

## Excavation Journal II

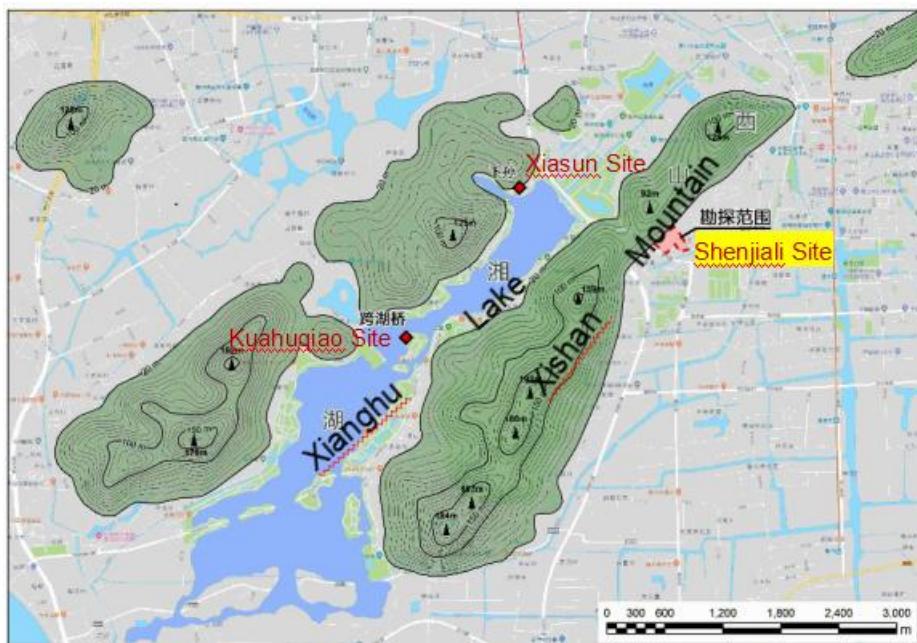
We have three days off from July 9 to July 12. The excavation project in Shenjiali site starts in July 13.

### Shenjiali Site (July 13 - August 21)

Shenjiali site was discovered in 2022 when a housing development project commenced on the site. Hangzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology conducted the archaeological excavation with the approval of the State Bureau of Cultural Relics.

Located in Xiaoshan (Hangzhou bay area), Shenjiali site is a neolithic site during Majiangbang Culture period. The site is of great research significance because its adjacency to Kuahuqiao site, a site dating back to 8,000 years ago and where the earliest canoe in East Asia was unearthed. Archaeological evidence shows that Kuahuqiao people had already cultivated rice, and intervened in the life cycles of plants and animals. However, they may not be able to survive from the transgression. We are curious about where did occupants of Kuahuqiao Culture go? Is it possible that they migrate to Shenjiali and then spread to Bajiabang/Humudu? Our excavation can help to test the hypothesis.

Edited photo based on the map provided by Dr. Li Wei



Background information (Chronological Sequence in lower Yangtze River):

Shangshan Culture (10000-8500BP) - Kuahuqiao Culture (8200-7200BP) - Hemudu-Majiangbang Culture (7000-5800BP) - Songze Culture (5700-5300BP) - Liangzhu-Qianshangyang Culture (5300-4300BP) - Guangfulin Culture (4300-3800BP) - Maqiao Culture (3800-3500BP)

An illustration of wares during Majiabang, Songze and Liangzhu from *Chinese Archaeology* (from top to bottom: Majiangbang-Songze-linagzhu)

器类 时代	釜	鼎	豆	壺
马家浜文化				
崧泽文化				
良渚文化				

来源:《中国考古学·新石器时代卷》

### Our excavation team

Director: Dr. Li Wei

Students and volunteers: Fangyuan Sheng, Guanyi Ju, Feng Chen and etc.

Other crew members: Lanjuan Chen, Yawen Jia, Lijuan Zhu and etc.



**Day 11: July 13**

**16:00**

Dr. Li Wei, the director of the excavation, pick me up at subway station in Hangzhou and drive me to our home base in Shenjiali. The Cultural Relics Archaeological Research Institute of Hangzhou municipality helped to rent a building for us. Our home base looks very nice and is right in front of the site.



**19:00**

Members of the team have dinner with Mr. Cui Taijin, the curator of Xiaoshan Museum, and Mr. Shi Mengyi to thank for their coordination and contribution for the logistics of the project. It is their effort that makes this project possible.

**Day 12: July 14**

**8:00**



We call 119 for help after spotting a hornets' nest in our room.

**9:00**

Invited by Mr. Cui Taijin, we visit Xiaoshan Museum.



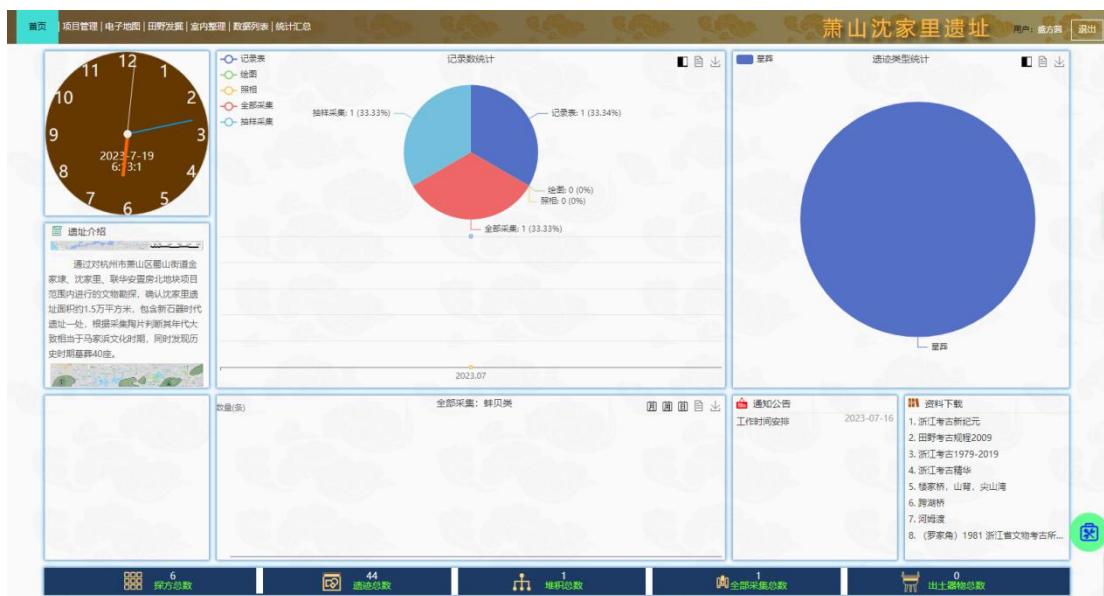
A celadon figurine of Yue Kiln (Western Jin Dynasty) and a bronze water jet (Han Dynasty)



**12:00**



We received the pre-excavation training in the meeting room of Xiaoshan Museum where Dr. Li Wei introduces us the online excavation system. It is an e-version field note-books where photographic records, drawing records and other e-version records will be submitted and stored.



He emphasizes the importance of the concept of “behavior” and “settlement (community)” in archaeology. Every context also represents a behavior or an action. For example, when you see deposits within a rubbish pit, you see an action of littering rubbish into that pit at the same time. That is also the reason why a pit and the deposit within that pit are two different things: one is a digging behavior while other is a littering action. Because of that, a form describing the pit itself (shape for instance) and a form recording the deposit within the pits (color for instance) are both needed as context record forms.

Note: Our context record forms include soil information, methods of excavation, stratigraphic relationships, interpretation and etc. A stratigraphic matrix can be drawn on the basis of stratigraphic relationships between individual contexts to illustrate stratigraphic relationships between all contexts on the site. Here is an example to describe stratigraphic relationships: Ho①–Ho-②. (Context ② is cut by ash pit Ho and deposit ① fills that pit.)

He also mentions that it is crucial to find the activity areas of houses and roads.

### Day 13: July 15

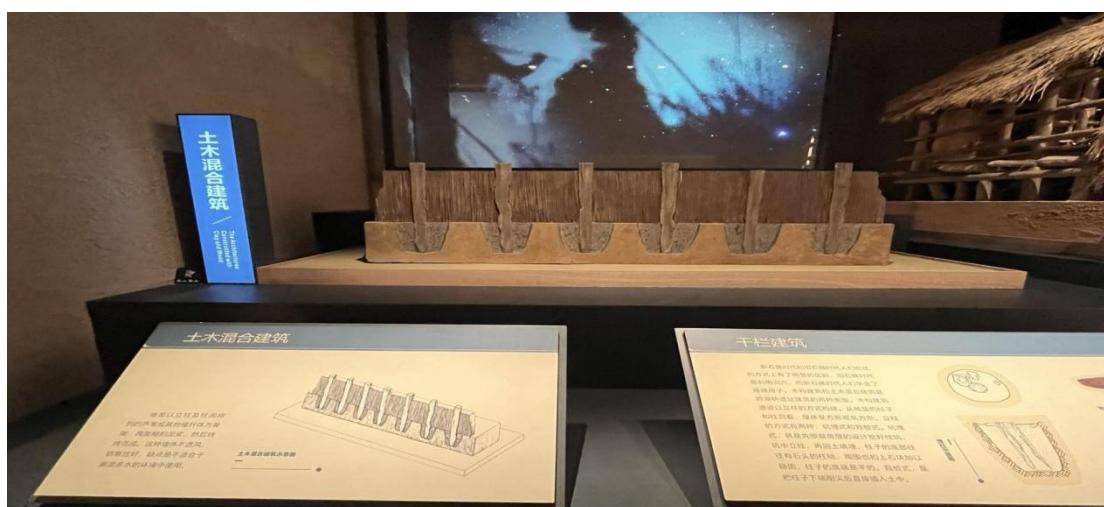
9:00 Visit Kuahuqiao site



A polished black pottery jar and a wooden adze handle



The architectures constructed with clay and wood.



Painted jar with sun pattern



## Day 14: July 16

**9:00**

Excavator and bulldozer arrive at the site to clear the topsoil and excavation tools are distributed.

I get my excavation tools: a trowel, a spade and a mattock.



**19:00**

Conference is held at night to discuss excavation schedule and our research interest.

Daily schedule:

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- 6:00 roll call on site
  - 7:30 breakfast
  - 8:00 back to work
  - 11:00 lunch
  - 12:00 back to work
  - 14:00 call it a day
  - 17:00 dinner
  - 20:00 submit excavation journal and records on the system
- 

Research interest:

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1. Isotope analysis of human remains and other artifacts
2. Water resource management
3. Zooarchaeology: The potential relationship between the domestication of migratory goose in North China and transgression in South China

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- 4. Silk fabrics and spindle-whorls
  - 5. The existence of rice paddies in the field
- 

### **Day 15: July 17**

**9: 00**

The director meets with us with latest excavation plan. Our field is confined by the road in the north, buildings in the south, two tunnels in the east and west. To avoid the collapse of surrounding area, we plan to start with an 5m\*25m excavation area orientated northeast - southeast. The area is further separated into 5 unites.

I am responsible for the excavation of Unit T3. Unit T3 is in the center of the field with T2 on its southwest and T3 on its northeast.



We are required to get familiar with the online excavation recording system after meeting in the morning.

**10:00**

It rains heavily.

**15: 00**

The excavation area is flooded after the heavy rain. The excavation is postponed for the second time and we have to wait in the home base before the arrival of drainer.



**17: 00**

We set out to take aerial photographs. Nine markers are put on the ground.



Mr. Jia, our specialist, puts RTK on the center of the each marker to get their coordinates. Dr. Li Wei shows us how to use the drove to take photos. These markers will later be the reference points of the photo. The coordinates of each point on the photo can be calculated based on the coordinates of the markers.



For places where markers are not reachable, photos with details are taken. New reference will be selected. For example, a bin of odd shape or a building with colorful roof.



## 19: 00

Meeting with the director at night. See below my meeting minutes.

### 1. Sampling requirements:

- ① Soil: 2 bags
- ② Pollen, fossilized feces and phytolith: 1 bag each
- ③ Human remains: coordinates required

### 2. Drawing records:

- ① Plans: required for each layer

② Sections: use thin strings and datum

3. Recording requirements:

① E-version

- Online system: 2 context record forms, excavation journal, scanned drawings, photos
- Personal computer: one folder for each context (2 context record form, scanned drawings, csv file of coordinates, photos)

② Hard copy: printed excavation journals and record forms, drawings, printed coordinates

4. Our coordinates are based on CGCS2000 and WGS 84

### Day 15: July 18

**6:00**

Yesterday, we simulated a 5m\*25m excavation area on the computer and got simulated coordinates of its North-East, North-West, South-East, and South-West corners. Based on the coordinates, the first steel pole is put in the northwest corner.



The coordinates of the position of the pole is then calibrated by RTK with precision. The data shown on the device requires further adjustment since they are the coordinates under CGCS2000\_3\_Degree\_GK\_CM\_120E system.

The second steel pole is put in the ground with a string attached between the first two poles. We then use the tape to recheck our coordinates by measuring the distance between the poles. If correct, the distance should be 5m.

Likewise, two other steel poles are nailed on the ground. An excavation area of 5m\*25m is

then being laid out and fixed by poles at the 4 corners, whose coordinates are calibrated by RTK.



A grid system of 5m squares is applied with strips of undug site between them. The strips are in the northeast and northwest area of each unit and is of a breath of 1m. We need these strips to serve as standing soil sections or baulks, and help us to provide the vertical sequence on the vertical sections.

Steel poles are put in the ground every 4m and 1m to mark the corners of undug strips.



As a rocky surface stops us from putting the steel pole, we use white chalk powder later to mark the position.

**7: 15**

The grid is set up.



**8:00**

We organize a group of crew members to help us move the waste near the excavation area. Soil and waste dumped there will collapse and spill into the excavation area.



Take photos during rest time.



**9:00**

A burial, possibly of Ming or Qing Dynasty period, in Unit T2.



We go back to the home base to process data on the computer while other crew members will continue the work to move the soil and rock in the surrounding area.

**14:00**

We end the day after getting final RTK coordinates.

### Day 16: July 19

**6:00**

It rained yesterday, and the excavation area became muddy. Crew members continued to clear the surface by moving stones and rocks in the northeast corner.

**11:00**

Because the photos taken on July 17 do not fit with each other well, we are informed by the director that we need to retake aerial photos using larger drove of higher resolution.

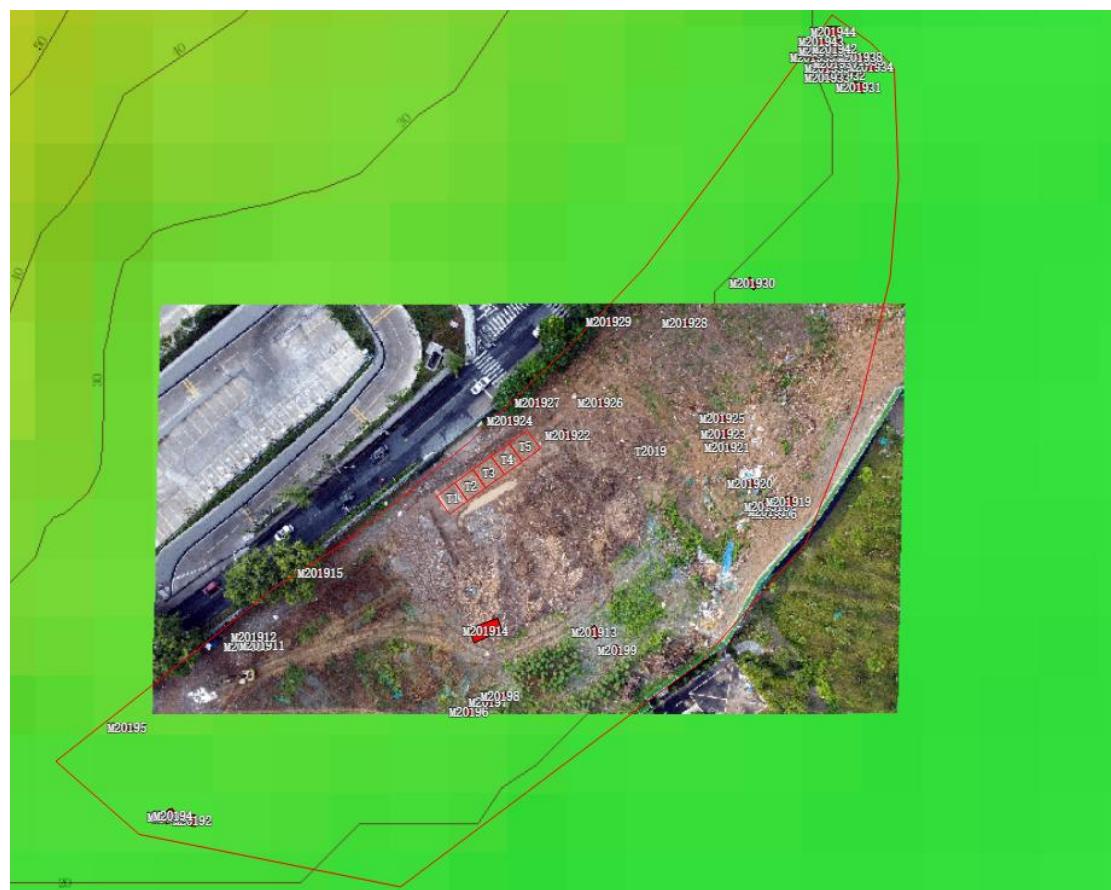
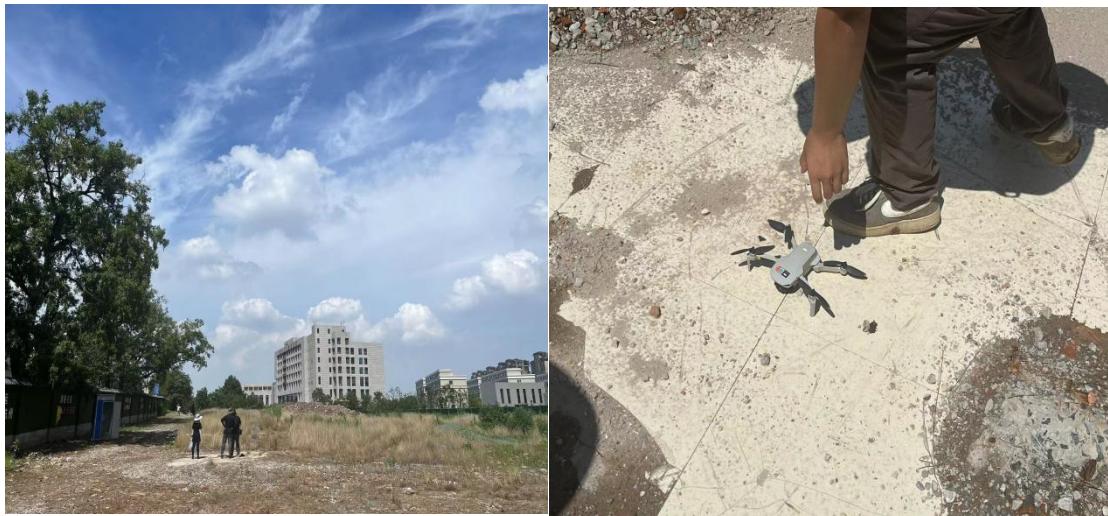


Photo credit to Shenjiali online system

**14:00**

Mr. Jia comes to help us take aerial photos.



Surrounding areas in the Northwest are cleared.



### **Day 17: July 20**

**6:00-14:00**

One day off.

We gather at home base and read *Field Archaeology* by Drewett.

## Day 18: July 21

**6:00**

Clear the surface in the northeast.



**8:00**

Shed installed. We start to clear the surface of each unit with the help of other crew members.



**12:30-14:00**

The excavation formally began in the afternoon. Starting from the northwest of the unit, an area of 1m\*1m with depth of 15 cm was cleared.



The first layer (modern) consisting of gray soil with a depth of 10 cm overlays the second layer of red soil.

One animal mandible, one human bone (ulnar/radius) and several potsherds were found in the first layer.





**15:00**

Potsherds are washed and stored in one bag.

Two bone samples are labeled and stored in two separate bags.

### **Day 19: July 22**

**6:00-14:00**

Continue the work on the first layer.



The first layer with a depth of 10cm is cleared by the end of the day.



**15:00**

More than 20 pieces of potsherds of historical period are unearthed. Potsherds are washed and dried under the sun.



**Day 20: July 23**

**6:00-11:00**

We dig drainage ditches in the south of unit to get water drained.



We also build a mini dam to protect the northern area of the unit.



A human bone is unearthed in the center of the unit.



**13:00**

The excavation is postponed by the rain.

**14:00**

The rain stops. The excavation area is flooded. We will fix the problem tomorrow.



**Day 21: July 24**

**6:00-11:00**

The excavation continues after we get water drained. We use the gypsum powder to mark the border of the unit.



Dr. Li Wei helps us to cut the edge of the unit.



**12:00-14:00**

The cut is further trimmed by chisel and trowel. The first layer is cleared.



Context record (Layer 1):

-Physical relationship: Layer 1 is above layer 2

-Soil color: Brown-greyish

(We will use Munsell color chart tomorrow to visually analyze the color of soil)

-Soil texture: Silt

-Coarse components: Charcoal and burnt soil

Context record (Layer 2):

-Physical relationship: Layer 2 is under layer 1

-Soil color:

1. Area A: red-beige

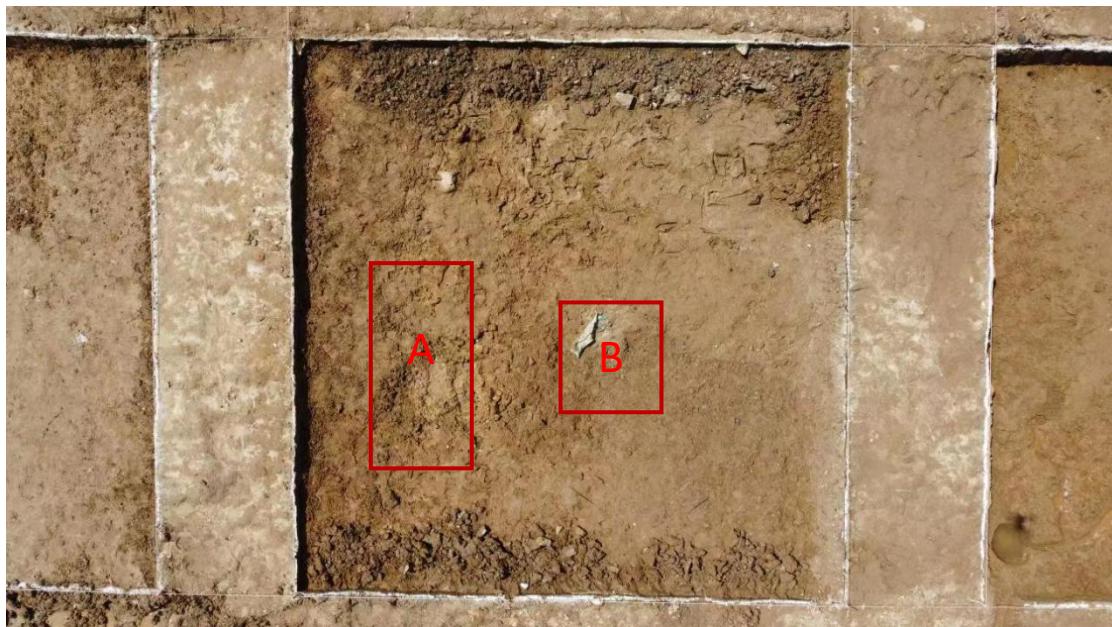
2. Other Area: reddish

(We will use Munsell color chart tomorrow to visually analyze the color of soil)

-Soil texture: Silt

-Coarse components: to be determined

3. The human bone is unearthed in Area B



**14:15**

After work, we visit the unit beside us, the excavators of which introduce us their excavation progress.



Stratigraphic layers of Unit T5 is outlined.



**15:00**

Wash potsherds unearthed today.



**Day 22: July 25**

**6:00**

Use RTK to get the coordination of the human bone.

**6:15-9:00**

Get the water in the southeast area of T3 drained and continue the work of cutting the edge of the unit.



**9:00-10:50**

A line of bricks is found in the northeast of the unit (Layer 2). This might be part of a house. We temporarily record this as feature F1. Several ceramic sherds are excavated in the surrounding area.



The southwest area of Layer 2 is further identified as Layer 3 since its color varies from Layer 2 and contains much more potsherds than Layer 2.

**10:50**

Analyze the soil color using Munsell Soil Color Book.



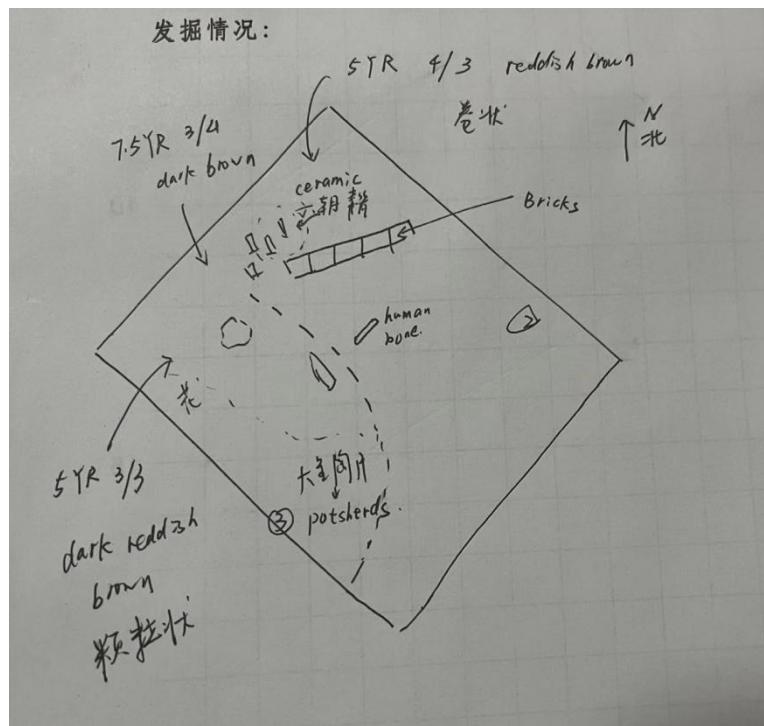
Analysis outcome:

Layer 2 (Eastern area of the unit): 5YR 4/3 reddish brown

Layer 3 (Western area of the unit): 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown

Northern area of Layer 3: 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown (Initially, we record this area as Layer 4)

because its soil color is different from that of others. We then ask Dr. Li Wei for advice and he thinks this is not the case. Chances are this area belongs to Layer 3 and disturbed by stones on the top of it.



**12:00-14:00**

A specialist is invited to our site to help date the ceramic sherd. The sherds can be dated back to the 3rd-6th Century.



**15:00-16:00**

Wash potsherds.



**Day 23: July 26**

**6:00-9:30**

Continue the work in the southeast corner. A new layer of beige soil is identified.



A *Ben* (stone) is unearthed. We take photos of the *Ben* and record its coordination.



**10:00-13:30**

Work on feature F1 to identify its boundary. A ceramic pot dating back to the Six Dynasties (3 century-6 century) is found in the middle of the tomb.



A *Tuozhu*(托珠), a tool used in firing ceramics, is unearthed in the southeast area of the Unit T3. We find similar objects from an illustration in the book *Among the Ceramics* (陶瓷之间)



**13:45**

Dr. Li Wei helps excavators of Unit T4 to identify the physical relationship of an ash pit the layer surrounding it by separating a test area and digging it for inches down to the ground.



**14:00**

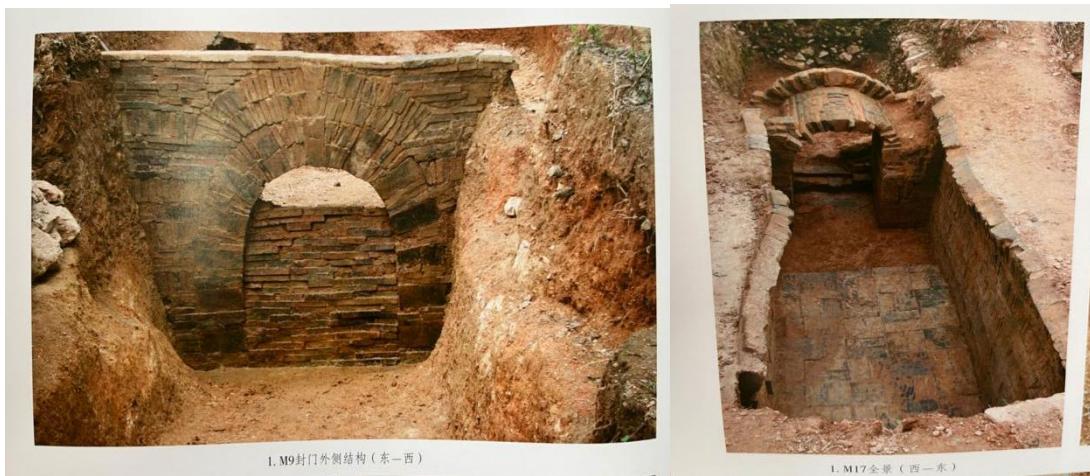
Mr. Shi Mengyi visit our site to provide guidance on excavation.



Mr. Shi thinks that feature F1 is more likely to be a brick-chambered tomb for the reasons below:

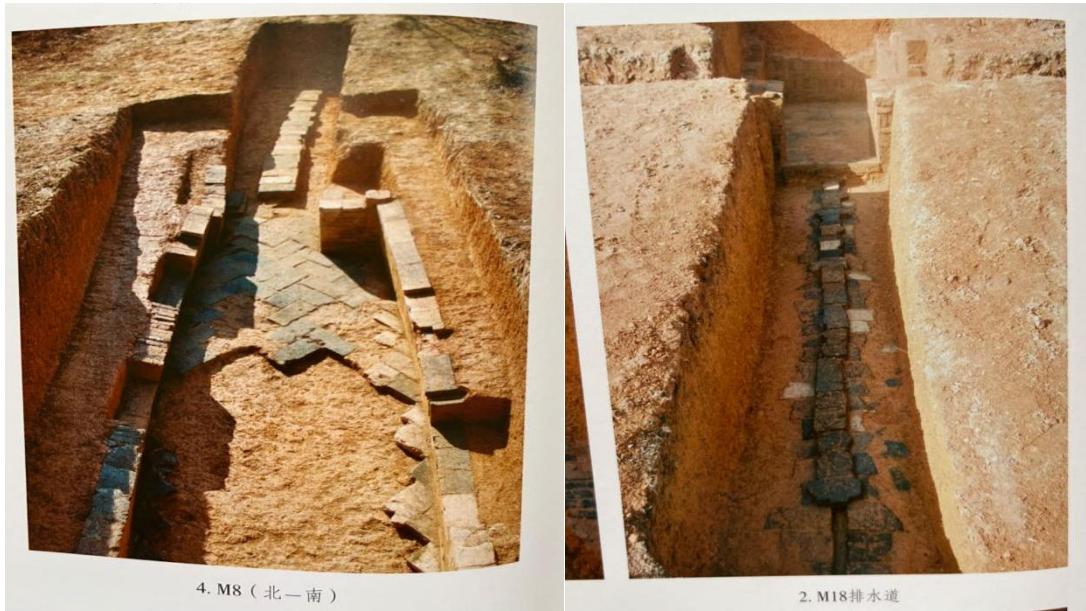
1. The bricks are too small to be a wall of a house
2. Some bricks are wedge-shaped which is commonly used in the arch of the Chinese tomb door (拱券).

Illustrations from books:



He also mentions that a drainage system will be expected as it is very humid in the Hangzhou Bay area and most tombs of this scale he excavated previously in this area is equipped with ditch.

Illustrations from books:



Besides, the feature in Unit T1 is identified as a burial (M2) dating back to Dynasty Ming because the bricks of this size are popular in Dynasty Ming. The bricks of Dynasty Qing is much smaller.



**15:00-16:00**

Wash potsherds.



#### 18:00-22:00

Each sample is carefully bagged and labeled. A bronze plate is later identified by Dr. Li Wei and included in the sample list.



We also go to the library to look for any records on the curve pattern of the pot found yesterday. It turns out to be a wave pattern (水波纹).

#### Day 24: July 27

#### 6:00-9:30

Remove the tibia and extract the soil besides bones. The tibia is more than 15cm long and is well preserved.



**9:30-11:00**

We start the work on the brick-chambered tomb. Dr. Li Wei helps us to identify the boundary of the tomb by seeking for the place where the bricks meet and checking whether there is any change in the contents of the layer.



Photographic records are taken by drove. The ceramic pot in the middle of the tomb is later unearthed.



A photo of me and my partner to remove the broken bricks collapsed within the burial.



Other crew members find a typical fin-shaped tripod leg of Qianshanyang Culture (钱山漾鱼鳍形鼎足) in the southeast area of the unit and we spot fossilized feces of dung beetle in the peripheral area of the burial.

#### **12:00**

Drink wine during lunch to show respect to the dead, a tradition for excavators who excavate a tomb for the first time.

#### **13:00-14:00**

The tomb wall bricks are laid in *Shunding* structure (顺丁结构), i.e. bricks laid horizontally (called“Shun”) alternating with ones laid vertically (called“Ding”). Surprisingly, more bricks are unearthed outside the lined burial area. The tomb is much longer than our expectation. We will continue the work tomorrow.



**14:15**

Visit other units to see their progress.

T1: The Ming Dynasty tomb in the north-south direction. Four reddish pots are placed in the south.

T2: Ash pit (H1)



T3: Ash pit

**15:00**

Wash potsherds.



## Day 25: July 28

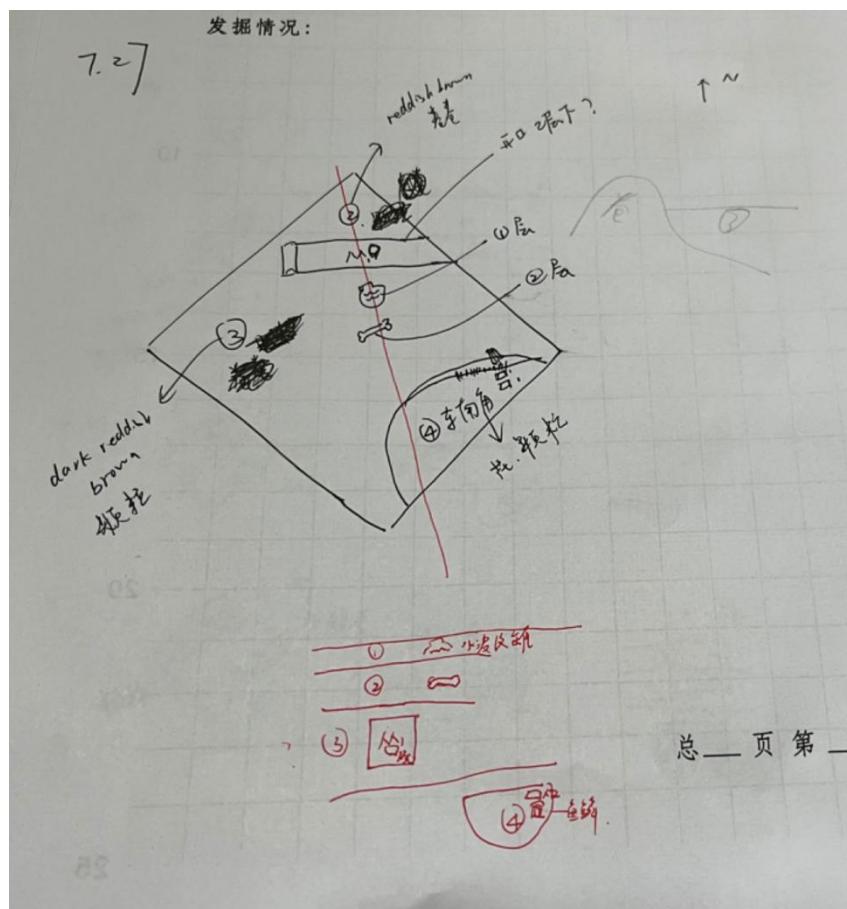
6:00-9:30

One day off due to typhoon. I study the material we collected since July 19 and tried to figure out the physical relationship between layers.

Dry ball shaped soil in layer 3 v.s. Wet plastic soil in layer 2 (rolls)



My sketch of the plan and possible section of the Unit.



Day 26: July 29

**6:00-9:30**

One day off due to typhoon. Take the lecture on Majiabang Culture at Xiaoshan Museum.



**Day 27: July 30**

**6:00-7:30**

The excavation area is flooded. Drainage machine is used to pump the unit dry.



7:30-11:00

Continue the work on M1. We have to remove the east baulk because part of the tomb is buried under the baulk.



The bottom of the burial is found under 5 *Shun* (5 layers of bricks that is horizontally laid)



Various artifacts are unearthed in the northeast area of M1, including a T-shaped tripod leg of Liangzhu Culture (良渚文化 T 形鼎足) and a sharp stone Zu-arrow head.

We think the northeast corner of the unit might be an ash pit cut by M1.

**14: 00**

All brick walls of M1 are identified.



An ash pit is identified at Unit T4.



Our team members are collecting two funerary urns beside a Ming Dynasty tomb.



There is a ceramic *Bo* under the urn.

**15:00**

Wash potsherds.



**Day 28: July 31**

**6:00-7:30**

Work on M1 and remove soil in the surrounding area.

Technician Mr. Chen visits us and dates this tomb to Tang Dynasty:

1. The size of bricks : the bricks are thin (Height: 3cm) and long, which is popular during Tang Dynasty
2. The form of the tomb: narrow tomb with *Feileng* (扉棱) stretched out.

13:30

A ceramic bowl is found in the southwest corner of the tomb. It is a common practice for people during Tang Daynasty to place the bowl near the foot of the dead.



We collect the bowl carefully after using RTK to get its coordinates.



Only half of bottom bricks are well preserved.



**14:00-17:00**

Wash potsherds.



**Day 29: Aug 1**

**6:00-11:00**

We have to postpone the work to tomorrow due to heavy rain.



**12:00-14:00**

Wash potsherds.

**14:30-17:00**

Take the lecture on Kuahuqiao Culture at Xiaoshan Museum.

Mr. Jiang Leping, the leader of the second and third excavation of Kuahuqiao site, delivers the lecture and helps to date the artifacts from Ma'anshan site which is recently excavated by Dr. Li Wei.



**Day 30: Aug 2**

**6:00-9:00**

Continue to clean the soil off the tomb.

**9:15**

Work completed. Use RTK to get coordinates of the four corners of the tomb and take photo records.



Note: Make sure that the bubble is placed in the center of the glass bubble level while using RTK

**10:00**

**Attention!**

**Dr. Li Wei notices that the soil on the northeast side of the tomb is NOT cleared. Previously, we mistakenly believe that the northeast is the tomb**

**door and it was sealed by a layer of soil instead of bricks. Based on this belief, we keep the soil intact so as to prevent the bricks above to fall off.**

**Lesson learnt.**

Continue the work on M1.

**10:45**

Work on northeast side completed.

**12:30**

Take drawing records of the tomb.

Vertical sections:

- (1) Nail down two nails
- (2) Tie a thin string to nails and pull tight along the section
- (3) Level the string using a line level hung on the string
- (4) Fix the measuring tape to nails, above and parallel to the string



- (5) Read the measurements (horizontal and vertical distance from the string)



**14:00**

Weekly meeting.

Photo below: I am introducing features in Unit T3 to other team members.



Overview of 5 units.



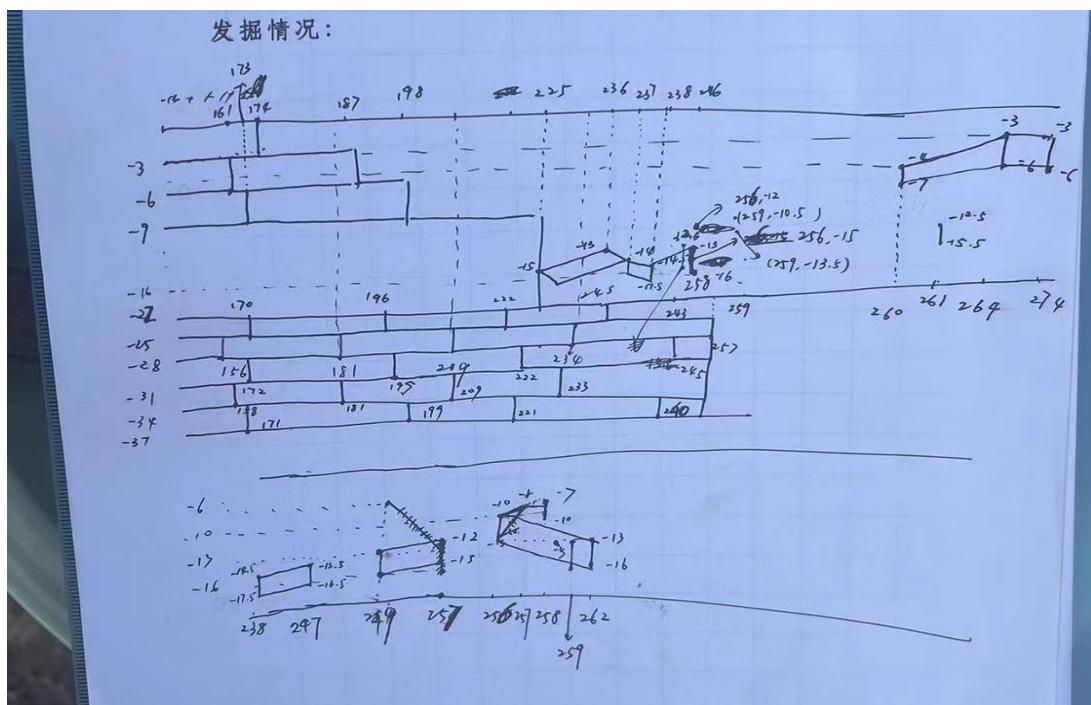
**Day 31: Aug 3**

**6:00-11:00**

Continue to take drawing records of the tomb.



My hand drawing



12:30-14:00

Remove the tomb bricks by bricks.



Check whether there is any pattern on the brick.



**14:15**

Visit Unit T1 : 5 pots line up in front of Ming Dynasty tomb found in T1.



**14:00-17:00**

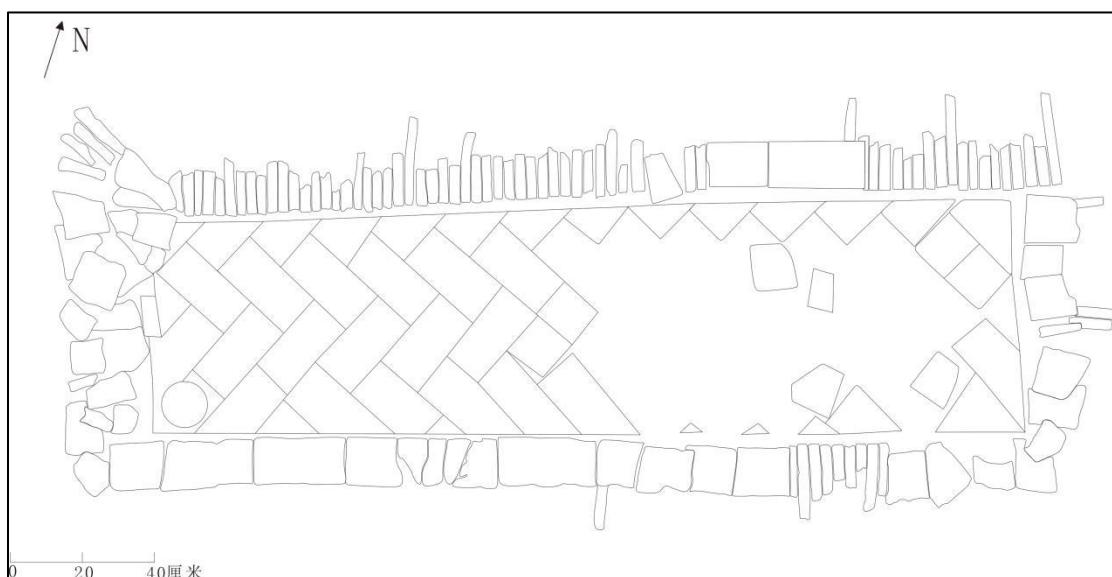
Wash potsherds.



**18:00-22:00**

Complete e-version drawing record on CDR.

Plan:



**Day 32: Aug 4**

**6:00-11:00**

Sampling soil between tomb bricks for bonding agent test.



**11:00**

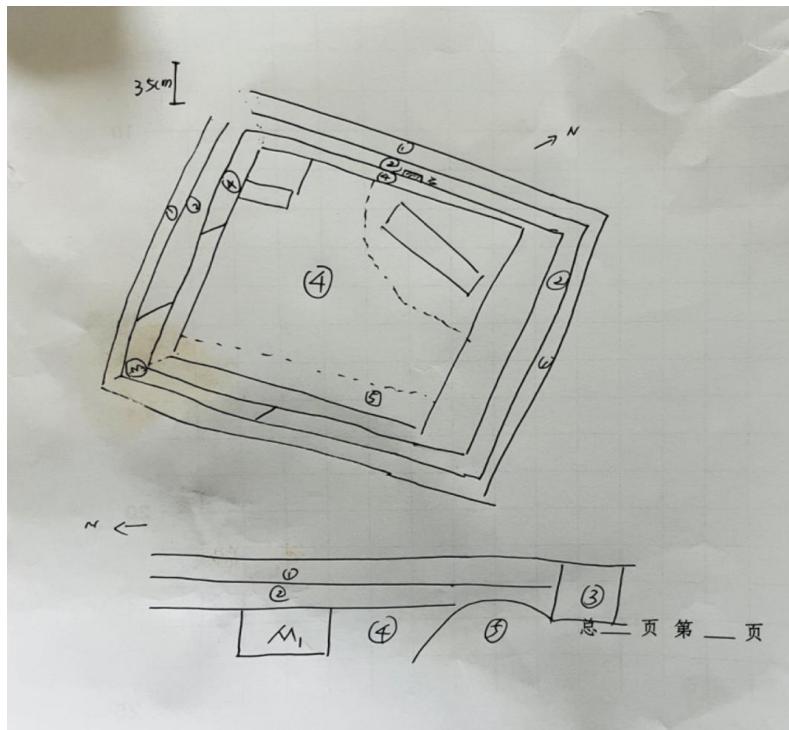
M1 is completely removed. Extend the length of borders of the tomb area by 10 cm and clear soil within to minimize the soil disturbance to other area.



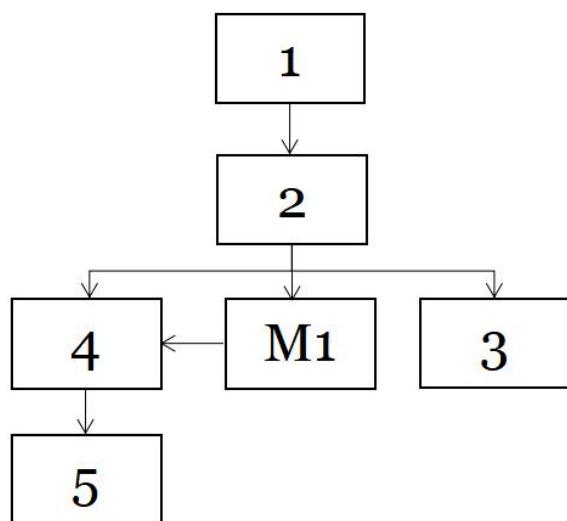
**13:00**

Level the ground and identify physical relationship between layers.

Layer 3 can be seen on the section of the southeast corner while layer 4 can be seen on the section of the northwest corner



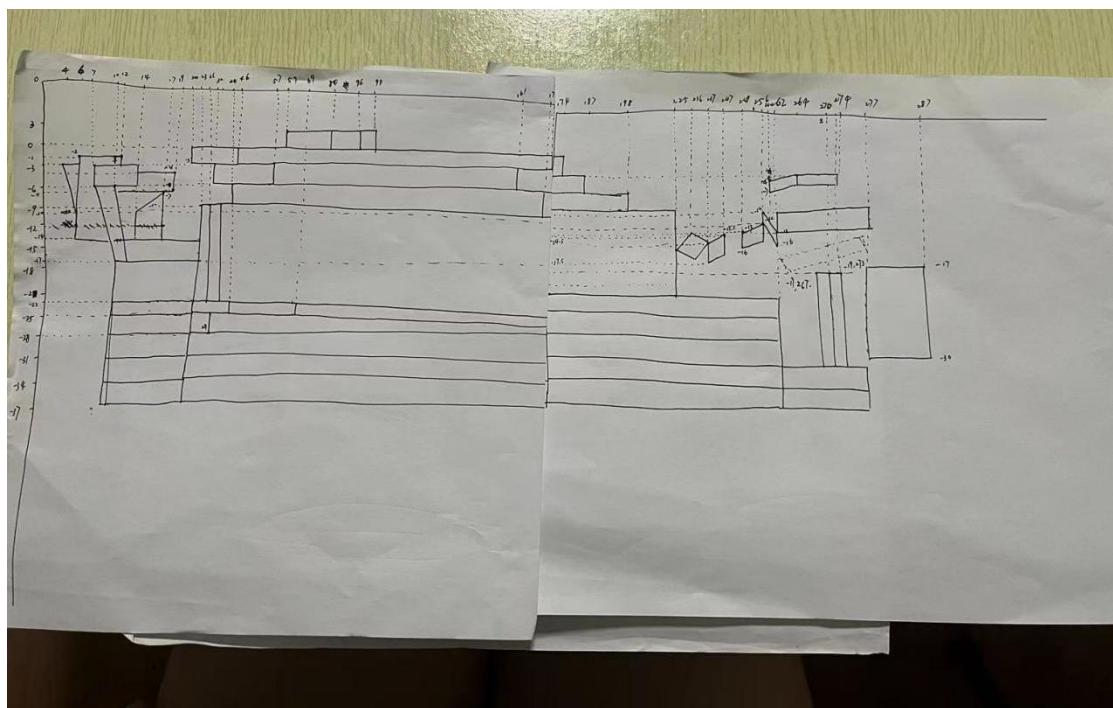
Layer 1 is the soil of modern time resting on top of layer 2. Layer 2 overlays layer 3, and layer 4 which is cut by M1 (Tang Dynasty) and all layers overlay layer 5.



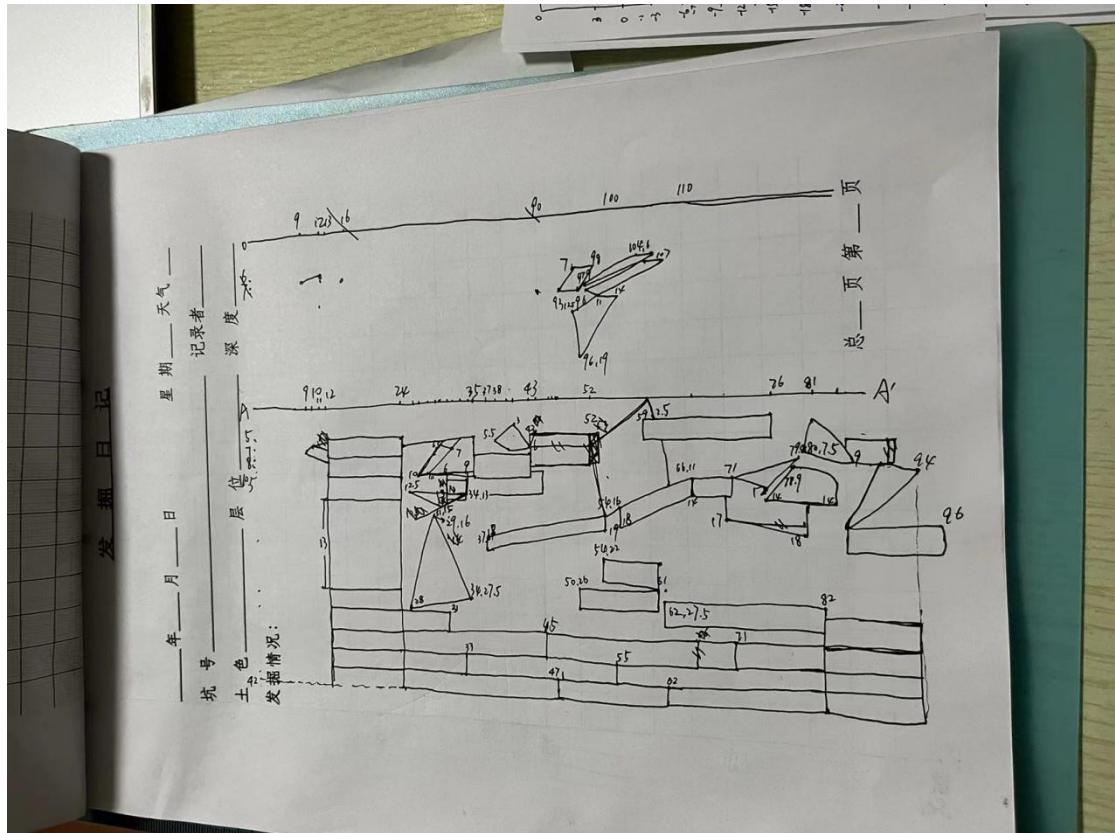
**17:00-21:00**

Proceed the subsequent work of drawing section records of the tomb.

M1 Front view:



## M1 Right view:



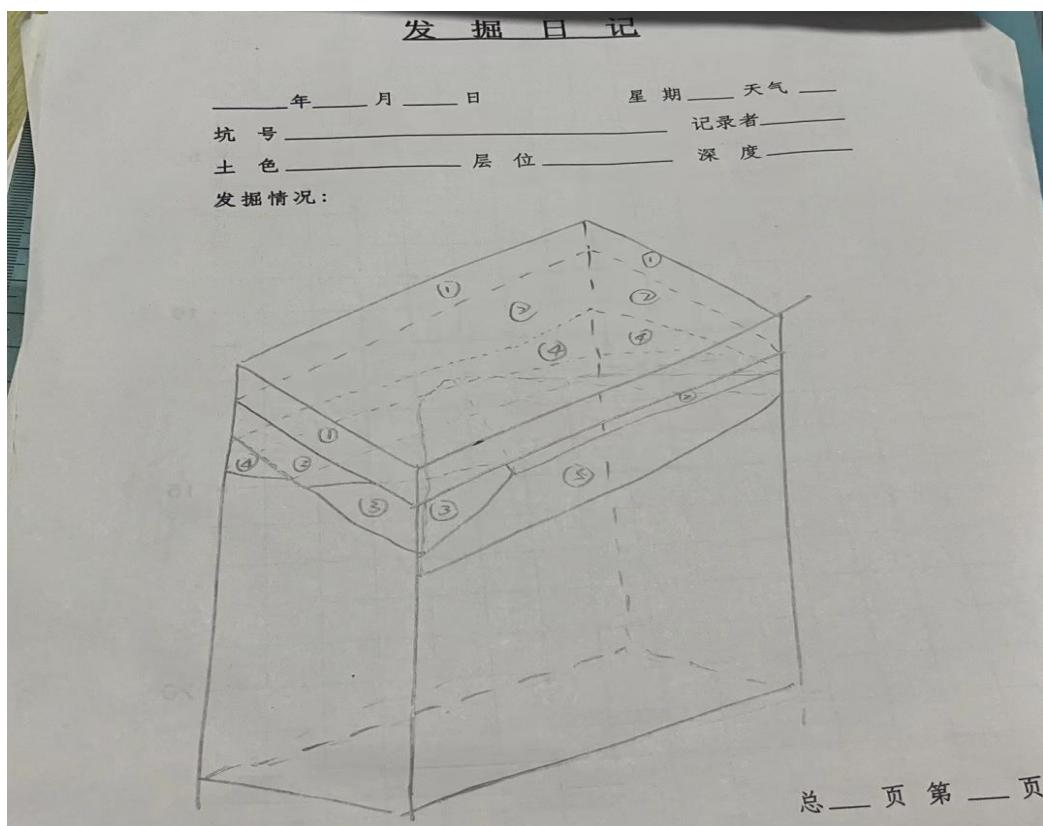
Day 31: Aug 5

6:00-11:00

Identify physical relationship between layers. Layer 1,2,3,4,5 is identified with the help of Dr. Li Wei



My draft:



**13:00-14:00**

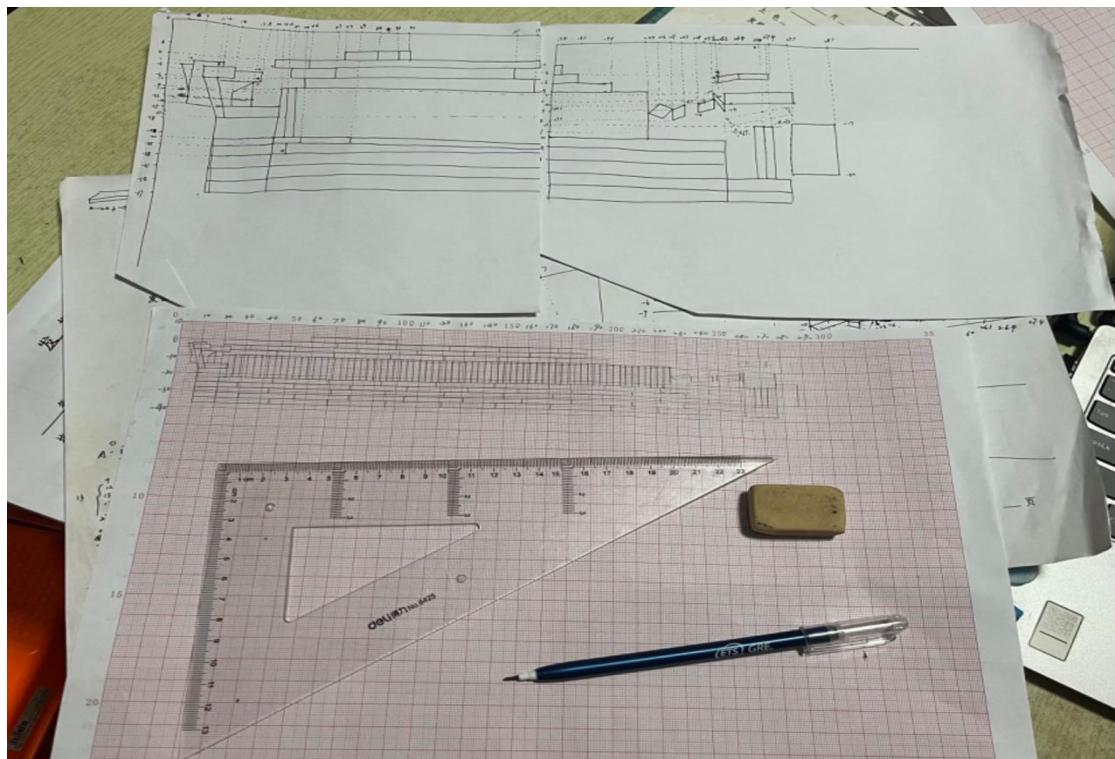
Go to check our adjacent unit's layers (T4) and compare layers in two units. We aim to integrate our layers into theirs.

**14:30-16:00**

Wash potsherds.

**18:00-21:00**

Section drawing of the tomb at a scale of 1:10:



## Day 32: Aug 6

**6:00-14:00**

Remove the soil down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones.

Record coordinates of each stone using RTK.



Bird's eye view of the excavation area:



### Day 33: Aug 7

**6:00-14:00**

Remove the soil of Layer 4 (in the north of the unit, reddish soil) down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones.



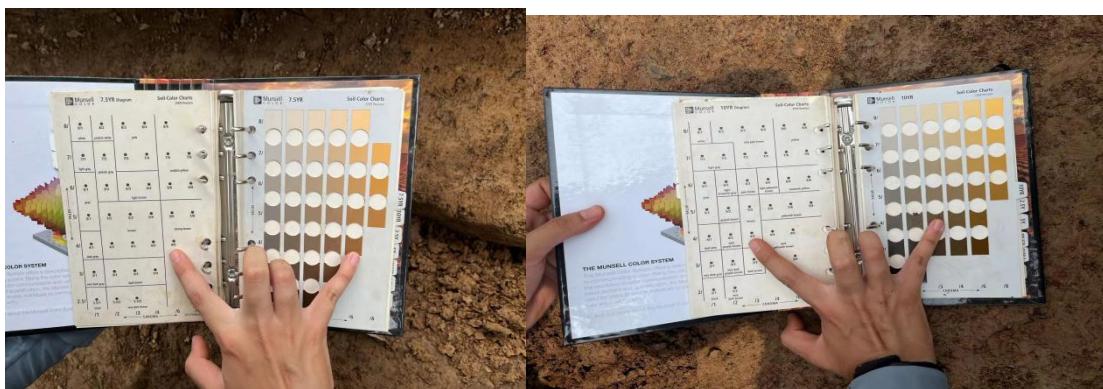
Record coordinates of each stone using RTK and record soil color using Munsel Soil Color Book.



Layer 3: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown

Layer 4: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

Layer 5: 10YR 4/3 brown

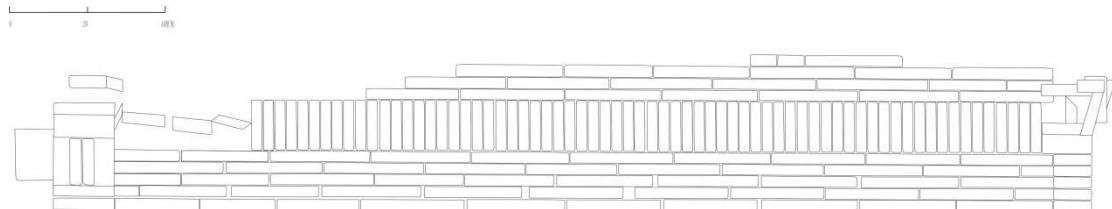


**14:30-15:30**

Wash potsherds.

**16:00-21:00**

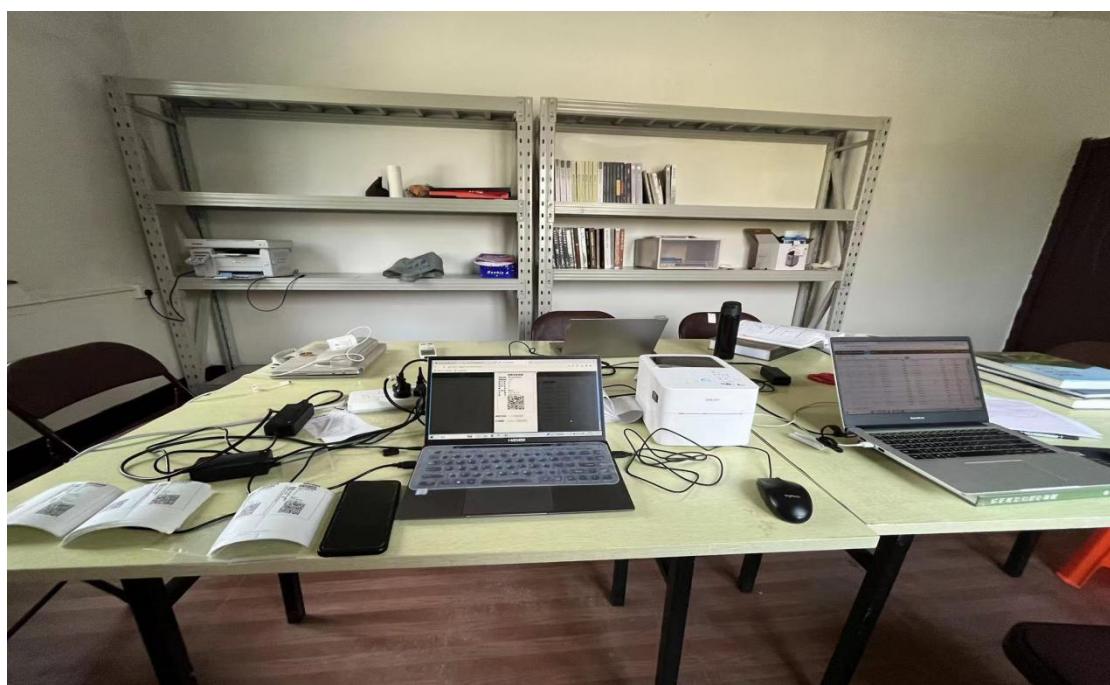
Draw M1 front view map on corelDRAW:



**Day 34: Aug 8**

**6:00-14:00**

Label finds from M1, M1① and Layer 2. Complete record tables on the e-platform.



**Day 35: Aug 9**

**6:00-11:00**

Keep removing the soil of Layer 4 (in the north of the unit, reddish soil) down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones. Each stone is sampled with coordinates recorded in RTK.



**12:00-13:40**

Take soil samples with guidance of Dr. Li Wei.



**13:40-14:00**

Group meeting on site to brief this week's work

**14:30-15:30**

Wash potsherds.

**Day 36: Aug 10**

**6:00-11:00**

Soil removed are dried and sieved to remove the coarse components.



Keep removing the soil of Layer 4 (in the north of the unit, reddish soil) down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones. Each stone is sampled with coordinates recorded in RTK.

**12:30-14:00**

Take a group photo before my partner leaves the site today.



I will take charge of the unit for the next week. I provide training to workers on site so they could help me to continue the work efficiently.

**14:30-15:30**

Wash potsherds.

**17:00**

Get soil sample labeled and complete online record forms.

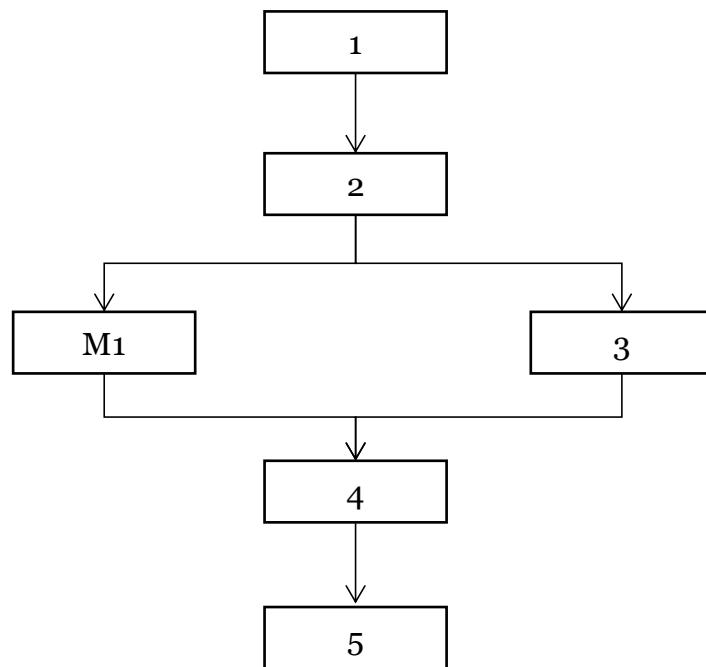


### Day 37: Aug 11

**6:00-14:00**

Keep removing the soil of Layer 4 (in the north of the unit, reddish soil) down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones. Each stone is sampled with coordinates recorded in RTK. Soil removed are dried and sieved to remove the coarse components.

Dr. Li Wei helps to adjust my stratigraphic matrix.



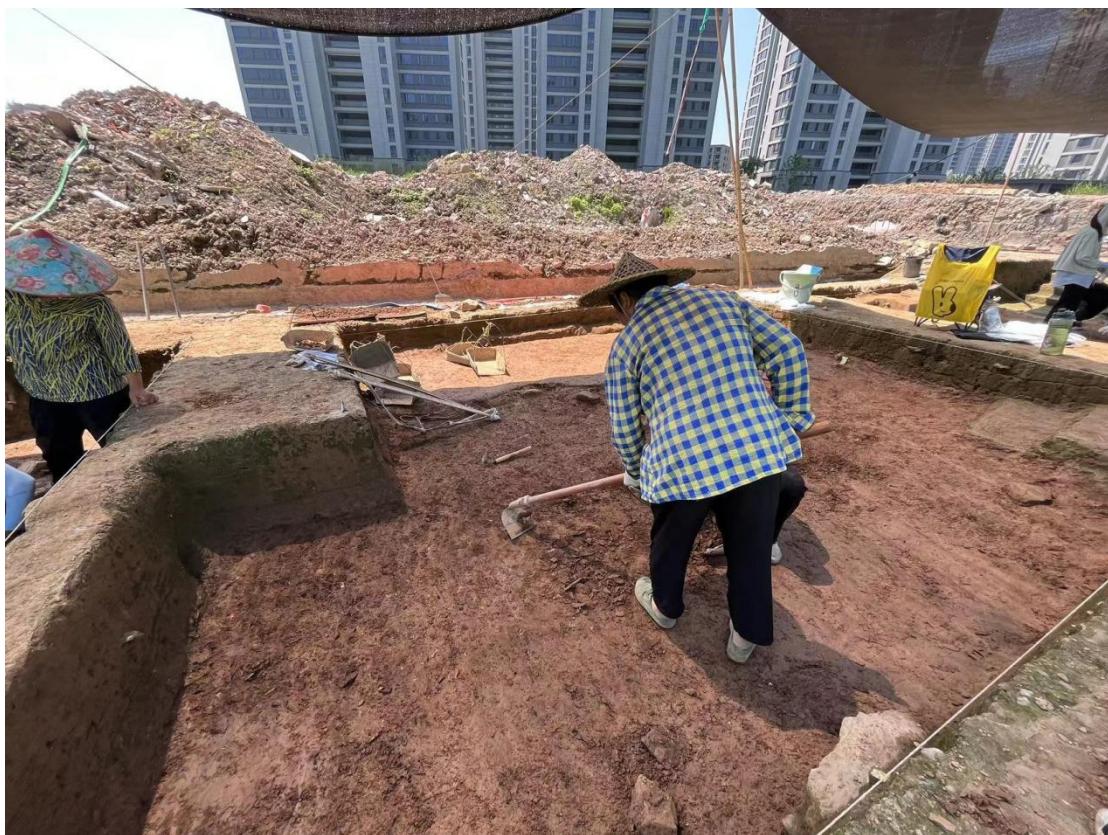
**14:30-15:30**

Wash potsherds.

### Day 38: Aug 12

**6:00-14:00**

Continue to remove the soil of Layer 4 (in the north of the unit, reddish soil) down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones. Each stone is sampled with coordinates recorded in RTK. Soil removed are dried and sieved to remove the coarse components.



With more stones unearthed, I notice that, for T3 and T4, semi-finished stoneware are scattered in the north of the units while stone materials are in the south. This phenomenon makes me think of the possibility of a stoneware workshop.

Hypothesis: T2 and T3, together with T4, is a small sized stoneware workshop. T2 might be a house with a kitchen (an ash pit with burning evidence is found in T2). Raw materials are stored in T2 and then cut into small pieces before transporting to T3 and T4. Then semi-finished stoneware or large stone are made in T3 and T4 while fine stoneware and small objects are made in T2.

More data is to be collected in the following days to test the hypothesis.

**14:30-15:30**

Wash potsherds.

**Day 39: Aug 13**

**6:00-7:00**

A set of three stones are found in the northeast corner of the unit, which might indicate two possible operational sequence :

1. 1 raw material→2 semi-finished product→3 finished product
2. 2 semi-finished product→(3 finished product + 1 remainder)

Additionally, two long stones together with a square stone are unearthed in the northwest corner.



**7:00**

A digger is hired to remove soil and debris at the site.



**7:00-11:00**

Continue to remove the soil of Layer 4 (in the north of the unit, reddish soil) down to the ground by 5 cm to uncover stones. Each stone is sampled with coordinates recorded in RTK. Soil removed are dried and sieved to remove the coarse components.

**12:30-14:00**

Get moss off the wall of the unit.

**14:30-15:30**

Wash potsherds.

