

石器製作

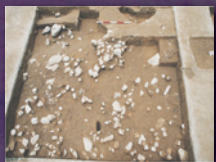
在居住區外圍的文化層中，考古工作者發現了大量的石料、製作工具和石器的半成品，估計是史前時期人類製作石器工具或裝飾品的作坊。

Stone Tool Workshop

Outside the dwelling area, abundant stone materials, manufacturing tools and roughouts were unearthed from the cultural layers. Considering their quantity and distribution, these localities were likely prehistoric workshops used to make stone tools and ornaments.



D 發現埋藏方山出土大量石料、半成品、加工工具及石鏟
Abundant stone materials, roughouts, manufacturing tools and stone tools discovered in a grid of Excavation Area D



清理文化層的石鏟
Excavating the stone artefacts deposited in the cultural layer

墓葬

是次發掘還發現十多座史前時期的墓葬。墓葬只保存墓坑和陶葬品，未有發現墓主人的骨架或牙齒，因此無從判斷他們的年齡、性別及葬式。從墓坑的大小及形狀判斷，這些墓應是單人墓。各墓的陶葬品只有少量陶器和石器，顯示墓主人的身份或階級沒有顯著的差別。

墓葬的方向和排列沒有規律性，年代分別是新石器時代晚期或青銅時代，由此可推測當時的群體規模較小，以往屬於新石器時代晚期的屯門湧浪遺址及馬灣東灣仔北遺址墓葬中常見一種稱為石块的裝飾品，此次沙下墓葬中卻沒有發現。



D 發現區新石器時代晚期墓葬
Late Neolithic burial in Excavation Area D

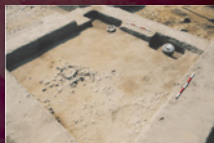
Burials

The excavation yielded more than ten prehistoric burials with discernible pits and grave goods. In the absence of the skeletons or teeth of the deceased, it is difficult to determine their age, sex and burial customs. Judging from their size and shape, each burial could only contain a single person. All the burials were furnished with a few pottery vessels and stone artefacts, suggesting there was no differentiation of social status or rank among the deceased.

Objects in the burials can be dated back to the Late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The distribution of the burials shows no sign of consistent directions or spatial patterns, indicating that the scale of the society may be relatively small. Stone slotted rings used as personal ornaments were commonly found at the burials at Yung Long in Tuen Mun and Tung Wai Tsai North on Ma Wan Island dated to similar ages, but have not been found as grave goods in Sha Ha.



D 發現區新石器時代晚期墓葬
Late Neolithic burial in Excavation Area D



A 發現區青銅時代墓葬
Bronze Age burials in Excavation Area A