



Archaeological fieldwork in 2015

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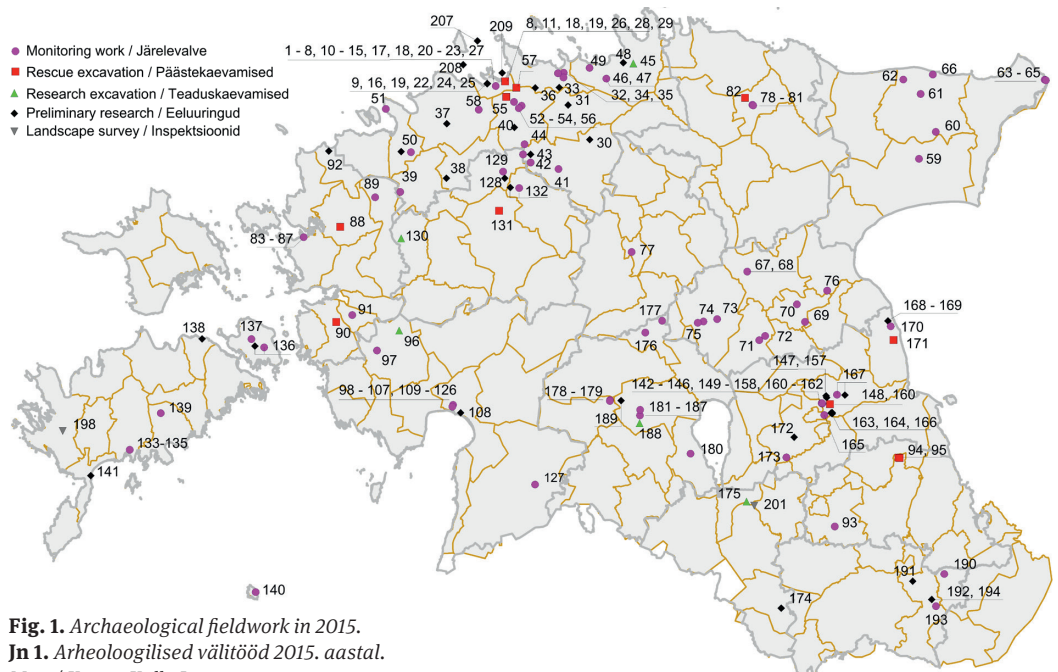
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INTRODUCTION

In 2015, altogether 209 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place in Estonia (Fig. 1, Table 1). 173 permits for archaeological fieldwork from landscape surveys to in-depth excavations were issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 29 by the Cultural Heritage Division of Tallinn City Government (TKVA) for 2015. In a few occasions, the fieldwork was either continued or started with permits issued in 2014 (Table 1: 73, 77, 183) or the archaeological documentation was imminent salvage work (Table 1: 91, 95, 171, 177) without submitted request for the activity permit. This year marks also a new statistical record of archaeological



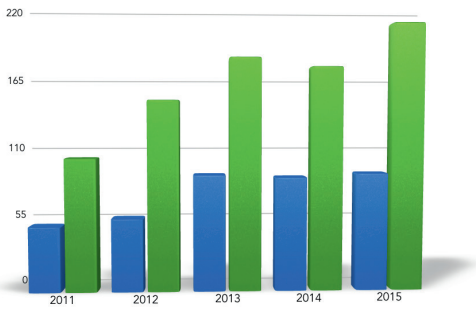


Fig. 2. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia 2011–2015.
Green – all permits, blue – urban archaeology.

Jn 2. Arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis 2011–2015.

Roheline – kõik uuringuload, sinine – linnaarheoloogia.

Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

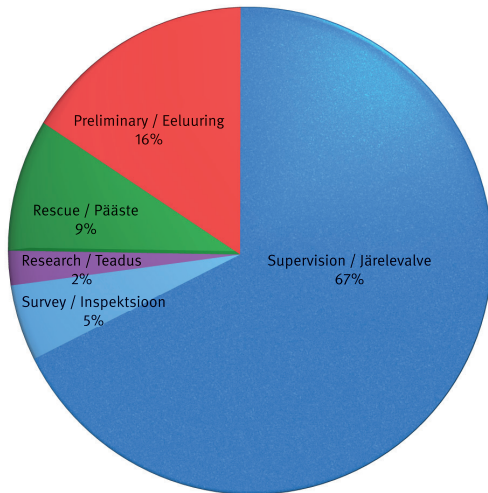


Fig. 3. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2015.

Jn 3. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2015. aastal.

Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

activities in Estonia, as it is the first time when the fieldwork has been organised in more than 200 cases within the territory of the country – a number which has doubled over the past 5 years (Fig. 2). This has put both the leaders of the fieldwork as well as the heritage officials issuing the permits and handling the research reports under great pressure with a lot of management questions for the coming years.

There are a few changes on the general structure of the fieldwork (Fig. 3) if compared with the previous years. The most significant of these is a clear decrease of the solely research related archaeological investigations, which has been for years around 10% of the total number of fieldwork, and has now dropped from 9% in 2014 to 2% in 2015. The reasons for this kind of distinctive down-trend can be explained with the changing environment of Estonian science, its funding and the research institutions – the amount of state funded projects has declined, which is quite clearly reflected on the possibilities to finance research excavations. Thus, mostly relatively modest sized areas have been studied, and new, large-scale multiyear scientifically motivated field studies on past human environment seem presently to be more or less halted. On the other hand, there are a few ambitious state and EU supported infrastructure enterprises that have acquired the full attention of the archaeologists from intensive desktop assessments and landscape

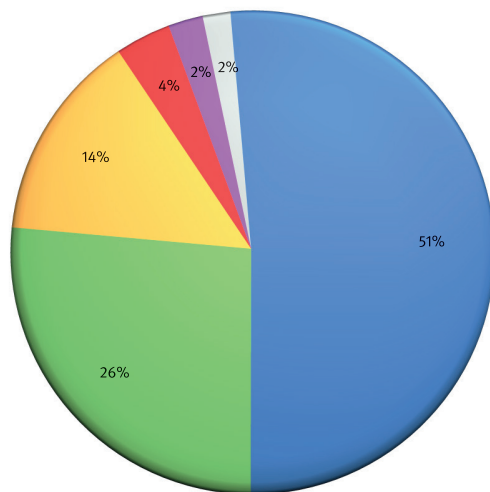
surveys to rescue excavations which are also affecting our efficiency to carry on academically substantiated fieldwork. One of these works – archaeological research on the future zone of the railway Rail Baltic embraced a large area in Estonia, stretching from the northern coast to the southernmost part of the country, is an ongoing project of the University of Tartu, with the help of colleagues from other institutions (for general overview, see Lang *et al.*, this volume).

In other areas of the fieldwork the overall situation has been more balanced, with the most notable rise in the numbers of archaeological supervision (from 111 in 2014 to 141 in 2015). In our opinion this is reflecting both the general trend to move from more expensive full-scale rescue excavations to more cost-efficient solutions in the area of property developments, but also the rising efforts of heritage officials to guarantee that every earthwork on the national monuments as well as within the heritage protection zones is done under the supervision of a qualified specialist. The outcome of this kind of policy is unfortunately multifaceted and needs

in our viewpoint further considerations on what, how and when archaeology can achieve with often quite cursory approaches during the installation of pipelines, cables and trenches for light foundations. In many cases the results of the fieldwork (especially in the suburban areas and on rural sites) are negative or next to nothing, despite the background information indicating past activities on the spot. One of the cases here to mention is the medieval and later suburban settlement of Kalamaja (Germ. *Fischermay*, indicating a fishermen’s settlement) within the broader territory of the hanseatic town Tallinn. This area has been under a great development pressure over the last decade (e.g., 4 permits issued in 2015), and despite of the continuous fieldwork – either preliminary investigations or supervisions – the archaeological data gained is in nearly every case rather poor. This leads to the question, whether there is a need to refine our research methods and questions, as a standard visual examination of profiles and test pits do not provide enough evidence on light wooden housing (such as fisherman’s huts but also other easily decaying structures) and unpaved roads within the settlement, since not in all cases it is possible to argue that earlier deposits have been removed into the Early Modern Period earthen fortifications on the northern side of the town core. The same considerations seem to apply to other suburban areas of Tallinn, and in slight adaptations also elsewhere (e.g. Pärnu). But by no means have we suggested to leave the areas with sparse evidence of settlement activities out of the attention of archaeology, quite on the contrary – to gain better results, there is a dire need to elaborate our fieldwork techniques, with very well posed research questions. We find it very important but see it very difficult to implement within the current economic climate and scientific environment.

The overall division of archaeological fieldwork by the type of sites remained in a broader scale (Fig. 4) the same. Traditionally the largest share (51%) belongs to the archaeology of historic periods, of which most of the investigations were directed in urban settlements and on its fortifications, as well as on castle sites, churches and manor houses. This is followed by research on rural settlements (both prehistoric and later) and hill forts (26%), burial sites (14%), wreck sites (2%) and other (e.g. cup-marked stones, holy groves, 4% and fields or roads, 3%).

The number of institutions and archaeologists carrying out fieldwork was respectively 19 and 41, in both cases one digit higher than last year. There were no new enterprises entering the market, among the institutions there were two universities (TÜ, TLU), five museums (SM, PäMu, AM, MM, SALM), three non-profit organisations (MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, ÕES) and eight private companies. One large-scale rescue work was organised by the National Heritage Board (Table 1: 29).



● sites of historical periods (towns, fortifications, churches, etc.) / ajaloolise aja mälestised (linnad, kindlustused, kirikud jne)
 ● prehistoric settlements (incl. hill forts) / muinasaegsed asulakohad (sh linnamäed)
 ● burial sites / matmispaigad
 ● cup-marked stones, holy groves / lohukivid, hiiekohad
 ● ancient fields and roads / muistsed põllud ja teed
 ● underwater heritage (incl. wrecks) / veealune pärand (sh vrakid)

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

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

Only a handful of research-related fieldwork took place in 2015 of which all except one are discussed on the following pages of the present volume of Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia. In two instances the research was carried out by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Tartu (TÜ) and the Estonian History Museum (AM) and in one case by the Institute of History of Tallinn University (AI). There are also several examples (such as Viidumäe, Table 1: 198, Naissaare wreck site, Table 1: 208 and a few others) of preliminary investigations which fall by and large into the category of research-related fieldwork, but these will be presented in the following chapter with other, less research oriented studies.

In south Estonia, the work at the **Aakre Kivivare tarand**-grave (Table 1: 175), directed by Maarja Olli and Anu Kivirüüt (TÜ) was finished. During the fieldwork seasons of 2014 and 2015, *Tarand* B was opened with the aim to find answers for two main goals. The reader will find out whether the excavation provided the answers and what the initial results were in the paper written by A. Kivirüüt and M. Olli.

After many years the highly intriguing topic of the **Viljandi** besieging constructions erected in 1223 by crusader troops was revisited. This time the fieldwork (Table 1: 188) headed by Heiki Valk (TÜ) concentrated to the new area in the Viljandi Castle Hills – previously several spots in the southern part of the Castle Hills were excavated, in 2015 attention was paid to the region situated north-west of the medieval castle. What was found and how it fits to the previous interpretation will be presented in a short paper by the director of the excavations.

Two small scale investigations were organised by the renowned researcher of west Estonian prehistory, Mati Mandel (AM). In 2015 one of his research related excavations took place in **Maidla** grave field in Rapla County (Table 1: 130) where he was able to conclude the follow-up excavations of large-scale studies started already in the mid-1980s. As a new project, the perennial archaeological investigation began at **Kurese** grave field and settlement site in Pärnu County (Table 1: 96) where the work continued in the summer of 2016. The preliminary results of these sites will be described by him and his co-authors in a brief paper in this journal with an additional case of rescue archaeology from **Peanse** (Table 1: 90).

In 2015 another research related project began in north Estonia, at the site of the present day **Kolga** manor (Villu Kadakas (AI), Table 1: 45). Written sources have indicated that the approximate area of Kolga manor was used between the 13th and 16th centuries as a monastic economic settlement by the Cistercian Roma Monastery from Gotland. Up to 2015 there were only vague allusions about the location of the medieval buildings, based on single pictorial evidence from 1615 and some thoughts and observations of building history and building archaeology from the 1980s. Now, for the first time it was possible to confirm that indeed, the present-day manor house was preceded by some kind of large stone building complex which had far greater dimensions than an average medieval fortified manor in Estonia (V. Kadakas, pers. comm.). The research on this site continued in August 2016 and we hope to present the first overview of both seasons in the following volume of Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia.

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeological investigations in rural areas

As mentioned above, a little less than half of the sites investigated in 2015 can be considered rural, yet Fig. 1 shows that these are even more significantly dominated by monitoring

projects and preliminary studies, thus affecting the amount of information achieved. The number of rescue excavations in the rural areas in 2015 is significantly small.

The development of the present day suburban area of Tartu at **Ihaste** has resulted in a number of preliminary studies to determine the nature and exact location of Mesolithic deposits at the Ihaste settlement site, at Varsa, Salutähe and Hipodroomi streets (Table 1: 163–166). At **Tamsa** (Table 1: 173), the investigations were conditioned by the installation of a sewage pipeline. Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor) concentrated the scientific attention to several cuts into natural ground, revealing habitation traces since the Roman Iron Age (Jonuks 2015).

A few studies took place at hill forts. At **Madsa Liinamägi** (Table 1: 174), P. Kama and H. Valk (TÜ) found an occupation layer from the pre-Viking Age on the lower plateau (see Valk & Kama, this volume). Rescue work was also needed at **Loone** in Harju County (also known as Lohu I; Table 1: 129), where the edge of the way made through the eastern rampart in 2014 was investigated by K. Siig and A. Mäesalu (TÜ). The rampart was heaped of sand supported with a dry stone wall, constructed of a single row of limestone (Fig. 5). Due to the slender occupation layer in the yard area, it cannot be excluded that the hill fort was built only during the Livonian crusade in the beginning of the 1220s (Ain Mäesalu, pers. comm.).

Investigations were also carried out at the trackway in **Mustamäe** (Fig. 6; Table 1: 25, 26) by K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain). The tree trunks lying in the bog were radiocarbon dated, referring that they originate from the late Neolithic period, rather than the presumed usage period of the trackway. No organic remains of the Late Iron Age had preserved in the investigated area (Treuman 2016).

A few studies were carried out at burial sites. In southeast Estonia, two partially destroyed barrows were investigated at **Viisli** (Table 1: 94, 95), where the distribution of bone fragments in the remaining part could be documented. The most intriguing burial site was investigated at **Alasoo** (Table 1: 168, 169), where Viking Age deposits both from dry and wet areas, and a 16th – 17th-century settlement site are discussed and interpreted in this volume by the leaders of the excavations, P. Kama and M. Konsa (TÜ). Information about a newly discovered burial place **Ristimägi** on Muhu Island is summarised in the article by Tamla (TLÜ AT).



Fig. 5. Archaeological investigations at the inner side of rampart at Lohu hill fort.

Jn 5. Uuringud Lohu linnusevalli siseküljel.
Photo / Foto: Ulla Kadakas



Fig. 6. The trackway of Mustamäe.

Jn 6. Mustamäel kaevatud sootee.
Photo / Foto: Katrin Treuman

Several investigations were conditioned by the renovation of churches. At **Kuusalu** (Table 1: 46, 47), the renovation of the floor in the church revealed constructional details of the original eastern wall. At **Kursi** church (Table 1: 71), the floor of the tower was replaced. During the archaeological studies, the remains of the probable portal of the medieval church were unearthed, and it was established that the tower was built next to the western wall of the nave of the medieval church (Piirits 2015a). At **Jaani** in Saaremaa (Table 1: 138), the nature of the deposits in the churchyard was assessed, in order to obtain data for the renovation project of the church. The results of fieldwork at three churchyards in south Estonia, **Nõo**, **Põltsamaa**, and **Pilistvere** (Table 1: 75, 172, 177) are summarised in the article by Martin Malve (TÜ).

Interesting, and in several occasions even highly intriguing results were obtained either with the cooperation of the metal detecting community, even though there is still much to do to improve communication with the enthusiasts as well as to safeguard the archaeological contexts either under heritage protection or in case of new-found sites. Some of this kind of team work has been summarised in the last paper of the present volume, where Riina Rammo, Nele Kangert and Kristi Tasuja summarise the data on discovered monuments and stray finds. In separate articles a few enthralling sites and important finds have been presented, which will illustrate the importance but also some of the shortcomings of this kind of work. From the latter, perhaps one of the difficult instances is a cult site of **Viidumäe**, where a team led by Marika Mägi (Table 1: 198) has since 2014 studied an area heavily disturbed by illegal activities over the past years. The positive examples are also introduced here by Risto P. Koovit and Mauri Kiudsoo on the largest Roman coin hoard in Estonia from **Varudi-Vanaküla**, by Ülle Tamla on the Late Viking Age **Saka** hoard, and by Aivar Kriiska and Ville Dreving on prehistoric and later artefacts collected on the waterfront of Lake **Võrtsjärv**.

Archaeology of urban areas

As already stated last year (Russow *et al.* 2015, 15), there is a clear shift in the archaeology of urban settlements in Estonia, both on the methodological as well on topographical scale. As the property development and renewal of infrastructure has moved over the last two decades from the cores of historic towns more and more to the suburban areas, also the ways of archaeological fieldwork has changed. As an outcome of this situation, only in very few cases larger open area excavations have been organised within the *intra muros* sites and the majority of the rescue or salvage works consists of observations on communication and foundation trenches and to a lesser degree of fully archaeologically excavated plots. The year of 2015 presented no exception to that tendency. There were no large-scale excavations on the plots inside medieval walled towns, the nearest example to that being the investigations at the site of the former Franciscan monastery in Rakvere (Table 1: 82), or the investigations inside the building at Lossi Street 30/32 in Tartu (Table 1: 148). Thus the overwhelming majority of the fieldwork was either brief studies of pipelines (mostly in suburbs) or documentation of top-soil removal accompanying the extension of outbuildings. Perhaps only on a few occasions the areas were bigger than a hundred square metres (see below). Therefore, as we argued in the beginning of the present overview, the amount of the gained new archaeological information is often rather modest. Information gained last year will be introduced in a condensed way, extracted from the excavation reports submitted to the National Heritage Board so far (see Table 1). Statistically, the longest list of permits was issued traditionally for Pärnu¹ (29), followed by Tallinn (23), Tartu (21) and Viljandi (7).

¹ The reason for that is that the territory of the present day Pärnu includes two medieval towns (Old and New Pärnu) and one settlement site.

In **Tallinn** no noteworthy investigations were organised in the core of the hanseatic town, in all cases the fieldwork was connected with pipelines and observations on lightweight earth removals which in best cases offered additions to previously thoroughly studied sites such as the plot of the State Puppet Theatre at Lai Street 1 / Nunne Street 4 (Table 1: 11; e.g. Heinloo 2014). An exception was the renewal of Viru street (Table 1: 27; Ants Kraut), a municipal project to refurbish one of the arterial streets of the old town. The supervision of the communication trenches brought into daylight medieval wooden street pavement at the length of *ca.* 10 metres, the foundation of the town wall and foregate constructions of the Viru Gate as well as elements of early modern earthen fortifications (Fig. 7; Ants Kraut, pers. comm.). From the upper town (during the medieval and post-medieval times, a separate administrative unit) – Toompea – the most important result was the documentation of a medieval stone quarry and its post-medieval fill layers at Toom-Kooli Street 21/2 (Table 1: 22; Guido Toos, pers. comm.). From the suburbs of Tallinn and areas dedicated to medieval and later infrastructure stands out the work on the Early Modern harbour area (Table 1: 8–9). Here, the preliminary investigations and later the archaeological survey helped to unearth parts of a stone pavement, remains of a stone building, watercourse, wooden plot boundaries dated to the 17th century (Fig. 8), as a single find a bar of unrefined iron stands out (Guido Toos, pers. comm.). Within the economic and administrative territory of medieval Tallinn, but not an urban archaeological investigation *per se* were the rescue excavations at Pikksilma Street 2/1. Here, on the former waterfront of Tallinn bay and a few kilometres to the northeast from the hanseatic town, perhaps the most interesting findings of the archaeological year of 2015 were made (see cover photo). Namely, during the preparation stage of a new building site, the remains of two medieval ships were found. This led to the excavation of the area (Maili Roio, National Heritage Board) over a very tight time period, but the results gained within the eight weeks add a lot of new information to our



Fig. 7. *Archaeological investigations during the reconstruction of pipelines at Viru Street in Tallinn.*

Jn 7. *Arheoloogilised uuringud Tallinnas Viru tänaval toimunud torustiketööde juures.*

Photo / Foto: Ants Kraut



Fig. 8. *The archaeological survey on the Early Modern harbour of Tallinn.*

Jn 8. *Tallinna Admiraliteedibasseini ääres toimunud arheoloogilised uuringud.*

Photo / Foto: Andrus Anderson

knowledge on life on board as well as on the techniques of medieval ship building in northern Europe. The preliminary results will be presented in the following pages by the team of researchers led by Maili Roio.

Of the archaeological studies in the town and surroundings of medieval and early modern **Tartu**, only seven included the medieval walled town. Two of these were rescue excavations. At the reconstruction of the house at Lossi Street 30/32 (Table 1: 148), a cellar room was excavated, and a heat storage hypocaust oven was found from the debris dating probably from the 18th century. Excavations at Ülikooli Street 14 (Table 1: 160) were finished with the construction of pipelines and staircases on the north-western and northern perimeter of the plot. The remains of a medieval house were unearthed, and a few medieval and early modern finds (Piirits 2015c). In addition, the construction and renovation of several pipelines took place. At Munga street (Table 1: 151), a fragment of a medieval wall was revealed, which was interpreted as belonging to the Dominican monastery (Piirits 2015b). Prehistoric deposits were located at the crossing of Munga and Jakobi streets (Table 1: 150). Several smaller trenches were studied during the construction and renovation of water, sewage and cooling pipelines at Ülikooli street (Table 1: 146, 158). At the crossing of Ülikooli and Lossi streets, prehistoric deposits were located, and wall fragments that belonged to the medieval Riga gate or foregate were found at Ülikooli street (Tvauri 2015). Outside the medieval town, at the crossing of Ülikooli and Vallikraavi streets, fragmentarily preserved prehistoric deposits were located in the bottom of the trench, and remains of 19th – 20th-century houses were documented (*ibid.*). At Vallikraavi street (Table 1: 157), a large stone cross, which probably originated from a cemetery, was found.

In the same area, rescue excavations were carried out at Ülikooli Street 2B (Table 1: 159) due to the construction of a new office building. The site is located just below the slope, where earlier fieldwork had documented brick kilns and clay mining activities (Vissak 2000, 118–119). Although sherds of striated pottery and 11th-century northwest Russian style wheel-thrown pots were collected, intact deposits from that period were not found. A pit resulting from clay mining was documented. Several finds could be dated to the second half of the 16th and 17th century, while the number of 18th-century finds was significantly smaller. The unearthed housing remains were dated to the 19th century (Bernotas & Tvauri 2015).

On Toome hill, monitoring took place on top of the bastion Karl X Gustav, where currently the Old Anatomical Theatre of the University of Tartu is located (Table 1: 149). A wall fragment from the outer bailey of the Bishop's castle was found, as well as several walls and tunnels, at least a part of these were connected with the bastion constructions (Roog 2015).

Of several monitoring projects further away from the town centre, the investigation of the formation of the Ülejõe district at Jaama and Kivi streets should be mentioned (Table 1: 144; cf. Lissitsina *et al.* 2015). The formation of permanent habitation, and street pavements in the investigated area could be dated to the late 18th century (Roog 2016).

All seven archaeological studies in **Viljandi** were monitoring projects. Three of them took place inside the medieval town. The renovation of water and sewage pipelines in the Old Town that begun in 2014 (see Heinloo 2015) continued at Lossi and Oru streets (Table 1: 183). Deposits from the period of town formation were investigated also there. Traces of ploughing preceding town formation, and drainage ditches were recorded in the investigated areas (Heinloo 2016). Fragments of daub and brick wasters were traced, which may indicate wooden dwelling and brickmaking in the area. Remains of two stone houses were unearthed near the corner of Oru and Linnu streets, which were dated to the 17th century (*ibid.*). At Lossi

street, the pipelines also reached the presumed suburb in front of Tartu Gate, where medieval deposits were recorded. The earliest deposits at Posti street were dated to the 18th century (*ibid.*). Next to the medieval town church, two studies took place (Table 1: 181, 182), resulting in locating some of the wall fragments and disturbed burials from the surrounding cemetery.

In **Pärnu**, the results of the fieldwork within the territory of medieval towns and its hinterland were rather disappointing. The overwhelming majority of the archaeological watching briefs and surveys produced only a minimum level of new information on past activities, mostly the fieldwork ended with the statement that previous deposits and structures were destroyed with earlier earthworks. Few sites revealed data on deposits laying on natural ground, which were frequently either undatable or belonged to the Early Modern Period, occasionally also some fragments of buildings or other stone structures were found (e.g. Table 1: 99, 101, 102), but as the paper by Gurly Vedru *et al.* in the present volume shows, the data acquired by the documentation of trenches appeared less informative this time than it was a few years ago.

In **Narva**, the situation seemed to be similar to Pärnu. On all three occasions the cultural layers were either destroyed (Table 1: 63) or belonged to the Early Modern Period.

From other medieval and later towns and accompanying castles in Estonia, some new data was acquired. In **Haapsalu**, one permit (Table 1: 86) was issued to the preliminary investigations in the bishop's castle (Anton Pärn, SALM). The three test pits and one sondage revealed very well preserved layers of medieval and later deposits inside the chapter house, and as a result, a full-scale excavation is expected in the near future, before the new entry building can be erected. Some important information was gained also from the town area, where in one instance another fragment of medieval town wall (1.6 m wide, the preserved height was up to 1.1 m) was found at Wiedemanni Street 12 (Katrin Treuman, OÜ Tentel Disain; Table 1: 84). The extensive surveys (Table 1: 133–135) on the streets of **Kuressaare** by Garel Püüa (SM) were at first blush without any great results (no new data on possible medieval and early modern deposits were found) but helped to gain better understanding of urban development of the settlement and will be a major source to elaborate the archaeological protection zone in the near future. The investigations at several main streets in **Paide** (Table 1: 77) allow Andres Tvaari (TÜ) to address the question of the existence, location and dating of the medieval town in his article.

CONCLUSION

In 2015, some significantly larger archaeological projects may be singled out. First and foremost, serious effort was concentrated on the investigation of the Rail Baltic route, the results of which are also presented in this volume. Besides its significant success in finding a route that would not affect the archaeological heritage at a larger scale, it also influenced the capability of the involved specialists to take on other projects. Of the single objects studied in 2015, the shipwrecks in Tallinn Bay area clearly stand out, and hopefully the documented material will be used as source material for future investigation projects.

While a large number of monitoring projects in the rural areas helped to distinguish the areas where archaeological deposits actually have been preserved, we sincerely hope that besides the number of such projects, there is also space for the amount of scientific information gained from this work to augment. While information obtained from the excavation of single objects, and wealth deposits in particular, has raised significant scientific interest, we feel that there is a particular need for a renewed focus on the rural cultural landscape with

all its aspects. While the urban development has worked as the main motor for increased knowledge on urban archaeology for several decades, the shift to suburban, and partially also rural areas, especially in the vicinity of larger towns has been ongoing for several years.

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Table 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2015, stand 13.11.2016. Former parish name (if different from contemporary municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.²*

Tabel 1. *2015. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 13.11.2016. Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest). Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Arvi Haak & Ulla Kadakas*

E - eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J - järelvalve / survey

P - päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I - inspeksioon / landscape survey

T - teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Aia 10, Aia 8, Inseneri 1–3	14419, J	3015	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
2	Estonia pst 4 / G. Otsa 9	14670, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
3	Kaarli pst 4a	14499, J	3015	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
4	Kalasadama 27	13507, J	2628	Tallinn	R. Nurk (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
5	Kiriku 2 ja 4, Kiriku tn	14697, J	2589, 2998	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

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 / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
6	Kiriku 4	14771, J	2589	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
7	Kuninga 3	13054, J	3022	Tallinn	R. Nurk (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
8	Kuunari, Laeva, Poordi ja Kai tn vaheline kvartal: Tallinna ajalooline sadam	14534, J, P	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7576	+
9	Kuunari, Laeva, Poordi ja Kai tn vaheline kvartal: Tallinna ajalooline sadam, II etapp	14595, E	-	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7576	+
10	Laboratooriumi 23	14060, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
11	Lai 1 / Nunne 4	14541, J, P	2589	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7146	+
12	Lai 9 / Suur-Kloostri 5	14238, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
13	Mere pst 11	14640, J	3015, 2589	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
14	Nunne, Suur-Kloostri, Gümnaasiumi tn	14045, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
15	Pikk 52 / Sulevimägi 8	14741, J	2589	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
16	Pirita tee 80, II maailmasõja hukku- nute matmispaik	14634, E	1106	Tallinn	J. Mäll (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
17	Pärnu mnt 18	14519, J	2596	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
18	Sauna 8 / Müürivahe 21	14521, J, P	3080, 2589	Tallinn	G. Vedru, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	+	-
19	Soodevahe asulakoht ja Sõjamäe kultusekivid	13902, E, P	2610, 2613, 2614, 2615	Tallinn	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 7532; AI 7533; AI 7534	+
20	Suur-Laagri 12	14405, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
21	Suur-Patarei 26 / Vana- Kalamaja 48	13127, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
22	Toom-Kooli 21/2	13053, E, J	2589, 3010	Tallinn	R. Nurk, G. Toos (OÜ Agu EMS)	+	-
23	Vana-Kalamaja 10	14456, J	2628	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7577	+
24	Vana-Kalamaja 28b	14769, E	2628	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
25	Vesioina 10, pakktee	13944, E	2630	Tallinn	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7479	+
26	Vesioina 10, pakktee	14050, P	2630	Tallinn	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7479	+
27	Viru tänav	14532, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 7477	-
28	Ülemiste raudteejaam, kultusekivid	14175, P	2617, 2618, 2619	Tallinn	A. Kriiska, A. Kimber (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2544; TÜ 2545	-
29	Laevavraki "Tver", kaitsevöönd, Kadrioru vrakid	13903, P	27886	Tallinn	M. Roio (MA)	+	-

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HARJUMAA							
30	Alavere küla asulakoht	14730, E	17377	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
31	Linnakse kalme	13433, E	A30184	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	AI 6961	+
32	Jõelähtme küla asulakoht	13489, J	17542	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7393	+
33	Jõelähtme küla	14589, E	27015	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (OÜ Agu EMS)	AI 7463	+
34	Jägala muistsed asula- kohad ja fossiilsed põllujäänused	13781, J	A30211	Jõelähtme	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
35	Koila küla asulakoht ja kultusekivi	14522, J	17615, 27015	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
36	Rebala muinsuskaitseala, kivikalme	13525, E	27015, 17797	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7421, AI 7422, AI 7423	+
37	Keila kirik ja kirikuaed	14582, E	2749, 2750	Keila	V. Kadakas (AI)	-	-
38	Mõnuste küla asulakoht	14723, E	17916	Kernu (Hageri)	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
39	Siimika küla asulakoht	14022, J	18598	Nissi	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
40	Lähtse asulakoht	14523, E	A29098	Kiili (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7425	+
41	Karla küla asulakoht, kultusekivid	14363, J	17986, 17988, 17989	Kose	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
42	Kata küla asulakoht	13790, J	17991	Kose	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
43	Kata küla asulakoht	13948, E, J	17991	Kose	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
44	Tammiku küla, Kiili alev: muistsed põllud, asula- koht, tee	14551, J	17974, 1111, 17972, 11115	Kose	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7458	+
45	Kolga mõis	14144, T	2852	Kuusalu	V. Kadakas (AI)	+	-
46	Kuusalu kirik	13029, J	2872	Kuusalu	V. Kadakas (AI)	AI 7069	+
47	Kuusalu kirik	13330, J	2872	Kuusalu	V. Kadakas (AI)	AI 7069	+
48	Uuri küla kivikalme	14545, E	18458	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
49	Valkla mõisa park, asulakoht	13502, J	2887	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
50	Linnus "Vana-Linnamägi"	13557, E, J	18624	Padise (Risti)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
51	Rae 37	14046, J	2760	Paldiski (Harju-Madise)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
52	Assaku alevik, kultusekivi	14237, J	18729	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
53	Jüri alevik, asulakoht "Terikualune"	14628, J	18786	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7481	+
54	Jüri alevik, asulakoht	14737, J	18785	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
55	Peetri alevik, asulakoht	14446, P	18821	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7424	+

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56	Pildiküla asulakoht	14567, J	18785	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7554	+
57	Soodevahe küla, kultuse- kivi, kiviaja ja metalliaja asulakoht	14142, P	2616	Rae (Jüri)	A. Kriiska, A. Kimber, K. Paavel (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2536	-
58	Laagri alevik, asulakoht	14691, J	18964	Saue (Keila)	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

IDA-VIRUMAA

59	Jõuga küla kääbas- kalmistu, Jõuga tee	14569, J	8966, 13150	Iisaku	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
60	Illuka mõisa park	14587, J	13854	Illuka (Jõhvi)	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
61	Jõhvi kirik	14110, J	13866	Jõhvi	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
62	Järve küla asulakoht, Järve mõisa kindluselamu	13351, J	8998, 13889	Kohtla (Jõhvi)	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	+	+
63	Lavrevtsovi 8	14593, J	13999, 27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens)	-	+
64	Viru 18	14483, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens)	-	-
65	Viru 18	14649, J	27276	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
66	Põllumäe kultusekivi	14377, J	9155	Toila (Jõhvi)	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	-

JÕGEVAMAA

67	Vaimastvere asulakoht, Vaimastvere mõisa park	13656, J	9241, 23934	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	T. Jonuks, R. Roog (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2508	+
68	Vaimastvere asulakoht, Vaimastvere mõisa park	14052, J	9241, 23934	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2515	+
69	Ehavere asulakoht	14077, J	9270	Palamuse	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TÜ 2516	+
70	Järvepera küla asulakoht	14552, J	9272	Palamuse	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
71	Kursi kirik	13437, J	23980	Puurmani (Kursi)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2503	+
72	Kursi ja Tõrve küla, kiviaja, noorema rauaaja ja keskaja asulakohad	14447, J	A27761, A27735, 23980, 14180, 14152	Puurmani (Kursi)	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
73	Lustivere asulakoht	12905, J	9347	Põltsamaa	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7318	+
74	Pauastvere küla asulakoht	12923, J	9369	Põltsamaa	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
75	Põltsamaa linnus ja kirik	14457, J	9334, 24002, 24003	Põltsamaa	M. Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2534	+
76	Sirguvere küla asulakoht	13789, J	9389	Saare (Torma)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 2502	+

JÄRVAMAA

77	Paide tänavavalgustuse uuendamine	12892, J	27009	Paide	A. Tvauri (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2476	+
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LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

78	Linnus "Vallimägi"	13340, J	10335	Rakvere	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
79	Linnus "Vallimägi"	13517, J	15740, 10335	Rakvere	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
80	Linnus "Vallimägi"	13703, J	15740, 10335	Rakvere	J. Lissitsina (OÜ Arheograator)	RM A 174	+

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81	Pikk 66	13806, J	27012	Rakvere	J. Lissitsina (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
82	Rakvere vanalinna muin- suskaitseala, Rakvere frantsisklaste klooster	13606, P	15727, 27012	Rakvere	J. Lissitsina (OÜ Arheograator)	RM A 174	+

LÄÄNEMAA

83	Ehte 4	14650, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
84	F. J. Wiedemanni 12	14049, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
85	F. J. Wiedemanni 12	14183, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
86	Haapsalu piiskopilinnus	14215, J	15391	Haapsalu (Ridala)	A. Pärn (SALM)	HM 9200	+
87	Haapsalu muinsus- kaitseala, trassitööde järelvalve	13820, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	A. Pärn (SALM)	HM 9199	-
88	Koela asulakoht	13928, P	10153	Lääne-Nigula	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AM A 1136	+
89	Kuijõe asula	14032, J	10133	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	R. Nurk (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-
90	Peanse küla ohvrikivi, 18. saj ühishaud	13480, P	9996	Lihula (Karuse)	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1139	+
91	Lihula, linnuse kaitsevöönd	-, J	15476, 27104	Lihula	A. Kraut, T. Toome (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
92	Nõva kirikuaed	14314, E	4078	Nõva (Risti)	V. Kadakas (AI)	-	-

PÕLVAMAA

93	Kanepi kihelnakkalmistu	14265, J	A27193	Kanepi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
94	Viisli kääbas	13738, P	11217	Mooste (Põlva)	M. Smirnova (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2507	+
95	Viisli kääbas	-, P	11209	Mooste (Põlva)	A. Kivirüüt, U. Kadakas, M. Smirnova (MA)	TÜ 2578	-

PÄRNUMAA

96	Kuresse küla muist- sed põllud, asula ja põletuskalmistu	13942, T	11764	Koonga (Mihkli)	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1138	+
97	Rabavere asulakoht	14214, J	11776	Koonga (Mihkli)	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
98	Akadeemia 2	14540, J	27007	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	+	+
99	Homniku 17, Rüütli 41/43	14048, J	11793	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
100	Kalda 2	14164, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
101	Kuninga 11	14374, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
102	Kuninga 11, Kuninga tänav	14420, J	8323, 27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
103	Kuninga 9	14548, J	27007	Pärnu	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-

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104	Lootsi põik 6	13384, J	27007	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
105	Pühavaimu, Uus, Malmö, Gildi, Nikolai ja Aida tänavad	13665, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	PäMu 27485 A 2680	+
106	Ringi ja Vana-Tallinna tänav	13356, J	27007	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
107	Vanapargi tänav	14470, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
108	Õhtu 1a, Vallikäärü park	14421, E	27007, 16677	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
109	Sauga, Allika 5	14021, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
110	Sauga, Allika 7	14332, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
111	Sauga, Aru 4	14585, J	11792	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 27398 A 2678	+
112	Sauga, Aru 9, Aru 9a	14666, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
113	Sauga, Ilvese 1	14078, J	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
114	Sauga, J. V. Jannseni tn	14062, J	11792	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
115	Sauga, Piiri 1	14113, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
116	Sauga, Piiri 2a	14047, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
117	Sauga, Piiri 4	13998, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
118	Sauga, Piiri 5b, Piiri 4	14331, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
119	Sauga, Piiri 18	14586, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
120	Sauga, Piiri 20	13821, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
121	Sauga, Roheline 11a	14375, J	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
122	Sauga, Siili 1	13783, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
123	Sauga, Siili 7	14491, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
124	Sauga, Tallinna mnt 20	14704, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
125	Vana-Pärnu, Emajõe 10a	14584, J	11791	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
126	Vana-Pärnu, Haapsalu mnt 7	14020, J	11791	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	PäMu A 2685	+
127	Kalmistu	14100, J	11754	Saarde	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
RAPLAMAA							
128	Lohu küla asulakoht	13350, E	11993	Kohila (Hageri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7413	+
129	Loone linnus	13949, J	11998	Kohila (Hageri)	A. Mäesalu (TÜ)	+	-
130	Maidla kalmeväli	13941, T	A30389	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1134	+
131	Kalevi küla kivikalme (Alu kalme)	13962, P	12155	Rapla	V. Lang (TÜ)	TÜ 2525	+
132	Seli mõis	13600, E, J	15360	Rapla	R. Nurk (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	-

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SAAREMAA							
133	Aia, Martin Körberi, Pikk, Tolli, Humala, Vete, Vahtra, Suur-Põllu, Väike-Põllu, Turu, Lasteaia, Köver, Põik, Kiriku, Kohtu, Pargi, Torni, Veski, Suur-Sadama, Väike-Sadama, Karja, Raekoja, August Kitzbergi, Uus, Kauba, Tolli pöik, Veski pöik, Lossipargi tänavavalgustuse paigaldamistööd	13354, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
134	Kalda pst 1	13434, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
135	Rootsi, Komandandi ja Garnisoni tn	13435, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
136	Kantsi küla asulakoht	13334, E, J	12498	Muhu	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
137	Muhu kirikuaed, Liiva küla asulakoht	13586, J	4134, 12534	Muhu	J. Tamm (OÜ Agu EMS)	-	+
138	Jaani kirik	13929, E	27278	Orissaare (Jaani)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
139	Kaali rauasulatuskoht, kindlustatud asula ja ohverdamiskoht	13718, J	12603, 12602	Pihhla (Püha)	G. Püüa (SM)	-	+
140	Kiviaja asulakoht	14184, J	A30715	Ruhnu	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2607	-
141	Salme alevik, kalme	14482, E	A28913	Salme	M. Konsa (TÜ)	-	-
TARTU							
142	K. E. von Baeri 1	14761, J	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
143	Fortuuna tänav	13926, J	-	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-226	-
144	Jaama tänav	14023, J	-	Tartu	H. Valk, R. Roog (TÜ)	TM A-238	+
145	Kalevi tänav	13927, J	-	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-227	-
146	Küütri, Ülikooli ja Vallikraavi tn	14404, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A-234	+
147	Lai 39	14373, E	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
148	Lossi 30 / 32	14231, P	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas, A. Tvauri (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-235	-
149	Lossi 38, 38a, 38b	13737, J	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska, R. Roog (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
150	Munga tänav	14369, J	27006	Tartu	H. Valk, R. Roog (TÜ)	TM A-239	-
151	Munga 16	14709, J	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
152	Narva mnt 2b	14689, J	27006, 12976	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-236	-
153	Riia 2	14143, J	-	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-237	-
154	Soola tänav	14051, J	-	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-228	-
155	Tähtvere 18a	14099, J	12983	Tartu	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
156	Vabaduse pst 8	13736, J	27006	Tartu	R. Saage (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
157	Vallikraavi 3 / 5a	14710, E, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-241	+
158	Ülikooli tn	14258, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-232	-
159	Ülikooli 2b	13726, P	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-224	+
160	Ülikooli 14	14406, J, P	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-133	+

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161	Püha Anna kalmistu	13741, J	12981	Tartu	R. Saage (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-225	+
162	Püha Anna kalmistu, Püha Antoniuse kalmistu	14370, J	12981, 12978	Tartu	H. Valk, R. Roog (TÜ)	TM A-231	+
163	Ihaste mesoliitiline asulakoht	13807, E	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
164	Ihaste mesoliitiline asulakoht, Salutähe 7a	14130, E	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	K. Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
165	Ihaste mesoliitiline asulakoht, Varsa 1	14526, J	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2557	+
166	Ihaste mesoliitiline asulakoht, Varsa 8	14570, E	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	K. Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 640	+
167	Raadi asulakoht, Muuseumi tee 2	14572, E, J	12980	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Lillak (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TM A-242	+

TARTUMAA

168	Alasoo Varajemäe kalmistu	13450, E	-	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	P. Kama (TÜ)	TÜ 2496– 2499	+
169	Alasoo Varajemäe kalmistu	13702, E	-	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	P. Kama (TÜ)	TÜ 2499	+
170	Alasoo asulakoht	14182, J	12765	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 2581	+
171	Alatskivi külakalmistu	-, P	4223	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	M. Veldi (MA), A. Vindi (TÜ)	TÜ 2555	-
172	Nõo kirikuaed	13999, E	4256	Nõo	H. Valk, M. Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2520	-
173	Tamsa küla asulakoht	14492, J	12896	Nõo	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2581	+

VALGAMAA

174	Linnamägi "Madsa Liinumägi", Madsa asulakoht	13743, E	A30388	Karula	P. Kama (TÜ)	TÜ 2510	+
175	Palamuste küla, Aakre Kivivare tarandkalme	14278, T	13123	Puka (Rõngu)	M. Olli (TÜ)	TÜ 2410	-

VILJANDIMAA

176	Koksvere asulakoht	14476, J	13232	Kõo (Pilistvere)	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11484	+
177	Pilistvere kirikuaed	-, J	14547	Kõo (Pilistvere)	M. Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2522	+
178	Metsküla asulakoht ja külakalmistu	14667, J	13363, 13365	Suure-Jaani (Kõpu)	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÕES)	TÜ 2559	+
179	Metsküla asulakoht	14734, J	13363	Suure-Jaani (Kõpu)	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÕES)	TÜ 2559	-
180	Tarvastu ordulinnus	14213, J	14673	Tarvastu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
181	J. Laidoneri plats 3 / 3a / 3b	14308, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
182	J. Laidoneri plats 5 / 5a	13436, J	27010	Viljandi linn	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11479	+
183	Lossi, Oru, Kraavi, Supeluse ja Posti tn trassid	12572, J	27010	Viljandi linn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11476	+
184	Pikk 18, 18a	14448, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
185	Posti tänav	13865, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
186	Talli 5a	14664, J	27010	Viljandi linn	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
187	Tartu 1	14266, J	27010	Viljandi linn	A. Kriiska, M.-A. Liblik (OÜ Arheograator)	-	-
188	Viljandi ordulinnus, Lossimäed, Viljandi vana- linna muinsuskaitseala	14000, T	14709, 27010	Viljandi linn	H. Valk (TÜ)	VM 11488	-
189	Savikoti küalakalmistu	14775, E	13304	Viljandi vald	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÖES)	-	-

VÕRUMAA

190	Vasla küla asulakoht	14275, J	13517	Vasla	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
191	Loosi küalakalmistu	13473, E	A30213	Vastseliina	M. Malve (TÜ)	TÜ 2485	-
192	Vana-Vastseliina asula- koht ja kalmistu	13864, E	13601, 13602	Vastseliina	J. Lissitsina (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2511	+
193	Vana-Vastseliina küla asulakoht, tee, kalmistu	14330, J	13601, 25182, 13602	Vastseliina	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	+
194	Vastseliina piiskopilinnus	13863, E	14081, 13603	Vastseliina	J. Lissitsina (OÜ Arheograator)	+	+

INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD

195	Maastikuinspeksioonid	13427, I	-	Eesti	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	-	-
196	Maastikuinspeksioonid	13431, I	-	Eesti	A. Mäesalu (TÜ)	-	-
197	Maastikuinspeksioonid	13432, I	-	Eesti	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	-	-
198	Maastikuinspeksioonid (sh Viidumäe Mäepea kalmel ja ohverdamiskohal)	13481, I	-, 30391	Eesti	M. Mägi (AI)	AI 7281	-
199	Maastikuinspeksioonid	13515, I	-	Eesti	K. Sander (TLU)	-	-
200	Maastikuinspeksioonid - sood ja märgalad	13516, I	-	Eesti	P. Kama (TÜ)	TÜ 2489	+
201	Maastikuinspeksioonid	13658, I	-	Eesti	M. Olli (TÜ)	TÜ 2490	-
202	Maastikuinspeksioonid	13742, I	-	Eesti	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2536- 2541; TÜ 2548; TÜ 2561, TÜ 2565, TÜ 2568	+
203	Maastikuinspeksioonid (Kurese)	13943, I	-	Eesti	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1156	+
204	Maastikuinspeksioonid Rail Balticu alal	13958, I	-	Eesti	V. Lang (TÜ)	TÜ 2535	+
205	Maastikuinspeksioonid	14484, I	-	Eesti	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
206	Eeluuritud Läänemere põhjaosas ja Soome lahel	13772, E	-	Eesti	V. Mäss (MM)	+	+
207	Laevavrakk "Littegrundi vrakk", Merepatarei "Tsitadell"	14061, E	27764, 22268	Eesti	P. Lätti (MM)	-	+
208	Nargen 1 vraki eeluuritud	14309, E	-	Soome laht	V. Mäss (MM)	+	+
209	Merepatarei "Tsitadell"	14334, E	22268	Soome laht	P. Lätti (MM)	-	+

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2015. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Arvi Haak ja Ulla Kadakas

2015. a toimus Eestis kokku 209 arheoloogilist uuringut (jn 1, tabel 1), neist 173 MA ja 29 TKVA väljastatud lubade alusel, kolmel juhul toimusid tööd 2014. a välja antud lubadega ning neljal juhul oli tegu kiireloomuliste pääste- ja fikseerimistöödega, millele luba ei väljastatud. 2015. a ületas uuringulubade arv esmakordselt 200 piiri (jn 2). Selline kasv on pannud tõsiselt proovile nii välitööde korraldamise kui ka haldamise võimekuse.

Varasemate aastatega võrreldes on pisut muutunud ka välitööde jaotus (jn 3): märgatavalt on vähenenud uurimiskaevamiste arv (2015. a vaid 2% koguhulgast), mille põhjuseks võib pidada nii teadusrahastuse reformi kui ka ulatuslikke taristuprojekte. Viimastest mahukaimaks võib lugeda eelkõige TÜ arheoloogide juhtimisel korraldatud Rail Balticu eeluuringuid, mida käesolevas kogumikus samuti tutvustatakse.

Teistest välitöö liikidest on enim kasvanud järelevalvete hulk (2014. a-ga võrreldes 30 võrra). Meie hinnangul märgib see mälestistel ja muinsuskaitsealadel (sh nende kaitsevööndis) toimuvate mullatööde tõhusamat kontrollimist, teisalt näitab, et kinnisvaraarendajad otsivad üha enam vähem kulukaid lahendusi. Arheoloogia seisukohalt on paljude kaabli- ja vundamendikraavide järelevalve tulemused olnud napid või suisa olematud, ehkki taustainfo põhjal võis antud kohal elutegevust eeldada. Selle põhjal tundub, et profiilide vaatluse ja prooviaukude kaevamise abil on kergete puithoonete jäänuseid ning sillutamata teid tuvastada äärmiselt keeruline. Leiame, et paremate tulemuste saamiseks tuleb sellistes piirkondades täiustada uurimismetoodikat ning sõnastada konkreetsed uurimisküsimused.

Välitööde jaotuses muistiseliikide lõikes (jn 4) 2015. a suuremaid muutusi ei toimunud. Üle poole uuringutest toimus ajaloolise aja muististel (linnad, linnakindlustused ja eeslinnad, linnused, kirikud ja mõisahooned). Maa-asulates ja linnustel toimus pisut üle veerandi ja matmispaikadel 14% uuringutest, ülejäänud osa moodustavad mitmed eri tüüpi muistised, nt laevavrakid, lohukivid, muinaspõllud, hiie- ja teekohad. Välitööid korraldas 19 asutust ning uurimisluba väljastati 41 vastutavale spetsialistile.

Nagu eespool mainitud, toimus **teaduskaevamisi** 2015. a üsna vähe ning enamik neist on kajastatud erikirjanduses. **Aakre Kivivare** tarandkalmel (tabel 1: 175; A. Kivirüüt ja M. Olli, TÜ) lõpetati 2014. a alustatud tarand B uurimine. H. Valk (TÜ) jätkas 1223. a piiramisrajatiste uuringuid **Viljandi** Lossimägedes, keskendudes pealinnusest loodesse jäävale künkale (tabel 1: 188). M. Mandel (AM) lõpetas **Maidla** kalme uuringud (tabel 1: 130) ning alustas **Kurese** kalme ja asulakoha uurimist (tabel 1: 96). V. Kadakas (AI) alustas **Kolga** mõisa kohal

asunud tsistertslaste kloostrilise majanduskompleksi uuringuid, kus 2015. a leiti mõisahoone alalt esmakordselt keskaegse suuremõõtmelise kivihoonestuse säilmed (tabel 1: 45), mille uurimine jätkus 2016. a.

Päästekaevamistest ja eeluuringutest toimus pisut alla poole maamuististel, ülejäänud linnades. Väljaspool linnu toimunud välitööde hulgas oli eeluuringute ja järelevalvetööde osakaal veelgi suurem. Mitme uuringuga täpsustati **Ihaste** mesoliitilise asukoha piire (tabel 1: 156–160) praeguse elurajooni laienemisega seoses. **Tamsal** (tabel 1: 173) leiti kultuurikihi all säilinud lohkudest asustusjälgi rooma rauaaajast uusajani. **Madsa** Liinamäel (Tabel 1: 174, H. Valk ja P. Kama, TÜ) uuriti linnuse alumisel platool eelviikingiaegset kultuurikihti. **Loone** linnusel leiti idavalli lõhkunud tee profiili puhastamisel (jn 5) paekividest kuivmüür; nõrgad asustusjärged ei välista linnuse rajamist alles 1220. aastatel. **Mustamäe** serval uuriti sooteed (tabel 1: 25, 26, K. Treuman, OÜ Tentel Disain): hilisrauaajast pärinevad puidujäänused polnud säilinud (jn 6), radiosüsiniku-dateeringud puutüvedest ulatusid neoliitikumi.

Matmispaikadest korraldati päästekaevamised kahel lõhutud kääpal **Viisli** kääbastikus (Tabel 1: 94, 95). **Alasool** uuriti viikingiajast pärinevat põletusmatustega matmispaika (Tabel 1: 168, 169), kus osa leiukomplekse oli sängitatud vesikeskkonda. Sealseid uurimistulemusi tutvustab P. Kama ja M. Konsa artikkel. Ü. Tamla käsitleb Muhus **Ristimäel** avastatud hilisrauaaja matmispaiga uurimistulemusi.

Maakirikutes toimusid pörandavahetusega seotud uuringud **Kuusalus** (tabel 1: 46, 47, V. Kadakas, AI) ja **Kursis** (tabel 1: 71, P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG). Kirikaedades toimusid uuringud Saaremaal **Jaani** (tabel 1: 138, G. Püüa, SM); Lõuna-Eestis **Nõos**, **Põltsamaal** ja **Pilistveres** toimunud uuringuid tutvustab M. Malve artikkel.

Koostöös metallidetektoriga hobitsijatega leitud uusi muistiseid tutvustab kogumiku viimane, R. Rammo jt artikkel. Eraldi artiklites käsitletakse **Viidumäe** ohverduskoha (tabel 1: 198, M. Mägi, AI), **Varudi Vanaküla** Rooma müntide leiukoha (R. Koovit ja M. Kiudsoo), **Saka** aarde (Ü. Tamla) ning **Võrtsjärve** kaldavööndi leidude (A. Kriiska ja V. Dreving) uurimistulemusi.

Linnades toimunud uuringute puhul võib veelkord rõhutada juba varasematel aastatel täheldatud suunda, et üha suurem osa neist leiab aset eeslinnades ning peaaesjalikult on tegu järelevalvetega. **Tallinna** vanalinnas 2015. a olulisi tulemusi andnud uuringuid ei toimunud, mainida tasub Viru tänaval toimunud järelevalvetöid (tabel 1: 27; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt), mille käigus leiti puitsillutis, linnamüüri vundament, eesvärava ning muldkindlustuste jäänused (jn 7). Toompeal Toom-Kooli tänaval (tabel 1: 22, G. Toos, OÜ Agu EMS) uuriti kesk-aegset kivimurdu ja selle hilisemaid täiteid. Tallinna varauusaegse sadama alal toimunud järelevalvetöödel (tabel 1: 8–9) leiti mh hoonejäänuseid, kivisillutisi, kinnistupiirideid jm (jn 8).

Tartu vanalinnas toimusid päästekaevamised Lossi 30/32 hoone renoveerimisel (tabel 1: 148), kus leiti kerishüpokaustahi. Lõpetati Ülikooli 14 uuringud (tabel 1: 160), kus torustikukraavide ja treppide rajamisel tuli välja keskaegne hoone. Mitmetel järelevalvetöödel Munga, Jakobi ja Ülikooli tänaval, leiti muinas- ja keskaegseid ladestusi ning hoonejäänuseid. Eeslinnas toimusid järelevalvetööd Vallikraavi tänaval (tabel 1: 157), kus täitekihist leiti eeldatavasti kalmistutähistusena kasutatud kivirist. Päästekaevamistel Ülikooli 2B kinnistul (tabel 1: 159, R. Bernotas ja A. Tvauri, OÜ Arheox) leiti muinas- ja keskaegseid leide ning keskaegne savivõtuauk. Järelevalvetööd toimusid ka Toomel Karl X Gustavi bastioni alal (tabel 1: 149; R. Roog, OÜ Arheograator) ning eeslinnas, Jaama ja Kivi tänavate piirkonnas (tabel 1: 144, R. Roog, OES).

Viljandis jätkus vee- ja kanalisatsioonitorustike uuendamine, 2015. a keskenduti Lossi ja Oru tänavale (tabel 1: 183, E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG). Siingi leiti linnalise asula kujunemisele eelnenud künnijälgi, kuivenduskraave ning eeldatavasti varauusaegsete kivihoonete jäänuseid. Uuringud toimusid ka eeslinna alal Lossi ja Posti tänaval ning linnakiriku ümbruses (tabel 1: 181, 182; S. Möllits, MTÜ AEG ja R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox).

Enamik **Pärnus** toimunud uuringuid märkimisväärset uut infot ei pakkunud, leiti vaid üksikuid hoonejäänuseid. Keslinna toimunud järelevalvetööde tulemusi tutvustab G. Vedru jt artikkel. Ka **Narvas** toimunud järelevalvetööd olulist uut infot ei lisand. **Haapsalus** selgitati linnuses toimunud eeluuringutega (tabel 1, 86; A. Pärn, SA SALM), et kavandatava värvahoone alal on kesk- ja uusaegsed ladestused väga hästi säilinud. Wiedemanni tänaval (tabel 1: 84, K. Treuman, OÜ Tentel Disain) uuringutel leiti linnamüüri katke. **Kuressaare** tänavatel toimunud ulatuslikud järelevalvetööd (tabel 1: 133-135, G. Püüa, SM) ei andnud uut infot kesk- ja varauusaegsete ladestuste kohta, kuid aitasid täpsustada kaitsevööndi piire. **Paide** keslinna tänavatel toimunud uuringute põhjal (tabel 1: 77) käsitleb selle väikelinna kujunemislugu A. Tvauri (TÜ).

2015. a uuringute kokkuvõtteks võib esile tuua enam tähelepanu pälvinud suurprojekte (nt Rail Baltic, Kadrioru vrakileiud), samas tuleb tõdeda, et eeslinnade ja maa-asulate uurimise võiks asjakohane küsimuseasetus muuta senisest tulemuslikumaks.