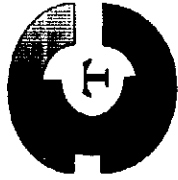


TEKPLAN



(Reg. No. 2000/019116/23)
P.O. Box 55714, Polokwane, 0700
Tel: 015 291 4177 Fax: 086 218 3267
tecoplan@mweb.co.za

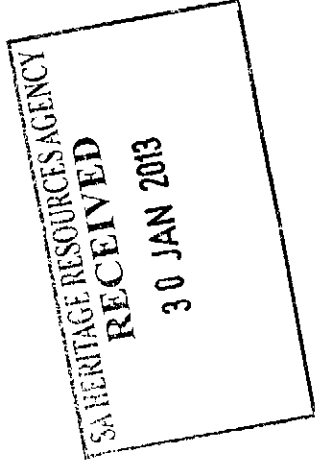
South African Heritage Resources Agency
P.O. Box 4637
CAPE TOWN
8000

Attention: Mr. Phillip Hine

Our ref.: TE1 A270

Date: 17 January 2013

Sir



APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF THE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED IN GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 543 OF 2010 UNDER SECTION 24(5) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A PRIVATE SCHOOL ON PORTION 7 OF THE FARM VLAKPLAATS 137 KQ – THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

1. As an interested and Affected Party, notice is hereby given, that Ticoil CC is applying for Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) from the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) for the following activity:

Project Description and Location:

- The construction of a private school on Portion 7 of the farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ. The proposed site is located approximately 17km north of Thabazimbi.
2. The project has been registered with the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (DEDET) under reference number 12/1/9/1-W42.
 3. Please find attached archaeological report. Should you wish to comment on the report you are invited to forward your written comments to the contact numbers provided below, no later than 40 days after the date of this notice;
- Mr. Anton von Well, TEKPLAN Environmental, P.O. Box 55714, Polokwane, 0700. Tel 015 291 4177 / Fax 086 218 3267.
4. Enquiries can be directed to the undersigned.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully

ANTON VON WELL

Heritage Impact Assessment

Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development of the Kambaku Private School on the Farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ, approximately 15km north of Thabazimbi, Limpopo Province.

Compiled for:

Tekplan Environmental

Survey conducted & Report compiled by:

Marko Hutten

February 2012

Hutten Heritage Consultants
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Acknowledgements:

CLIENT: Tekplan Environmental

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. T. Kotze / Mr. A. von Well
Kholiso House c/o Marshall & Landdros Maré
Polokwane
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CONSULTANT: Hutten Heritage Consultants

CONTACT PERSON: Marko Hutten (BA Hons. Archaeology, UP)
Member of the Association of Southern African
Professional Archaeologists (#057)

REPORT AUTHOR: Marko Hutten

FIELD WORKER: Thomas Mulaudzi

SIGNED OFF BY: MARKO HUTTEN

.....

.....

Executive Summary

Site name and location: Proposed development of the Kambaku Private School on the Farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ, approximately 15km north of Thabazimbi in the Limpopo Province.

Local Authority: Waterberg District Municipality.

Developer: Ticoil cc.

Date of field work: 05 January 2012.

Date of report: February 2012.

Findings: No site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no heritage resource sites or finds of any value or significance were identified in the indicated study area. The proposed area to be developed was mostly disturbed and this section of the property was previously exposed to intensive agricultural activities. The proposed development of the Kambaku Private School in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites and/or graves could be overlooked during the study. Hutten Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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1. Introduction

Hutten Heritage Consultants was contracted by TEKPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed development of the Kambaku Private School on the Farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ, approximately 15km north of Thabazimbi, in the Limpopo Province.

The aim of the study was to identify all heritage sites, to document and to assess their significance within Local, Provincial and National context. The report outlines the approach and methodology implemented before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and social consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by various Acts and Laws as described under the next heading and is intended for submission to the provincial South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for peer review.

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is a legal body representing professional archaeology in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. As a member of ASAPA, these standards are trying to be adhered to.

The extent of the proposed development sites were determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities (access routes, construction camps, etc.) during the development.

2. Legislative Requirements

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The following sections in each Act refer directly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23)(2)(d)
Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29)(1)(d)
Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Section (32)(2)(d)
Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34)(b)
National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and
Heritage Resources Management – Section 38

Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
Section 39(3)
Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995
The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31

3. Proposed Project

Mr. A.N. Venter (Ticoil cc) has proposed the development of the Kambaku Private School on the Farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ, approximately 15km north of Thabazimbi in the Limpopo Province.

This development will include the establishment of a school with 40 classrooms, an administrative block, school hall, boarding houses, accommodation for personnel and sport fields. It will also include the installation of the associated engineering infrastructure such as electricity, water, sewerage, access roads etc. The size of the development area for the private school is approximately 20ha. The purpose of the study was to determine if the proposed area was suitable for the development of the Kambaku Private School from a heritage point of view.

The project was tabled during January 2012 and the developer intends to commence as soon as possible after receipt of the ROD from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

4. Project Area Description

The proposed development of the Kambaku Private School will be situated on the Farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ, approximately 15km north of Thabazimbi in the Limpopo Province.

The farm was situated on the western edges of the Marakele National Park and on the plains to the west of the Waterberg. The area intended for the development was situated on a flat plain with views of the Waterberg (photo 1) to the east. The proposed area was situated on the eastern side of the R510 tar road between Thabazimbi and Sentrum. The proposed area was approximately 20ha in size and most of it was disturbed. This section of the property was previously exposed to intensive agricultural activities (photo 2) and pioneer plants such as several *Acacia* and *Dichrostachys* species (sickle bush and sweet thorn) dominate the landscape (photo 3). Most of the property was relatively flat and consisted of red sandy soils (photo 4).

The proposed development will be situated on the Sentrum 2427 AD 1:50 000 topographical map (See Appendix B: Location Maps).

5. Archaeological History of the Area

The examination of archival records, historical data and cartographic resources represents a critical additional tool for locating and identifying heritage resources and in determining the historical and cultural context of the study area. Therefore an internet literature search was conducted and relevant archaeological and historical texts were also consulted. Relevant topographic maps and satellite imagery were studied. Researching the National Archive records as well as the SAHRA APM Report Mapping Project records, it was determined that no previous archaeological or historical studies had been performed within grid square 2427AD. However, a comprehensive cultural resource management plan for the Marakele National Park immediately to the east of the study site was undertaken in 2002 by Birkholtz & Steyn:

Birkholtz, P.D. & Steyn, H.S. 2002. Cultural Resource management Plan for Marakele National Park. Produced for SANParks, Report: SANP – MNP – 2002-05-17/Final Report. Helio Alliance.

The historical background and timeframe of the study area and other areas in Southern Africa can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period. These can be divided as follows:

Stone Age sites

The Stone Age is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Stone Age. The *Early Stone Age* (ESA) includes the period from 2.5 million years B.P. to 250 000 years B.P. and is associated with Australopithecines and early *Homo* species who practiced stone tool industries such as the Oldowan and Acheullian. The *Middle Stone Age* (MSA) covers various tool industries, for example the Howiesons Poort industry, in the period from 250 000 years B.P. to 25 000 years B.P. and is associated with archaic and modern *Homo sapiens*. The *Late Stone Age* (LSA) incorporates the period from 25 000 years B.P. up to the Iron Age and Historical Periods and contact between hunter-gatherers and Iron Age farmers or European colonists. This period is associated with modern humans and characterised by lithic tool industries such as Smithfield and Robberg.

Although no ESA sites were recorded within Marakele National Park (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002), excavations at several well known sites in the region attest to ESA occupation. Makapansgat provided evidence of long occupation, initially by *Australopithecus africanus* from approximately 3.3 million years B.P. (Bergh 1999) while the Olieboompoort shelter indicated the presence of ESA people from between 1 million to 400 000 years B.P. (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). A number of MSA sites are known from Marakele as well as the wider region including an MSA layer in the Olieboompoort Shelter dated to 33 000 year B.P. (Mason 1962) and MSA sites at New Belgium 608 LR, Schurfpoort 112 KR and Goergap 113 KR (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002).

Interestingly, research on the LSA in the Waterberg Plateau suggests a discontinuity between MSA and LSA settlement of several thousand years, with settlement of the area

by LSA hunter gatherers occurring in the 11th and 12th Centuries and coinciding with settlement by Iron Age peoples (van der Ryst 1998). While the relationship between stone-age people and Iron Age settlers was initially characterised by peaceful interaction and trade, the relationship seems to have degraded into one of subjugation of the former, exacerbated by increasing numbers of white settlers. The farm Vaalpensspan 90 KQ located approximately 15 km north of the study area is a reminder of the marginalised remnants of the hunter gatherers, 'Vaalpense' being the name given to people of mixed Bantu and hunter gatherer descent (van der Ryst 1998; Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). In Southern Africa the Late Stone Age is characterised by the appearance of rock art in the form of paintings and engravings and the Waterberg is known for its many rock art sites including those containing shaded paintings such as at Haakdoomdraai (Pager, 1973) and to the north west of the study site the depiction of a fat tailed sheep at Dwaalhoek 185 KQ (van der Ryst 1998).

Iron Age

The Iron Age incorporates the arrival and settlement of Bantu speaking people and overlaps the Pre-Historic and Historical Periods. It can be divided into three phases. The *Early Iron Age* includes the majority of the first millennium A.D. and is characterised by traditions such as Happy Rest and Silver Leaves. The *Middle Iron Age* spans the 10th to the 13th Centuries A.D. and includes such well known cultures as those at K2 and Mapungubwe. The *Late Iron Age* is taken to stretch from the 14th Century up to the colonial period and includes traditions such as Icon and Letaba.

The earliest Iron Age site in the region lies approximately 100 km north-east of the study area at Ongelukskraal 48 KR, dated to 140 A.D. and is associated with the Bambata ceramic typology (van der Ryst 1998). Research on the Waterberg Plateau and within the Motlabatsi (Matlabas) River valley to the north of the study area and in the Rooiberg area to the south has indicated three phases of Early Iron Age settlement. The first phase is characterised by ceramics of the Western Stream similar to those from Happy Rest and Klein Africa and dated to Circa 570 A.D. (Huffman 1990; van der Ryst 1998). The second phase, circa 700 A.D., is similar to the Rooiberg Unit 1 ceramics (Hall 1981; Huffman 1990) and the third phase, circa 1000 A.D. is associated with the Eiland tradition, marking the end of the Early Iron Age in the area (Huffman 1990). The site at Diamant northeast of the study area on the western edge of the Waterberg has yielded imported glass beads like those excavated at Schroda on the Limpopo, the latter being the likely centre of distribution for this early trade (Huffman 2007).

Later Iron Age presence in the Waterberg region were associated with the arrival in the area of the Northern Ndebele in the 16th and 17th Centuries with characteristic hilltop settlements and with the settlement of Sotho-Tswana peoples in the late 18th Century with their distinctive Moloko ceramics (van der Ryst 1998). It must be noted that the influx of Ndebele people was not to uninhabited country as there were established Kwena and Kgatla groups of Sotho-Tswana lineage, Kgatla people still predominating in the study area today (Hall 1981; Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). There is quite some evidence, in the form of defensive hilltop settlement and aggregation that the Late Iron Age in the Waterberg

region was a time of upheaval and conflict, initially as a result of the influx of the Ndebele and later by European settlers (Hall 1985). The Difaqane period saw Mzilikazi settling in the Marico River valley in the 1830's, unsettling many people who fled east to the mountainous Waterberg region to seek refuge (Huffman 1990) where the Kransberg were known as 'Marakeli' or 'place of refuge' (Coetzee undated).

Historical Period

The beginning of the Historical Period overlaps the demise of the late Stone and Iron Ages and is characterised by the first written accounts of the region from 1600 A.D. A number of early European travellers visited the Waterberg area from the early 19th Century onwards including Cowan & Donovan in 1808, David Hume in 1825, Cornwallis Harris in 1836, Livingstone in 1847 and Carl Mauch in 1869 (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). Carl Mauch described how he found himself at the base of the "Marikele Point...a mighty mountain mass with its three peaks" (Burke 1969).

The first settlers in the Waterberg area established themselves in the late 1830's and initially sustained themselves through hunting, particularly of elephant, before the emergence of cattle farming and later, agriculture (Pont 1965; Naudé 1998). The farm Groothoek to the south east of the study area was one of the earliest settled in the area, having been established in 1907 (Coetzee undated). Kareehoek some 10 km to the north of Groothoek apparently had a homestead constructed as early as 1890 (Naudé 1998). The town of Nylstroom was established in 1865 and the Waterberg District declared in 1866. The outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 had a considerable impact on the region with many Boer homesteads abandoned or destroyed as part of the British scorched earth policy and many women and children interned in concentration camps, the nearest located in then-Nylstroom. Black involvement in the war in the Waterberg region was significant with the Kgatla under Linchwe 1 taking the side of the British and becoming actively involved in the fighting (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002).

6. Methodology

Physical Survey

The extent of the proposed development sites were determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities (access route, construction camp, etc.) during the development.

The physical survey was conducted on foot over the entire area proposed for development. Priority was placed on the undisturbed areas. A systematic inspection of the area on foot along linear transects resulted in the maximum coverage of the proposed area. The survey was conducted on January 05, 2012 and was performed by M. Hutten and field worker T. Mulaudzi.

No sampling was done as no sites or finds of heritage significance were found.

Interviews

The farm owner Mr. A.N. Venter was interviewed during the study and he indicated that he was not aware of any archaeological or heritage sites, such as graves, in the proposed study area.

Restrictions

Vegetation proved the major restriction in accessibility to some of the areas and also contributed to poor surface visibility after the spate of recent good rains.

Documentation

All sites/findspots located during the foot surveys were briefly documented. The documentation included digital photographs and descriptions as to the nature and condition of the site and recovered materials. The sites/findspots were plotted using a Global Positioning System (GPS) (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx) and numbered accordingly.

7. Assessment Criteria

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The significance of archaeological and heritage sites were based on the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The amount/depth of the archaeological deposit and the range of features (stone walls, activity areas etc.)
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The preservation condition and integrity of the site
- The potential to answer present research questions.

Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not

(LS)	Grade	High Significance	advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	Grade 4A	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	Grade 4B	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	Grade 4C	Low Significance	Destruction

Impact Rating:

Low or No Significance:

The constraint is absent, but in instances where present, poses a negligible significance on the proposed development in terms of heritage concerns.

Moderate Significance:

The constraint is present and poses a notable but not major significance on the proposed development in terms of heritage concerns. If the constraint can not be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures must be implemented to minimize the significance.

High Significance:

The constraint is present and poses a high significance on the proposed development in terms of heritage concerns. It is recommended that the constraint be avoided or appropriate mitigation measures must be implemented to minimize the significance.

Certainty:

Definite:

More than 90% sure of a particular fact and substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

Probable:

Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

Possible:

Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

Unsure:

Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

Duration:

Short term: 0 – 5 years

Medium term: 6 – 20 years

Long term: more than 20 years

Demolished: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Mitigation

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be classified as follows:

- **A** – No further action necessary
- **B** – Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required
- **C** – Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping required; and
- **D** – Preserve site

8. Assessment of Sites and Finds

This section will contain the results of the heritage site/find assessment.

Kambaku Private School

The proposed development of the Kambaku Private School will be situated on the Farm Vlakplaats 137 KQ, approximately 15km north of Thabazimbi in the Limpopo Province.

The farm was situated on the western edges of the Marakele National Park and on the plains to the west of the Waterberg. The area intended for the development was situated on a flat plain with views of the Waterberg to the east. The proposed area was approximately 20ha in size and most of it was disturbed. This section of the property was previously exposed to intensive agricultural activities and pioneer plants such as several *Acacia* and *Dichrostachys* species (sickle bush and sweet thorn) dominate the landscape.

After intensive investigations, no sites or finds of any heritage value or potential were identified.

Field Rating: None

Heritage Significance: None

Impact: None

Certainty: None

Duration: None

Mitigation: A – No further action necessary

9. Recommendations

The following steps and measures are recommended regarding the investigated area:

Kambaku Private School

- The proposed area to be developed was mostly disturbed. This section of the property was previously exposed to intensive agricultural activities and pioneer plants such as several *Acacia* and *Dichrostachys* species (sickle bush and sweet thorn) dominate the landscape.
- No further site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no heritage resource sites or finds of any value or significance were identified in the indicated study area.
- The proposed development of the Kambaku Private Sschool in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view.

10. References

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Van der Ryst, M.M., 1998. The Waterberg Plateau in the Northern Province, Republic of South Africa, in the Later Stone Age. BAR International Series 715, Archaeopress, Oxford.

APPENDIX A

Photographs

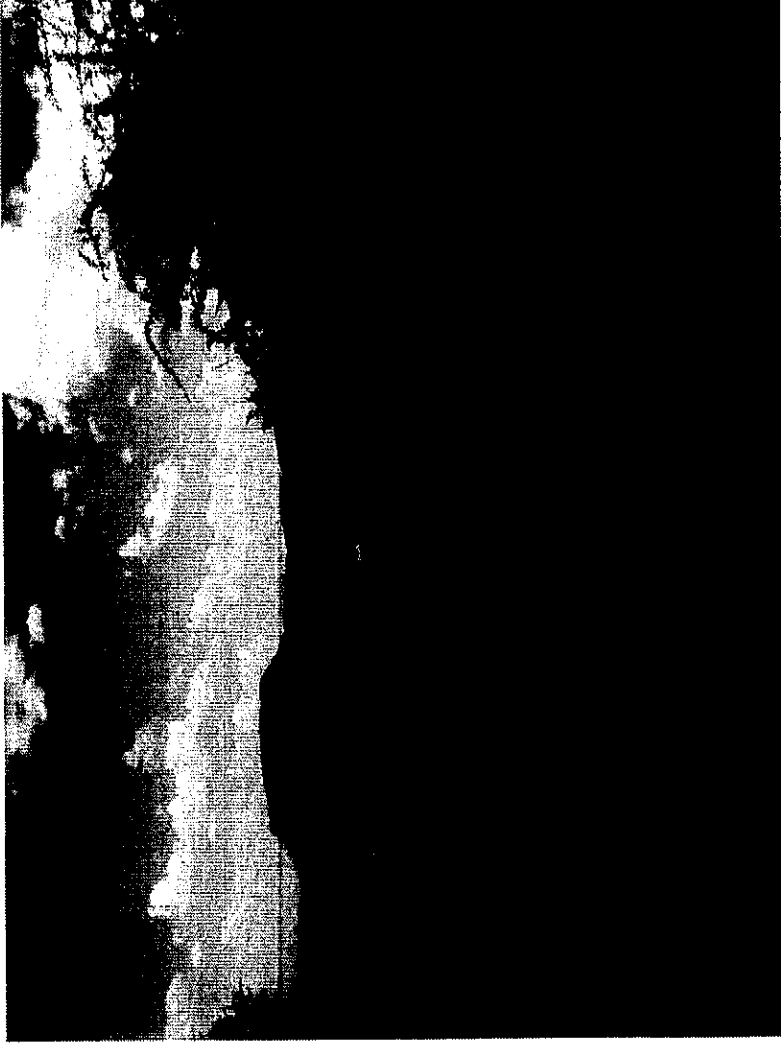


Photo 1: General view of the site with the Waterberg in the background.

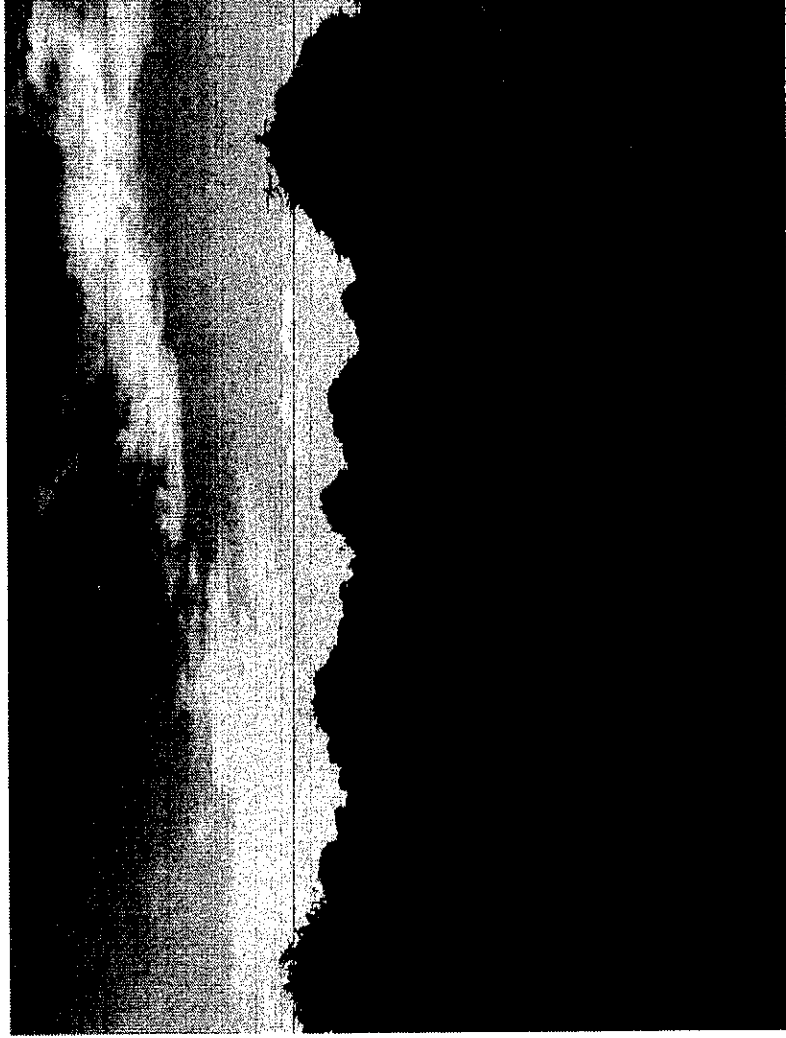


Photo 2: View of the previously ploughed fields.



Photo 3: View of the pioneer plant growth on the site.

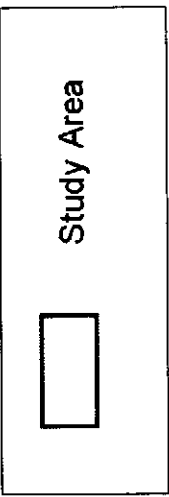
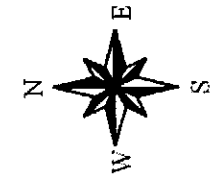
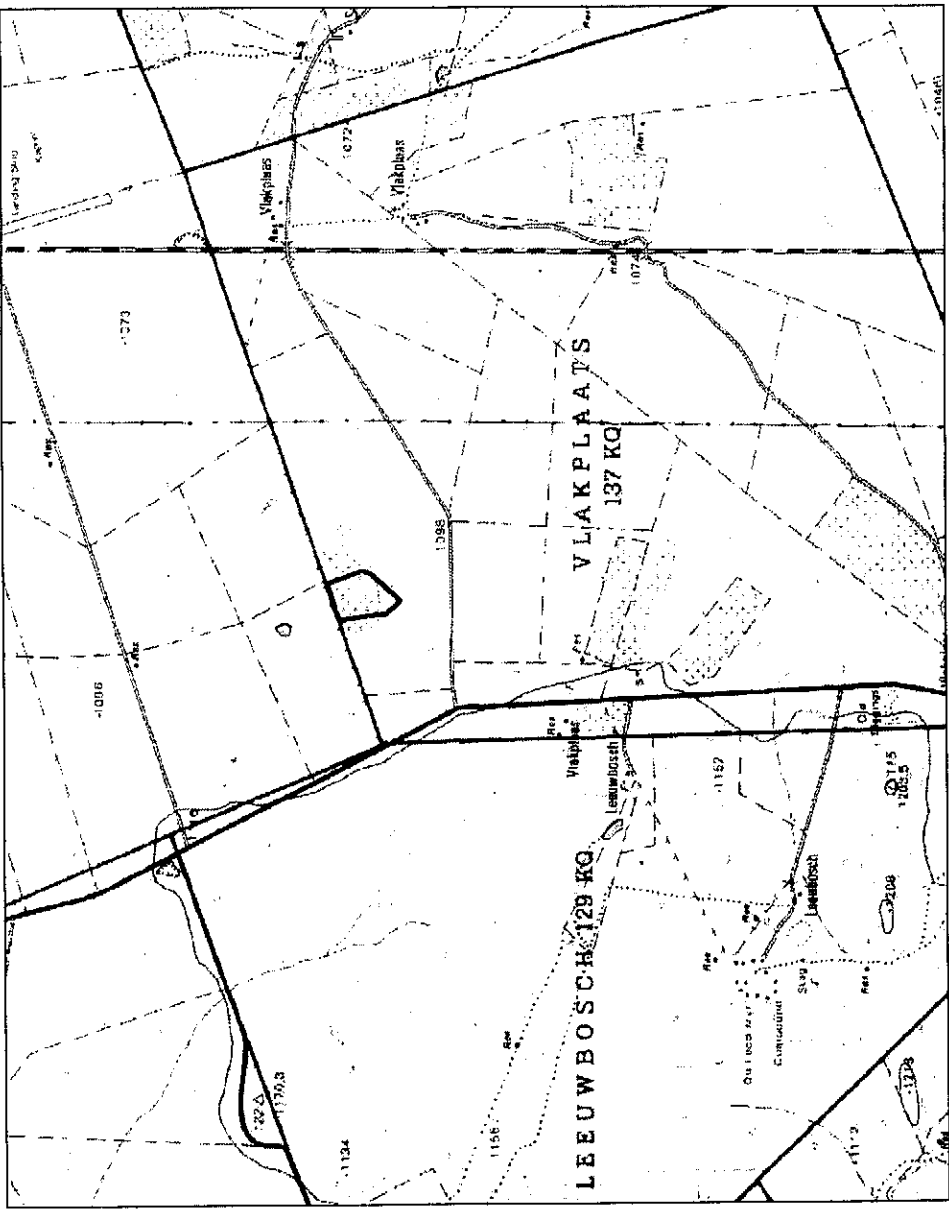


Photo 4: Another view of the proposed site.

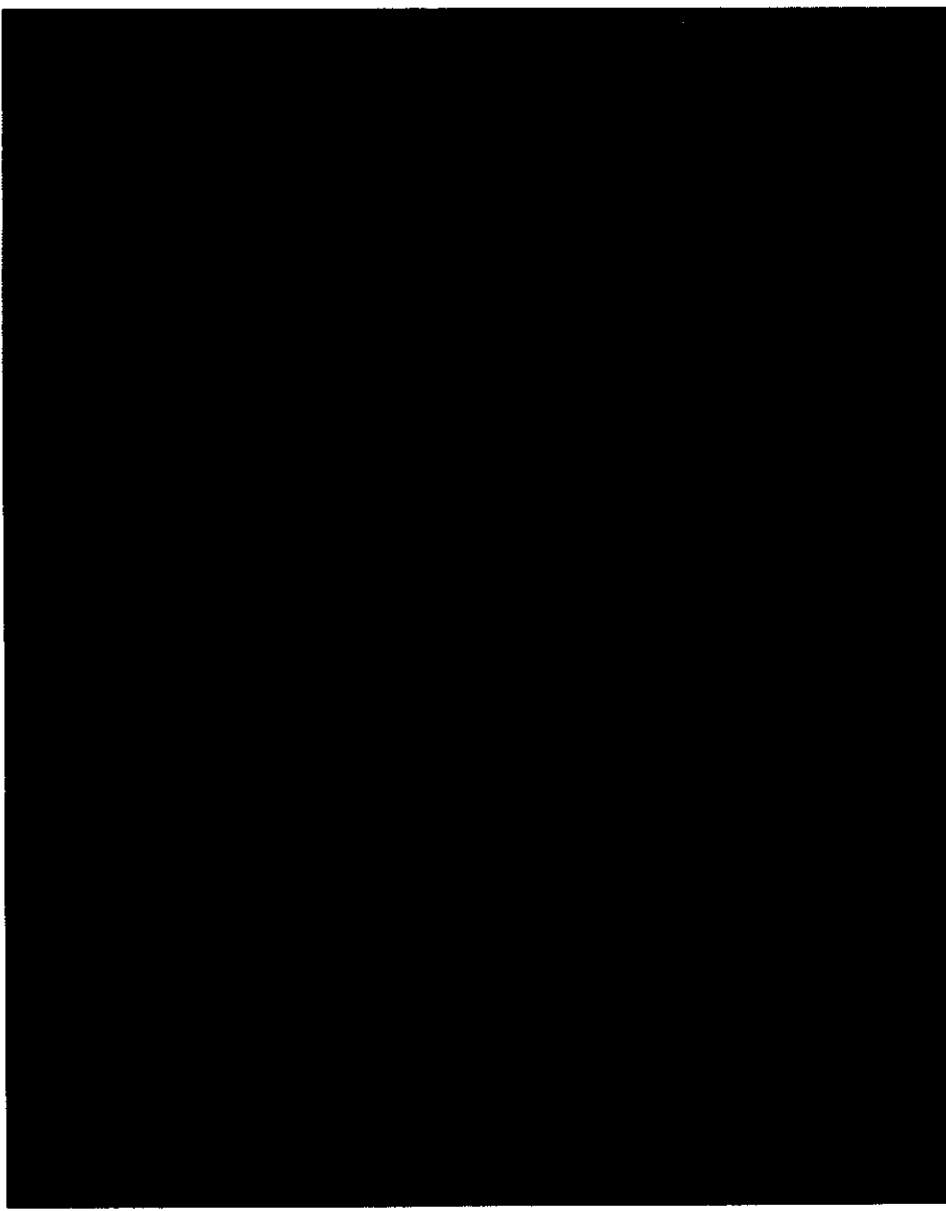
APPENDIX B

Location Maps

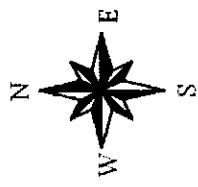
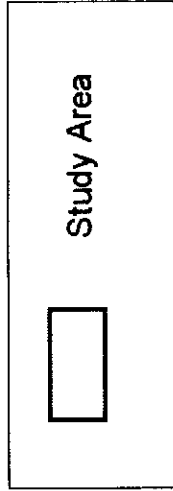
Kambaku Private School
1:50 000 Series, Sentrum 2427 AD



Kambaku Private School
Spot 5 National Mosaic 2427 A



0 2 4 Kilometers



Kambaku Private School
Spot 5 National Mosaic 2427 A

