn	Martin Malve, Taisi Juus (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 7818	+
16	Kopli tn 16	17947, J	2628	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik, Guido Toos, Kaur Lillipuu (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
17	Kotzebue tn 1 / Põhja pst 7	18676, J	2628, 2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-

[1] The administrative division of Estonia was considerably reformed in early 2018. The present table follows the pre-2018 division, i.e. the actual situation when the fieldwork was organised.
[2] 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 / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
18	Kotzebue tn 14	18031, J	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
19	Kungla tn 30 / Tööstuse tn 39	17631, J	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
20	Küti tn 1 / Vana-Kalamaja tn 39	17090, E	2628	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
21	Küti tn 4	18829, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7829	+
22	Lagedi tee	18238, E, J	2611, 2622	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
23	Lai tn 47	18584, J	2589, 3034	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Kaur Lillipuu (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
24	Lootsi tn 13 / 14, Sadama tn 21 / 25, Uus-Sadama tn 19	18061, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
25	Lootsi tn 13 / 14, Sadama tn 21 / 25, Uus-Sadama tn 19	18169, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
26	Maakri tn 28b, Maakri tn 30	18580, E	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7766	+
27	Piiskopi aed	18534, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
28	Pikk jalg	18901, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
29	Pikk tn 69 / Tolli tn 1	16976, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
30	Pikk tn 70	16975, E	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7738	+
31	Pikk tn 70	17248, E	3015, 2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7738	+
32	Pikk tn 70	17929, P	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7574	+
33	Põhja pst 10	17853, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik, Reigo Andok (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7574	+
34	Pärnu mnt 59	18954, E	2596, 2597	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7855	+
35	Rahukohtu tn 1	17828, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Reigo Andok (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
36	Roosikrantsi tn 4, Roosikrantsi tn 12, Hariduse tn 8, Tõnismägi tn 9 trassitööd	18133, J	2601, 2593, 2596	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Janika Vijat, Alo Ervin (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 7871	+
37	Rumbi tn 4, Stuarti reduudi säilinud fass	16974, J	2628, 8196	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
38	Sadama tn 9	18320, E	2589	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
39	Sadama tn 9	18993, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
40	Suur Rannavärav 1, Põhja pst T4, Põhja pst 10, Põhja pst T2 , Suurtüki tn 10 trassitööd	17919, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Reigo Andok (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7574	+
41	Suur-Kloostri tn 7	18115, J	2589	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
42	Suur-Patarei tn 20	18955, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7851	+
43	Tammsaare park / Uus turg	18016, J, P	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	+	-
44	Tatari tn 13, Sakala tn 13, 15, 17	18897, E, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7863	-
45	Tatari tn 6a	17694, P	2596	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7736	+
46	Tehnika tn 15b	17206, E	2598	Tallinn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7670	+
47	Toom-Kooli tn 1, Lossi plats 2	18404, J	2589, 3003	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
48	Toom-Kooli tn 15	18082, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
49	Toom-Kooli tn 23	18533, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7746	-
50	Tuukri tn 1b, Lüüsi tn 4	18366, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
51	Tõnismägi 11	17308, E	2601, 2593, 2596	Tallinn	Martin Malve, Raido Roog (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
52	Tõnismägi 11a	17861, P	2596, 2593	Tallinn	Martin Malve, Raido Roog, Liivi Varul, Taisi Juus, Janika Viljat (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 7861; AI 7728	+
53	Tõnismägi 9, Tõnismägi 11	18045, P	2593	Tallinn	Martin Malve, Raido Roog, Liivi Varul, Taisi Juus, Janika Vijat (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 7817	-
54	Vana-Kalamaja tn 18	17478, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
55	Vana-Kalamaja tn 44	18545, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7819	+
56	Vana-Kalamaja tn 6, Vana-Kalamaja tn 8	18012, E	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
57	Vana-Kalamaja tn 9	16887, J	2628	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
58	Vene tn 14, dominiiklaste klooster	17839, J	1245, 2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7678	+
HARJUMAA							
59	Tiskre küla, kalmistu "Surnumägi"	17888, E	17529	Harku (Keila)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 7679	+
60	Vääna mõisa park	18960, E	2710	Harku (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
61	Jõelähtme küla, asulakoht	18843, E	A30955, 27015	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7835	+
62	Kostivere alevik, kultusekivi	18971, J	17622	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
63	Liivamäe küla, muistsed põllud	17446, E	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
64	Saha küla, asulakoht	17557, J	17794	Jõelähtme	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
65	Saha küla, kabel ja kalmistu	16933, J	2747, 2748, 17814, 27015	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
66	Saha küla, kivikalmed	17991, E	17802, 17803	Jõelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
67	Vandjala küla, kultusekivi	18112, E	17874	Jõelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
68	Keila kirikuaed	18793, E, J	2750	Keila	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
69	Laoküla küla, asulakoht	18627, E	17891	Keila (Harju-Madise)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
70	Vaela küla, asulakoht	17765, J	17975	Kiili (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
71	Vaela küla, asulakoht	17910, J	17975	Kiili (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
72	Kose-Uuemõisa alevik, mõisakompleks ja park	17017, J	2797, 2798, 2803, 2804	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
73	Viskla küla, asulakoht	18637, E	18063	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
74	Kahala küla, asulakoht ja kalmistu	17551, J	18166, 18408	Kuusalu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
75	Kuusalu alevik, kultusekivid	17700, J	18168, 18169, 18172	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7676	+
76	Kuusalu alevik, asulakoht, linnus ja kultusekivi	17771, E	18164, 18179, 18178	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
77	Leesi küla, kalmistu "Kaevumägi", "Kalmemägi", Leesi kirikuaed ja kirik	18786, E, J	18579, 14411	Kuusalu	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7828	+
78	Ellamaa küla – Riisipere alevik, sidekaabli paigaldamine	17011, J	18587, 18588, 18600, 2904, 2906	Nissi	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
79	Jüri alevik, asulakoht	18626, J	18785	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
80	Jüri alevik, kivikalme	17630, E	18741	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
81	Lokuti küla, asulakoht	17885, J	18917	Saku (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7712	+
82	Alliku küla, asulakoht	18379, J	18939	Saue (Keila)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
83	Valingu küla, asulakoht	18846, I	18972	Saue (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
84	Valingu küla, asulakoht	18221, J	18972	Saue (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
IDA-VIRUMAA							
85	Rajaküla küla, Koltsina kõrtsihoone	18267, E	13979	Mäetaguse (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
86	Jõe tn 3, Jõe tn 5	18219, E	27276	Narva	Lisseth Pedroza Fuentes (OÜ Archaeology Team)	-	-
87	Kraavi 1	18014, E	27276	Narva	Alexander Nikityuk (OÜ Gradiens)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
88	Narva Hermanni linnus, konvendihoone hoov	18192, P	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	NLM 2859	+
89	Narva Hermanni linnus; asulakoht	18052, E	14002, 27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	NLM 2859	+
90	Narva Hermanni linnuse lääneõu	18874, J	27276, 13999, 14002	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	NLM 2859	+
91	Raekoja plats	18456, E	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
92	Narva-Jõesuu IIb kiviaja asula- ja matmiskoha jätkukaevamised	18127, A30390, T		Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	+	-
93	Järve mõisa kindlusela-mu, Järve küla asulakoht	17696, J	13889, 8998	Toila (Jõhvi)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 7820	+
JÕGEVAMAA							
94	Kärde küla, pakktee	17889, J	9216	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
95	Vaimastvere küla, asulakoht	17637, J	9241	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Heiki Valk, Raido Roog (ÕES)	-	-
96	Vaimastvere küla, asula-koht ja kultusekivi	19079, J	9241, 9243	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
97	Kükita küla, vanausuliste kalmistu; Raja vanausu-liste kalmistu	18386, J	5862, 5861	Kasepää (Torma)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
98	Mustvee linn, kalmistu	17698, J	5836	Mustvee (Torma)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
99	Pajusi küla, asulakoht	17859, E	9248	Pajusi (Põltsamaa)	Heiki Valk, Raido Roog (ÕES)	TÜ 2667	+
100	Pajusi küla, asulakoht	18111, J	9248	Pajusi (Põltsamaa)	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	AI 7836	+
101	Kodavere küla, asulakoht	17540, J, P	9257	Pala (Kodavere)	Tõnno Jonuks, Martin Malve (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2666	+
102	Kodavere küla, asulakoht	17887, J	9257	Pala (Kodavere)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
103	Punikvere küla, asulakoht	18257, J	9258	Pala (Kodavere)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
104	Kaarepere küla, asulakoht	18189, J	9280	Palamuse	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
105	Palamuse alevik, asulakoht	18575, J	9287	Palamuse	Andres Tvauri, Martin Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2692	+
106	Annikvere küla, asula-koht ja kultusekivi	18872, E	9336, 9338	Põltsamaa	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
107	Annikvere küla, asula-koht ja kultusekivi	18975, J	9338, 9336	Põltsamaa	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
108	Kaliküla küla, kalmistu	17627, J	9341	Põltsamaa	Aivar Kriiska, Raido Roog (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
109	Koimula küla, asulakoht	17840, J	9432	Torma	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
110	Koimula küla, asulakoht ja kalmistu	18629, J	9432, 9433	Torma	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
111	Sadala alevik, asulakoht	18639, J	9447	Torma (Laiuse)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
JÄRVAMAA							
112	Pullevere küla, kalmistu "Kääpamägi"	17458, E	9501	Albu (Järva-Madise)	Martin Malve, Raido Roog (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
113	Aravete alevik, Kurisoo küla asulakoht	18569, J	9520	Ambla (Järva-Madise)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7830	+
114	Järva-Jaani kirik	18352, J	14978	Järva-Jaani	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	AI 7852	-
115	Kahala küla, asulakoht	17884, J	9660	Koigi (Peetri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
116	Kahala küla, asulakoht	18380, J	9660	Koigi (Peetri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
117	Keskväljak, Rüütli tänav T1, Lai tänav T2; Väike-Aia tänav, Vee tänav T1, Parkali tänav trassitööd	18450, J	27009	Paide	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
118	Posti tn 12	18373, P	27009	Paide	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	JM A-98	+
119	Väike-Aia tn 5 sidetrass	18179, J	27009	Paide	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA							
120	Hulja alevik, asulakoht	18994, J	10231	Kadrina	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
121	Kadrina kirikuaed ja kalmistu	18617, J	5764	Kadrina	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
122	Pikk tn 74, Pikk tn 76	18372, E	27012	Rakvere	Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
123	Tallinna tn 3	17445, J	27012, 15735	Rakvere	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
124	Vabriku tn 5	17825, J	27012	Rakvere	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2661	+
LÄÄNEMAA							
125	Haapsalu piiskopilinnus	18772, P	15391	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Jaak Mäll (SALM)	HM 9206	-
126	Lossiplats, Jaani, Vee, Rüütli, Suur-Mere, Väike-Mere, Wiedemanni tn trassitööd	17055, J	15390, 27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
127	Kause küla asulakoht	17069, J	9804	Hanila	Monika Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
128	Kõmsi ja Hanila küla, kivikalme, muistsed põllud, ohvrikivid – teetööd mälestise kaitsevööndis	18097, J	9863, 9867, 9919, 9920	Hanila	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
129	Karuse kirik ja kirikaed	18081, E	4054, 15424	Hanila (Karuse)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	+	-
130	Aia tänav	18841, J	27014	Lihula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
131	Ridala kirik ja kirikuaed	18979, J	15587, 4038	Ridala	Ulla Kadakas (MA)	HM 9208	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
PÕLVAMAA							
132	Ahja mõisa peahoone drenaažitrass	19001, J	23656, 23657	Ahja (Võnnu)	Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
133	Mammaste küla, asulakoht	17993, J	11503	Põlva	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2664	+
134	Ristipalo küla, asulakoht	18568, J	11576	Räpina	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
135	Vinso küla, kalmistu	17933, J	11706	Veriora (Räpina)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
136	Värska alevik, sadama- ja asulakoha ala	18197, E	A27796	Värska (Seto)	Lisseth Pedroza Fuentes (OÜ Archaeology Team)	-	-
PÄRNUMAA							
137	Kurese küla, kalme	17967, T	A30784	Koonga (Mihkli)	Mati Mandel (AM)	AM A 1270	+
138	Pärnu vanalinnas ja asulakohtadel tehtud kergliiklusteede järelevalve	18455, J	27007, 11791, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
139	Aida tn 5, 7, Aida tänav T1, Põhja tänav trassitööd	19033, J	16677, 11793	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
140	Hommiku tn 4a, Ringi tn 3, Ringi tänav T2, Pikk tn 13 trassitööd	19071, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
141	Hommiku tn 7	18255, J	27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
142	Kuninga tn 30	18745, J	27007, 8322	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
143	Lai tn 2	18499, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
144	Malmö tänav T7, Malmö tn 23 trassitööd	17583, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
145	Pika tänava trassitööd	18572, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
146	Pikk tn 13	17770, J	11793, 16677, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
147	Pikk tänav T2; Ringi tänav T2	17935, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
148	Ringi tn 11	17763, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Kristi Tasuja (TLÜ)	-	-
149	Ringi tänav T2, Rüütli tn 40a, Ringi tänav T3 trassitööd	18573, J	16677, 11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
150	Rüütli tn 40	18027, J	16677, 11793	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
151	Vee tn 4, Munga tänav T1, Pikk tn 4, Põhja tn 1b, Põhja tn 1a trassitööd	17636, J	11793	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
152	Sauga, Allika tn 4 / 4a	18498, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
153	Sauga, Aru tn 16	17572, J	11792	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
154	Sauga, Haapsalu maantee T8, Johann Voldemar Jannseni tänav T4 kaablitrassitööd	17695, J	11791, 11792	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
155	Sauga, Ilvese tn 14	18306, J	11792	Pärnu	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
156	Sauga, Ilvese tn 5	18845, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
157	Sauga, J. V. Jannseni tn 3	17701, J	11792	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
158	Sauga, Jõekalda tn 1	18223, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
159	Sauga, Kaevu tn 24, Kaevu tn 26	18224, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
160	Sauga, Piiri tn 1a	18029, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
161	Sauga, Roheline tn 6a	17468, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
162	Sauga, Roheline tn 9, 9a	18451, J	11792	Pärnu	Monika Reppo, Guido Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
163	Sauga, Rääma tn 7	17470, J	11792	Pärnu	Margo Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
164	Sauga, Tallinna mnt 1 kaablitrassitööd	17634, J	11792	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
165	Sauga, Tallinna mnt 2 kaablitrassitööd	17635, J	11792	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
166	Sauga, Vana-Sauga tn 40	18571, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
167	Sauga, Ülase tn 10	19070, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
168	Sauga, Ülase tn 11	18030, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
169	Sauga, Ülase tn 8	17883, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
170	Vana-Pärnu, Haapsalu mnt 34	17882, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
171	Vana-Pärnu, Haapsalu mnt 34	18690, J	11791	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
172	Mannare küla, kalmistu	17930, J	11830	Tori	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
173	Muraka küla, kalmistu “Saaremägi”	17447, J	11832, 19272	Tori	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
174	Muraka küla, kalmistu “Saaremägi”	18754, E	11832	Tori	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
175	Selja küla, kalmistu	17931, J	11837	Tori	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
176	Selja küla, ohverdamiskoht	17932, J	11838	Tori	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
177	Tori alevik, kalmistu	18997, P	A30747	Tori	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	PäMu 28766 A 2690	-
178	Mädara linnus	18737, T, E	11868	Vändra	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	PäMu 39321 A 2695	-

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
RAPLAMAA							
179	Juuru kirik	18011, J	15165	Juuru	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	AI 7853	-
180	Hageri küla, asulakoht	18222, J	11977	Kohila (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7744	+
181	Hageri küla, kultusekivi	18842, J	11981	Kohila (Hageri)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	-
182	Pukamäe küla, asulakoht	17934, J	11992	Kohila (Hageri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
183	Mõraste küla, kalmistu "Surnumägi"	18744, E	12066	Märjamaa	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
SAAREMAA							
184	Lasteaia tn 11	18388, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	+	-
185	Tolli tn 5	18688, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	-
186	Pärsama küla, asulakoht	18389, J	12474	Leisi (Karja)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
187	Lilbi küla, leiukoha ülevaatus	17699, E	-	Lääne-Saare (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10830	+
188	Võhma küla, muistsed põllud	18517, E, J	12540	Mustjala	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
189	Kaali kindlustatud asula ja ohverdamiskoht	18220, J	12602	Pihtla (Püha)	Kristiina Paavel (TÜ)	AI 7821	+
TARTU							
190	Jakobi tn 38	17117, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG), Martin Malve (TÜ)	TM A-250	+
191	Kaarsilla rekonstueerimisel rajatud vundamendiaukude jälgimine	18131, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
192	Kroonuaia tn T1, Kroonuaia tn 27, Kroonuaia tn 29/31	17076, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
193	Lossi tn 2, kommunikatsioonitrasside rajamine Pirogovi platsile	18182, J	27706	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
194	Lossi tn 38a	18903, J	6884, 27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
195	Rüütli tn 7	18370, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-256	-
196	Salutähe tn 7b	18454, E	27428	Tartu	Kristiina Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
197	Tartu arheoloogiline miljööala, Liiva	18399, J	-	Tartu	Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
198	Tartu Raadi kalmistu Telleri kabel	18844, J	4317, 7084	Tartu	Andres Tvauri, Martin Malve (TÜ)	+	+
199	Toomkirik, Lossi tn 25, Lossi tn 15b	18349, J	6887, 27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-254	-
200	Vabaduse pst trassitööd	18400, J	27006	Tartu	Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
201	Varsa tn 5	18130, P	27428	Tartu	Kristiina Johanson (TÜ)	TÜ 2677	+
202	Veskitammi lokaliseerimine Emajões	17309, E	12976, 27006	Tartu	Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A-252	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TARTUMAA							
203	Alasoo küla, kalmistu leiukoht	18282, J	A30946	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
204	Alasoo küla, kivikalme	17538, J	12766	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
205	Alatskivi endise kirikuaia ala trassitööd	18113, J	4223	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
206	Alatskivi linnus	17475, E	12767	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	Krista Karro (TLÜ)	AI 7740	-
207	Alatskivi linnus	18051, T	12767	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	Krista Karro (TLÜ)	AI 7740	-
208	Lahepera küla, kalmistu	17886, J	12780	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
209	Talvikese küla, kalmistu	18371, J	11666	Kambja	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
210	Kavastu küla, asulakoht	18480, E	12850	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2682	+
211	Melliste küla, kalmistu	18790, E	12868	Mäksa (Võnnu)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	+
212	Linnus “Kalevipoja säng”, “Kabelimägi”, leiukoha ülevaatus	17814, E	12787	Elva (Nõo)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	-
213	Puhja kirikuaed	18683, J	4268	Puhja	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
214	Rõngu kirik	18381, J	7263	Rõngu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
215	Kõrveküla alevik, kalmistu	18586, E	12989	Tartu vald (Tartu-Maarja)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	+
216	Kõrveküla alevik, kalmistu	16971, E, J	12989, 8196, 2628	Tartu vald (Tartu-Maarja)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	+
217	Kõrveküla alevik, kalmistu	18215, E	12989	Tartu vald (Tartu-Maarja)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	+
218	Külitse alevik, asulakoht	18514, J	13047	Ülenurme (Nõo)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
VALGAMAA							
219	Koorküla Valgjärve järveasula	18008, I	13079	Hummuli (Helme)	Andres Tvauri (TÜ), Kalle Virtanen	-	-
220	Mägestiku küla, kalmistu	19098, J	13153	Otepää	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
VILJANDIMAA							
221	Pilistvere küla, asulakoht	17516, E	13235	Kõo (Pilistvere)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	+
222	Lõhavere linnamäe kaitsetsoon	18913, J	13326	Suure-Jaani	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
223	Põrga küla, kalmistu	18878, J	13349, 23189	Tarvastu	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
224	J. Laidoneri plats 8, J. Laidoneri plats, Hiire tänav, Oru tänav, Lossi tänav T1 trassitööd	18785, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
225	Linnu tänav	18307, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loa nr	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
226	Oru tn 8, Oru tänav, Linnu tänav, Raekoja park	19027, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
227	Pikk tn 20 / 20a	18193, E	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	VM 11527 A	+
228	Pikk tänav T1, Pikk tn 6 / 8 / 10 trassitööd	18784, J, P	27010, 14711	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
229	Viljandi linnamüüri lokaliseerimine	18114, E	14713	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	VM 11526 A	+
230	Viljandi lossimäed	17992, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
231	Kuudeküla, asulakoht	18448, E	13367	Viljandi vald	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	+
VÕRUMAA							
232	Värtemäe linnus	18128, T	A30910	Karula	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2670	-
233	Kiviora küla, asulakoht	18043, J	13613	Misso (Vastseliina)	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
234	Rõuge alevik, Jaani-Peebu kalmistu	18877, J	5723	Rõuge	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
235	Järvere küla, Soe kalmistu	18129, P, T	A30948	Sõmerpalu (Urvaste)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2671, TÜ 2672	-
236	Kirikuküla, kalmistu	18299, P	A30949	Urvaste	Mirja Ots (MA)	TÜ 2690	-
237	Kirikuküla, kalmistu	18620, E	A30949	Urvaste	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2690	-
238	Kuldre küla, asulakoht	18638, J	13669	Urvaste	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
239	Loosi küla, kalmistu	18592, E	A30213	Vastseliina	Heiki Valk (ÕES)	TÜ 2680	-
240	Vastseliina piiskopilinnus, kalmistu	17467, J, P	14081, 14082	Vastseliina	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG), Martin Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2645	+
INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD							
241	Maastikuinspektsioonid	17310, I	-	Eesti	Kristjan Sander (TLÜ)	vt tabel 2: 5–9, 12, 14–23, 25–38	+
242	Maastikuinspektsioonid	17702, I	-	Eesti	Kristiina Paavel (TÜ)	vt tabel 2: 10, 11, 42, 43	-
243	Maastikuinspektsioonid	17789, I	-	Eesti	Kristiina Johanson (TÜ)	vt tabel 2: 44	-
244	Maastikuinspektsioonid (Lääne-Virumaa)	17815, I	-	Eesti	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	-
245	Maastikuinspektsioonid	17824, I	-	Eesti	Andres Kimber (TÜ)	vt tabel 2: 1	-
246	Maastikuinspektsioonid	17858, I	-	Eesti	Mari Tõrv (OÜ Muinaslabor)	vt tabel 2: 4	-
247	Maastikuinspektsioonid (Lääne- ja Harjumaa)	17881, I	-	Eesti	Mati Mandel (AM)	-	+
248	Laevavrakk “Tver”	17118, E	27886	Soome laht, Tallinna laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	+	+
249	Vasknarva paadisadama allveeuuring	17988, I	-	Peipsi	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
250	Kiviaja leidude otsing Pärnu lahes	18339, I	-	Meri	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
251	Laevavraki uuringud Suures Väinas	18801, I	-	Meri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
252	Miinilaeva T-18 vrakk, allveelaeva Štš-408 vrakk	17989, I	A30944, A30945	Läänemeri, Soome laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-

Table 2. *New sites discovered in field surveys in 2017. Former parish name (if different from the municipality name in 2017) is given in brackets.*
Tabel 2. *2017. aasta maastikuinspektsioonidel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb 2017. aastal kehtinud haldusjaotusest.*
Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo

S - settlement site / asulakoht
CMS - cup-marked stone / lohukivi

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiu nr	Discoverers / Avastajad
HARJUMAA							
1	Jõesuu	S	Jõelähtme	Pottery, charcoal	Late Bronze Age	TÜ	A. Kimber, A. Kriiska, K. Paavel, L. Varul, A. Tšugai-Tsyrulnikova, G.-K. Lutter
2	Kirdalu II	CMS	Saku (Hageri)	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age	-	J. Metssalu, I. Uibo
JÕGEVAMAA							
3	Omedu centre	S	Kasepää (Kodavere)	Combed ware sherds	Stone Age	AI	M. Roio, A. Baburin
JÄRVAMAA							
4	Jõeküla II	S	Käru (Vändra)	Wheel-thrown pottery, slag, flint	Middle Ages	TÜ 2660	A. Vindi, M. Tõrv
LÄÄNEMAA							
5	Üdruma I	S	Kullamaa	Quartz debris, flint flake	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, R. Mikfelt
6	Üdruma II	S	Kullamaa	Quartz debris, flint flakes	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, A. Vallikivi
7	Üdruma III	S	Kullamaa	Quartz debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, A. Vallikivi
8	Üdruma IV	S	Kullamaa	Quartz debris, flint, flint arrowhead	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, A. Vallikivi
9	Üdruma V	S	Kullamaa	Quartz and flint debris, hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Stone Age – Modern Period	AM	K. Sander, A. Vallikivi
PÕLVAMAA							
10	Sülgoja Kruusamäe	S	Räpina	Hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Iron Age, Early Modern Period	TÜ 2653	K. Paavel, A. Vindi, G.-K. Lutter, A. Puur, M. Varik
11	Köstrimäe	S	Räpina	Hand-made pottery	Early metal period	TÜ 2654	K. Paavel, A. Vindi, G.-K. Lutter, A. Puur, M. Varik
RAPLAMAA							
12	Altküla I	S	Märjamaa	Quartz debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, A.-M. Leitu, M. Kaseorg
13	Iira	CMS	Rapla	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age	-	J. Metssalu, R. Andok
14	Kesu I	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, K. Sikk
15	Kesu II	S	Vigala	Flint debris and flakes	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, K. Sikk
16	Luiste I	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, G. Tukk

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiu nr	Discoverers / Avastajad
17	Luiste II	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, M. Tali, G. Tukk
18	Luiste III	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Flint debris and quartz flakes	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, M. Tali, G. Tukk
19	Ojapere I	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris, flint adze	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, K. Kiilmann
20	Ojapere II	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris, pottery (incl. also Combed and Corded ware), slag, metal items	Stone Age – Modern Period	AM	K. Sander, K. Kiilmann
21	Ojapere III	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris, flint arrowhead, pottery (incl. also Combed and Corded ware), slag, metal items, bead	Stone Age – Modern Period	AM	K. Sander, K. Kiilmann
22	Ojapere V	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, K. Sikk
23	Ojapere VI	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris, flint protonucleus	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, K. Sikk
24	Rabivere	CMS	Kohila (Hageri)	Cup-marked stone	Late Neolithic – Roman Iron Age	-	J. Metssalu
25	Sipa I	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris, pottery	Stone Age – Modern Period	AM	K. Sander, J. Idnurm
26	Sipa II	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Flint nucleus, qartz flakes	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, J. Idnurm
27	Teenuse II	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris, flint scraper, unfinished stone axe	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, G. Tukk
28	Teenuse III	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, M. Tali
29	Teenuse IV	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris and flakes, nuclea, flint scraper	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, M. Tali
30	Teenuse V	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, M. Tali
31	Teenuse IX	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Corded Ware sherds; pottery of historical period	Stone Age, Middle Ages – Modern Period	AM	K. Sander, G. Tukk
32	Teenuse manor	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander
33	Tiduvere I	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, I. Kelder, M. Järve, M. Palopääl
34	Tolli I	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, R. Mikfelt
35	Tolli II	S	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, R. Mikfelt
36	Vana-Vigala I	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris, pottery	Stone Age – Modern Period	AM	K. Sander, A. Vallikivi
37	Vana-Vigala II	S	Vigala	Quartz and flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander
38	Vigala-Vanamõisa I	S	Vigala	Flint debris	Stone Age	AM	K. Sander, K. Kiilmann
VALGAMAA							
39	Killinge	S	Õru (Sangaste)	Pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 2665	A. Vindi
40	Pringi	S	Sangaste	Hand-made pottery	Late Iron Age	TÜ 2646	A. Vindi
41	Pringi Kuuse	S	Sangaste	Hand-made pottery, slag	Viking Age	TÜ 2628	A. Vindi

No. / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no. / Leiu nr	Discoverers / Avastajad
VILJANDIMAA							
42	Maalasti Mäeltoa	S	Kõo (Pilistvere)	Flint, hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery	Stone Age – Modern Period	TÜ 2651	K. Paavel, A. Vindi, M. Veldi, M. Smirnova
43	Maalasti Kaossaare	S	Kõo (Pilistvere)	Flint	Stone Age	TÜ 2652	K. Paavel, A. Vindi, M. Veldi, M. Smirnova
VÕRTSJÄRV							
44	Tondisaar	S	(Tarvastu)	Pottery	11th–13th cc	TÜ 2662	A. Vindi, K. Johanson, A. Kruuse, A. Nemvalts

REFERENCES

Heinapuu, O., Karro, K., Luik, H., Metssalu, J., Piirimäe, K., Remmel, M.-A. & Vedru, G. 2017. Ajaloolise Harjumaa looduslike pühapaikade inventuur arhiivi allikate põhjal. Lõpparuanne. Keskkonna investeeringute keskus. (*Unpublished report, manuscript in MA.*)

Johanson, K., Kadakas, U., Tõrv, M. & Vindi, A. 2014. Excavations on the island of Kloostrisaar. Some reflections on the Stone Age settlement pattern in South Estonia. – AVE, 2013, 33–44.

Juus, T. & Johanson, K. 2018. Aruanne arheoloogilistest päästekaevamistest Tartus Varsa 5 krundil (Ihaste kiviaja asulakohal, reg nr 27428) 24.07.–07.08.2017). Tartu. Unpublished excavation report. (*Manuscript in MA.*)

Kadakas, V. 2017. Kirikuarheoloogia Juurus, Järva-Jaanis ja Karusel. – Tutulus, 2017, 39.

Kimber, A. 2018. Inspektsioon Jõelähtme vallas Jõesuu külas 08.–10.05.2017. (*Manuscript in TÜAK.*)

Malve, M. 2017a. Tallinna Vana-Kaarli kalmistu päästekaevamised. – Tutulus, 2017, 42.

Malve, M. 2017b. Archaeological fieldwork at the early modern parish cemetery in Tori. – AVE, 2016, 101–108.

Malve, M. & Valk, H. 2017. Arheoloogilised uuringud Kodaveres: kas keskaegne kirikaed leitud? – Tutulus, 2017, 41–42.

Paavel, K. 2018. Aruanne arheoloogilistest uuringutest 2017. aastal Eestis pronksiaegsete pronksesemete leiukohtades ja mujal. (*Manuscript in TÜAK.*)

Pärn, A. 2018. Haapsalu linnamüürist viimaste uurimistööde taustal. – Läänemaa Muuseumi Toimetised, 21. Haapsalu, 9–31.

Rammo, R., Kangert, N. & Tasuja, K. 2017. Landscape surveys and new monuments discovered in 2016. – AVE, 2016, 195–210.

Randoja, K., Juus, T. & Johanson, K. 2017. Rescue excavations at the Ihaste Stone Age settlement site. – AVE, 2016, 31–38.

Reppo, M. & Ööbik, P. 2017. Vene 14, Tallinn. Arheoloogiline järelevalve. Aruanne. Tallinn. Unpublished excavation report. (*Manuscript in MA.*)

Roio *et al*. 2016b. = Medieval ship finds from Kadriorg, Tallinn. – AVE, 2015, 139–158.

Roio *et al*. 2016a. = Archaeological survey in the northern and north-western parts of Lake Peipsi. – AVE, 2015, 225–234.

Roog, R., Malve, M. & Jonuks, T. 2017. Arheoloogiline jälgimine ja kaevamine Kodavere asulakohal (reg nr 9257) Pala vallas Jõgeva maakonnas 2017. aasta suvel. Vahearuanne. Tartu. *(Manuscript in MA.)*

Ruuser, G. 2018. Telleri kabeli imikumatuse konserveerimine. Tartu. *(Unpublished BA-thesis, manuscript in TÜ.)*

Russow, E. & Allmäe, R. 2013. From a suburban pasture to the urban cemetery – recent fieldwork in north-western corner of medieval Haapsalu. – AVE, 2012, 217–232.

Russow, E. & Kadakas, U. 2017. Archaeological fieldwork in 2016. – AVE, 2016, 9–30.

Tvauri, A. 2018. Vesiveski Emajõel Tartus 16. sajandi keskel. – Pühakud, piiskopid, linnad ja linnused. Ajarännakuid kesk- ja varauusaega. Uurimusi Jaan Tamme auks. Ed. by E. Russow & V. Lang. MT, 27. Tallinn-Tartu, 353–373.

Tvauri, A. & Malve, M. 2017. Aruanne arheoloogilisest uuringust Tartus Vana-Jaani kalmistul Telleri perekonna hauakabelis 2017. aastal. Tartu. *(Manuscript in MA.)*

Udam & Läänelaid 2017 = Udam, S. 2017. Arheoloogilise jälgimise aruanne. Kärde küla, Jõgeva vald, Jõgeva maakond. Pakktee. Tõrvajõe OÜ. Tõrvajõe; Lisa 1: Läänelaid, A. Kärde pakktee dendrokronoloogiline uuring. (*Manuscript in MA.*)

Valk, H. 2017. Archaeological excavations on the hill fort of Värtemägi, Karula Parish. – AVE, 2016, 39–46.

Vedru, G. 2017. Aruanne arheoloogilisest järelevalvest Kose-Uuemõisa mõisakompleksis (2797, 2798, 2803, 2804; Kose-Uuemõisa alevik, Kose vald/kihelkond, Harjumaa) 2017. aastal. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in MA.*)

Vissak & Malve 2017 = Vissak, R. Tartus Jakobi tänav 38 teostatud arheoloogiline järelevalve ja uuringud. Aruanne. Lisa 1. Malve, M. Tartu Püha Jakobi kalmistult 2017. aastal leitud matuste kirjeldused ja inimluude osteoloogiline analüüs. Tartu. *(Manuscript in MA.)*

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2017. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Arvi Haak ja Riina Rammo

2017. aastal toimus Eestis kokku 253 arheoloogilist välitööd, neist 3 jätkasid eelmisel aastal alanud uuringuid (jn 1, tabel 1). Jooksval aastal väljastas Muinsuskaitseamet 203 ja Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise Ameti muinsuskaitse osakond 52 uuringuluba, mõned load tühistati tööde ärajäämise tõttu. Lubade arvu poolest järjekordne rekordiaasta – võrreldes mullusega tõusis arheoloogiliste välitööde arv 18 võrra – ei tähenda siiski tööde mahulist kasvu. Suur osa uuringuid oli seotud kaevetöödega mälestiste äärealal ning kaitsetsoonis, mis sageli aitasid kaasa muistise piiride ja ulatuse selgitamisele, kuid ei andnud põhjapanevaid teadmisi objekti olemusest.

Liigiliselt jagunesid välitööd sarnaselt eelmistele aastatele (jn 2). Valdava osa uuringuist moodustas arheoloogiline järelevalve ehk jälgimine. Teaduskaevamiste arv oli viimastele aastatele omaselt tagasihoidlik, küündides seegi kord poole tosinani. Mõnevõrra muutus pilt uuritud mälestiste tüübilises jaotuses (jn 3), kus suurim langus oli linnade uurimises (2016. aastal 54%, aasta hiljem 41%) ning tõus matmispaikade osas (vastavalt 15% ja 22%). Muus osas oli kõikumine väiksem. Kokku anti uuringuluba 35 arheoloogile 22 asutusest.

Teaduskaevamisi tegid 2017. aastal kolme organisatsiooni arheoloogid. Ida-Virumaal jätkusid Narva-Jõesuu IIb kiviaegsel asulakohal (tabel 1: 92) uuringud Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) ja Kerkko Nordqvisti (Oulu ülikool) juhtimisel. Seekord avati mitu kaevandit uurimaks meie piirkonnas erandlikult paksu neoliitilist kultuurkihti (jn 4). Pikemalt ette kavatsemata teadusuuring leidis aset Võrumaal endise Vagula ja nüüdse Järvere küla alal **Soe** kõrtsi juures, kus Heiki Valk (TÜ, tabel 1: 235) juhtis väljakaevamisi pronksiaegse keraamika leiukohal. Leiulugu avab kaevamiste juhataja käesolevas kogumikus ilmuvas kirjatöös. H. Valk käsitleb eraldi artiklis ka jätkukaevamisi **Värtemäe** linnamäel (tabel 1: 232), mis andsid uut teavet 6.–7. sajandi elutegevusest selles piirkonnas. Mati Mandel (AM) jätkas Pärnumaal **Kurese** hilisrauaaegse asula ja matmispaiga uurimist (tabel 1: 137), temagi tutvustab leitut järgnevatel lehekülgedel. Põhja-Pärnumaal **Mädara** linnamäel toimetasid Tartu ülikooli arheoloogid ja geoloogid A. Kriiska eestvõttel (tabel 1: 178), kontrollimaks oletust, et vahest on varem muinasaja lõpusajanditesse paigutatud linnust kasutatud juba ajaarvamise paiku. Seegi välitöö leiab eraldi käsitelu kogumiku tänavuses numbris. Üks teadusuuring käsitles muinasaja ja ajaloolise aja piirile dateeritud muistist. Krista Karro (TLÜ) uuris, kas kultuurimälestiste registris **Alatskivi** linnamäena (tabel 1: 206–207) arvel olev muistis on linnus või tuleb varem välja pakutud tõlgendust edaspidi muuta. Tema ning Gurly Vedru käesoleva kogumikule kirjutatud ülevaateartikkel võtab senisaavutatu põhjalikult kokku.

Nimetamisväärne hulk (104) lube väljastati maa-asulate päästeuuringuteks, kokku 118 mälestisel. Sarnaselt eelnevatele aastatele olid välitööde põhjuseks eelkõige kaabli- ja torutööd, vähemal määral ka kergliiklusteede, maaküttе torustike ja uute majade rajamine või kirikute-mõisate korrastamine. Suur osa sellistest töödest osutus oluliseks mälestiste varem umbkaudsete piiride täpsustamiseks ning muinsuskaitseliselt uute strateegiate kujundamiseks samalaadsete tööde puhul tulevikus. Siiski leidub ka selliseid välitöid, mille tulemused lisavad uusi teadmisi mälestise kujunemisloo või üldise asustusloo osas.

Uuriti mitmeid kirikuid ja kirikaedu. Lisaks **Juuru** kiriku (tabel 1: 179) uurimisele, millele on käesolevas kogumikus pühendatud eraldi ülevaade Villu Kadakalt, toimusid eelnimetatu eestvõttel välitööd ka **Järva-Jaani** (tabel 1: 114) ja **Karuse** (tabel 1: 129) kirikutes. Viimasest avastati muu hulgas lõunafassaadile 13. sajandil rajatud portaali jäänused (jn 5). **Palamusel** (tabel 1: 105) avastati esmakordselt Eestis maakirikaiast varauusaegne massihaud (M. Malve, TÜ). **Kodaveres** (tabel 1: 101) leiti kergliiklustee ehituse arheoloogilisel järelevalvel 75 matust, mis hauapanuste põhjal pärinevad 13.–16. sajandist (T. Jonuks, M. Malve, OÜ Muinaslabor). Matused aitavad täpsustada keskaegse kiriku asukohta, mis on senini lokaliseerimata. **Toris** jätkusid kohaliku poe laiendamisele ette jäänud kalmistu kaevamised (M. Malve, tabel 1: 177), väiksemaid välitöid sooritati ka **Keila** ja **Ridala** kirikaedades, aga mujalgi.

Mõned matmispaikade uuringud olid ajendatud metallidetektorismist. Neist **Urvaste, Loosi** (tabel 1: 239) ja **Soe** (tabel 1: 235) päästekaevamistel tegeleti suures osas rüüstatud muististe dokumenteerimisega. Ainult **Urvaste Kirikuküla** (tabel 1: 236, 237) puhul teatas hobiotsija leiust korrektselt Muinsuskaitseametile. Avastatud kohal – mis osutus samuti varem detektoristide poolt lõhutud muistiseks – toimunud välitööd võtab kokku H. Valgu jt artikkel.

Asulakohtadest uuriti taas kord **Ihaste** kiviaja asulat Tartus (K. Johanson, TÜ; tabel 1: 201), kus 80 m² suurusel alal kaevati läbi 15–25 cm paksune asula kultuurkiht. **Kose-Uuemõisa** mõisas (G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus; tabel 1: 72) tehti kindlaks varem teadmata abihoone. Muudest muististest väärib eraldi nimetamist Jõgevamaal **Kärde** lähedal uuritud pakktee (S. Udam, OÜ Tõrvajõe; tabel 1: 94). Harjumaal **Liivamäe** külas kaardistati muistsete põllupiirete paiknemist (G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus;

tabel 1: 63). **Vastseliina** piiskopilinnuse külastuskeskuse rajamisel satuti lisaks linnusemüüridele (P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG; tabel 1: 240) ka kesk- ja varauusaegsele kalmistule. Viimasest saab põhjaliku ülevaate M. Malve jt artiklist.

Veealusest pärandist uuriti Tallinna lahes seoses Reidi tee ehitamisega laevavrakki "Tver" (K. Peremees, Tuukritööde OÜ; tabel 1: 248) ning sellest 50 m ida pool asunud laevajäänust. Keskkonnaministeeriumi tellimisel kontrolliti paari II maailmasõja aegse laeva uppumispaika, tuvastamaks võimaliku keskkonnareostuse ohtu. Ühe põhjamudast välja ulatuva vanema purjeka ahtriosa dokumenteeriti Suures väinas (tabel 1: 251). Lisaks toimusid uuringud sisevetel Narvas, Vasknarvas ja Värskas (tabel 1: 86, 249, 136) uute sadamakonstruktsioonide rajamisel.

Linnaarheoloogias oli tavapäraselt suurim osakaal Tallinnas toimunud uuringuil, kus välitööd toimusid kokku 58 juhul; järgnesid Pärnu 34, Tartu 12 ja Viljandi 7 loaga. **Tallinna** vanalinna alale jäävatest töödest märkimisväärseimaks olid Pikk 70 hoovi (Monika Reppo, OÜ Agu EMS; tabel 1: 30–32) ja Vene 14 (M. Reppo, Paul Ööbik, OÜ Agu EMS; tabel 1: 58) kaevamised. Neist esimesel objektil leiti mitme varauus- ja uusaegse hoone jäänuseid ning kaks hiliskeskaegse-varauusaegse sillutise tasandit (jn 6). Teises kohas õnnestus 9 m² suuruses uurimissüvendis leida dominiiklaste kloostri ehituskompleksi vanimasse etappi kuuluva puitkonstruktsiooni põlenud jäänuseid, samuti mõned keskaegsed matused. Oluliste tulemustega oli samuti Toompeal Toom-Kooli tänaval tehtu (tabel 1: 27, 49), mida tutvustab käesolevas kogumikus uuringuid juhatanud M. Reppo. Tallinna ajalooliste eeslinnade alal sooritatud töödest osutusid kõige tulemuslikumaks Tatari-Sakala tn nurgal Eesti Muusika- ja Teatriakadeemia kinnistu kaevamised (Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, OÜ Arheox; tabel 1: 44) ning Pärnu mnt 44 / Tõnismäe 11a kruntide uurimine (M. Malve, Liivi Varul, OÜ Arheograator; tabel 1: 51–53). Mõlemat objekti käsitletakse lähemalt järgnevatel lehekülgedel, nagu ka järjekordseid vrakileide Kadriorust (Ants Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt; tabel 1: 12). **Tartus** 2017. aastal suuremaid kaevamisi ei toimunud. Arheoloogilistest järelevalvetest pakkusid enim teavet Toomemäel kaks trassitööd (R. Bernotas, K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox; tabel 1: 199, 194), mis tõid päevavalgele nii matuseid, 11. sajandi asulakihti, kirikaia müüri kui ka piiskopilinnuse eeslinnuse katkeid. Avastatu on kaevamisi juhatanud arheoloogide poolt kokku võetud eraldi artiklis. Eraldi esiletõstu väärib ka Raadi surnuaial teostatud Telleri kabelis asuvate matuste dokumenteerimine kabelikeldri puhastamisel (Andres Tvauri, M. Malve, TÜ; tabel 1: 197). Paari-kolmekümne matuse seas leidus enim väikelapsi, tuvastada õnnestus mõne täiskasvanu isik. Oluline oli ka 18.–19. sajandi rõivaleidude avastamine.

Eesti väikelinnade uurimine ei sisaldanud 2017. aastal üldjoontes suuri avastusi. Eraldi nimetamist väärt on **Paides** Posti 12 (P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG; tabel 1: 118) päevavalgele tulnud 16. sajandi lubjapõletusahi (jn 7) ning välitööd Haapsalu linnas ja piiskopilinnuses. Haapsalu vanalinnas õnnestus taas jälgida keskaegse linnamüüri kulgu ning paika panna selle asend linna lääneküljel (Anton Pärn, SALM; tabel 1: 126), linnuses leiti paar hilise hüpokaustahju jäänust, sadeveekanal ja Vahitorni all tühjendati 16. sajandi lõpus – 17. sajandi alguses täitunud šaht (Jaak Mäll, SALM; tabel 1: 125).

Maastikuluure tulemusel koguti andmeid 44 uue muistise kohta (tabel 2), millest 3 olid lohukivid ning ülejäänud asulakohad. Osad leiukohtadest fikseeriti detektori- jt juhuleidude asupaikade ülevaatusel, mõned avastatud leidudest ja muististest on käesolevas kogumikus avaldatud eraldi ülevaatega (vt Kiudsoo a ja b, Leimus a ja b, Valk jt, käesolev kogumik).

Kaks maastiku-uuringut olid seotud doktoriväitekirjade koostamisega. Kristjan Sander (TLÜ) jätkas Lääne-Eesti kiviaja asulakohtade otsimist. 2017. aastal keskendus ta Üdruma ja Ojapere vahelisele alale (tabel 1: 241), mille tulemusel õnnestus avastada 30 uut asulakohta (tabel 2: 5–9, 12, 14–23, 25–38) ning mõningaid juhuleide. Kristiina Paavel (TÜ) vaatas ka sel aastal üle pronksiaegsete metall-leidude leiukohti, et täpsustada leiukonteksti ja avastada võimalikke kaasaegseid asustusüksusi (tabel 1: 242). Koostöös Andres Vindiga (TÜ) õnnestus leida neli eriaegset asulakohta Põlva ja Viljandi maakonnas (tabel 2: 10, 11, 42, 43). Lisaks leidis doktorant Andres Kimber Harjumaal Jõesuu külas (tabel 1: 245) varem teada olnud põllujäänuste uurimisel jälgi hilispronksiaegsest asulakohast (tabel 2: 1).

Maili Roio (MA) koos Andri Baburiniga kontrollisid Peipsi järve põhja ja loodekallast, kus varasematel aastatel on süvendustöödel avastatud mitmeid muistiseid. 2017. aastal lisandus eelnevale üks kiviaegne asulakoht Omedu külas (tabel 2: 3). A. Vindi leidis lisaks ülaltoodule 3 uut asulakohta Valgamaal (tabel 2: 39–41) ning ühe Järvamaal (tabel 2: 4). Viimase leiukoha avastamisel osales Mari Tõrv (OÜ Muinaslabor), kes uuris piirkonnas georadariga võimalikke kiviaegseid matmispaiku (tabel 1: 246). Mainimist väärt on ka Muinsuskaitseameti eestvõttel 2016. aastast toimuv Harjumaa looduslike pühapaikade ülevaatus, mis mullu tõi lisaks uutele hiiepaikadele ka täiendusi lohukivide nimekirja (jn 8; tabel 2: 2, 13, 23).

Kokkuvõttes võib tõdeda, et ehkki pindalalt on arheoloogiliste uuringute suurus kahanenud, toovad ka väiksemalt avatud alad täiendavat informatsiooni, mis võimaldavad parendada nii arheoloogiamälestiste kaitset kui pakuvad ka uusi sissevaateid Eesti vanemasse asustuslukku.