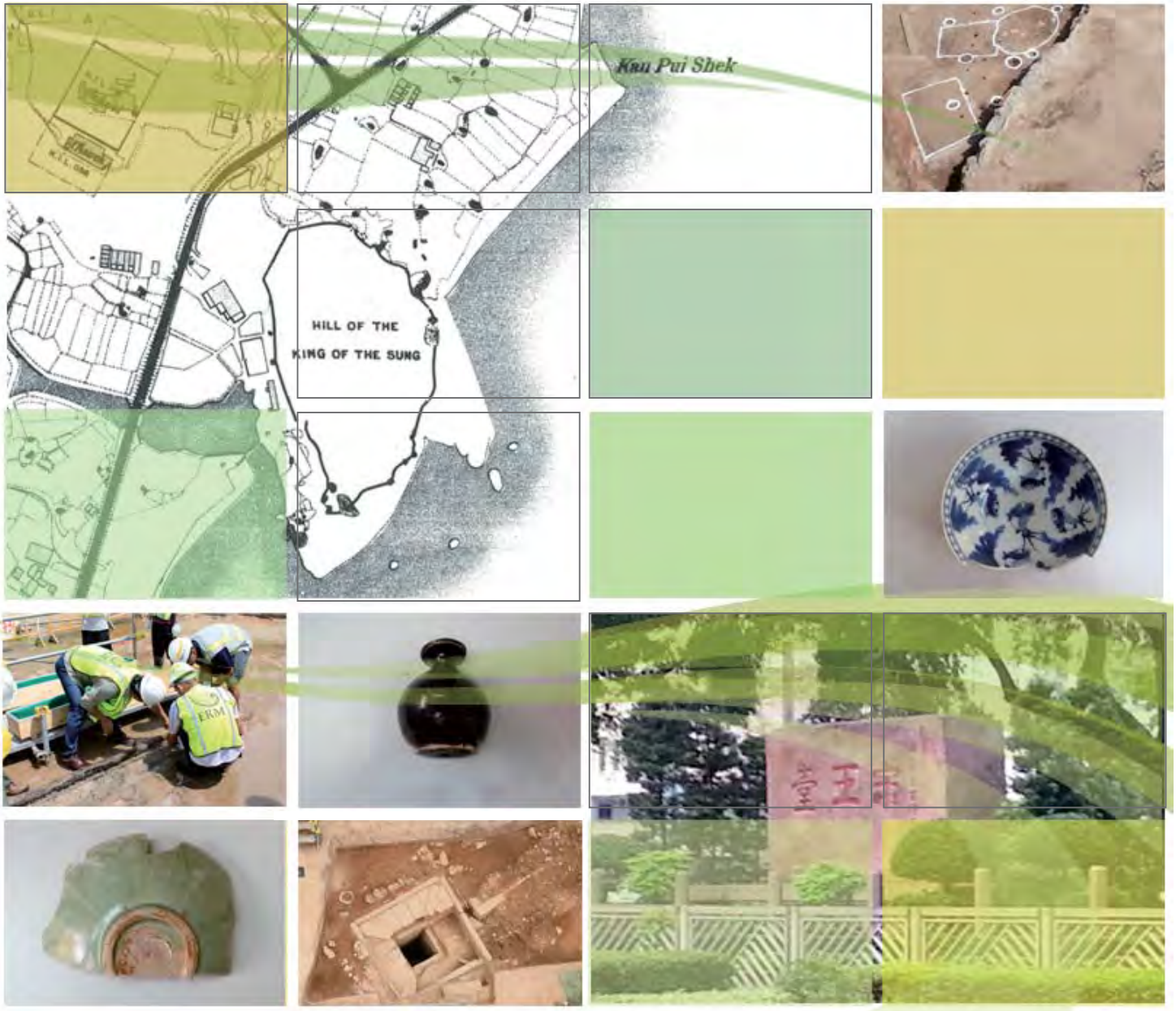
INTERIM REPORT



Project Proponent:
MTR Corporation Limited

Works Contractor:

Samsung - Hsin Chong Joint Venture

Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai and Hung Hom Section: *Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for Sacred Hill (North)*

Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section

Interim Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report

April 2014

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INTERIM REPORT

The MTR Corporation

Shatin to Central Link (SCL) - Tai Wan and Hung Hom Section: *Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation for Sacred Hill (North) Works Contract 1109 - Stations and Tunnels of Kowloon City Section - Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report*

April 2014

Reference no: 0171394

For and on behalf of ERM-Hong Kong, Limited	
Approved by:	Frank Wan
Signed:	
Position:	Partner
Date:	07 April 2014

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SUMMARY

According to the approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report of the Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section [SCL(TAW-HUH)], potential archaeological impact on the potential archaeological deposits that may survive in the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area had been identified and therefore an archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation was recommended. After the approval of the *Archaeological Action Plan* (AAP) for the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation, a Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities was obtained under the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance*. The archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation commenced on 1 November 2012 and completed on 27 December 2013 covering an area of approximately 14,500 m^2. This *Interim Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report* present the background information of the Site and the key findings of the excavation. As the post-excavation work is still underway, the detailed findings and analysis result will be presented in the *Final Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report*.

A total of 164 test pits/grids measured 5m x 5m or 10m x 10m or irregular shaped to suit site condition were excavated in the archaeological survey-cum-excavation area and one irregular shaped test pit (ATP1 which was combined with ATP2) and two 5m x 5m test pits were excavated in the additional investigation area.

According to the findings from the Site, three layers, comprising the fill layer dated to 1920s to 1960s (Layer 1), late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period (Layer 2) and Song-Yuan Dynasties (Layer 3) were identified. No finds earlier than Song Dynasty was identified. A total 239 archaeological features were identified from the Site comprising 8 stone built structures, 7 building features, 151 ditches, 49 ponds/garbage pits/pits, 5 wells, 3 kilns and 16 burial features.

Features from Layer 1 were mainly foundation remains of structures and buildings constructed during the 1920s to 1960s related to the housing development, coastal reclamation works or former airport development.

Features from Layer 2 were mainly associated with agricultural activities such as irrigation ditches serving the small patches of farmland, ponds or pits and wells and some remains of building structures that can be dated to Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period according to the finds identified from the layer.

Features from Layer 3 comprised remains of building features, wells, kilns, burials and pits that can be dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties.

In addition, it was also found that the southern portion of the Site was the coastal area before reclamation with no archaeological deposit.

Preliminary statistic result recorded approximately 1,000 boxes (with the size of L 555 x W 425 x H 380 mm) of general finds and approximately 3,700 items of special finds were recovered from the Site. They comprised ceramic shards, coins, metal fragments and wood. In additional, some environmental samples were also collected to allow for further studies including soil, carbon, dead coral and wood fragments. Due to the large quantity of finds unearthed from the Site, the finds processing are still in progress. A full assessment of the finds unearthed from the Site will be detailed in the *Final Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report*.

The findings of the Site provided information on the past history of the Site and in the proximity. A large quantity of ceramic shards, including a large amount of poor quality ceramic shards and a small amount of high quality ceramic shards, were unearthed from the Site and most of them showed signs of being used which reflected that there were people living within the Site or in the proximity as early as Song-Yuan Dynasties. The presence of Song-Yuan dynasties building features in the Site provided further evidence to confirm this.

The original landscape of the Site was that the west and north area were at higher level and the level gradually declined from the north to south and from the west to east. Therefore, it is reasonable to speculate that the part of the Site area was used as a waste dumping area of the families living in the proximately during the Song-Yuan Dynasties. This finding tally with the conclusion made in the EIA Report of the SCL(TAW-HUH). In addition to dumping area, based on the findings from the Site, it is also found that there were burials and living areas existed in the Site during the Song-Yuan Dynasties.

Nevertheless, the Song-Yuan Dynasties burial features unearthed were mostly in irregular shape, shallow burial pits and with small amount of funerary objects, it is reasonable to speculate that they were all hasty buried. Several years later, the burial area was then abandoned, people built their own house (F5-F7) and began to live there.

Until the Late Qing Dynasty, people started agricultural activities at the Site and in adjacent areas and the agricultural activities terminated because of the housing development and the construction of the Former Kai Tak Airport from 1920s to 1960s.

The findings from the Site are the physical evidences to provide supplementary historical records to understand the history of the Site and adjacent areas. After proper archaeological recording, the archaeological excavation of the Site reached the sterile layer in order to obtain comprehensive information of the Site.

With regard to survey pit ATP1, as a well (J5) dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties had been identified which is structurally in very good condition. Given the fact that no construction works will be involved in the area adjacent to the well (J5), the well will be preserved in situ. To avoid it to be exposed to open air facing natural erosion, the well has been backfilled. This is an international practise which is widely adopted in different places such as Mainland China, Europe and America. In addition, a protection zone will also be established to facilitate monitoring and future re-opening excavation works if necessary.

For survey pits ATP3 and ATP4, after field data obtained from the pits and completion of recording, they were also backfilled according to normal archaeological practice.

摘要

根據已審批的沙田至中環綫(沙中綫)(大圍至紅磡段)《環境影響評估報告》，在聖山北研究範圍可能有潛在的考古遺存存在，有可能會受到沙中綫工程影響，因此報告建議進行考古調查暨發掘及額外調查工作。在獲得環境保護署署長審批是次根據沙中綫(大圍至紅磡段)環境許可證的條件而準備的考古調查暨發掘的考古行動計劃書及按照古物及古蹟條例獲發挖掘及搜尋古物牌照後，是次考古調查暨發掘工作於2012年11月1日開始並於2013年12月27日完成。發掘面積大約有14,500平方米。此考古調查暨發掘及額外調查中期報告概述了發掘地點的背景資料及主要的發掘結果。由於發掘後之研究及整理工作還在進行中，詳細的資料和分析將在考古調查暨發掘及額外調查最終報告中詳述。

是次發掘共發掘了164 個面積為5米x5米或10米x10米探坑/探方。此外，部份探坑/探方因應考古調查暨發掘現場的實際情況而佈置成不規則形狀。 另外，在額外的調查範圍內，還發掘了一個不規則形狀的探坑（ATP1，與ATP2合併）和兩個 5米x5米的探坑。是次發掘共發現了三個地層，包括了形成於20世紀20至60年代的填土層（一層）、晚清民國層（二層）和宋元層（三層）。沒有發現比宋代更早的遺蹟遺物。是次發掘共發現了239個考古遺蹟，包括8個石構建築遺蹟、7個房屋建築遺蹟、151條溝狀遺蹟、49個化糞池/垃圾坑/灰坑遺蹟、5個井、3個窯以及16個墓葬遺蹟。

一層發現的遺蹟主要是建築或構建物的地基部份，它們與20世紀20至60年代的房屋發展、填海工程或前啟德機場建設有關。

二層發現的遺蹟主要與當時的農業活動有關，如灌溉溝、化糞池、灰坑和井，還有一些建築遺蹟的殘存部份。根據發現的遺物來推斷，它們的年代大概在晚清到民國時期。

三層發現的遺蹟包括房屋遺蹟、井、窯、墓葬和灰坑/垃圾坑等，其年代大概在宋元時期。

此外，根據發掘結果，發掘地點的南部為填海前的海岸，沒有發現任何考古遺存。

根據初步的數據統計分析，是次發掘共發現了 1,000 多箱（尺寸為長 555 毫米 X 寬 425 毫米 X 380 毫米）普通器物和約 3,700 件重要器物。它們包括了陶瓷器碎片、錢幣、鐵塊和木頭。此外，發掘進行期間還採集了一些環境標本以作將來研究、分析之用，包括土樣、木炭、珊瑚和木頭碎塊。由於出土遺物的數量很大，整理仍在進行中。是次發現的遺蹟遺物的整體分析結果會在最終發掘報告中詳細介紹。

這次發掘結果為發掘地點及附近區域過去的歷史提供了實物資料。大量存有使用痕跡的陶瓷器的發現，包括大量質量較差和少量相對較高質量的陶瓷器碎片，反映了發掘地點及附近區域早在宋代的時候已經有人居住。而在發掘地點所發現的宋元時期房屋遺蹟提供了進一步的實物材料作為佐證。

發掘地點的原地貌是北高西高，然後地勢自北向南，自西向東，逐步遞減。因此可以推測，在宋元時期，發掘地點的低窪區域是居住在發掘地點或附近區域的居民傾倒垃圾的地方。這個發現與環評報告中的結論不謀而合。除此以外，是次發掘還在發掘地點發現宋元時期的墓葬區和居住區。

是次發掘所發現的宋元時期墓葬大部分都是呈不規則形、墓坑較淺、隨葬品少，有理由推測這些墓葬都是較為倉促的埋葬。若干年後，當這個墓葬區廢棄後，人們開始在此區域建造房子，並居住於此。

直至清代晚期，人們開始在發掘地點和附近區域進行農耕活動。而這種農耕活動因為20世紀20年代至60年代前啟德機場的發展和建設，逐漸消失。

是次發掘結果為了解發掘地點和附近區域的歷史提供了實物資料。在完成適當的考古記錄後，是次發掘已發掘至生土層以取得完整的考古資料。

關於調查坑ATP1，由於發現了屬於宋元時期且保存狀況良好的井J5，加上井及周邊區域均不會受到施工的影響，所以井J5會原址保留。為了更好的保護井J5，以免其暴露於空氣和受到自然侵蝕，J5及其周邊區域已被回填。這是一個國際上廣泛使用的保護方法，在中國內地、歐洲及美洲很常見。另外，在回填後，設立了一個保護區，以便更好的監控井J5，以為將來重新開挖提供了更好的條件。

至於調查坑ATP3 和ATP4，完成發掘取得田野資料及完成記錄工作後，已根據考古規程將之回填。

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section (hereafter referred to as SCL (TAW-HUH)) (the Project) is an approximately 11 km long extension of the Ma On Shan Line and connects the West Rail Line at Hung Hom forming a strategic east-west rail corridor. It is a Designated Project under the *Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance* (*Cap. 499*) (*EIAO*).

The *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report* of the SCL (TAW-HUH) *(Register No. AEIAR-167/2012)* was approved by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the *EIAO* in February 2012. An *Environmental Permit (EP-438/2012)* has been issued in March 2012. The EP has been varied subsequently and the current EP (EP-438/2012/D) was issued in September 2013.

As the Project will have impact on the potential archaeological resources survived in the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area as identified in the approved *EIA Report (Registered No. AEIAR-167/2012)*, archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area was recommended in the approved *EIA Report*.

The construction of the Project has been divided into a series of Civil Construction Works Contracts and Contract 1109 covers the construction of To Kwa Wan station (also known as Song Wong Toi station, hereafter referred to as TKW station) and Ma Tau Wai (MTW) station, and the tunnels between TKW and Ho Man Tin (HOM) stations and the associated structures. This construction contract was awarded to Samsung-Hsin Chong JV (SSHCJV) in July 2012. The archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area is covered under this Civil Construction Works Contract. ERM-Hong Kong, Limited (ERM) has been commissioned by the SSHCJV to conduct the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation.

An *Archaeological Action Plan* (*AAP*) has been prepared and approved by the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) in September 2012 in accordance with *EP Condition 2.16* of the *EP-438/2012/B* before the commencement of the archaeological survey-cum excavation and additional investigation at the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area (the Site). The Licence to Excavation and Search for Antiquities was obtained on 31 October 2012. The archaeological survey-cum-excavation commenced on 1 November 2012. The AAP was updated in September 2013 taking account of the findings of the archaeological works and was used to support the renewal of the Licence to Excavation and Search for Antiquities. The licence was renewed in October 2013. The fieldworks of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation were completed on 27 December 2013. The archaeological survey-cum excavation

was divided into Stage 1, Stage 2A, Stage 2B, Stage 3 Parts 1, 2, 3a and 3b and the additional investigation comprises three test pits ATP1(1), ATP3 and ATP4 as shown in *Figure 1.1.* This *Interim Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report* (ASE Report) aims to present the key findings of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional archaeological investigation. As post-excavation work is still underway, the detailed findings and finds analysis will be provided in the *Final ASE Report.*

1.2 EXCAVATION TEAM MEMBERS

The key team members participated in the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional archaeological investigation include:

Dr Liu Wensuo	Licenced Archaeologist
Ms Peggy Wong	Project Manager/ Experienced Archaeologist
Mr Raymond Ng	Experienced Archaeologist/ Ceramic Expert
Dr Liu Wei	Experienced Archaeologist/ Ceramic Expert
Dr Jin Zhiwei	Experienced Archaeologist
Dr Guo Lixin	Experienced Archaeologist
Dr Yao Chongxin	Experienced Archaeologist

In addition to the above key professional members, the following field archaeologists/field assistants were employed to support the team:

Mr Alan Chan, Mr Edward Chiu, Ms Jada Ko, Mr Justin Ho, Mr Nicky Chan, Ms Vivian Lau, Mr William Sin, Mr Alex Cheung, Ms Angela Wong, Mr Arthur Chan, Mr Chris Yau, Ms Clara Ma, Mr Charles Wong, Mr Don Zhang, Ms Emily Yau, Mr Eric Lai, Ms Fung Ying Tung, Mr Jacko Pang, Mr Jacky Tse, Mr Keason Tang, Mr Lo Tak Wing, Mr Leo Kwan, Mr Nick Chan, Ms Sean Mui, Mr Sherman Wong and Ms So Shuk Wai.

They assisted the experienced archaeologists in supervising the field excavation, taking the field records, and handling and processing the finds.

In addition to the above team members, about 20 to 150 workers were involved in different stages of the fieldwork to assist the excavation.

Finds prosessing were led by Dr Liu Wensuo, Mr Raymond Ng and Dr Liu Wei and assisted by the experienced archaeologists, assistant archaeologists, and the following field assistants: Mr Dave Leung, Ms Fung Ying Tung, Mr Mak Yun Wai, Ms Oscar So, Mr Ricky Mak, Ms So Shuk Wai, Ms Wan Man Po, Mr William Li and Ms Wong Yin Nai.

(1) ATP1 and ATP2 have been combined.

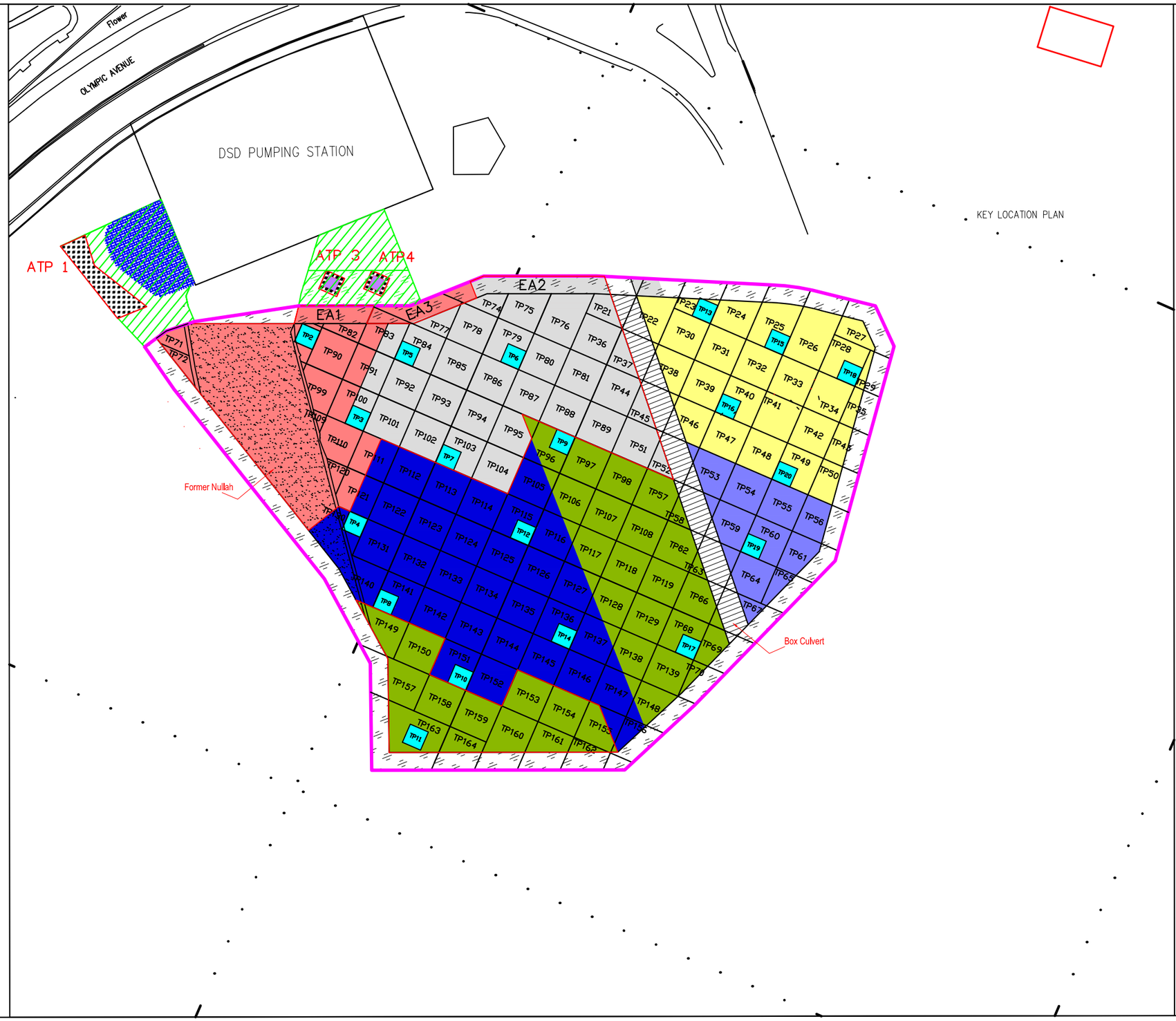

Figure 1.1

Grid System for Archaeological Survey-Cum-Excavation of Sacred Hill (North) Study Area
and
Proposed Test Pits at Additional Investigation Area

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Co-authors of this *Report* include: Mr Raymond Ng, Ms Peggy Wong and Ms Kitty Liu. The *Report* was reviewed by the licence holder, Dr Liu Wensuo.

Maps and drawings for this *Report* were produced by Ms Kitty Liu and Mr Nicky Chan, as well as ERM's in-house GIS & Graphics Team.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

Following this introductory section, the remainder of this *Report* comprises the following sections:

Section 2 presents the objectives and methodology of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation;

Section 3 presents the site background;

Section 4 presents key findings of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation; and

Section 5 presents the assessment, conclusions and recommendations.

This *Report* is supported by the following *Annexes*:

Annex A Historical Maps and Photographs of the Site

Annex B1 Detailed List of Archaeological Features

Annex B2 Photographs of Archaeological Features

Annex C Photographs of Finds Unearthed

1.4 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Archaeological Action Plan
AMO	Antiquities and Monuments Office
ASE Report	Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report
ATP	Test Pit at Additional Investigation Area
bgl	below the existing ground level
D&C	Design and Construction
DM	Hard Surface
DSD	Drainage Services Department
EA	Extended Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAO	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499)
EP	Environmental Permit
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
ERM	ERM-Hong Kong, Limited
F	Building feature
G	Ditch feature
GIS	Geographic Information System
Green Areas	Additional Investigation Area

H	Small pit feature
H	Height
HOM	Ho Man Tin
J	Well feature
K	Large pit feature
KSH	Kowloon Sacred Hill
L	Length
M	Burial feature
MTW	Ma Tau Wai
SCL (TAW-HUH)	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
QJ	Wall structure
SQ	Stone built structure
SSHCJV	Samsung-Hsin Chong Joint Venture
TP	Test Pit
TKW station	To Kwa Wan station (also known as Song Wong Toi station)
W	Width
Y	Kiln

2 OBJECTIVES AND METHOLDOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation is to conduct full scale archaeological excavation to salvage impacted archaeological materials in the Sacred Hill (North) study area and preserve them by record prior to construction commencement of the TKW station and the associated structures in the area for the Project.

The objective of the additional investigation is to demarcate the archaeological potential of the two "Green Areas" in Appendix 4.6 of the *(EIA) Report* of the SCL (TAW-HUH) *(Register No. AEIAR-167/2012)* such that mitigation measures could be formulated based on the findings of the investigation.

2.2 SCOPE

The scope of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation is defined in *Figure 1.1* which presents the Study Area for archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation (hereafter referred to as "the Site").

The Site is situated in the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area at the former Kai Tak airport located east of Olympic Avenue and north of Sung Wong Toi Road (宋皇臺道). The archaeological survey-cum-excavation area covers approximately 14,500 m^2.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

Upon receipt of the *Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities* for the archaeological survey-cum excavation and additional investigation under the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance* by the qualified archaeologist, Dr Liu Wensuo, and the approval of the AAP by the Antiquities Monuments Office (AMO), the following tasks were conducted.

2.3.1 *Task 1 – Setting Out the Site boundary*

Qualified land surveyor(s) marked on site the archaeological survey-cum-excavation boundary and location of the proposed test pits in the "Green Areas".

2.3.2 *Task 2 – Mechanical Excavation of Topsoil*

Based on findings of previous archaeological excavation to the immediate north of the Site (including Contract No. DC/2008/12 Sewage Interception Scheme in Kowloon City – Pumping Station, Raising Mains and Truck Sewers; and the Kai Tak Development – Infrastructure at Former Runway and Remaining Areas of North Apron & Improvement of Adjacent Waterways – D&C Contract), the cultural layer is located approximately between 1.5m and 4.4m below the existing

ground level (bgl). The topsoil/fill soil (approximately 1.4m thick subject to site condition) within the Site and the proposed test pits in the "Green Areas" (consisting of the concrete slab and fill soil) were excavated using hydraulic breakers and backhoe(s) with nominal weight of not exceeding 4 tonnes. The mechanical excavation process was monitored by the archaeological team to ensure the mechanical excavation work was not over excavated. When archaeological deposits were identified, mechanical excavation in the areas where the finds were found were stopped and manual excavation was carried out to record and recover the finds.

As the excavation may reach over 4.4m bgl, a 4.5m horizontal width area from the archaeological survey-cum-excavation boundary was reserved for establishment of a safety slope for the open excavation. As Song-Yuan Dynasties archaeological features were identified at the north/northwest area of the Site which extended towards the safety slope, archaeological excavation was extended to EA1, EA2 and EA3 areas as shown in *Figure 1.1.*

For the test pits excavation in the "Green Areas", appropriate safety measures (including sloping or benching of the walls of the pits) were adopted.

2.3.3 Task 3A – Archaeological survey-cum-excavation

Upon completion of the concrete slab and fill soil removal down to 1.4m bgl and establishment of the proper safety slope, qualified land surveyor(s) were mobilised again to establish excavation grids as indicated in *Figure 1.1*.

Due care were exercised to prevent any damages to the finds and archaeological features found within the Site.

The excavated soils were properly handled by SSHCJV, who submitted a separate method statement to the Engineer for approval.

The archaeological survey-cum-excavation was divided into three stages. Stage 1 excavation comprises twenty (20) 5m x 5m grids (TP1 to TP20) distributed in Stages 2 and 3 areas. Stages 2 and 3 excavations were divided by an existing drainage box culvert in the archaeological survey-cum-excavation area (see *Figure 1.1*). It defined the coverage of Stage 2 and Stage 3 excavation areas where Stage 2 area is located east of the box culvert. Stage 3 area is located west of the box culvert. Stages 2 and 3 grids comprised mainly 10m x 10m grids (TP21 to TP164) [(1)]. The grids system adopted is shown in *Figure 1.1*.

Stage 1 Excavation

Stage 1 test pits were to identify the depth of cultural layer, if present, in different locations within the Site; determine the excavation strategies/sequence for Stages 2 and 3 excavations; identify the original coastline and to identify the extent of an

[(1)] Some grids were combined or in irregular shape to suit site condition.

old drainage nullah (as shown in *Figure 1.1*) which had destroyed any surviving archaeological deposits when it was constructed (1).

During Stage 1 archaeological survey, Stages 2 and 3 excavation girds had been excavated concurrently under the following circumstances:

- Identification of archaeological deposits or features extended outside the Stage 1 grid into the Stage 2 or Stage 3 grids;
- Inadequate data can be obtained from the Stage 1 grids regarding the presence of archaeological deposits;
- Larger size grids required for deeper excavation due to safety consideration; and
- Presence of underground utilities or excavation reached underground water level that constrain grids excavation or deeper excavation.

Stages 2 and 3 Excavation

Based on Stage 1 archaeological survey findings, it was found that the fill soil layer is thicker than originally anticipated (ie 1.4m below existing ground level). As a result, at locations where the fill soil is deeper than 1.4m, mechanical excavation was carried out to approximately 1.9m to 2.2m below existing ground level subject to site condition. The mechanical excavation was monitored by the archaeological team to ensure that the mechanical excavation did not reach the cultural layer.

As archaeological deposits were identified in grids TP13, TP15, TP16, TP18 from Stage 1 archaeological survey (ie Stage 1 excavation), grids around these grids were then excavated and radiate out. Should no deposits be identified from Stage 1 grids, the excavation was commence at selective grids in adjacent areas to obtain field data to confirm the extent of area without archaeological deposits where mechanical excavation was conducted. All the grids with archaeological deposits were fully excavated to ensure that the archaeological deposits were properly recorded and completely recovered.

With reference to the findings of the 2009-2010 archaeological excavation associated with the construction of the DSD Pumping Station (Contract no. DC/2008/12) to the northwest of the Site, the old drainage nullah ran across the DSD Pumping Station site and this Site (see *Figure 1.1*). As the construction of the nullah had completely destroyed the archaeological deposits along the alignment of the nullah, archaeological excavation within the nullah was considered not necessary. The archaeological excavation therefore terminates at the edge of the nullah. The results from several test pits assisted in defining the boundary of the old nullah considered to have no archaeological deposits. The edge of the nullah as shown in *Figure 1.1* was excavated manually and assisted

(1) Based on Contract Drawing no. 1109/TSUW/SHJ/C06/124, the maximum depth of the nullah running through the Site Boundary was about 8m bgl, which is well below the anticipated cultural layer wthin the Site. Any artefact in nullah area would be destroyed during the construction of the nullah.

by the use of hydraulic backhoe(s) under the supervision of the archaeological team. For area without archaeological potential, mechanical excavation was adopted if excavation of such area is considered necessary.

A number of test pits (TP10, TP14, TP17, TP19, TP20) were allocated south or southeast in the Site to identify the original coastline based on the existing information from geological map. Should onshore and coastal deposits/seabed sediments such as coarse sand or natural shells be identified, the present of the original coastline can be determined. Subject to site condition, the south or southeast area from the original coastline was likely the sea or low flat intertidal areas where archaeological potential is very low and limited to secondary deposits or random deposits. Upon AMO agreement, the area was excavated using both mechanical equipment and manual handling under the supervision of the archaeological team should excavation and recording in the area be required.

During the grid excavation, approximately 1-2m wide baulks (vertical cross-sections of the standing side of the excavation unit) were allowed between grids for observation and control of stratigraphy and for recording purpose. In case archaeological features covered more than one grid, the concerned baulks were excavated in order to expose the whole archaeological features for recording. For areas considered to have no archaeological deposits, baulks were not excavated.

2.3.4 Task 3B – Additional Investigation

The additional investigation area comprises three test pits. ATP1 was combined with ATP2 as one test pit to form an irregular shape pit covering appropriately 150m^2 area due to the following reasons:

- The actual protection area of the adjacent DSD pumping station is larger than it is shown in the previous drawing and concrete blocks are placed outside the protection area as buffer area that cannot be removed.

- Due to safety consideration, set back of 1.5m to 2m from the concrete blocks were required. As a result, the previously proposed ATP1 and ATP2 locations cannot be conducted since they fall within the safety boundary.

ATP3 and ATP4 were 5m x 5m test pits. Due to the north safety slope of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation extended towards north to allow for archaeological excavation, the location of ATP3 was refined.

The locations of the test pits conducted are shown in *Figure 1.1*.

Upon completion of the concrete slab and fill soil removal, the three pits were excavated manually. Slope safety protection measures (sloping of walls of pits or benching) were adopted. Any identified archaeological deposits were collected and recorded. Due care was exercised to prevent any damages to the finds and archaeological features unearthed.

2.3.5 Task 4 - Field Recording

The site code assigned for this archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation is KSH2012. All finds and field archives are being handled following AMO's *Guidelines for Handling of Archaeological Finds and Archives* (as at 28 November 2011).

Archaeological features were recorded and samples were collected, if considered necessary. Video records were taken to record the excavation process and important finds unearthed.

The levels of the excavated area were surveyed and certified by a qualified land surveyor provided by SSHCJV.

All unearthed finds have been collected. Special finds with archaeological or historical significance are being dated (by relative dating), photographed, drawn and assessed, if considered representative. The degree of significance of the finds unearthed will be assessed in terms of period, rarity, diversity and survival condition and also with reference to the context of Hong Kong. Due to the large quantity of finds unearthed from this Site, the finds processing work is still in progress. Upon completion of the finds processing, the finds analysis will be presented in the *Final ASE Report*.

2.3.6 Task 5 - Reporting

This *Interim Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report* present the background information of the Site and the key findings of the excavation in accordance with AMO's *Guidelines for Archaeological Reports*. As the post-excavation work is still underway, the detailed findings and analysis result will be presented in the *Final ASE Report*.

Upon acceptance of the *Final ASE Report*, it will be kept in the Reference Library of the Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre and uploaded onto the AMO's website for public viewing.

The finds and field archives will be handed over to AMO after acceptance of the *Final ASE Report*.

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3 SITE BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Site is situated in the central eastern part of Hong Kong and east of Kowloon Peninsula in the urban area. It is located at the western end of the Former Kai Tak Airport, north of Sung Wong Toi Road, and bound by Olympic Avenue at the northwest/west. The majority of the Former Kai Tak Airport area was built on reclaimed land. The original coastline in 1863 is believed to lie close to the Prince Edward Road. Only the area at the extreme western of the former Kai Tak Airport was built on non-reclaimed.

The Site is mainly located on alluvium soil except the southeast part of the Site was the sea area containing marine sand. *Figure 3.1* shows the geological map of the Site.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Review of historical maps and photographs indicates that the Site is situated northeast of the Sacred Hill with a place named "Kau Pui Shek". However, there is limited literature regarding the history of Kau Pui Shek. From historical photographs, it is understood that the Site area was mainly agricultural fields with scattered houses by the coast (see *Figures A1* to *A4* of *Annex A*).

Prior to around 1924 as shown in *Figures A5* and *A6* of *Annex A*, the Site was still left untouched occupied by farmlands with scattered houses but major reclamation and development in Kowloon had already started at Sham Shui Po, Jordan, along the Hung Hom Bay, To Kwa Wan and Kowloon Bay as shown in *Figure A5* of *Annex A.* The Site area was also unable to escape from being reclaimed for development. Planning of reclamation works at the Sacred Hill and Kau Pui Shek areas was underway as shown in the planning map in *Figure A7* of *Annex A* which were implemented in the 1930s (see *Figure A8* of *Annex A).* Throughout the years between 1924 and 1939, reclamation works in Kowloon continued and as shown in *Figure A9* of *Annex A*, and the area around the Site had been reclaimed. A number of streets such as Sung Street, Tai Street, Ping Street, Kau Pui Shek Street and Ching Lung Street were constructed with building blocks as indicated in *Figures A7, A10* and *A11* of *Annex A.*

During the Japanese occupation between 1941 and 1945, the Sacred Hill area and the Site were converted to airport. Buildings and streets established in the 1920 to 1930s at the Site area were demolished and a drainage nullah was built. *Figures A12* to *A14* of *Annex A* show the plan and aerial view of the Site area after the construction of the nullah and the airport.

In the 1960s, the Site area was modified and the nullah cutting across the western part of the Site was filled to make way for construction of the new airport runway (see *Figure A15* of *Annex A*).

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The desktop study identified no Site of Archaeological Interest listed by the AMO within or adjacent to the Site (1). Nevertheless, the key archaeological works previously conducted in the areas adjacent to the Site (as summarised in *Table 3.1*) suggest that the Site area has archaeological potential.

Table 3.1 Key Findings of Previous Archaeological Works

Archaeological Works (Year)	Description
1918 and 1937	Mr W. Schofield conducted the first archaeological investigation between 1918 and 1937, in which pre-Han wares and Tang to Song dynasties deposits were discovered on shores of the Sacred Hill. However, the precise location of discovery is unknown (ERM 2011).
2002-2003	As part of the archaeological investigation for the *South East Kowloon Development, Site Investigation at North Apron of Kai Tak Airport (*ERM 2003), a test pit was excavated in a safety island of Olympic Avenue and a celadon bowl rim dated to the Song Dynasty was discovered (ERM 2003: 53).
2008	As part of the Kai Tak Development Engineering Study cum Design and Construction of Advance Works – Investigation, Design and Construction (Kai Tak EIA Report), an archaeological impact assessment was conducted including an archaeological excavation at an area north of Sacred Hill. A large number of celadon and white ceramic shards dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties were unearthed (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2008: 45). De-watering problems prevented completion of the excavation program and it was recommended that works be continued at a test trench coded as AA3 (presented in Kai Tak EIA Report) in the far north-eastern part of the Sacred Hill (North) area as a series of 30m trenches. It was recommended within the Kai Tak EIA that any archaeological findings within these trenches might inform the wider archaeological potential of the former coastal north of Sacred Hill. Thus, the Kai Tak EIA report recommended a further archaeological survey-cum-excavation at the north of Sacred Hill. (ARUP 2011). In addition, due to the discovery of remains of the Lung Tsun Bridge in AA5, further excavation around AA5 was conducted in the same year.
2009	An archaeological survey was conducted in 2009 under the *Sewage Interception Scheme in Kowloon City—Investigation* via the Drainage Services Department to examine the archaeological potential of the proposed work area of the pumping stations, namely pumping station no. 1 (SPS1) and no. 2 (SPS2). The survey identified that the cultural layer of SPS2 had been disturbed. The survey discovered a total of 51 pieces of historic pottery fragments in an excavation area of 600 m2 (ENSR 2009: 20).

(1) Antiquities and Monuments Office, *List of Sites of Archaeological Interest in Hong Kong*, November 2012, <http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/Monument/form/list_archaeolog_site_eng.pdf>.

Archaeological Works (Year)	Description
2009-2010	An archaeological survey-cum-rescue excavation for a pumping station was undertaken to salvage the archaeological materials as part of the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area from October 2009 to July 2010. The excavation was divided into three main areas and was divided into two phases. Phase 1 covered Areas 1 and 2 and a total of 24 trenches were excavated. A total of 19 archaeological features and a large number of finds were unearthed in Areas 1 and 2, which include a large quantity of pottery and porcelain shards dating back to Song-Yuan Dynasties. Findings strongly suggested that inhabitant existed in Kowloon City area from the Song-Yuan Dynasties. The Phase II excavation covered Area 3, and a total of 7 trenches. The total excavation area for Areas 1, 2 & 3 were approximately 916m^2. (ERM 2011) Further to the Kai Tak EIA Report recommendation on conducting archaeological survey-cum-excavation at excavated Trench AA3 and its surrounding area, the fieldwork was conducted between November 2009 and March 2010. The total excavation area was 731m^2 and a total weight of 2,370 kg finds unearthed which included a large amount of finds dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. (AECOM 2011)

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4 KEY FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the key findings of the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation.

4.1.1 *Overall Stratigraphy of the Site*

Four main layers (Layers 1 to 3 and sterile layer) were found in the Site. For Layers 2 and 3, they were both subdivided into five sub-layers. These layers are summarised in *Table 4.1* and discussed below. It should be noted that not all the layers were found at the whole Site. Detailed distribution of the strata in each excavated test pit/grid will be presented in the *Final ASE Report*.

Layer 1 was the fill soil from the 1920s to 1960s which can be found in the whole Site. Numerous sets of wood columns (each set with 9 wood columns) were found in this layer and extended to the sterile layer.

Layer 2a mainly comprised blackish soil which was the filled layers dated from the Late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China period. Brick fragments, small stones, iron nails, glasses, porcelain shards and pottery shards were found in this layer. This layer was found at the north portion of the Site.

Layer 2b mainly comprised blackish brown soil which was the farmland layer dated from the Late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China period. Carbon granules, porcelain shards and pottery shards were found in this layer. This layer was found at the north portion of the Site.

Layers 2c, 2d and 2e mainly comprised blackish/greyish soil, which were the farmland layers dated from the Late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China period. Brick fragments, small stones, porcelain shards and pottery shards were found in these layers. These layers were found at the north portion of the Site.

Layer 3a mainly comprised brownish soil dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. A large quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards and tile fragments were found in this layer. This layer was found at the north portion of the Site.

Layer 3b mainly comprised brownish sandy soil and contains a large quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards. This layer can be dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. This layer was found at the northwest portion of the Site.

Layer 3c mainly comprised grey blackish sand with red spots and contains a large quantity of carbon granules, porcelain shards and pottery shards which can be dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. This layer existed at the west portion of the Site but it was not found in the additional investigation area.

Layer 3d mainly comprised brown yellowish sandy soil dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. A large quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards and tile

fragments were found in this layer. This layer was found at the northwest and northeast portion of the Site.

Layer 3e mainly comprised yellowish sandy soil and contains a large quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards. This layer can be dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties. This layer was found at the middle portion of the Site.

A **Sterile layer** was identified beneath Layer 3 (Layers 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e) which mainly comprises marine sand without finds.

Figures 4.1 to *4.6* show the representative strata of the Site.

For ATP1, a number of the Song-Yuan Dynasties features were identified beneath the Layer 2 (dated from Late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China period). As no construction excavation works will be carried out in ATP1, the excavation of ATP1 was terminated at the Song-Yuan Dynasties layer to preserve a well feature (J5) *in situ*.

The excavation of ATP3 and ATP4 was also terminated at the Song-Yuan Dynasties layer and a small sondage was further excavated at the bottom of both test pits to collect the stratigraphic information. Three Song-Yuan features, namely H42, H43 and F5 QJ5 were identified. After proper recording was completed, ATP3 and ATP4 were backfilled.

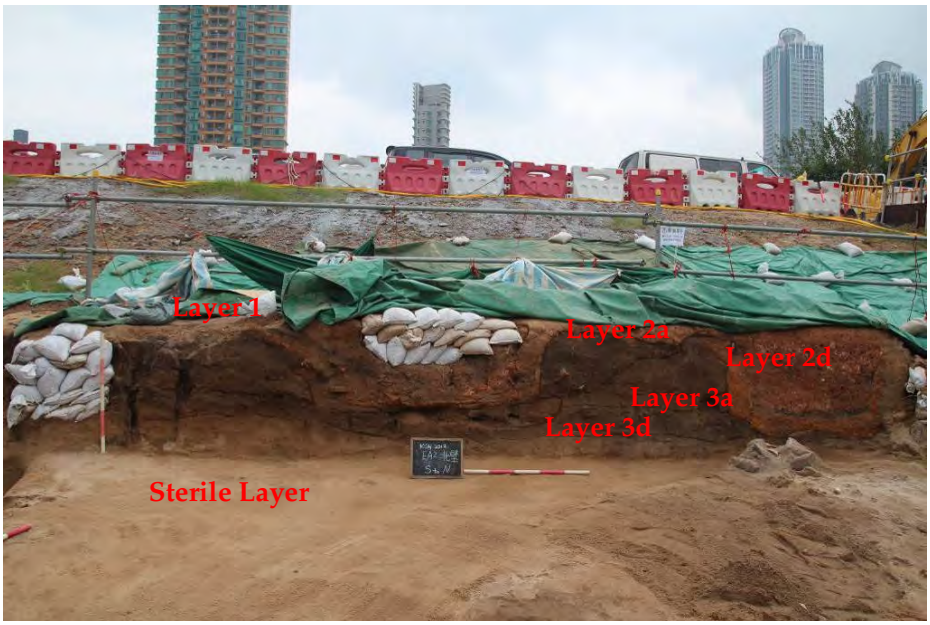


Figure 4.1 A Portion of North Section of EA2 (View from South to North) showing Layers 1, 2a, 2d, 3a and 3b of the Site

Figure 4.2 East Section of TP85 (View from West to East) showing Layers 1, 2a, 2d, 2e and 3b of the Site

Figure 4.3 South Section of TP88 (View from North to South) showing Layers 1, 2b, 2c, 2e and the Sterile Layer.

Figure 4.4 A portion of North Section of EA3 (View from South to North) showing Layers 1, 2d, 3a, 3b, 3d and the Sterile Layer.

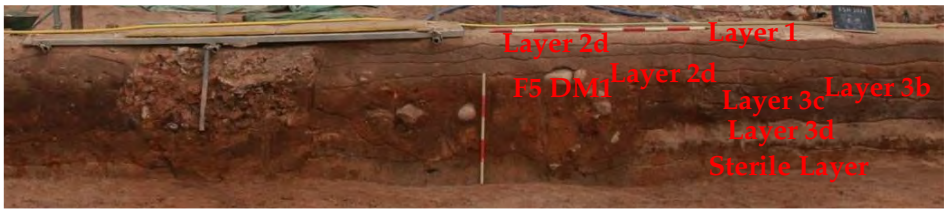


Figure 4.5 A Portion of East Section of TP90 (View from West to East) showing Layers 1, 2d, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and the Sterile Layer.

Figure 4.6 A Portion of South Section of TP102 (View from North to South) showing Layers 1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3e and the Sterile Layer.

Table 4.1 Stratigraphy of the Site

Layer	Description	Cultural Remains	Dating and Interpretation	Approximate Depth (cm) [a]	Thickness (cm)
1	Concrete slab and fill soil layer	Contain a large quantity of small bricks fragments, small stones, a small quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards, glass fragments and coins	1920s to 1960s	0	10-100
2a	Black Soil Layer	Contain brick fragments, small stones, iron nails, glasses, porcelain shards and pottery shards	Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period	10-20	20-80
2b	Blackish Brown Soil Layer	Contain a small quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards	Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period	10	10
2c	Black Greyish Soil Layer	Contain a small quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards	Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period	30	22
2d	Black Soil Layer	Contain a small quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards	Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period	20	15-30
2e	Green Greyish Soil Layer	Contain a small quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards	Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period	90	30
3a	Brownish Soil Layer	Contain a large quantity of porcelain shards, pottery shards and tile fragments	Song-Yuan Dynasties	30	20-50
3b	Brownish Sandy Soil Layer	Contain a large quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards	Song-Yuan Dynasties	50-80	30-50
3c	Grey Blackish Sand Layer	Contain a large quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards	Song-Yuan Dynasties	80-110	35-60
3d	Brown Yellowish Sand Layer	Contain a large quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards	Song-Yuan Dynasties	115-130	30
3e	Yellowish Sand Layer	Contain a large quantity of porcelain shards and pottery shards	Song-Yuan Dynasties	145-160	15-25

Layer	Description	Cultural Remains	Dating and Interpretation	Approximate Depth (cm) [a]	Thickness (cm)
Sterile	Yellow Sand (Sterile Layer)	None	N/A	160-185	N/A

Note:
(a) Depth is measured from the existing ground level to the surface of each layer.

4.1.2 *Archaeological Features*

There are a total 239 archaeological features identified from the Site comprising 8 stone built structures, 7 building features, 151 ditches, 49 ponds/garbage pits, 5 wells, 3 kilns and 16 burial features. *Table 4.2* summarises the archaeological features identified from the Site. The details are listed in *Tables B1* to *B7 of Annex B1* and photographic records are shown in *Annex B2.*

The plans showing archaeological features of the 1920s to 1960s, the Late Qing to Republic of China period and the Song-Yuan Dynasties are shown in *Figures 4.7* to *4.11*.

Table 4.2 Summary List of the Identified Archaeological Features

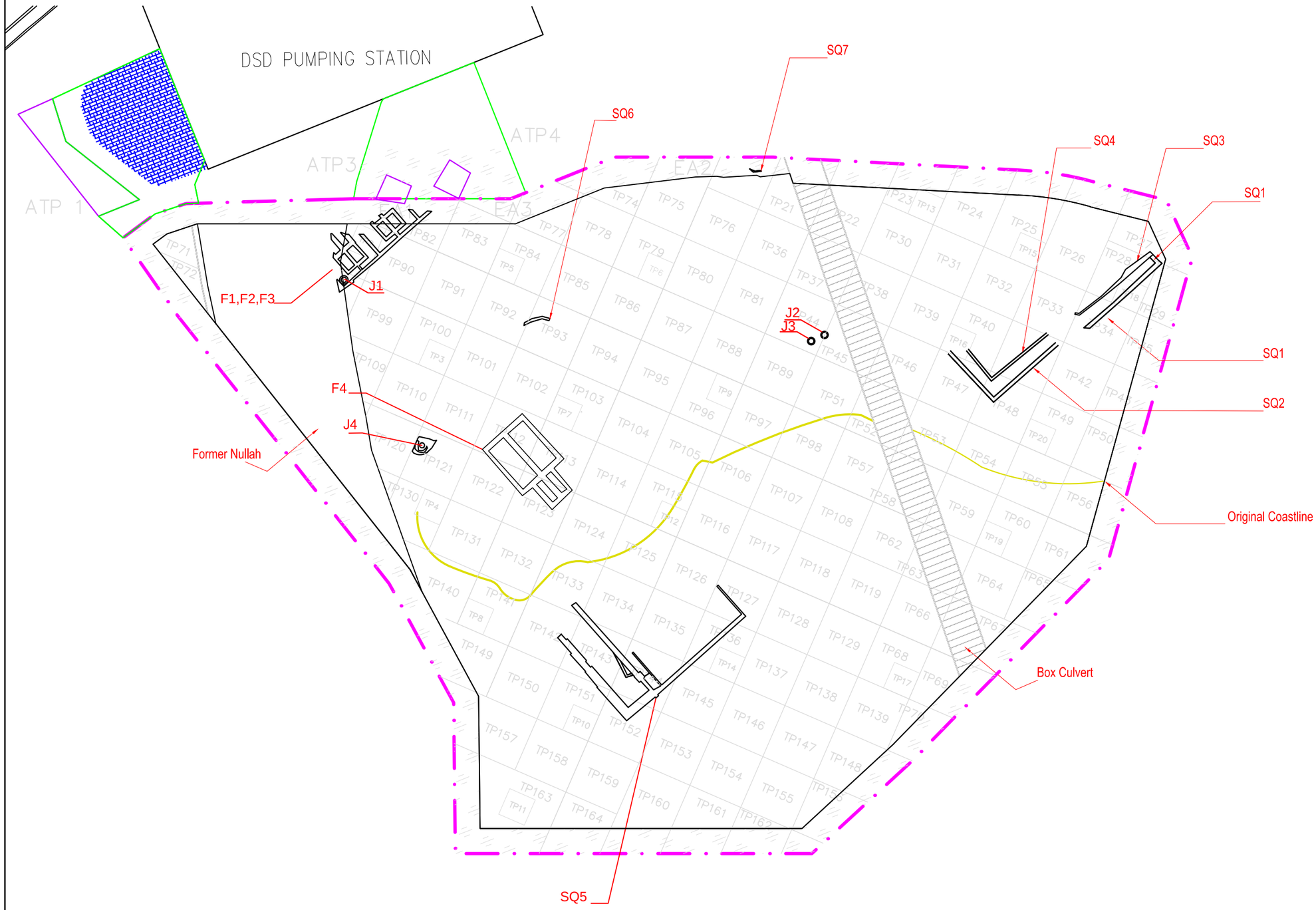
Feature Type	Late Qing Dynasty to the early 20th century	Song-Yuan Dynasties
Stone Built Wall Structure	SQ1 to SQ7	SQ8
Building Features	F1-4	F5, F6, F7
Ditches	G1 -95,G97-104, G106-G142, G144 to G151	G153-155
Ponds/Garbage Pits/Pits	H1-H5, H6, H8, H9, H11, H12, H13,H14,H16, H17, H18, H21-25, H26, H27, H28, H29, H30, H31, H32, H33, H34, H35, H57, K2-K5	H37, H38, H41, H42, H45, H49, H50, H51, H53, H55, H56, H59, H61 and H62
Wells	J1, J2, J3, J4 (upper and middle parts)	J4 (bottom), J5
Kilns		Y1, Y2, Y3
Burials		M1, M2, M9 – M13, M15-17, M20-M22, M25, M27, M28

Note:
(a) Features codes G96, G105, G143, G152, H7, H10, H15, H19, H20, H36, H39, H40, H43, H44, H46-48, H52, H54, H58, H60, K1, M3 to M8, M14, M18, M19, M23 to M24, M26 were not used.

Worth to note is the discovery of well J5 in ATP1 dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties. It is a square well and structurally in very good condition and stable which is first found in Hong Kong. As no construction works is required in ATP1, preservation in-situ of the well is considered feasible. Therefore, for better protection of the well, backfilling of ATP1 has been recommended and detailed in *Section 5*.

4.1.3 *Finds*

Preliminary counting indicates that approximately 1,000 boxes (with the size of L 555mm x W 425mm x H 380mm) of general finds and approximately 3,700 items of special finds were recovered from the Site. They mainly comprise



KEY

- Archaeological Survey-Cum-Excavation Extent
- Additional Investigation Area
- Area Overlapping with EVA of the DSD Pumping Station
- Safety Slope
- Additional Test Pit (ATP 1, 3 and 4)
- Archaeological Features

Note

1. ATP2 is combined with ATP1

0 5 10 15 20 25
METRES

Figure 4.7

Plan of Stone Features dated to Late Qing Dynasty to 1960s Identified in the Site

FILE: KSH2012_Plan_FIG_4.7-4.12

DATE: 27/03/2014

Environmental Resources Management

ERM

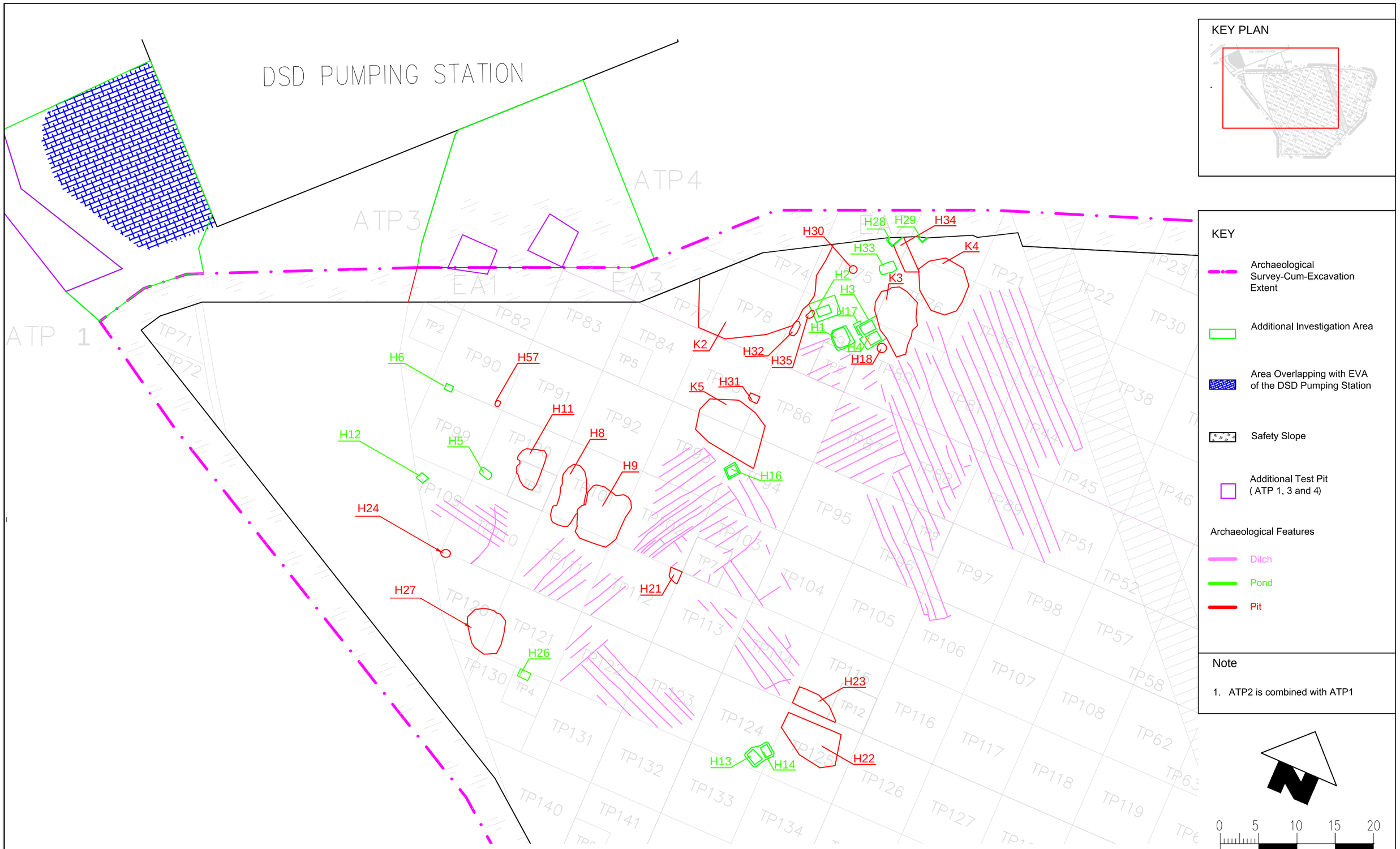


Figure 4.8

Plan of Other Features dated to Late Qing Dynasty to 1960s Identified in the Site

FILE: KSH2012_Plan_FIG_4.7-4.12

DATE: 27/03/2014

Environmental Resources Management

ERM

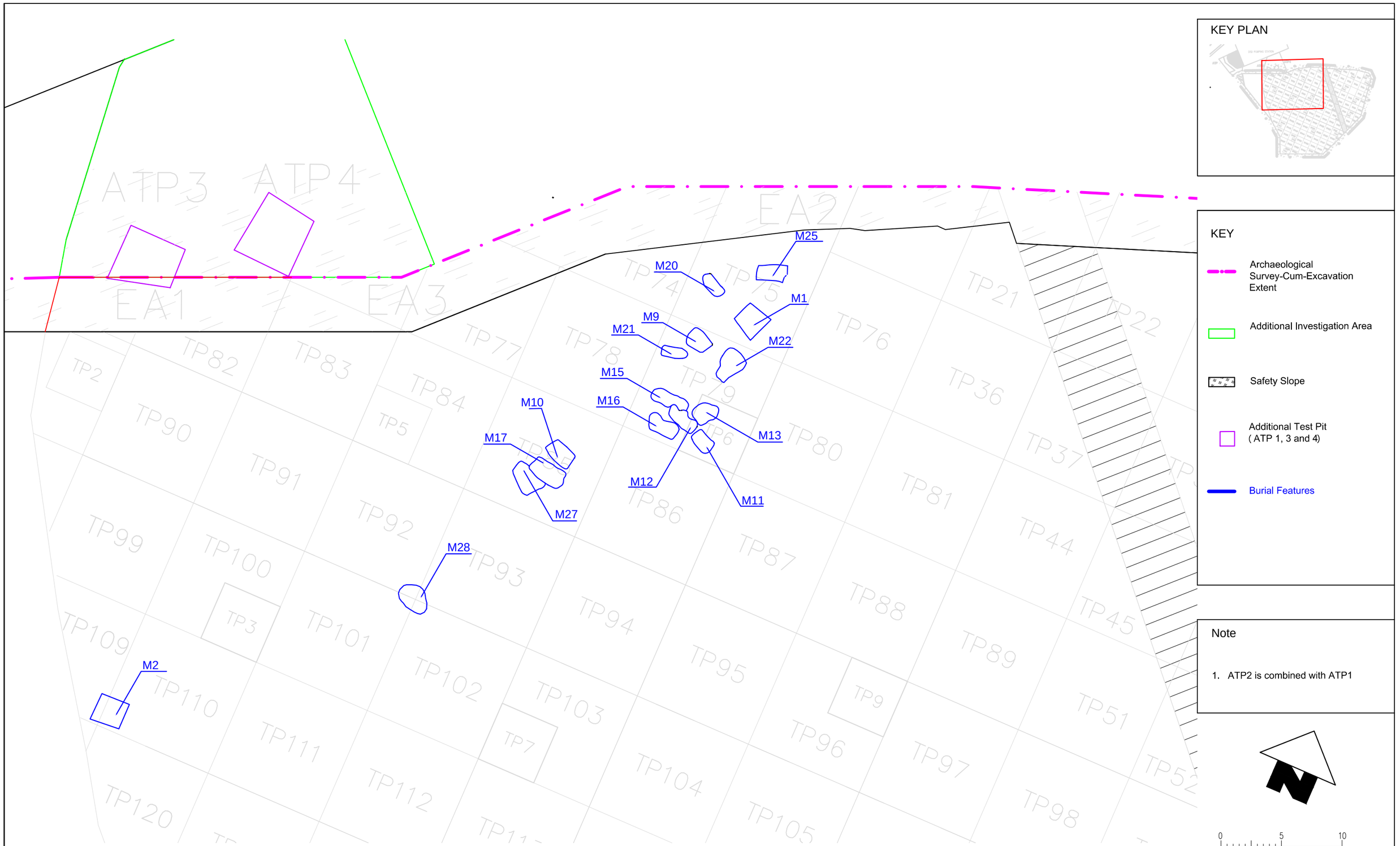


Figure 4.9

Plan of Burial Features dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties Identified in the Site

FILE: KSH2012_Plan_FIG_4.7-4.12

DATE: 27/03/2014

Environmental Resources Management

ERM

DSD PUMPING STATION

ATP 1

ATP3

ATP4

EA1

EA3

F7

F5 QJ5

F6 QJ3

F6

TP71 TP72 TP73 TP74 TP77 TP78 TP79 TP83 TP84 TP85 TP86 TP91 TP92 TP93 TP94 TP95 TP99 TP100 TP101 TP102 TP103 TP104 TP111 TP112 TP113 TP114 TP121 TP122 TP130

TP3 TP5 TP6 TP7

KEY PLAN

KEY

- Archaeological Survey-Cum-Excavation Extent
- Additional Investigation Area
- Area Overlapping with EVA of the DSD Pumping Station
- Safety Slope
- Additional Test Pit (ATP 1, 3 and 4)
- Archaeological Features (F5)
- Archaeological Features (F6)
- Archaeological Features (F7)

Note

1. ATP2 is combined with ATP1

0 5 10

METRES

Figure 4.10

Plan of Building Features dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties Identified in the Site

FILE: KSH2012_Plan_FIG_4.7-4.12

DATE: 27/03/2014

Environmental Resources Management

ERM

DSD PUMPING STATION

ATP 1

ATP3

ATP4

EA1

EA3

H51

G154

G153

J5

H50

H42

H41

H61

H59

H53

H56

H62

H49

G155

Y3

Y2

H45

H55

J4

Y1

SQ8

H37

H38

TP71 TP72 TP2 TP82 TP83 TP84 TP5 TP90 TP91 TP92 TP99 TP100 TP93 TP101 TP94 TP102 TP103 TP95 TP96 TP97 TP104 TP105 TP106 TP107 TP108 TP109 TP110 TP111 TP112 TP113 TP114 TP115 TP116 TP117 TP118 TP120 TP121 TP122 TP123 TP124 TP125 TP126 TP130 TP131 TP132 TP133 TP74 TP75 TP76 TP77 TP78 TP79 TP80 TP81 TP85 TP86 TP87 TP88 TP89 TP21 TP22 TP36 TP37 TP44 TP45 TP51 TP98 TP3 TP7 TP9 TP12 TP4

KEY PLAN

KEY

- Archaeological Survey-Cum-Excavation Extent
- Additional Investigation Area
- Area Overlapping with EVA of the DSD Pumping Station
- Safety Slope
- Additional Test Pit (ATP 1, 3 and 4)

Archaeological Features

- Well
- Pit
- Kiln
- Ditch
- Stone Built Structure

Note

1. ATP2 is combined with ATP1

0 10 20

METRES

Figure 4.11

Plan of Other Archaeological Features dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties Identified in the Site

FILE: KSH2012_Plan_FIG_4.7-4.12

DATE: 27/03/2014

Environmental Resources Management

ERM

ceramic shards, coins, metal fragments, a few pieces of human bone fragments and wood pieces. Some of them were unearthed from the fill soil, which were filled in the area from the period of 1920s/1930s to around 1960s while some are unearthed from the farmlands dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period and others are unearthed from Layer 3 dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties period. The finds from fill soil provide limited value in understanding the archaeological/historical significance of the Site. However, the finds from Layer 2 (Layers 2b and 2d) and Layer 3 (Layers 3a to 3e) provide information to determine the dating of the features.

In addition, some environmental samples were also collected to allow for further studies including soil, carbon fragments and wood pieces. Due to the large quantity of finds unearthed from the Site, the finds are still being processed. The following only provides a preliminary summary of the finds unearthed for the Site. The full assessment of the finds unearthed from the Site will be detailed in the *Final Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report*.

Ceramic Shards

According to the typology of the unearthed ceramic shards, it suggests that they were originated mainly from Hong Kong and the Mainland China. A few pieces of porcelain shards were from Europe and Japan.

With regard to the shards from Europe or Japan, only a few shards were unearthed dated to around the early 20th Century.

Around 50% of the ceramic shards dated from the late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China period are local products comprising blue and white porcelain shards, overglazed or glazed pottery shards and opium containers. Blue and white porcelain shards are the predominant finds. The ceramic shards comprise bowl, plate, lamps, dishes and jar etc. The porcelain shards unearthed were originated mainly from Wun Yiu, Tai Po. The remaining 50% of the ceramic shards dated from the late Qing dynasty to the Republic of China period are products from the Mainland China, comprising blue and white porcelain shards, overglazed porcelain shards and glazed pottery shards. Blue and white porcelain shards are products from kilns in Guangdong, Jingdezhen and Fujian. Overglazed porcelains shards are products from kilns in Hunan. Glazed pottery shards are products from kilns in Guangdong.

Figures C1 to C23 of *Annex C* showed some examples of ceramic finds from Layers 1 and 2.

Besides the discovery of local products, most of the ceramic shards are products from the Mainland China. Most of them are products from kilns at Fujian and Zhejiang provinces. Some of them are products from kilns at Guangdong province unearthed from both Layers 2 and 3 and the features. The ceramic shards comprising celadon porcelain shards, white porcelain shards, *Qingbai (*奉青白*)* porcelain shards, black porcelain shards and glazed pottery shards were found. Most of the ceramic shards are poor in quality while a small portion of

them are of high quality. In accordance to the typology of the finds, they were products mainly from the kilns in the *Fujian* province (approximately 70%), while approximately 20% of them were products of the *Longquan* kiln in the *Zhejiang* province, the remaining 10% were glazed potteries from kilns in the *Guangdong* province.

Most of the porcelain shards dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties were identified from burial features unearthed in TP79 and TP110 and Layer 3a to Layer 3e of TP82, TP90, TP99, TP109, TP110, TP120, EA1, EA3 and ATP1-ATP4. According to the preliminary statistical analysis results, around 77% of the porcelain shards are products from the kilns in the *Fujian* province which are generally poor quality shards of bowl, small dish, plate, box, vase, ewer, lamp stand, censer, jar and washer (筆洗). However, around 23% of the porcelain shards are high quality porcelain shards. They are products from the *Longquan* Kiln in the *Zhejiang* province. They are all celadon porcelains, comprising bowl, box, jar, plate, vase, censer, ewer, small dish and brush washer.

As most of the ceramic shards identified are of poor quality and with sign of being used, it is reasonable to speculate that they are mainly the remains of household utensils of the ordinary families living within the Site or in the close proximity.

Figures C24 to *C59* of *Annex C* showed some examples of ceramic finds from Layer 3 and Song-Yuan Dynasties features.

Coins

Numerous coins were unearthed from Layers 1, 2 and 3. Some of them can be identified while the others are severely damaged/eroded when they were unearthed. They can be dated from 621 to the modern period such as coins unearthed in H55 of TP110 with inscriptions of “景德元寶”,“祥符通寶”,“皇宋通寶”,“嘉祐通寶”,“熙寧通寶”and“聖宋元寶”dated to 1004-1007, 1008-1016, 1039-1053, 1056-1063, 1068-1077 and 1101 (Northern Song Dynasty); coins unearthed in Layer 3b and Layer 3d of TP110 with inscriptions of“開元通寶”, “元豐通寶”and“紹聖元寶”dated to 621 (Tang Dynasty), 1078-1085 and 1094 (Northern Song Dynasty). Coins unearthed in Layer 3a of TP120 with an inscription of “政和通寶”can be dated to 1111-1117 (Northern Song Dynasty); coins unearthed in F5 DM1 of TP90 with inscriptions of “至道元寶”,“大觀通寶”and“紹興通寶”dated to 995, 1107-1110 and 1131 (Northern Song to Southern Song Dynasties); coins unearthed in Layer 1 of TP27 with inscriptions of “乾隆通寶” and one cent coin (”香港一仙 1926”) and coin unearthed in Layer 2c of TP97 with inscriptions of“道光通寶”.

Figures C60 to *C63* of *Annex C* showed some examples of coins identified.

Wood

Wood planks/strips and wood columns were found from the Site and some of them can be dated as early as Song-Yuan Dynasties (see *Figures C64* to *C65* of *Annex C* for some examples). Conservation experts from Leisure and Cultural

Services Department were invited to inspect the wood finds. In order to better conserve them, they were collected and properly stored under the supervision of the conservation experts to allow for future studies on the species and their function.

Metal Fragments

Metal fragments were found from the Site and some of them can be dated as early as Song-Yuan Dynasties. In order to better conserve them, they were collected and properly stored under the supervision of the licenced archaeologist to allow for future studies of the species and their function.

Figures C66 to *C67* of *Annex C* showed some examples of metal fragments identified.

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5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

According to the approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report of the Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section [SCL(TAW-HUH)], potential archaeological impact on the potential archaeological deposits that may survive in the Sacred Hill (North) Study Area had been identified and therefore an archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation was recommended. After the approval of the *Archaeological Action Plan* (AAP) for the archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation, a Licence to Excavate and Search for Antiquities was obtained under the *Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance*. The archaeological survey-cum-excavation and additional investigation commenced on 1 November 2012 and completed on 27 December 2013 covering an area of approximately 14,500 m^2.

A total of 164 test pits/grids measured 5m x 5m or 10m x 10m or irregular shaped to suit site condition were excavated in the archaeological survey-cum-excavation area and one irregular shaped test pit (ATP1 which was combined with ATP2) and two 5m x 5m test pits were excavated in the additional investigation area.

According to the findings from the Site, three layers, comprising the fill layer dated to 1920s to 1960s (Layer 1), late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period (Layer 2) and Song-Yuan Dynasties (Layer 3) were identified. No finds earlier than Song Dynasty was identified. A total 239 archaeological features were identified from the Site comprising 8 stone built structures, 7 building features, 151 ditches, 49 ponds/garbage pits/pits, 5 wells, 3 kilns and 16 burial features.

Features from Layer 1 were mainly foundation remains of structures and buildings constructed during the 1920s to 1960s related to the housing development, coastal reclamation works or former airport development.

Features from Layer 2 were mainly associated with agricultural activities such as irrigation ditches serving the small patches of farmland, ponds or pits and wells and some remains of building structures that can be dated to Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period according to the finds identified from the layer.

Features from Layer 3 comprised remains of building features, wells, kilns, burials and pits that can be dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties.

In addition, it was also found that the southern portion of the Site was the coastal area before reclamation with no archaeological deposit.

Preliminary statistic result recorded approximately 1,000 boxes (with the size of L 555 x W 425 x H 380 mm) of general finds and approximately 3,700 items of special finds were recovered from the Site. They comprised ceramic shards, coins, metal fragments and wood. In additional, some environmental samples

were also been collected to allow for further studies including soil, carbon, dead coral and wood fragments. Due to the large quantity of finds unearthed from the Site, the finds processing are still in progress. A full assessment of the finds unearthed from the Site will be detailed in the *Final Archaeological Survey-cum-Excavation and Additional Investigation Report*.

The findings of the Site provided information on the past history of the Site and in the proximity. A large quantity of ceramic shards, including a large amount of poor quality ceramic shards and a small amount of high quality ceramic shards, were unearthed from the Site and most of them showed signs of being used which reflected that there were people living within the Site or in the proximity as early as Song-Yuan Dynasties. The presence of Song-Yuan dynasties building features in the Site provided further evidence to confirm this.

The original landscape of the Site was that the west and north area were at higher level and the level gradually declined from the north to south and from the west to east. Therefore, it is reasonable to speculate that the part of the Site area was used as a waste dumping area of the families living in the proximately during the Song-Yuan Dynasties. This finding tally with the conclusion made in the EIA Report of the SCL(TAW-HUH). In addition to dumping area, based on the findings from the Site, it is also found that there were burials and living areas existed in the Site during the Song-Yuan Dynasties.

Nevertheless, the Song-Yuan Dynasties burial features unearthed were mostly in irregular shape, shallow burial pits and with small amount of funerary objects, it is reasonable to speculate that they were all hasty buried. Several years later, the burial area was then abandoned, people built their own house (F5-F7) and began to live there.

Until the Late Qing Dynasty, people started agricultural activities at the Site and in adjacent areas and the agricultural activities terminated because of the housing development and the construction of the Former Kai Tak Airport from 1920s to 1960s.

The findings from the Site are the physical evidences to provide supplementary historical records to understand the history of the Site and adjacent areas.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

After proper archaeological recording, the archaeological excavation of the Site reached the sterile layer in order to obtain comprehensive information of the Site.

With regard to survey pit ATP1, as a well (J5) dated to the Song-Yuan Dynasties had been identified and given the fact that no construction excavation works will be involved in the area adjacent to the well (J5), thus it is recommended to preserve well (J5) in situ. To allow for better protection of the well and to avoid it to be exposed to open air facing natural erosion, the well has been backfilled with the following procedures under the supervision of experienced archaeologists:

(a) Prior to backfilling, the well shall be covered by a layer of canvas, then filled up by sand and all the area adjacent to the well in ATP1 shall be covered by a layer of canvas (a kind of geo-textile product that allows the passing through of underground moisture.);

(b) Then, fill a layer of 0.5m thick sand for protection of the features;

(c) Then, fill a layer of 0.5m thick clay soil to stabilise the pit;

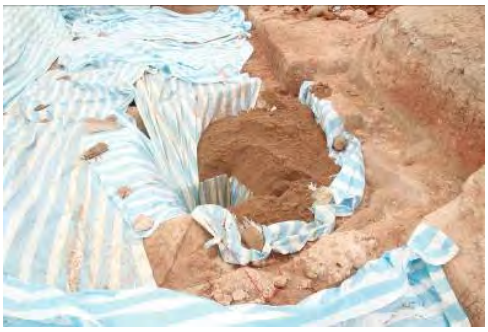
(d) Then, hard paving will be contructed for protection purpose (grade 20/20 concrete will be used and the thickness of the concrete surface will be in 150mm with A252 wire mesh fabric inside the slab); and

(e) A 3m protection zone from the edge of the well will be fenced off to facilitate monitoring and future re-opening excavation works.

Up to now, the first three tasks were completed and relevant photos are shown below. The hard paving is currently underway. After completion of the hard paving, a protection zone will then be established.

Backfilling of features for protection is one of the normal practices to protect features from damage and to avoid natural erosion. It is an international practice which is widely adopted in different places such as Mainland China, Europe and America.

For survey pits ATP3 and ATP4, after field data obtained and completion of recording, they were backfilled according to normal archaeological practice.



Procedure (a)

Procedure (b)

Procedure (c)

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Annex A

Historical Maps and Photographs of the Site

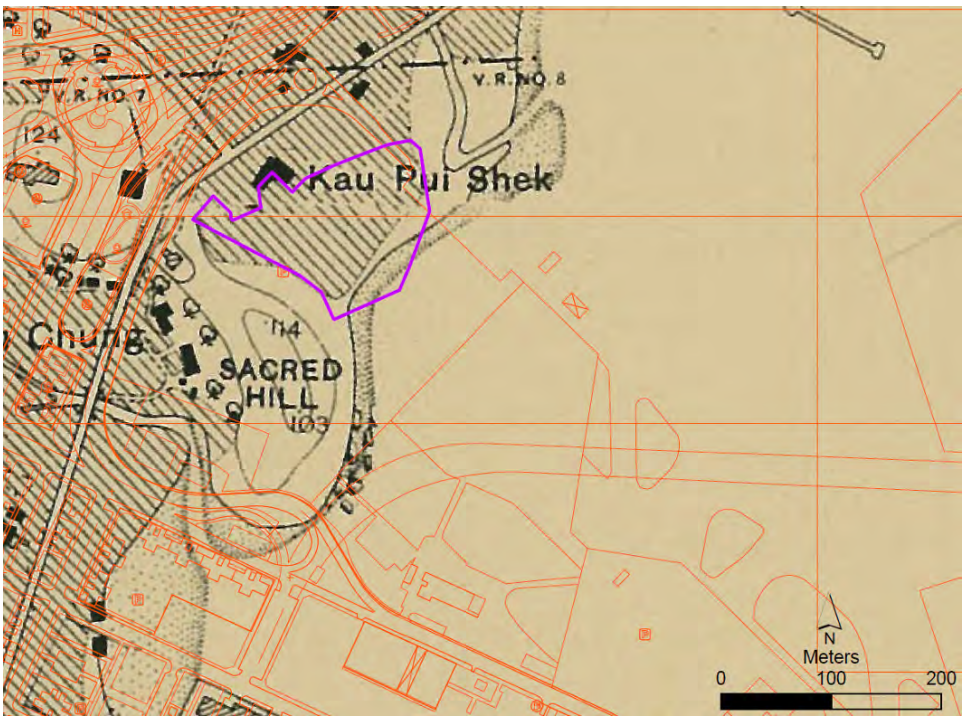

Figure A1 A historical map showing the Site area in 1902-03. The map is overlaid onto the current survey basemap. The purple boundary shows the Site boundary. (Source: Empson 1992)

Figure A2 A historical photograph showing the condition of the Site area around the c. 1902s (Source: 何瑞麟 2001)

Figure A3 A historical photograph showing the condition of the Site area around the c. 1902s (Source: 趙雨樂, 鍾寶賢編 2001)

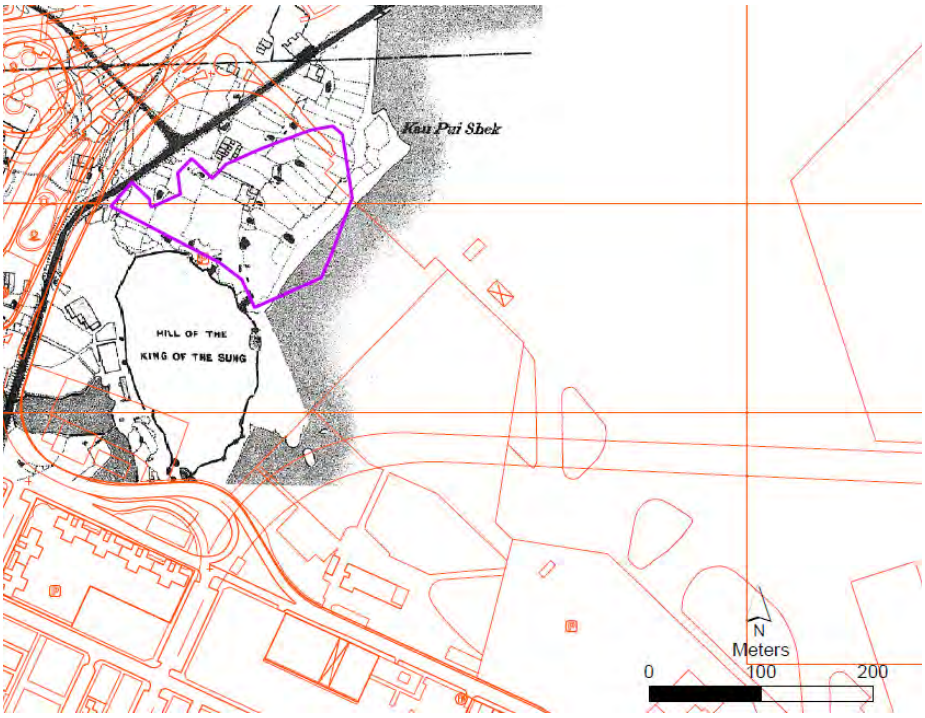

Figure A4 A historical map 1920 showing the Site area in 1920. The map is overlaid onto the current survey basemap. The purple boundary shows the Site boundary (Source: Lands Department, 1920)

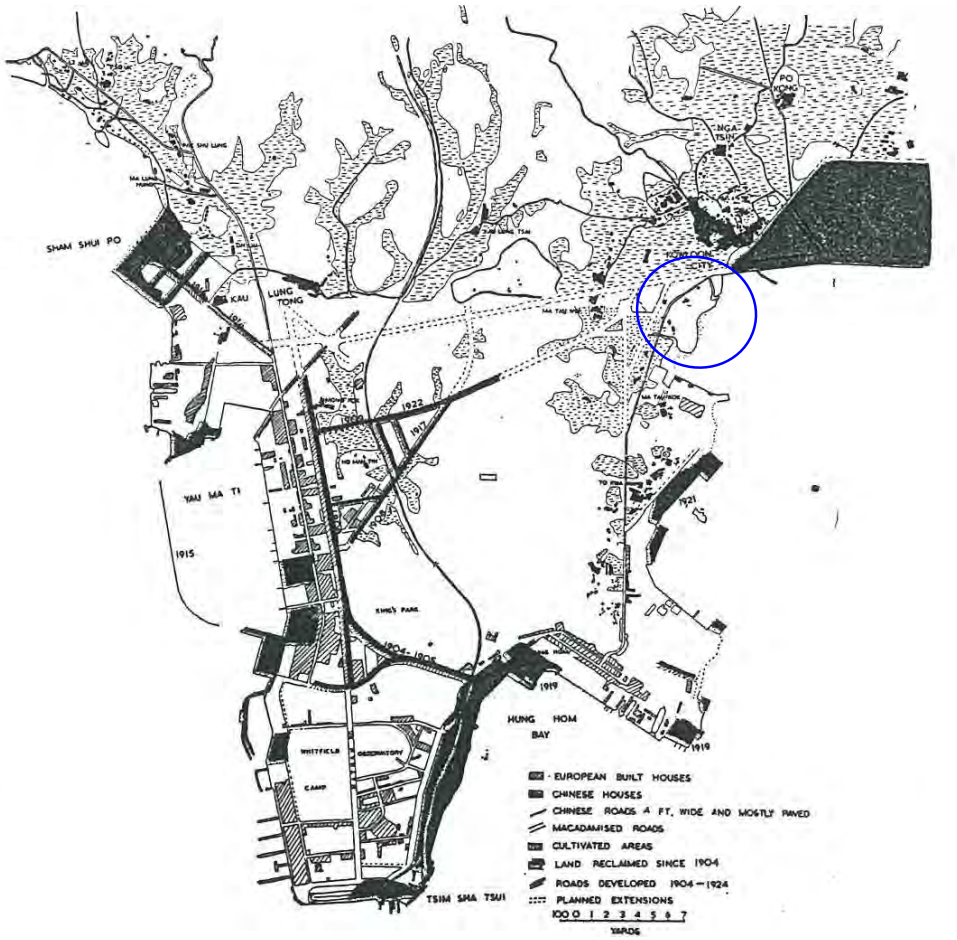

Figure A5 Kowloon Reclamation and Development in 1904-1924. (Source: Tregear and Berry, 1959)

Figure A6 A historical map showing the Site area in 1924. The map is overlaid onto the current survey basemap. The purple boundary shows the Site boundary. The map shows that the reclamation at northeast of the Site was completed while the Site remained unchanged. (Source: Empson 1992)

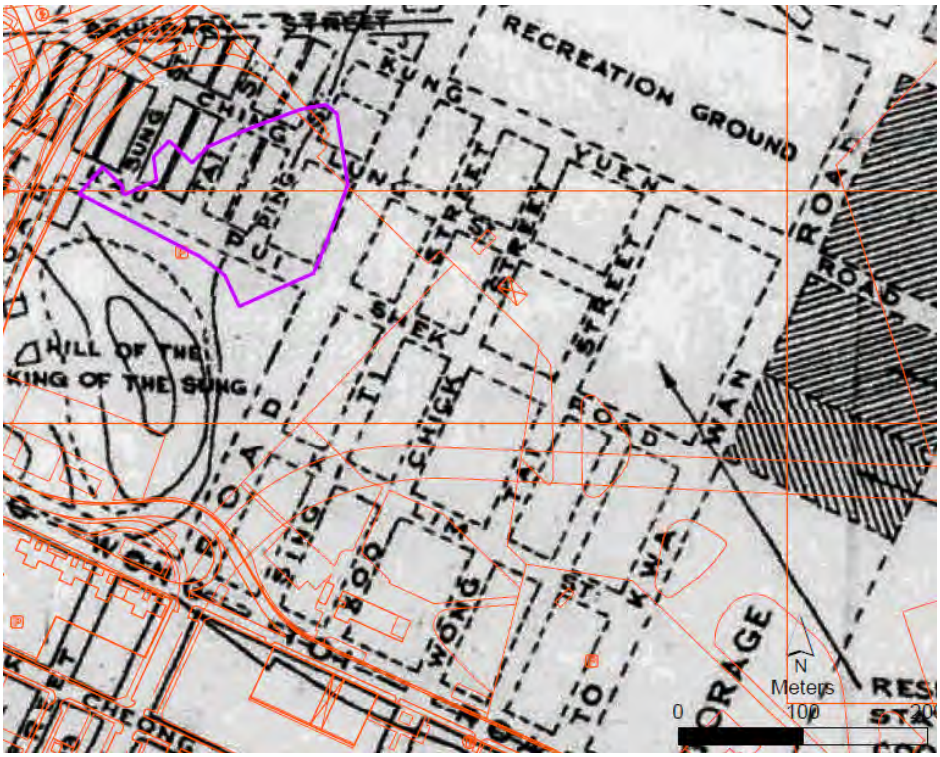

Figure A7 Kowloon City Area Development Plan in the 1920s. It shows that the Sacred Hill area was planning to be reclaimed for new roads and the Kau Pui Shek area was planned to build Sung Street, Tai Street and Ping Street, Kau Pui Shek Road and Ching Lung Street (Source: 九龍城區議會, 2005)

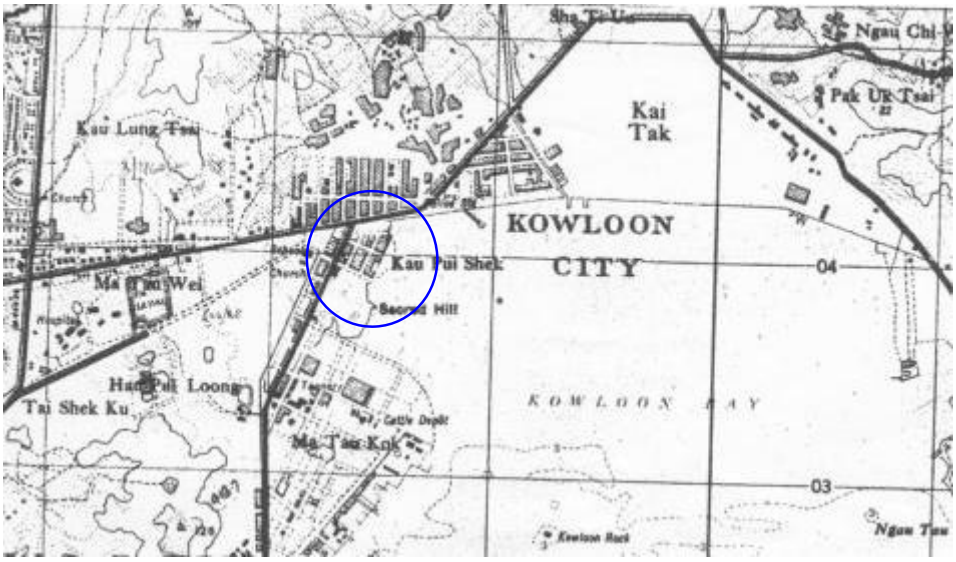

Figure A8 A historical map showing change of landscape of the Site around 1930s. Circled blue shows the Site Boundary. There were already some building blocks developed at the Site area. (Source: Hong Kong: Information Service Department)

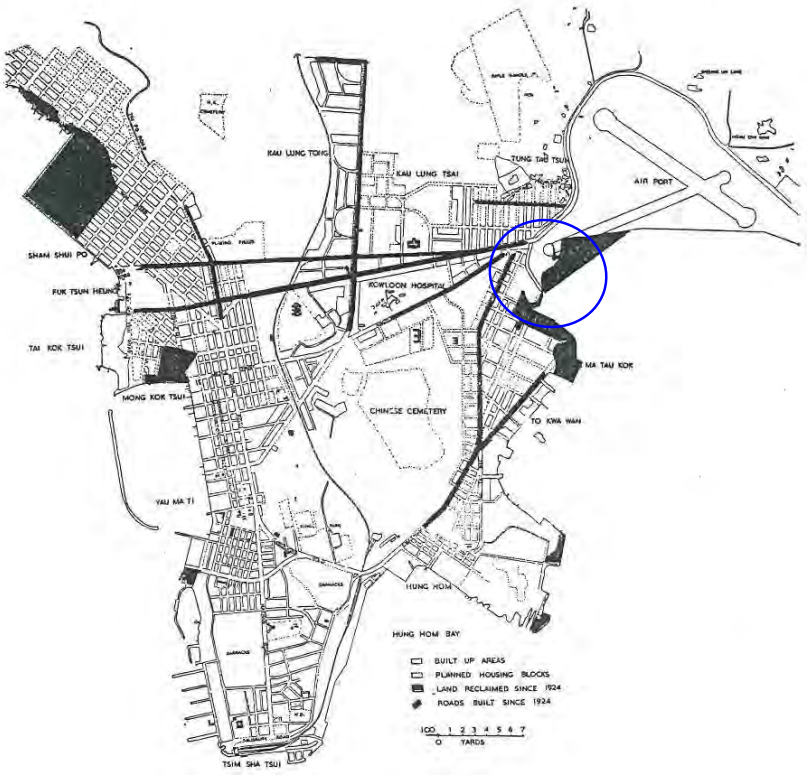

Figure A9 Kowloon Reclamation and Development in 1924-1939. It showed further reclamation took place at Sham Shui Po, Mong Kok Tsui, Mau Tau Kok and the area around the Site. (Source: Tregear, T.R & Berry, L., 1959)

Figure A10 Old Photo showing Ping Street dated 1936. Probably looking from Sacred Hill. (Source: Gwolo http://gwulo.com/node/13216)

Figure A11 Old Photo showing Ping Street and the Coast dated 1936/37. (Source: Gwolo http://gwulo.com/node/13145)

Figure A12 An aerial photograph showing the nullah constructed in 1944. (Source: Empson 1992)

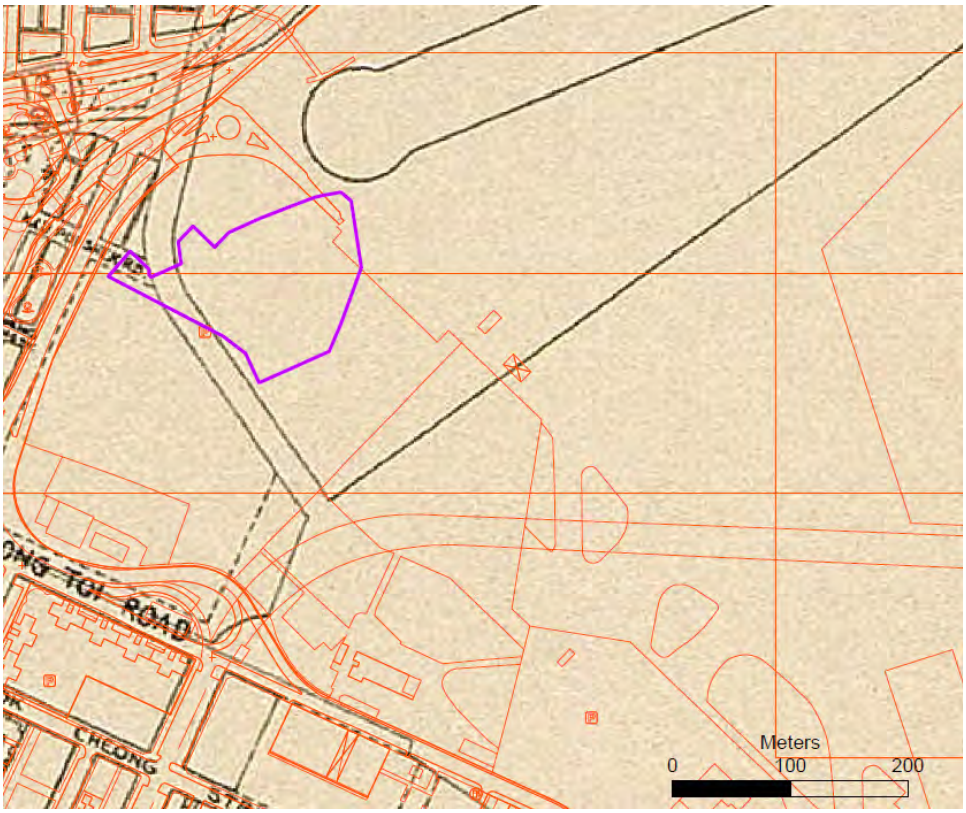

Figure A13 A historical map showing the Site area in 1947. The map is overlaid onto the current survey basemap. The purple boundary shows the Site boundary. The Japanese converted the Sacred Hill area to airport and a large nullah was constructed. (Source: Empson 1992)

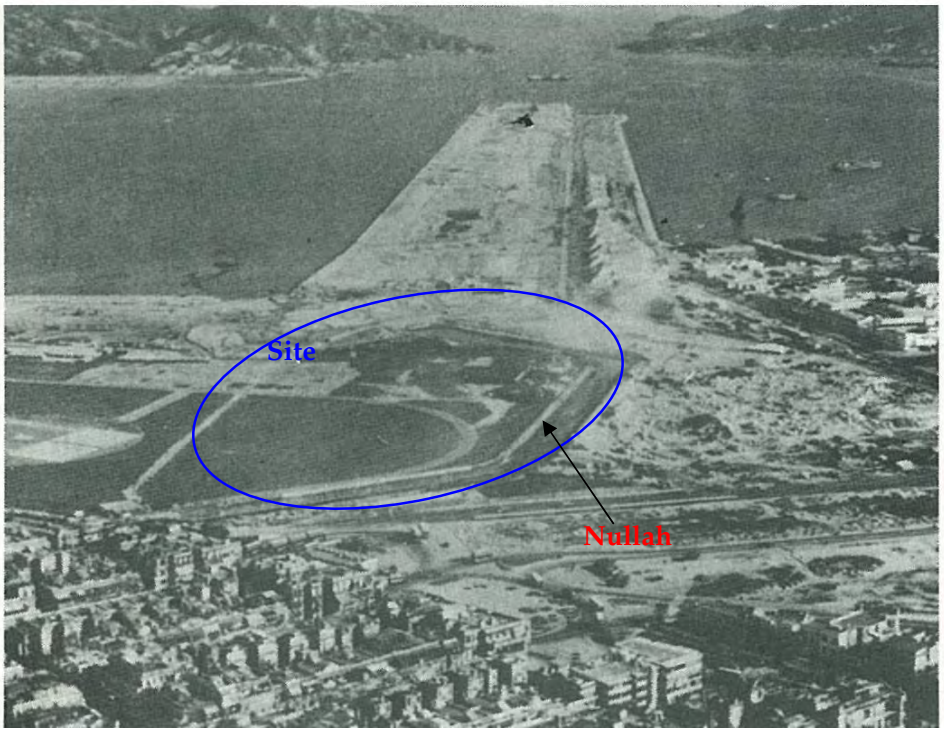

Figure A14 Photo dated to the late 1950s. **(Source:** 香港大道文化有限公司編輯部編**, 1990)**

Figure A15 An aerial photographs showing the Sacred Hill levelled in 1964 and the nullah was filled up for construction of the new runway. (Source: Empson 1992)

Annex B1

List of Archaeological Features

Table B1 Stone Built Wall Structures

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
SQ1	TP18, 27, 28, 29, 34	It is a stone built "L" shape structure with two layers but without bonding agent between the stones and the alignment commenced from SE corner of TP27 and runs towards SE to the east of TP28 and then changed direction towards SW and end at west of TP34. The SE and NE elevation of the structure are relatively flat and is believed to be the exterior of the structure while the NW and SW elevation are relatively rough and is believed to be the interior. It appears in Layer 1 and cut into Layer 2. Thus, it can be dated to 1920s to 1960s. Dimension: 17.9m (L) X 0.90m (W) X 0.50m (D).	*Figure B1a*
SQ2	TP41, 47 and 48	It is a stone built "L" shape structure and the alignment commenced from NE corner of TP41 and runs towards SW to the west of TP48 and then changed direction towards NW and end at north of TP47. The layers of stones vary from three to five layers of stones. No infill material can be found in gaps of stones as bonding agent. The SE elevation of the structure is relatively flat while NW elevation tends to be rough. The structure was constructed below an existing modern concrete pipe and appears in Layer 1 and cut into Layer 2. Thus, it can be dated to 1920s to 1960s. Dimension: 14.6m (S-N), 11.5m (E-W) (L) X 0.70m (W) X 1.86m (D).	*Figure B1b*
SQ3	TP27, TP28	It is a stone structure parallel to SQ1 with three layers of stones. The structure is NE–SW oriented . The SE elevation of the structure is relatively flat while the NW elevation tends to be rough. It appears in Layer 1 and cut into Layer 2. Thus, it can be dated to 1920s to 1960s. Dimension: 8.2m (L) X 0.80m (W) X 0.90m (D).	*Figure B1a*
SQ4	TP41	It is a stone structure parallel to SQ2 with three to four layers of stones. The gaps of the stones were filled with red soil (as bonding agent) to hold the structure. The SE wall and the top of the structure were finished with cement and the NW wall was finished with a sand and cement mixture. It appears in Layer 1 and cut into Layer 2 and constructed along an existing concrete pipe. Thus, it can be dated to 1920s to 1960s. Dimension: 8.2m (L) X 0.80m (W) X 0.90m (D).	*Figure B1b*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
SQ5	TP126, 127, 133, 134, 135, 136, 142, 143, 144, 145, 151, 152	It is a fragmented structure mainly constructed with stone blocks with the shape similar to a reversed letter "E". The structure is NE-SW oriented with overall dimension of approximately 28.5 m (L) X 19.9 m (W) X 2.80 m (H). It is found in fill soil layer (Layer 1) and therefore dated to 1920s to 1960s. According to the discovery condition of the structure, it is incomplete (most NW ends had been disturbed) and had been modified.	*Figure B1c*
SQ6	TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented stone structure with one layer of granite block. The stones are with irregular shape, just placed on the top of farmland. The feature is considered as a temporary agricultural facility built during the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. It was found below Layer 2a, thus, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 4.4m (L) X 0.3m (W) X 0.3m (H).	*Figure B1d*
SQ7	EA2	It is a stone built structure and a stone block inscribed with two Chinese characters "鄭界"(meaning Cheng Clan boundary) is found associated with the structure. It was built on the top of farmland, thus, it is considered as a boundary structure located between farmlands. The structure is E-W oriented with overall dimension of approximately 2 m (L) X 0.3 m (W) X 0.3 m (H). It is found below fill soil layer (Layer 1) and therefore dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period.	*Figure B1e*
SQ8	EA2	It is a NE-SW oriented stone structure with one layer of granite block. The stones are with irregular shape, placed on the top of Layer 3e. 15 burial features had been identified southwest of the feature. Based on the spatial relationship between this feature and the burial features at the north, it is believed that SQ8 was the boundary of the burial features separating the burial ground and the sandy beach. It was found below Layer 3d, thus, it is dated to the Song Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 4.5 m (L) X 1.2m (W) X 0.3 m (H).	*Figure B1f*

Table B2 Building Features

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
F1-F3	TP82, TP90, EA1, ATP3, ATP4	It is a NE-SW oriented stone structure with six layers of granite block. Under the 6th stone layers, there is a concrete foundation built as the base to support the stone layers. The base and stone layers disturbed Layer 2 and Layer 3. The feature is considered as the underground foundation remains of a demolished built structure. The findings indicated that some of the stones at upper layers were removed during the past development at the spot but its layout is generally maintained. It was found in Layer 1 and thus dated to 1920s to 1960s. According to the old maps (see *Figures A4* and *A7* of *Annex A*), a similar orientation building structure is shown in the old maps. Therefore, it is possible that F1-F3 might refer to the building structure showed in the map and thus building structure might have existed in the 1920s/30s. Dimension: F1: 4.88m (L) X 3.25m (W) X 1.50m (H) F2: 8.42m (L) X 4.67m (W) X 1.50m (H) F3: 6.60m (L) X 4.83m (W) X 1.50m (H)	*Figure B2a*
F4	TP112, 113, 122, 123	It is a NW-SE oriented stone structure with six layers of granite block. Under the six stone layers, there is a concrete foundation built as a base to support the stone layers. The base and stone layers are further supported by wooden columns beneath the concrete base. The feature is considered as the underground foundation remains of a demolished built structure. The findings indicated that some of the stones at upper layers were removed during the past development at the spot while its layout is generally maintained. It was found in Layer 1, thus, it is dated to 1920s to 1960s. According to the old maps as shown in *Figures A4, A8* and *A9* of *Annex A*, a similar orientation building structure is shown in the old maps. Therefore, it is possible that F4 might refer to the building structure showed in the map and thus building structure might have existed in the 1920s/30s. Dimension: 16.3m (L) X 9.75m (W) X 1.8m (H).	*Figure B2b*
F5	TP82, TP90, TP99, EA1, ATP3, ATP4	It is a NE-SWoriented structure which is in rectangular shape and comprised a hard surface (DM1), 81 post holes (F5 D1-D81), 9 garbage deposits (WL1-9), 3 stoves (Z1-Z3) and 4 wall structures (F5 QJ1, QJ2, QJ4 and QJ5). Details are shown as below: Floor (DM): F5 DM1 was formed by a hard surface and compounded of fill layers which were found below Layer 3a of TP82, TP90, TP99, EA1, ATP3 and ATP4. It is the ground floor remains of a demolished built structure. It was formed by red soil which was mixed	*Figure B2c*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		with a large amount of coarse sands. The red soil was likely obtained from natural hills. It was formed layer by layer. Below the hard surface was two layers (a brownish soil layer and a yellowish brown soil layer). Based on the findings, it is believed that the red soil layers were filled on top of the two layers and rammed to form a hard surface floor. Post Holes: 81 post holes (F5 D1-D81) were found below Layer 3a of TP82, TP90, TP99 and EA1. They are all in circular shape. Some of post holes were found with a round stone as stone column base as structure support of a roof. The distribution of the post holes indicating that the layout of the demolished built structure was a three bay two hall structure (三間兩廊式) which was typical layout of buildings since the Late Southern Song Dynasty in Southern China area. Garbage deposits: 9 garbage deposits (F5 WL1-WL9) were found below Layer 3a of TP82, TP90, TP99 and EA1. They were in irregular shape and contained a large quantity of tile fragments, porcelain shards and pottery shards. They were overlaid by F5 DM1 and likely to be the living deposits of F5. Stoves: 3 stove structures (F5 Z1-Z3) were found below Layer 3a of TP90 and TP99. They were located at the southern part of F5. They were in circular shape and contained a large quantity of carbon granules, porcelain shards and pottery shards. They were overlaid by F5 DM1 and likely to be the stoves of F5. Wall structures: 4 wall structures (F5 QJ1, QJ2, QJ4 and QJ5) were found below Layer 3a of TP90 and ATP4. QJ1 and QJ2 were located at the southeast of F5 while QJ4 was located at the middle of F5 which were built with dead corals and stones. QJ5 was located at the north of F5 which was built with dead corals. QJ2 is the outer wall of F5 while QJ1 was the interior wall. They were aligned parallel to each other and NE-SW oriented. QJ4 is the dividing wall of F5 and QJ5 is the wall which separates F5 and the drop down level which is located at the east of F5. In summary, F5 is likely to be remains of a demolished built structure dated to the Yuan Dynasty. In accordance to the distribution pattern of the features such as post holes and wall structures and a large quantity of household utensils shards unearthed from the garbage deposits (WL1-WL9), F5 should be a building feature that could date to the Yuan Dynasty. As F5 is found below Layer 3a, in accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the mid Yuan Dynasty to late Yuan Dynasty.	

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		Dimension: 32.5m (L) X 17.3m (W) X 0.15m (D)	
F6	TP109, TP110, TP120, TP82, TP90, TP99, EA1, EA3, ATP3, ATP4	It is a NW-SE oriented structure which is in rectangular shape and comprised two hard surface (F6 DM1 and 2), 28 post holes (F6 D1-D4, D6-D24 and D26-D30), 4 garbage deposits (WL1-4), 4 wall structures (F6 QJ1-QJ4), J4, Y2 and Y3. Details are shown as below: **Floor (DM):** **F6 DM1** was formed by a hard surface and compounded of fill layer which was found below Layer 3a of TP110 and TP120. It is the ground floor remains of a demolished built structure. It was formed by red soil mixed with a large amount of coarse sands. The red soil was likely obtained from the adjacent natural hills. It was formed layer by layer. Below the hard surface was one layer of brownish soil. Based on the findings, it is believed that the brownish soil and red soil were filled and rammed as a hard floor surface. **F6 DM2** was formed by a hard surface and compounded of fill layers which were found below Layer 3a of TP82, TP90, TP99, EA1, ATP3 and ATP4. It is the ground floor remains of a demolished built structure. It was formed by brown yellowish soil mixed with a large amount of coarse sands. The brown yellowish soil was likely obtained from the adjacent natural hills. It was formed layer by layer. Below the hard surface were five layers of yellow brownish soil. Based on the findings, it is believed that the hard surface was formed by filling layers of yellow brownish soil and rammed to form a hard surface floor. It should be noted that after removal of F5 DM1, F6 DM2 was found beneath it. F6 DM2 extended to TP99 and connected to F6 DM1 in TP99. In accordance to the stratigraphy, they are hard surface of the same layer. They are with same era and regarded as the same feature. **Post Holes:** 28 post holes (F6 D1-D4, D6-D24 and D26-D30) were found below Layer 3a of TP110 and TP120. They are all in circular shape. According to their distribution pattern, they were probably post holes for column supports of a demolished rectangular layout building. **Garbage deposits:** 4 garbage deposits (F6 WL1-WL4) were found below Layer 3a of TP110 and TP120. They were located at the east of F6 and were in irregular shape and contained a large quantity of tile fragments and pottery shards and a small quantity of porcelain shards. They were overlaid by F6 DM1 and likely to be the living deposits of F6. **Wall structures:**	*Figure B2d*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		4 wall structures (F6 QJ1 to QJ4) were found below Layer 3a of TP90, TP99, TP110 and TP120. QJ1 and QJ2 were located at the southeast of F6 while QJ4 was located at the middle. QJ3 was located at the north of F6. QJ1 is the interior wall of F6 while QJ1, QJ2 and QJ4 were the outer walls which separated F6 and the sand dune at the east of F6. QJ2 and QJ4 were built with granite slabs while QJ1 and QJ3 were built with dead corals and stones. In summary, F6 is likely to be remains of a demolished built structure dated to the early Yuan Dynasty to mid Yuan Dynasty. In accordance to the distribution pattern of the features such as post holes and wall structures, a large quantity of tiles unearthed from the garbage deposits (WL1-WL4) and the discoveries of kilns (Y2 and Y3), and a well (J4) within F6, F6 was likely a tile production workshop in the Yuan Dynasty. F6 is found below Layer 3a at TP110 and TP120 and below F5 in TP82, TP90, TP99, EA1, ATP3 and ATP4. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it can be dated to the early Yuan Dynasty to mid Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 37.5m (L) X 19.40m (W) X 0.60m (D)	
F7	ATP1	It is a NW-SE oriented structure which comprises a hard surface (F7 DM1), 33 post holes (F7 D2-D34), a well (J5) and 2 wall structures (F7 QJ1 and QJ4). As the feature is extended to the west of ATP1 which is outside the additional investigation area, the shape/ layout of the feature cannot be determined. Details are shown as below: **Floor (DM):** F7 DM1 was formed by a hard surface and compounded of fill layers which were found below Layer 3b of ATP1. It was the ground floor remains of a demolished built structure. It was formed by red soil mixed with a large amount of coarse sands. The red soil was likely obtained from the adjacent natural hills. It was formed layer by layer. Below the hard surface was two layers (a brownish soil layer and a yellowish brown soil layer). It is believed that the red soil was filled on the two layers and rammed as a hard surface. F7 DM1 was only found in ATP1. **Post Holes:** 33 post holes (F7 D2-D34) were found below Layer 3b of ATP1. They are all in circular shape. Some of post holes were found with a round stone. According to the distribution pattern of the post holes, the post holes were probably structural support of a building and the stones in the holes were probably column base. As the post holes showed and indicating to extend west outside ATP1, the layout or extend of the demolished built structure cannot be confirmed.	*Figure B2e*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		Wall structures: 2 wall structures (F7 QJ1 and QJ4) were found below Layer 3b of ATP1. QJ1 was located at the southwest of ATP1 while QJ4 was located at the southeast. QJ1 and QJ4 are both the outer walls of F7. They were built with mixture of yellowish red soil and sand. In summary, F7 is likely to be remains of a demolished built structure dated to Yuan Dynasty. In accordance to the distribution pattern of the features such as post holes and wall structures, and the discovery of a well (J5), F7 should be a building feature dated to the Yuan Dynasty. F7 is found below Layer 3b of ATP1. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the early Yuan Dynasty to mid Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 10.80m (L) X 4.20m (W)	

Table B3 Wells

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
J1	TP90	It is a circular shape well. It was mainly built with granite blocks with cement finishing interior. It is found in fill soil layer (Layer 1) and therefore dated to 1920s-1960s. Dimension: 1.60 m (Diameter) X 2.00 m (H)	*Figure B3a*
J2	TP44	It is a well with circular shape. It was mainly built with granite blocks with cement finishing interior. It is found in fill soil layer (Layer 1) and therefore dated to 1920s-1960s. Dimension: 1.2 m (D) X 1.80 m (H).	*Figure B3b*
J3	TP44	It is a well with circular shape. It was mainly built with granite blocks with cement finishing interior. It is found in fill soil layer (Layer 1) and therefore dated to 1920s-1960s. Dimension: 1.2 m (D) X 1.80 m (H).	*Figure B3c*
J4	TP120	It is a circular shape well. It was mainly built with granite blocks and clayey soil mixture as bonding agent and the finishing at the interior of the well. The well can be divided into 3 parts. **The upper part** was covered by concrete, below the concrete layer was fill soils. This part can be dated to 1920s-1960s as modern finds discovered in the fill soil. **The middle part** was built with granite blocks and with cement finishing on top. Below the cement finishing at the exterior was a brownish soil layer which contains some blue and white porcelains. Therefore, this middle part can be dated to Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. A hard surface was found below the middle part. It is the surface separated the middle and the bottom part of the well. **The bottom part** was built with granite blocks with clayey soil mixture as bonding agent and as surface finishing on the exterior of the well. Celadon shards dated to the Song Yuan Dynasties were found in the hard surface and therefore this part can be dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.6 m (Diameter) X 2.00 m (H)	*Figure B3d*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
J5	ATP1	It is a square shape well. It was built with ten layers of granite blocks and grouted with clayey soil mixture as bounding agent. The well is well made and generally in good condition. Due to safety consideration, the well was not excavated to the bottom. It is found below Layer 3a and therefore dated to the Song Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 2.33m (L) X 2.08m (W) X 3.00m (H)	*Figure B3e*

Table B4 Ditches

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G1	TP36, TP44	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 22.86m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G2	TP36, TP44	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 23.09m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G3	TP36, TP44	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch structure overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 22.667m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G4	TP36, TP44	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 24.54m (L) X 0.40m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G5	TP36, TP44	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 22.99m (L) X 0.41m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G6	TP36, TP44	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 22.37m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G7	TP36, TP44, TP51, TP81, TP89	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 33.57m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4a*
G8	TP36, TP44, TP51, TP81, TP89	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 31.08m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4a and B4b*
G9	TP36, TP44, TP51, TP81, TP89	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 31.63m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4a and B4b*
G10	TP81, TP89	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 23.76m (L) X 0.40m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4b*
G11	TP80, TP81, TP89	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 28.00m (L) X 0.39m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4b and B4c*
G12	TP80, TP81, TP88	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 15.35m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4b, B4c, B4m*
G13	TP80	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.86m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4c*
G14	TP80	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.90m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4c*
G15	TP80, TP81, TP88	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 19.70m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4b, B4c, B4m*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G16	TP80, TP88	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 20.53m (L) X 0.32m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4c and B4m*
G17	TP80, TP88	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 13.57m (L) X 0.32m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4c and B4m*
G18	TP80	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.84m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4c*
G19	TP80	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.89m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4c*
G20	TP80	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.95m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4c*
G21	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.09m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4d*
G22	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.89m (L) X 0.28m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4d*
G23	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.89m (L) X 0.28m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4d*
G24	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.39m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4d*
G25	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.10m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4d*
G26	TP76	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.07m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4d*
G27	TP76	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.52m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4e*
G28	TP76	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.73m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4e*
G29	TP88, TP89, TP97, TP98	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 19.2m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4f, B4h and B4m*
G30	TP89, TP97, TP98	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 15m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4f*
G31	TP88, TP89, TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 14.35m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4f and B4m*
G32	TP89, TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.2m (L) X 0.50m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4f*
G33	TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.35m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4f*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G34	TP88, TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.9m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4f and B4m*
G35	TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4f*
G36	TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.10m (D).	*Figure B4f*
G37	TP96, TP97	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.65m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4f and B4l*
G38	TP97, TP106	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.25m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4g*
G39	TP98	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.4m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4h*
G40	TP98	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.1m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4h*
G41	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.52m (L) X 0.26m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G42	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.96m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G43	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.08m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G44	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.05m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G45	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 11.19m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G46	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.28m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G47	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 9.10m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G48	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.84m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G49	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.82m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G50	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.02m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G51	TP87	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.38m (L) X 0.40m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4i*
G52	TP102, TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.43m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G53	TP102, TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.91m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G54	TP102, TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 9.74m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G55	TP102	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.04m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G56	TP102, TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 14.33m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G57	TP102	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.29m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.13m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G58	TP102	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.48m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.10m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G59	TP102, TP94	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 14.13m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.13m (D).	*Figures B4j and B4n*
G60	TP102, TP103, TP94	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 13.58m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4j, B4k and B4n*
G61	TP102	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.29m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4j*
G62	TP102	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.88m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4j*
G63	TP103	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.90m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G64	TP103	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.80m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G65	TP103	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.01m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G66	TP103	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.24m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G67	TP103	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.17m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G68	TP104	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.18m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G69	TP104	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.67m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G70	TP104	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 7.17m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G71	TP103	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.61m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G72	TP103	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.01m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4k*
G73	TP102	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.84m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4j*
G74	TP102	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.72m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4j*
G75	TP102	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.81m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.13m (D).	*Figure B4j*
G76	TP96, TP97, TP106	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch structure overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 13m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4g*
G77	TP88, TP96	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.75m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4l and B4m*
G78	TP88	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.00m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4m*
G79	TP88, TP96	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 7.20m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figures B4l and B4m*
G80	TP88	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.86m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4m*
G81	TP88	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.94m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4m*
G82	TP88	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.07m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4m*
G83	TP88	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.39m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4m*
G84	TP88	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.53m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4m*
G85	TP96	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 13.25m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figures B4g and B4l*
G86	TP96	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 13.5m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4l*
G87	TP94	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 9.28m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4n*
G88	TP94	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.11m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4n*
G89	TP94	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.47m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4n*
G90	TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.97m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4n*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G91	TP93	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.24m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4n*
G92	TP93	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.54m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4n*
G93	TP106	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.5m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4g*
G94	TP106	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4g*
G95	TP106	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.25m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4g*
G97	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 1.90m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G98	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 2.50m (L) X 0.21m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G99	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch structure overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 4.90m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G100	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 8.20m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G101	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 9.40m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G102	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 9.90m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G103	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 1.40m (L) X 0.15m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G104	TP109, TP110	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2b. Dimension: 8.20m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4o*
G106	TP122	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.70m (L) X 0.50m (W) X 0.10m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G107	TP122	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.25m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.12m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G108	TP122	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 9m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.10m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G109	TP122	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.13m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G110	TP122	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.5m (L) X 0.3m (W) X 0.13m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G111	TP122	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.13m (D).	*Figure B4p*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G112	TP122	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.75m (L) X 0.37m (W) X 0.12m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G113	TP122	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.88m (L) X 0.15m (W) X 0.1m (D).	*Figure B4p*
G114	TP123	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.85m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4q*
G115	TP123	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.15m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4q*
G116	TP123	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 9.70m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4q*
G117	TP123	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 9.65m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4q*
G118	TP123	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.85m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4q*
G119	TP123	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.45m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4q*
G120	TP112	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.5m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4r*
G121	TP112	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.22m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4r*
G122	TP112	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.88m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4r*
G123	TP112	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6.55m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4r*
G124	TP112	It is a W-E oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 6m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4r*
G125	TP112	It is a W-E oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.3m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4r*
G126	TP113	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.38m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4s*
G127	TP113	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4s*
G128	TP113	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.8m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4s*
G129	TP113	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 0.88m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4t*
G130	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.7m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4u*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G131	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 7.4m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G132	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.88m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G133	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.83m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G134	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 10.80m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G135	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 7.85m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G136	TP114	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.40m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G137	TP114	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.60m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4u*
G138	TP111	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.6m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4v*
G139	TP111	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4v*
G140	TP111	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch structure overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.38m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.14m (D).	*Figure B4v*
G141	TP111	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.5m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4v*
G142	TP111	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 5.2m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.15m (D).	*Figure B4v*
G144	TP86	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 1.35m (L) X 0.40m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G145	TP86	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.75m (L) X 0.38m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G146	TP86	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 4.90m (L) X 0.35m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G147	TP86	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 7.00m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G148	TP86	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 8.50m (L) X 0.27m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G149	TP86	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 11.90m (L) X 0.28m (W) X 0.25m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G150	TP86	It is a NE-SW oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 3.30m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B4w*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
G151	TP86	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 2c. Dimension: 2.50m (L) X 0.20m (W) X 0.30m (D).	*Figure B4w*
G153	ATP1	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 3b. Therefore, it can be dated to the Song Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 3.12m (L) X 1.41m (W) X 0.25m (D)	*Figure B4x*
G154	ATP1	It is a NW-SE oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 3b. Therefore, it can be dated to the Song Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 4.76m (L) X 0.15m (W) X 0.25m (D)	*Figure B4y*
G155	TP99, TP110	It is a N-S oriented ditch feature overlaid by Layer 3a. Therefore, it can be dated to the Song Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 8.20m (L) X 0.25m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B4z*

Notes:

(a) All the ditch features, except G153 to G155, overlaid by Layers 2b and 2c are dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. G153-G155 overlaid by Layers 3a and 3b are dated to Song-Yuan Dynasties.

(b) Feature codes G96, G105 , G143 and G152 not used.

Table B5 Ponds/Garbage Pits/Pits

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
H1	TP79	It is a S-N oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found below Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 2.75m (L) X 2.55m (W) X 0.50m (D).	*Figure B5a*
H2	TP79	It is a W-E pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found below Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.80m (L) X 1.07m (W) X 0.37m (D).	*Figure B5b*
H3	TP79	It is a SW-NE pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found below Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 2.73m (L) X 1.47m (W) X 0.57m (D).	*Figure B5c*
H4	TP79	It is a SW-NE pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found at the surface of Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.65m (L) X 1.26m (W) X 0.58m (D).	*Figure B5d*
H5	TP100	It is a NE-SW pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It had been heavily disturbed. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.50m (L) X 0.90m (W) X 0.60m (D).	*Figure B5e*
H6	TP90	It is a W-E pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of mixed soils as a hard surface. It is found below Layer 2b. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension:1.30m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.60m (D)	*Figure B5f*
H8	TP101	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in strip shape and filled with reddish brown soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards, brick fragments and glasses. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period.	*Figure B5g*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		Dimension: 7.00m (L) X 3.50m (W) X 1.30m (D).	
H9	TP101	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with reddish brown soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards, brick fragments and glasses. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 6.00m (L) X 4.00m (W) X 2.00m (D).	*Figure B5h*
H11	TP100	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with reddish brown soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards, brick fragments and glasses. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 5.50m (L) X 3.50m (W) X 0.90m (D).	*Figure B5i*
H12	TP109	It is a S-N oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of mixed soils as a hard surface. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.50m (L) X 1.90m (W) X 0.60m (D)	*Figure B5j*
H13	TP124	It is a NW-SE oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found to be incomplete as only part of the stone edge of the pond remains intact. It is found at the surface of Layer 2c. Therefore, it is dated to Late Qing to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.75m (L) X 0.95m (W) X 0.57m (D).	*Figure B5k*
H14	TP124	It is a NW-SE oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It found to be incomplete as only part of the stone edge of the pond remains intact. It is found at the surface of Layer 2c. Therefore, it is dated to Late Qing to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.55m (L) X 1.22m (W) X 0.55m (D).	*Figure B5l*
H16	TP93	It is a W-E oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found below Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.90m (L) X 1.50m (W) X 0.50m (D).	*Figure B5m*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
H17	TP79	It is a S-N oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is heavily disturbed. It is found below Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.80m (L) X 1.70m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B5n*
H18	TP80	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in round shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 2d and disturbed Layer 2e. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.20m (L) X .20m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B5o*
H21	TP112	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in strip shape and filled with brownish brown soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 2c. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.30m (L) X 0.60m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B5p*
H22	TP125	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in round shape and filled with reddish brown soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 6.00m (L) X 5.00m (W) X 1.80m (D)	*Figure B5q*
H23	TP115	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in round shape and filled with reddish brown soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 3.00m (L) X 2.00m (W) X 1.50m (D)	*Figure B5r*
H24	TP110	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in circular shape and filled with yellowish brown sand and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 2b. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 0.80m (L) X 0.70m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B5s*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
H25	T102	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in triangle shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 2c and disturbed Layer 2d. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 3.50m (L) X 2.60m (W) X 0.80m (D).	*Figure B5t*
H26	TP130	It is a W-E oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 2c. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.50m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.60m (D)	*Figure B5u*
H27	TP120	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in irregular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 2.80m (L) X 1.70m (W) X 2.90m (D)	*Figure B5v*
H28	EA2	It is a W-E oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found to be heavily disturbed. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.80m (L) X 1.30m (W) X 1.60m (D).	*Figure B5w*
H29	EA2	It is a S-N oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found to be heavily disturbed. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.00m (L) X 0.90m (W) X 0.50m (D).	*Figure B5x*
H30	EA2	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in round shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.10m (L) X 1.05m (W) X 0.45m (D).	*Figure B5y*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
H31	TP85, TP86	It is a W-E oriented garbage pit feature which is in rectangular shape and filled with yellowish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 2e and disturbed Layer 3e. In according to the typology of the finds unearthed, it is dated to Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.30m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B5z*
H32	TP79	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in rectangular shape and filled with blackish brown soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 2d and disturbed the sterile layer. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.50m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.40m (D).	*Figure B5aa*
H33	EA2	It is a W-E oriented pond feature which is in rectangular shape and made of cement and stones. It is found to be heavily disturbed. It is found below Layer 2a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.80m (L) X 1.20m (W) X 0.60m (D).	*Figure B5ab*
H34	EA2	It is an S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in strip shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below of Layer 2e and disturbed 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.80m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.10m (D).	*Figure B5ac*
H35	TP79	It is a W-E oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 2e and disturbed 3d. In according to the typology of the findings, it is dated to Late Qing to Republic of China period. Dimension: 1.10m (L) X 0.70m (W) X 0.45m (D).	*Figure B5ad*
H37	TP79	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in rectangular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3d and disturbed Layer 3e. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties.	*Figure B5ae*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		Dimension: 1.80m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.25m (D).	
H38	TP85	It is a NW-SE oriented garbage pit feature which is in rectangular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3d and disturbed Layer 3e. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.20m (L) X 0.65m (W) X 0.10m (D).	*Figure B5af*
H41	ATP3	It is a W-E oriented garbage pit feature which is in rectangular shape and filled with brownish soil, with a hard surface finishing at bottom and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.40m (L) X 1.30m (W) X 0.50m (D)	*Figure B5ag*
H42	ATP3	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in irregular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 0.88m (L) X 0.66m (W) X 0.40m (D)	*Figure B5ah*
H45	TP110	It is a SE-NW oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.99m (L) X 0.56m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B5ai*
H49	TP90	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.54m (L) X 0.91m (W) X 0.25m (D)	*Figure B5aj*
H50	ATP1	It is a S-N oriented pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. Two celadon incense burners also unearthed. It is found below F7 DM1. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 0.53m (L) X 0.28m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B5ak*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
H51	ATP1	It is an E-W oriented garbage pit feature which is in irregular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below of Layer 3b. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 2.57m (L) X 1.40m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B5al*
H53	TP90	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with brownish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 1.17m (L) X 1.46m (W) X 0.20m (D)	*Figure B5am*
H55	TP110	It is a S-N oriented pit feature which is in circular shape and filled with brownish soil and contains 29 coins. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 0.80m (L) X 0.80m (W) X 0.10m (D)	*Figure B5an*
H56	TP90	It is a SE-NW oriented pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with brownish soil and a pottery vase unearthed. It is found below F5 DM1. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 0.37m (L) X 0.16m (W) X 0.10m (D)	*Figure B5ao*
H57	TP90	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards, brick fragments. It is found below Layer 2d and disturbed Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period Dimension: 0.97m (L) X 0.30m (W) X 0.59m (D)	*Figure B5ap*
H59	EA3	It is a SE-NW oriented garbage pit feature which is in irregular shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 0.98m (L) X 0.57m (W) X 0.16m (D).	*Figure B5aq*
H61	EA3	It is a SW-NE oriented garbage pit feature which is in irregular shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards and pottery shards.	*Figure B5ar*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 2.36m (L) X 1.18m (W) X 0.20m (D)	
H62	TP90	It is a S-N oriented pit feature which is in circular shape and filled with brownish soil and a pottery jar with four loops unearthed. It is found below F5 DM1. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 0.50m (L) X 0.50m (W) X 0.40m (D)	*Figure B5as*
K2	TP78, TP79	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in nearly circular shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 12.00m (L) X 10.00m (W) X 2.00m (D).	*Figure B5at*
K3	TP76	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in nearly circular shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards, brick fragments. A round shape stuffing by granite blocks formed at the bottom of the structure. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period Dimension: 5.96m (L) X 5.24m (W) X 1.80m (D).	*Figure B5au*
K4	TP76	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in nearly circular shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards, brick fragments. A round shape stuffing by granite blocks formed at the bottom of the structure. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasties to Republic of China period Dimension: 5.12m (L) X 4.36m (W) X 1.60m (D).	*Figure B5av*
K5	TP93, TP94, TP85, TP86	It is a S-N oriented garbage pit feature which is in oval shape and filled with blackish soil and contains porcelain shards, pottery shards and brick fragments. It is found below Layer 1. Therefore, it is dated to the Late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China period. Dimension: 10.59m (L) X 6.67m (W) X 2.00m (D).	*Figure B5aw*

Note:

(a) Feature codes H7, H10, H15, H19, H20, H36, H39, H40, H43, H44, H46-48, H52, H54, H58, H60, K1 not used.

Table B6 Kiln

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
Y1	EA2	It is a E-W oriented structure which is in oval shape and can be divided into kiln chamber and kiln bed. Kiln chamber was filled by two carbon layers and 2 coral layers. Beneath the carbon and coral layers are a small pit filled with carbon ash. The kiln bed was formed by brownish soil which had been burned and became a hard surface. It is found to be incomplete as the middle part was disturbed by H33. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 3.03m (L) X 1.00m (W) X 0.41m (D).	*Figure B6a*
Y2	TP110	It is a E-W oriented structure which is in half oval shape. It is found to be incomplete as the western part was disturbed by the former drainage nullah at the west and the remaining part was the kiln chimney. Kiln chimney was filled by two carbon debris layers and two red soil layers. Beneath the carbon and red soil layers is filled with carbon ash. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 3.30m (L) X 2.45m (W) X 0.60m (D)	*Figure B6b*
Y3	TP99, TP110	It is a E-W oriented structure which is in half oval shape. It is found to be incomplete as the western part was disturbed by the former drainage nullah at the west and the remaining part was the kiln chimney. Kiln chimney was filled by two carbon debris layers and two red soil layers. Beneath the carbon and red soil layers is filled with carbon ash. It is found below Layer 3a. Therefore, it is dated to the Song to Yuan Dynasties. Dimension: 3.82m (L) X 3.26m (W) X 0.60m (D)	*Figure B6c*

Table B7 Burial Features

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
M1	TP75	It is a NE-SW oriented burial feature which is in square shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a jar with four loops, a small bowl, a coin and an iron knife. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to late Southern-Song to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.30m (L) X 2.30m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B7a*
M2	TP110	It is a W-E oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as two glazed pottery jars with six loops and a pottery vase. Moreover, fourteen (14) coins were found. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below F6 DM1. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.40m (L) X 2.20m (W) X 0.55m (D)	*Figure B7b*
M9	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a jar with four loops, bowl, a small dish, 6 coins and 3 pieces of iron crossbow remnants. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.20m (L) X 2m (W) X 0.25m (D).	*Figure B7c*
M10	TP85	It is a NE-SW oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl and two coins. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.24m (L) X 1.40m (W) X 0.25m (D).	*Figure B7d*
M11	TP79	It is a SE-NW oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach.	*Figure B7e*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl and a jar with four loops. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 1.70m (L) X 1.20m (W) X 0.20m (D).	
M12	TP79	It is a SE-NW oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl and a jar with four loops. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.40m (L) X 1.50m (W) X 0.25m (D).	*Figure B7f*
M13	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 1.50m (L) X 1.50m (W) X 0.25m (D).	*Figure B7g*
M15	TP79	It is a NE-SW oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 3.20m (L) X 1.15m (W) X 0.22m (D).	*Figure B7h*
M16	TP79	It is a NW-SE oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or a low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl, a jar with four loops and one coin. No bones and coffin discovered.	*Figure B7i*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.30m (L) X 1.20m (W) X 0.25m (D).	
M17	TP85	It is a SW-NE oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 3m (L) X 1.63m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B7j*
M20	EA2	It is a NW-SE oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.20m (L) X 1.05m (W) X 0.40m (D).	*Figure B7k*
M21	TP79	It is a W-E oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or a low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.10m (L) X 0.75m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B7l*
M22	TP79	It is a N-S oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl and one coin. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty.	*Figure B7m*

Feature Code	Location	Description	Photos in *Annex B2*
		Dimension: 2.50m (L) X 1.75m (W) X 0.20m (D).	
M25	EA2	It is a W-E oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl and three coins. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.60m (L) X 2.55m (W) X 0.40m (D).	*Figure B7n*
M27	TP85	It is a NW-SE oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only tiles for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.87m (L) X 1.79m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B7o*
M28	TP92	It is a SW-NE oriented burial feature which is in rectangular shape. It is a shallow pit in a sandy beach. The funerary objects are only stones for placing the head and relatively rough or low quality funerary objects, such as a bowl and jar with four loops. No bones and coffin discovered. It is found below Layer 3d. In accordance to the typology of the ceramics unearthed in the feature, it is dated to the late Southern Song Dynasty to early Yuan Dynasty. Dimension: 2.70m (L) X 2m (W) X 0.20m (D).	*Figure B7p*

Note:

(a) Feature codes M3 to M8, M14, M18, M19, M23 to M24, M26 not used.

Annex B2

Photographs of Archaeological Features

Stone Built Wall Structures

Figure B1a **Stone Structures SQ1 and SQ3 Unearthed in TP27 (South to North)**

Figure B1b **Stone Structures SQ2 and SQ4 Unearthed in TP41 (South to North)**

Figure B1c SW facing wall of SQ5

Figure B1d SQ6 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP93 (East to West)

Figure B1e SQ7 unearthed below Layer 1 of EA2 (West to East)

Figure B1f SQ8 unearthed below Layer 3d of EA2 (North to South)

Figure B2a F1-F3 unearthed in Layer 1 of EA1, TP90 (NE to SW)

Figure B2b Photo of F4 (East to West)

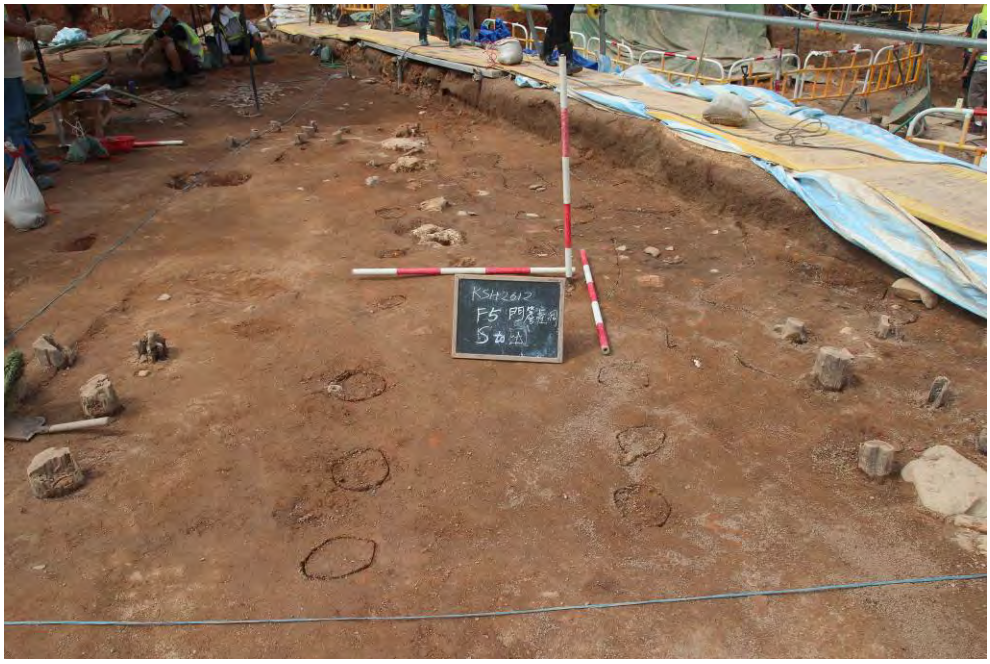

Figure B2c F5 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP90 and TP99 (S to N)

Figure B2d F6 unearthed below F5 of TP90 and TP99 (Plan View)

Figure B2e F7 unearthed below Layer 3b of ATP1 (E to W)

Figure B3a J1 unearthed in Layer 1 of TP90 (W to E)

Figure B3b J2 unearthed in Layer 1 of TP44 (Plan)

Figure B3c J3 unearthed in Layer 1 of TP44 (Plan)

Figure B3d J4 unearthed below Layer 3b of TP120 (W to E)

Figure B3e J5 unearthed below Layer 3a of ATP1 (S to N)

Ditches

Figure B4a Ditches G1 to G9 unearthed in TP36 (North to South)

Figure B4b Ditches G8 to G12 and G15 unearthed in TP81(South to North)

Figure B4c Ditches G11 to G20 unearthed in TP80 (North to South)

Figure B4d Ditches G21 to G26 unearthed in TP79 (Aerial Photo)

Figure B4e Ditches G27 and G28 unearthed in TP76 (East to West)

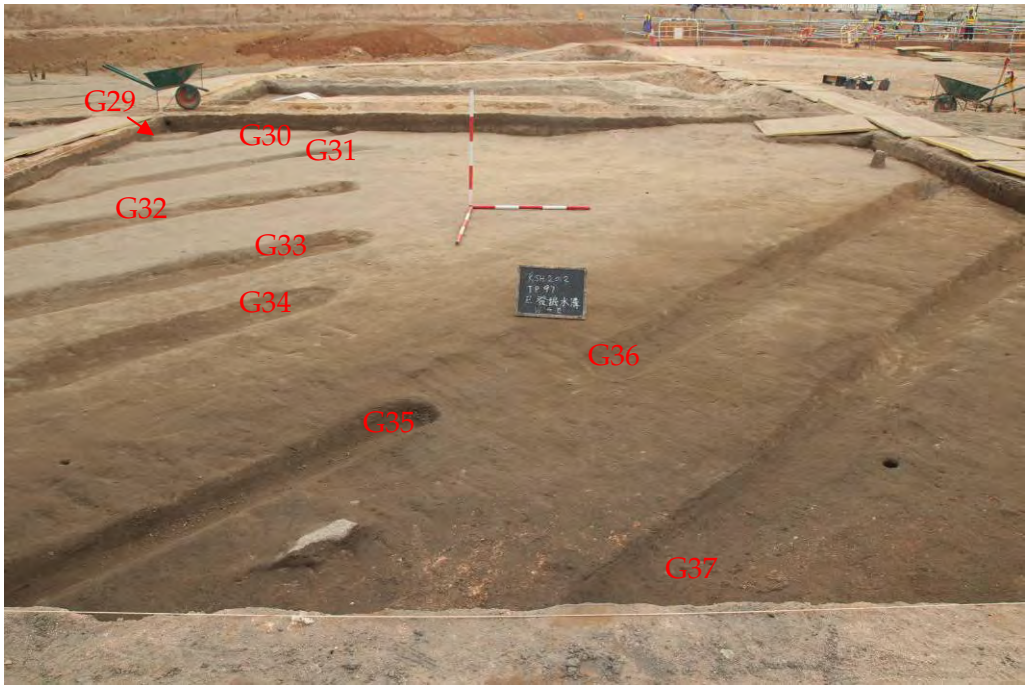

Figure B4f Ditches G29 to G37 Unearthed in TP97 (View from West to East)

Figure B4g Ditches G38, G76, G85, G93 to G95 Unearthed in TP107 (West to East)

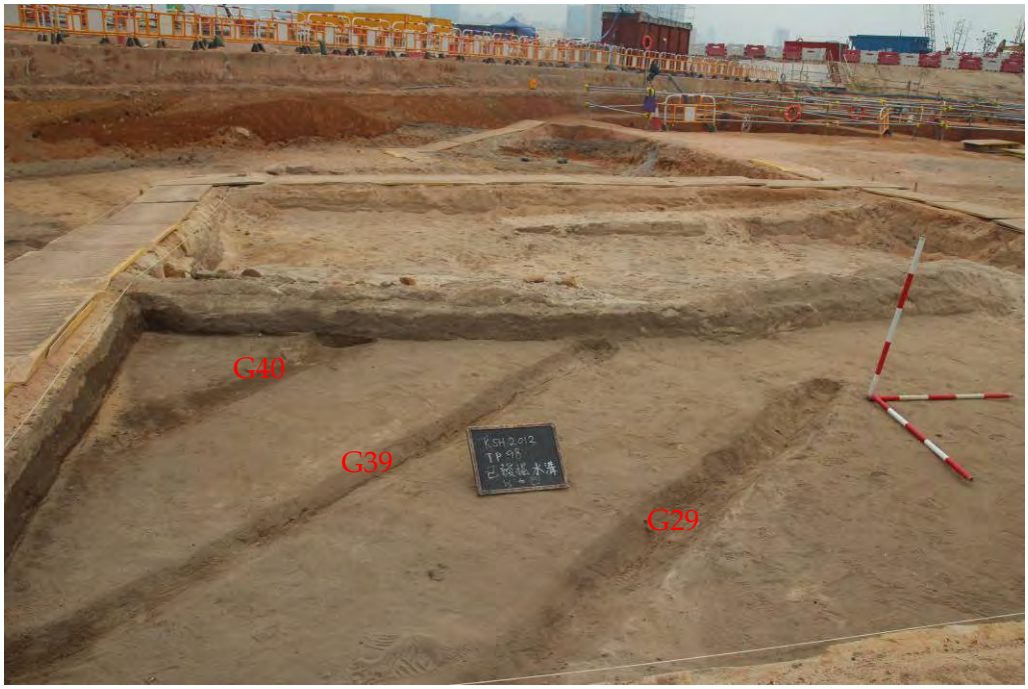

Figure B4h Ditches G29, G39, G40 Unearthed in TP106 (West to East)

Figure B4i Ditches G41 to G51 unearthed in TP87 (West to East)

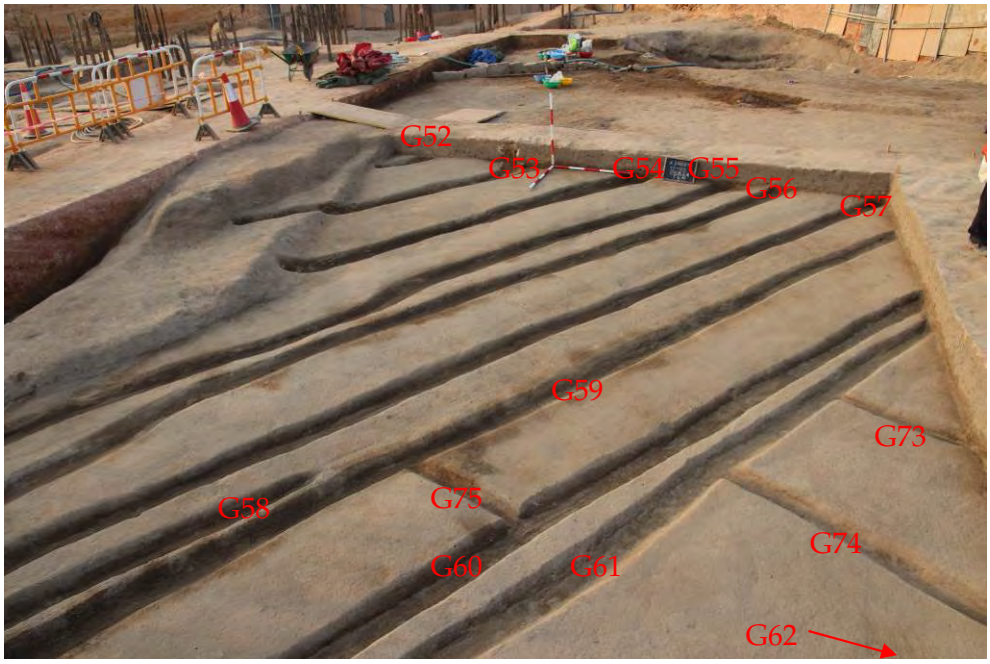

Figure B4j Ditches G52 to G62, G73 to G75 unearthed in TP102 (South to North)

Figure B4k Ditches G60, G63 to G72 unearthed in TP103 and TP104 (South to North)

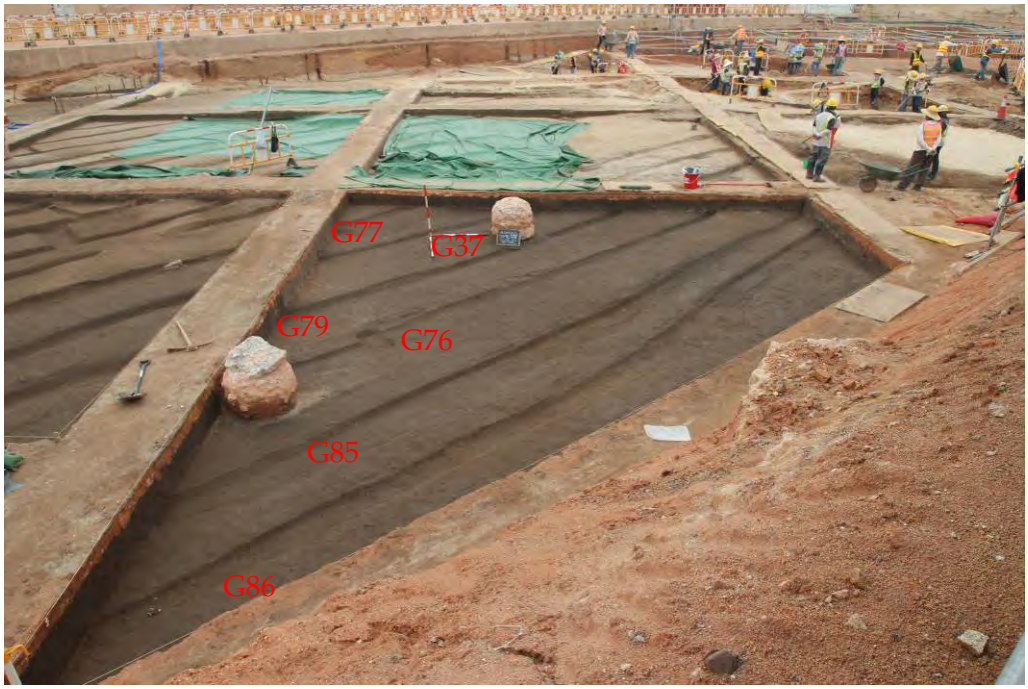

Figure B4l Ditches G37, G77, G79, G85 and G86 Unearthed in TP96 (View from West to East)

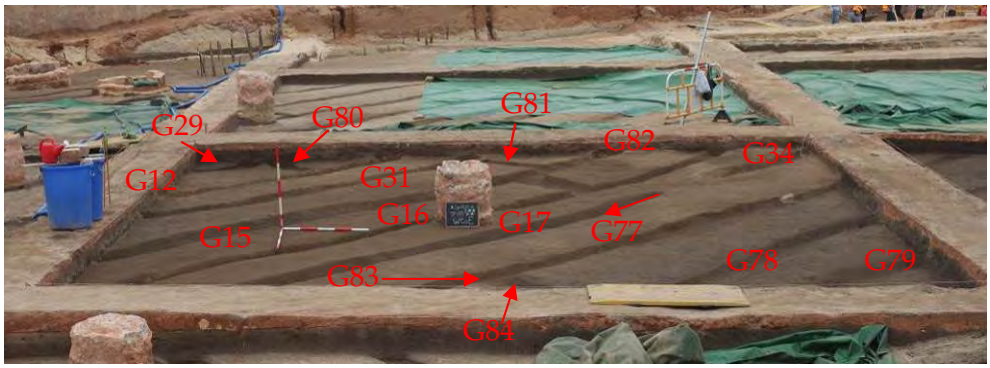

Figure B4m Ditches G12, G15 to G17, G29, G31, G34, G77 to G84 unearthed in TP88 (West to East)

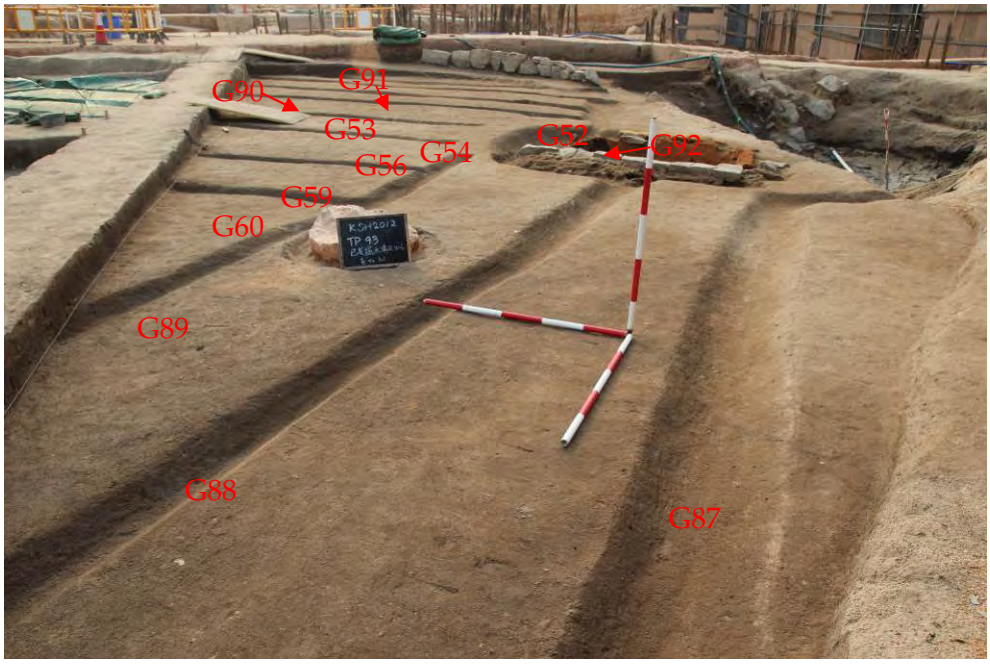

Figure B4n **Ditches G52 to G60 and G87 to G92 unearthed in TP93 and TP94 (East to West)**

Figure B4o **Ditches G97 to G104 unearthed in TP109 and TP110 (N to S)**

Figure B4p Ditches G106 to G113 unearthed in TP122 (South to North)

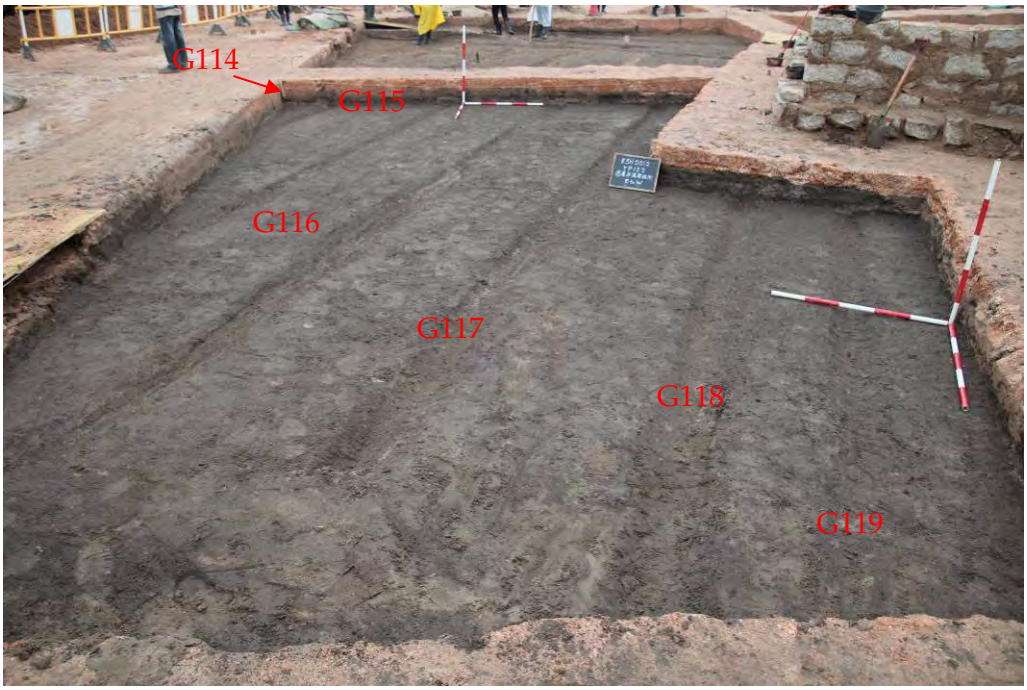

Figure B4q Ditches G114 to G119 unearthed in TP123(East to West)

Figure B4r Ditches G120 to G125 unearthed in TP112 (South to North)

Figure B4s Ditches G126 to G128 unearthed in TP113 (North to South)

Figure B4t Ditch G129 unearthed in TP113 (South to North)

Figure B4u Ditches G130 to G137 unearthed in TP114 (North to South)

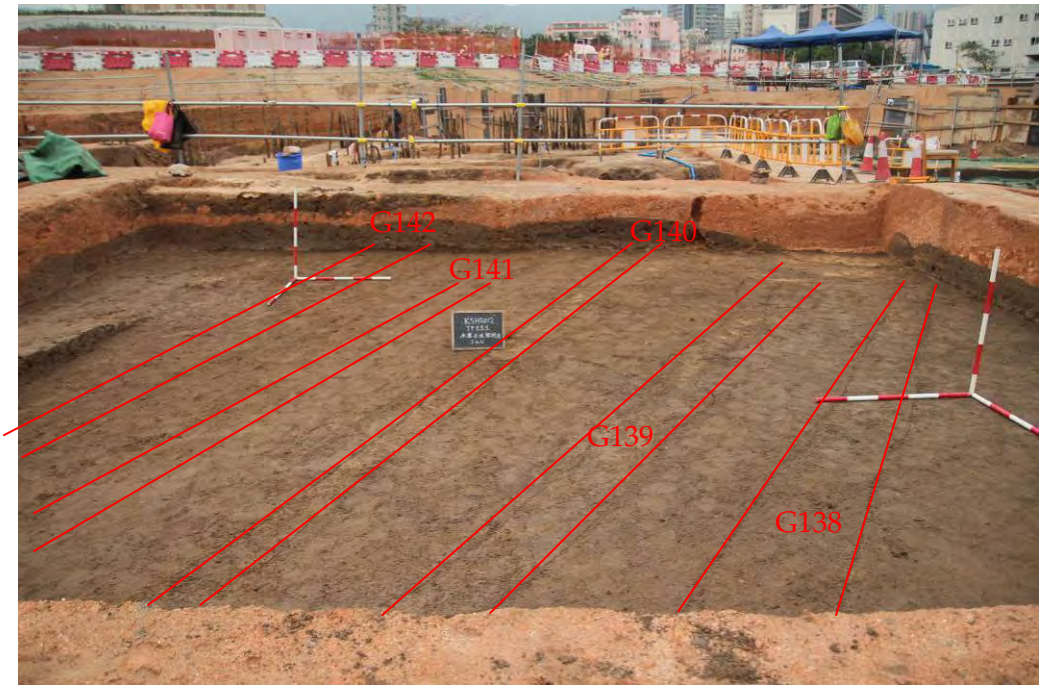

Figure B4v Ditches G138 to G142 unearthed in TP111 (South to North)

Figure B4w Ditches G144 to G151 unearthed in TP86 (South to North)

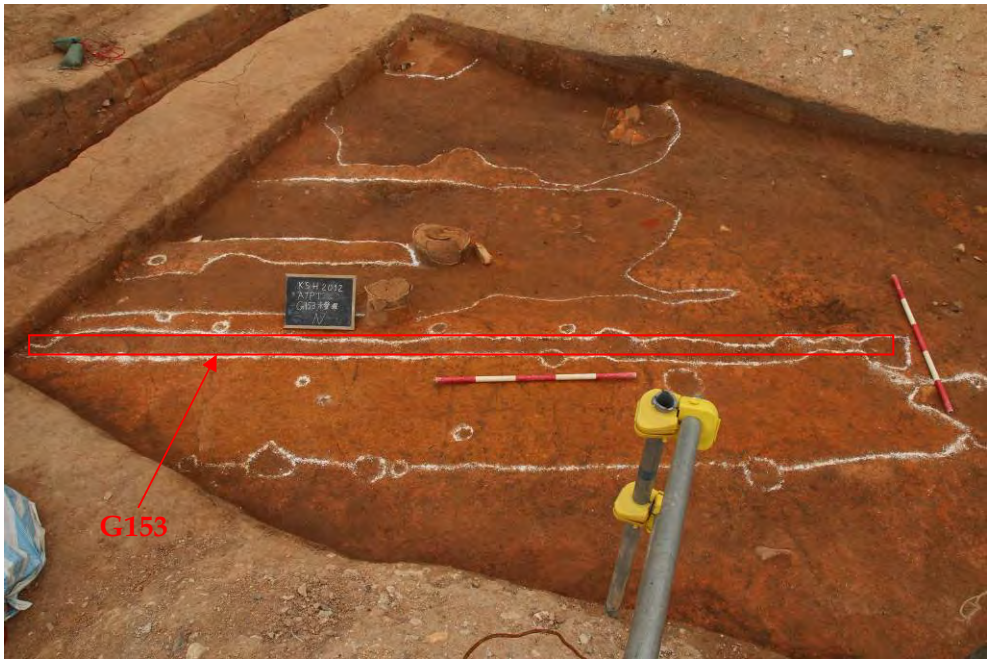

Figure B4x G153 unearthed below Layer 3b of ATP1 (W to E)

Figure B4y G154 unearthed below Layer 3b of ATP1 (S to N)

Figure B4z G155 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP99 and TP110 (S to N)

Figure B5a H1 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP79 (South to North)

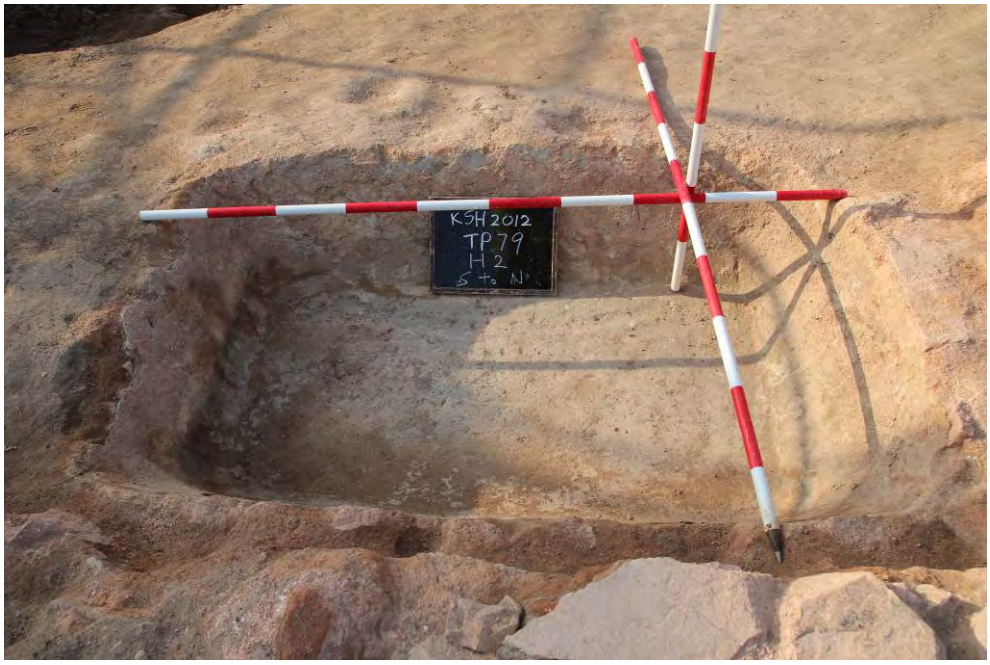

Figure B5b H2 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP79 (South to North)

Figure B5c H3 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP79 (West to East)

Figure B5d H4 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP79 (North to South)

Figure B5e H5 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP100 (Northeast to Southwest)

Figure B5f H6 unearthed below Layer 2b of TP90 (S to N)

Figure B5g H8 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP101 (South to North)

Figure B5h H9 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP101 (North to South)

Figure B5i H11 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP100 (South to North)

Figure B5j H12 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP110 (N to S)

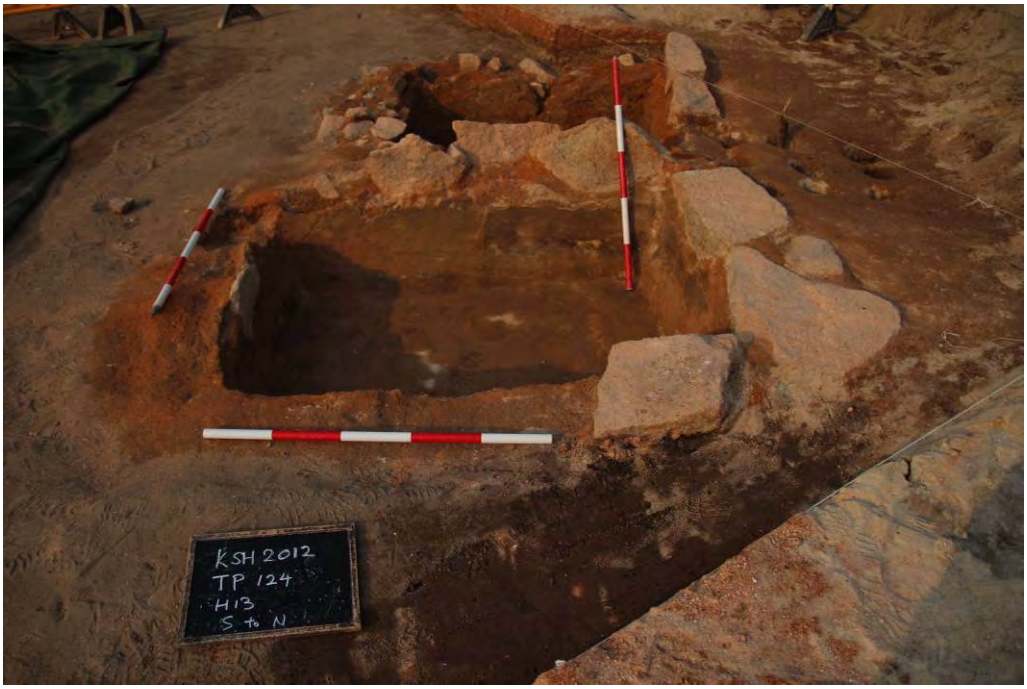

Figure B5k H13 unearthed in TP124 (South to North)

Figure B5l H14 unearthed in TP124 (North to South)

Figure B5m H16 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP93 (South to North)

Figure B5n H17 unearthed below Layer 2a of TP79 (North to South)

Figure B5o H18 unearthed below Layer 2d of TP80 (West to East)

Figure B5p H21 unearthed below Layer 2c of TP112 (S to N)

Figure B5q H22 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP125 (E to W)

Figure B5r H23 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP115 (N to S)

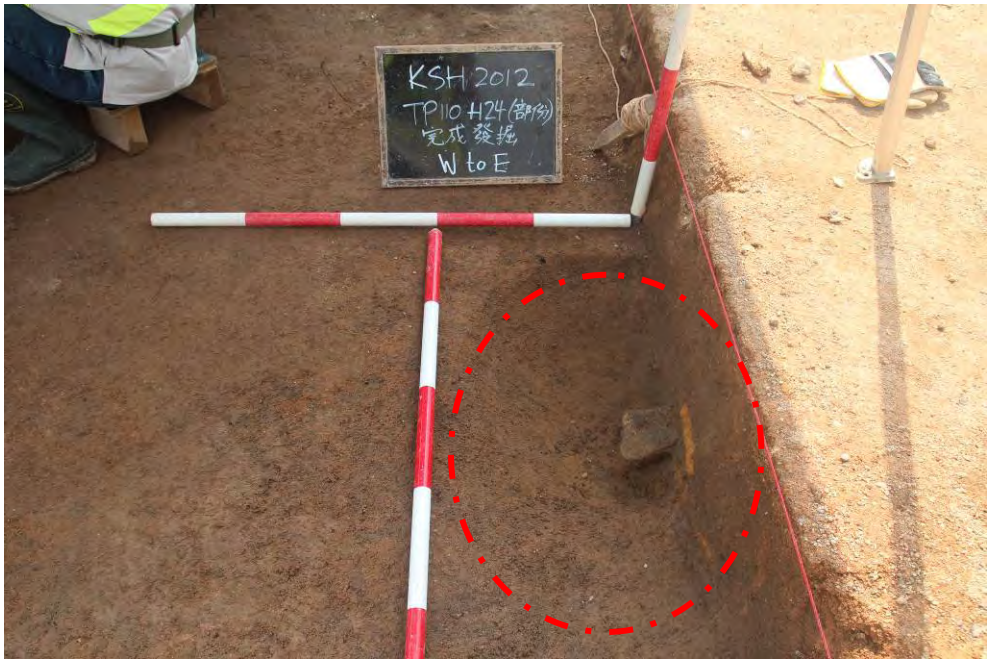

Figure B5s H24 unearthed below Layer 2b of TP110 (W to E)

Figure B5t H25 unearthed below Layer 2c of TP102 (East to West)

Figure B5u H26 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP130 (N to S)

Figure B5v H27 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP120 (N to S)

Figure B5w H28 unearthed below Layer 1 of EA2 (West to East)

Figure B5x H29 unearthed below Layer 1 of EA2 (East to West)

Figure B5y H30 unearthed below Layer 1 of EA2 (North to South)

Figure B5z H31 unearthed below Layer 2e of TP85, TP86 (South to North)

Figure B5aa H32 unearthed below Layer 2d of TP79 (South to North)

Figure B5ab H33 unearthed below Layer 2a of EA2 (East to West)

Figure B5ac H34 unearthed below Layer 2e of EA2 (North to South)

Figure B5ad H35 unearthed below Layer 2e of TP79 (West to East)

Figure B5ae H37 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (West to East)

Figure B5af H38 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP85 (Southwest to Northeast)

Figure B5ag H41 unearthed below F5 DM1 of ATP3 (S to N)

Figure B5ah H42 unearthed below F5 DM1 of ATP3 (N to S)

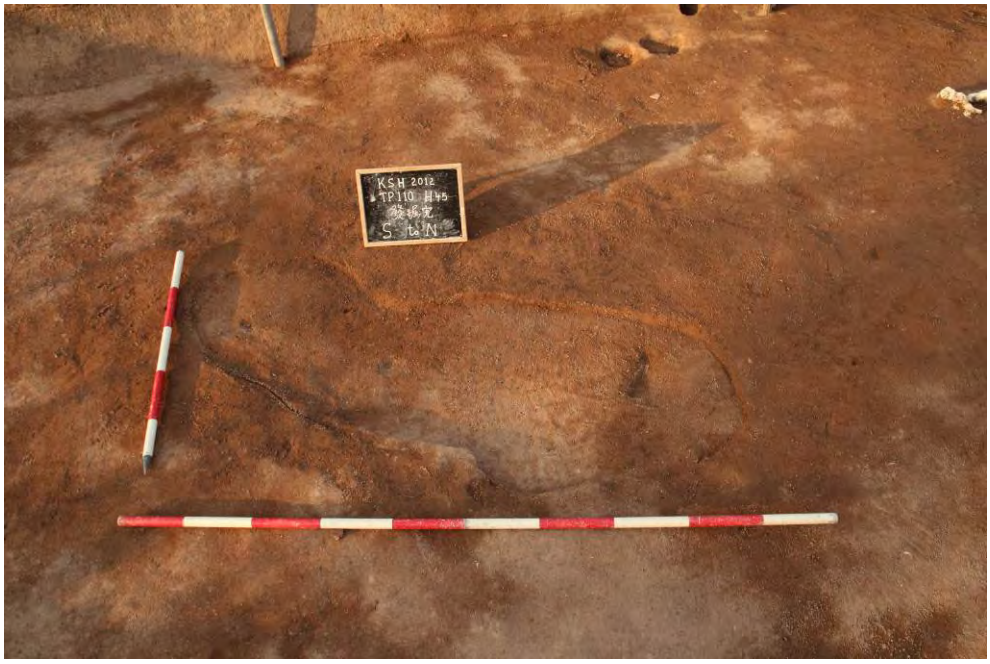

Figure B5ai H45 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP110 (S to N)

Figure B5aj H49 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP90 (S to N)

Figure B5ak H50 unearthed below F7 DM1 of ATP1 (NE to SW)

Figure B5al H51 unearthed below Layer 3b of ATP1 (NW to SE)

Figure B5am H53 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP90 (NE to SW)

Figure B5an H55 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP110 (S to N)

Figure B5ao H56 unearthed below F5 DM1 of TP90 (W to E)

Figure B5ap H57 unearthed below Layer 2d of TP90 (W to E)

Figure B5aq H59 unearthed below Layer 3a of EA3 (NE to SW)

Figure B5ar H61 unearthed below Layer 3a of EA3 (E to W)

Figure B5as H62 unearthed below F5 DM1 of TP90 (E to W)

Figure B5at K2 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP78, TP79 (West to East)

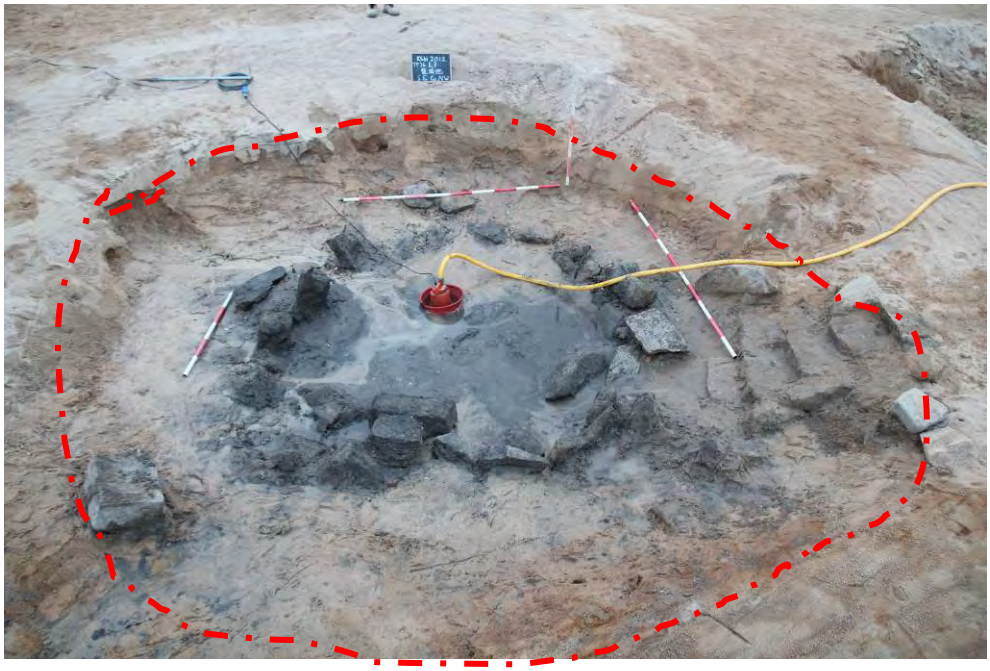

Figure B5au K3 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP76 (Southeast to Northwest)

Figure B5av K4 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP76 (Aerial Photo)

Figure B5aw K5 unearthed below Layer 1 of TP85, TP86, TP93 (South to North)

Kilns

Figure B6a Y1 unearthed below Layer 3a of EA2 (South to North)

Figure B6b Y2 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP110 (S to N)

Figure B6c Y3 unearthed below Layer 3a of TP99 and TP110 (W to E)

Burial Features

Figure B7a M1 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP75 (North to South)

Figure B7b M2 unearthed below F6 DM1 of TP110 (N to S)

Figure B7c M9 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (East to West)

Figure B7d M10 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP85 (Southwest to Northeast)

Figure B7e M11 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (North to South)

Figure B7f M12 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (East to West)

Figure B7g M13 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (East to West)

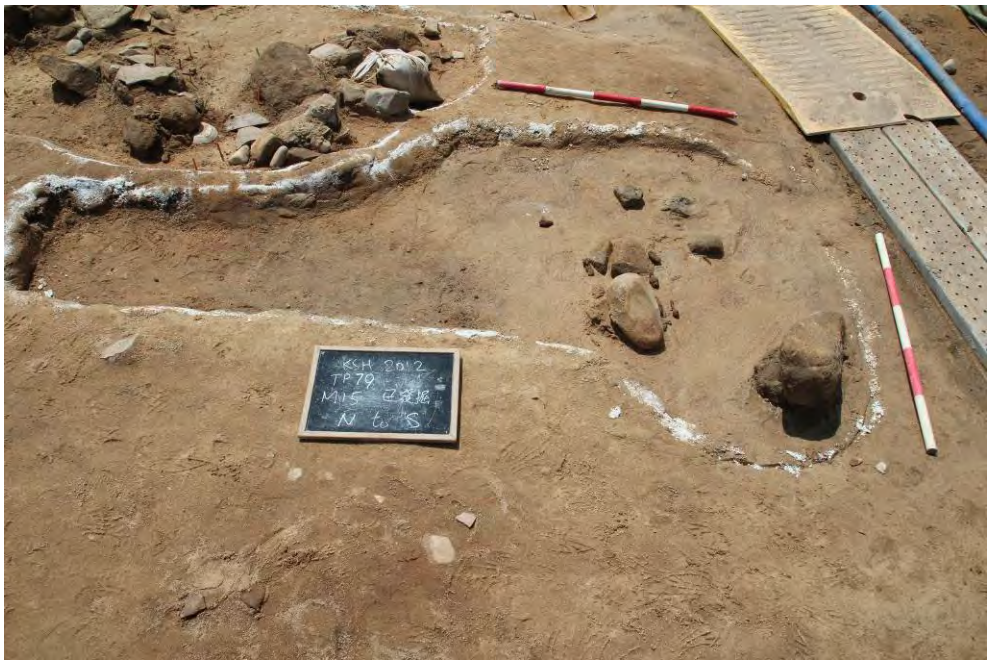

Figure B7h M15 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (North to South)

Figure B7i M16 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (North to South)

Figure B7j M17 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP85 (Northeast to Southwest)

Figure B7k **M20 unearthed below Layer 3d of EA2 (Southwest to Northeast)**

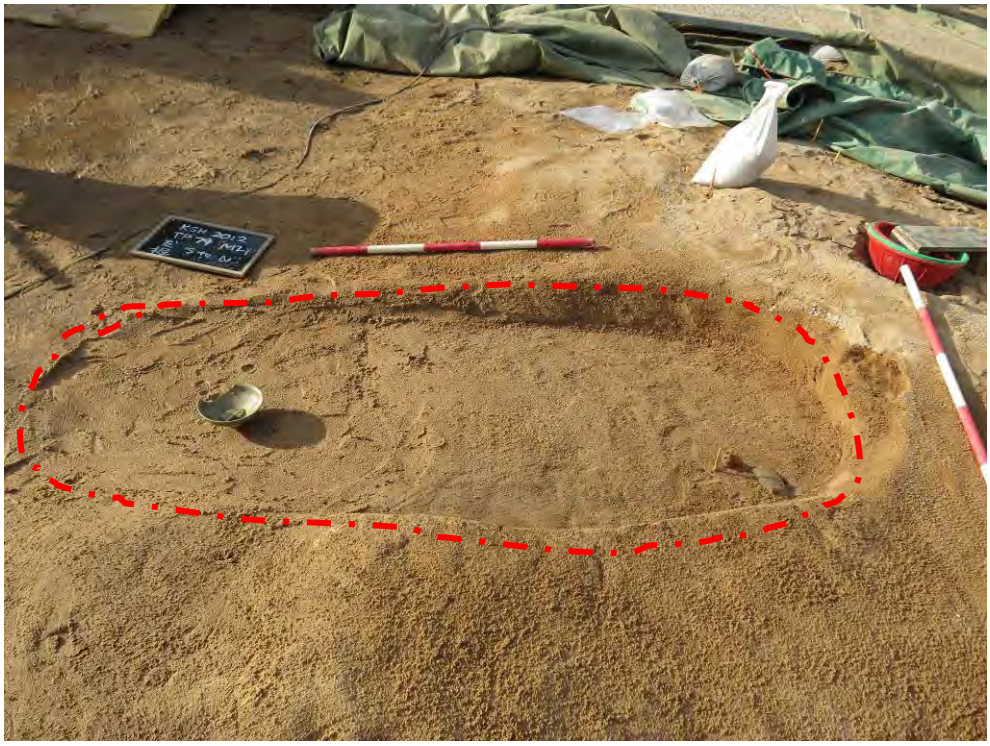

Figure B7l **M21 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (South to North)**

Figure B7m M22 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP79 (East to West)

Figure B7n M25 unearthed below Layer 3d of EA2 (South to North)

Figure B7o M27 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP85 (Northeast to Southwest)

Figure B7p M28 unearthed below Layer 3d of TP92 (South to North)

Annex C

Photographs of Finds Unearthed

Figure C1 Opium Containers Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP106 (Left: Top view; Right: Bottom View)

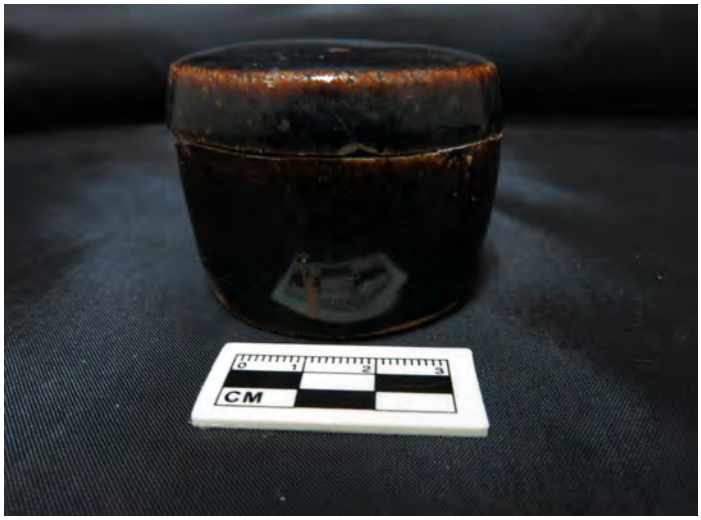

Figure C2 Opium Container unearthed in Layer 1 of TP76

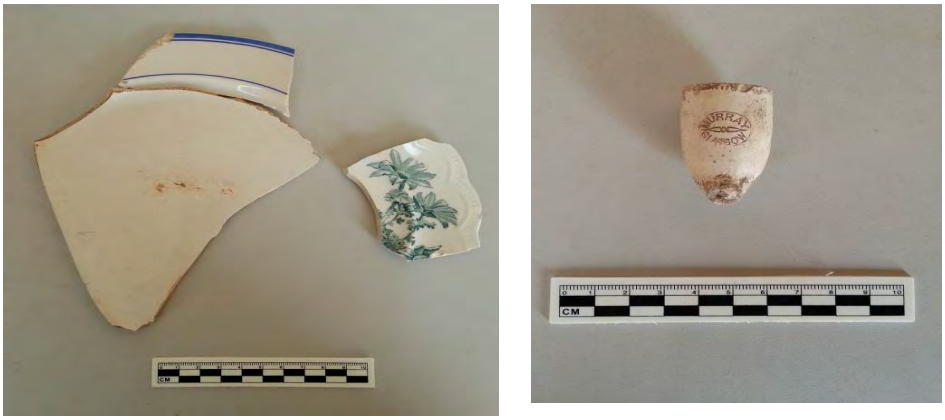

Figure C3 Europe Products: Porcelain Shards Unearthed from TP25 (Left); Tobacco pipe dated 1830-1861 Unearthed from TP25 Layer 2c (Right)

Figure C4 Japan Product: Blue and White Ashtray dated to the Early 20th Century Unearthed in Layer 2a of TP25

Figure C5 Glazed Pottery Lamp Unearthed in Layer 2c of TP125

Figure C6 Glazed Pottery Pot unearthed in Layer 2d of TP99

Figure C7 Glazed Pottery Oil Lamp unearthed in Layer 2d of TP99

Figure C8 Pottery Fish Unearthed in Layer 2c of TP112

Figure C9 Overglazed Porcelain Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP57

Figure C10 Overglazed cup unearthed in K5 of TP85

Figure C11 *Qingbai* Porcelain Cup Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP121

Figure C12 Underglazed Wucai Bowl unearthed in Layer 1 of TP99

Figure C13 Pottery Vase Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP138 (Left: Side View; Right: Bottom View with Chinese characters read as "香港天津岐豐玉")

Figure C14 Glazed Pottery Container unearthed in Layer 1 of TP99

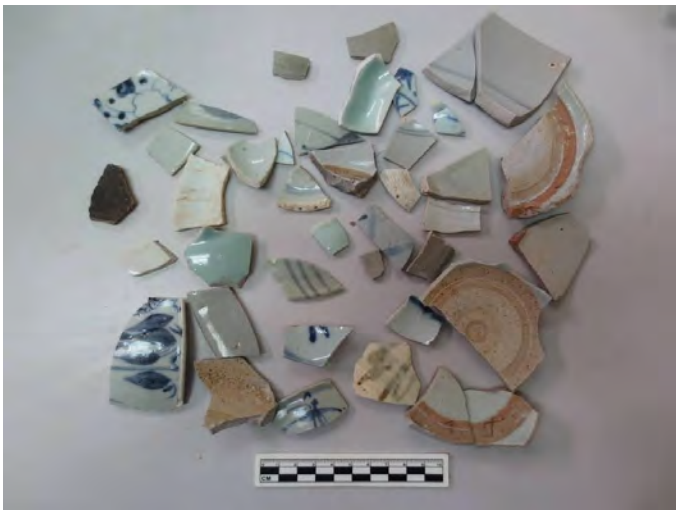

Figure C15 Blue and White and White Porcelains Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP106

Figure C16 Blue and White Porcelains Unearthed in Layer 2c of TP96

Figure C17 Blue and White Small Cup Unearthed in Layer 2c of TP98

Figure C18 Blue and White bowl unearthed in Layer 2a of TP84

Figure C19 Blue and White Pillow Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP111

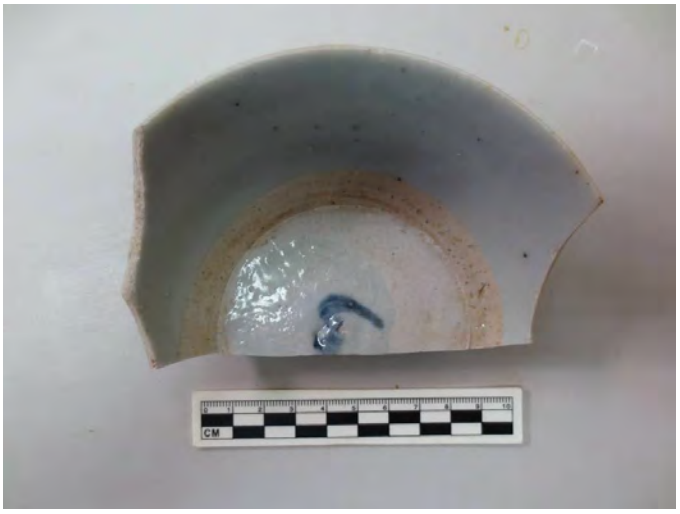

Figure C20 Blue and White Bowl Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP107

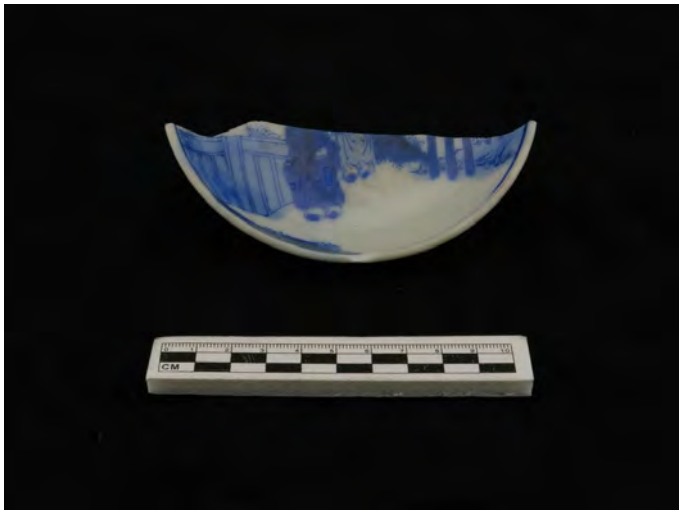

Figure C21 Blue and White Plate unearthed in Layer 1 of TP99

Figure C22 Blue and White Porcelain Bowl unearthed in Layer 2d of TP99

Figure C23 Blue and White Bowl with Chinese character "玉" Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP66

Figure C24 Celadons Unearthed in Layer 3e of TP111

Figure C25 Celadons and White Porcelain Unearthed in Layer 3e of TP111

Figure C26 Green Glazed Pottery Jar with Four Loops unearthed in H62 of TP90

Figure C27 Glazed Jar with Six Loops unearthed in M2 of TP110

Figure C28 Celadon Ewer unearthed in H61 of TP90

Figure C29 Pottery Vase unearthed in H56 of TP90

Figure C30 Black Glazed porcelain Bowl unearthed in Layer 3b of EA3

Figure C31 Celadon Incense Burner in the shape of a *Ding* tripod unearthed in H50 of ATP1

Figure C32 Celadon Incense Burner in the shape of a *Ding* tripod unearthed in H50 of ATP1

Figure C33 Celadon Bowl unearthed in Layer 3d of TP110

Figure C34 *Qingbai* Porcelain Bowl unearthed in H61 of TP90

Figure C35 Celadon Bowl unearthed in H61 of TP90

Figure C36 Celadon Bowl unearthed in H42 of ATP3

Figure C37 Pottery Jar with four loops unearthed in Layer 3c of EA3

Figure C38 Pottery Jar with four loops unearthed in M28 of TP92

Figure C39 Celadon Bowl unearthed in F6 DM2 of TP90

Figure C40 Celadon Dish unearthed in Layer 3b of TP90

Figure C41 Exterior view of *Kong Ming Bowl* unearthed in Layer 3a of TP131

Figure C42 Upper view of *Kong Ming Bowl* unearthed in Layer 3a of TP131

Figure C43 White glazed bowl shard with "盧宅" at the bottom unearthed in Layer 3b of TP78

Figure C44 White glazed Bowl unearthed in M28 of TP92

Figure C45 Celadon Bowl unearthed in M21 of TP79

Figure C46 *Qingbai* Bowl unearthed in F6 DM2 of TP90

Figure C47 *Qingbai* Bowl unearthed in M1 of TP75

Figure C48 *Qingbai* Censer unearthed in Layer 3c of TP104

Figure C49 Celadon Bowl unearthed in Layer 3c of TP104

Figure C50 Celadon Bowl unearthed in Layer 3b of TP78

Figure C51 Celadon dish unearthed in M9 of TP79

Figure C52 Pottery foot with dragon sculpture unearthed in Layer 3c of TP79

Figure C53 Phoenix-head Ewer unearthed in Layer 3c of EA3

Figure C54 Lid of Incense Burner with peony scroll unearthed in Layer 3b of EA3

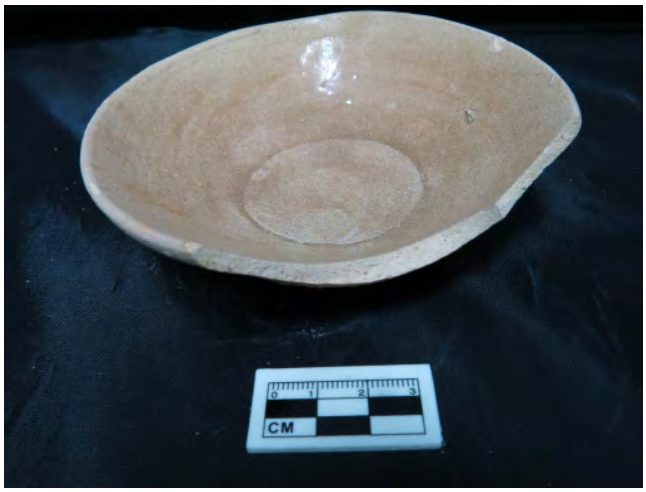

Figure C55 Celadon Bowl unearthed in Layer 3b of TP86

Figure C56 Celadon Wash with 2 fish pattern unearthed in Layer 3c of TP79

Figure C57 Pottery Jar with "濟南造" unearthed in Layer 3c of TP95

Figure C58 Pottery Eaves Tile (瓦當) unearthed in Layer 3c of TP86

Figure C59 Eaves Tile with Chrysanthemum Pattern unearthed in Layer 3c of EA3

Figure C60 Coins identified from different grids of the Site

Figure C61 Copper Coin with Chinese text read as "道光通寶" Unearthed in Layer 2c of TP97 (Front View)

Figure C62 Qianlong Tongbao (乾隆通寶) Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP27

Figure C63 Hong Kong One Cent (1926) Unearthed in Layer 1 of TP27

Figure C64 MT6-MT9 unearthed in Layer 3c of TP94

Figure C65 MT10-MT12 unearthed in Layer 3c of TP94

Figure C66 Iron Knife unearthed in M1 of TP75

Figure C67 Possible Remnants of Crossbow unearthed in M9 of TP79