

沙下考古發掘

Archaeological Excavation at Sha Ha

遺址的發現

沙下村是客籍村落，1819年刊行的《新安縣志》並未載有該村的資料，估計該村在十九世紀中旬才建村。沙下村位處大金鑰山的東南面，距離沙角尾村約五百米，靠近大網仔路的木棉山段，村的西面有一條源自馬鞍山名為坑槽水的小溪流經，東北面的海邊曾建有渡假酒店。

1996年初香港考古學會一名會員，在沙下渡假酒店的停車場附近發現一些文物，古物古蹟辦事處隨即進行考古調查，並確定該處存有考古遺存。因該處靠近沙下村，遂命名為沙下考古遺址。1998年第二次全港考古普查期間，古物古蹟辦事處委託湖南省文物考古研究所進行全面調查工作，確定該遺址原位於河口的沖積平地和海邊沙堤，面積約二萬多平方米，藏有豐富的史前文化遺存。

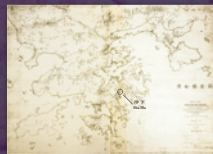


1998年湖南省文物考古研究所人員進行考古調查
Archaeologists from the Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology conducting survey in 1998

Discovery of the Site

Since the Xin'an Gazetteer of 1819 had no record of Sha Ha Village, it is believed that the Hakka village was not established until the 1850s. Situated at the southeast of Pyramid Hill, Sha Ha Village is 500 metres away from Sha Kok Mei Village and is near Tai Mong Tsai Road (Mok Min Shan Section). A stream flowing from Ma On Shan, known as Hang Cho Shui, meanders along the west side of the village. A resort hotel was once erected on the seashore, northeast of the village.

In 1996, a member of the Hong Kong Archaeological Society discovered some artefacts near the parking area of the resort hotel. The investigation of the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) confirmed that the site had significant archaeological potential. Since the site was in the vicinity of Sha Ha Village, it was named the Sha Ha archaeological site. During the Second Territory-Wide Survey in 1998, the AMO commissioned the Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology to conduct a comprehensive survey at the site. The archaeological work revealed an area located on the alluvial plain of the estuary and the raised sandbar along the original coastline which contained rich cultural deposits covering over 20,000 square metres.



意大利傳教士於1866年繪製的《新安縣全圖》記錄了西貢沙下村的位置
The Map of Sun On District (Xin'an County), drawn by an Italian missionary in 1866, showing the location of Sha Ha Village



1981年的西貢沙下村
Sha Ha Village, Sai Kung in 1981