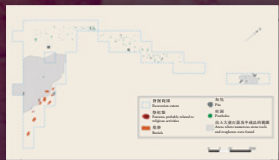


考古發現

Archaeological Findings

沙下考古發掘主要發現豐富的史前文化遺存(距今約五千至二千年),以及出土少量漢代(公元前206年至公元220年)和宋明時期(宋代—公元960年至1279年;明代—公元1368年至1644年)的遺物。史前文化遺存包括新石器時代晚期和青銅時代的遺物和遺跡。是次發掘結合多項研究計劃,取得多種與古人類生活息息相關的重要資料,可以較全面探索史前時期沿海聚居的社群。

The major findings of the Sha Ha excavation were rich prehistoric cultural remains dating from about 5,000 to 2,000 years ago, as well as artefacts of the Han (206BC-AD220), Song (AD960-1279) and Ming (AD1368-1644) dynasties. Prehistoric cultural remains include artefacts and features of the Late Neolithic period and the Bronze Age. Through the integration of various research projects, the archaeological discoveries at Sha Ha give a more holistic picture of the ancient coastal community.



D 發掘區史前遺跡分佈示意圖
Plan of prehistoric features in Excavation Area D

史前遺跡

遺跡是考古工作者在發掘現場仔細辨別古代人類活動遺留下來的痕跡。沙下遺址發現的主要史前時期遺跡,包括柱洞、墓葬、灰坑和製作石器作坊等,反映沿海聚居的生活和經濟活動情況。

居住活動

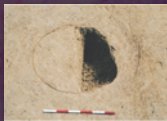
考古工作者在靠近山坡的發掘區發現了大量柱洞和灰坑遺跡,估計是史前人類的居住區範圍。這些柱洞遺跡與過往屯門龍鼓灘及大嶼山東灣、沙螺灣等發現的柱洞遺跡相同,應是華南地區常見的干欄式房屋建築結構。居住區範圍內的灰坑遺跡可能是先民處理日常生活廢棄物品之處。

Prehistoric Features

Features, the physical traces left by early inhabitants' activities, were identified and excavated cautiously by the archaeologists. Prehistoric features discovered at the Sha Ha site include postholes, burials, pits and the stone-tool workshop, demonstrating the socio-economic activities of the coastal settlement.

Traces of Inhabitation

Archaeologists discovered a number of postholes and pits at the excavation area near the hillside, implying that it could be the dwelling area within the settlement. Features of the postholes resembled those discovered at Lung Kwu Tan in Tuen Mun, Tung Wan and Sha Lo Wan on Lantau Island; these postholes were part of pile-dwelling structures commonly found in Southern China. Several pits located within the dwelling area were likely used to discard daily refuse.



發掘柱洞遺跡,觀察柱洞側面的泥土變化
Excavating the posthole and observing the soil change from the section



發掘區的一組柱洞
Group of postholes in Excavation Area D

