



**MTR Corporation Limited**

Express Rail Link (XRL)  
Consultancy Agreement No. C8016

**Environmental Term Consultancy for  
XRL**

**Final Archaeological Rescue Excavation  
Report**

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## Executive Summary

The MTR Corporation Ltd commissioned AECOM to carry out an archaeological rescue excavation in Shek Kong Stabling Sidings Works Area (SSS) for the “Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link” (XRL) Project, based on the Environmental Permit for the project. The findings of the rescue excavation are recorded in this Archaeological Rescue Excavation Report. The fieldwork was conducted in three areas at the SSS from March to July 2011, covering a total area of about 3,640m<sup>2</sup>.

A total of nine remnants with majority of broken tiles (total size of approx. 19 m<sup>3</sup>) were recorded. The layers of soil that were revealed during the rescue excavation are listed below. An interface layer of stone pavements and rammed earth floors was found between L3a and L3b.

- L1 was the surface layer mixed with modern rubble and garbage;
- L2 was a middle Qing-modern period agricultural soil, with some blue-and-white porcelain sherds;
- L3a was a Ming to early Qing cultural layer, where tiles, blue-and-white porcelain and celadon sherds of the same period were found on this layer;
- Stone Pavements (PAVs) were found below L3a and above L3b, dated to Ming or early Qing period;
- L3b was a disturbed layer of Ming dynasty with occasional Southern Song-Yuan artefacts. This layer contained isolated Song-Yuan celadon ceramics. As L3b is laid directly below L3a, it is anticipated that when people lived on L3a, large scale land works has significantly disturbed L3b, making the Song-Yuan layer became the foundation soil layer in the Ming period. Although L3b contains a few isolated Song-Yuan ceramics, but they lost their *in-situ* status when the layer was disturbed in the Ming period. Thus L3b can be treated as a disturbed layer.
- L4 was a layer of clayey soil;
- L5 was a pebble layer; and
- L6 was the weathered bedrock layer.

The artefactual and stratigraphic information indicated that human activities took place in this area in the Southern Song dynasty, while remnants dated to the Ming dynasty were recorded. The houses possibly became derelict during the Great Evacuation by the order of Qing imperial court between 1662 and 1669. However, later agricultural activities and other human activities caused substantial disturbance to the subsoils that affected the archaeological deposit in the rescue excavation area.

This rescue excavation fulfilled the requirement of the Archaeological Action Plan (AAP) to preserve archaeological deposit by record. Upon completion of the rescue excavation of the three excavation areas, no further follow-up actions were required.



## 中文摘要

香港鐵路有限公司委托艾奕康有限公司，為「廣深港高速鐵路香港段」的石崗列車停放處進行考古搶救發掘。本次考古發掘所得資料已載入本報告。石崗列車停放處之搶救發掘於 2011 年 3 至 7 月期內分三區進行，發掘總面積約 3,640 平方米。

在三個發掘區域內共發現九處殘存結構，當中主要為破碎瓦片(體積共約 19 立方米)。此外，亦出土宋、元、明、清四個朝代的陶瓷片。發掘區內的地層分為六層。在 L3a 層和 L3b 層之間發現石砌巷道和夯土地面，屬於這兩層之間的夾層。

- 第 1 層(L1)為填土與現代垃圾層。
- 第 2 層(L2)為清中期耕土層，此層出土零星明清青花瓷片。
- 第 3a 層(L3a)為明至清初文化層，出土大量瓦片、少量磚塊、明清青花和明代青瓷片；並發現鋪石地面和同期的石牆基及夯土地面。
- 鋪石地面 (PAVs)：在 L3a 層與 L3b 層之間，為明代至清初石砌地面。
- 第 3b 層(L3b)為明代擾亂層，僅出土零星宋元陶瓷碎片，並未發現考古遺蹟。因 3b 層直接疊壓於 3a 層之下，當明代人們在 3a 層居住時，大規模平整和翻動 3b 層土壤，致使宋元地層(L3b)最終成為明代墊土層。雖然 3b 層發現零星宋元陶瓷，但這些陶瓷之原生位置已被明代人們擾亂，因此可視 3b 層為明代擾亂層。
- 第 4 層(L4)為粘質土層。
- 第 5 層(L5)為礫石層。
- 第 6 層(L6)為風化基岩土。

文物和地層資料表明，此區域自南宋起已有人類活動，並發現明代殘存結構。這些房屋可能因 1662 至 1669 年清初遷界令而被迫廢棄。復界後的耕作，和現代活動擾亂宋元和明清文化層，對發掘區的原生堆積之考古遺存造成影響。

本次搶救發掘已符合考古行動計劃的要求，即以記錄保存考古遺存。發掘區考古發掘完成後，區內已毋需進行後續工作。

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The “Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link” Project (hereinafter known as “the Project”) covers a 26km long underground rail line on a dedicated track that runs from the terminus in West Kowloon to the boundary at Huanggang, where it connects with the Mainland section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL). The Project also comprises construction and operation of ventilation buildings, emergency access points, stabling sidings and maintenance facilities and emergency rescue sidings.
- 1.1.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for the Project was conducted in accordance with the EIA Study Brief No. ESB-197/2008 (ESB). The EIA Report (Register No.: AEIA-143/2009) was approved on 28 September 2009 by the Director of Environmental Protection (DEP) under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO). Following the approval of the EIA Report, an environmental permit (EP) was granted on 16 October 2009 (EP No: EP-349/2009) for the construction and operation of the Project. Variations of environmental permit (VEP) were subsequently applied and the latest Environmental Permit (EP No: EP-349/2009/K) was issued by Director of Environmental Protection (DEP) on 28 November 2013.
- 1.1.3 Pursuant to EP Condition 2.37, an Archaeological Action Plan (AAP) was prepared following the AMO's *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment* and the recommendations specified in the EIA Report.
- 1.1.4 The AAP was submitted to the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) together with the application of a Licence to excavate and search for antiquities under *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance* (Cap 53). A License (No. 306) was granted by the Antiquities Authority on 1 September 2010.
- 1.1.5 Based on the findings of further archaeological investigation at previously inaccessible areas at SSS, in addition to the rescue excavation at TP4 recommended in the EIA Report (**Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/021A** refers), rescue excavation was also recommended at two other areas in SSS: an area around and east of SP16, and an area between SP10 and 20 (**Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/022A** refers), such that archaeological remains in these areas would be preserved by detailed records.
- 1.1.6 AECOM Asia Co. Ltd (AECOM) was commissioned by the MTR Corporation Limited (MTR) to conduct a rescue excavation at three rescue excavation areas at SSS and to prepare an Archaeological Rescue Excavation Report, following the detailed plan presented in the approved AAP.

### 1.2 Structure of the Report

- 1.2.1 This Archaeological Rescue Excavation Report (ARER) is prepared following the AMO's *Guidelines for Archaeological Report* and the recommendations specified in the AAP. This report includes the details of the archaeological findings acquired from desktop research and fieldwork conducted between March and July 2011 at the SSS. The ARER includes the following items:
- Description of the results of the desktop research and fieldwork (trench record, augering, test pitting etc.);
  - Description of any significant archaeological finds during the course of the fieldwork;
  - All necessary photos, maps, drawings, survey information recorded during the fieldwork;
  - Discussion of the archaeological findings; and
  - Conclusion and recommendation.
- 1.2.2 Following this introductory section, the structure of this Report is set out as follows:
- Section 2 presents the geological, historical and archaeological background of the areas;

- Section 3 reviews the objective and scope of the rescue excavation;
- Section 4 presents the strategy and methodology;
- Section 5 presents the stratigraphy and archaeological features;
- Section 6 presents the findings of artefacts and their chronology; and
- Section 7 presents conclusion and recommendation.

## 2 HISTORICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Desktop Study

- 2.1.1 A desktop study was conducted to collect available and relevant information of previous archaeological, historical, geographic and geological studies related to the study area where excavation works would be conducted.
- 2.1.2 Landform, previous land-use, distance to fresh water, superficial geological deposit and previous archaeological investigations carried out in or near to the study area and information of Sites of Archaeological Interest recorded by the AMO is used as a reference to find out the archaeological potential areas along the alignment and associated areas.
- 2.1.3 The background information at the designated rescue excavation areas at TP4, SP16, and SP10-SP20 within SSS site (i.e. the study area) were presented in the following sections.

### 2.2 Historical Background

#### Qin-Han to Five dynasties (221BC – AD960)

- 2.2.1 Clues of human occupation in Hong Kong region can be found in historical textual records such as *Shiji* (史記) and *Hanshu* (漢書) written in the first century BC to first century AD respectively. These records described that Yue (越) ethnic groups (also called “Hundreds of Yue” 百越) scattered across south China. Such ethnic groups were comprised of different tribes bearing various surnames and were differentiated from the Han ethnic group who lived in central China in terms of physical characteristics, language, and folklore.
- 2.2.2 When south China became an administrative territory of China's central government in the Qin dynasty, Yue people was gradually assimilated by the Han culture. During Qin dynasty, the study area was subordinated to Panyu (番禺) County.
- 2.2.3 In 206 BC, Nan Yue State (南越國) was established by Zhao Tuo (趙佗) in Canton when the Qin Court was eradicated by the Han dynasty (206BC – AD220)<sup>2</sup>. Nan Yue State soon became a vassal state of Han. During Han to Eastern Jin dynasties (206 BC – AD 331), the study area was subordinated to Bolaw (博羅) County<sup>3</sup>. From AD 331 to AD 756, Hong Kong region was subordinated to Baoan (寶安) County, and from AD 757 onwards, Hong Kong region was subordinated to Dongguan (東莞) County. Later, between AD 1573 and AD 1912, Hong Kong region was subordinated to Xin'an (新安) County, and then Xin'an was renamed to Baoan County.
- 2.2.4 Archaeological findings indicate that human activities were recorded in Kam Tin Valley since the Bronze Age, which is about 3,000 years ago<sup>4</sup>. On the other hand, two burial jars dated between Tang (AD 618 – AD 907) and early Song dynasties (AD960 – AD1279) were found at Shek Kong in 1964<sup>5</sup>, which indicated ancient people inhabited at the area during this period.
- 2.2.5 As early as the 24<sup>th</sup> year of Kaiyuan (開元) reign (AD 736) of the Tang dynasty, a navy base named as Tunmen Zhen (屯門鎮), was set up as a military division of Guangzhou. It was believed that the soldiers and their supporters settled in the valleys of Yuen Long, Kam Tin, San Tin and Shekou in Shenzhen<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Sima Qian c.a. 91BC *Shiji* volume 113 *Nanyue Liezhuan* (南越列傳).

<sup>3</sup> Although the boundary between Bolaw County and Panyu County during Han to East Jin period is unclear, it is generally suggested that the Project Area belonged to Bolaw County at that time, according to 1819 《新安縣誌》(1819 *Xin'an Gazetteer*), 蕭國健 1986 《清初遷海前後香港之社會變遷》(Social Change in Hong Kong Before and After the Early Qing Clearance), and 1994 《香港歷史與社會》(Hong Kong History and Society)

<sup>4</sup> 香港考古學會 2007 《七星崗考古遺址調查》，香港考古學會。

<sup>5</sup> Hong Kong Archaeological Society 1990 *Cover Page of Journal of Hong Kong Archaeological Society Volume XII 1986 – 1988*. The Seniors and Co., Hong Kong.

<sup>6</sup> 饒玖才 2005 《嶺海漫話》，香港，星河出版社。

Song to Qing dynasties (AD960 – AD1912)

- 2.2.6 According to anecdotal evidence and local genealogical records, a wave of immigrants migrated into the north New Territories from mainland China during Mongolian's conquer to Song Court.
- 2.2.7 According to a stone tablet of Tang Ancestral Hall in Ha Tsuen<sup>7</sup>, Kam Tin was originally named as Sam Tin (岑田) in Song dynasty, because some people under the surname of Sam were living there. It was suggested that Sam clan people settled in Kam Tin before Tang clan was living there during 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.2.8 During the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the coastal areas of Dongguan County suffered from frequent marauding bandit and pirate attacks. Xin'an (新安) County was thus set up in AD 1573 to defend such attacks. According to Xin'an Gazetteer (新安縣志), the present day New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong were zoned within Xin'an County.
- 2.2.9 Between 1662 and 1669, Coastal Evacuation Order (遷界令) was enforced by the Qing Imperial Court in order to stifle the anti-Manchu troops in Taiwan. People living in coastal areas were forced to move 25 km inland, including the New Territories inhabitants. It was not until 1669, that people could move back to their original places. However, after the coastal evacuation, the population severely dropped from 13,302 as recorded in 1594 to 3,912 in 1677. Thus, the Qing court encouraged Hakka people to migrate from eastern Guangdong to Hong Kong which belonged to Xian County in the New Territories during late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 2.2.10 Hakka people migrated to the western Kam Tin (present day Pat Heung (八鄉)) between the middle and end of 18<sup>th</sup> century. There were battles between aboriginal people (Cantonese or Puntin) of Kam Tin and the new comers, Hakka people of Pat Heung, in late 18<sup>th</sup> to middle 19<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>8</sup>. Pat Heung Temple was the Hakka people's command centre for battles.
- 2.2.11 A detailed land survey in the New Territories was conducted in 1868 (新安縣全圖)" (Figure B1 in **Appendix B**), 1899 and 1903. No settlement in the SSS works areas was identified on the 1868, 1899 and 1915 maps, or in the 1819 editions of Xian County Gazetteer<sup>9</sup>. Shek Kong (石崗) was mentioned and indicated in two historical documents, 1899<sup>10</sup> and 1915<sup>11</sup> maps.
- 2.2.12 A battle was fought between the volunteers of Kam Tin and Yuen Long people and the British troop in Shek Tau Wai on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1898. The British troop took over the New Territories on the second day of battle and killed over 100 local Chinese people in Shek Kong<sup>12</sup>.

**2.3 Geological Background**

- 2.3.1 Kam Tin is a broad alluvial valley surrounded by hills. The valley is filled by Late Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposit and Holocene alluvium, which are marked as "Qa" (Q–Quaternary, a–alluvium / Fanling Formation) and "Qpa" (Q–Quaternary, pa–Pleistocene alluvium / Chek Lap Kok Formation) in geological publications<sup>13</sup>.
- 2.3.2 Pleistocene colluvium (Chek Lap Kok Formation colluvium) was interpreted as debris flow deposits, and is mostly derived from volcanic rocks. The deposits are up to 18m thick and are comprised of moderately to highly decomposed boulders, up to 4m diameter, and cobbles of coarse ash tuff in a matrix of yellowish brown gravelly silty sand.

<sup>7</sup> 鼎建贊惠二公祠配享碑

<sup>8</sup> 瀨川昌久 1999 《族譜：華南漢族的宗教、風水、移居》(第二章)，上海，上海書店出版社。

<sup>9</sup> 舒懋官 1819，2006 《新安縣志》，《深圳舊誌三種》，深圳，海天出版社。

<sup>10</sup> Ordnance Survey Office 1899 *Map of Hong-Kong and of the Territory Leased to Great Britain under the Convention between Great Britain and China at Peking on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1898*. Intelligence Division, War Office, U.K.

<sup>11</sup> Ordnance Survey Office 1915 *The two inch to one mile series (revised)*. Intelligence Division, War Office, U.K.

<sup>12</sup> Hase, Patrick H. 2008 *The Six-Day War of 1899: Hong Kong in the Age of Imperialism*. Hong Kong University Press.

<sup>13</sup> Fyfes, J.A. and others 2000 *Quaternary Geology of Hong Kong*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government. Langford, R.L. and others 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, Hong Kong, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

- 2.3.3 The SSS site is located at a river terrace in eastern Kam Tin Valley. Most area of the SSS site was formed by Late Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposit overlain by Holocene alluvium. Observation of cutting faces and river cliffs of SSS site indicated that the fluvial terrace deposit generally comprised of two horizons; the upper horizon was mainly mottled red, brown and grey sandy silt or silt clay, the lower horizon was layers of gravelly sand with cobbles (see **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/023A** and **C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/024A**)<sup>14</sup>. The Late Pleistocene fluvial terrace deposit in SSS was about 8 to 14m thick<sup>15</sup>, whereas the Holocene alluvium was about 0.7 to 1.5m thick in the SSS site. A small river is located further south of the designated rescue excavation areas.
- 2.3.4 The rescue excavation areas were located on the third terrace of the river in the Kam Tin plain, the local ground levels of Rescue Areas I (around TP4), II (around SP16) and III (between SP10 and SP20) were in the range of +24mPD to +24.6mPD, +22.5mPD to +23.6mPD and +18.0mPD to +18.4mPD respectively.

## 2.4 Archaeological Background

- 2.4.1 There are four sites of archaeological interest (**Figure No.C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/025** refers) identified close to the SSS site including:
- (1) Shui Lau Tin Site of Archaeological Interest, situated 300m from the SSS;
  - (2) Tsat Sing Kong Site of Archaeological Interest, situated 40m from the SSS;
  - (3) Lin Fa Tei Site of Archaeological Interest, situated 450m from SSS; and
  - (4) Pat Heung Sheung Tsuen Site of Archaeological Interest, situated 480m from the SSS.
- 2.4.2 As early as 1964, two cremation burial urns of Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907) were found in Shek Kong, indicating that there was human settlement in Kam Tin before Song dynasty (A.D. 960-1279)<sup>16</sup>. The First (1984 to 1986) and Second (1997 to 1998) Territory-Wide Archaeological Survey organised and coordinated by the AMO identified no archaeological sites in Kam Tin area. Since the 1980s, some archaeological investigations have been carried out in Kam Tin, and pottery sherds of the Bronze Age, early Iron Age and Song to Ming dynasty have been found.
- 2.4.3 In 1998, an archaeological investigation was undertaken in Pat Heung. During the investigation, a cultural layer of Song dynasty with fragments of roof tiles and celadon were dug out of a test pit which was located to the west of Pat Heung Temple, indicating that a settlement was established near the Pat Heung Temple a few hundred years ago<sup>17</sup>.
- 2.4.4 The archaeological investigation conducted at Shui Lau Tin discovered few pieces of Song or Ming dynasty celadon adjacent to the existing village houses of Shui Lau Tin. However, no stable cultural layer of Song or Ming dynasty was identified.
- 2.4.5 Due to river channel improvement works, an archaeological investigation was conducted along the old river channels in Kam Tin. The river terrace at Tsat Sing Kong was identified to have archaeological potential with cultural layer observed in test pits and over 100 pieces of Bronze Age pot sherds and post holes of dwelling feature were discovered<sup>18</sup>.
- 2.4.6 During the course of XRL EIA in 2009, archaeological investigation was conducted at the accessible lands within the SSS site. Investigation findings revealed that a considerable amount of Song-Yuan ceramics, which indicated possibly a Song-Yuan house at or near the location of Rescue Area I. A rescue excavation was therefore recommended to retrieve artefacts and archaeological information at this location (i.e. area at TP4 as shown in **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/021A**).

<sup>14</sup> Langford, R.L and others 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

<sup>15</sup> Langford, R.L and others 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

<sup>16</sup> Meacham, W. 2009 *The Archaeology of Hong Kong*, Hong Kong University Press.

<sup>17</sup> 中港考古研究室 1998 《香港錦田八鄉古廟宋代遺址試掘報告》，古物古蹟辦事處。

<sup>18</sup> 中港考古研究室 2000 《1999年元朗錦田水渠第三期剩餘工程考古調查及評估報告》，古物古蹟辦事處。香港考古學會 2007 《七星崗考古遺址調查》，香港考古學會。

- 2.4.7 In 2010, a further archaeological investigation was conducted by AECOM at the previously inaccessible lands within the SSS site. Investigation findings revealed that a considerable amount of Song-Yuan ceramics, which indicated possible Song-Yuan houses at or near the location of Rescue Areas II and III. A further rescue excavation was therefore recommended to retrieve artefacts and archaeological information in these areas (i.e. areas at SP16 and between SP10 and SP20 as shown in **Figure Nos. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/021A** and **C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/022A** respectively).

### **3 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF RESCUE EXCAVATION**

#### **3.1 Objective of Archaeological Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 The objective of the archaeological rescue excavation is to preserve archaeological remains by record within the SSS site through a programme of controlled and intrusive fieldwork. Ancient and past land use, landscape and settlement history would be used to provide background information to interpret and understand the archaeological remnants of the Rescue Areas.

#### **3.2 Area of Archaeological Fieldwork**

- 3.2.1 Rescue excavation at Rescue Areas I, II and III (i.e. the designated rescue excavation areas at TP4, SP16, and SP10-SP20 respectively) (**Figures No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/021A and C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/022A**), covering an approximate area of 3,640m<sup>2</sup>, was conducted between March and July 2011. Regular inspections were conducted by AMO during the rescue excavation.



## 4 STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY OF RESCUE EXCAVATION

### 4.1 Rescue Excavation Methodology

#### General Excavation Procedures and Recording

- 4.1.1 Test Pit excavations were conducted to verify the archaeological potential within the proposed development areas and to establish the horizontal spread of cultural material deposits and vertical sequence of cultural materials. Locations of test pit were set out at the designated locations based on the Archaeological Action Plan (AAP) and findings of Further Archaeological Investigation.
- 4.1.2 Test pits, each with a minimum dimension of 1m x 1.5m were excavated within buffer areas to define the extent of archaeological deposits in Rescue Area I. The land surveyor established a 5m x 5m unit grid system in the three Rescue Areas prior to commencement of excavation. **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/021A** shows the locations of these test pits as well as the grid systems of Rescue Area I and Rescue Area II; while **Figure No. C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/022A** shows the grid system of Rescue Area II.
- 4.1.3 Excavation was conducted either by machine excavators or labourers for removal of surface concrete, fill soil and soil where there was considered to be no archaeological potential, under supervision by archaeologists and technicians.
- 4.1.4 The excavation was conducted layer by layer. When a new layer was reached, excavation was stopped to allow recording of the layer. Bunks (vertical cross-sections of the standing side of the excavation grid) were allowed in each grid for recording. After recording, 1m wide bunks were excavated in area(s) with the potential to contain archaeological deposits. The Bunks were excavated upon completion of grid excavation.
- 4.1.5 The excavated areas requiring examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All excavation of cultural layers was then carried out by hand tools unless the use of machines was specifically requested by the licensed archaeologist to remove certain layers or deposits. The digging of archaeological remains was terminated at sterile stratum.
- 4.1.6 When excavation reach an area where the amount of ceramic and roof tile sherds found significantly reduced, further excavation for recovery of finds beyond that area might not be required. The decision of termination of rescue excavation would be agreed with AMO during their regular site visits subject to the findings recovered. During their inspection, AMO has advised that further verification trenches should be excavated to confirm if archaeological remains have significantly reduced.
- 4.1.7 Trench recording sheets were used for all field records. Each stratum was recorded and the measured drawings of each test pit were drawn. The locations of test pits and Rescue Areas were surveyed by a qualified land surveyor according to the Hong Kong metric grid system. The site benchmark was tied to the Hong Kong principal Datum, i.e. mPD.

#### Stratigraphy

- 4.1.8 The formation of soil strata within the Rescue Areas was influenced by both natural and human factors. A soil stratum formed naturally and without disturbance by humans or without artificial remains is generally classified as a “natural layer”. Soil layers with artificial remains (features and artefacts) is regarded as “cultural layer”. The stratum of each pit was divided by the soil colour and texture. The recording of the soil color was made according to the Revised Standard Soil Colour Charts (新版標準土色帖, 2000)<sup>19</sup>.
- 4.1.9 The status of cultural remains was divided into “primary context” and “secondary context”, which are adopted to assess the stability of the cultural layer.

<sup>19</sup> Research Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2000 *Revised Standard Soil Colour Charts*, Japan, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

### Artefact Treatment and Processing

- 4.1.10 Any retrieved artefacts were processed in accordance with the AMO's Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives. The site code of this survey followed AMO's designated code.

## **4.2 Details of Excavation Procedure at Each Area**

### Rescue Area I

- 4.2.1 Rescue excavation was carried out in the form of 5m x 5m grids, which were then formed into elongated trenches covering multiple grids to further refine the Rescue Area and artefact concentration area.
- 4.2.2 As stone pavements and trace pavements were discovered in the same stratum, open excavation was adopted rather than grid system method. In order to verify the stratigraphy and to search for any potential cultural layer beneath major cultural layer, verification trenches were dug along archaeological features such as a cluster of broken roof tiles, stone pavements.

### Rescue Area II and III

- 4.2.3 Initially, rescue excavation was carried out by laying 5m x 5m grids, which were used for orientation on site. Elongated trenches covering multiple grids were then adopted to further refine the Rescue Area and artefact concentration area.
- 4.2.4 Upon the discovery of archaeological features such as stone pavement, stone structures and other archaeological finds of ceramic building materials (e.g. tiles) in the same stratum, open excavation was adopted as it is considered to be more appropriate than grid square system method.
- 4.2.5 Similar to the field works at Rescue Area I, verification trenches were dug along archaeological features such as cluster of broken roof tiles, stone pavements and built structures.

## 5 STRATIGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

### 5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 On site observation at cutting faces and river cliffs revealed that the three Rescue Areas located at a river terrace were formed by fluvial soil layers in upper horizons, while the lower horizon comprised layers of gravelly sand with cobbles. A few modern dump pits, footings of modern temporary houses and cultivation ditches were identified on the site surface. These pits, or hollows, cut into the ground.

5.1.2 Main strata observed at long section profiles are summarized as below with photography of stratigraphy presented in **Appendices A1, A2 and A3**.

5.1.3 The observed six strata are presented below:

#### L1 Disturbed Modern Fill Soil (Modern)

5.1.4 L1 was modern topsoil stratum composed of loose silty sand, which contained tiles and undiagnostic village wares mixed with modern refuse. Many modern hollows due to removal of trees in the previous orchard are seen before the excavation. The depth of this stratum was around 20 cm below ground surface. This modern stratum can be identified in all Rescue Areas.

#### L2 Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan (Middle Qing to Modern periods)

5.1.5 L2 was an agricultural soil stratum composed of loose grey clayey sand, which contained few tiles and undiagnostic village wares. This stratum was dated to Qing dynasty, and was perhaps utilized in some areas during the modern period. The depth of this stratum was around 20 to 30 cm below ground surface.

5.1.6 A derelict grave (**BUR 01**) with its lower structure was identified in this stratum at Rescue Area II. However, besides a fragment of grave stone (II-SF34), grey bricks and stone footings and a possible stone alter, no burial urn, human remains or burial object was found. A pit behind the stone alter suggested there once existed a *kam-tap* (burial urn), which was removed at a later time. According to the size of the bricks, the grave was possibly abandoned in early to middle Qing dynasty.

#### L3a Fluvial Clay Soil (Cultural layer of Ming to early Qing periods)

5.1.7 L3a was a fluvial clay soil stratum composed of weakly cemented light yellowish brown silty soil, which contained a substantial quantity of broken roof tiles, blue-and-white wares, celadon wares, brown glaze plate, dark brown glaze pots and basins. The depth of this stratum was about 30 to 50 cm below the ground surface, and was identified in all Rescue Areas. Several stone pavements and wall footings were found in this stratum in all Rescue Areas. Cluster of broken roof tiles and rammed earth floors were identified among stone pavements and stone alignments in this layer. Datable Ming to early Qing period porcelain wares were found associated with stone pavements and roof tiles, which strongly indicated that L3a has activity human presence dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

5.1.8 Based on datable ceramics, the earliest possible date of this stratum was Ming to Early Qing dynasties (1368 to late 17<sup>th</sup> centuries).

#### PAVs Stone Pavements and Rammed Earth Floor (Footpaths and house floor remains of Ming to early Qing periods)

5.1.9 PAV was the original floor of possible houses and footpaths among houses during the Ming to early Qing period. It is composed of mosaics of river cobbles laying horizontally on the floor and rammed earth floor within houses (PAV01). River cobbles' sizes range between 20cm to 60cm, and their shapes are irregular. The flat sides of all cobbles are on top, rendering the whole of the mosaic area flat and horizontal.

L3b Fluvial Clay Soil (Disturbed layer of Ming dynasty with occasional Southern Song-Yuan Artefacts)

- 5.1.10 L3b was a fluvial clay soil stratum composed of weakly cemented light greyish yellow silty soil, which contained some celadon wares and brown glaze ware sherds. The depth of this stratum was about 30 to 50 cm below ground surface. This stratum was beneath the stone pavements and wall footings. While datable ceramics suggested that the earliest possible date of this stratum was Southern Song to Yuan dynasties (AD 1127-1368), the taphonomic evidence suggested that it was redeposited in the Ming period with the construction of possible dwellings in this area, as this layer has a weakly cemented compaction found during excavation.
- 5.1.11 The artefacts identified from L3b were not in clustered assemblages. They are in isolated and fractured conditions when unearthed. L3b may have once been a surface of activities in the Southern Song-Yuan Period, but later activities above (on L3a and PAVs) have caused significant disturbance to L3b (possibly by site formation for the construction of some now-gone structures such as **PAV 01** to **PAV 08**, during the later Ming dynasty (Section 5.1.7). In this regard, L3b was considered as a layer of house foundation soil. A few Song-Yuan pottery were found in L3b which indicated this layer was an original layer of Song-Yuan period and was disturbed by the inhabitants when they built their houses here during the Ming to early Qing period.

L4 Alluvial Clayey Soil (sterile layer)<sup>20</sup>

- 5.1.12 L4 was an alluvial clayey soil stratum with weakly cemented bright yellow clayey soil, which contained no archaeological material. The depth of this stratum was around 30 to 50 cm below ground surface.

L5 Pebble layer with alluvial Sandy Soil (sterile layer)

- 5.1.13 L5 was a light grey alluvial sandy soil stratum. Cobbles and pebbles were found to increase in quantity with depth, with coarse sand and silty sand fills between the cobbles and pebbles. This stratum contained no archaeological finds, and was a sterile layer. This stratum was observed at the base of most excavated grids. The depth of this stratum was around 50 to 80 cm.

L6 Alluvial Sandy Soil (with weather red colour rocks, sterile layer)

- 5.1.14 L6 was a light grey alluvial sandy soil stratum with weakly cemented red and yellow bed rock weathered clayey soil at the lower part. This stratum was a sterile layer which contained no archaeological material.

## 5.2 Archaeological Features

- 5.2.1 “Feature”, in archaeology, is classified as non-portable artefact, which is too large, bulky, or difficult to transport, such as an oven, storage pit, dump area, architectural elements and human burial setting. Stone structures such as flat-pebble pavements, pebble alignments, rammed earth floor and cluster of broken roof tiles were found above stratum L3a in all Rescue Areas and a foundation of derelict grave was found in L2 at Rescue Area II. The bricks found in the burial were collected as samples.
- 5.2.2 The features found in the Rescue Areas are presented in **Table 5.1** according firstly to their Rescue Areas and then to their categories. There are two categories in this excavation, Stone Pavements (PAV) and Burials (BUR). The classification is based on certain similarities of a structure's phenomena, which are also described in **Table 5.1**.

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<sup>20</sup> Sterile layer is a naturally-formed layer without human remains or evidence of human occupation.

Stone Pavement

- 5.2.3 The stone pavement unearthed included a set of river cobbles (with an average size between 20 cm and 60cm each in length) that covered a continuous surface. The single-layered stones were laid in packed formation like a mosaic, which reflected a deliberate action by past humans to form such pavement. Each stone pavement area is denoted as **PAV XX**, where **XX** is the number assigned to the feature.
- 5.2.4 Compared with similar footpaths and house settings among villages in the central plain of Guangdong Province<sup>21</sup>, these stone pavements were considered to be the alley footpaths in between houses. However, due to agricultural activities and later site formation works for orchards, it is believed that many of the original stone pavements were destroyed, and the remaining stone pavements show some signs of post depositional disturbance.

Burial

- 5.2.5 Burial in this excavation refers to a set of structures that has characteristics resembling a burial. There was only one such feature found in the course of this excavation in Rescue Area II, which is denoted as **BUR 01**.

**Table 5.1 List of Features Found in Rescue Excavation**

Rescue Area	Feature	Nature of Features	Approximate Area	Shape	Cultural Remains and Chronology	Height (mPD)
I	PAV 01	Stone Pavement and rammed earth floor	Stone pavement 100m <sup>2</sup> , Rammed earth floor: 15 m <sup>2</sup>	Irregular, Rammed earth floor: square shape	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+23.5mPD
I	PAV 02	Stone Pavement	15m <sup>2</sup>	Two rectangular surface	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+23.5mPD
I	PAV 03	Stone Pavement	10m <sup>2</sup>	Irregular	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+23.5mPD
II	PAV 04	Stone Pavement	10m <sup>2</sup>	Circular	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+22.2mPD
II	PAV 05	Stone Pavement	15m <sup>2</sup>	Rectangular	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+22.2mPD
II	BUR 01	Burial	20m <sup>2</sup>	Circular	Above L2, Early to middle Qing dynasty	c.+22.2mPD
III	PAV 06	Stone Pavement	15m <sup>2</sup>	L shape	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+18.0mPD
III	PAV 07	Stone Pavement	15m <sup>2</sup>	Roughly Rectangular	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+18.0mPD
III	PAV 08	Stone Pavement	10m <sup>2</sup>	Rectangular	Below L3a, Ming to early Qing dynasties	c.+18.0mPD

Archaeological Features in Rescue Area I

- 5.2.6 Three stone pavements were identified in this area: **PAV 01** (situated in squares between 2E and 5H), **PAV 02** (situated in squares 8F and 9F) and **PAV 03** (situated in squares between 5C and 6D) (see **Appendix A1**).

<sup>21</sup> 陸琦 2008 《廣東民居》，北京，中國建築工業出版社。

*PAV 01*

- 5.2.7 *PAV 01* were the largest stone pavement area, with an area of approximately 100m<sup>2</sup> in between squares 2E and 5H, and rammed earth floor of approximately 15 m<sup>2</sup> at 4G, 5F and squares 5H were identified in this rescue excavation. Two modern pipe trenches were probably destroyed at some in the areas in square 4F and 5G, but the overall plan of the stone pavement appeared intact indicating that the original plan was preserved.
- 5.2.8 The stone pavement was situated on a level at approximately +23.5mPD and were laid roughly on the ground surface with an axial direction of N10°W/N80°E. Such particular arrangements of stone pavements may indicate that there once existed some set of structures, possibly houses.
- 5.2.9 Rammed earth floor observed near squares between 4G, 5F and 5H suggested that some structures might have stood in place. A layer of broken tiles was also found to cover an extensive area of *PAV 01*. The substantial quantity of broken tiles and rammed earth floors appeared to be the remains of a collapsed house. Such archaeological evidence suggested that the stone pavement was probably surrounded by several units of houses, which had been removed due to modern disturbance.
- 5.2.10 Based on the findings of closer examination, it was suspected that houses set around *PAV 01* might have dimensions of approximately 3.3m × 4.5m each, with an orientation of about N80°E (see **Appendix A1**). However, no structural remains (such as post hole and wall foundation) were identified in the area, and no artefacts were unearthed from this area that provided further information regarding the type of structure, function or space allocation. It is difficult to trace the layout of each structure due to the fragmented nature of the remnants. The lack of artefacts other than tiles may also suggest that these houses were emptied and left vacant for some time before they collapsed. The lack of a considerable amount of artefacts in *Rescue Area I* also suggests that an emigration away from this location had occurred in the past. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidences, the stone pavement can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

*PAV 02*

- 5.2.11 *PAV 02*, covering an area of about 15m<sup>2</sup> in squares 8F and 9F, was identified in *Rescue Area I*. Four backhoe trowel marks were observed within 50 cm from *PAV 02*, but the positions of the stones, indicated that the integrity of the stone pavement layout was relatively undisturbed.
- 5.2.12 Unlike *PAV 01*, there was no rammed earth floor or significant quantity of tile deposits found around this feature. The general orientation of this feature is about N80°E, which tallies generally with *PAV 01*. The empirical evidence does not suggest further information. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, the stone pavement can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

*PAV 03*

- 5.2.13 *PAV 03* with an area of about 10m<sup>2</sup> between squares 5C and 6D was identified in *Rescue Area I*. The positions of the stones indicated that the stone pavement may have been significantly disturbed by agricultural activities. The remaining stone pavement was situated at an approximate orientation of N80°E that resembles with *PAV 01*. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, it can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

*Archaeological Features in Rescue Area II*

- 5.2.14 Three archaeological features were identified in this Rescue Area: *PAV 04* (situated in squares 2F and 3F), *PAV 05* (situated in square 5H), and *BUR 01* (situated in squares 3C) (see **Appendix A2**).

*PAV 04*

- 5.2.15 *PAV 04* was identified in *Rescue Area II*. It covered an area of about 10m<sup>2</sup> and was circular in shape with a diameter of 2.5m in addition to a “L” shape with a rough orientation of N50°W and N40°E in squares 2F and 3F at approximately +22.2mPD below L3a. No sign of disturbance was observed in the circular stone pavement, but the “L” shape stone pavement appeared to be part of some unknown larger structure. Based on the presence of the “L” shape stone pavement nearby, the PAV04 pebble pavement is believed to be a portion of a house, of which its upper structure suspected to be removed due to cultivation activities of later periods. It is suggested that the “L” shape was the stone pavement placed along the external corner of a house, and the circular pavement may be a path that led to it. However there were neither artefactual nor other structural remains that could suggest the exact orientation. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, the stone pavement can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

*PAV 05*

- 5.2.16 *PAV 05*, with an area of about 15m<sup>2</sup> in a roughly rectangular shape in square 5H below L3a, was identified in *Rescue Area II*. *PAV 05* seems to be part of a larger pavement area, but may have already been destroyed by modern agricultural and residential activities. There were neither artefactual nor other structural remains that could suggest a house existed in close proximity to this feature. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, the stone pavement can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

*BUR 01*

- 5.2.17 *BUR 01* was the only burial identified in this excavation. It was found in squares 3C in *Rescue Area II*. It was a derelict grave that was found in L2 which was constructed of earth. A hemispheric line of grey bricks and stone footing with a radius of about 2.6m was observed on the western half of an altar/grave stone. The altar/grave stone feature (possibly an offering stone altar and/or grave stone) was a large and flat stone slab laid at the centre of the hemisphere, with a length of about 70 cm. A pit was found about 1m to the east of the altar stone. It was roughly circular with a depth of about 50 cm. No artefact was found inside the pit. Some white colour remains in powder form was observed on the surface of the pit at about 5 cm to 10 cm thick, which was believed to be lime paste that sealed the pit. This pit was suspected to be related to the stone/brick structures, and perhaps was used for burying *kam-tap* (金塔, burial urns). According to stratigraphic matrix, the grave was possibly abandoned during early to middle Qing dynasty (L2 *terminus post quem*).

*Archaeological Features in Rescue Area III*

- 5.2.18 Three archaeological features were identified in this Rescue Area: *PAV 06* (situated in squares between 4J and 5K), *PAV 07* (situated in square 4I and 5I), and *PAV 08* (situated in square 11D) (see **Appendix A3**). They were found at approximately +18.05mPD.

*PAV 06*

- 5.2.19 *PAV 06*, covering an area of about 15m<sup>2</sup> in squares between 4J and 5K at around +18.05mPD below L3a, was identified in *Rescue Area III*. It was spread roughly in an “L” shape on plan, with an orientation about N10°W and N80°E and a length of about 5m and 4m respectively. Tile deposits were found in a small patch to the southwest of this feature. With lack of artefactual and structural evidence found on site, existence of house located in close relation with this feature was unlikely. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidences, it can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

*PAV 07*

- 5.2.20 *PAV 07*, with an area of about 15m<sup>2</sup> in squares 4I and 5I at around +18.0mPD below L3a, was identified in *Rescue Area III*. It was spread roughly in a rectangular shape, with an orientation about N10°W within a dimension of about 5m × 4 m. Tile deposits were found in two small

patches to the immediate north and west of this feature and three blocks of sandstone bricks were also found lying at the northern corner of this feature. However no other artefactual or structural remains were identified that could suggest whether the house was located in close proximity to this feature. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, it can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

- 5.2.21 A cylindrical pipe made of red clay was found in square 6I, which might be associated with *PAV 07*, but their relationship could not be identified due to modern disturbance on site prior to this excavation.

*PAV 08*

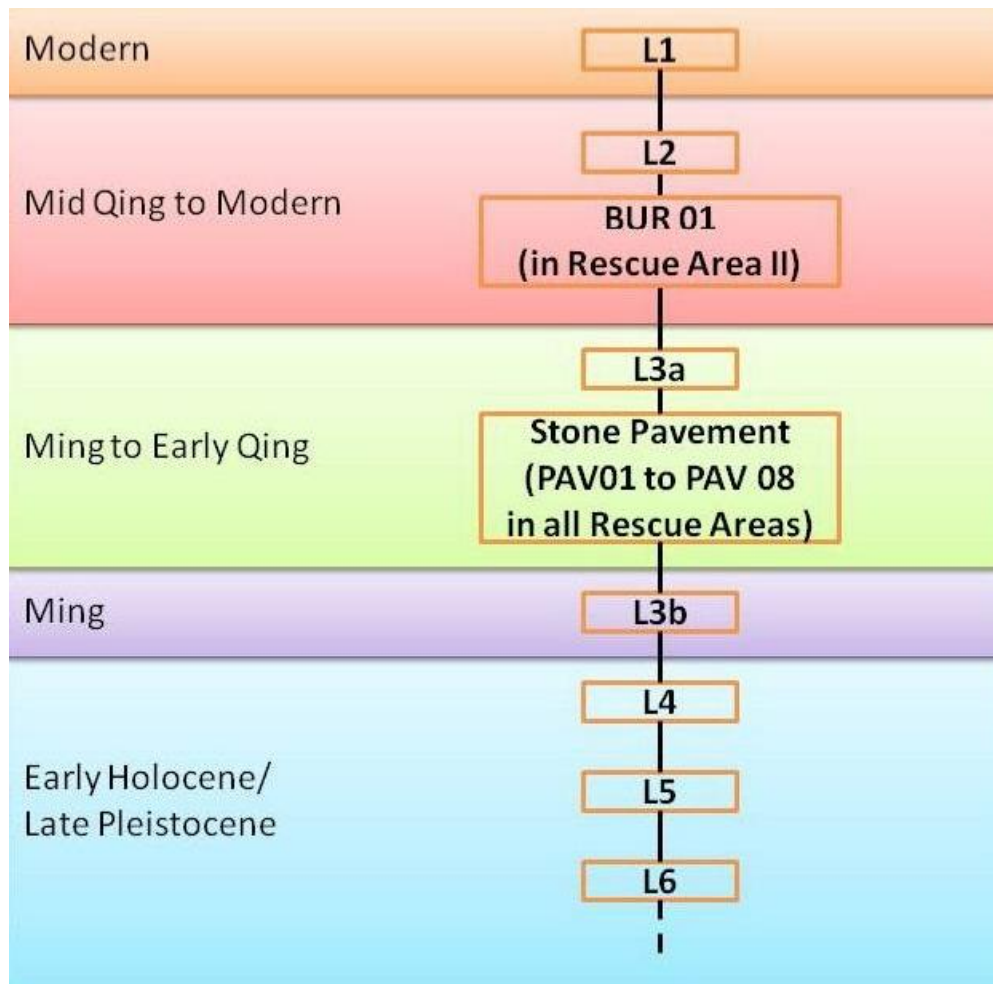
- 5.2.22 *PAV 08* was identified in *Rescue Area III* and covered an area of about 10m<sup>2</sup> in square 11D at around +18.0mPD below L2 and above L3b. It was spread roughly in a rectangular shape. The western half of this feature collapsed into a small hollow, and thus it is difficult to discern the original orientation of this feature. No artefacts were associated with this feature. While this feature located below L2, it is stratigraphically above L3b. Therefore, it is anticipated that *PAV 08* has a similar date to *PAV 06* and *PAV 07*, which can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

- 5.2.23 Due to modern cultivation, construction of garages and house foundations, most ancient house walls had been destroyed and it is therefore difficult to trace the form of ancient house structures.

### 5.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

- 5.3.1 The Harris Matrix is an archaeological means to illustrate the sequence of deposition of each layer and features in the field excavation. Harris Matrix was used if the site is stratigraphically excavated and recorded, in the reverse chronological order. **Drawing 5.1** presents the Harris Matrix of this rescue excavation.



**Drawing 5.1 Harris Matrix of this Rescue Excavation**

## 6 ARTEFACTS AND CHRONOLOGY

### 6.1 Quantity of Artefacts

- 6.1.1 Two categories of portable artefacts were found in this rescue excavation, i.e. house wares (ceramic sherds) and building materials such as roof tiles and bricks.
- 6.1.2 The bulk of unearthened portable house wares, including 3,319 pieces representative artefacts, and building materials of this excavation, is approximately 15,633 kg or 19.45 m<sup>3</sup> with breakdown given in **Table 6.1**. The photos of and details of representative finds are given in **Appendixes C and E** respectively. The total sum of portable artefacts is 940 boxes (each box with dimensions of 18 inches by 12 inches by 6 inches), including:

**Table 6.1 Quantity of Artefacts**

Artefact	Box (18"x12"x6")	Approx. Weight (kg)	Percentage
Datable porcelain sherds	18	187 (3,319 pieces)	1.2%
Pottery storage ware sherds	36	602	3.8%
Roof tiles and few fired bricks	886	14,844 (Roof tile : 14,794 Brick : 50.37)	94.3%

### 6.2 Artefact Description and Chronology

#### Classification

- 6.2.1 A ceramic expert, Mr. Zhao Zhiqiang (趙自強), Research Fellow of the Guangzhou Museum, inspected utensil pieces unearthened from this excavation (**Appendix E**).
- 6.2.2 The term "ceramic" in this Report refers to pottery (made of clay or stoneware) and porcelain (china, made of kaolinite). Even though the roof tiles and bricks from this rescue excavation were made of clay, these were used as the building materials. Thus, they were classified into the category of building material. The classification of ceramics in this Report was made reference to three criteria<sup>22</sup>, including (1) body texture; (2) form (function), and (3) glaze and decoration pattern.
- 6.2.3 The ceramic assemblage is classified as two sub-assemblages based on their glaze, body texture and function: (1) eating, drinking and daily utensils, (2) utilitarian storage containers.
- 6.2.4 With mainly reference to glaze, eating, drinking and daily utensils such as bowl, cup, plate were made of porcelain and clay (stoneware) are classified as:
- (1) celadon and green glaze (青瓷及青釉);
  - (2) white (白瓷), blue-and-white (青花); and
  - (3) light brown cracked glaze (棕色冰裂釉) wares.

Dark brown glaze (醬色釉) is commonly identified in utilitarian storage pottery ware such as pot, jar, basin etc. Classification of bulk finds appearance, as presented in **Table 6.2** to **Table 6.4**, is based on the observation of apparent colour and texture using naked eye under natural lighting. Selected typical wares are described in **Section 6.3**.

<sup>22</sup> 李輝柄 2009 《中國瓷器鑒定基礎》，北京，紫禁城出版社。耿寶昌 1995 《明清瓷器鑒定》(明代部分)，台北，學苑文化事業出版社。耿寶昌 1995 《明清瓷器鑒定》(清代部分)，台北，學苑文化事業出版社。

Chronology

- 6.2.5 According to decoration, glaze, body texture and form, datable eating, drinking and daily utensils mainly from cultural layers (L3a and L3b) can be dated to Southern Song and Yuan periods (AD 1127-1368) and Ming to early Qing periods (AD 1368- the1690s). The statistics of the ceramic assemblage is presented in **Table 6.2** to **Table 6.4**. Further details can be found in the specialist report in **Appendix E**.

**Table 6.2 Rescue Area I – Datable Ceramic Assemblage Classified by Function**

Domestic Ware Category	Major Forms of Wares	Piece / Approx. Percentage
Eating and drinking and daily utensils.  N=1,273 pieces.	Blue-and-white porcelain ware sherds (bowl, cup and plate), Ming to early Qing dynasty.	902 pieces (70.8%)
	Celadon sherds (bowl, cup and plate), Southern Song- Yuan to middle Ming dynasties.	146 pieces (11.5%)
	White porcelain sherds (bowl and cup), Southern Song dynasty.	6 pieces (0.5%)
	Light Brown cracked glaze sherds (bowls and plates), Southern Song- Yuan to middle Ming dynasties.	219 pieces (17.2%)

**Table 6.3 Rescue Area II – Datable Ceramic Assemblage Classified by Function**

Domestic Ware Category	Major Forms of Wares	Piece / Approx. Percentage
Eating and drinking and daily utensils.  N=1,012 pieces.	Blue-and-white porcelain ware sherds (bowl, cup and plate), Ming to early Qing dynasties.	678 pieces (67%)
	Celadon sherds (bowl, cup and plate), Southern Song-Yuan to middle Ming dynasties.	109 pieces (10.8%)
	White porcelain sherds (bowl and cup), Southern Song dynasty.	6 pieces (0.6%)
	Light Brown cracked glaze sherds (bowls and plates) Southern Song- Yuan to middle Ming dynasties.	219 pieces (21.6%)

**Table 6.4 Rescue Area III – Datable Ceramic Assemblage Classified by Function**

Domestic Ware Category	Major Forms of Wares	Piece / Approx. Percentage
Eating and drinking and daily utensils.  N=1,034 pieces.	Blue-and-white porcelain ware sherds (bowl, cup and plate), Ming to early Qing dynasties.	446 pieces (43.1%)
	Celadon sherds (bowl, cup and plate) Southern Song- Yuan to middle Ming dynasties.	50 pieces (4.8%)
	White porcelain sherds (bowl and cup), Southern Song dynasty.	28 pieces (2.7%)
	Light Brown cracked glaze sherds (bowls and plates) Southern Song- Yuan to middle Ming dynasties. .	510 pieces (49.3%)

- 6.2.6 Some celadon bowl sherds produced at Guangdong are dated to the Ming dynasty (AD1368-1644). For datable blue-and-white porcelain sherds mentioned in **Table 6.2** to **Table 6.4**, it is suggested that the main habitation periods of Rescue Areas was from Ming to early Qing dynasties (AD 1368 - the 1690s). However, some celadon sherds dated to Southern Song to Yuan are in the range of 4% to 11% of examined ceramics, indicating ancient people began their habitation at these areas since Southern Song-Yuan dynasties. Such findings are

consistent with historical events of Hong Kong such as collapse of the Southern Song dynasty at AD 1279; and enforced Coastal Evacuation Order between AD 1661 and 1669.

- 6.2.7 Analysis of the past human behaviour could be used as a reference in understanding the datable ceramic assemblage. The percentage of eating, drinking and daily utensils indicated the nature of daily living of ancient settlements at excavation areas, while ceramic glaze and body textures could only provide typological information that do not directly infer past human's lifestyle. Classifying by function would therefore yield much more useful archaeological information.

### 6.3 Celadon and Green Glaze Ware of Southern Song to Yuan Period

#### Longquan Celadon

- 6.3.1 Longquan celadon (龍泉青瓷) is arguably the greatest achievement of all green glaze wares. They were usually eating and drinking porcelain wares made of porcelain clay and characterized by multi-layered glaze application with jade-like quality and developed its famous soft green, bean green, powder green (粉青), plum green (梅子青). Longquan celadon bowls, plates, and a celadon goblet were unearthed in this excavation.

#### *Bowls*

- 6.3.2 Specimen I-SF37 (see **Plate 1** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl base unearthed from L3b of square 7D, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 106 mm and its height is 29 mm. The specimen has thick green glaze on both sides and the porcelain body has a greyish white colour. A seal character "Fu" (福) can be identified on the bowl base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Southern Song period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.3 Specimen I-SF55 (see **Plate 2** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl sherd unearthed from PAV 01 of square 4F, *Rescue Area I*. It consisted of a part of the bowl body and a part of the bowl base with foot ring. Its diameter is 140 mm and its height is 60 mm. The specimen is covered by powder green glaze on both sides and its porcelain body is smooth and white. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Southern Song period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.4 Specimen I-SF58 (see **Plate 3** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl sherd unearthed from L3a of square 5D, *Rescue Area I*. It consisted of a part of the bowl body and a part of the bowl base with foot ring. Its length is 94 mm and its height is 30mm. The specimen has green and yellow glaze on both sides and its porcelain body is smooth and greyish white. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Southern Song period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.5 Specimen I-SF3 (see **Plate 4** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl unearthed from L3b of square 4H, *Rescue Area I*. Its diameter is 180 mm and its height is 50 mm. It consisted of a part of the bowl body and a part of the bowl base with foot ring. The specimen has green and yellow glaze with cracks on both sides except for the foot ring and the degree of vitrification is low. The outline of the bowl exterior is not smooth and has mild folded edges. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.6 Specimen II-SF25 (see **Plate 5** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl base unearthed from L3a of square 3H, *Rescue Area II*. Its length is 75 mm and its height is 11 mm. The specimen has green glaze which is heavily worn out and appeared to be yellowish. The porcelain body is greenish grey in colour. At the bowl base interior, two fish patterns with lively designs can be observed. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.7 Specimen II-SF32 (see **Plate 6** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl base unearthed from L2 of square 6I, *Rescue Area II*. Its length is 91 mm and its height is 19 mm. The specimen has green glaze which is heavily worn out and its porcelain body is red. At the centre the bowl base

interior, the character “Zhen” (真) can be observed in a square frame. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.

#### *Plates*

- 6.3.8 Specimen I-SF270 (see **Plate 7** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon plate unearthed from PAV 01 of square 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Its diameter is 160 mm and its height is 27 mm. The specimen has pale pink and green glaze except for the foot-ring and the ring around the plate bottom of interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Southern Song period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.9 Specimen I-SF392 (see **Plate 8** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon plate unearthed from L3a of square 7G, *Rescue Area I*. Its diameter is 100 mm and its height is 25 mm. The specimen is glazed on both sides except for the bottom and foot. Small cracks are observed on the glaze. The porcelain body is reddish and the degree of vitrification is low. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Southern Song period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.
- 6.3.10 Specimen III-SF58 (see **Plate 9** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 1** in **Appendix D**) is a broken celadon plate base unearthed from L3a of square 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Its diameter is 180 mm and its height is 40 mm. The specimen has green and yellow glaze on both sides but the glaze is heavily worn out. It has a foot ring and mild folded edges on the exterior. The porcelain body is loose and yellowish and the degree of vitrification is low. At the plate base interior, two fish patterns with delicate design can be observed. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.

#### *Goblet*

- 6.3.11 Specimen I-SF70 (see **Plate 10** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon goblet unearthed from L3b of square 4F, *Rescue Area I*. The diameter of the goblet is 106 mm and its height is 85 mm, including a foot height of 48 mm. The specimen has green glaze except for the bottom of the goblet foot. On the exterior of the foot of the goblet, two string-patterned horizontal lines are observed. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.

#### Fujian Celadon

- 6.3.12 Fujian kiln (福建窯) celadon was largely impacted by Longquan celadon in the Southern Song period. Although its glaze application and design pattern are similar to those of Longquan celadon, Fujian celadon is more roughly made and the porcelain body is often heavy. Fujian celadon bowls and plates were unearthed in this excavation.

#### *Bowls*

- 6.3.13 Specimen I-SF2 (see **Plate 11** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl sherd unearthed from L3b of square 8G, *Rescue Area I*. The diameter of the bowl sherd is 160 mm and its height is 53 mm. The diameter of the foot ring is 56 mm. The specimen has green and yellow glaze on both sides but the glaze is heavily worn out. The porcelain body is loose and yellowish and the degree of vitrification is low. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Fujian celadon ware.
- 6.3.14 Specimen I-SF355 (see **Plate 12** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl base unearthed from L3a of square 9G, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 55 mm and its height is 13 mm. The specimen has green and white glaze but the glaze is heavily worn out. The porcelain body is loose and rough and appears reddish in colour. A character “Sheng” (勝) can be identified on the bowl base interior in a square frame. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Fujian celadon ware.

### *Plates*

- 6.3.15 Specimen I-SF44 (see **Plate 13** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon plate sherd unearthed from L2 of square 10F, *Rescue Area I*. The diameter of the plate sherd is 105 mm and its height is 12 mm. The diameter of the foot ring is 52 mm. The specimen has green glaze on both sides except for the bottom ring of the interior and the plate foot. The glaze is heavily worn out. The porcelain body is loose and yellowish and the degree of vitrification is low. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Fujian celadon ware.
- 6.3.16 Specimen I-SF419 (see **Plate 14** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 1** in **Appendix D**) is a broken celadon plate sherd unearthed from L3b of square 3F, *Rescue Area I*. Its diameter is 158 mm and its height is 30 mm. The diameter of the foot ring is 61 mm. The specimen has green glaze on both sides except for the foot ring. A character “Fu” (福) can be identified on the bowl base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Yuan period and was possibly produced as a Fujian celadon ware.

## **6.4 White Porcelain Sherd of Southern Song Period**

- 6.4.1 One piece of white porcelain sherd with identifiable characteristics has been selected as small finds in this Report.
- 6.4.2 Specimen III-SF235-1 (see **Plate 15** in **Appendix C**) is a broken white porcelain ware base unearthed from L3a of square 3K, *Rescue Area III*. The length of the sherd is 66 mm and its height of the sherd is 9 mm. The specimen has greenish white glaze except for the foot. The porcelain body is pure white and smooth and the degree of vitrification is high. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Southern Song period and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen (景德鎮) white porcelain ware.

## **6.5 Celadon and Green Glaze Ware of Ming to Early Qing Period**

### Longquan Celadon

#### *Bowl*

- 6.5.1 Specimen III-SF1 (see **Plate 16** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon bowl sherd unearthed from L3a of square 5L, *Rescue Area III*. Its diameter is 140 mm and its height is 60 mm. The specimen has green glaze on both sides and vertical lines can be identified on the exterior of the bowl sherd. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period and was possibly produced as a Longquan celadon ware.

## **6.6 Blue-and-White Porcelains of Ming to Early Qing Periods**

### Jingdezhen (景德鎮) Blue-and-White Porcelain

#### *Bowls*

- 6.6.1 Specimen I-SF20 (see **Plate 17** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl base unearthed from L2 of square 3D, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 94 mm and its height is 32 mm. The specimen is glazed on both sides. A blue-and-white floral pattern is observed on the bowl base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the early Ming period and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.
- 6.6.2 Specimen III-SF27 (see **Plate 18** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 1** in **Appendix D**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl sherd unearthed from L3a of square 2D, *Rescue Area III*. Its diameter is 140 mm and its height is 63 mm. The specimen has white glaze with cracks. Blue-and-white pattern of children playing can be identified at the bowl base interior, but much of the pattern is lost due to its broken condition. Blue-and-white lady pattern is seen on the exterior of the bowl. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming Zhengde (正德) period (1505 - 1521AD) and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.

- 6.6.3 Specimen I-SF38 (see **Plate 19** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl base unearthed from L3b of square 9E, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 62 mm and its height is 25 mm. The Specimen has white glaze except for the foot ring. Blue-and-white pattern of children playing can be identified at the bowl base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming Zhengde (正德) period (1505 - 1521AD) and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.
- 6.6.4 Specimen III-SF66 (see **Plate 20** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl base collected from the ground surface in *Rescue Area III*. Its length is 61 mm and its height is 15 mm. The specimen has white glaze on both sides and has blue-and-white patterns in the foot ring. The characters “Changming Fugui” (長命富貴) in a double-line circle can be observed in the foot ring. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the late Ming period and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.

#### *Plates*

- 6.6.5 Specimen II-SF21 (see **Plate 21** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain plate sherd unearthed from L1 of square 4F, *Rescue Area II*. Its length is 109 mm and its height is 29 mm. The specimen is glazed and has blue-and-white patterns on both sides, with branch-shaped pattern in the interior and lotus-and-branch pattern in the exterior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the early Ming period and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.
- 6.6.6 Specimen III-SF19 (see **Plate 22** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 1** in **Appendix D**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain plate sherd unearthed from L3b of square 3F, *Rescue Area III*. Its diameter is 180 mm and its height is 35 mm. The specimen has greenish white glaze on both sides. Lion-shaped patterns can be observed on the plate base interior. Wounding-branch-shaped patterns and lotus patterns can be seen on the plate body exterior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the early Ming period and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.

#### *Cup*

- 6.6.7 Specimen III-SF67 (see **Plate 23** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain cup base collected from ground surface of *Rescue Area III*. Its length is 51 mm and its height is 11 mm. The specimen has white glaze on both sides and the blue-and-white patterns appear greyish in colour. Blue-and-white branch-shaped patterns can be observed on the cup base interior. The characters “Daming Nianzao” (大明年造) can be observed within the foot ring. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the late Ming period and was possibly produced as a Jingdezhen blue-and-white porcelain ware.

#### Zhangzhou (漳州) Blue-and-White Porcelain

#### *Bowls*

- 6.6.8 Specimen I-SF100 (see **Plate 24** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl base unearthed from L3b of square 9F, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 102 mm and its height is 34 mm. The specimen is glazed on both sides and crawling of glaze can be observed. A lotus pattern can be observed on the bowl base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the mid-Ming period and was possibly produced as a Zhangzhou blue-and-white porcelain ware.
- 6.6.9 Specimen II-SF31 (see **Plate 25** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl sherd unearthed from L3a of square 3H, *Rescue Area II*. Its length is 62 mm and its height is 27 mm. It consists of part of the bowl body and part of the bowl base. The specimen has thick greenish white glaze on both sides. The pattern of plantain leaves can be observed on the bowl exterior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the mid-Ming period and was possibly produced as a Zhangzhou blue-and-white porcelain ware.

- 6.6.10 Specimen III-SF34 (see **Plate 26** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain bowl base unearthed from L2 of square 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Its length is 86 mm and its height is 36 mm. The specimen has greyish white glaze on both sides. A greyish blue-and-white character “Shou” (壽) can be observed on the bowl base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the early Qing period and was possibly produced as a Zhangzhou blue-and-white porcelain ware. *Cup*
- 6.6.11 Specimen III-SF196 (see **Plate 27** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 1** in **Appendix D**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain cup sherd unearthed from L2 of square 7H, *Rescue Area III*. The diameter of the cup sherd is 100 mm and its height is 45 mm. It consists of part of the cup body and the whole of cup base. The specimen is glazed except for the foot ring. A character “Fu” (福) can be identified in the centre of cup based interior. Incomplete pattern can also be identified on the exterior of the cup. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the late Ming period and was possibly produced as a Zhangzhou blue-and-white porcelain ware.

#### *Lamp Plate*

- 6.6.12 Specimen I-SF79 (see **Plate 33** in **Appendix C**) is a broken blue-and-white porcelain lamp plate base unearthed from L2 of square 11E, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 74 mm and its height is 30 mm. The specimen has glaze with cracks on both sides. A character “Fu” (福) can be observed in a double ring pattern in the lamp base interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period and was possibly produced as a Zhangzhou blue-and-white porcelain ware.

### **6.7 Daily Utensils: Brown Glazed and Unglazed Wares**

- 6.7.1 The brown and unglazed wares found in this excavation included basins, pots, pestles, and lamp plates.

#### *Basins*

- 6.7.2 Specimen I-SF264-1 (see **Plate 28** in **Appendix C**) is a broken ceramic basin sherd unearthed from L3a of square 7F, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 130 mm and its height is 30 mm. It is made of clay with no glaze and appears yellowish in colour. Emanating lines are carved deeply from the centre of the basin interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.
- 6.7.3 Specimen I-SF135 (see **Plate 29** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 2** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic basin unearthed from L3b of square 3E, *Rescue Area I*. The basin has a flat base and is in oval shape. Its width is 230 mm and its height is 100 mm. The length of the broken basin is 230 mm, which is probably about half of its original length. The basin is made of low-fired heavy terracotta ceramic. The available information is not sufficient to provide the dating of the specimen.
- 6.7.4 Specimen III-SF47a (See **Plate 3** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic basin sherd unearthed from L3a of square 1F, *Rescue Area III*. The basin has a flat base and its base diameter is 225 mm. The base sherd has dark brown pottery coating on the interior. The exterior of the basin body has slightly folding edges and a basin handle can be identified. The specimen is a typical pottery basin unearthed from this excavation. The given information is not sufficient to provide the dating of the specimen.
- 6.7.5 Specimen I-SF15 (See **Plate 3** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic basin sherd unearthed from L3a of square 6E, *Rescue Area I*. The base has an arched base, which is about 20 mm in height and 100 mm in diameter. The basin sherd has dark brown pottery coating on the interior. The specimen is a typical pottery basin unearthed from this excavation. The given information is not sufficient to provide the dating of the specimen.

#### *Pots*

- 6.7.6 Specimen II-SF86a (See **Plate 3** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic pot sherd unearthed from L2 of square 7H, *Rescue Area II*. The diameter of the pot rim is 300 mm. The pot sherd



has a bulging edge around the rim and its exterior is deep. It has dark brown pottery coating on the interior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.

- 6.7.7 Specimen II-SF46 (See **Plate 3** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic pot sherd unearthed from L3a of square 3G, *Rescue Area II*. The diameter of the pot rim is 350 mm. It has a slightly embowed body and it has dark brown pottery coating on both exterior and interior. A handle can be identified near the pot rim. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.
- 6.7.8 Specimen III-SF167a (See **Plate 4** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic pot rim unearthed from L3a of square 3I, *Rescue Area III*. The diameter of the rim is 100 mm. It has dark brown pottery coating on the exterior. A pot handle can be identified and a carved curve can be observed on its exterior. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.
- 6.7.9 Specimen III-SF98a (See **Plate 4** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic pot rim unearthed from L2 of square 12C, *Rescue Area III*. The diameter of the rim is 90 mm. It has dark brown pottery coating on the exterior. A pot handle can be identified on the body of the pot. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.
- 6.7.10 Specimen III-SF47b (See **Plate 4** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic pot rim unearthed from L3a of square 1F, *Rescue Area III*. The diameter of the rim is 90 mm. It has dark brown pottery coating on the exterior and bear the rim on the interior. A pot handle can be identified. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.
- 6.7.11 Specimen II-SF46a (See **Plate 4** in **Appendix D**) is a broken ceramic pot rim unearthed from L3a of square 3G, *Rescue Area II*. The diameter of the rim is 80 mm. It has dark brown pottery coating on the exterior. A pot handle can be identified. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period.

#### *Pestles*

- 6.7.12 Specimen I-SF77 (see **Plate 30** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 2** in **Appendix D**) is a stone pestle unearthed from L3b of square 13E, *Rescue Area I*. Its length is 80 mm and its thickness is 20 mm. The widths of the two ends of the pestle are 32 mm and 20 mm. The specimen is made of greenish grey siltstone and the two ends are smoothly polished. The available information is not sufficient to provide the dating of the specimen.
- 6.7.13 Specimen III-SF84 (see **Plate 31** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 2** in **Appendix D**) is a ceramic pestle unearthed from L3a of square 2K, *Rescue Area III*. It has a mushroom shape. The diameter of the hemispherical pestle head is 90 mm and its height of the pestle head is 25 mm. The diameter of handle is 25 mm and its height of the handle is 30 mm. The specimen is made of low-fired terracotta ceramic. The given information is not sufficient to provide the dating of the specimen.

#### *Lamp Plates*

- 6.7.14 Specimen I-SF569 (see **Plate 32** in **Appendix C**) is a broken celadon lamp plate sherd unearthed from L2 of square 3F, *Rescue Area I*. The diameter of the plate is 85 mm and its height is 8 mm. The diameter for the foot ring is 40 mm. The specimen has dark brown glaze except for the foot. A protruding round spot is identified near the edge of the plate interior and is for the purpose of raising lamp wick. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period and was possibly produced as a Fujian celadon ware.
- 6.7.15 Specimen III-SF21 (see **Plate 34** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 2** in **Appendix D**) is a celadon lamp plate unearthed from PAV 07, *Rescue Area III*. The diameter of the plate is 87 mm and its height is 8 mm. The diameter for the foot ring is 33 mm. The specimen has dark brown glaze except for the foot and the degree of vitrification is low. A protruding round spot is identified near the edge of the plate interior and is for the purpose of raising lamp wick. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to the Ming period and was possibly produced as a Fujian celadon ware.

## 6.8 Grave Stone

- 6.8.1 One grave stone was unearthed from this rescue excavation. The description of the grave stone was carefully recorded.
- 6.8.2 Specimen II-SF34 (see **Plate 35** in **Appendix C**) is a grave stone sherd unearthed from L2 of square 3C, *Rescue Area II*. Its length is 120 mm and its width is 50 mm. Its height is 30 mm. The grave stone is made of stone in yellowish colour. Three characters of “Jian Yan Shen” (兼寅申) can be seen carved on one side. The available information is not sufficient to provide the dating of the specimen. However, it seems clear that the grave stone is part of the derelict grave of **BUR 01** due to their proximity in location and stratigraphy. Chinese people paid their attentions on funeral’s *fung shui* since Song dynasty. Grave orientation setting is therefore considered as an important factor in locating the grave. Orientation was carved in the grave stone (II-SF24) with three Chinese characters (“兼寅申”). Two possible bearings can be interpreted: (1) 甲庚兼寅申, about 240° to 250°; and (2) 艮坤兼寅申, about 210° to 220°. Combined with field observations, it is believed that the grave stone should be denoting “甲庚兼寅申”, as the grave is facing towards approximately between 240° and 250° (west south west).

## 6.9 Tiles

- 6.9.1 A total of 14,794kg of tiles, with a volume of 19 m<sup>3</sup> were unearthed from this rescue excavation. Based on the function of the tiles, they can also be categorized as ridge tiles, roll tiles, and pan tiles. The tiles were mainly pan tiles, of a weight of about 14,722kg (i.e. 99.5% of the total tiles), while the weight of the ridge tiles was about 66.6kg (i.e. 0.45% of the total tiles). The remaining roll tiles have a weight of about 5.9kg (i.e. 0.04% of the total tiles).
- 6.9.2 According to *Garden of Nanyue Kingdom Site*<sup>23</sup> (南越宮苑遺址), the unearthed tiles can be dated to three dynasties, including Song, Yuan, and Ming periods. About 99.5% of the pan tiles were orange and yellowish white in colour and can be dated to Ming period. A summary of the unearthed tiles can be found in **Table 6.5** (See also **Appendix E** for further information).

**Table 6.5 Summary of Tile Artefacts**

Tile Category	Chronology	Approx. Weight	Percentage of Total Tiles	Description
Pan Tiles (板瓦)	Song	1.5kg	0.01%	Greenish white or white in colour and long trapezoidal in shape. Made from clay slices. With carved patterns in interior and smooth exterior.
	Ming	14,720kg	99.5%	Greyish white, yellowish white or yellowish brown in colour. Made from clay slices. With carved patterns in interior and smooth exterior.
Ridge Tiles (脊瓦)	Ming	66.6kg	0.45%	Dark brownish red in colour. With no carved patterns in interior.
Roll Tiles (筒瓦)	Ming	5.9kg	0.04%	Yellowish brown in colour. With no carved patterns in interior.

- 6.9.3 Specimen III-SF378 (see **Plate 36** in **Appendix C**) is a pan tile unearthed from L3b of square 3J, *Rescue Area III*. The specimen has a trapezoidal shape. Its length is 266 mm and its thickness is 15 mm. Its upper end is 160 mm and its base end is 200 mm. The pan tile is yellowish brown in colour and is made from clay. Carved patterns can be observed in the interior and the exterior is smooth. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to Ming period.

<sup>23</sup> 南越王宮博物院籌建處、廣州市文物考古研究所 2008《南越宮苑遺址》，下冊，廣州，文物出版社。

- 6.9.4 Specimen III-SF379 (see **Plate 37** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 2** in **Appendix D**) is a ridge tile, with brownish color and no carved pattern, unearthed from L3a of square 4K, *Rescue Area III*. The specimen is rectangular and has a vertical cross-section of an arch with a bulging top. Its length is 250 mm and its width is 200 mm. Its height is 120 mm. According to its morphological style, it can be dated to Ming period.

#### **6.10 Sandstone Blocks**

- 6.10.1 Three blocks of sandstone were unearthed from *PAV 07* in *Rescue Area III*.
- 6.10.2 Specimen III-SF380 (See **Plate 38** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 5** in **Appendix D**) is a red sandstone block unearthed from *PAV 07*, *Rescue Area III*. Its length is 720 mm and its width is 280 mm. Its height is 90 mm. The specimen is red in color and has scratch marks on the surface. Cracks can be seen on the specimen and they were probably formed because of heavy building materials placed on top of the specimen. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, it can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.
- 6.10.3 Specimen III-SF381 and III-SF382 (See **Plate 38** in **Appendix C** and **Plate 5** in **Appendix D**) are two yellow sandstone blocks unearthed from *PAV 07*, *Rescue Area III*. Both of them are 450 mm in length and 200 mm in width and 200 mm in height. The two sandstone bricks are light yellowish in color and have scratch marks on the surface. A vertical concave character can be observed on one side of each sandstone brick. A door was probably placed between these two sandstone bricks in the past. Based on general artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, it can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties.

## 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 7.1 Summary of Rescue Excavation

- 7.1.1 The designated rescue excavation area (i.e. Rescue Area I, II and III) of approximately 3,640 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated between March and July 2011. Hand excavation method was adopted to unearth the artefacts and features under the supervision of archaeologists.
- 7.1.2 The total size of unearthed portable house wares and building materials of this excavation is about 19m<sup>3</sup>, including:
- 18 boxes of datable and representative ceramic sherds (3,319 pieces);
  - 36 boxes of storage ware sherd; and
  - 886 boxes of roof tiles and few fired bricks.
- 7.1.3 The approximate extent of the ancient people habitation areas on a river terrace along a small river was identified during the excavation. Six main strata identified at the Rescue Areas included:
- L1 and L2 were fill soil and cultivation soil respectively;
  - L3a was a fluvial clay soil in yellow colour and was a cultural layer of Ming to early Qing period;
  - PAVs were stone pavements and rammed earth floors that were formed during Ming or early Qing period;
  - L3b was a fluvial clay soil in light grey colour and also was a disturbed cultural layer of the Ming period with occasional Southern Song-Yuan artefacts;
  - L4 to L6 were pebbles, alluvial clayey soil and weathered bed rock soil, which were sterile layers.
- 7.1.4 The findings of the rescue excavation indicated that the earliest possible periods of the remnants of stone structures (possibly wall footings of houses and stone pavement footpaths among them) in the Rescue Areas were 15<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> centuries / Ming to early Qing period. This was based on the decoration patterns of celadon and blue-and-white porcelain table wares. In order to fulfill the purpose of the rescue excavation, a full set of excavation records was carried out in accordance with Section 4.2 Recording System of the Archaeological Action Plan.
- 7.1.5 Archaeological remains in the Rescue Areas were collected in order to comply with the requirements of preserving archaeological remains by record. The nature of the archaeological deposits of Southern Song – Yuan and Ming to early Qing ceramics were defined in these areas based on the stratigraphic information and ceramic density.

### 7.2 Site Formation and the Changing Land Use

- 7.2.1 The area is situated on a flood plain adjacent to a river, which was probably formed during the Late Pleistocene period<sup>24</sup>.

#### Song-Yuan period – human activities in Rescue Areas

- 7.2.2 Human activity in this area was detected as early as the Southern Song dynasty based on findings from L3b of the three Rescue Areas. However, archaeological materials only showed debris of porcelain, pottery and roof tiles, with no structural remains from that date. As a result, it is not possible to conclude whether this area was the main activity area during the Southern Song to Yuan dynasties. It is also possible that later settlements (Ming to early Qing [L3a], Modern period [L2 and L1]) may have destroyed any signs of structural remains of Ming or Yuan dynasties. According to historical studies of the New Territories, Sam (岑) and Tangs clans settled in northern portion of Kam Tin Plain during Northern Song dynasty. As a result of the Mongolian's conquer of Song Court, the Court collapsed in AD 1279, and waves of

<sup>24</sup> Langford, R.L. et. al. 1989 *Geology of the Western New Territories*, CEDD, Hong Kong SAR Government.

immigrants migrated into the north N.T. area from mainland China. It is suggested, that other settlements were established in the Kam Tin Plain at Southern Song dynasty. The pottery sherds of Southern Song dynasty found in this excavation are probably related to this historical event.

#### Ming to early Qing period – human presence and the Great Evacuation

- 7.2.3 More substantial archaeological evidence for human presence was observed in L3a, which can be dated to Ming to early Qing dynasties (AD 1368 to the 1690s) at its earliest. There were considerable areas of footpath stone pavements of houses in all Rescue Areas, with the largest stone pavement areas exposed in *Rescue Area I*. Based on the layout plan of the stone pavements and a modern reference to nearby villages in Kam Tin area, such as Pak Wai Tsuen, Kat Hing Wai further to the west, as well as Leung Uk Tsuen, Shek Tau Wai and Sheung Tsuen to the east, it is suspected that these houses faced approximately west (N80°W), which is common in the area. In particular, **PAV 01**, **PAV 02** and **PAV 03** appeared to suggest a slightly linear plan of the past some houses with alley footpaths going roughly from north to south.
- 7.2.4 No post hole was identified in this excavation. Moreover, fired brick deposit was very rare in comparison to the huge amount of roof tiles discovered. It appeared that the roof support of the houses detected in this excavation were composed of rammed earth wall or earth brick walls rather than timber supporting columns with fired clay bricks and stones.
- 7.2.5 Moreover, there are relatively small quantities of non-tile and non-brick artefacts (such as daily utensils, eating and drinking ware) found in L3a, which hinted a deliberate removal of such items prior to the collapse of the roof. The phenomena in the whole of Rescue Areas suggested that the original inhabitants had already moved out at sometime during the early Qing period, which coincides with the latest artefact in L3a. The historical event that may have relationship with this phenomenon is the Great Evacuation Order (遷界令) (1662 - 1669) during the *Kangxi* (康熙) reign (1662 - 1722).

#### Qing to Modern period – a burial place

- 7.2.6 **BUR 01** in *Rescue Area II* had an open cut below stratum L1 and was found in L2. A broken grave stone (II-SF34 from L2 of Square 3C) found near **BUR 01** suggested that it was once a burial. Chinese people paid their attentions on funeral's *fung shui* since Song dynasty. Grave orientation setting is therefore considered as an important factor in locating the grave. Orientation was carved in the grave stone (II-SF24) with three Chinese characters (“兼寅申”). Two possible bearings can be interpreted: (1) 甲庚兼寅申, about 240° to 250°; and (2) 艮坤兼寅申, about 210° to 220°. Combined with field observations, it is believed that the grave stone should be denoting “甲庚兼寅申”, as the grave is heading towards approximately between 240° and 250° (i.e. west south-west). Based on stratigraphic observations and reading of grave stones, it is suggested that **BUR 01** was a burial that was formed between the Early and Middle Qing dynasty. The possible removal of the burial urn (*Kam Tap*) in the pit of **BUR 01** suggested that this burial was abandoned sometime in the Early or Middle Qing dynasty, which may be related to the historical event of Coastal Evacuation Order between 1662 and 1669. After the removal of the burial urn, the Rescue Area was then used as agricultural fields.

#### Modern disturbance

- 7.2.7 Prior to the commencement of this excavation, *Rescue Area I*, *II* and *III* was occupied by modern temporary residential houses and orchards (*Rescue Area I* and *II*) or car repair depot with concrete roads (*Rescue Area III*) from the 1970s. The construction of these buildings and facilities would have involved significant modification of the soil (such as site formation, soil compression, removal of irregular lumps), which may have removed, in this case, potential artefacts and past structural remains. On the other hand, *Rescue Area I* was once an orchard since the 1960s until the recent land resumption for the excavation. Some hollows with openings on ground surface seems to indicated the removal of trees from the land in very recent past, which leave hollows filled with modern rubbish on the ground surface.

### 7.3 Conclusion and Recommendation

- 7.3.1 The archaeological remains identified and discussed in this Report consisted of three distinct phases of human occupancy in the historical periods: Song-Yuan period, Ming to early Qing period, and Qing to Modern period. However, as the three Rescue Areas have been utilised by modern agriculture and industrial uses (such as car repair depot), the unearthed features were fragmented and destroyed by these activities, as reflected in the unearthed condition of all features and artefacts.
- 7.3.2 Most unearthed artefacts from the three Rescue Areas were tiles (886 boxes). Our team of ceramic specialists have analysed the tiles with more-or-less complete morphological appearance, and suggested that most of them can be dated to Ming dynasty. However, the tiles and other house wares lack research significance. After consultation with both AMO and our ceramic specialists, it was recommended that selected artefacts with research significance will be collected and handover to AMO, while the remaining tiles will be buried on site, following the protocol set up by the ceramic specialist as stated in **Appendix E**.
- 7.3.3 Considering that (1) the disturbed and fragmentary nature of the unearthed remnants; (2) the completion of a full set of records in accordance with Section 4.2 (Recording System) of the Archaeological Action Plan and to the satisfaction of AMO; (3) lack of cultural layer below L3b as revealed by verified trenches for cuttings of stone alignments and additional pits for verification of a sterile layer; and (4) excavation reached sterile layers (i.e. L4 to L6), it was concluded that all archaeological remains at Rescue Areas I, II and III were unearthed and were preserved by detailed recording. No further follow-up actions were therefore required at these areas.

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## **APPENDIX A1**

**Site Records – YLSKI 2011 (Rescue Area I)**

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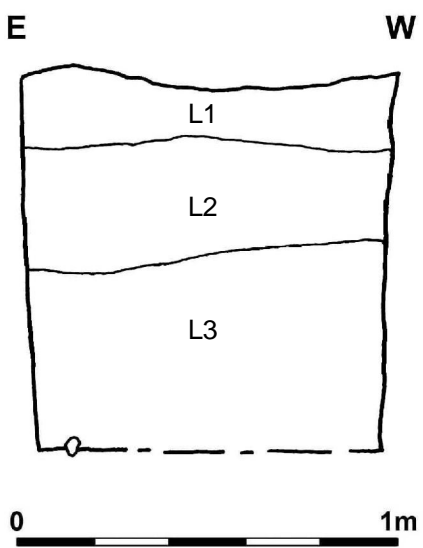
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1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User  <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing BnW	Song to Ming Celadon
RB1	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-20cm	Frequent (c. 300 pieces)	Occasional	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	20-32cm	Few	Few	Nil	Nil
	L3: Alluvial Sterile Soil	32-100cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



RB1 South Profile



**RB1 South Profile Drawings**

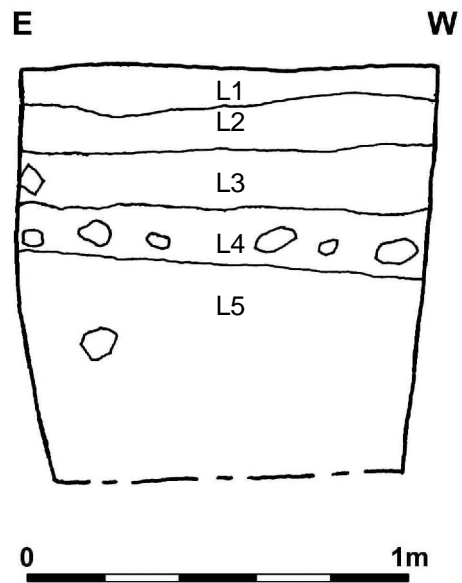
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1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User  <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB2	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-10cm	Occasional	Few	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil	10-22cm	Few	Few	Nil	Nil
	L3: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	22-36cm	Very Few	Nil	Nil	Nil
	L4: Alluvial Sandy Soil with cobbles	36-54cm	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	L5: Alluvial Sandy Soil	54-110cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB2 South Profile**



RB2 South Profile Drawings

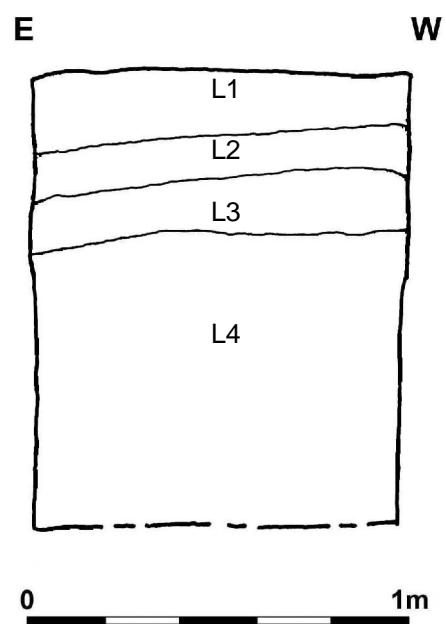
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2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User  <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB3	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-20cm	Few	Few	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil	20-32cm	Few	Very Few	Nil	Nil
	L3: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	32-46cm	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	L4: Alluvial Sandy Soil	46-120cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB3 South Profile**



**RB3 South Profile Drawings**



分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI 2011)</b>		探方號 Test Pit code <b>RB4</b>		發掘狀況 Excavation Condition <b>Fine</b>		發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Topsoil by Machine, others by Hand</b>	
1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User  <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

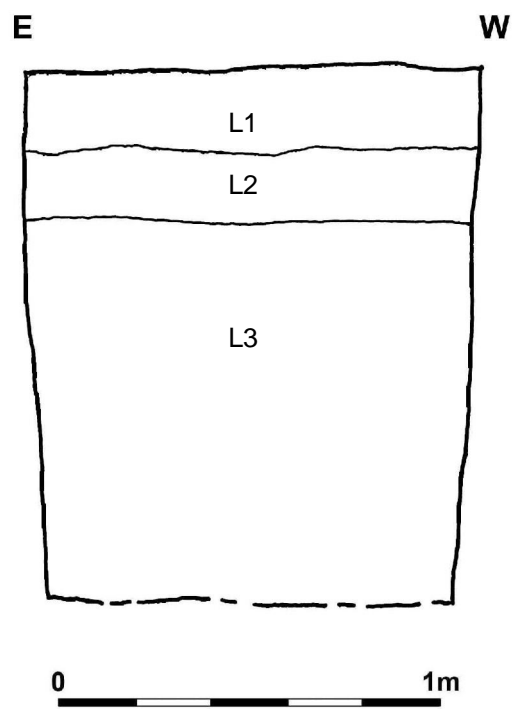
Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB4	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-20cm	Few	Few	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	20-40cm	Few	Very Few	Nil	Nil
	L3: Alluvial Sandy Soil	40-140cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB4 South Profile**





RB4 South Profile Drawings

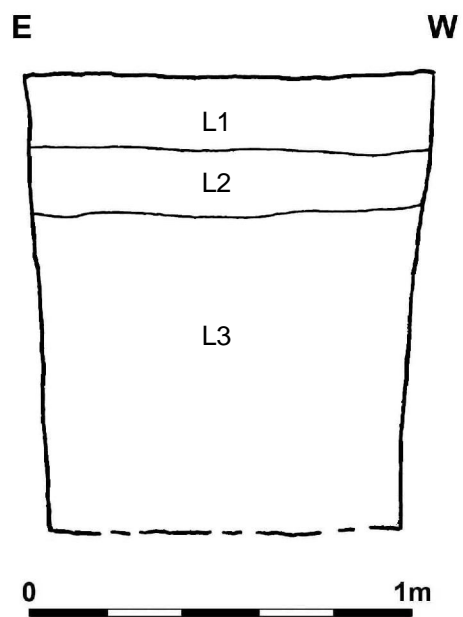
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1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB5	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-20cm	Few	Few	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	20-38cm	Few	Very Few	Nil	Nil
	L3: Alluvial Sandy Soil	38-120cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB5 South Profile**



RB5 South Profile Drawings

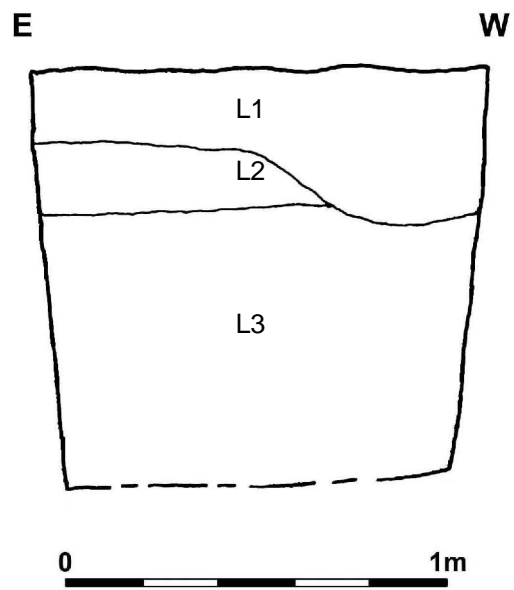
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1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB6	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-42cm	Very Few	Very Few	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	18-38cm	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	L3: Alluvial Sandy Soil	38-110cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB6 South Profile**



RB6 South Profile Drawings

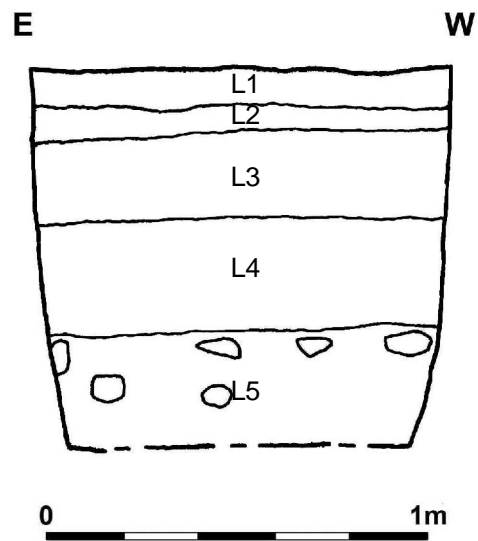
分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI 2011)</b>		探方號 Test Pit code <b>RB7</b>		發掘狀況 Excavation Condition <b>Fine</b>		發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Topsoil by Machine, others by Hand</b>	
1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB7	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-12cm	Occasional	Few	Nil	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil	12-20cm	Occasional	Few	Nil	Nil
	L3: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	20-40cm	Occasional	Few	Nil	Nil
	L4: Alluvial Sandy Soil	40-70cm	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	L5: Alluvial Clayey Soil with cobbles	70-100cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB7 South Profile**



RB7 South Profile Drawings



分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI 2011)</b>		探方號 Test Pit code <b>RB8</b>		發掘狀況 Excavation Condition <b>Fine</b>		發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Topsoil by Machine, others by Hand</b>	
1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>1.5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>1m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest		最低 Lowest	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

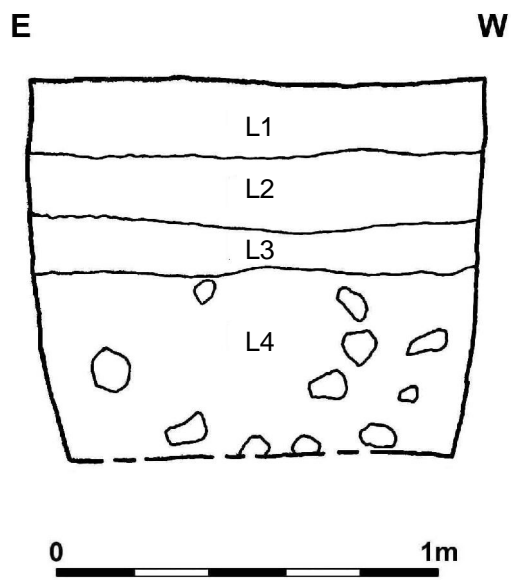
Trial Pit No.	Stratigraphy	Trial Pit Depth	Finds			
			Roof Tiles	UVW	Qing B & W porcelain	Song to Ming Celadon
RB8	L1: Disturbed Fill Soil	0-20cm	Occasional	Few	Very Few	Nil
	L2: Agricultural Soil	20-36cm	Occasional	Few	Very Few	Nil
	L3: Agricultural Soil with Mineral Pan deposit	36-50cm	Occasional	Few	Nil	Nil
	L4: Alluvial Sandy Soil with cobbles	50-100cm (l.o.e)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Illustration Record



**RB8 South Profile**

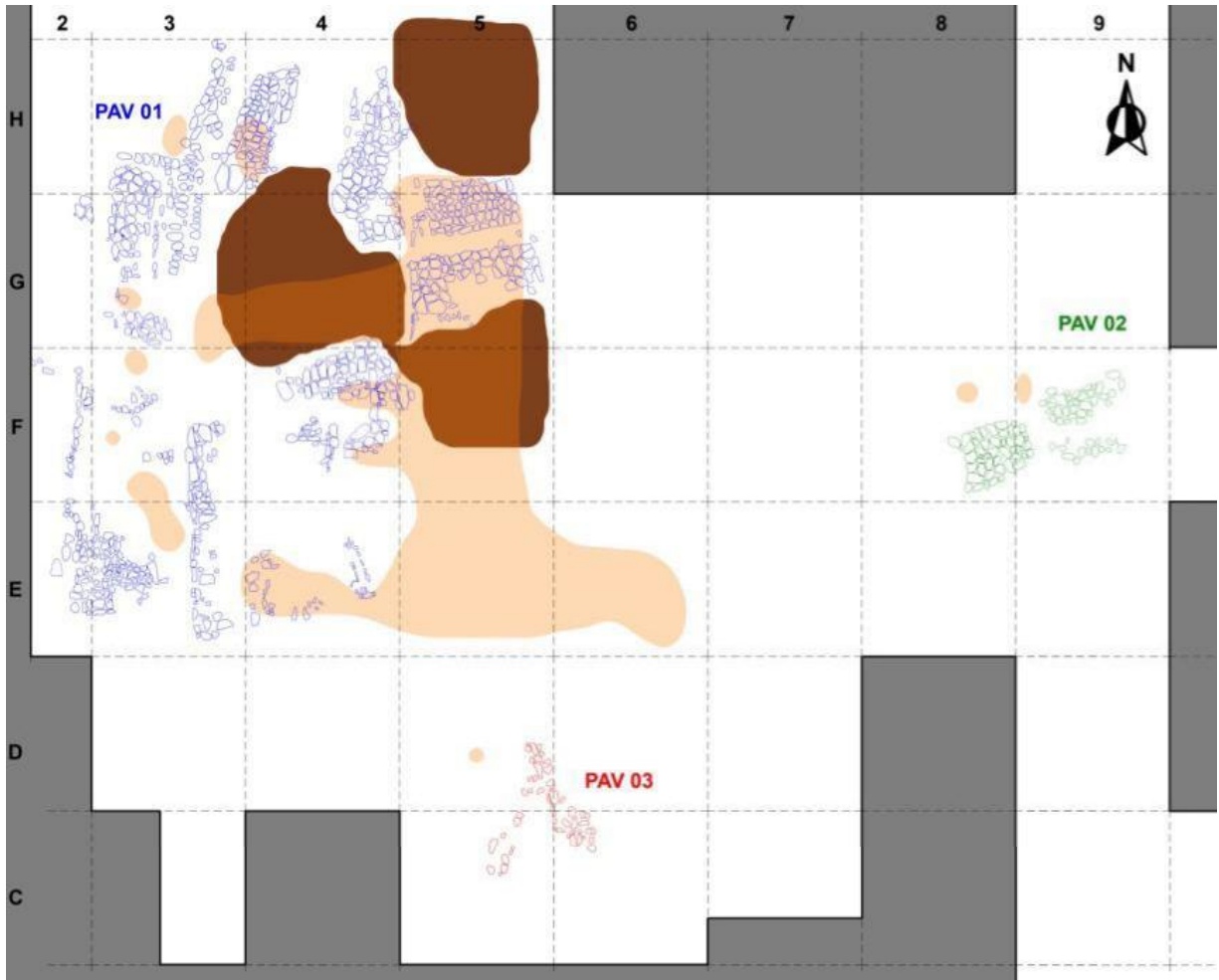




**RB8 South Profile Drawings**

分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area 1(YLSKI 2011)</b>				發掘狀況 Excavation Condition <b>Fine</b>		發掘方法 Excavated by Topsoil by Machine, others by Hand.	
1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>5m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest <b>c. +24.6mPD</b>		最低 Lowest <b>c. +23.3mPD</b>	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						
<b>總地層 OVERALL STRATIGRAPHY</b>							
層位 Stratum	土壤 Soil			備註 (例: 遺存, 斷代*, 深度) <b>Remarks</b> (eg. Remains, Dating*, Depth )			
	顏色 Colour	堅實程度 Compaction	堆積構成 Composition				
L1	N/A	Compact	Modern Garbage and Land Fill	Modern Garbage and Land Fill			
L2	Grey	Loose	Sandy Loam	Modern to Middle Qing Agricultural Soil			
L3a	Light Yellowish Brown	Weakly Cemented	Silty Soil	Ming to Early Qing Fluvial			
PAV 01	Rammed Earth: Light Yellowish Brown	Rammed Earth: Weakly Cemented	Stone Paving: Cobbles; Rammed Earth: Silty Soil; Tile Debris	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement with Rammed Earth Floors			
PAV 02	N/A	N/A	Stone Paving: Cobbles	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement; backhoe marks close (within 50cm) to this remnant			
PAV 03	N/A	N/A	Stone Paving: Cobbles	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement			
L3b	Light Greyish Yellow	Weakly Cemented	Silty Soil	Disturbed layer of Ming with Southern Song-Yuan artefacts; Fluvial			
L4	Bright Yellow	Weak Cemented	Clayey Silt	Early Holocene / Late Pleistocenes fluvial sterile layer;			
L5	Bright Yellow with Reddish Brown patches	Weakly Cemented	Silty Clay	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocenes fluvial sterile layer			
L6	Light	Loose	Sandy Soil	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Weathered Soil, sterile layer			

## Illustration Record

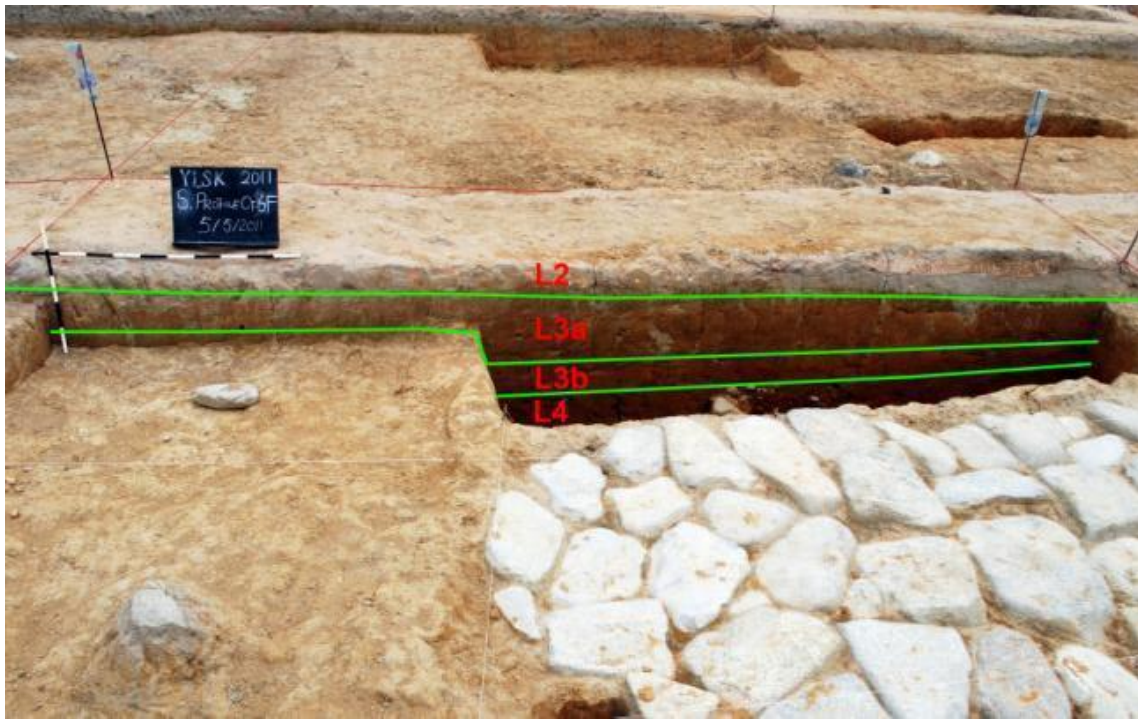


**Remnants in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011).**

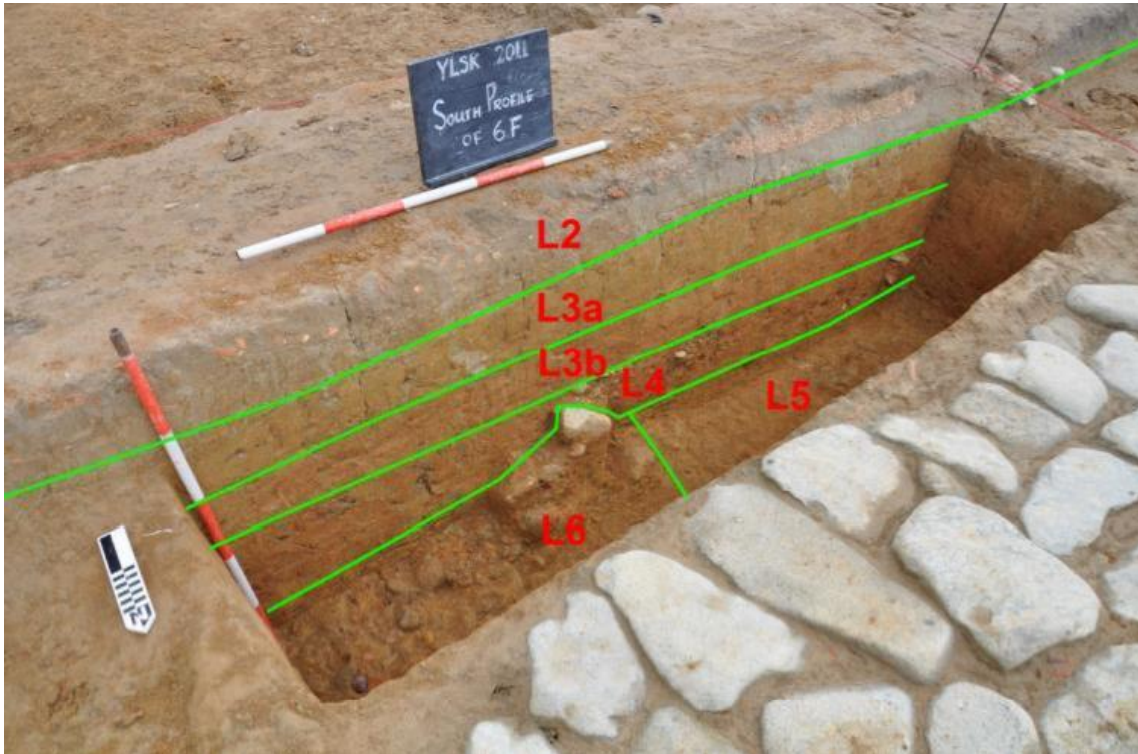
Each square in the grid is 5m × 5m.

- Dark Brown denotes the rammed earth areas of *PAV 01*, and
- Light Orange denotes those tiles that cover the Rammed Earth and the Stone Paving.

# Dark gray colour denotes un-excavation area .



**South Profile of square 6F in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011).**



**South Profile of square 6F beyond L3b in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)**

L4, L5 and L6 are three Sterile layers identified generally in all three Rescue Areas.



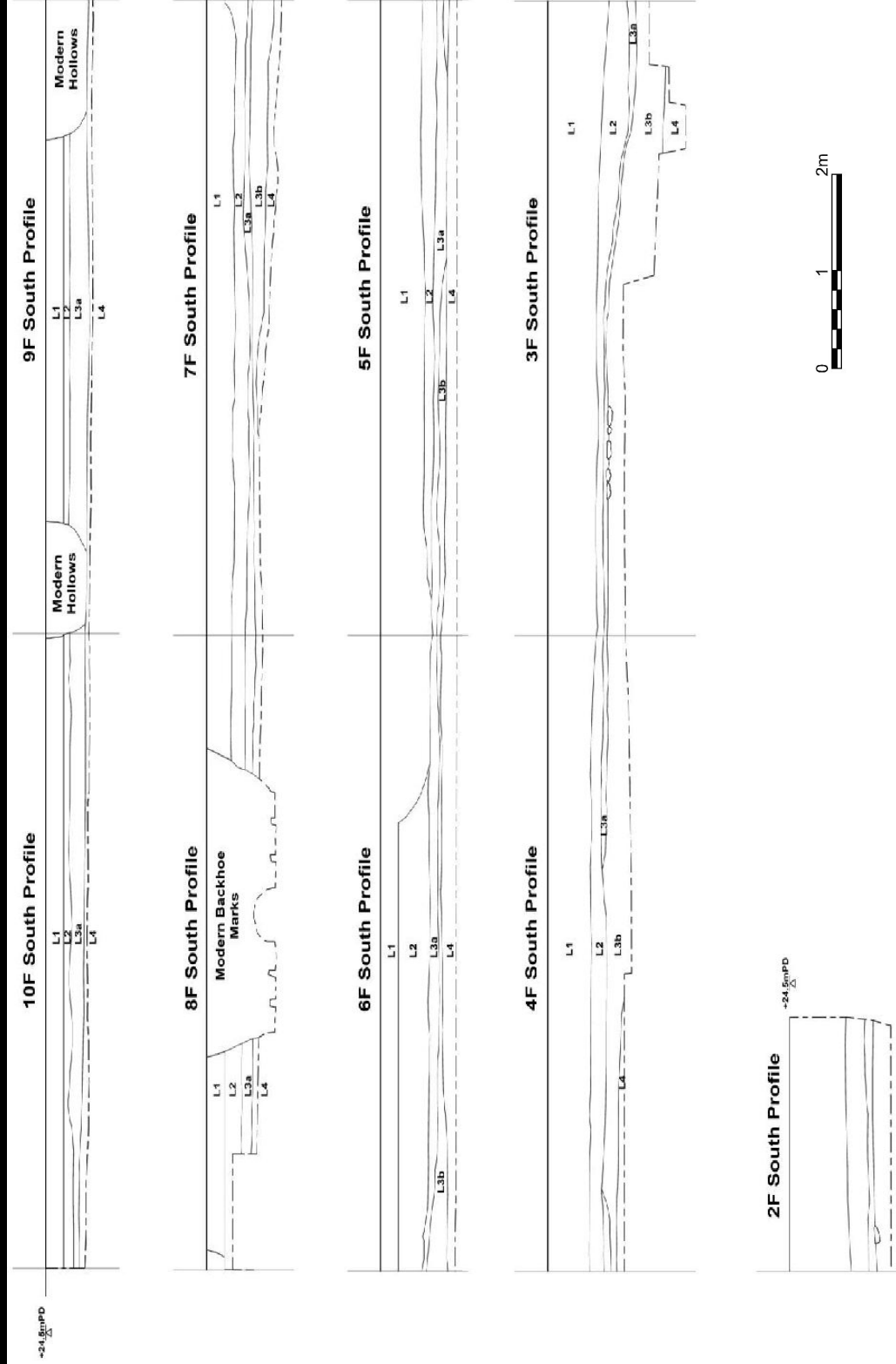
**South Profile of Square 9F in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011).**

A modern garbage fill pit (L1) has intruded Square 10F (to the left).

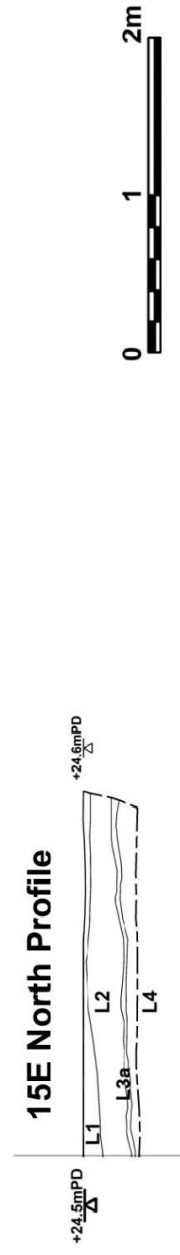
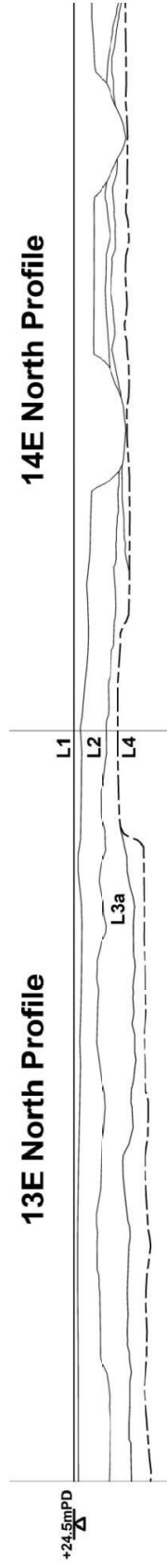
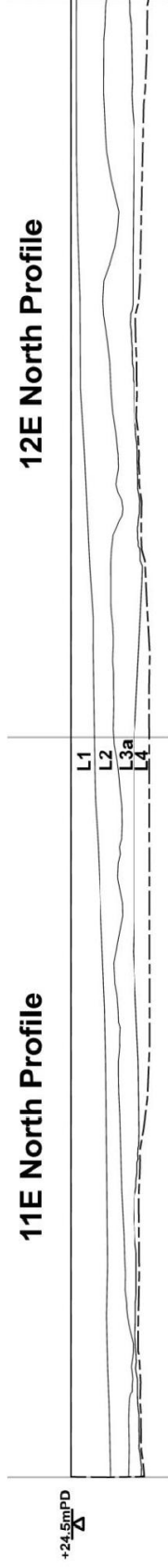




North Profile of Square 12E in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011).

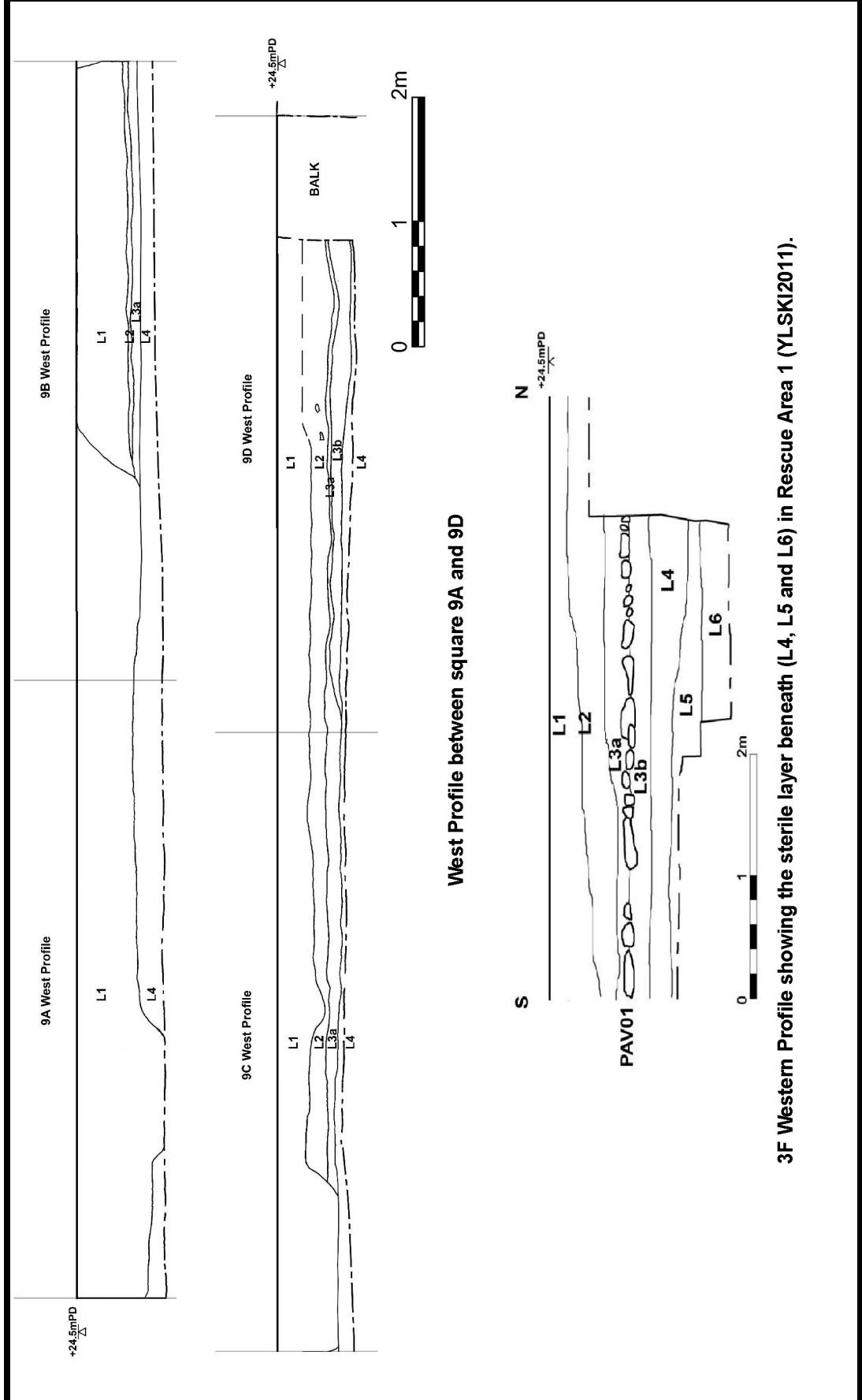


South Profile between Squares 10F and 2F in Rescue Area 1 (YLSK12011).



North Profile between Squares 11E and 15E in Rescue Area 1 (YLSK2011)

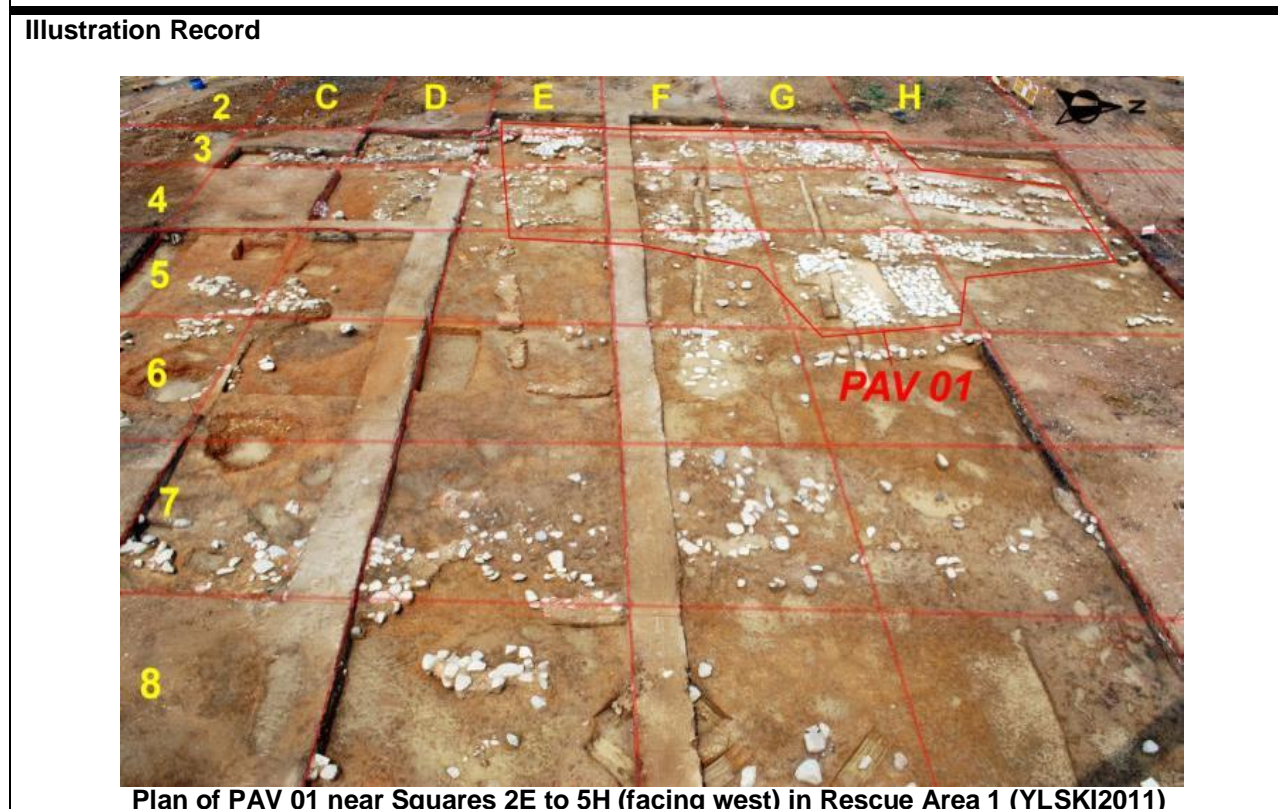


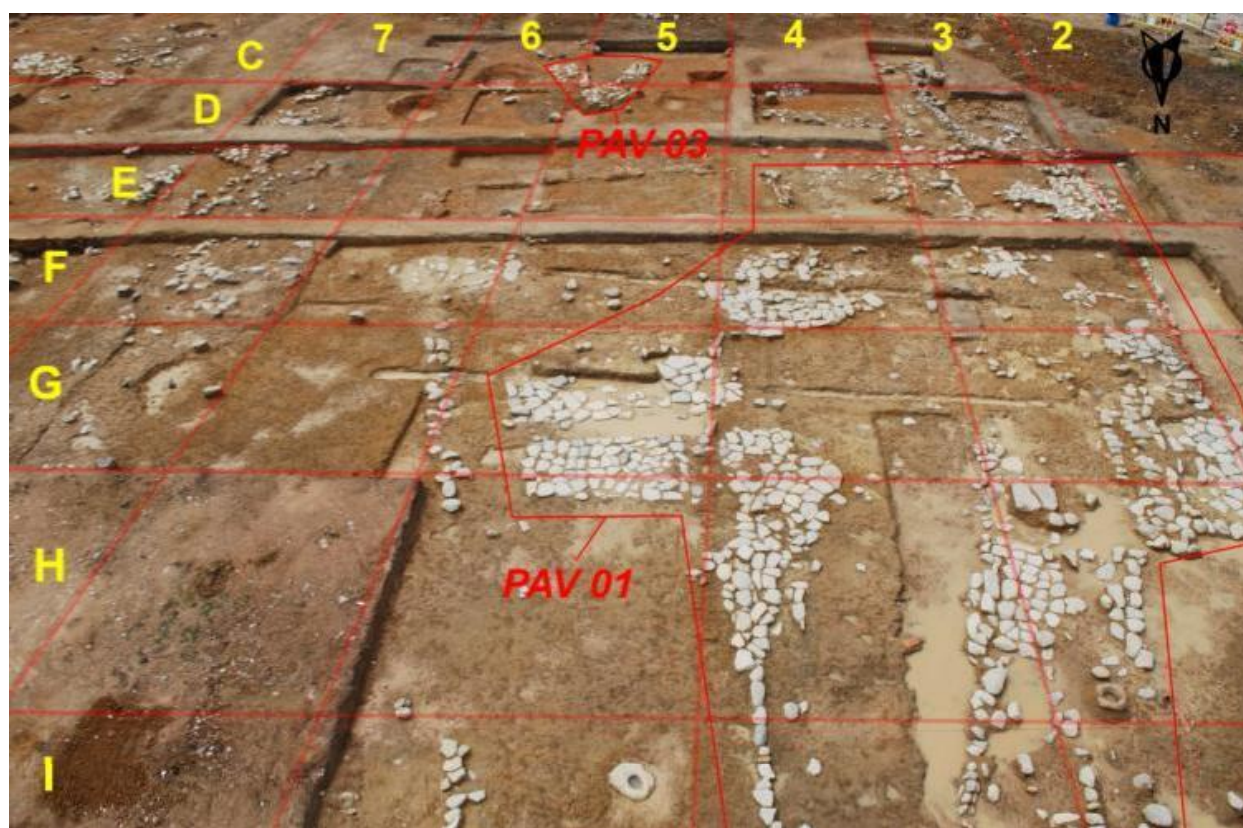


單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)</b>	探方號 Square code <b>Between 2E and 5H</b>	單元號 Context no. <b>PAV 01</b>
發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Hand</b>	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond. <b>Fine</b>	東行座標 Easting <b>E</b>	北行座標 Northing <b>N</b>

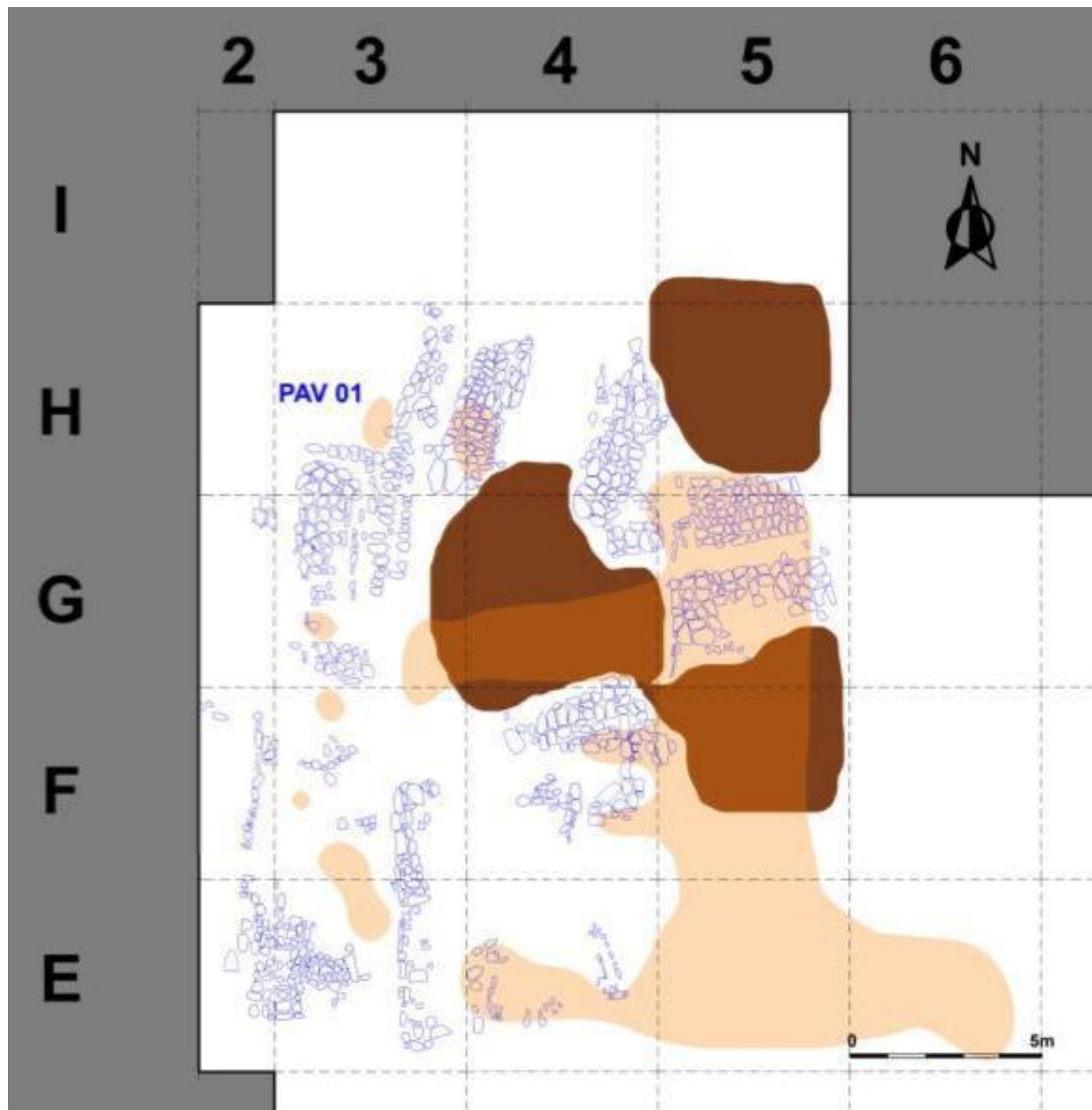
普遍 General	描述及解析 Description and Interpretations
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Irregular, with a rough distribution from north to south.
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	N80°W
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 100m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 20m x 15m
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat; Three rammed earth floor areas occupies in between cobble stone pavings; tile deposit lies above the stones.
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length, rammed earth, with frequent tile debris (roof).
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor with rammed earth floor.

地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix	<div> Stratum Above  This Stratum  Stratum Below </div> <div> <div>L3a</div> <div>PAV01</div> <div>L3b</div> </div>
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Plan of PAV 01 near Squares 2E to 4E (facing south) in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)

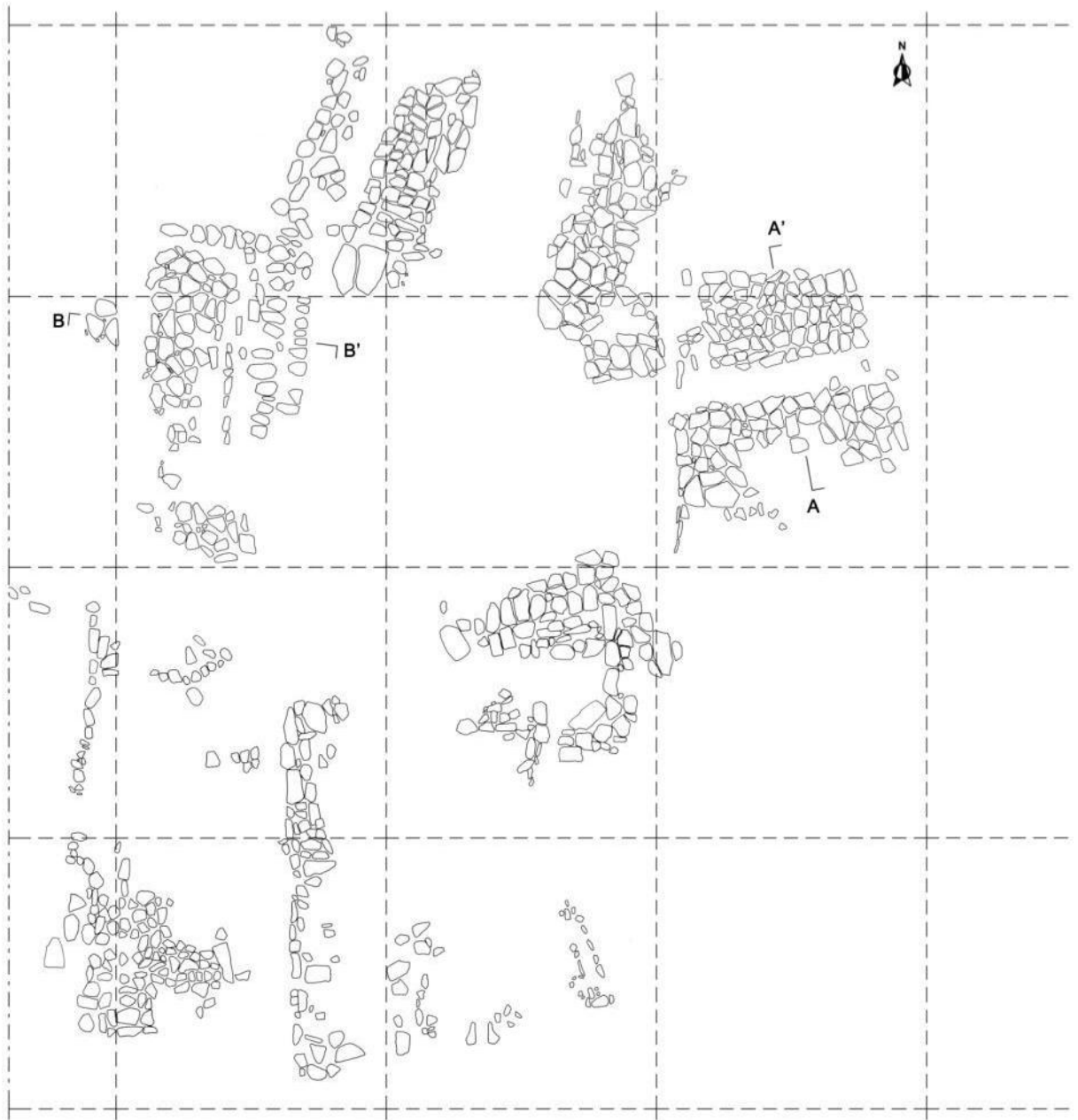


**Plan of *PAV 01* in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)**

Each square in the grid is 5m x 5m.

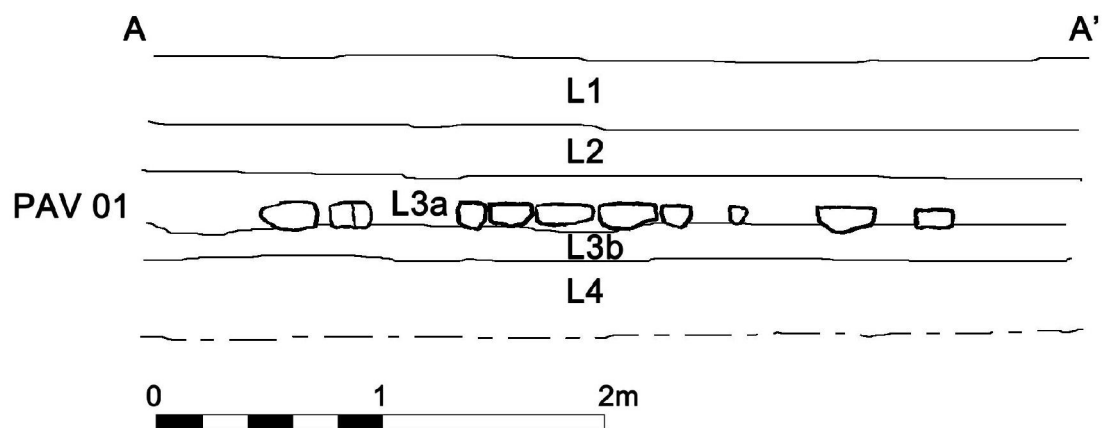
- Dark Brown denotes the rammed earth areas of *PAV 01*,
- and Light Orange denotes those tiles that cover the Rammed Earth and the Stone Paving.

# Dark gray colour denotes un-excavation area .

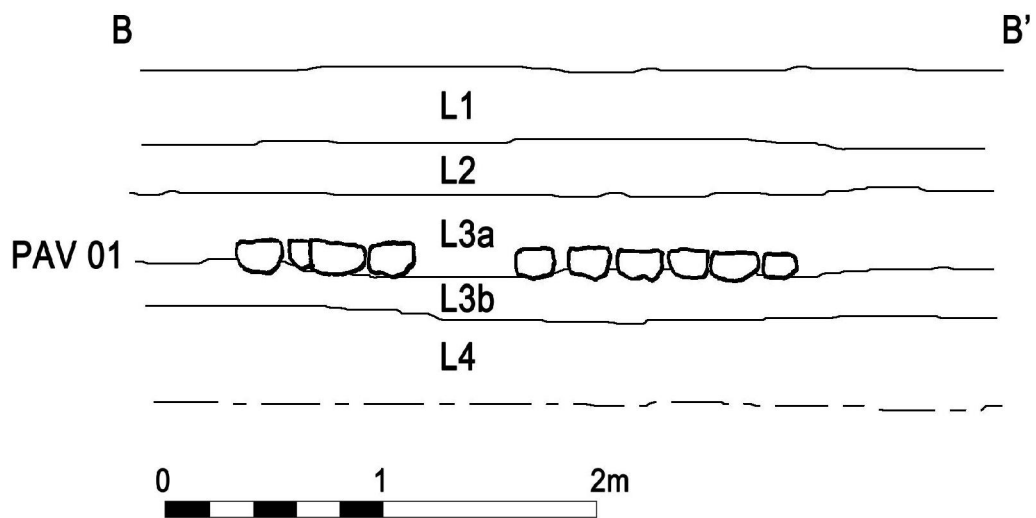


**Plan of PAV 01 in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)**

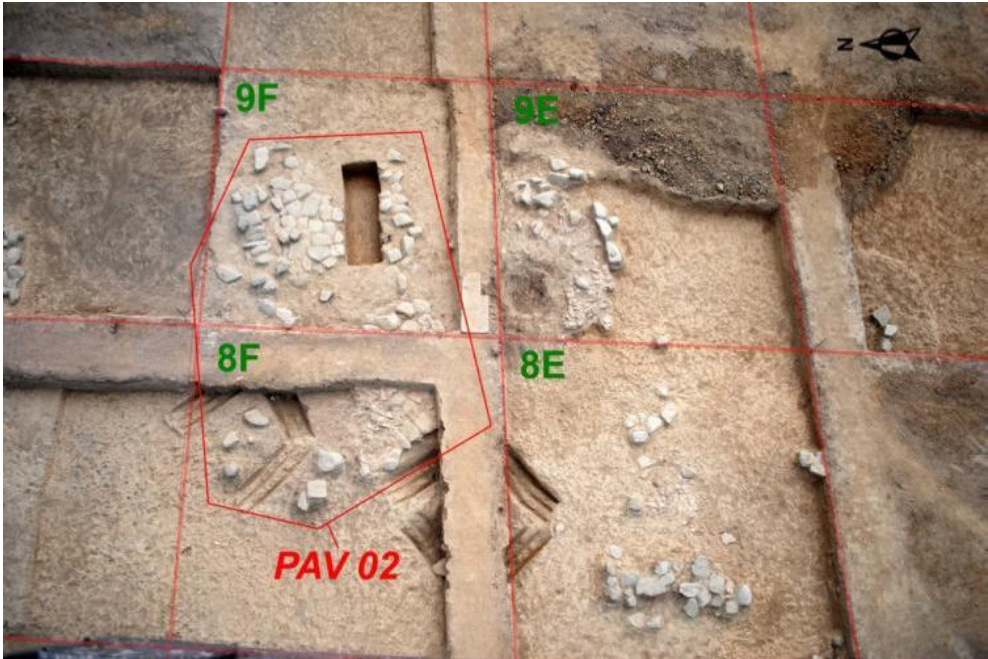




Schematic Profile of PAV 01 (A – A')



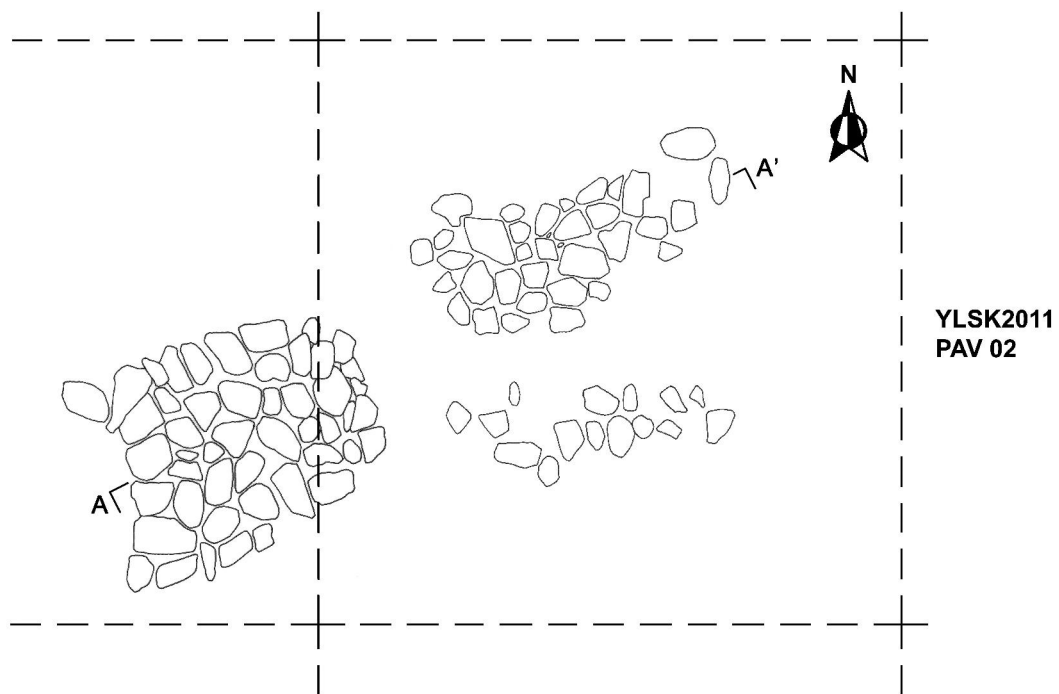
Schematic Profile of PAV 01 (B – B')

單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code	探方號 Square code	單元號 Context no.
Stone Pavement	Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)	In 8F and 9F	PAV 02
發掘方法 Excavated by	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond.	東行座標 Easting	北行座標 Northing
Hand	Fine	E	N
普遍 General	描述及解析 Description and Interpretations		
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Rectangular, with a rough distribution from north to south.		
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	N80°W		
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 15m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 5m × 5m		
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat; isolated patches of tile deposit lies north of the stone paving.		
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A		
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length with few tile debris.		
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor with rammed earth floor.		
地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix			
Stratum Above	L3a		
This Stratum	PAV02		
Stratum Below	L3b		
Illustration Record			
			
Plan of PAV 02 in squares 8F and 9F (facing east) in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)			



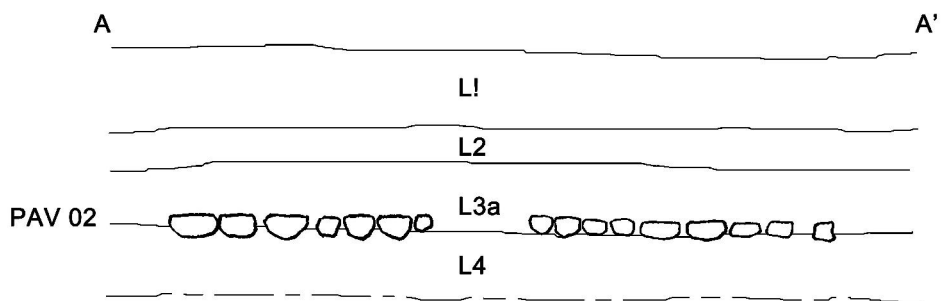
**Plan of PAV 02 at Squares 8F (facing east) prior to the removal of the balk in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011) .**





0 1 2m

Schematic Profile of PAV 02



Drawings of Plan of *PAV 02*, after balk is removed in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011) .

Each grid square is 5m × 5m.

單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code	探方號 Square code	單元號 Context no.
Stone Pavement	Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)	Between 5C and 6D	PAV 03
發掘方法 Excavated by	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond.	東行座標 Easting	北行座標 Northing
Hand	Fine	E	N

普遍 General	描述及解析 Description and Interpretations
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Irregular, with a rough distribution from north to south
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	N80°W
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 10m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 10m x 5m
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat; isolated patch of tile deposit lies northwest of the stone paving.
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length with few tile debris
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor with rammed earth floor

地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix

Stratum Above

L3a

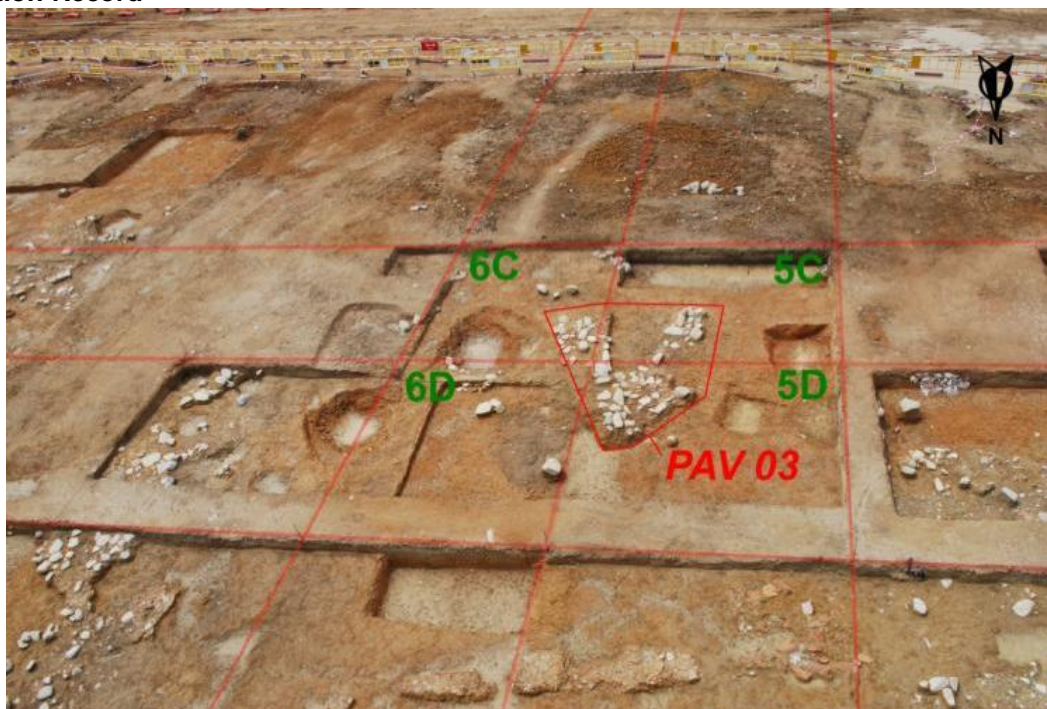
This Stratum

PAV03

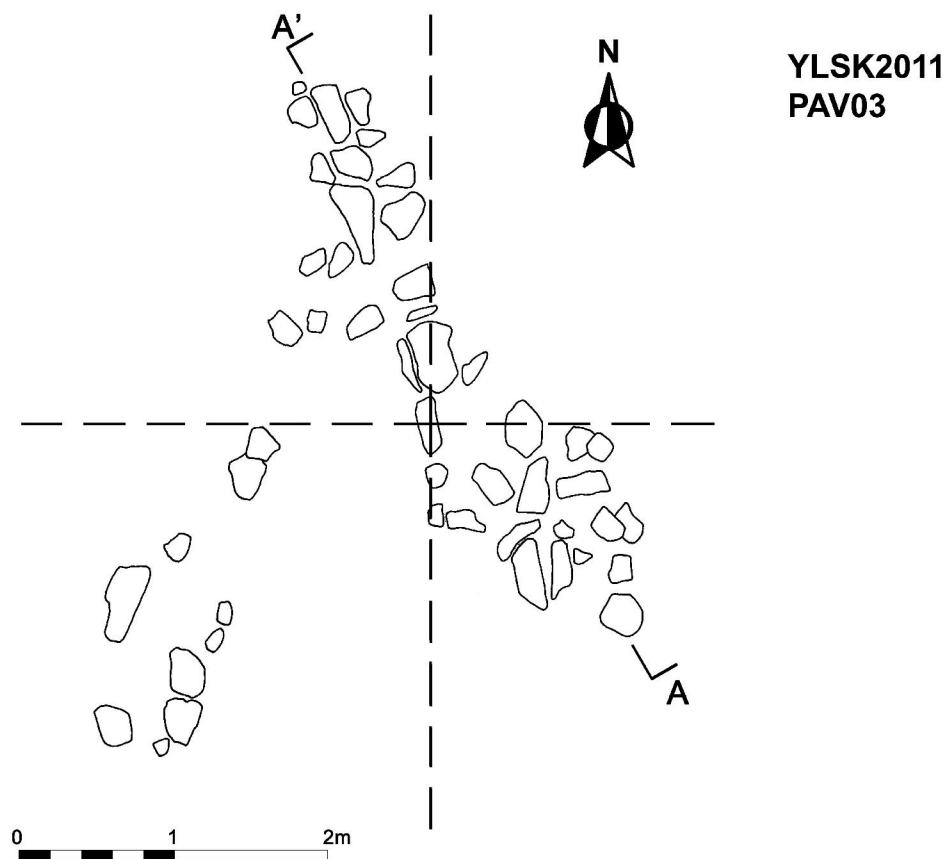
Stratum Below

L3b

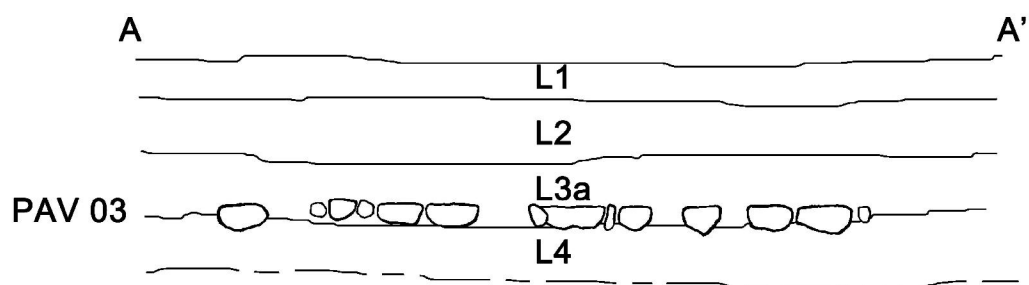
## Illustration Record



Plan of PAV 03 between Squares 5C and 6D (facing south) in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011)



**Schematic Profile of PAV 03**



**Plan and profile of *PAV 03* in Rescue Area 1 (YLSKI2011) .**

Each grid square is 5m x 5m.

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## **APPENDIX A2**

**Site Records – YLSKII2011 (Rescue Area II)**

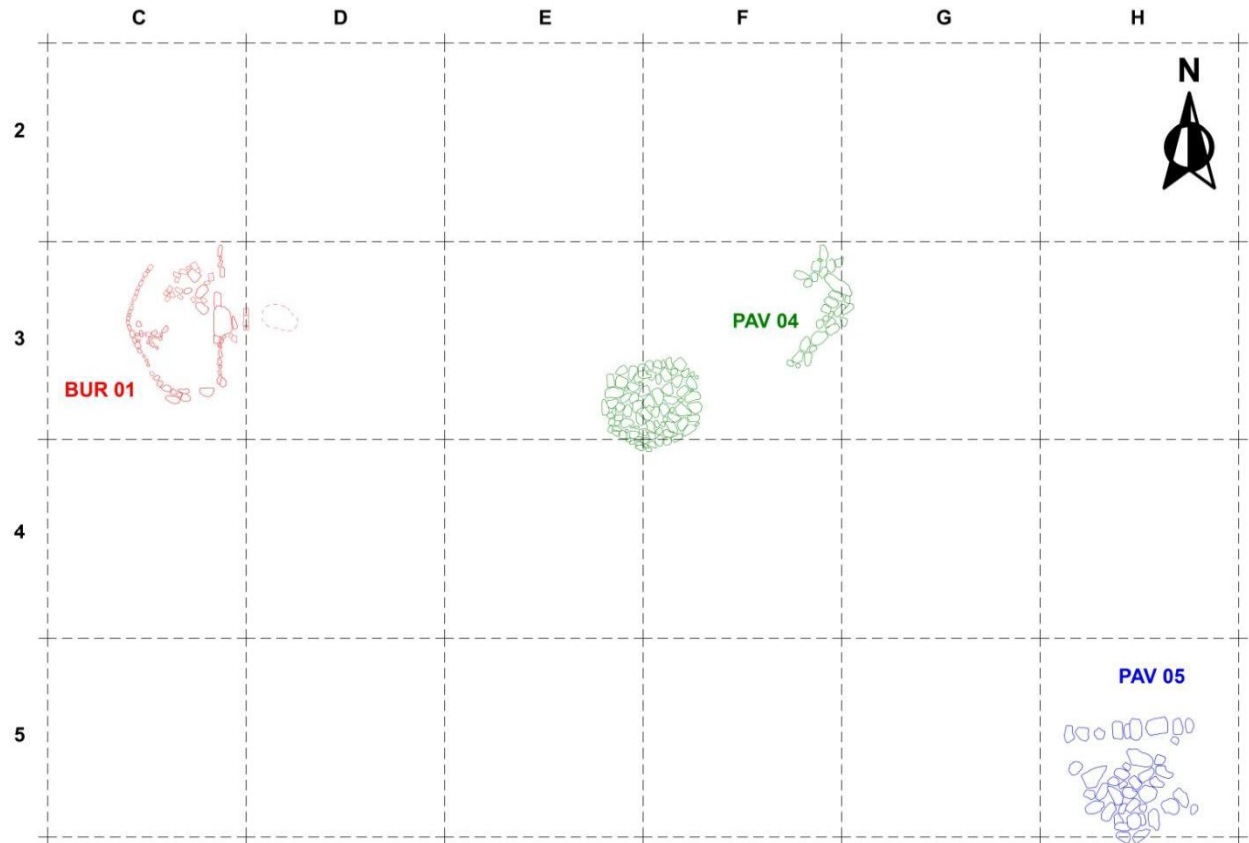
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分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011)</b>				發掘狀況 Excavation Condition <b>Fine</b>		發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Topsoil by Machine, others by Hand</b>	
1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>5m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest <b>c. +24.0mPD</b>		最低 Lowest <b>c. +23.0mPD</b>	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation Cleared areas	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Orchard		目前使用者 Current User  <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Vacant						

### 總地層 OVERALL STRATIGRAPHY

層位 Stratum	土壤 Soil			備註 (例: 遺存, 斷代*, 深度, 分析) Remarks (eg. Remains, Dating*, Depth, Interpretation)
	顏色 Colour	堅實程度 Compaction	堆積構成 Composition	
L1	N/A	Compact	Modern Garbage and Land Fill	Modern Garbage and Land Fill
BUR 01	N/A	N/A	Stone Cobbles and Grey Bricks	Early to Middle Qing Burial (later abandoned)
L2	Grey	Loose	Sandy Loam	Modern to Late Qing Agricultural Soil
L3a	Light Yellowish Brown	Weakly Cemented	Silty Soil	Ming to Early Qing Fluvial
PAV 04	Rammed Earth: Light Yellowish Brown	Rammed Earth: Weakly Cemented	Stone Paving: Cobbles; Rammed Earth: Silty Soil; Tile Debris	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement with Rammed Earth Floors
PAV 05	N/A	N/A	Stone Paving: Cobbles	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement; possibly disturbed by modern activities (agriculture and landfill)
L3b	Light Greyish Yellow	Weakly Cemented	Silty Soil	Disturbed layer of Ming with Southern Song-Yuan artefacts Fluvial
L4	Bright Yellow	Weak Cemented	Clayey Silt	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Fluvial sterile
L5	Bright Yellow with Reddish Brown patches	Weakly Cemented	Silty Clay	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Fluvial sterile
L6	Light Grey	Loose	Sandy Soil with Pebbles and Cobbles	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Weathered Soil; sterile

## Illustration Record



**Remnants in Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).**

Each grid square is 5m x 5m.



North Profile of Square 3D in Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).



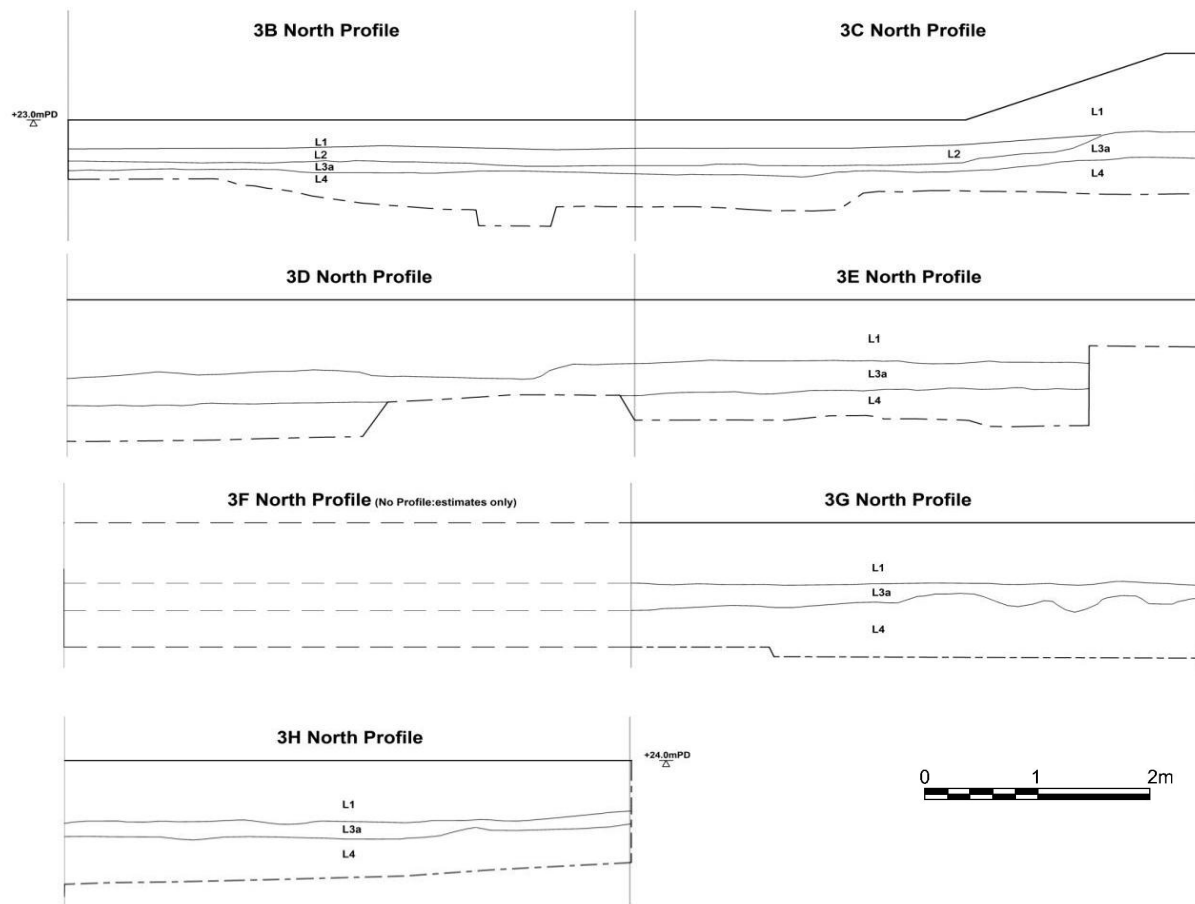
North Profile of Square 3H in Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).



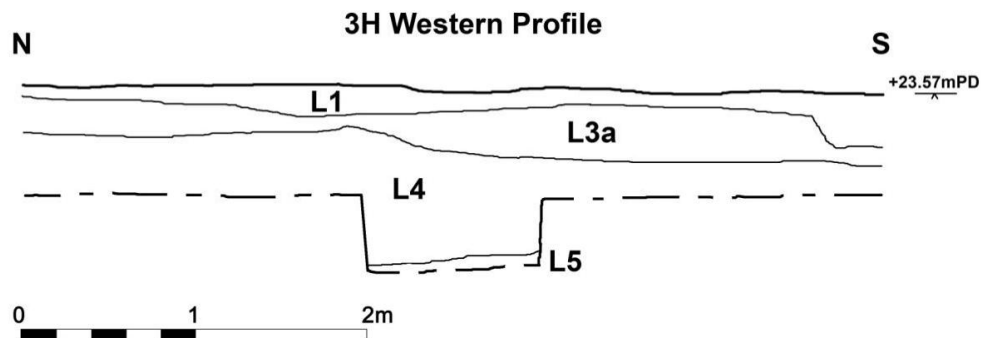


**East Profile of Square 5H. PAV 05 is in front, Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).**





North Profile between Square 3B and 3H in Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).

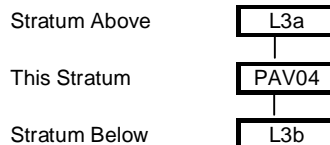


3H Western Profile showing the sterile layer (L4 and L5) in Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).

單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code	探方號 Square code	單元號 Context no.
Stone Pavement	<b>Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011)</b>	Between 2F and 3F	PAV 04
發掘方法 Excavated by	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond.	東行座標 Easting	北行座標 Northing
Hand	Fine	E	N

<b>普遍 General</b>	<b>描述及解析 Description and Interpretations</b>
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Circular and L-shape.
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	L-shape: N80°W .
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 10m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 10m × 5m.
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat; possible rammed earth below the circular stone pavings (not observed beneath the L-shape stone paving).
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A.
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length.
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor; circular stone paving laid above rammed earth floor.

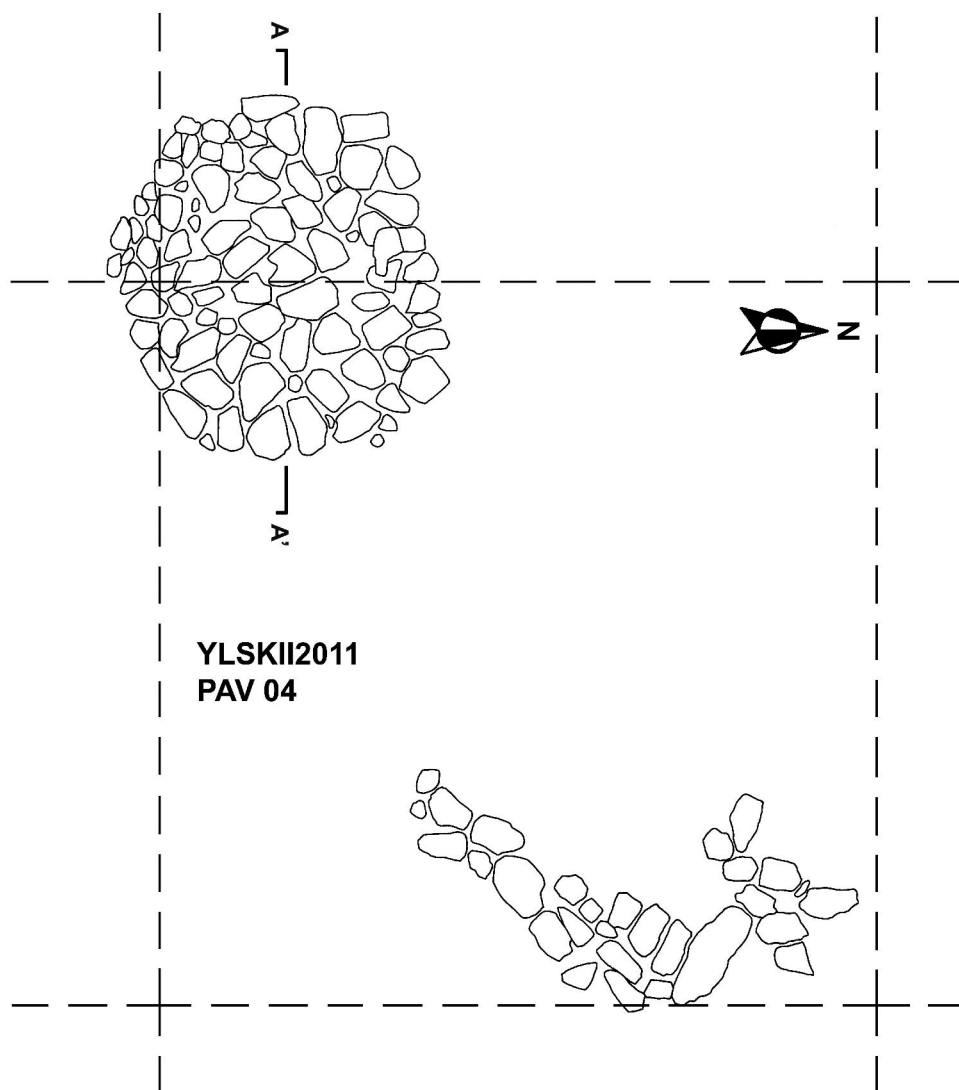
地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix



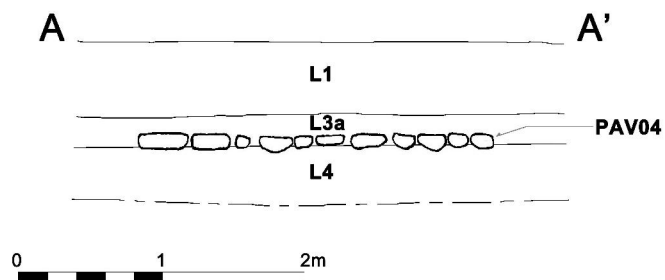
## Illustration Record



Photo Plan of PAV 04 in Rescue Area II. Facing North,



#### Schematic Section of PAV 04



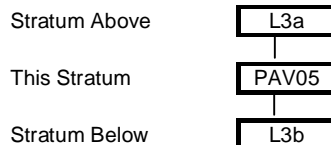
Plan and Section of PAV 04 in Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011).

Each grid square is 5m x 5m.

單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code	探方號 Square code	單元號 Context no.
Stone Pavement	<b>Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011)</b>	5H	PAV 05
發掘方法 Excavated by	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond.	東行座標 Easting	北行座標 Northing
Hand	Fine	E	N

<b>普遍 General</b>	<b>描述及解析 Description and Interpretations</b>
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Roughly in rectangular shape.
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	Roughly in west-east.
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 15m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 5m x 5m.
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat; significantly disturbed by later activities (modern agriculture and land fill).
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length.
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor.

地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix

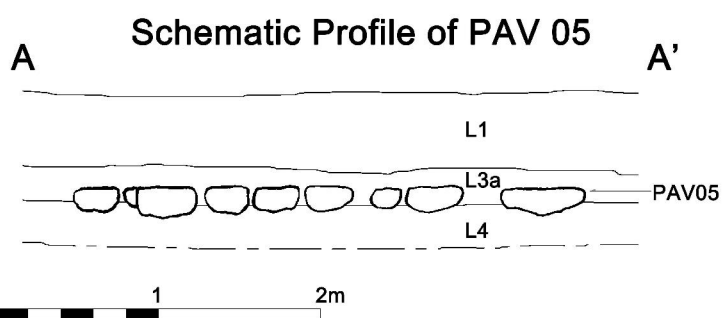
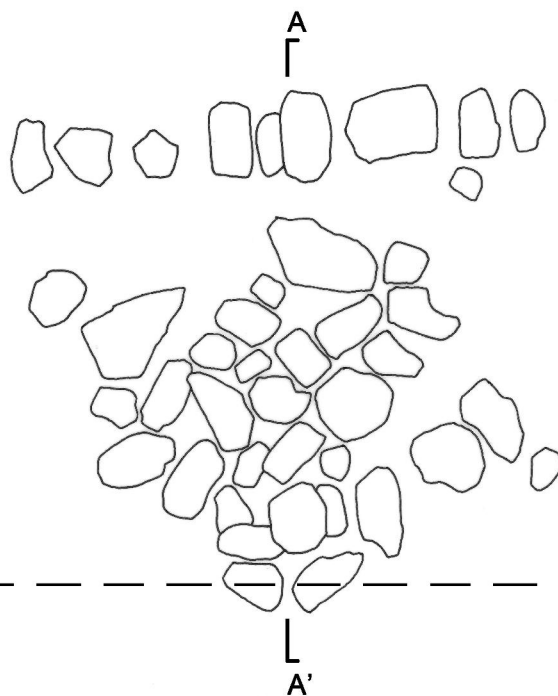


## Illustration Record



Photo Plan of PAV 05 in Rescue Area II. Facing north

YLSKII2011  
PAV 05



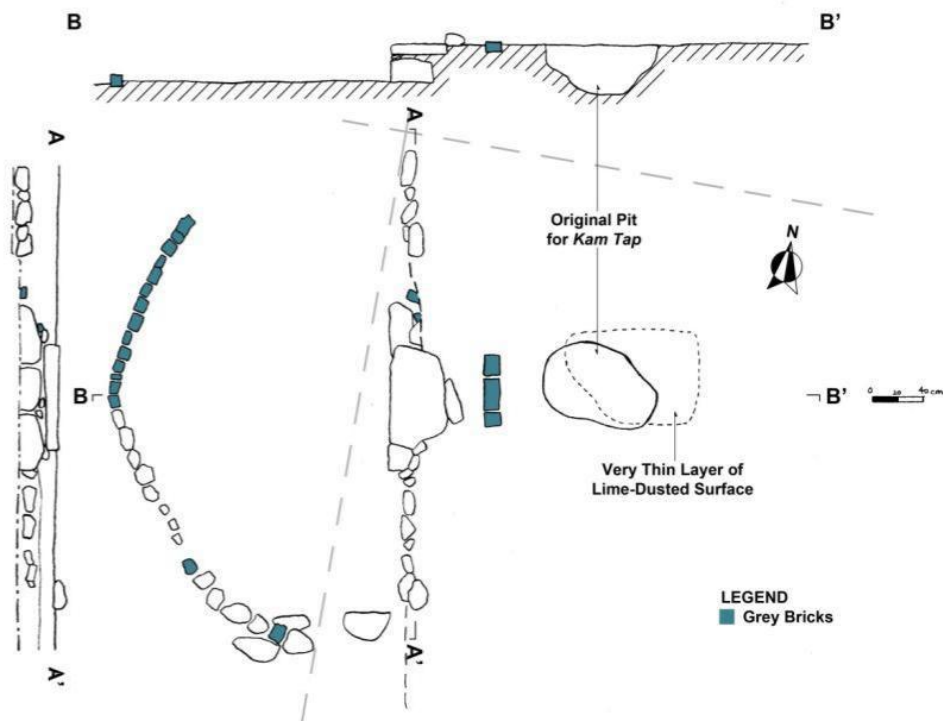
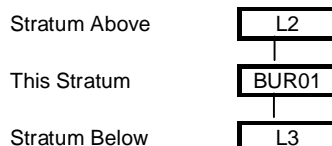
**Plan and Profile of PAV 05 in square 5H.**

Each grid square is 5m × 5m.

單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area II (YLSKII2011)</b>	探方號 Square code <b>3C</b>	單元號 Context no. <b>BUR 01</b>
發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Hand</b>	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond. <b>Fine</b>	東行座標 Easting <b>E</b>	北行座標 Northing <b>N</b>

<b>普遍 General</b>	<b>描述及解析 Description and Interpretations</b>
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Hemispheric line of footings, with a stone slab (alter) laid in the centre of the hemisphere.
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	west-east
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 20m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 5m x 5m.
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat; significantly disturbed by later activities (modern agriculture and land fill).
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A
物料 Materials	Cobbles and grey bricks footings; stone slab laid flat as stone alter; a grave stone fragment (II-SF34)
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor

地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix



**Plan and Section of BUR 01**



## Illustration Record



Photo Pit of kam-tap (金塔, burial urns) behind the altar.

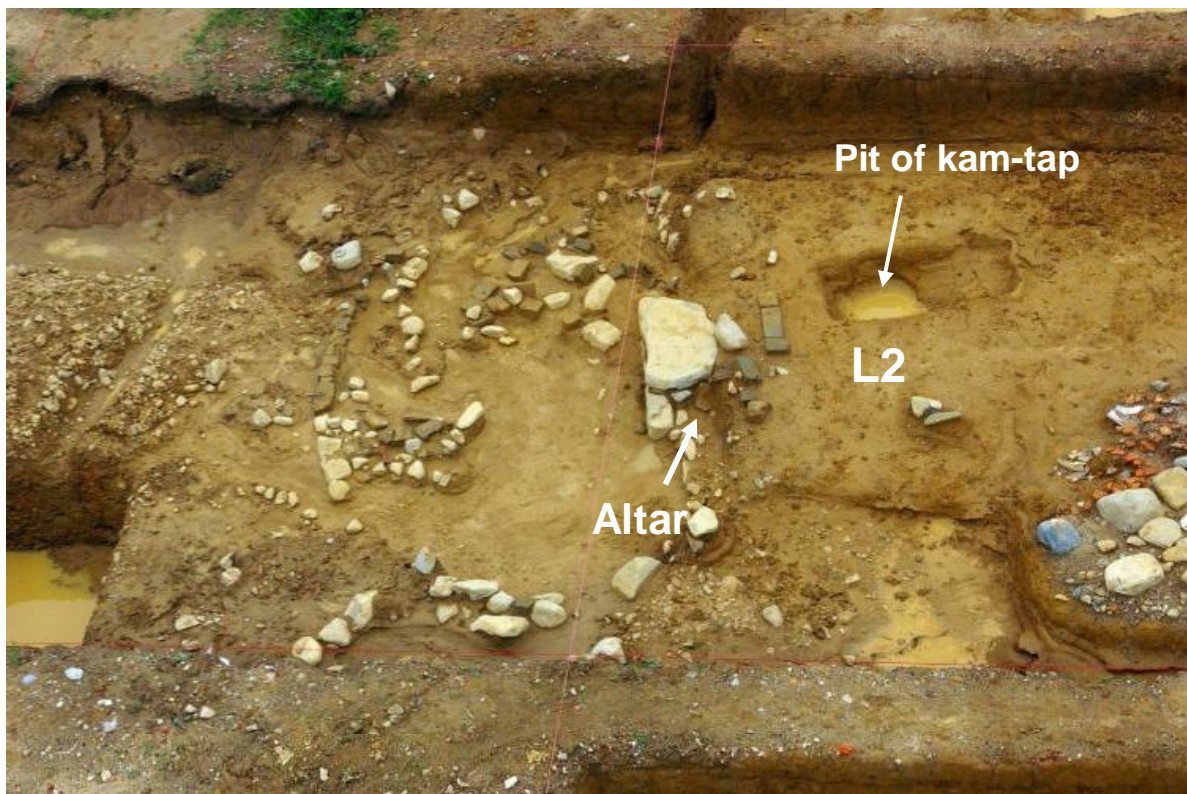
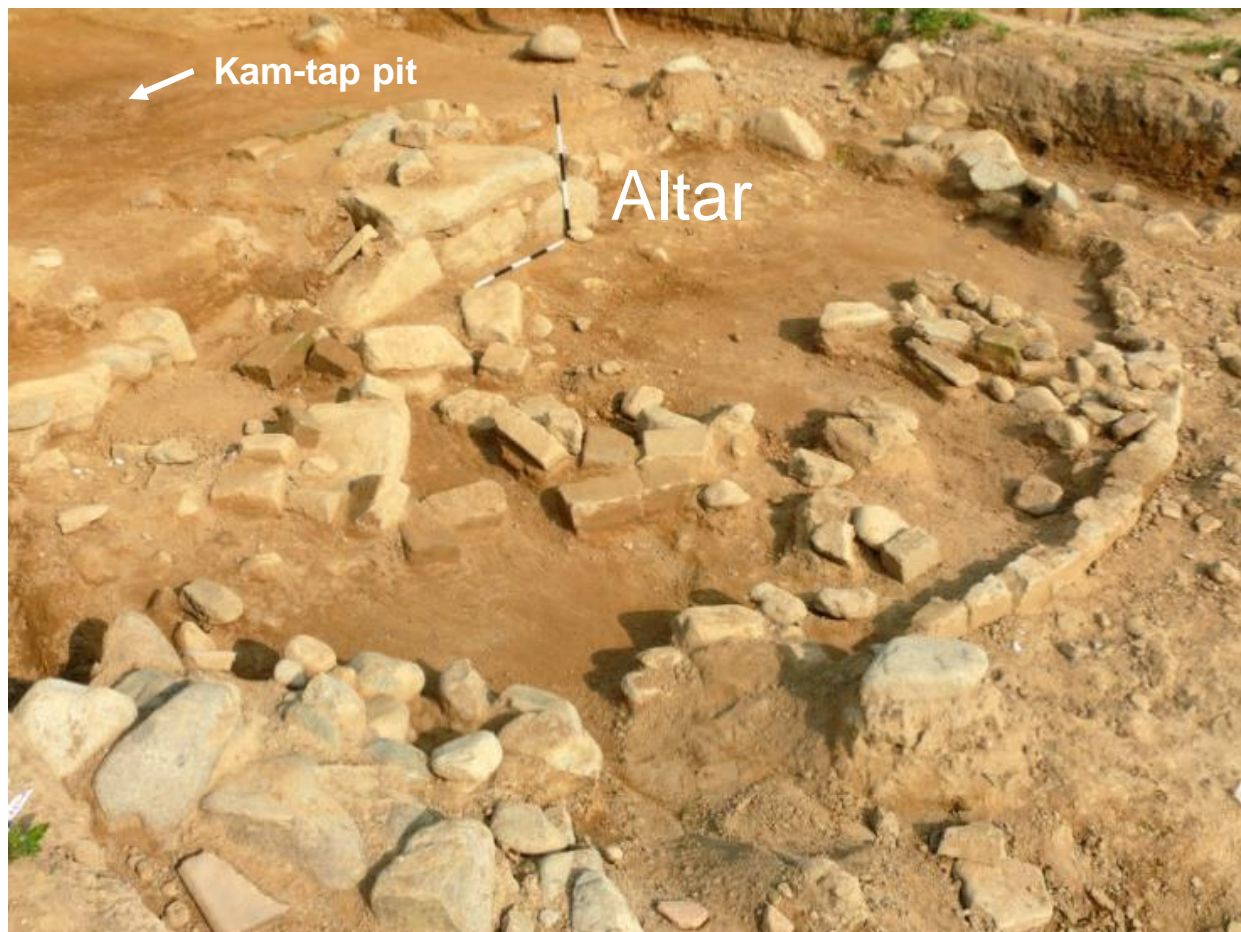


Photo Plan of BUR 01. Facing North.



***BUR 01*** Altar. Facing East.



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## **APPENDIX A3**

**Site Records – YLSKIII2011 (Rescue Area III)**

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分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011)</b>				發掘狀況 Excavation Condition <b>Fine</b>		發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Topsoil by Machine, others by Hand</b>	
1. 探方大小 Square Dimension	長度 Length <b>5m</b>	闊度 Width <b>5m</b>	深度 Depth <b>m</b>	5. 地貌 Landforms	其他 Others		
2. 水平高度 Level	最高 Highest <b>c. +18.4mPD</b>		最低 Lowest <b>c. +18.0mPD</b>	A. 平原 Plain	B. 山谷 Valley	C. 小山崗 Small hill	D. 山坡 Slope
3. 地表狀況 Surface Condition	覆蓋物料 Material Modern Garbage and Land Fills		植被 Vegetation <b>Cleared areas</b>	E. 河流階地 River terrace	F. 海岸階地 Coastal terrace	G. 海岸沙堤 Coastal sand dune	H. 海灣 Bay
4. 土地狀況 Land Condition	之前用途 Previous Use Car Repair Depot		目前使用者 Current User <b>MTRC</b>	I. 農田 Agricultural field	J. 村落 Village	K. 古道 Ancient pathway	L. 現代道路 Modern pathway
	現在用途 Current Use Stockpile area for XRL						
<b>總地層 OVERALL STRATIGRAPHY</b>							
層位 Stratum	土壤 Soil			備註 (例: 遺存, 斷代*, 深度, 分析) Remarks (eg. Remains, Dating*, Depth, Interpretation)			
	顏色 Colour	堅實程度 Compaction	堆積構成 Composition				
L1	N/A	Compact	Modern Garbage and Land Fill	Modern Garbage and Land Fill			
L2	Grey	Loose	Sandy Loam	Modern to middle Qing Agricultural Soil			
L3a	Light Yellowish Brown	Weakly Cemented	Silty Soil	Ming to Early Qing Flluvial			
PAV 06	N/A	N/A	Stone Paving: Cobbles	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement			
PAV 07	N/A	N/A	Stone Paving: Cobbles and Red Sandstone Bricks	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement			
PAV 08	N/A	N/A	Stone Paving: Cobbles	Ming to Early Qing Stone Pavement			
L3b	Light Greyish Yellow	Weakly Cemented	Silty Soil	Disturbed layer of Ming with Southern Song-Yuan artefacts Flluvial			
L4	Bright Yellow	Weak Cemented	Clayey Silt	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Flluvial; sterile			
L5	Bright Yellow with Reddish Brown patches	Weakly Cemented	Silty Clay	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Flluvia;l sterile			
L6	Light Grey	Loose	Sandy Soil with Pebbles and Cobbles	Early Holocene/Late Pleistocene Sterile; Weathered Soil			

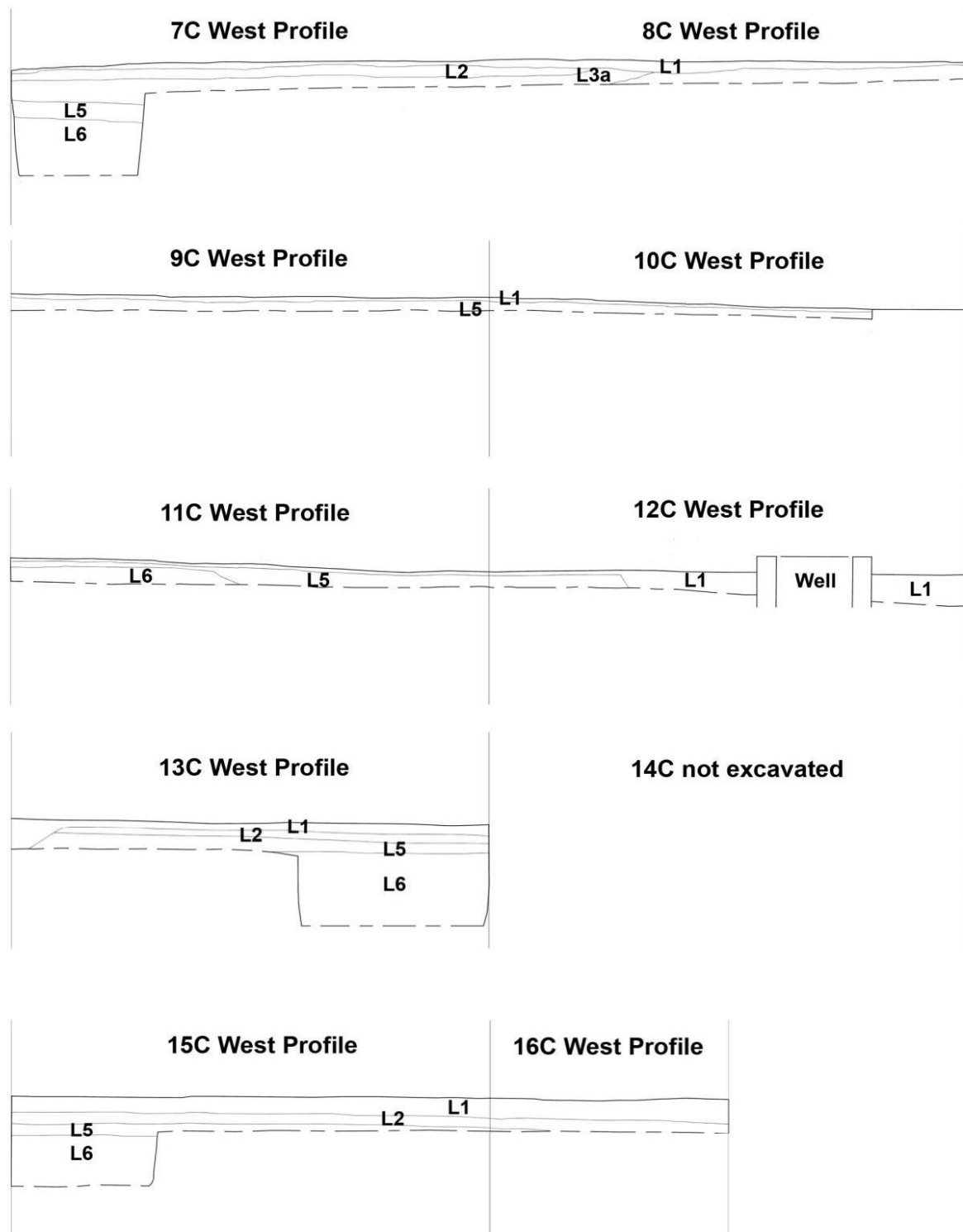
## Illustration Record



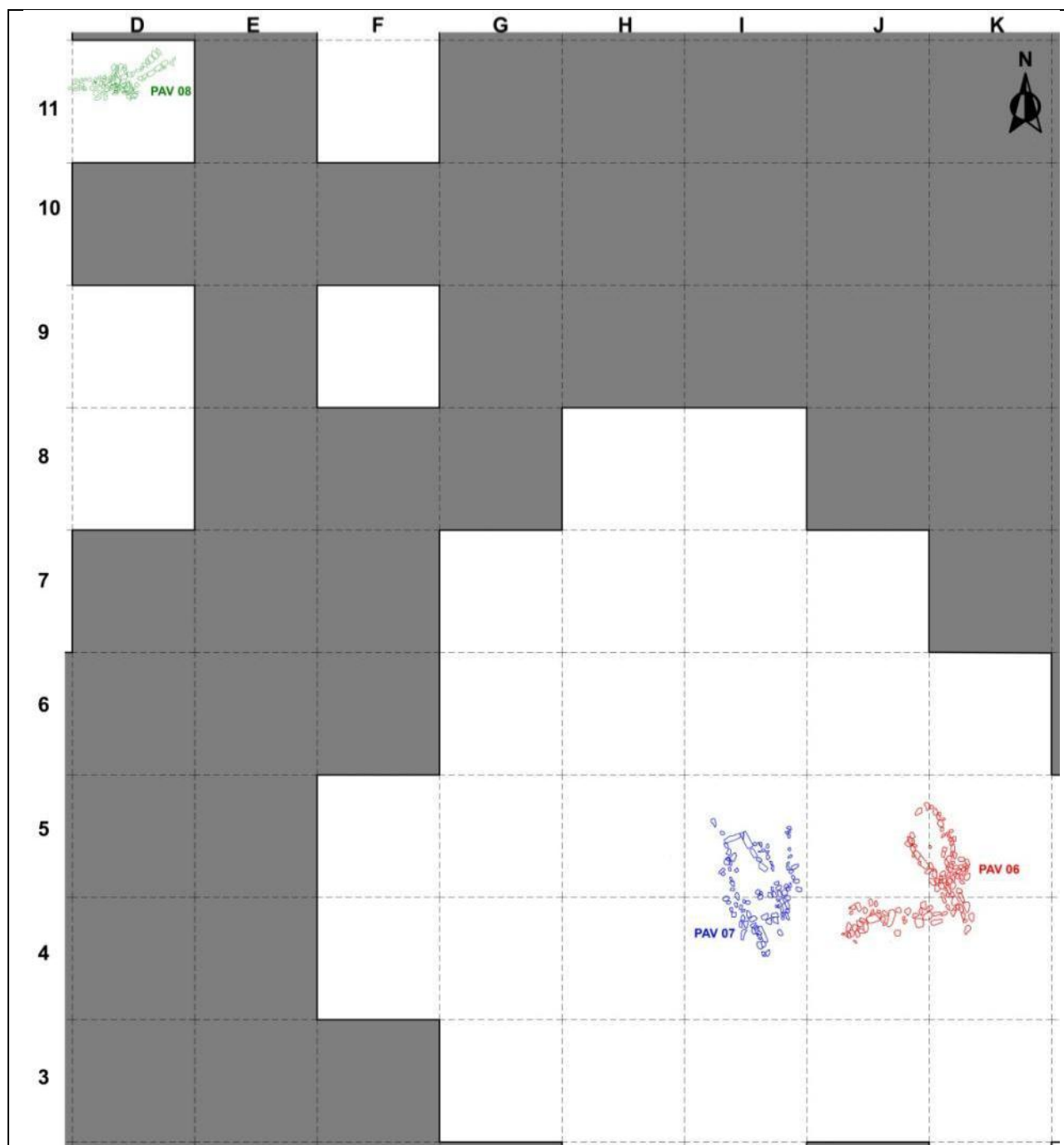
Site overview of eastern side of Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011). Facing West



Site overview of western side of Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011). Facing West




West Profiles between 7C and 16C in Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011).



Plan of PAV 07 in relations to PAV 06 and PAV 08 in Rescue Area III (YLSKII2011).

Each grid square is 5m × 5m

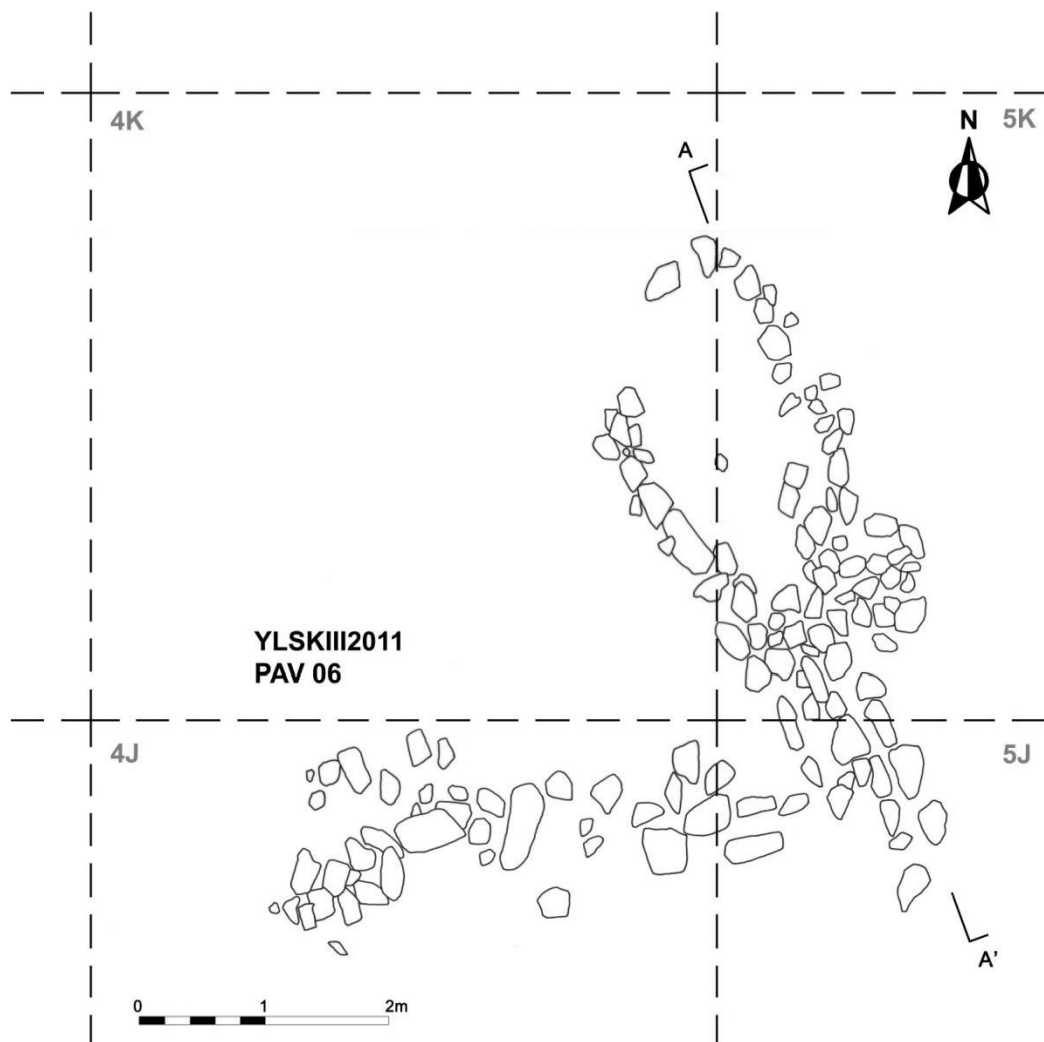
# Dark gray colour denotes un-excavation area .

單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code	探方號 Square code	單元號 Context no.			
Stone Pavement	<b>Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011).</b>	Between 4J and 5K	PAV 06			
發掘方法 Excavated by	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond.	東行座標 Easting	北行座標 Northing			
Hand	Fine	E	N			
<b>普遍 General</b>	<b>描述及解析 Description and Interpretations</b>					
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	L-shape					
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	L-shape: N10°W and S80°W					
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 15m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 10m × 5m					
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat.					
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A					
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length					
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor					
地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: right;">Stratum Above</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">L3a</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">PAV06</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="text-align: right;">Stratum Below</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">L3b</div> </div>						
<b>Illustration Record</b> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><b>PAV 06 and PAV 07 Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011). Facing West.</b></p>						

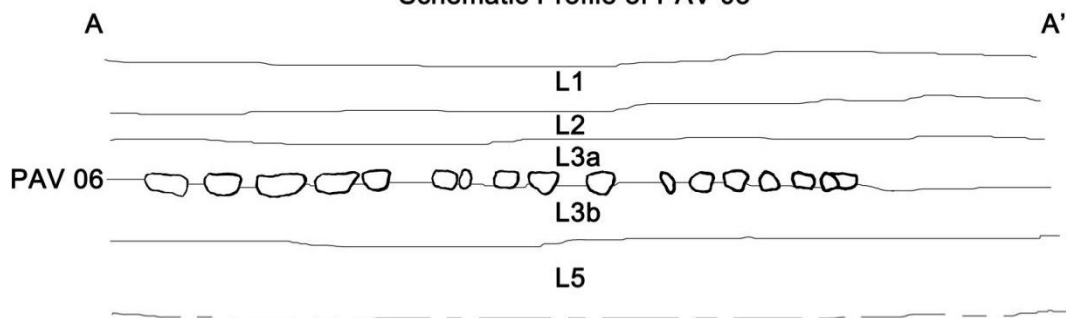




**Ridge Tile found in YLSKIII2011**



**Schematic Profile of PAV 05**



**Plan and Profile of PAV 06 in Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011).**

Each grid square is 5m x 5m



單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code <b>Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011)</b>	探方號 Square code <b>Between 4I and 5I</b>	單元號 Context no. <b>PAV 07</b>
發掘方法 Excavated by <b>Hand</b>	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond. <b>Fine</b>	東行座標 Easting <b>E</b>	北行座標 Northing <b>N</b>
<b>普遍 General</b>	<b>描述及解析 Description and Interpretations</b>		
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Roughly Rectangular; three blocks of red sandstone bricks formed an "L"-shape at the northern corner of this remnant.		
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	L-shape: N10°W		
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 15m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 10m × 5m		
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat		
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A		
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length; three blocks of sandstone bricks found lying in L-shape at the northern corner of this rectangular remnant		
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor		

地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix

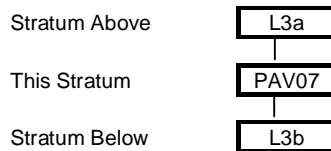
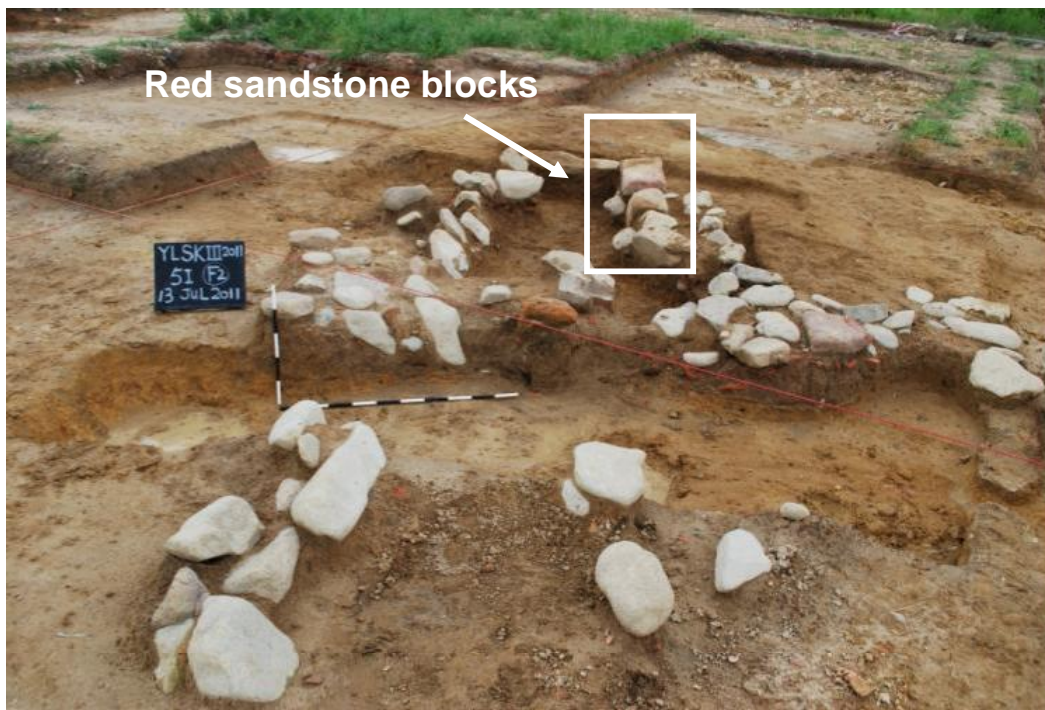


Illustration Record



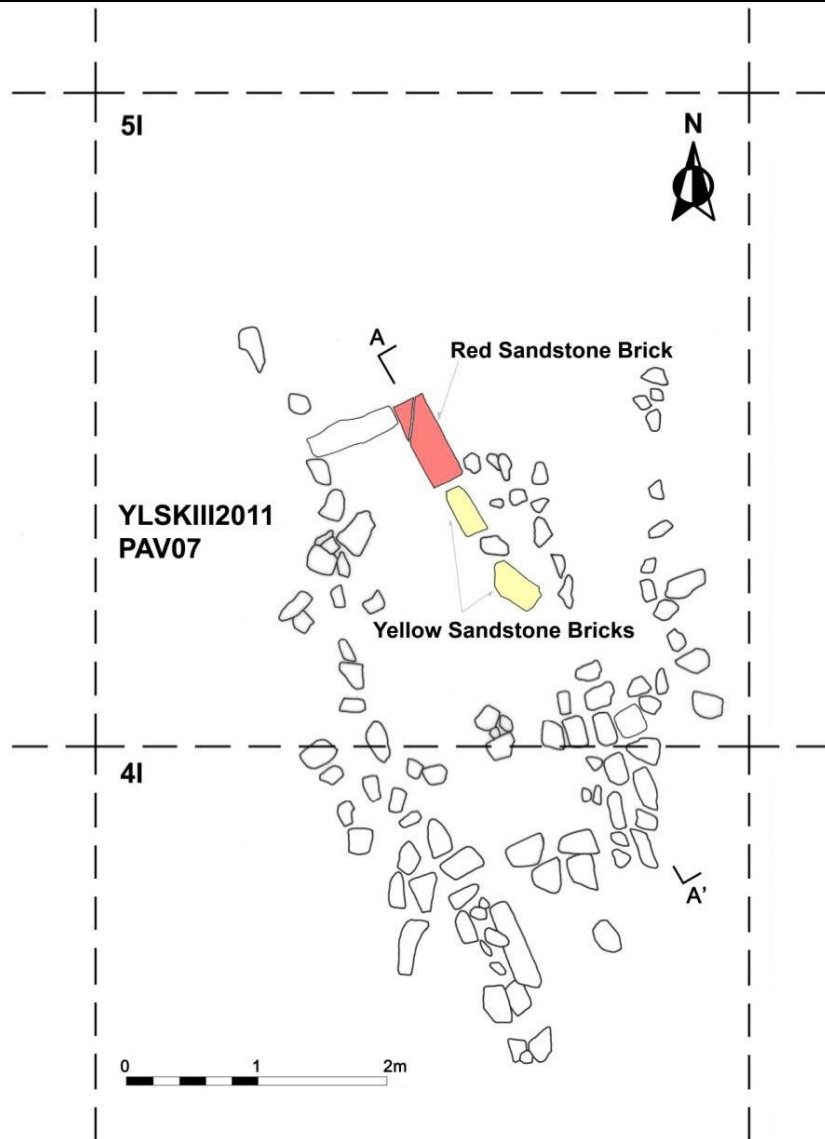
**PAV 07 in Squares 4I and 5I in Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011). Facing Northwest.**  
Note the Red Sandstone Blocks to the north.



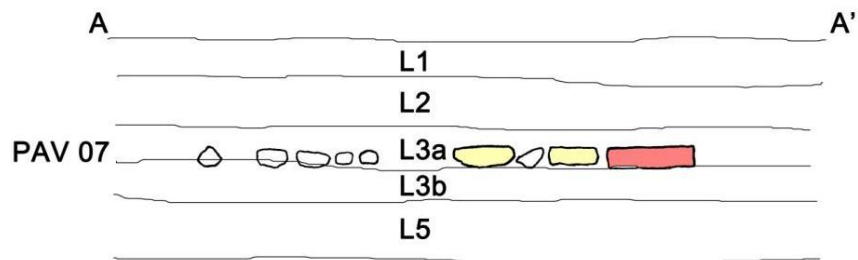
Red Sandstone Blocks of PAV 07. Facing East.



Red Sandstone Blocks of PAV 07. Facing South.




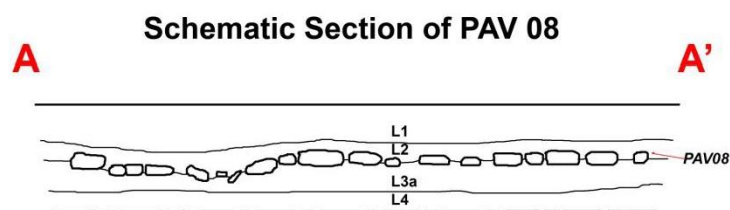
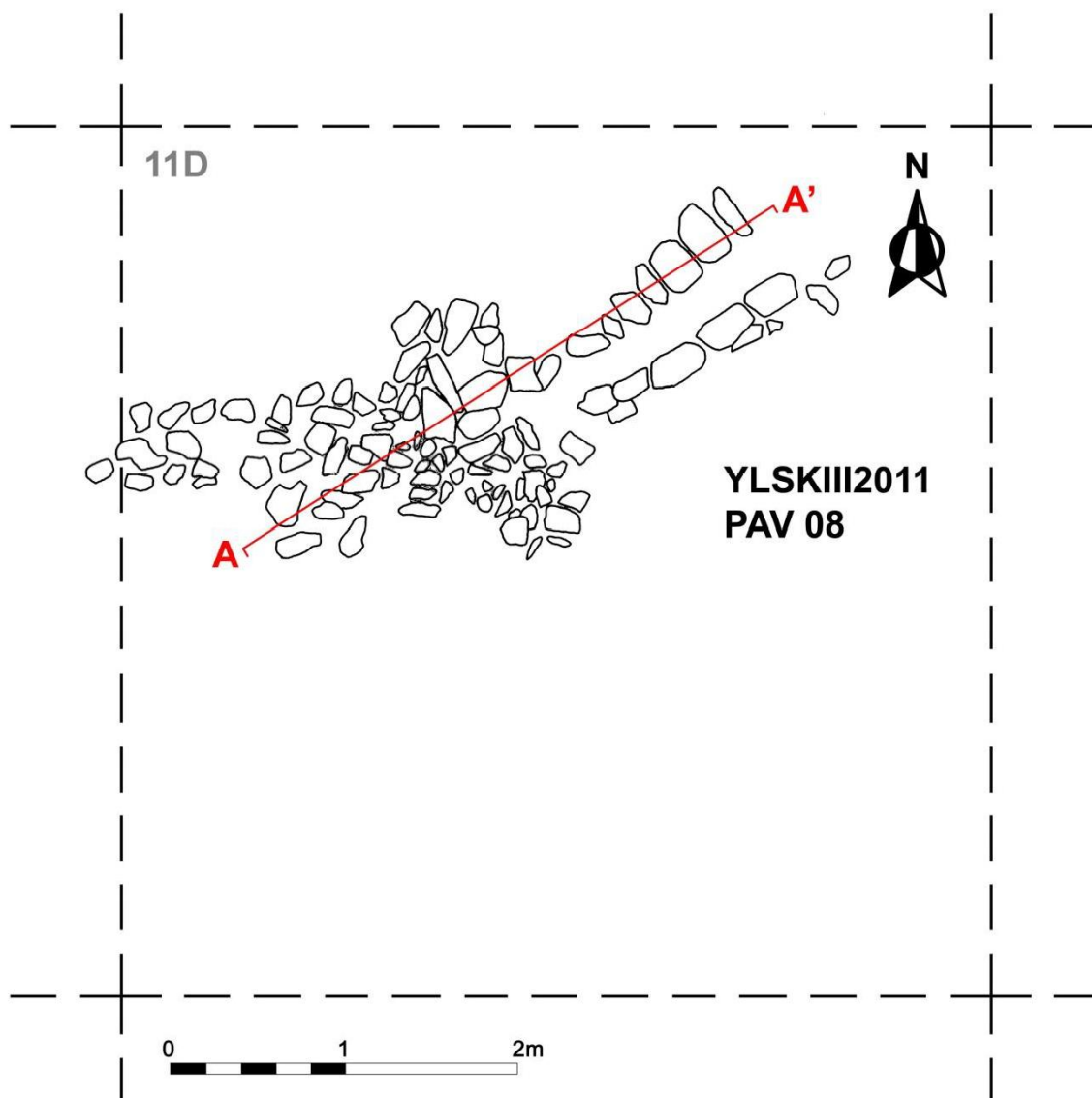
Schematic Profile of PAV 07



Plan and Profile of PAV 07 in Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011). Each grid square is 5m x 5m



單元類型 Context Type	分區號 Area code	探方號 Square code	單元號 Context no.
Stone Pavement	Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011)	11D	PAV 08
發掘方法 Excavated by	發掘狀況 Excavation Cond.	東行座標 Easting	北行座標 Northing
Hand	Fine	E	N
普遍 General	描述及解析 Description and Interpretations		
平面形狀 Shape in Plan	Rectangular		
座向 (N X° E) Orientation	N/A due to remnant condition		
大小 Dimension (L/W/D)	Occupying about 10m <sup>2</sup> within an area of 5m × 5m.		
剖面形狀 Shape in Profile (top/base)	One layer of cobbles with the topside of each cobble laying flat ; western half of this remnant collapsed into the a small hollow.		
軸傾角 Inclination of Axis	N/A		
物料 Materials	Cobbles of about 20cm each in length.		
建造方式 Construction Method	hand laid cobbles on floor		
地層層序 Stratigraphic Matrix			
Stratum Above		L3a	
This Stratum		PAV08	
Stratum Below		L3b	
Illustration Record			
			
PAV 08 in square 11D in Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011). Facing North. Note the western half of this remnant is lowered into a small hollow.			



**Plan and Profile of PAV 08 in Rescue Area III (YLSKIII2011).**

Note the small hollow to the west.

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## APPENDIX B

### Illustration

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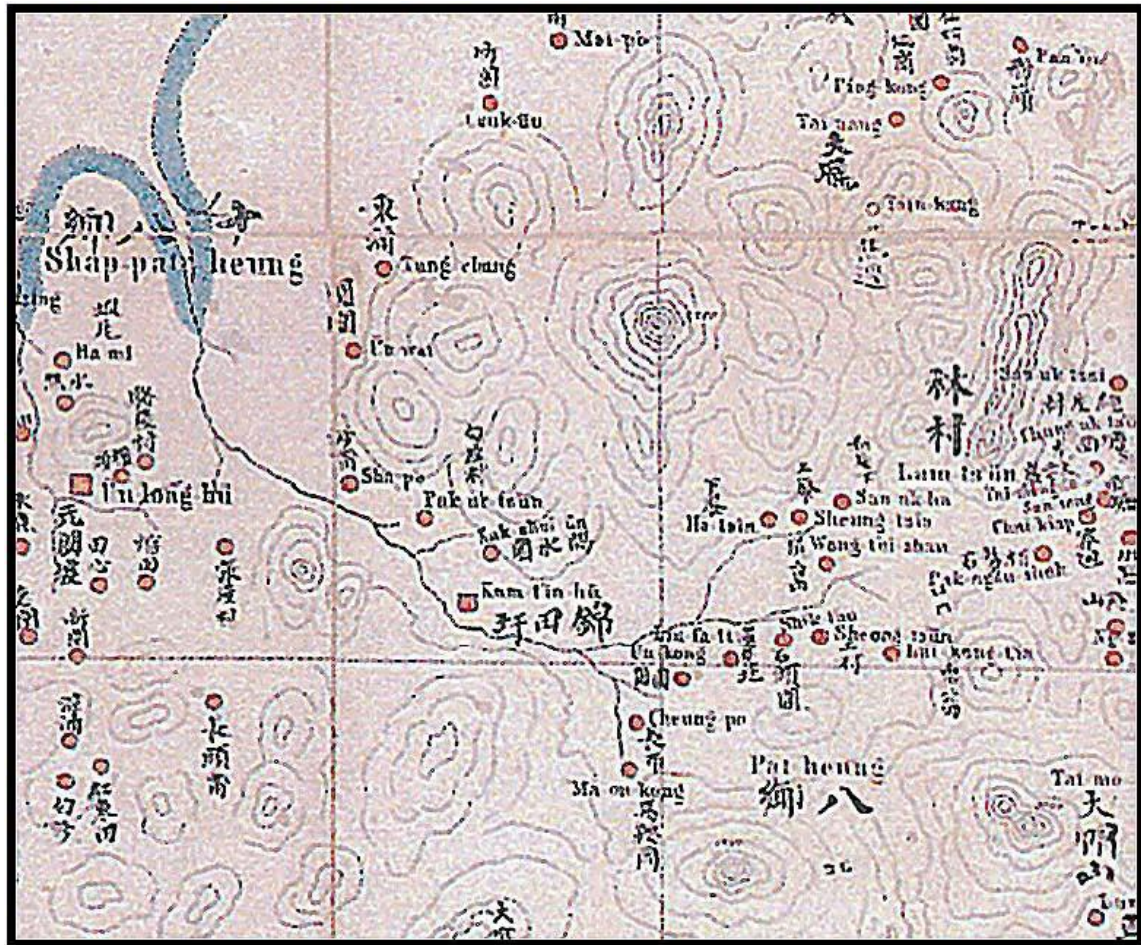


Figure B1 1868 Father Volunteri's "Map of the Sun-on-District"

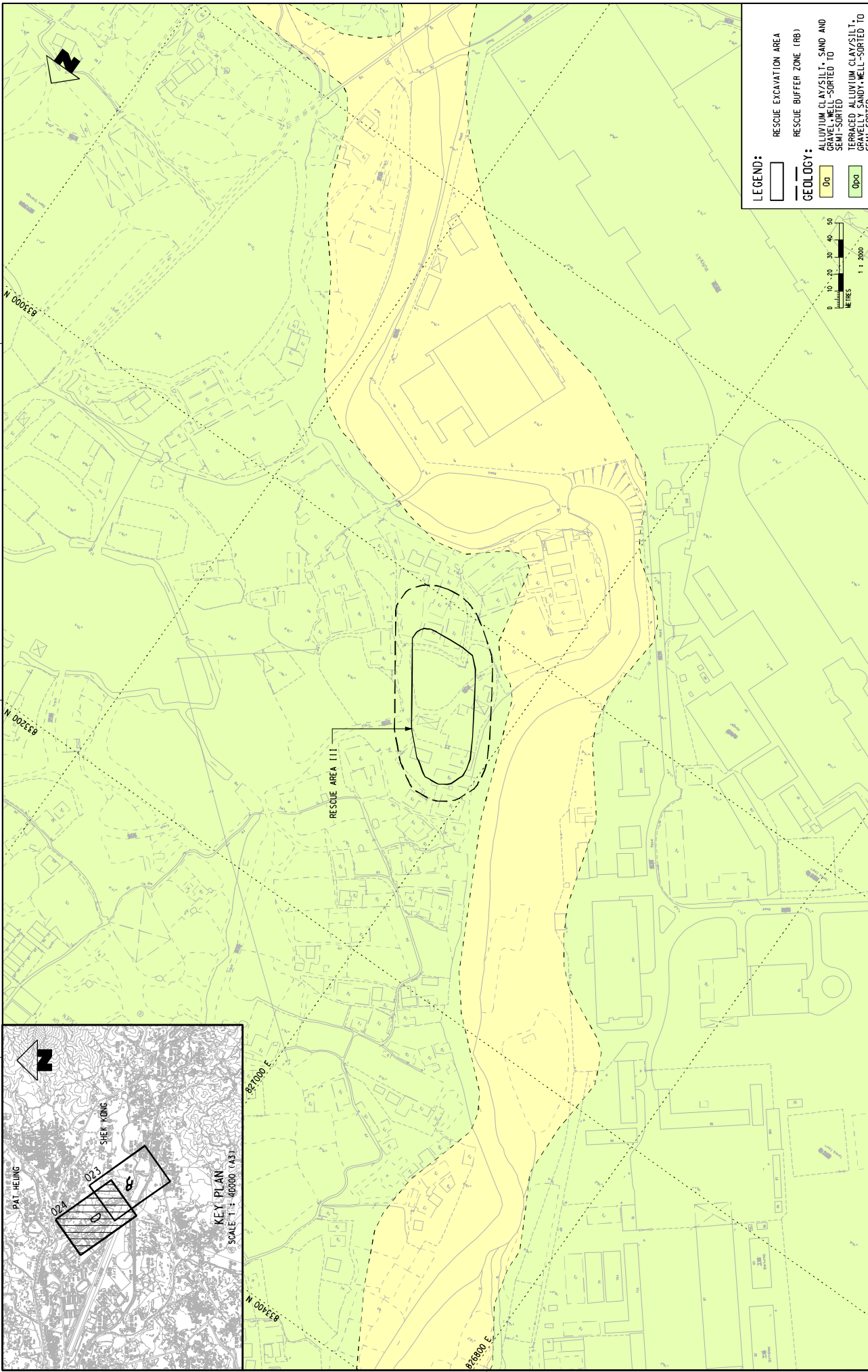
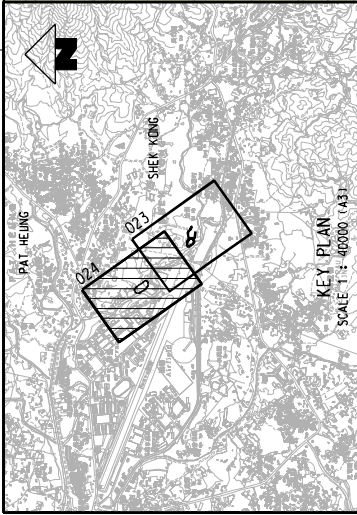






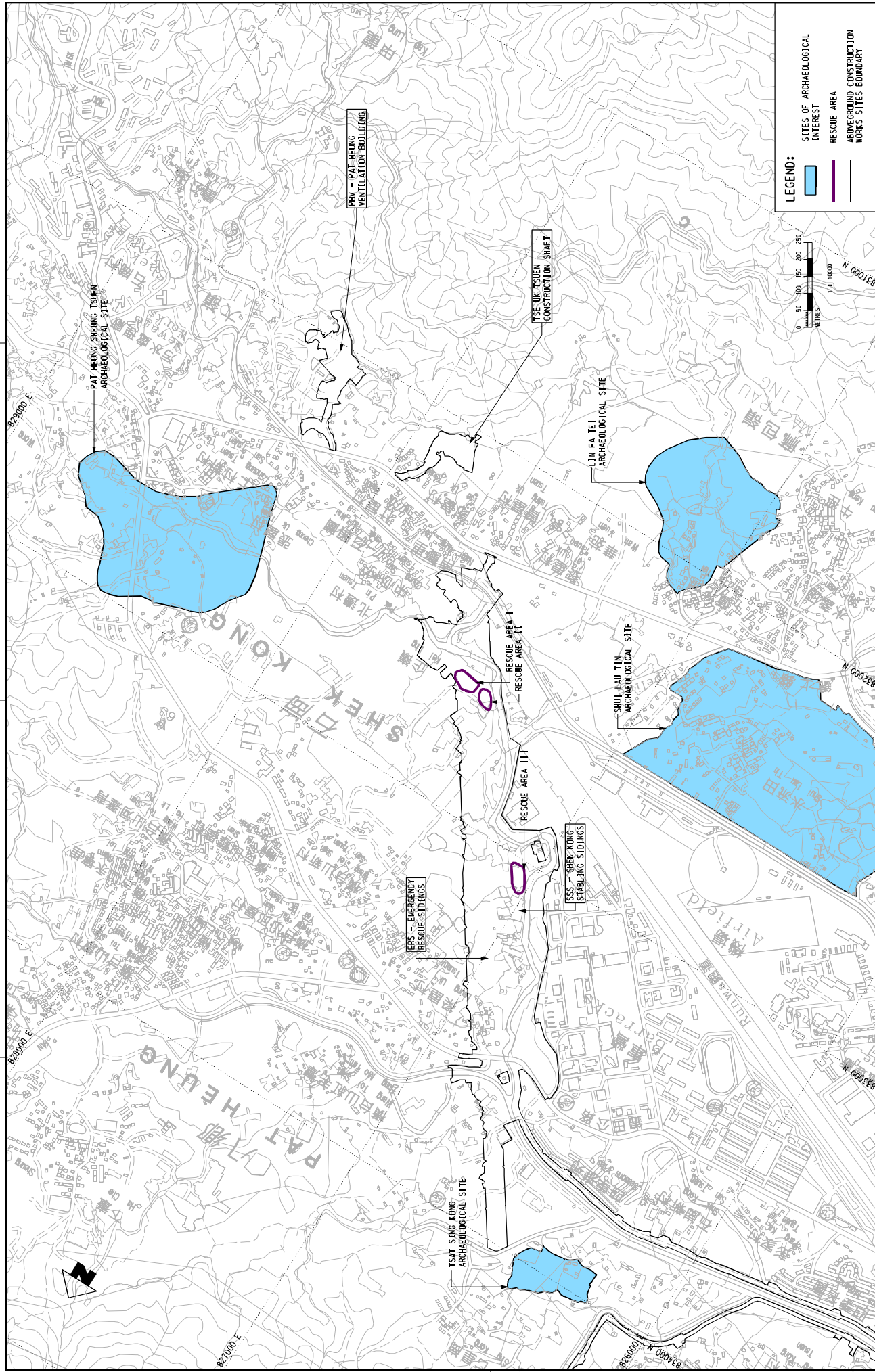






DRAWN		WTT	MTR		TITLE	
DESIGNED	---	---			C8016	
CHECKED	---	---			ENVIRONMENTAL TERM CONSULTANCY FOR XRL	
APPROVED	---	---			GEOLOGICAL MAP OF RESCUE AREA III (YLSK112011, SP10-SP20)	
DATE	22/DEC/2011	---				
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. THE INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>2. THE INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>3. THE INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p>						
DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	DATE	DATE	SCALE	REV.
					1 : 2000 (A3)	
					C8016/C/XRL/ACM/M55/024	A



[illegible]

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## **APPENDIX C**

### **Photographs of Selected Small Finds**

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## Plate Index

- Plate 1 I-SF37, L3b, 7D, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl base.
- Plate 2 I-SF55, PAV 01, 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.
- Plate 3 I-SF58, L3a, 5D, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.
- Plate 4 I-SF3, L3b, 4H, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.
- Plate 5 II-SF25, L3a, 3H, *Rescue Area II*. Broken celadon bowl base.
- Plate 6 II-SF32, L2, 6I, *Rescue Area II*. Broken celadon bowl base.
- Plate 7 I-SF270, PAV 01, 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate.
- Plate 8 I-SF392, L3a, 7G, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate.
- Plate 9 III-SF58, L3a, 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Broken celadon plate base.
- Plate 10 I-SF70, L3b, 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon goblet.
- Plate 11 I-SF2, L3b, 8G, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.
- Plate 12 I-SF355, L3a, 9G, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl base.
- Plate 13 I-SF44, L2, 10F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate shred.
- Plate 14 I-SF419, L3b, 3F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate shred.
- Plate 15 III-SF235-1, L3a, 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Broken ware base.
- Plate 16 III-SF1, L3a, 5L, *Rescue Area III*. Broken celadon bowl shred.
- Plate 17 I-SF20, L2, 3D, *Rescue Area I*. Broken bowl base.
- Plate 18 III-SF27, L3a, 2D, *Rescue Area III*. Broken bowl shred.
- Plate 19 I-SF38, L3b, 9E, *Rescue Area I*. Broken bowl base.
- Plate 20 III-SF66, ground surface, *Rescue Area III*. Broken bowl base.
- Plate 21 II-SF21, L1, 4F, *Rescue Area II*. Broken plate shred.
- Plate 22 III-SF19, L3b, 3F, *Rescue Area III*. Broken plate shred.
- Plate 23 III-SF67, ground surface, *Rescue Area III*. Broken cup base.
- Plate 24 I-SF100, L3b, 9F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken bowl base.
- Plate 25 II-SF31, L3a, 3H, *Rescue Area II*. Broken bowl shred.
- Plate 26 III-SF34, L2, 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Broken bowl base.
- Plate 27 III-SF196, L2, 7H, *Rescue Area III*. Broken cup shred.
- Plate 28 I-SF264-1, L3a, 7F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken ceramic basin shred.
- Plate 29 I-SF135, L3b, 3E, *Rescue Area I*. Broken ceramic basin.
- Plate 30 I-SF77, L3b, 13E, *Rescue Area I*. Stone pestle.
- Plate 31 III-SF84, L3a, 2K, *Rescue Area III*. Ceramic pestle.
- Plate 32 I-SF569, L2, 3F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken lamp plate.
- Plate 33 I-SF79, L2, 11E, *Rescue Area I*. Broken lamp plate.
- Plate 34 III-SF21, PAV 01, *Rescue Area III*. Broken lamp plate.
- Plate 35 II-SF34, L3a, 3C, *Rescue Area II*. Grave stone shred.
- Plate 36 III-SF378, L3b, 3J, *Rescue Area III*. Pan tile.
- Plate 37 III-SF379, L3a, 4K, *Rescue Area III*. Ridge tile.
- Plate 38 III-SF380, III-SF381, III-SF382, PAV 07, *Rescue Area III*. Sand stones.



Plate 1 I-SF37, L3b, 7D, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl base.



Plate 2 I-SF55, PAV 01, 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.





Plate 3 I-SF58, L3a, 5D, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.



Plate 4 I-SF3, L3b, 4H, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.



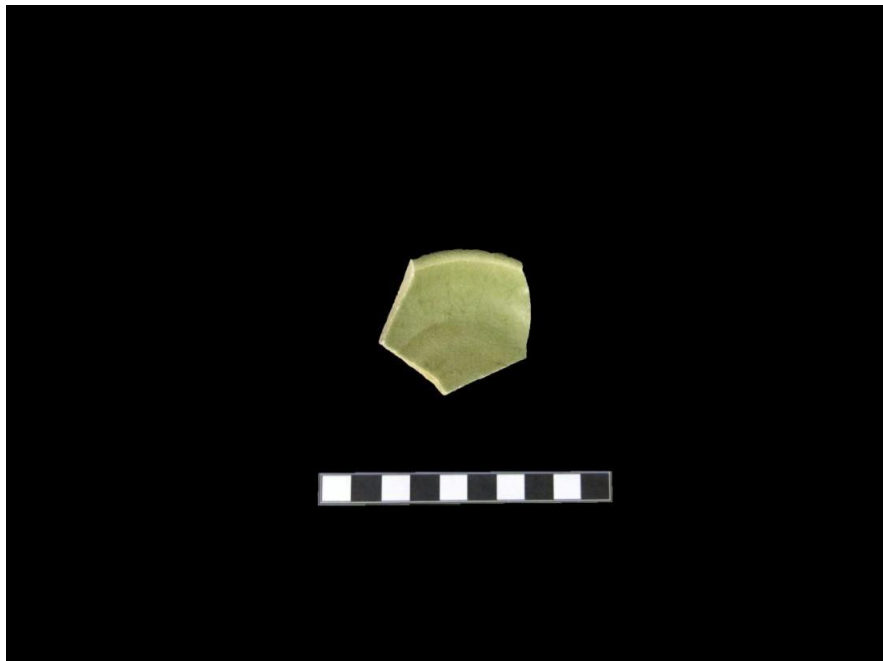
Plate 5 II-SF25, L3a, 3H, *Rescue Area II*. Broken celadon bowl base.



Plate 6 II-SF32, L2, 6I, *Rescue Area II*. Broken celadon bowl base.



**Plate 7** I-SF270, PAV 01, 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate.



**Plate 8** I-SF392, L3a, 7G, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate.



Plate 9 III-SF58, L3a, 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Broken celadon plate base.



Plate 10 I-SF70, L3b, 4F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon goblet.

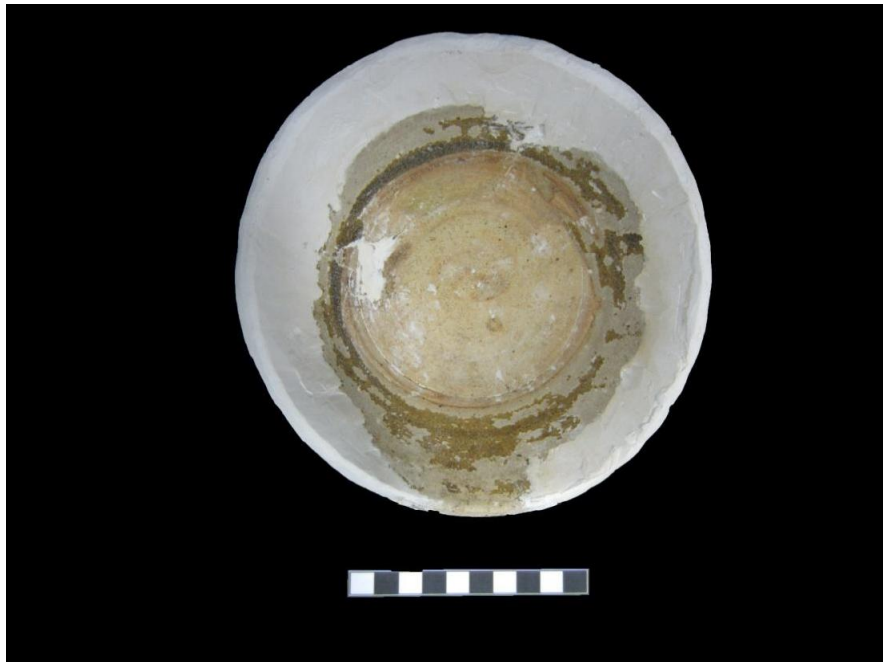


Plate 11 I-SF2, L3b, 8G, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl shred.



Plate 12 I-SF355, L3a, 9G, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon bowl base.



Plate 13 I-SF44, L2, 10F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate shred.



Plate 14 I-SF419, L3b, 3F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken celadon plate shred.



Plate 15 III-SF235-1, L3a, 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Broken ware base.





Plate 16 III-SF1, L3a, 5L, *Rescue Area III*. Broken celadon bowl shred.



Plate 17 I-SF20, L2, 3D, *Rescue Area I*. Broken bowl base.

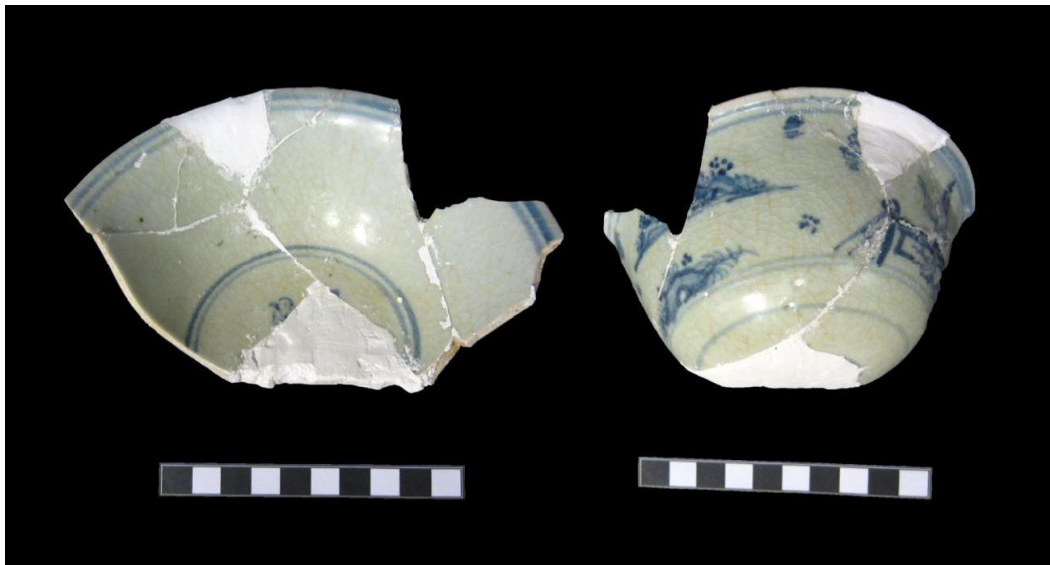


Plate 18 III-SF27, L3a, 2D, *Rescue Area III*. Broken bowl shred.

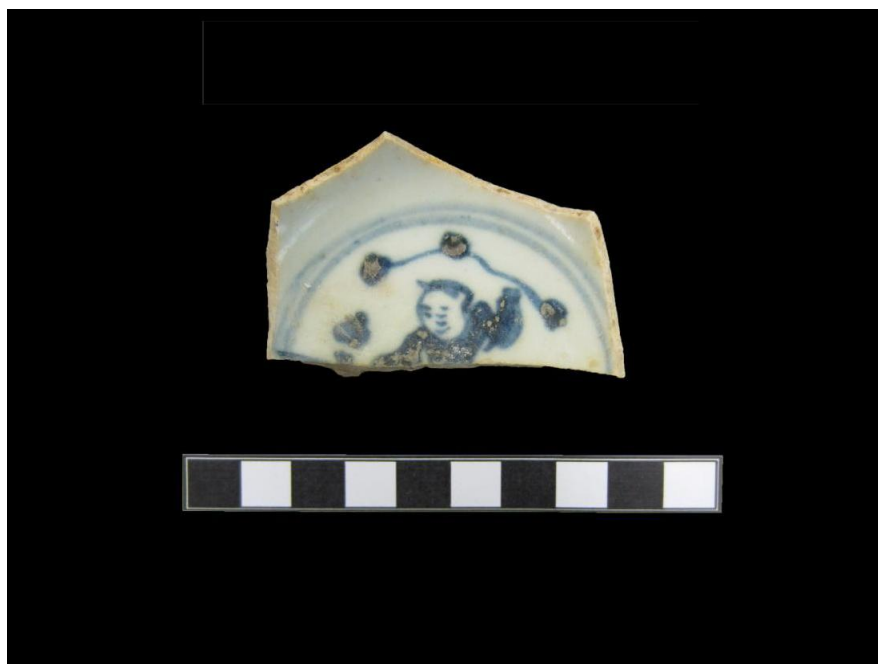


Plate 19 I-SF38, L3b, 9E, *Rescue Area I*. Broken bowl base.



Plate 20 III-SF66, ground surface, *Rescue Area III*. Broken bowl base.



Plate 21 II-SF21, L1, 4F, *Rescue Area II*. Broken plate shred.



Plate 22 III-SF19, L3b, 3F, *Rescue Area III*. Broken plate shred.

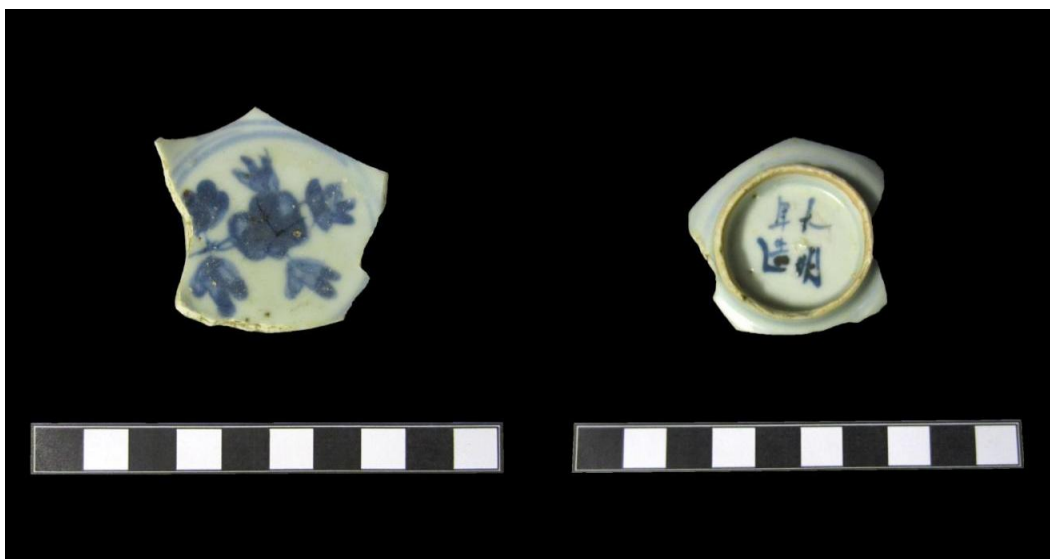


Plate 23 III-SF67, ground surface, *Rescue Area III*. Broken cup base.



**Plate 24** I-SF100, L3b, 9F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken bowl base.



**Plate 25** II-SF31, L3a, 3H, *Rescue Area II*. Broken bowl shred.

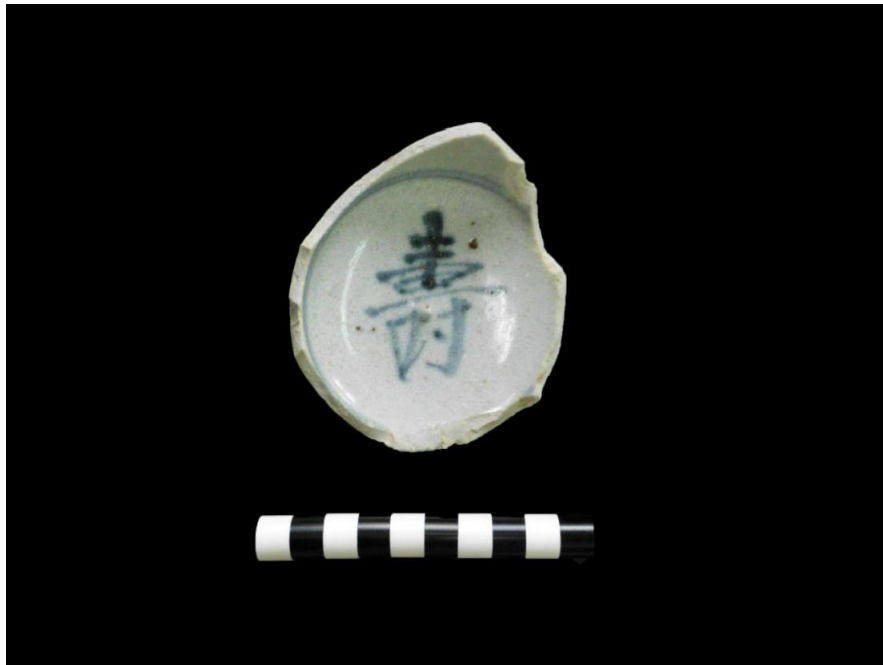


Plate 26 III-SF34, L2, 3K, *Rescue Area III*. Broken bowl base.



Plate 27 III-SF196, L2, 7H, *Rescue Area III*. Broken cup shred.



**Plate 28** I-SF264-1, L3a, 7F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken ceramic basin shred.



**Plate 29** I-SF135, L3b, 3E, *Rescue Area I*. Broken ceramic basin.





**Plate 30** I-SF77, L3b, 13E, *Rescue Area I*. Stone pestle.



**Plate 31** III-SF84, L3a, 2K, *Rescue Area III*. Ceramic pestle.



Plate 32 I-SF569, L2, 3F, *Rescue Area I*. Broken lamp plate.



Plate 33 I-SF79, L2, 11E, *Rescue Area I*. Broken lamp plate.



Plate 34 III-SF21, PAV 07, Rescue Area III. Broken lamp plate.



Plate 35 II-SF34, L2, 3C, Rescue Area II. Grave stone shred.



Plate 36 III-SF378, L3b, 3J, *Rescue Area III*. Pan tile.



Plate 37 III-SF379, L3a, 4K, *Rescue Area III*. Ridge tile.



Plate 38 III-SF380, III-SF381, III-SF382, PAV 07, Rescue Area III. Sandstones.

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## **APPENDIX D**

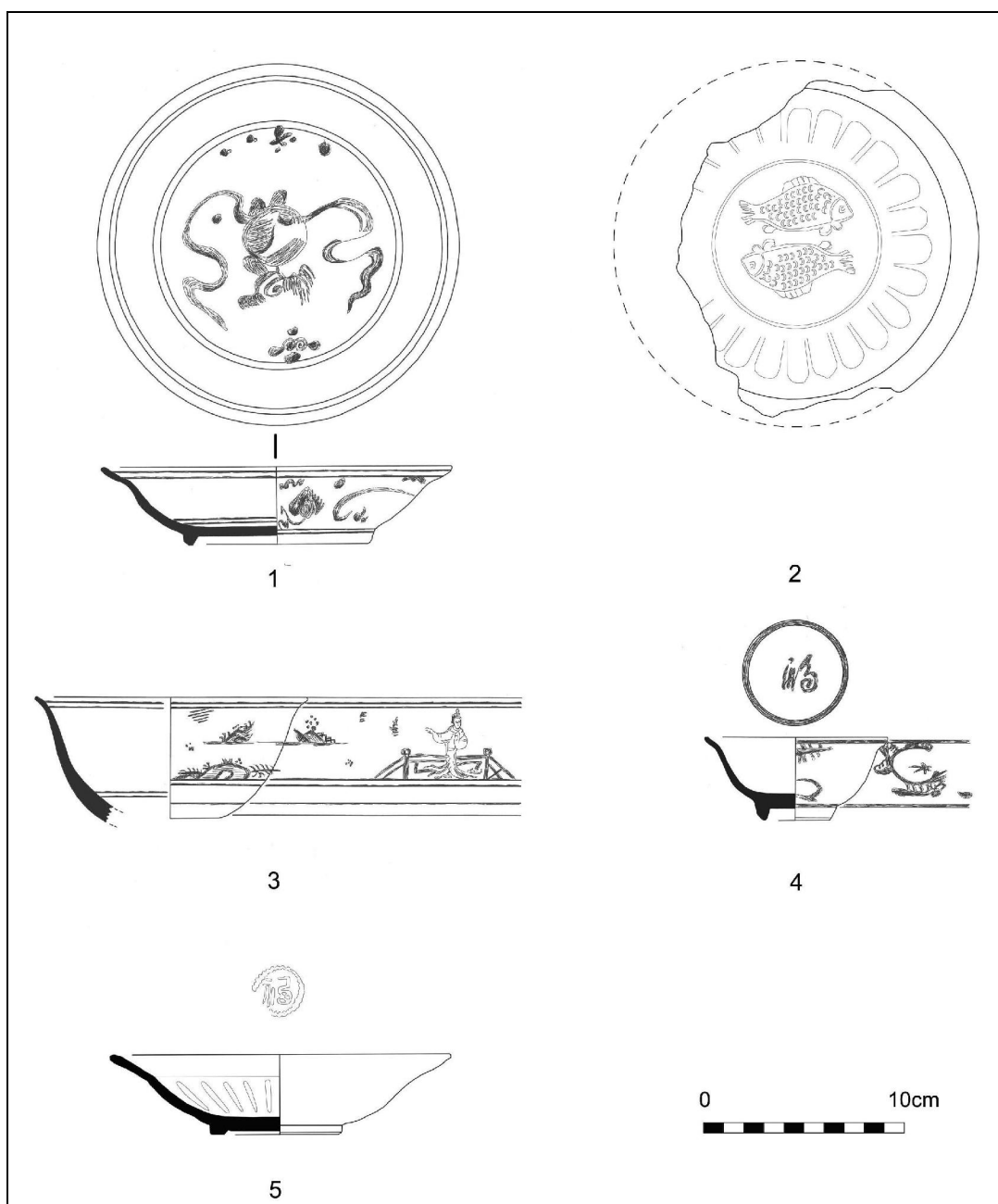
### **Illustrations of Representative Small Finds**

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# List of Representative Small Finds

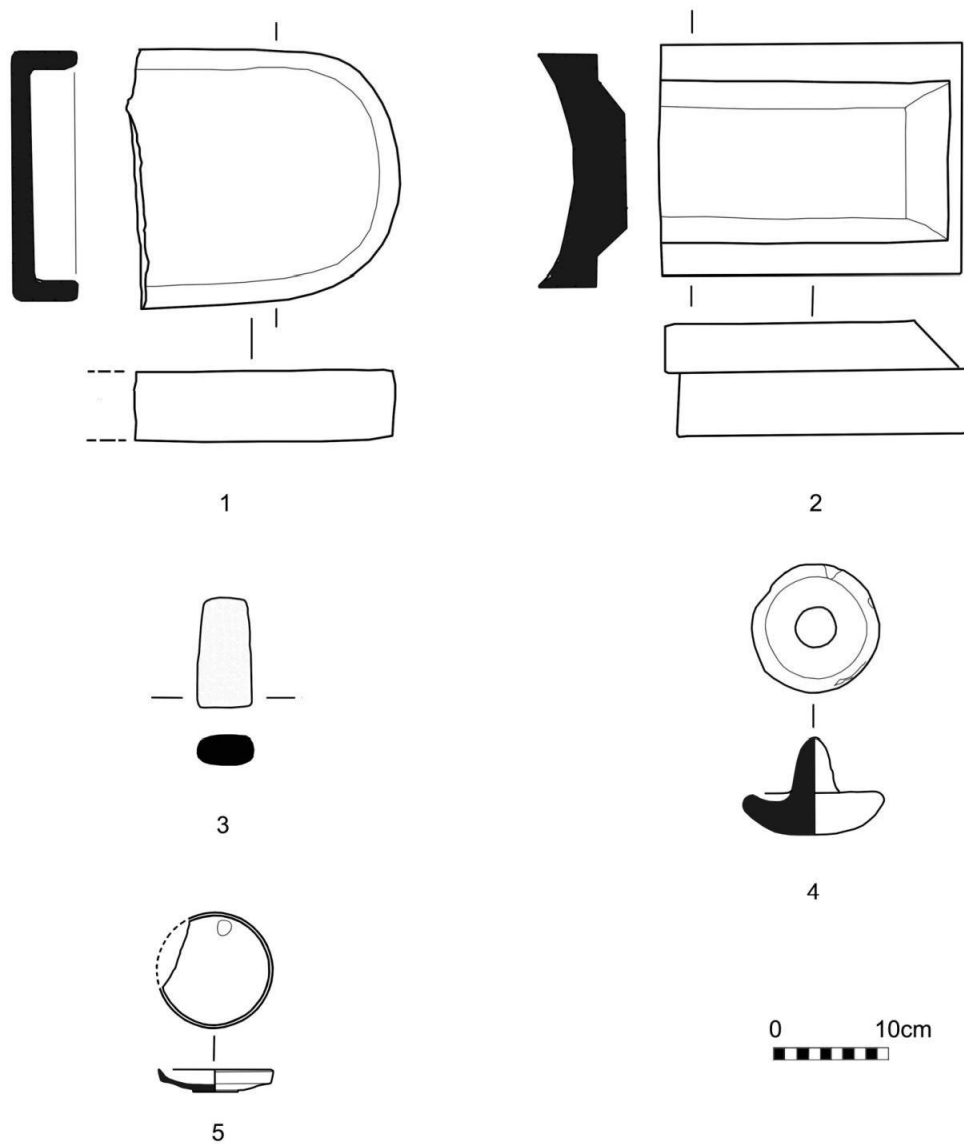
<b><i>Small Finds Number</i></b>	<b><i>Plate No.</i></b>
<i>Rescue Area I</i>	
I-SF15, broken pot base	Plate 3
I-SF77, stone pestle	Plate 2
I-SF135, broken ceramic basin	Plate 2
I-SF419, broken Yuan dynasty celadon plate shred	Plate 1
<i>Rescue Area II</i>	
II-SF46, broken pot rim and shoulder	Plate 3
II-SF46A, broken pot rim	Plate 4
II-SF86A, broken pot rim and upper body	Plate 3
<i>Rescue Area III</i>	
III-SF19, broken early Ming dynasty blue-and-white porcelain plate shred	Plate 1
III-SF21, broken lamp plate	Plate 2
III-SF27, broken middle Ming dynasty blue-and-white porcelain bowl shred	Plate 1
III-SF47A, broken basin base	Plate 3
III-SF47B, broken pot rim	Plate 4
III-SF58, broken Yuan dynasty plate base	Plate 1
III-SF84, ceramic pestle	Plate 2
III-SF98A, broken pot rim	Plate 4
III-SF167A, broken pot rim	Plate 4
III-SF196, broken late Ming dynasty blue-and-white porcelain cup shred	Plate 1
III-SF379, ridge tile	Plate 2
III-SF380, red sandstone block	Plate 5
III-SF381, yellow sandstone block	Plate 5
III-SF382, yellow sandstone block	Plate 5





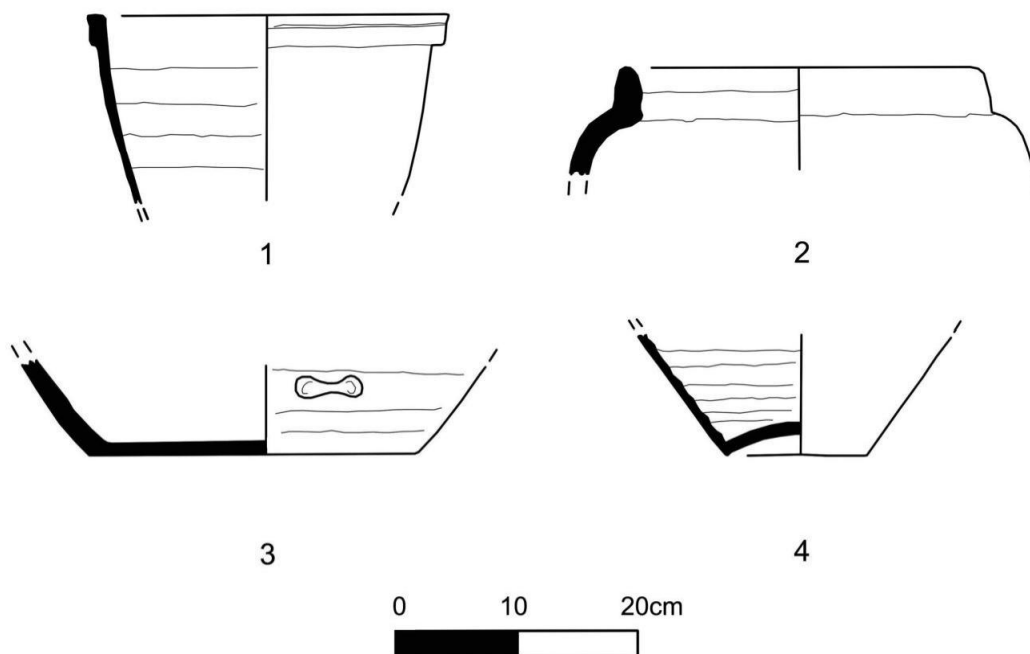
# **Plate 1 Ceramics**

1. III-SF19, broken early Ming dynasty blue-and-white porcelain plate shred;
2. III-SF58, broken Yuan dynasty celadon plate base;
3. III-SF27, broken middle Ming dynasty blue-and-white porcelain bowl shred;
4. III-SF196, broken late Ming dynasty blue-and-white porcelain cup shred;
5. I-SF419, broken Yuan dynasty celadon plate shred.



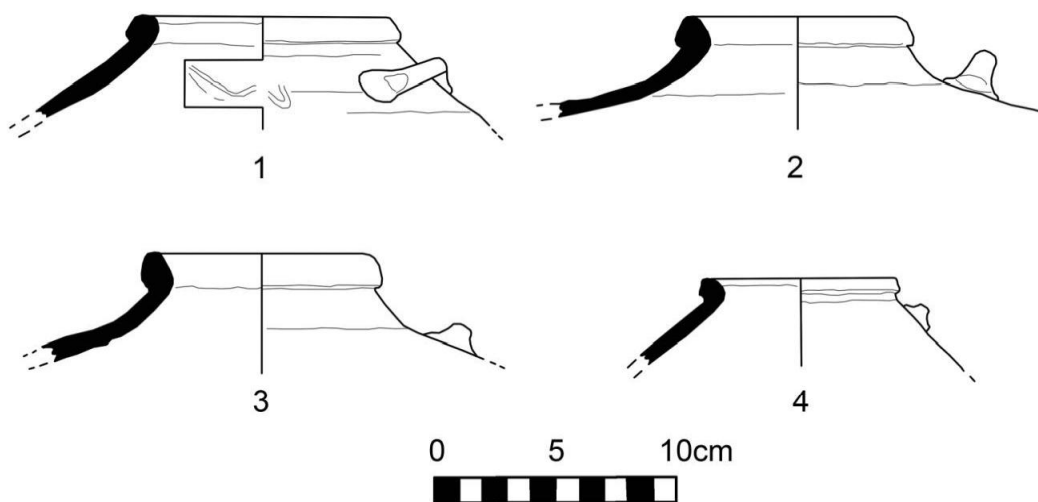
### Plate 2 Daily Utensils

1. I-SF135, broken ceramic basin;
2. III-SF379, ridge tile;
3. I-SF77, stone pestle;
4. III-SF84, ceramic pestle;
5. III-SF21, broken lamp plate.



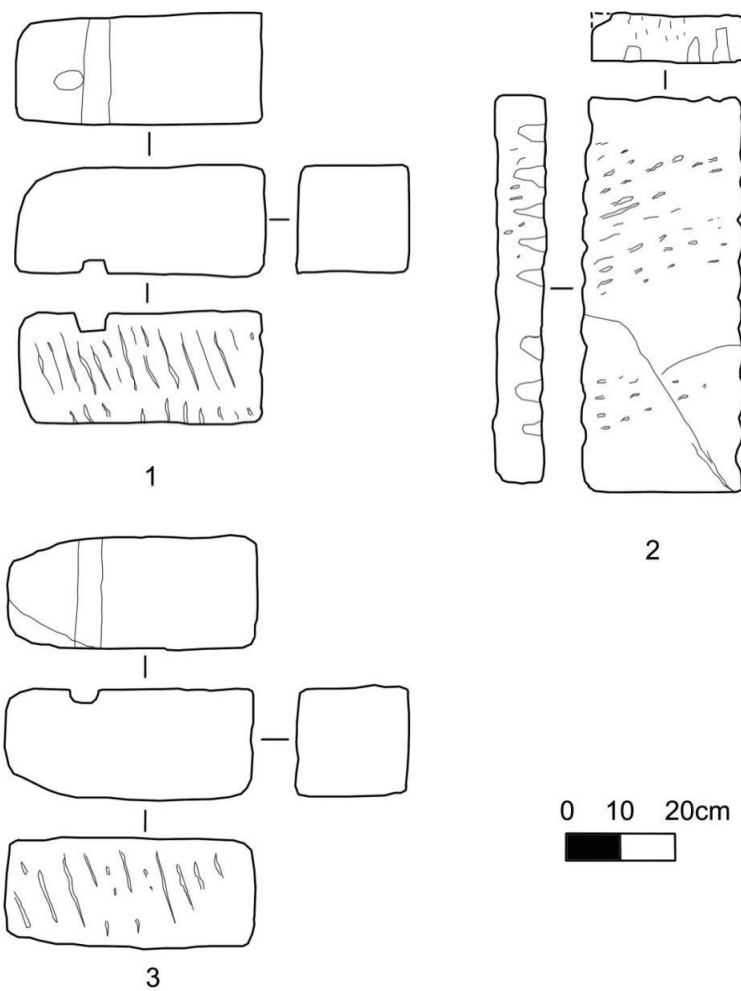
### Plate 3 Pots and Basins

1. II-SF86A, broken pot rim and upper body;
2. II-SF46, broken pot rim and shoulder;
3. III-SF47A, broken basin base;
4. I-SF15, broken pot base.



**Plate 4 Pot Rims**

1. III-SF167A, broken pot rim;
2. III-SF98A, broken pot rim;
3. III-SF47B, broken pot rim;
4. II-SF46A, broken pot rim.



**Plate 5 Sandstone Blocks**

1. III-SF381, yellow sandstone block;
2. III-SF380, red sandstone block;
3. III-SF382, yellow sandstone block.

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## **APPENDIX E**

### **Artefact Expert Report**

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廣深港高鐵香港段考古搶救發掘

# 出土文物鑒定報告

（項目編號：60150393）

廣東省珠江文化研究會 嶺南考古研究專業委員會

二〇一一年十一月二十九日



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# 廣深港高鐵香港段考古搶救發掘 出土文物鑒定報告

廣東省珠江文化研究會 嶺南考古研究專業委員會

## 一、導 言

「廣深港高鐵香港段考古搶救發掘」工地（下稱“石崗考古遺址”）出土陶瓷等器物殘體和碎片數以萬計，完整成型的極少。為了利於古陶瓷器的研究、收藏和展示，需要對有可能修復的器物進行拼接、補充、修整、復原，然後再根據其特徵進行鑒定。一些有重要文化價值，卻因缺少某些部位而無法修復成型的殘體或碎片，也選擇一些具有代表性的進行鑒定。

受艾奕康有限公司（AECOM Asia Co., Ltd）之委託，由廣東省珠江文化研究會嶺南考古研究專業委員會為「港深高鐵香港段考古搶救發掘」出土的文物進行修復與鑒定。

鑒定工作為時三週（2011 年 10 月 24 日至 11 月 15 日）。第一週到工地現場進行地層考察和陶瓷器物等文物的修復與瓷片鑒定，第二、三週室內資料整理、編寫鑒定報告。在港期間並參觀有關香港出土陶瓷器的展覽，作為鑒定的對比參考資料。

2011 年 10 月 24 日至 29 日，在香港新界石崗高鐵工地現場(石崗考古遺址)，進行地層觀察與研析，並攝影已仔細鑑定的出土文物，同時儘量修復需要鑒定的陶瓷

器物(圖 1)。本次共修復陶瓷器物共 15 件，其中完全成型的 8 件，半成型的 7 件。

## 二、遺址地貌與地層簡述

石崗考古遺址位於香港新界錦田平原中部，分為第一、二、三發掘區(YLSK2011 I、II、III，圖 2)。石崗考古遺址所處地形為沖積平原的三級河流階地，海拔高 18 至 22 米。據考古發掘探方(圖 3、4)以及高鐵工地開挖的剖面觀察與分析，三個區的地層基本相同，自上而下分為 6 層：

- 第 1 層(L1) 現代填土層：厚 10—20 厘米，後期人工擾動較嚴重。
- 第 2 層(L2) 清代中期至現代耕作層：為灰色砂質土，厚 30 厘米左右，含較多腐植質。
- 第 3 層 a(L3a) 明代至清初文化層：為明黃色粉沙土，厚 30—70 厘米。  
L3a 滿布大量瓦片(以黃白、橙紅和灰黃色為主，極少量為灰色布紋瓦)和少量磚塊。L3a 夾雜很多陶瓷器物(有陶缸、陶罐、陶壺、砂盤、瓷杯、瓷碗、瓷碟等生活用品)，陶瓷器物破損嚴重，多為殘體或碎片。出土文物的瓦片與器物所占比重分別為 91%和 9%。此層出土瓷片以明初至明中期為主，少量為南宋和元代陶瓷片。
- 第 3 層 b(L3b) 明代擾亂地層：含南宋至元代文物，為淺灰色粉沙土，厚 10—15 厘米。本層出土一些南宋至元代陶瓷片，數量不多，並發現少量瓦片。估計此層並非古人活動中心地點。本層直接疊壓在第 4 層之上。
- 第 4 層(L4) 沖積層：為明黃色粉沙質土，粘性較上層強，厚 15—20 厘米。未見遺蹟和原生文物。

- 第 5 層 (L5) 洪積礫石層：為淺灰色河床砂礫，礫石直徑由幾厘米至數十厘米不等，滾圓度高，多為花崗岩、花崗斑岩等，與上游基岩岩性相同。礫石間隙為中細沙及粉沙充填。本層無文物及遺跡。
- 第 6 層 (L6) 沙質沖積層：為淺灰色河床中細砂及粉沙砂礫。本層無文物及遺蹟。砂礫層之下為全風化花崗斑岩，呈黃、紅色花斑狀砂質粘土。不含任何文物。

在香港的二萬分一地質圖上，遺址所在地標註為晚更新世“階地沖積物”。根據現場地形、地貌和揭露的地層剖面研析，大約在距今十餘萬年的晚更新世，遺址所在處為河流河床，形成第五層的礫石層。後來，經過河流的切割作用，河道不斷下降，同時，地殼則輕微抬升，該處便成為階地，與現今河流水面高差 7 至 9 米左右，原河床的砂質土（沖積層，L6）暴露於地表；當時，氣候變化十分劇烈，雨量充沛，洪水經常泛濫，上游山坡上的風化土層受到沖刷，被洪水攜帶至下游平原沉積，砂礫之上覆蓋上一層厚厚的砂質粘土和礫石（洪積層礫石，L5）；距今一萬年左右，氣候逐漸平穩，水量也逐漸減少，沉積作用仍然繼續進行，只是較為緩慢而已，形成了一層較薄的粉沙質土（沖積層，L4）；再後，該處自然環境和氣候條件十分適合於人類活動，留下了文化層（L3a 與 L3b）堆積。

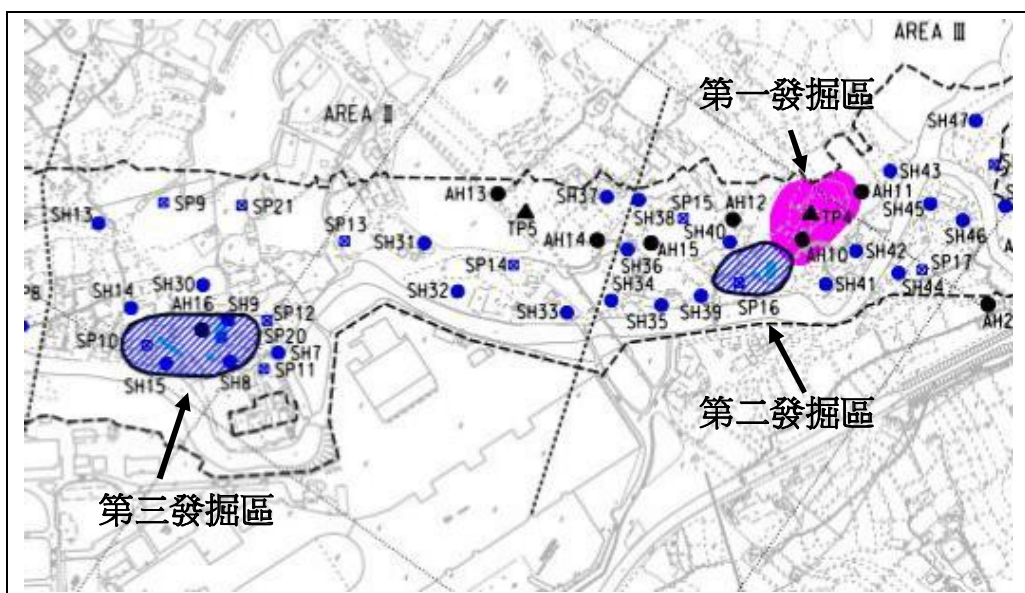


圖 2 石崗考古遺址第一、二、三發掘區



圖 3 第一發掘區考古遺蹟 PAV01 所在的 L3a，以及其下的 L3b 和 L5 地層





圖 4 第三發掘區探方 6C L1-L5 地層

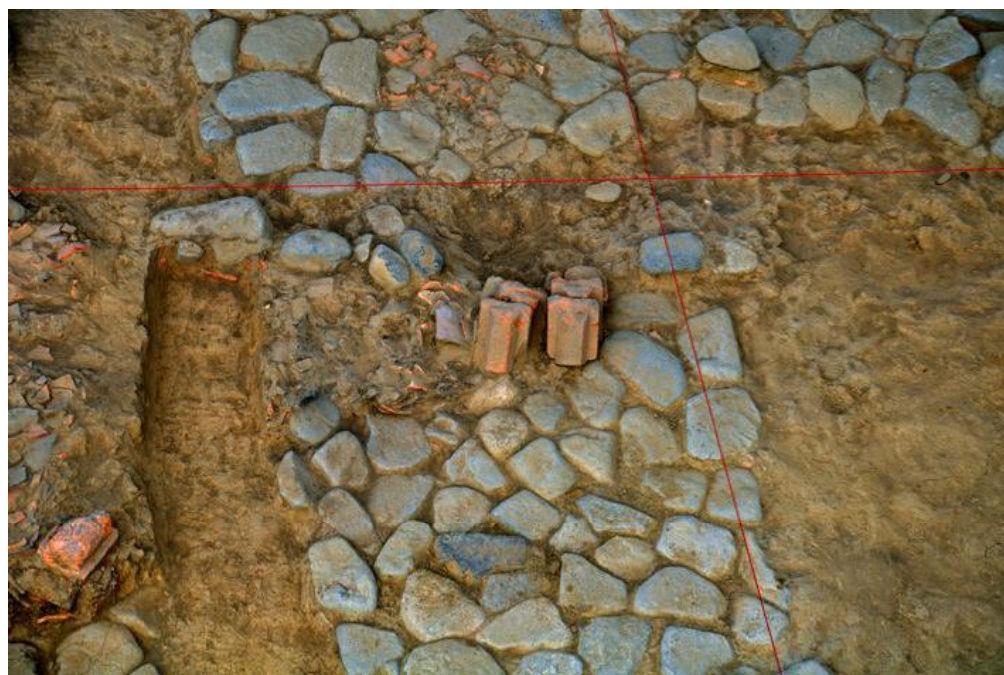


圖 5 第一發掘區 L3a 層的明代鋪石地面和脊瓦

### 三、出土陶瓷和瓦片鑒定總述

#### 1、陶瓷鑒定標準和方法

因石崗考古遺址出土陶瓷具有明顯的時代特徵，較容易判別其製作年代，故無須進行熱釋光或光釋光年代測定。根據器物的形狀、花紋、釉色、胎質等特徵，基本可鑒別其種類、製作年代和生產窯口。

#### 2、瓦片鑒定標準和方法

瓦片鑒定依據質地、製法、尺寸、裝飾進行。裝飾和尺寸具有比較確定的年代特徵，故毋須熱釋光或光釋光年代測定。相對於陶瓷器物，瓦片的年代特徵並不明顯，而且型制和製法變化不大。為準確確定遺址出土瓦片的年代，本鑒定乃對比近年廣州市內建築遺蹟發掘資料。據 2008 年出版的廣州《南越宮苑遺址》，宋、元、明三代瓦片的特徵如下：

- 宋瓦：分板瓦和筒瓦兩類。板瓦青灰色和白色，呈長梯形，長 33.4 厘米、寬 22-28 厘米、厚 0.7-0.9 厘米。筒瓦為灰色，呈長梯形。二者均以泥片築成。前者表面光素，裡面有布紋。
- 元瓦：分板瓦和筒瓦兩類。青灰色、灰白色為主，極少量為紅黃色。以泥片築成。大多數表面光素，裡面有布紋。少量外裡均光素。
- 明瓦：分板瓦和筒瓦兩類。有瓦當和滴水。瓦和筒瓦均以泥片築成，均為灰白、黃白和黃褐色。筒瓦長 24.8 厘米、厚 0.9 厘米、徑 8.2-12.2 厘米。板瓦表裡皆光素；少量板瓦裡面飾布紋。



## 2-1、瓦片鑑定結果和處理方法

石崗考古遺址第一、二和第三發掘區出土的瓦片多達 886 箱，重 14,794 公斤。

以板瓦為主，佔 99.5%，脊瓦 0.45%，筒瓦只有 0.5 箱(0.05%)。約 98%的板瓦為橙紅色和黃白色，表裡光素，部分裡面飾布紋，屬於明代。

第一至第三區明代文化層出土 8 塊完整板瓦，均呈長梯形，顏色為橙紅、深棕紅、黃白和灰白色，長度為 26.5-28 厘米、上寬 14.5-17 厘米、下寬 18.5-21 厘米、厚 1.3-1.9 厘米。其中 6 塊裡面飾以布紋。以尺寸、表裡是否光素和是否飾有布紋和顏色鑑定，本遺址出土的瓦片 99.9%為明代瓦片，只有極少量為裡面飾以布紋的青灰色和灰白色板瓦，這些板瓦屬於宋元時期(表 1)。由此可見，遺址三個發掘區的主要居住年代應為明代。

脊瓦均為深棕紅色，罕見，近代建築中不見同類脊瓦，應予全數收集庫存。

古代房屋拆建頻頻，瓦片遺留數量尤其極大，三個發掘區出土瓦片重 14,794 公斤、體積亦甚為龐大，共 19 立方米，所以不必全數收集，只需收集各類精品，餘者應在發掘區內或附近選點掩埋。埋藏地點和深度應有準確的測量記錄。掩埋時應予照相記錄。

表 1 石崗考古遺址出土瓦片綜述

瓦片年代和分類	比率	顏色	裡面有布紋	表面光素
宋代 板瓦	≤0.01%	青灰色	√	√
明代 脊瓦	0.45%	深棕紅色		√
明代 板瓦	99.5%	黃白色	√	√
		橙紅色	√	√
		深棕紅	√	√
		灰白色	√	√
明代 筒瓦	0.04%	黃褐色		√













































































(瓦片體積為 19 立方米)

## 2-2、陶瓷鑒定

為全面瞭解石崗考古遺址出土陶瓷器物的情況，我們在三個發掘區域各個層位挑選有代表性的陶瓷殘件或殘片進行鑒定，其出土位置分佈如表 2 所列。本次從 4,044 件/片出土陶瓷、瓦片及石製品（附件二，文物鑒定總表）中選出 76 件(表 2、表 3，附件一，文物仔細鑒定表)作仔細鑑定對象，再從其中挑出 15 件進行修復。

經仔細鑒定文物從第一區選出 38 件，第二區選出 16 件，第三區選出 22 件，總數 76 件。文物出土層位以 L3a 和 L3b 層為最密集，L4 層未見文物。各區的 L1 層和 L2 層出土文物，均應屬擾亂。

表 2 石崗考古遺址 76 件仔細鑒定文物層位表

層位	第一發掘區				第二發掘區				第三發掘區			
L1 (採集)					 21 (明)				 66 (明)	 67 (明)		
	 456 (元)				 29-1 (元)							
	 123 (宋)	 125 (宋)										
L2									 34 (清)	 151a (清)		
	 20 (明)	 79 (明)	 112 (明)	 113 (明)					 196 (明)			
	 348a (明)	 569a (明)										
	 16 (元)	 44 (元)	 344 (元)		 32 (元)	 44 (元)	 42 (元)		 248a (元)			
	 250a (宋)				 83 (宋)				 31 (宋)			
L3a	 336 (清)	 419a (清)	 77(?)	 15 (清)								
	 100 (明)	 36 (明)	 268 (明)	 55 (宋)	 23-1a (明)	 31 (明)	 134 (明)	 149a (明)	 5 (明)	 247-1 (明)	 51 (明)	 112 (明)
	 270 (宋)								 21 (明)			
L3b	 3 (元)	 2 (元)	 431 (元)	 264-1 (元)	 25 (元)	 99a (元)	 181a (元)	 22 (元)	 1 (元)	 14 (元)	 58 (元)	 247-2 (元)
	 355 (元)	 463 (元)	 135a (?)	 70 (元)					 128 (元)			
	 58 (宋)	 76 (宋)	 392 (宋)	 200	 23-1 (宋)	 64-1 (元)			 49 (宋)	 235-1 (宋)	 84	 59
	 19 (明)	 419 (元)	 37 (宋)	 190a (宋)					 27a (明)			

### 3、逐件文物的描述

對上列文物，進行逐件詳細觀察與描述，詳見附件一：“文物仔細鑒定表”。

### 4、鑒定結果概述












































































這批文物為日用器，有盤、碗、盞、罐之類的器物。其中可修復的大約有十餘件，其他都是一些器物的底部，或口緣或器身中的一小部分，有的被泥土腐蝕嚴重，胎質、釉色都有變化，無法辨認。

這批文物最早生產年代為南宋，延至元代、明代至清初，前後達 400—500 年之久。經所鑒定文物共 76 件，按時代分：南宋 16 件，元代 27 件，明代 24 件，清初至清中期 5 件，屬石製品或陶製品不能直觀確定年代者 4 件。

這批瓷片以青釉為主，也有白釉、青花、青白釉、醬釉、黑釉等。窯口有浙江龍泉窯、龍泉系青瓷 29 件；有福建生產的青釉、青黃釉等 18 件，福建漳州窯生產的青花 13 件；有江西景德鎮生產的青花、也有個別江西青白釉之物 13 件。

此外，一些年代不明顯，而且是近現代的日用器醬釉陶缸、陶罐、擂鉢碎片等，亦不必收集庫存，應與瓦片一起掩埋處理，並記錄掩埋位置。經鑒定的文物按時代和窯口分類，如表 3 所列。

表 3 石崗考古遺址 76 件仔細鑒定文物時代及窯口分類表

朝代	龍泉窯 青釉、青黃釉、 粉青釉			福建窯 青釉、青黃釉			福建漳州窯 青花、青白釉			景德鎮窯 青花、青白釉			不詳	
清							 I 15	 III34	 III151a	 I 336	 I 419a			
明				 I 268	 I 569a	II 23-1a	 I 79	 I 100	 I 112	 I 20	 I 36	 I 113		
				 III27a			 I 348a	 II 31	 II 134	 II 21	 III5	 III51		
							 II 149a	 III21	 III196	 III66	 III67	 III112		
							 III 247-1			 I 19				
元	 I 3	 I 16	 I 70	 I 2	 I 44	 I 264-1								
	 I 431	 I 456	 II 25	 I 344	 I 355	 I 419								
	 II 32	 II 44	 II 99a	 I 463	 II 22	 II 29-1								
	 II 181a	 III1	 III14	 II 42	 II 64-1	 III128								
	 III58	 III247-2	 III248a											
南宋	 I 37	 I 55	 I 58	 I 123	 I 200					 III 235-1				
	 I 76	 I 125	 I 190a											
	 I 250a	 I 270												
	 I 392	 II 23-1	 II 83											
	 III31	 III49												
年代未定													 I 77	 I 135a
													 III84	 III59

#### 4.1、南宋至元代龍泉系瓷片

龍泉窯是我國歷代著名的瓷窯之一，窯口主要在浙江龍泉縣境內。生產歷史悠久，產品豐富，品質精美，大量供給民間使用，也有宮瓷，向當時宮廷進貢；除了供應國內，還有大量銷往海外。龍泉窯生產的時間始於唐代，五代、北宋發展迅速，南宋為鼎盛時期，元代生產量為歷代之最。據不完全統計，元代當時窯址就高達 445 處之多，所以，龍泉窯實指一個窯系。石崗遺址發現該窯系的瓷片，南宋、元代均占較大比例，就說明這一點。

南宋龍泉窯有青釉、青黃釉、粉青釉等 14 件。出土器物中：I-SF55 (YLSK2011 I 4F PAV 01) 為南宋龍泉粉青釉碗（殘件），敞口，深腹，圈足，內外施粉青釉，瓷胎幼潔；I-SF37(YLSK2011 I 7D L3a) 為南宋龍泉青釉“福”字紋碗（殘件），內外施青釉，碗內底部刻篆書“福”字紋，瓷胎厚重，胎色灰白。另一件南宋龍泉窯青釉碗“福”字紋 III-SF31 (YLSK2011 III 3K L2)。南宋龍泉除了“福”字紋，還發現有“正”字紋(I-SF215 採集)。精細刻畫花紋的器皿不多見。

元代龍泉殘件，挑選了 15 件。出土器物中：I-SF70 (YLSK2011 I 4F L3b) 為元龍泉高足盞，較為完整，器敞口，深腹，高足，足部有弦紋兩條，口緣至足部施青釉，窩足底無釉，口徑 10.6cm 高 8.5cm，足徑 4.8cm；II-SF25 (YLSK2011 II H3 L3b) 碗底印有雙魚紋圖案，形態優美生動，圈足呈青灰色，棕色釉，冰裂且大部分已脫落；II-SF32(YLSK2011 II I6 L2) 為元龍泉青釉“真”字款碗，殘件，青釉表面腐蝕嚴重，紅色胎，圈足，碗內底印有“真”字四方款。元代龍泉所見的紋飾有雙魚紋、弦紋、條狀紋、“真”字紋、“福”字紋等，其他紋飾

較少見。

## 4.2 南宋和元代青釉瓷片

石崗考古遺址除出土龍泉青瓷外，還有一批南宋至元福建生產青釉器物殘件。如：

I-SF419 (YLSK2011 I 3F L3b) 為元福建窯青釉“福”字紋盤，敞口、淺腹、圈足、內外施粉青釉，盤中心印有一“福”字紋，修復件口徑 15.8cm，高 3cm，足徑 6.1cm；I-SF44 (YLSK2011 I 10F L2) 為元福建窯青釉盤，敞口、淺腹，粉青釉，足底無釉，內一圈無施釉，修復件口徑 10.5cm，高 1.2cm，足徑 5.2cm；

I-SF355 (YLSK2011 I 9G L3b) 為元代紅色胎青白釉“勝”字紋碗（殘件），施青白釉，釉剝落嚴重，器物底部中央印一“勝”字，胎質泛紅，較粗，疏鬆。福建窯除“勝”字紋，還見有“福”字紋。該遺址出土所見福建窯殘片都較為粗糙，是民間日常用品。

## 4.3 南宋青白瓷瓷片

石崗考古遺址出土南宋瓷片較為精緻的一片就是Ⅲ-SF235-1 (YLSK2011 Ⅲ 3K L3b)，為南宋景德鎮青白釉瓷。這僅僅是器物底部的一角，釉為青白色，胎潔白幼細，瓷化程度高，器底無釉。這片殘片，應是江西景德鎮湖田窯生產的。湖田窯生產器物，是景德鎮青白瓷最精美者，也是宋代青白瓷系的佼佼者。湖田窯在北宋初，是為宋宮廷燒制貢瓷所在地，也即是宋代五大名窯：鈞、汝、官、哥、定之首鈞窯的生產地。“青如天，明如鏡，薄如紙，聲如磬”就是鈞窯特徵的寫照。選用的瓷土最為上乘，釉色精美，造型精巧雅致，所以南宋時就有“片瓦值千金”之說。



#### 4.4 明至清初漳州窯青花瓷片

石崗考古遺址出土一部分明初至清初福建漳州窯青花瓷殘片。青花色呈色較灰，胎色白，胎質較細，但器皿胎體厚重，工藝比江西景德鎮較差，白釉施釉較厚，略帶青色傾向。II-SF134(YLSK2011 II 4D L3a)為明中期福建窯青花花卉紋碗，青花外壁繪花卉紋，內底書“福”字紋，圈足無釉，青花發色灰暗；II-SF149a(YLSK2011 II I5 L3a)為明福建漳州窯青花魚紋洗(殘件)，臥足，胎厚青花發色灰，白釉厚，碗心刻褐彩魚紋；I-SF112(YLSK2011 I 7E L2)為明初福建漳州窯青花蓮瓣紋盞(殘件)，敞口，淺底，臥足，外繪蓮瓣紋一周，青花色發灰。石崗遺址出土的福建漳州窯青花製品所見的紋飾還有蓮瓣紋、魚紋、花卉紋、一把蓮紋、“福”字紋、圓點\*紋(III-SF247-1)、蕉葉紋(II-SF37)、菊瓣紋(I-SF15)、“壽”字紋(III-SF34)等。III-SF34(YLSK2011 III 3K L2)為清初福建漳州窯“壽”字紋碗，內外施白釉，釉色帶灰，青中發灰，碗內底書一壽字。

#### 4.5 明初至清初景德鎮青花瓷片

石崗考古遺址出土文物中，還見有一批明初至清初江西景德鎮生產的青花瓷片12件。其中：I-SF113(YLSK2011 I 6I L2)為明初青花纏枝蓮紋盤(殘件)，青花、敞緣、圈足、外壁繪變形纏枝蓮紋，內繪纏枝花卉，白釉呈青、肥厚潤澤；同類器有II-SF21。III-SF67(採集)為晚明青花花卉紋杯(殘件)，青花呈色灰，青花杯底繪青花折枝花紋，底書“大明年造”款；III-SF5(YLSK2011 III 3J L3a)為明景德鎮青花一把蓮紋小碟，敞口，淺腹，臥足，內外繪青花紋，內繪青花一把蓮紋，繪畫簡潔生動，體現出當時工匠熟練的高超繪畫技術，口徑11.0cm，高1.5cm，足徑3.3cm；III-SF51(YLSK2011 III L3a)為明正德景德鎮青花人物碗，

敞口，深腹，內外施白釉，開小紋片，外壁繪青花仕女遊園圖，底內繪兒童耍樂圖，紋飾具有時代特性，青花色也較明快。I-SF19 (YLSK2011 3F L3b) 為明初景德鎮青花獅子紋盤，敞口，淺腹，折沿，矮圈足，內外施白釉，白釉發青。此外，石崗遺址出土明中期嬰戲殘杯和青花獅子紋盤，大嶼山竹篙灣亦有出土(圖6)。



圖6 大嶼山竹篙灣遺址明成化至正德景德鎮青花瓷

(香港文物探知館展覽廳)

#### 四、出土文物處理方案建議

是次石崗考古遺址搶救發掘出土文物都是民間的陶瓷器和磚瓦，絕大部分研究和收藏價值不高。出土陶瓷器和磚瓦和瓦體積約 19 立方米，只需選其精粹，不必全數收集。

出土瓷器為碗、碟、杯等殘片，部分具有年代、花紋特徵。具有研究和收藏價值，應全部收集；陶器為缸、罐、盤等，年代特徵不明顯、研究和收藏價值相對於瓷器而言為低，宜選出若干精品，其餘應予就地埋藏，並記錄其地點。磚瓦數量龐大，亦宜選出若干精品供研究之用，其餘就地埋藏，記錄其地點。埋藏地點和深度應有準確的測量記錄。掩埋時應予照相記錄。

埋藏地點應在發掘區內或附近。埋藏坑應為土坑，不需特別保護措施，如水泥坑牆、平日抽地下水等。地面上應有水泥或金屬標記，註明地埋藏年月和管理單位名稱。為免日後有民眾偷掘，地標不宜註明地下埋藏出土文物。

## 五、結 論

通過對出土文物的特徵分析以及與香港同類型考古遺址對比(輞井圍宋至明代房址)，石崗考古遺址文化層 L3a 應屬於明初至清代早期堆積，L3b 應屬於南宋至元代堆積。L3a 及 L3b(文化層)保留了南宋至清四個朝代的文物。說明這塊土地經歷了多次自然或人為因素的反復使用和擾亂。

根據石崗考古遺址出土的陶瓷和瓦片，文化層其上限和下限較為清晰。雖然有少量南宋和元代陶瓷片發現，但南宋至明代相距不過 97 年，除非有劇烈地質活動或者大規模的房屋拆建和鋪墊泥土，否則很難形成一層較明顯的元代地層的。

初步判斷，石崗考古遺址使用年代在南宋開始，99%瓦片具有明代風格，說明石崗遺址主要居住時間為明代。清初之後，就再沒有人在此居住了。

### 參考書目

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南越王宮博物館、廣州市文物考古研究所 2008 《南越王宮遺址》下冊，北京，文物出版社。

附件一：

## 出土文物仔細鑒定表

文物來源：廣港深高鐵香港段考古搶救發掘

（石崗考古遺址第一、二及三發掘區）

仔細鑒定文物件數：76 件



鑒定人：趙自強

鑒定日期：2011 年 11 月


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	7D	層位	L3b
	編號	SF37	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存碗底，圈足。</p> <p>碗內底刻篆書“福”字紋。</p> <p>內外施青釉。</p> <p>瓷胎厚重，屬灰白胎。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 “福”字紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	4F	遺蹟號	L3a
	編號	SF55	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，深腹，圈足。</p> <p>內外施粉青釉。</p> <p>瓷胎幼細、潔白。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 粉青釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	5D	層位	L3b
	編號	SF58	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>圈足碗。</p> <p>內外施青黃釉，足底無釉。</p> <p>瓷胎幼細、屬灰白胎。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青黃釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	10C	層位	L3b
	編號	SF76	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，折沿，淺腹，平底。</p> <p>青釉殘蝕，剝落嚴重。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 盤					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	5G	層位	L3b
	編號	SF190a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>圈足。內底飾螺旋紋。</p> <p>青釉泛黃，底無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	---	層位	地表
	編號	SF125	來源	採集	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>淺圈足。</p> <p>碗內底部中間印有蓮瓣紋一圈及“正”字。</p> <p>碗體施青黃釉，碗內底部無施釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青黃釉 “正”字紋 器皿底					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	6F	層位	L2
	編號	SF250a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>圈足。僅存底部不足一半，紋飾難辨。</p> <p>青釉開片，器內底部一圈無釉。</p> <p>胎厚，泛紅。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	4F	遺蹟號	L3a
	編號	SF270	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，淺腹。</p> <p>施淡粉青釉，底一圈無釉，圈足無釉。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 淺盤					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	7G	層位	L3b
	編號	SF392	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹。</p> <p>內外施釉，底足無釉，釉開細紋片。</p> <p>胎色發紅，瓷化程度不高。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 小碟					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	6G	層位	L3b
	編號	SF23-1	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，深腹，圈足。</p> <p>內外滿釉，施青黃釉，釉開片。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯系 青釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	3H	層位	L2
	編號	SF83	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，折沿，淺腹，窩底。</p> <p>釉殘蝕剝落嚴重。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	宋 青釉 盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	III	探方	3K	層位	L2
	編號	SF31	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存碗底，圈足。</p> <p>碗內底印“福”字紋款。</p> <p>內外滿釉，施青釉，圈足無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 龍泉窯 青釉 “福” 字紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
 	分區	Ⅲ	探方	3I	層位	L3b
	編號	SF49	來源	出土	形態	完整
	特徵描述					
	<p>器皿蓋，蓋頂中央設一圓形鈕。</p> <p>青釉偏黃，嚴重剝落。</p> <p>胎疏鬆，瓷化程度不高。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	宋 青釉 器皿蓋					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	----	層位	地表
	編號	SF123	來源	採集	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>施青黃釉，釉開片。</p> <p>內底及圈足露胎。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 福建窯 青黃釉 淺盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3G	層位	L3b
	編號	SF200	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存碗底，圈足。</p> <p>內底中央印“福”字紋。</p> <p>施青黃釉。</p> <p>胎厚重。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 福建窯 青釉 “福”字紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	3K	層位	L3b
	編號	SF235-1	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器底一角，內底飾螺旋紋。</p> <p>施青白釉，器底無釉。</p> <p>胎潔白、幼細，瓷化程度高。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	南宋 景德鎮窯 青白釉 器底					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	4H	層位	L3b
	編號	SF3	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，折沿，深腹，圈足。</p> <p>碗內外壁施青黃釉，圈足無釉。</p> <p>瓷化程度不高。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯系 青黃釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	5G	層位	L2
	編號	SF16	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，折沿，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>淺內外壁施半釉，碗底無釉，圈足內無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯系 淺碗					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	4F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF70	來源	出土	形態	修復
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，深腹，高足。</p> <p>足部有弦紋兩條。</p> <p>口沿至足部內外壁施青釉，窩足底無釉。</p> <p>口徑 10.6cm 高 8.5cm 足 4.8cm</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯 青釉 高足盞					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	9F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF431	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>圈足。碗外壁刻條狀紋。</p> <p>內外均施青釉，圈足無釉。</p> <p>胎厚重。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯 青釉 刻條紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	5G	層位	L1
	編號	SF456	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	敞口，淺腹。足部缺失。					
	內外壁施青釉帶灰，開紋片。					
胎厚，灰白色。						
鑒定結果						
元 龍泉窯 青釉 碟						

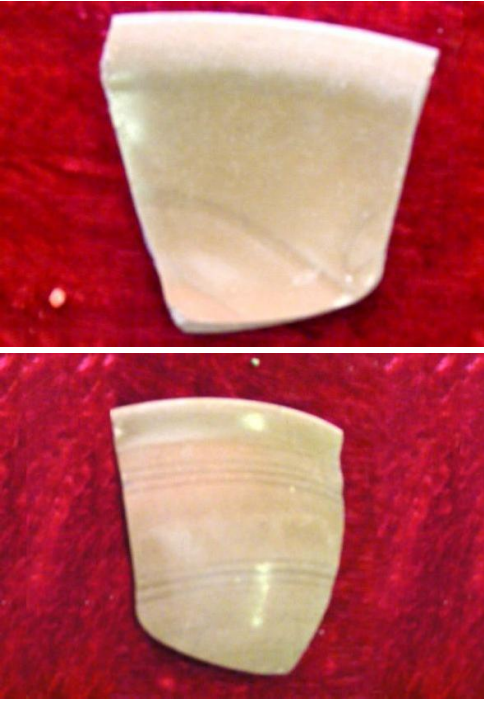
文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	3H	層位	L3b
	編號	SF25	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	僅存碗底。圈足。					
	碗內底印有雙魚紋圖案，形態優美生動。					
青釉剝落現象嚴重，色顯黃。						
青灰胎。						
鑒定結果						
元 龍泉窯系 青釉 雙魚紋 碗						


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	6I	層位	L2
	編號	SF32	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存碗底。圈足。</p> <p>碗內底印有“真”字四方款。</p> <p>青釉表面腐蝕嚴重，紅胎。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯 青釉 “真” 字款 碗（底）					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	8E	層位	L2
	編號	SF44	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，深腹。足部殘缺。</p> <p>外刻弦紋兩道。</p> <p>內外壁施青釉，顯黃。</p> <p>胎骨灰白。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯 青黃釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	3E	層位	L3b
	編號	SF99a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>僅存半邊足部，碗壁殘缺。</p> <p>外刻條狀紋。</p> <p>內外壁滿施青釉，釉開片。</p> <p>胎骨厚。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 龍泉窯 青釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	5I	層位	L3b
	編號	SF181a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>僅存半邊足部，碗壁殘缺。</p> <p>碗外壁刻條狀紋。</p> <p>內外壁施青釉。</p> <p>胎厚，胎骨灰白較粗。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 龍泉窯 青釉 碗					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	5I	層位	L3b
	編號	SF1	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	敞口，圈足。					
	碗外壁刻條狀紋。					
內外壁施青釉。						
鑒定結果						
元 龍泉窯系 青釉 碗						

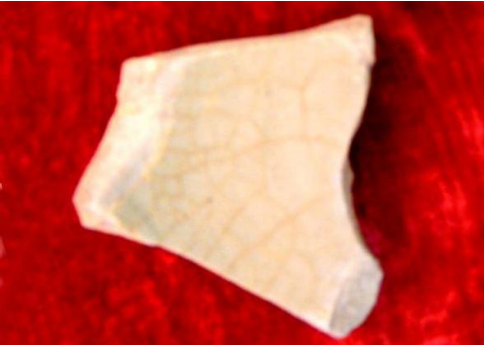
文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	1I	層位	L3b
	編號	SF14	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	碗，上部及口沿缺失，圈足。					
	碗內底印有“福”字紋，外壁刻條狀紋。					
碗內外壁施青釉，偏黃。圈足無釉。						
鑒定結果						
元 龍泉窯系 青釉 “福”字紋 碗						

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	3K	層位	L3b
	編號	SF58	來源	出土	形態	修復
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，折沿，圈足。</p> <p>盤內底印有雙魚紋，形制較精緻。</p> <p>內外壁施青黃釉，釉剝落嚴重。</p> <p>胎質疏鬆，色偏黃。瓷化程度不高。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯 青釉 雙魚紋 洗					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	6J	層位	L3b
	編號	SF247-2	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存碗底，圈足。</p> <p>青黃釉開片。底足無釉。</p> <p>胎厚重。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 龍泉窯 青黃釉 碗底					

文物仔細鑒定表

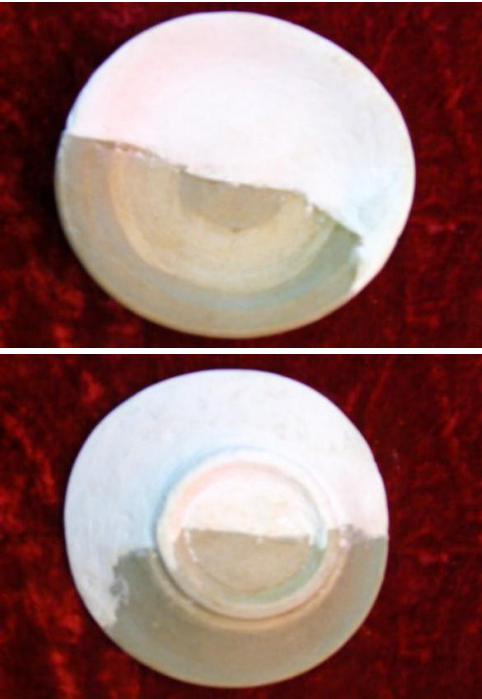
文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	3J	層位	L2
	編號	SF248a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	僅存碗底，裹足。					
	內外施釉，釉厚潤。足底無釉。					
胎厚，胎質灰白。						
鑒定結果						
元 龍泉窯 青釉 碗底						

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	8G	層位	L3b
	編號	SF2	來源	出土	形態	修復
	特徵描述					
	敞口，深腹，圈足。  內外壁施青黃釉，釉剝落嚴重。  胎質疏鬆，色偏黃。瓷化程度不高。  口徑 16cm 高 5.3cm 足 5.6cm。					
	鑒定結果					
元 福建窯 青黃釉 碗						



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	10F	層位	L2
	編號	SF44	來源	出土	形態	修復
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>內外壁施青釉，碟內一圈無釉，足底無釉。</p> <p>胎質疏鬆，色偏黃。瓷化程度不高。</p> <p>口徑 10.5cm 高 1.2cm 足 5.2cm。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 福建窯 青釉 碟					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	7F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF264-1	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>鉢殘體，僅存底部，圈足。</p> <p>鉢體刻深痕放射性條紋，為實用性器物，用作研磨性器皿。</p> <p>無釉。素胎，胎發黃。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 素胎 鉢（擂鉢）					

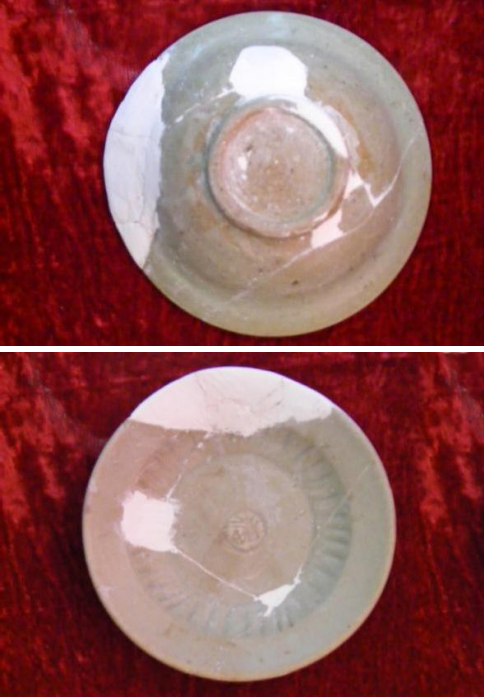
文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	6F	層位	L2
	編號	SF344	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>器皿殘體，僅存底部，圈足。</p> <p>青白釉，釉層剝落。器內一圈無釉，圈足內無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 福建窯 青白釉 碗					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	9F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF355	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>器皿殘體，僅存底部。</p> <p>器底中央有“勝”字方印紋。</p> <p>青白釉，釉層剝落嚴重。</p> <p>胎質較粗，疏鬆，泛紅。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 福建窯 青白釉 “勝”字紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF419	來源	出土	形態	修復
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>盤中心印有一“福”字紋。</p> <p>內外施青釉，足底無釉。</p> <p>口徑 15.8cm 高 3.0cm 足 6.1cm。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 福建窯 青釉 “福” 字紋 盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	5G	層位	L3b
	編號	SF463	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>器皿殘體，僅存底部。</p> <p>青釉，鈣化形態大。碗內的釉有脫縮釉現象。</p> <p>胎質疏鬆，胎色泛紅。瓷化程度不高。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 青釉 碗					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	5H	層位	L3b
	編號	SF22	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	器皿殘體，僅存底部。圈足。 器底內印有“勝”字方印文。 青釉，腐蝕嚴重。內無釉。 胎顯紅色。瓷化程度不高。					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 福建窯 青釉 “勝” 字紋 碗底					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	----	層位	地表
	編號	SF29-1	來源	採集	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	敞口，淺腹，圈足。 內外施青黃釉，碗內心及足底無釉。 胎質疏鬆，瓷化程度不高。					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	元 福建窯 青黃釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

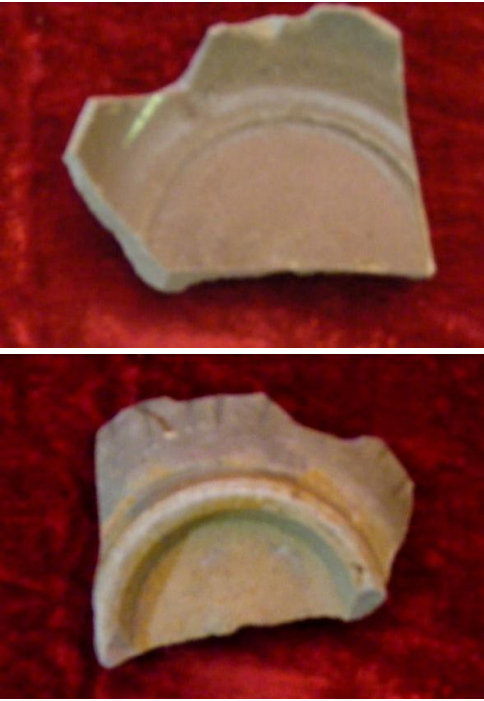
文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	3H	層位	L2
	編號	SF42	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>器皿（碗）殘體，僅存底部。圈足。</p> <p>內外施青釉，碗內一圈及足底無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 福建窯 青釉 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

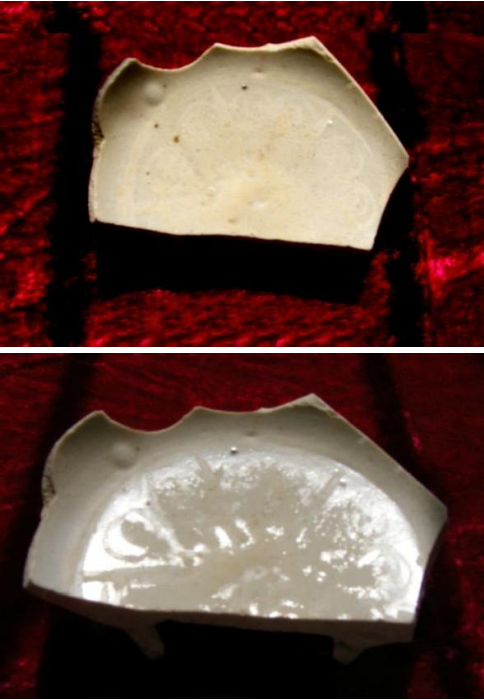
文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	5I	層位	L3b
	編號	SF64-1	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>內外施青釉，碗內一圈及圈足無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 福建窯 青釉 盤					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	4F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF128	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存殘體（碗），圈足。碗壁印有豎條紋。</p> <p>內外滿施青釉，顯灰。底無釉。</p> <p>胎厚重。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	元 福建窯 青釉 碗					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	4F	遺蹟號	L3a
	編號	SF268	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底），圈足。</p> <p>碗內底印有暗花紋（迎光透視可見，如下圖）。</p> <p>內外施白釉，白釉渾濁。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 福建窯 白釉 暗花 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

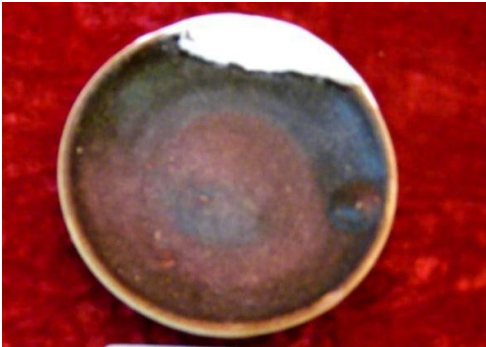
文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3F	層位	L2
	編號	SF569	來源	出土	形態	修復
	特徵描述					
	<p>燈盞。淺腹，淺圈足。</p> <p>盤邊有一凸起圓點，用於墊高燈芯之用。</p> <p>內施深醬釉，底無釉。</p> <p>口徑 8.5cm 高 0.8cm 足 4.0cm。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 福建窯 醬釉 燈盞					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	6G	層位	L3a
	編號	SF23-1a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存碗底及小部分碗壁。圈足。</p> <p>碗內底有明顯的不規則同心圓弦紋。</p> <p>內外滿施青釉，碗內有一圈無釉，圈足無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 福建窯 青釉 碗					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	2K	層位	L3b
	編號	SF27a	來源	出土	形態	修復
	特徵描述					
	<p>燈盞。淺腹，淺圈足。</p> <p>盤邊有一凸起圓點，用於墊高燈芯之用。</p> <p>內施深醬釉，底無釉。胎質瓷化程度不高。</p> <p>口徑 8.7cm 高 0.8cm 足 3.3cm。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 福建窯 醬釉 燈盞					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	11E	層位	L2
	編號	SF79	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（盞底），圈足。</p> <p>盞內底書青花雙圈福字紋。</p> <p>內外施釉，開片。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 漳州窯 青花 纏枝紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	9F	層位	L3a
	編號	SF100	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底），圈足。</p> <p>內底繪把蓮紋。</p> <p>內外施釉，有縮釉現象。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	明中期 漳州窯 青花 把蓮紋 碗					


文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	7E	層位	L2
	編號	SF112	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，淺底，臥足。</p> <p>外繪蓮瓣紋一周</p> <p>青花色發黑。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	明初 漳州窯 青花 蓮瓣紋 盞					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	6E	層位	L2
	編號	SF348a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底），圈足。</p> <p>內底繪魚紋，簡潔、生動。</p> <p>內外施釉，青花發灰，白釉發黃。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明中期 漳州窯 青花 魚紋 小盞					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	3H	層位	L3a
	編號	SF31	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底及部分碗壁），圈足。</p> <p>碗外壁繪蕉葉紋。</p> <p>內外施釉，白釉厚潤，發青。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明中期 漳州窯 青花 葉紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	4D	層位	L3a
	編號	SF134	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底及部分碗壁），圈足。</p> <p>碗外壁繪花卉，內底書“福”字紋。</p> <p>內外施釉，圈足無釉。青花色發灰暗。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明中期 漳州窯 青花 花卉紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	5I	層位	L3a
	編號	SF149a	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（小部分底及壁），臥足。</p> <p>內壁繪葉紋，內底中央刻褐彩魚紋。</p> <p>內外施釉，白釉厚。青花色發灰。</p> <p>胎厚。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明中期 漳州窯 青花 魚紋 洗					

文物仔細鑒定表


文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	4I	遺蹟號	L3a
	編號	SF21	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，深腹，圈足。</p> <p>內外口沿、內外足處各繪一圈青花線。</p> <p>內外施釉，內底及圈足內無釉。白釉潤澤。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	明末 漳州窯 青花 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	7H	層位	L2
	編號	SF196	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，深腹，圈足。</p> <p>杯內底中央繪一“福”字紋。外壁紋飾不全。</p> <p>內外施釉，足底無釉。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	明末 漳州窯 青花 “福” 字紋 杯					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	6J	層位	L3a
	編號	SF247-1	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（底及小部分壁），圈足。</p> <p>碗內底印圓點*狀紋。</p> <p>白釉發灰，足底無釉。青花發色灰暗。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	晚明 漳州窯 青花 圓點*紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3D	層位	L2
	編號	SF20	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底），圈足。</p> <p>碗內底印青花折枝花紋。</p> <p>內外施滿釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明初 景德鎮窯 青花 折枝花紋 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	4E	層位	L3a
	編號	SF36	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，外折沿，圈足。</p> <p>外壁繪變形纏枝紋。</p> <p>內外滿釉。白釉青花。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明初 景德鎮窯 青花 纏枝紋 盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	6I	層位	L2
	編號	SF113	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞沿，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>內壁繪纏枝花卉，外壁繪變形纏枝蓮紋。</p> <p>內外滿釉。白釉肥厚，潤澤。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明初 景德鎮窯 青花 纏枝蓮紋 盤					




文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	II	探方	4F	層位	L1
	編號	SF21	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，折沿，圈足。</p> <p>內外繪青花，內壁繪折枝紋，外壁繪纏枝蓮紋。</p> <p>內外滿釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明初 景德鎮窯 青花 纏枝蓮紋 盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	III	探方	3J	層位	L3a
	編號	SF5	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，臥足。</p> <p>內外繪青花，內底繪一把蓮紋，繪畫簡潔生動，體現出當代工匠的繪畫技術。</p> <p>內外滿釉。足處無釉。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 景德鎮窯 青花 一把蓮紋 小碟					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	3L	層位	L3a
	編號	SF51	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>敞口，深腹。足部缺失。</p> <p>內底繪青花兒童耍樂圖（大部缺失），外壁繪仕女遊園圖。</p> <p>內外施白釉，開片。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	明正德(1506-1521 年) 景德鎮窯 青花仕女 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	---	層位	地表
	編號	SF66	來源	採集	形態	殘件
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底），圈足。</p> <p>圈足內繪青花“長命富貴”雙圈款。</p> <p>內外施白釉。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	晚明 景德鎮窯 青花 “長命富貴” 款 碗					


文物鑒定表

文物仔細照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	----	層位	地表
	編號	SF67	來源	採集	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（杯底），圈足。</p> <p>內底繪青花折枝紋，圈足內書『大明年造』款。</p> <p>內外施白釉。青花發灰。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明晚期 景德鎮窯 青花 花紋 杯					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	4F	層位	L3a
	編號	SF112	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，折沿，圈足。</p> <p>內外施白釉。釉面鈣化。</p> <p>胎薄。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明 景德鎮窯 白釉 盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3F	層位	L3b
	編號	SF19	來源	出土	形態	修復
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，折沿，圈足。</p> <p>內繪青花獅子紋，外壁繪變形的纏枝蓮紋。</p> <p>內外施白釉，白釉發青。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	明初 景德鎮窯 青花 獅子紋 盤					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	5H	遺蹟號	L3a
	編號	SF15	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>器內底繪一圈菊瓣紋。</p> <p>內外施白釉。器內底一圈無釉。白釉發灰。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	清初 漳州窯 青花 碟					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	3K	層位	L2
	編號	SF34	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>僅存器皿殘體（碗底），圈足。</p> <p>圈足內底書青花“壽”字款。</p> <p>內外施白釉。白釉帶灰。青花發灰。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	清初 漳州窯 青花 “壽” 字款 碗					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	5I	層位	L2
	編號	SF151a	來源	出土	形態	殘件
	特徵描述					
	<p>敞口，淺腹，圈足。</p> <p>內外施白釉。碟內心、足底無釉。白釉發青。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	清初 漳州窯 白釉 碟					

文物仔細細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3E	層位	L3a
	編號	SF336	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>殘片，圈足。</p> <p>內繪青花荷葉紋（只見局部，不確定）。</p> <p>施白釉，青花。</p> <p>胎幼細、潔白。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	清雍正(1724-1735 年) 景德鎮窯 青花（盤）					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	9F	層位	L3a
	編號	SF419 a	來源	出土	形態	殘片
	<b>特徵描述</b>					
	<p>殘片。</p> <p>施白釉。釉澄潤。</p> <p>胎潔白。</p>					
	<b>鑒定結果</b>					
	清中期 景德鎮窯 白釉（盤）					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	13E	層位	L3a
	編號	SF77	來源	出土	形態	完整
	特徵描述					
	<p>石磨杵。完整。</p> <p>由青灰色粉砂岩磨制而成。兩端磨得十分光滑。</p> <p>長 8.0cm、厚 2.0cm、大頭寬 3.2cm、小頭寬 2.0cm。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	石磨杵					

文物仔細鑒定表


文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	III	探方	2K	層位	L3b
	編號	SF84	來源	出土	形態	完整
	特徵描述					
	<p>陶製品，形似蘑菇狀，為研磨所用陶磨杵。完整。</p> <p>質地為夾砂紅陶。燒制形態低。上部柄高 3cm 直徑 2.5cm。適合用手抓握。頭部呈半球狀，高 2.5cm 直徑 9.0cm。表面磨得十分光滑，可見磨痕。</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	陶磨杵					



文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	Ⅲ	探方	4K	層位	L3b
	編號	SF59	來源	出土	形態	殘缺
	特徵描述					
	<p>由殘片修復，壺形。缺失壺嘴等部分。</p> <p>有柄。平底。</p> <p>壺內下半部施一層深褐色釉，外部無釉。</p> <p>高 12.5cm 口沿直徑 7.0cm 底直徑 8.0cm</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	陶壺					

文物仔細鑒定表

文物照片	文物資訊					
	分區	I	探方	3E	層位	L3b
	編號	SF135a	來源	出土	形態	殘缺
	特徵描述					
	<p>由殘件修復，橢圓盆形。缺失一半。</p> <p>深腹，平底。</p> <p>素胎，質為夾砂紅陶，胎厚重。燒制程度低。</p> <p>高 10.0cm 寬 23.0cm 長 23.0cm（一半）</p>					
	鑒定結果					
	紅陶盆					

附件二：

## 文物鑑定總表

文物來源：廣港深高鐵香港段考古搶救發掘

（石崗考古遺址第一、二及三發掘區）

鑑定文物件數：4,044 件/片



鑒定人：趙自強

鑒定日期：2011 年 11 月

## 第一發掘區文物鑒定總表

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
1	8 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗片 1, 青瓷碗口沿 1
2	8 G	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
3	4 H	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
4	4 H	L3a	陶	陶碗片 1
5	4 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗口沿 1
6	9 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶碗片 13, 陶碗口沿 21
7	9 G	L3a	陶	陶碗口沿 1
8	9 G	L3a	陶	陶碟底 1
9	9 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
10	9 G	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
11a	9 G	L3a	陶	陶口沿 1
11b	9 G	L3a	陶	陶口沿 2, 陶片 2
13	14 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
14	14 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
15	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
16	5 G	L2	瓷	青瓷碗片 1
17	5 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器片 1
18	5 E	L2	陶	陶器口沿 1
19	3 F	L3b	瓷	青花瓷盤片 11
20	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
21	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
22	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
23	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷圈足 1
24	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
25	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
26	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
27	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
28	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
29	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
30	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
31	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗口沿 1
32	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗口沿 1
33	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
34	7 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
35	9 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
36	4 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷盤片 3
37	7 D	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 4

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
37a	7 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟口沿 1
39	11 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 2, 青瓷碟口沿 1
40	11 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
41	11 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 4
43	11 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷器片 1
44	10 F	L2	瓷	青釉瓷碟片 1
45	10 F	L2	陶	陶器底 1
46	10 F	L2	陶	陶器底 1
47	2 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
48	5 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗口沿 1
49	5 H	L2	陶	棕釉陶煙斗咀 1
50	5 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
51	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
52	4 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷器片 1
53	5 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
54	5 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟口沿 1
55	4 F	L3a	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
56	5 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
57	5 D	L3a	瓷	白瓷器底 1
58	5 D	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
60	10 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
61	10 C	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 3, 青瓷器口沿 7, 青瓷片 1
62	7 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
63	7 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
64	7 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
65	14 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷高足杯底 1
66	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
67	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
68	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
69	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 3
70	4 F	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷高足盞 1(完整器，SF70)，元代
71	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷片 1
72	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
73	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
74	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
75	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
76	10 C	L3b	陶	青釉陶盤片 1
77	13 E	L3a	石	石磨杵 1
78	9 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
79	11 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷盞底 1 (內底有雙圈福字紋)

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
80	11 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器底 1
81	11 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
82	8 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷杯底 1
83	8 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
84	5 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 2
85	5 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
86	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 3, 青花瓷片 1
86a	3 E	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
87	11 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
88	11 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
89	11 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
90	11 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
91	3 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
92	3 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底印有福字)
93	3 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
94	3 D	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 2
95	7 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
96	7 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
97	11 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 3
98	9 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
99	9 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1, 青瓷片 2
100	9 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1 (內底有蓮花紋)
101	5 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
102	8 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
103	8 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
104	8 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
105	8 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
106	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
107	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1, 青花瓷口沿 1
108	9 B	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
109	9 B	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 3
110	7 E	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
111	7 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
112	7 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷盞 1 (外有蓮瓣紋)
113	6 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷盤片 1
114	3 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
115	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
116	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
117		地表採集	瓷	青瓷器底 1 (內底部印有清字)
118		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
119		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
120		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
121		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
122		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
123		地表採集	陶	青釉陶盤片 1
124		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
125		地表採集	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底印有正字)
126		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷杯口沿 1
127		地表採集	瓷	青瓷片 1
128		地表採集	陶	陶片 1
129		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
130		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
131		地表採集	陶	陶片 1
132		地表採集	陶	陶口沿 1
133	5 D	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
134	7 G	L1	陶	陶器底 1
135	7 G	L1	陶	陶器底 1
135a	3 E	L3b	陶	陶盤 1
136	11 E	L3a	陶	陶片 1
137	4 G	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
138	7 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
139	7 G	L3a	瓷	白瓷片 1
140	7 E	L3a	陶	陶碗底 5
141	6 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 8, 陶碗片 2
142	6 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 15
143	6 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3, 青花瓷片 5
144	6 F	L3a	陶	棕釉陶碗片 5
145	5 H	L2	瓷	棕色瓷片 3
146	5 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶碗片 2
147	6 F	L3a	陶	素面陶杯片 1
148	6 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 6
149	6 F	L3a	陶	陶碟片 4
150	13 E	L3a	陶	棕色陶碗底 7
151	13 E	L3a	陶	棕釉陶片 1
152	13 E	L3a	陶	棕釉陶瓶頸 1
153	3 E	L2	陶	陶碗底 1
154	3 G	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碟片 3
155	5 D	L3a	陶	棕色陶碗底 1
156	3 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
157	3 H	L3a	陶	棕色陶碗底 1
158	3 G	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1
159	10 B	L2	瓷	青瓷片 1

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
160	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3, 青花瓷片 35
161	10 B	L2	陶	醬釉陶碗底 2, 陶片 1
162	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
163	13 E	L3a	瓷	白瓷杯片 1
164	13 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟片 1
165	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷杯片 2
166	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟片 3
167	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
168	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3
169	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 11
170	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
171	5 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
172	4 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 7
173	5 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
174	2 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟片 5, 青花瓷碟片 4
175	2 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
176	4 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
177	3 H	L3b	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1
178	3 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
179	3 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
180	6 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 3
181	6 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
182	4 H	L3a	陶	陶碗片 3, 陶片 5
183	4 G	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗片 2
184	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷杯底 1, 青花瓷片 2
185	4 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 4, 青花瓷片 4
186	7 E	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶片 2
187	9 B	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
188	9 F	L3a	陶	陶碟片 4
189	5 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 16, 青花瓷器底 1
190	5 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷杯底 2, 白瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 14
190a	5 G	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
191	3 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 3
192	4 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷杯底 1, 青花瓷片 10
193	3 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶片 1
194	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 2, 青花瓷片 3
195	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
196	6 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 12



袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
197	6 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 13
198	3 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶碗片 4
199	3 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 白瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 5
200	3 G	L3b	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (碗內底有福字)
201	3 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 4, 青瓷碗片 1
202	3 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
203	14 E	L1	瓷	青瓷片 1
204	14 E	L1	陶	陶碗底 4
205	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 4
206	13 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
207	13 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 2
208	3 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 6, 陶碗片 3
209	13 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碗片 2
210	13 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 10
211		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 15
212		地表採集	瓷	棕色瓷片 1
213		地表採集	瓷	青瓷片 9
214	3 H	L1	陶	陶碟底 1, 陶碗底 2
215	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 4, 青瓷片 1
217	6 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 4
218	3 H	L3a	陶	陶片 3, 青瓷片 2, 陶碗片 4
219	6 C	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 2, 青瓷片 12
220	6 C	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1, 青花瓷片 16
221		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 17
222	5 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 3
223	5 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 7
224	3 E	L3a	瓷	白瓷片 1
225	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 8
226	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 10
227	3 E	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2, 陶碗片 15
228	9 B	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 5
229	9 B	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 4
230	6 D	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 3, 青瓷片 11, 青花瓷片 1
231	3 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 2, 青瓷片 8
232	3 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
233	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 2
234	9 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
235	2 E	L2a	瓷	青花瓷片 4

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
236	5 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
237	13 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
238		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷瓶片 4
239	4 D	L1	瓷	青花瓷器底 1 (內底有暗花樣圖案)
240	4 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
241	3 E	L2a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
242	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
243		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
244	13 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
245	4 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
246	4 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2, 棕瓷片 1
247	4 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
248	2 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
249	5 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 1
250	6 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 5
250a	6 F	L2	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
251	15 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 8
252	5 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 5 (內壁內有暗花圖案), 青花瓷片 1
253	4 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
254	6 F	L2	陶	陶碗底 9, 陶碗片 1
255	2 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
256	2 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
257	2 F	L3a	陶瓷	白陶瓷碗底 4
258	6 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
259	6 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
260	7 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
261	7 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷碗片 3
262	7 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2
263	7 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 2, 青花瓷片 1
264	7 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 9
264-1	7 F	L3b	瓷	素胎瓷鉢底 1
265	7 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
266	7 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
267	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
268	4 F	L3a	瓷	白釉瓷碗底 1
269	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟 1, 青花瓷片 2
270	4 F	L3a	瓷	青釉瓷盤片 1
271	11 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1, 青花瓷片 5
272	4 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2, 碗底 1
273	3 C	L1	瓷	青花瓷器底 2, 青花瓷片 9

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
274	3 C	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 4
275	3 C	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 4
276	4 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 3
277	9 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3, 青花瓷片 2
278	9 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷杯底 1
279	9 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
280	9 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3, 青花瓷片 5
281	3 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 16
282	13 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 3
283	3 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
284	2 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 5, 青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷碟底 1
285	2 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 7
286	3 E	L3a	瓷	白瓷碟底 1, 白瓷片 2
287	9 B	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碟片 8
288	9 B	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3, 白瓷片 1
289	13 F	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 4, 青花瓷碗底 2
290	11 E	L3a	陶	青釉陶碗底 1, 青釉陶片 1
291	3 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 3
292	11 E	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碟底 1, 醬釉陶碟片 1
293	7 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
294	7 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 1
295		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷高圈足杯底部 1
296		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
297		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碟片 4, 青花瓷碟底 3
298	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 5
299	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2
300	2 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
301	5 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 4
302	9 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
303	7 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗片 5
305	9 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
306	4 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 10
307	4 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 3
308	10 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
309	10 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
310	10 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗片 4
312	4 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 4, 青花瓷片 24
313	4 D	L2	瓷	白瓷片 1

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
314	4 D	L2	瓷	青瓷碗片 3
315	4 D	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1
316	7 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 3
317	5 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷杯底 1
318	5 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 7
319	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 4
320	7 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷 2
321	7 G	L2	瓷	白瓷片 2
322	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
323	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
324	3 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 10
325	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 7
326	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 15, 青花瓷碟底 1
327	5 G	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 1
328	5 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 9
329	5 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
330	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 6
331	4 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 5
332	6 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4
333	6 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 6
334	9 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4
335	3 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 1
336	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷盤片 4
337	9 B	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷杯底 1, 青花瓷片 13
338	5 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 6
339	3 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底有印字福字)
341	7 E	L3a	陶	白釉陶碗底 1
342	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
343	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 4
344	6 F	L2	陶	青釉陶碗底 1
345	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
346	3 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 11
347	3 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
348	6 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 16
348a	6 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷盞底 1 (內底有魚紋)
349	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 4
350	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 3
351	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 1
352	4 H	L1	陶	陶碗底 1 (底部有福字)
353	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
354	8 F	L1	瓷	青瓷片 4
355	9 F	L3b	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底有勝字)
356	5 H	L1	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
357	5 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 4
358	5 G	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1
359	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4
360	5 H	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷片 4
361	3 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 5
362	3 E	L1	瓷	青瓷瓶頸 1
363	6 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 1
364	7 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟 1
365	7 F	L3a	陶	白釉陶碗片 1
366	3 E	L2	瓷	棕色瓷碗底 1
367	3 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
368	3 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
369	7 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 12
370	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 11
371	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
372	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
373	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗 1 (碗面有暗花)
374	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 8
375	4 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 9
376	4 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷片 1
377	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 4, 青瓷碟底 1
378	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
379	3 E	L3a	瓷	白瓷碟底 1, 白瓷片 1
380	11 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
381	11 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
382	11 C	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 2
383	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 1
384	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
385	9 B	L2	瓷	棕色瓷片 2
386	9 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 9
387	9 B	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
388	7 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
389	7 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷片 1
390	7 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷小碟底 3
391	7 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷片 2
392	7 G	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碟片 1
393	3 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
394	9 F	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (刻有喜字)

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
395	5 H	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 2
396	5 H	L2	瓷	棕色瓷碗底 1
397	3 F	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 7
398	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 4
399	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
400	9 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 8
401	9 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 8
402	13 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
403	13 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 2
404	13 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 4
405	8 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 19
406	5 H	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 14
407	9 B	L2	瓷	青瓷片 2
408	9 B	L2	瓷	青瓷片 3
409	6 C	L2	瓷	青瓷片 7
410	6 C	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
411	5 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
412	5 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 2
413	3 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 3
414	3 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 3
415	9 B	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
416	9 B	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 5
417	9 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 3
418	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
419	3 F	L3b	瓷	青瓷盤片 (內底印有福字紋)
419a	9 F	L3a	瓷	白釉瓷盤片 1
420	9 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
421	9 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
422	9 F	L3a	瓷	彩瓷片 2
423	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 5
424	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 11
425	9 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
426	9 F	L2	陶	白釉陶片 2
427	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
428	5 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
429	5 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
430	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
431	9 F	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
432	9 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
433	9 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 5
434	8 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 2

袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
435	8 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 3
436	8 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 3
437	8 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 12
438	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
439	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 2
440	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
442	5 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
443	5 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 7
444	9 F	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷片 1
445	9 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 9
446	9 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
447	5 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 9
448	5 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 8
449	3 E	L3a	瓷	白瓷碗底 1
450	7 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
451	3 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
452	9 F	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1, 醬釉陶碗片 2
453	9 F	L2	瓷	青瓷片 3
454	9 F	L2	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶碟底 1
455	3 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
456	5 G	L1	瓷	青釉瓷碟片 4
457	5 F	L1	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 5
458	4 H	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碟片 2
459	4 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗片 2
460	4 H	L3a	瓷	棕色瓷片 1
461	4 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
462	5 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 3
463	5 G	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
464	5 D	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碟片 7
465	9 B	L2	瓷	青瓷碗片 2, 青瓷碗片 1
466	9 B	L2	陶	陶碗底 4
467	5 G	L1	陶	醬釉陶碟片 4
468	13 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
469	13 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
470	13 E	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1, 醬釉陶碗片 7
471	6 C	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
472	4 F	L3a	陶	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷碗片 12
473	8 F	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 4
474	3 E	L2	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶碗片 4
475	3 E	L2	陶	醬釉陶片 8
476	3 G	L3a	陶	陶碟底 4, 陶片 1



袋號	探方號	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
477	3 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 2, 青瓷片 3
478	3 G	L3a	陶	醬釉陶片 3
479	5 D	L1	瓷	青瓷碟片 2
480	3 E	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1, 醬釉陶片 4
481	3 E	L3a	陶	白釉陶碗底 1
482	3 E	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
569	3 F	L2	陶	醬釉陶燈盞片 1

## 第二發掘區文物鑒定總表

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
1	3 H	L3a	陶	醬釉陶罐片 15
2	3 H	L3a	陶	陶砂盤底 2
3	3 G	L3a	陶	陶盤/罐底 3
4		地表採集	陶	陶罐底 6
5	5 H	L3a	陶	陶盤/罐片 8
6	2 F	L3a	陶	陶盤/罐片 13
7	2 F	L2	瓷	青瓷片 1, 青花瓷片 1
8		地表採集	陶	陶罐片 2
9	3 H	L2	陶	陶罐口沿及肩部 1
10	5 H	L3b	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶罐底 11
11	5 H	L3b	瓷	青花瓷片 1
12	5 H	L3b	陶	瓦片 1
13	3 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
14	6 C	L3a	陶	陶罐片 3
15	8 I	L2	陶	陶罐片 14
16	8 H	L3a	陶	陶片 36
17	8 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4, 青瓷片 2
18	7 I	L2	陶	陶罐片 18
19	7 I	L2	陶	青釉陶片 1
20	3 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 9
21	4 F	L1	瓷	青花瓷盤底 1
22	5 H	L3b	陶瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底印有勝字)
23	6 G	L3a	瓷	瓷碗片 5
23-1	6 G	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 3
23-1a	6 G	L3a	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
24	5 H	L3b	瓷	青花瓷碗片 2 (可拼接)
25	3 H	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1 (內底印有雙魚紋)
27	6 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗片 1, 青釉碗片 3
28	5 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 5
29		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗口沿 1, 青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷碗口沿 3, 青釉陶片 1
29-1		地表採集	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
30	6 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗口沿 1, 青花瓷片 1
31	3 H	L3a	瓷	青花葉紋碗片 1
32	6 I	L2	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1 (內底有真字)

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
33	8 G	L2	陶瓷	陶碗底 1, 青瓷碗片 1
34	3 C	L2	石	墓碑，上刻 “ 兼寅申 ” 三字。
35	5 H	L3a	陶瓷	陶碗底, 青花瓷片 1
36	5 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
37	3 D	L3b	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
38	3 D	L3b	陶	陶碗底 2
39	5 H	L3a	瓷	棕色瓷片 1
40	7 I	L3b	陶	棕色陶碗底 1
41	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 6
42	3 H	L2	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
43	3 H	L2	陶	棕色陶碗底 1
44	8 E	L2	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
45	8 E	L2	陶	陶碗底 2
46	3 C	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
47	3 C	L3b	陶	陶碟片 1
48	8 E	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 4, 青花瓷片 1
49	3 C	L3b	瓷	青花瓷器底 4, 青花瓷片 6
50	8 I	L3b	瓷	白瓷碗底 3, 白瓷片 3
51	3 C	L3b	陶	陶碗底 2
52	4 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 10
53	8 I	L3b	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶片 1
54	3 B	L2	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶碗片 3
55	4 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 7
56	8 I	L3b	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 30
57	8 I	L3b	陶	陶碗底 4
58	5 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
59	5 I	L2	陶	陶碗底 2
60	5 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
61	3 D	L3b	瓷	青花瓷片 9, 青花瓷碗底 2
62	3 D	L3b	陶	青瓷片 2, 青瓷碗底 1
63	3 D	L3b	陶	陶片 7, 陶碗底 3
64		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗底 7, 青花瓷碟底 1
64-1	5 I	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷盤片 1
65	8 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 23
66	4 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 1
67	4 G	L1	陶	陶碗底 3
68		地表採集	陶	陶碗底 2
69	8 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟片 1
70	4 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 5
71	6 F	L1	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶碟片 1
72	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 8

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
73	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
74	3 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 8
75	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 16
76	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 27
77	5 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗片 2
78	8 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
79	8 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 14
80	8 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷碟底 5, 青瓷片 13
81	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
82	5 H	L3a	陶	陶罐蓋 1
83	3 H	L2	陶	青釉陶盤片 1
84	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 6
85	3 C	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 14
86	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 8
87	6 G	L3b	瓷	青瓷片 6
88	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 5
89	4 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷杯 1
90	4 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 瓷片 1
91	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
92	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
93	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
95	4 D	L2	陶	陶碗底 4
96	4 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2
97	2 A	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
98	3 E	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
99	3 E	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 瓷片 2
99a	3 E	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
100		地表採集	陶	陶碗底 2, 陶碗片 1
101		地表採集	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
102	7 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 1
103		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷片 2
104	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷盒形片 2
105	4 H	?	瓷	青花瓷片 3
106	4 H	?	瓷	白瓷碗片 4
107	4 H	?	瓷	青花瓷片 6
108	5 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 9
109	5 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 10
110	5 G	L1	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶碗片 2
111	5 H	L3a	陶	陶碟底 3
112	1 D	L3a	陶	陶碗底 7, 陶碗片 1
113	5 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 7, 陶碗片 1

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
114	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 4, 青花瓷片 7
115	5 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
116	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 6
117	4 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 12
118	8 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 2, 青花瓷片 4
119	8 G	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碟片 2, 青瓷片 7, 棕釉陶底 1
120	8 G	L3a	陶	陶碗片 6
121	4 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 1
122	1 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3, 青花瓷碗底 1
123	1 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 7
124	6 H	L2	瓷	白瓷片 2
125	6 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 9
126	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 8
127	5 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 1
128	6 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 5
129	2 F	L3b	瓷	青花瓷片 3
130	3 H	L3b	瓷	青瓷花瓶片 1
131	3 H	L3b	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 4
132	2 F	L3b	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 1
133	1 D	L2	陶	白釉陶碗底 1, 白釉陶碗片 2
134	4 D	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
135	1 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
136	6 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
137	6 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
138	1 D	L2	陶	陶碗底 3
139	2 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4, 白瓷片 1, 白瓷碟底 1
140	2 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 3
141	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
142	7 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 5
143	?	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 9
144	4 H	L3a	瓷	白瓷碗底 1, 白瓷片 2
145	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 4
146	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 16
147	3 G	L3a	陶	棕釉陶碗片 4
148	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3, 青花瓷片 4
149	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 6
149a	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
150	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
151	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4
152	7 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 9, 青花瓷碗底 2
153	7 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 8, 青花瓷碗底 1
154	7 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 5
155	7 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3, 青花瓷碗底 1
156	6 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3, 青花瓷杯底 1
157	7 I	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4, 青花瓷碟底 1
158	3 D	L3b	瓷	青花瓷片 5
159	8 I	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 3, 青花瓷碗底 1
160	8 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 3, 青瓷碟底 1
161	8 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6, 青花瓷碗底 1
162	8 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 8
163	8 H	L1	瓷	青瓷片 3
164	3 C	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 8, 青花瓷碗底 1
165	6 E	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 4
166	6 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 6
167	6 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 7
168	4 D	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 2, 青瓷碟底 2
169	6 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 4
170	6 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 5
171	7 H	L1	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶碗片 1
172	7 H	L1	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1
173	7 H	L1	瓷	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 2
174	3 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
175	3 C	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 3
176	3 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
177	3 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 2
178	4 E	L1	瓷	青瓷片 6
179	4 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷杯片 2
180	4 E	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 4
181	5 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 1
181a	5 I	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
182	5 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 2
183	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
184	3 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
185	6 G	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1
186	6 G	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 4
187	6 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
188	3 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1
189	6 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 3
190	7 H	L2	瓷	青瓷片 5

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
191	7 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 11
192	7 H	L1	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷片 3
193	7 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 6
194	3 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 5
195	3 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
196	6 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 2
197	6 F	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗片 7
198	7 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
199	7 I	L3a	陶	醬釉陶碗片 3
200	7 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷碗片 7
201	5 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 2
202	5 H	L3a	瓷	青花碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
203	5 H	L3b	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 1, 青花瓷片 2
204	6 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
205	6 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
206	6 G	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
207	4 E	L2	陶	醬釉陶碗底 1
208	4 E	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷碗片 2
209	7 I	L2	陶	陶碗底 1 (碗面剖花)



### 第三發掘區文物鑒定總表

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
1	5 I	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗片 1
2	5 K	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
3	5 K	L3a	陶	陶片 1
4	5 K	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
5	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
6	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
7	5 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗口沿 1
8	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1 (內底印有長、貴二字，全文為“長命富貴”四字。)
9	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
10	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
11	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
12	3 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
13	3 J	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
14	1 I	L3b	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底印有福字)
15	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
16	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
17	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
18	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
19	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
20	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1
21	4 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗片 1
22	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 2
23	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 1
24	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
25	5 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
26	5 I	L3a	陶	青瓷器口沿 1
27	5 I	L3a	陶	青瓷器口沿 1
27a	2 K	L3b	瓷	醬釉燈盞片 1
28	4 J	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷器口沿 1
29	4 J	L3a	瓷	青瓷盤底 1
30	3 K	L2	瓷	白瓷器底 1
31	3 K	L2	陶	青瓷碗底 1 (內底部刻有福字)
32	3 K	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1 (內底部刻有福字)
34	3 K	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1 (內底有壽字)
35	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 2
36	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
37	4 H	L2	陶	青瓷片 1

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
38	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2, 青花瓷口沿 1
39	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
40	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1 (外部有壽字)
41	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
42	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
43	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
44	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
45	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
46	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
47	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
48	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
49	3 I	L3b	瓷	青瓷器蓋 1
50	3 K	L2	瓷	青瓷器底 1
51	3 L	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗片 5 (可併合)
52	3 K	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
53	3 L	L3a	瓷	白瓷杯底 1
54	3 L	L3a	瓷	青瓷口沿 1
55	3 K	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷碗片 1, 青瓷碗口沿 1
56	3 K	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
57	2 K	L3a	瓷	白瓷杯底 1, 白瓷片 1
58	3 K	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷盤底 1 (內底印有雙魚紋)
59	4 K	L3b	陶	陶壺片 (可併合)
60	4 L	L2	陶	陶器底 1
61	4 L	L2	陶	陶器底 1
62	4 L	L2	陶	陶器底 1
63	2 K	L3a	陶	棕釉陶罐底 1
64	4 H	L2	陶	陶器底 1
65	4 H	L2	陶	陶器底 1
66		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1 (外底有長命富貴四字)
67		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷杯底 1 (外底有大明年造四字)
68		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
69		地表採集	瓷	青瓷器底 1
70		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷杯片 1
71		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷碗口沿 3, 青花瓷碗片 2
72		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
73		地表採集	陶	陶器底 1
74		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
75		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷片 1

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
76		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
77		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷片 1
78		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
79		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
80		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
81		地表採集	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
82		地表採集	陶	陶片 1
83		地表採集	陶	陶片 1
84	2 K	L3b	陶	陶磨杵 1
85	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
86	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
87	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
88	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
89	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
90	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
91	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
92	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
93	5 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
94	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
95	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
96	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
97	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
98	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
99	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
100	4 I	L3a	陶	陶砂盤底 1
101	4 I	L3a	陶	醬釉陶罐手把 1
102	4 I	L3a	陶	醬釉陶罐手把 1
103	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器手把 1
104	4 I	L3a	陶	棕釉陶罐手把 1
105	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
106	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
107	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
108	4 I	L3a	陶	陶片 1
109	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
110	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
111	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
112	4 F	L3a	瓷	白釉瓷盤片 1
113	4 F	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
114	4 F	L3a	陶	白釉陶器底 2(可併合)
115	4 F	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
116	4 F	L3a	陶	陶器底 1

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
117	4 F	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
118	3 L	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
119	3 L	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
120	3 L	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
121	4 K	L3a	瓦	瓦片 1
122	4 K	L3a	瓦	瓦片 1
123	4 H	L2	瓦	瓦片 1
124	3 H	L2	瓦	瓦片 1
125	3 H	L2	瓦	瓦片 1
126	3 H	L2	瓦	瓦片 1
127	4 L	L2	瓦	瓦片 1
128	4 F	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
130	4 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
131	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷口沿 1
132	4 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
133	4 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
134	4 F	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1
135	3 H	L2	瓷	彩瓷器底 1
136	11 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷口沿 2(可併合)
137	11 H	L2	陶	陶器底 1
138	11 H	L2	陶	陶器底 1
139	4 I	L3a	陶	陶罐底 3
140	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 2(可併合)
141	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
142	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 2(可併合)
143	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
144	4 I	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
145	2 K	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
146	2 K	L3a	陶	陶器底 2(可併合)
147	2 K	L3a	陶	白釉陶罐底 1
148	2 K	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
149	2 K	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
150	2 K	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
151	11 H	L2	陶	陶器底 1
151a	5 I	L2	瓷	白釉瓷碟底 1
152	6 G	L2	陶	陶器底 1
153	11 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
154	3 K	L2	瓷	青瓷器口沿 1
155	3 K	L2	瓷	白瓷口沿 1
156	5 J	L2	瓷	彩瓷器底 1
157	5 J	L2	瓷	青瓷碟片 1

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
158	4 L	L2	陶	棕釉陶罐片 4
159	5 K	L3a	陶	陶罐片 5, 陶手把 1
160	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
161	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
162	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
163	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
164	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
165	2 H	L3a	陶	醬釉陶罐手把 1
166	2 H	L3a	陶	醬釉陶罐手把 1
167	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
168	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
169	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
170	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
171	2 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 1
172	2 H	L3a	陶	醬釉陶器底 1
173	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
174	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
175	2 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1
176	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
177	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
178	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
179	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
180	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
181	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
182	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
183	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
184	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
185	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
186	2 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷器底 1
187	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
188	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
189	2 H	L3a	陶	陶器底 1
190	9 F	L2	陶	白釉陶口沿 1
191	8 I	L1	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶碗片 1
192	8 I	L1	瓷	青瓷碗片 1
193	8 I	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 1
194	7 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
195	7 H	L2	陶	棕陶碗底 11
196	7 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷杯片 3 (內底有福字紋)
197	7 H	L2	瓷	白瓷片 1
198	4 H	L3a	陶	棕色陶碗底 3

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
199	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷杯片 1
200	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 4, 青花瓷片 4
201	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
202	4 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
203	11 A	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
204	7 H	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 1
205	11 A	L2	瓷	青瓷碟片 1
206	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器底 1, 青花瓷片 10
207	4 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 6
208	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2, 青花瓷片 1
209	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
210	3 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 4
211	3 H	L2	瓷	白瓷碗底 1
212	5 K	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1, 青花瓷片 2
213	4 H	L3a	陶	青釉陶碗底 1
214	5 K	L2	陶	青釉陶碗底 1, 青釉陶片 3
215	5 K	L2	陶	陶碗底 3
216	7 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 5, 陶器蓋 2
217	3 K	L3a	陶	陶碗底 7, 陶器蓋片 1
218	3 L	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 青瓷片 1
219	3 L	L3a	陶	棕釉陶片 2
220	5 K	L2	陶	陶片 3
221	3 K	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
222	3 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 5
223	6 J	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶片 1
224	6 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
225	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 4
226	3 L	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
227	3 L	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 3
228	5 K	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶碗片 13
229	5 K	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟片 5, 青花瓷碟底 1
230	6 K	L3a	陶	陶碗底 5
231	12 C	L2	陶	陶碗底 5
232	5 J	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶碗片 11
233	12 C	L2	陶	醬釉陶碟底 1, 陶碟片 3, 陶碗片 6
234	5 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷杯底 2, 白瓷杯片 1, 青花瓷片 4
235	3 K	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷碟片 2
235-1	3 K	L3b	瓷	白釉瓷器底 1
236	3 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
237	3 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 3
238	14 C	L1	陶	陶碗底 5
239	14 C	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 3, 青花瓷片 4
240	6 J	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 3, 青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷蓋片 1
241	4 F	L2	陶	陶碗底 2, 陶片 1
242	5 J	L2	陶	陶碗底 7
243	14 C	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 7
244	5 J	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4
245	5 J	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 8
246	6 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
247	6 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2
247-1	6 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
247-2	6 J	L3b	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
248	3 H	L1	陶	陶碗底 2, 陶壺蓋 1, 陶片 4
248a	3 J	L2	瓷	青釉瓷碗底 1
249	5 J	L2	瓷	醬釉陶片 2, 青瓷片 4
250	8 D	L3a	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶碗片 2
251	11 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷器底 1, 青花瓷片 6
252	11 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 7
253	5 I	L3a	瓷	陶碗底 3, 青瓷片 4
254	14 B	L2	瓷	青瓷片 4
255	4 F	L3a	瓷	陶碗底 1, 青瓷碗片 2
256	6 G	L3a	陶瓷	棕瓷面陶片 1
257	6 G	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
258	4 H	L2	陶	陶碗底 4
259	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 4
260	4 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 5
261	3 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
262	3 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 3
263	3 G	L1	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 白瓷碗底 1
264	3 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 10, 青花瓷碗底 1
265	11 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
266	11 C	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2
267	3 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4
268	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
269	3 I	L3a	瓷	白瓷片 2
270	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷器蓋片 1
271	5 H	L1	陶	陶碗底 3, 陶片 2
272	5 H	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 1
273	5 H	L1	陶	陶高足杯底座 1



袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
274	11 C	L2	陶	陶碗底 1, 陶片 1
275	11 C	L2	瓷	青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷碟片 3
276	14 C	L2	陶	陶碗底 3
277	14 B	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 10
278	14 B	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
279	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 2 (有字, 不能讀), 青瓷片 6
280	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
281	5 G	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 3
282	5 J	L3a	瓷	青花碗底 2, 青花瓷片 1
283	5 J	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 1, 青花碗 1
284	5 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 1
285	5 J	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
286	4 L	L2	陶	陶碟底 1, 陶碗底 1
287	4 L	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 白瓷杯片 1
288	4 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4
289	8 I	L3b	瓷	青花瓷碟片 1, 青瓷片 1, 白瓷片 1
290	8 I	L3b	陶	陶碗底 1
291	11 F	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
292	11 F	L2	陶	陶碗底 3
293	5 J	L2	瓷	青瓷片 2
294	5 J	L2	陶	醬釉陶碟片 2
295	5 J	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
296	4 L	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 1
297	4 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
298	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
299	3 G	L1	瓷	青瓷片 4
300	14 C	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2
301	4 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶片 3
302	3 G	L1	陶	陶碗底 8
303	4 I	L3a	陶	陶碟底 4, 陶碟片 1
304	3 H	L1	陶	陶碟片 2
305	14 C	L1	陶	陶碗底 2
306	4 L	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶片 2
307	4 L	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟片 2, 青花瓷片 1
308	3 G	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 3
309	3 G	L1	陶	陶碟底 3, 陶碟片 1
310	6 J	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3, 青瓷片 3
311	6 J	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 2
312	5 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷片 2

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
313	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 9
314	5 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 9
315	5 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2, 陶壺嘴 1
316	11 B	L1	陶	陶碗底 3
317	11 B	L1	瓷	青瓷碗片 3
318	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷杯底 1, 青花瓷杯片 5
319	4 F	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
320	4 F	L3a	陶	陶碗底 6
321	4 I	L3a	陶	棕釉陶碟片 2
322	2 H	L3a	陶	陶碗底 12
323	2 H	L3a	陶	陶片 7
324	10 C	L3a	陶	陶碗底 3
325	10 C	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3
326	10 C	L3a	瓷	白瓷片 2
327	2 I	L1	陶	陶碗底 4
328	2 I	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 1
329	14 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 1
330	14 B	L2	瓷	白瓷碗底 1
331	10 C	L1	陶	陶碗底 3
332	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 6
333	14 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 2
334	14 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 1
335	14 B	L2	瓷	白瓷片 2
336	14 B	L2	瓷	白瓷碟底 1, 白瓷片 1
337	14 B	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
338	14 B	L2	瓷	青瓷片 4
339	14 B	L2	瓷	青瓷片 1
340	14 B	L2	陶	陶片 1
341	3 J	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 3
342	3 J	L2	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 2
343	3 J	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 3
344	3 J	L2	陶	白釉陶碗底 2, 白釉陶碗片 4
345	3 J	L2	陶	陶碗底 11
346	3 J	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 10
347	3 J	L2	陶	陶碗底 8
348	3 J	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1
349	14 D	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 3, 青花瓷片 6
350	14 D	L1	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 2
351	14 D	L1	陶	陶碟底 5
352	3 I	L3a	瓷	白瓷片 4
353	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 3

袋號	探方	地層	質料	器名、部位及件數
354	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 2, 青花瓷片 22
355	6 J	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 2
356	6 J	L3a	陶	陶碗底 5
357	4 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 4, 青花瓷片 20
358	3 H	L2	陶	醬釉陶片 5
359	3 H	L2	瓷	青瓷片 3
360	14 A	L1	瓷	青花瓷片 4, 青花瓷碗底 2
361	14 A	L1	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1
362	6 G	L3a	陶	陶碗底 2, 陶碗片 3
363	3 H	L2	瓷	青瓷碗底 1, 青瓷片 1
364	3 H	L2	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 7
365	3 H	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗底 2, 青瓷片 5
366	11 D	L2	瓷	白瓷碗底 5, 白瓷片 14
367	11 D	L2	瓷	青瓷碟片 1
368	11 D	L2	瓷	青花瓷片 5
369	3 M	L3a	陶	青瓷片 7, 陶碗底 2
370	3 M	L3a	陶	陶碗底 13, 陶壺手把 1
371	3 M	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 3
372	3 H	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碗底 1, 青花瓷片 5
373	3 I	L3a	陶	陶碗底 4, 陶碗片 3
374	3 I	L3a	瓷	青瓷碗片 8, 青瓷碟底 1, 青瓷碗底 2
375	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷碟底 1, 青花瓷片 7
376	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 18
377	3 I	L3a	瓷	青花瓷片 5
378	3 J	L3a	陶	板瓦
379	4 K	L3a	陶	脊瓦

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