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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
WILLOUGHBY HOUSE,
FISHTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FWH 01)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
WILLOUGHBY HOUSE,
FISHTOFT,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FWH 01)**

Work Undertaken For
Molsom and Partners
on behalf of
Mr R. Hardy

Report Compiled by
P. Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

November 2001

Planning Application No: B/01/0149/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 348 453
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.136

A.P.S. Report No: 160/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to Willoughby House, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches and a swimming pool associated with the development.

Willoughby House lies at the northern end of Fishtoft parish in an area of Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains and close to the former medieval (AD 1066-1500) hamlet of Fenne.

The investigations revealed a sequence of marine alluvium overlain by modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered. Finds include a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and two sherds of 13th - 15th century pottery. Brick or tile, slate and slag were also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Molsom and Partners to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of an extension to existing buildings at Willoughby House, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application B/01/0149/FULL. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken between the 27th June and 24th July 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km from the coast of the Wash within the fens of south Lincolnshire. Fishtoft is situated directly to the east and south of Boston, Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 3km north of the village centre as defined by St. Guthlac's church at National Grid Reference TF 348 453 (Fig. 2). The site lies on generally level ground at heights of c. 3m OD.

Local soils are of the Snargate Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 27). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of younger marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a possible glacial moraine which extends through Stickney and Sibsey overlying a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (*ibid.*).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Willoughby House is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Cropmarks of enclosures of Romano-British date lie to the south of the site and a coin of the period was located in the vicinity by metal detecting.

Fishtoft is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Toft* the name is Old Danish in origin (Cameron 1998, 44). The second element is first mentioned in the 17th century. At the time of Domesday the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Craon and contained a church with a priest, a mill and 80 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval settlement in the vicinity is restricted to the former hamlet of Fenne, located south of the site adjacent to the Wainfleet Road. The hamlet is first mentioned in the 13th century and contained a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Michael (Thompson 1856, 489). The hamlet was later incorporated with the holdings of Rochford Tower, a mid 15th century tower house (DoE 1987, 22)..

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of between 0.6m and 0.7m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and

interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Two phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered in the trench for a new septic tank was a layer of yellowish brown sand and silt (008). This was sealed by a sequence of clayey silts (003, 004 and 007) and silt and sands (005 and 006).

Within the area of development the earliest deposits comprised clayey silts (011 and 013), sand and silt (012) and sandy silt (014).

Sealing the natural deposits was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown silt (002 and 010) which measured between 0.22m and 0.43m thick.

Phase 2 Modern deposits

Overlying the subsoil was a dark brown silt (001 and 009) identified as the topsoil. This measured between 0.13m and 0.22m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural clays, sands and silts (Phase 1), were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and can be identified as marine alluvium. These were sealed by a naturally formed subsoil and a modern topsoil.

The earliest find was a single sherd of possible Romano-British pottery. Two sherds of medieval pottery were also retrieved as was brick/tile, slate and slag. Such finds, retrieved from the topsoil, may indicate nothing more than discarded refuse spread on the fields to improve soil fertility.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Willoughby House, Fishtoft, because the site lay in close proximity to Romano-British remains and medieval settlement.

A sequence of natural deposits, identifiable with the underlying marine alluvium, was encountered. No archaeological deposits or features were recorded or identified.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single sherd of Romano-British pottery and two sherds of medieval pots. Other finds include slate, brick or tile and slag. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G.S. Molsom of Molsom and Partners who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis on behalf of Mr R. Hardy. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Rebecca Wilcox, the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Supervisors: James Albone, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

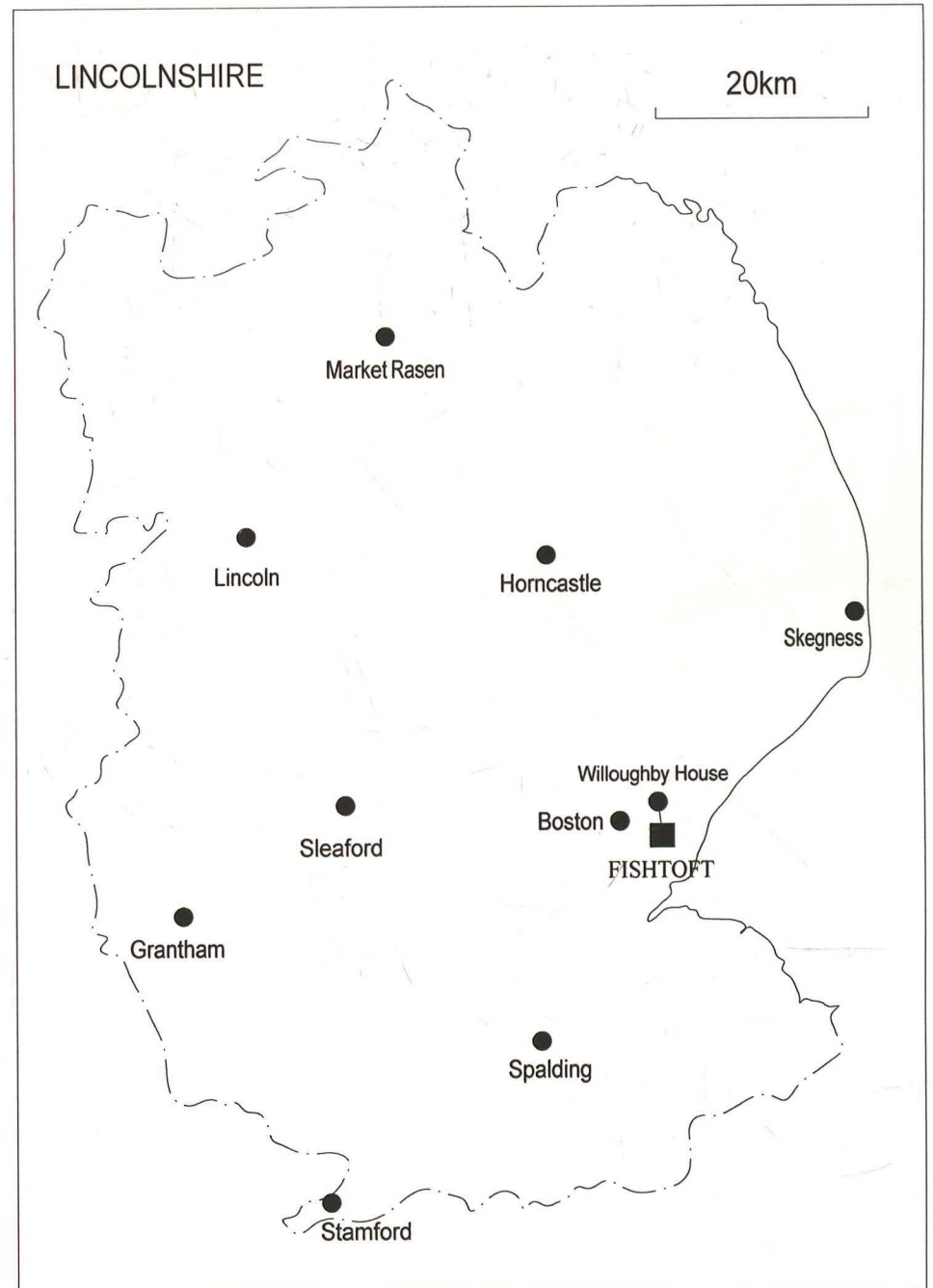


Figure 1 General Location Plan

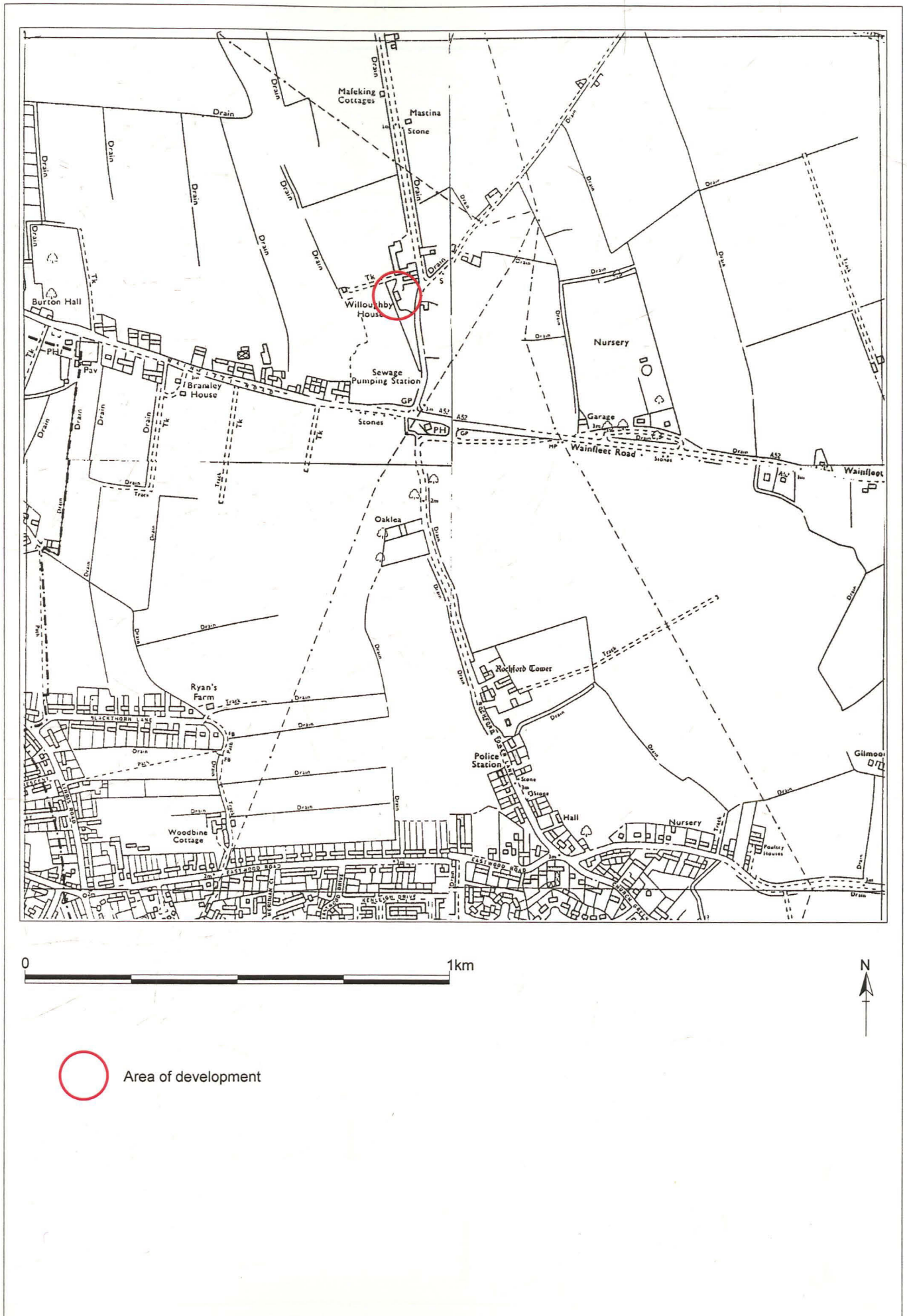


Figure 2 - Site location plan

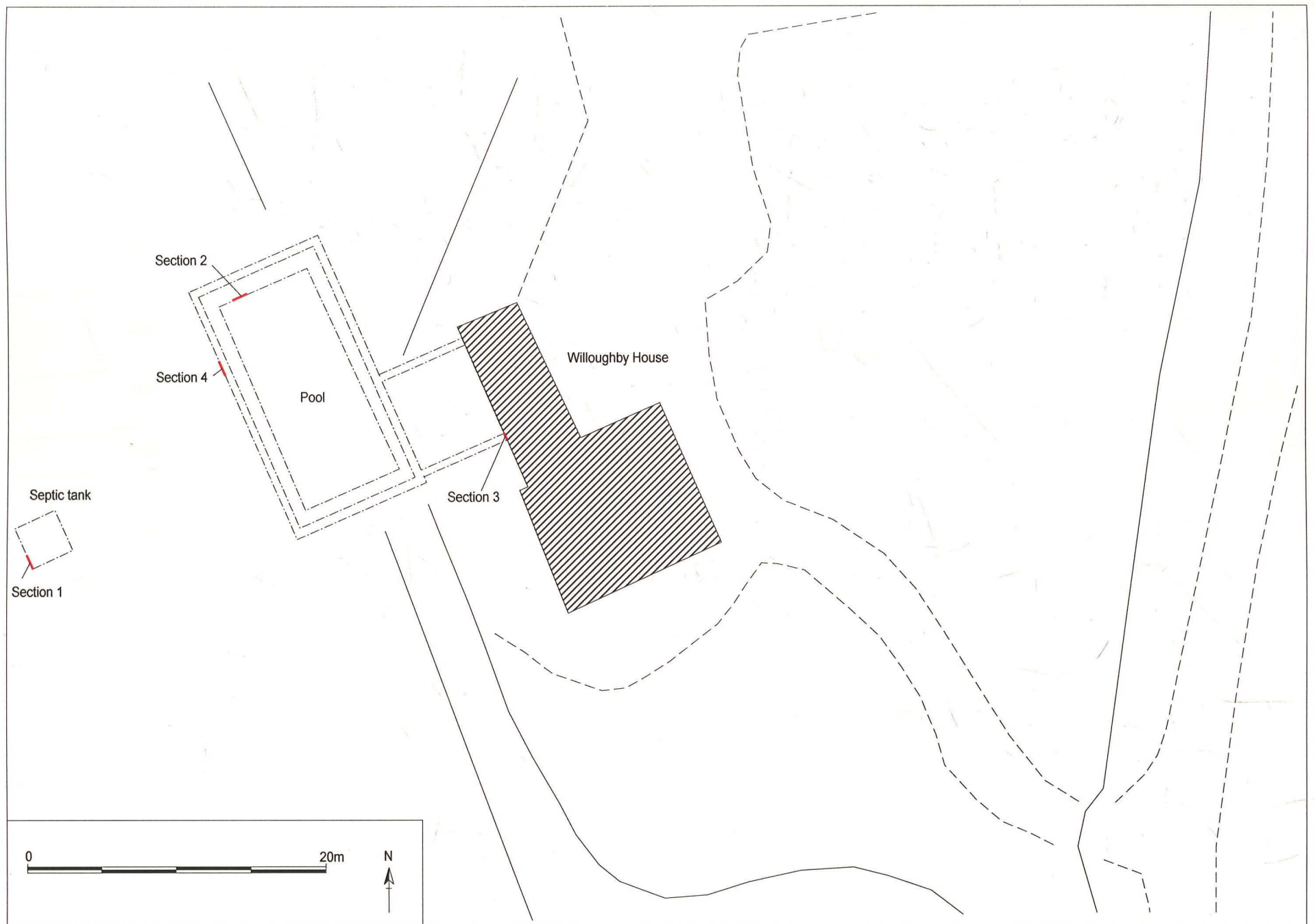
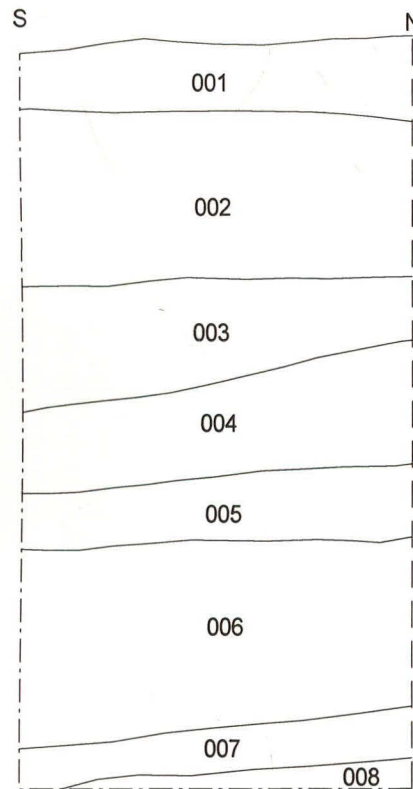
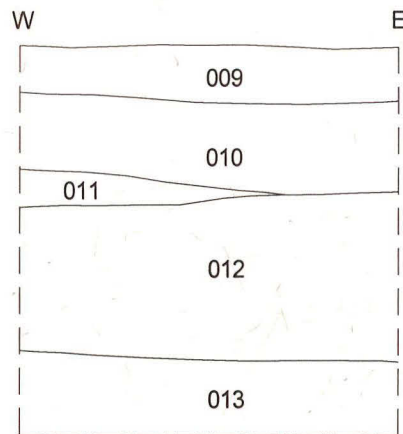


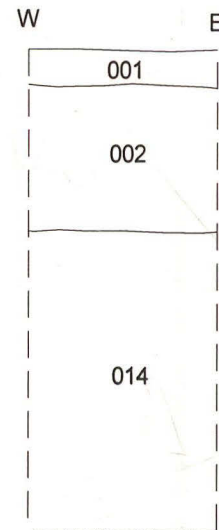
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



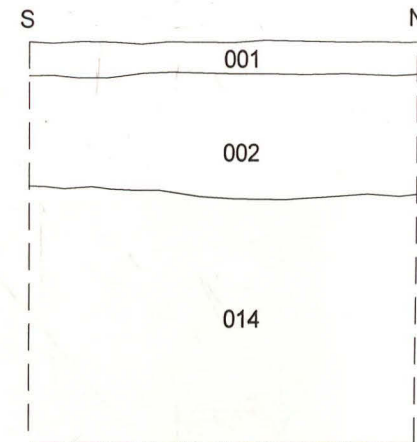
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking south



Plate 2 - Section 2, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT WILLOUGHBY HOUSE, FISHTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of an extension to house a swimming pool at Willoughby House, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, close to the reputed site of the Chapel of Fenne. Previous watching brief undertaken in the vicinity recorded possible posthole features.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with construction of an extension to house a swimming pool at Willoughby House, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 348 453.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The parish of Fishtoft lies just to the east of Boston. Willoughby House lies at Willoughby Hills 3km north of the village centre and only some 2km northeast of the centre of Boston at National Grid Reference TF 348 453. The site of the proposed extension lies to the west of the existing building and covers an area of c. 200m².

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0149/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed extension. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding land is flat and low-lying at less than 3m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous coarse silty soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984 319; 361). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The application site lies in the vicinity of 'Fenne', an extinct hamlet and chapel in the parish of

Fishtoft. The Chapel of Fenne, mentioned in documentary sources, is reputedly close at hand. A watching-brief undertaken by the Boston Community Archaeologist some 40m to the northwest identified possible post-holes.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health

Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid to dark brown silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 0.43m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm light to mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sand and silt, 0.18m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm light to mid greyish brown silt and sand, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
007	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm mid yellowish brown sand and silt	Natural deposit
009	Friable mid to dark brown silt, 0.13m thick	Topsoil
010	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
011	Firm light grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
012	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sand and silt, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
013	Firm mid brown clayey silt, >0.21m thick	Natural deposit
014	Firm dark yellowish brown sandy silt, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

All the material was recovered from the topsoil (009).

One of the pottery fragments is relatively local, probably made in the Lincoln area, about 50km to the north of Fishtoft, though could be a Nottingham product. The other pottery sherds, both shelly wares, are of uncertain source.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following table. Pottery formed the largest component of the small assemblage, and this aspect of the collection was mainly medieval. Brick/tile, possible industrial waste and slate was also retrieved, though no faunal remains were recovered.

Table 1: *The Pottery and other artefacts*

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
009	Lincoln/Nottingham-type ware jug, 13 th - 15 th century	2 (link)	34g	post-medieval, post - 17 th century
	Shelly ware, abraded, decalcified, ?Romano-British	1	3	
	Shelly ware, decalcified at surface, ?13 th - 15 th century	1	12	
	Brick/tile, handmade, even fabric, post-medieval	1	6	
	Slate, Swithland, post-medieval	3	4	
	Slag/vitrified cinder?	1	5	

Three small fragments of Swithland roofing slate were recovered from (009). Although Swithland slate was quarried and used in the Roman period it was not utilized extensively outside the Leicester area until the 17th century and was largely replaced by the Welsh slate industry in the mid 19th century (Ball and Jones 1976, 51-2), this chronology therefore suggesting the post-medieval date for the pieces recovered.

Condition

Although the pottery is abraded to varying degrees, all of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Fishtoft previously and are the subject of reports. Records of archaeological remains and finds in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a group dating to the post-medieval period the assemblage is of limited local potential, though the constructional materials, brick/tile and slate, indicate the presence of buildings of the period in the area. However, of moderate potential is the pottery, which is of medieval and possibly Romano-British date. These pieces may be components of manuring scatter, indicating an agricultural function for the area in the past, or could signify occupation of these periods in the vicinity.

Reference

Ball, M.E. and Jones, M.D., 1976 'The Extractive Industries', in I.M. Evans (ed), *Charnwood's Heritage*, Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries and Records Service

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Chapel of Ease	A chapel provided for those that lived at some distance from the main parish church.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

14	Context records
4	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2001.136

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FWH 01

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.