



# AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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## **A. PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **(a) BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT:**

**PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON REMAINDER EXTENT OF  
PORTION 6 AND REMAINDER OF PORTION 30 OF THE FARM BIESJES  
BULT 549 IN STELLA NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

### **(b) REPORT COMPILED BY**

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### **(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION**

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#### **Consultant:**

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### **(d) DATE OF REPORT**

30 September 2015

## **B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The proposed new development for housing in the town Stella, North West Province consists of a number of stands on the south eastern side of the town and on the outskirts of the Black Township on the Farm Biesjes Bult 549 IN. The site were visited and inspected on foot and by vehicle. The area is flat grassland with excellent visibility.

No important Cultural Heritage Resources were found on any of the proposed development sites except an old earthen walled dam from the 1950/60`s period.

Except for the Site E no important Cultural Heritage Resources were found. The earthen dam and wall are important Cultural Heritage Resources of the 1950/60 and should be retained in a park landscape and recreation area if possible. Should it be decided to demolish the site a Phase II Cultural Heritage Resources impact assessment has to be done and a destruction permit applied for.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a Cultural Heritage Practitioner.

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## **D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT**

### **(a) Whether the report is part of a scoping report/EIA/HIA or not**

*Report forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment scoping report*

### **(b) Type of development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc).**

*Township Establishment – low cost housing project*

### **(c) Whether re-zoning and/or subdivision of land is involved.**

*Re-zoning and sub-division of land is involved (all Municipal Land)*

### **(d) Developer and consultant and owner and name and contact details;**

#### **Project applicant:**

Dr Ruth S Momati District Municipality, Mr. Kubeka Cell: 072 666 2166  
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### **(e) Terms of reference**

To conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment to assess if there is any material of cultural or heritage value under the footprint of the proposed development

### **(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.**

PROTECTED SITES IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT,  
ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

- Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
- Archaeological sites and objects.

- Paleontological sites.
- Meteorites.
- Ship wrecks.
- Burial grounds.
- Graves of victims of conflict.
- Public monuments and memorials.
- Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
- Any other places or objects, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

## **E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE AREA.**

### **The Stone Age**

Archaeological traces in the form of mostly stone tools suggest a widespread presence for tool-producing Plio-Pleistocene hominins<sup>1</sup> in southern Africa. This important part of the prehistory of southern Africa, known as the Stone Age, is chronologically divided into the Earlier (ESA), Middle (MSA) and Later (LSA) Stone Age.

### **Earlier Stone Age (> 3 million years ago - 250 000/200 000)**

The NWP has three World Heritage Sites: Taung (Government Notice 2013/706, Gazette No. 36637), the Cradle of Humankind that is shared between NWP and Gauteng, and the Vredefort Dome. The first two are important palaeo-anthropological localities. The Taung Skull Fossil Site comprises palaeontological, archaeological and also historic sites associated with the mining of limestone. This locality contains at least 17 distinct fossiliferous deposits. Taung was the first site in southern Africa to yield an australopithecine specimen. In 1924 Raymond Dart named the fossilised juvenile skull from Taung *Australopithecus africanus*. Taung is therefore the type site for *Australopithecus africanus*.

The fossil remains of these hominins and animal fauna occur in breccias, a hard conglomerate of lime and bone. The Taung skull was recovered from the Buxton quarry through mining for limestone during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the extraction of limestone from the breccias the unprofitable bone-bearing rocks were piled in dumps. Many of these dumpsites have yielded important hominin specimens and associated

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<sup>1</sup> The term "hominin" instead of the customary term "hominid", acknowledge that African apes, including human ancestors, are closer to each other phylogenetically than any of them are to orang-utans (Mitchell 2002). The term hominid includes all the higher primates (chimps, gorillas, orang-utans, ancestral human types and ourselves), while hominin refers to those genera which evolved **after** the split with the chimps.

faunal remains of extinct animals. Current research projects focus on sampling the *in situ* fossil deposits and also dumpsites to determine the geological contexts and to obtain dates (Herries et al 2009; Herries & Adams 2013; Kuhn 2013). The Department of Agriculture, Conservation and the Environment of North West is in the process of upgrading several aspects of the Taung Skull Heritage Site 'to more clearly reflect the very significant historical nature of the precinct' (Iliso 2014:1). Design proposals for the exhibition spaces and other structures have been submitted by Mashabane Rose Associates (2013). The australopithecines that date to between 3.5 and 2 Ma<sup>2</sup> are important because of their possible ancestral link to the *Homo* genus. The NWP borders on the Cradle of Humankind. Gondolin (Broederstroom 481 JQ) and Haasgat (Leeuwenkloof 480 JQ) fall within the band of important palaeoanthropological sites that comprise the Sterkfontein Valley landscape. Interdisciplinary research is currently being undertaken at both localities. Gondolin Cave, with approximate dates of 1.95 to 1.78 Ma, has yielded hominin remains of *Paranthropus robustus* and a suite of extinct fauna (Herries & Adams 2013). The fossiliferous deposits from Haasgat, dating to >2 Ma, contain extinct terminal Pliocene/early Pleistocene primates and other fauna but no hominins have yet been recovered (Adams 2013). These sites all have National Heritage status and the area has been declared a World Heritage Site (UNESCO) (Government Notice 2006/R449, Gazette No. 28831).

The australopithecines were gradually displaced by *Homo habilis*, a genus that evolved into the more advanced *Homo ergaster* by 1.8 million years BP. The large lithic cutting tools associated with these hominins form part of the Oldowan and Acheulean industries. Apart from the fossil hominin specimens from Taung and the Cradle sites, no major ESA assemblages have been yet recorded in the NWP. Specimens of *Homo* have also not been recovered from Stone Age localities in the NWP.

### **Middle Stone Age 200 000/250 000 years ago – 20 000 years ago**

By 250 000 years BP, the large cleavers and hand axes of the ESA disappeared and were replaced by a larger variety of smaller tools and weapons of diverse shapes and sizes, made by different techniques. This change in technology marks the beginning of the MSA. During the MSA early humans still settled in the open near water sources but also in caves and shelter localities. The MSA marks the transition from the more archaic *Homo ergaster* to anatomically modern humans, *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Following on the ESA the MSA typologies represent greater specialization in the production of stone tools, in particular flake, blade and scraper tools and also in a more extended range of specialized, formal lithic tool types. This period is marked by regional lithic variability, evidence for symbolic signalling, polished bone tools, portable art and decorative items. Prepared cores were commonly used so that flaked products often retain the characteristic faceted striking platform that derives from this technique. The main developments during this period are cognitive, cultural and physical modernity. Whereas no major MSA sites are known, several scatters of MSA lithics have been recorded, for example within the Vredefort Dome (Pelser 2005; Henderson & Koorzen 2007).

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<sup>2</sup> Ma = million years ago

### **Later Stone Age (<20 000 – historical period)**

The LSA is marked by a series of technological innovations, social transformations and also noticeable demographic changes. During the LSA small (microlithic) tools, bone tools and weapon armatures and a range of decorative items as well as rock art were produced. These hunter-gatherer societies relied to a large extent on bow-and-arrow hunting with poisoned tips, and also snaring. Ceramics were used and/or produced by hunters and Khoekhoe herders towards the terminal phases of the LSA over a period of around 2000 years.

Kruger Cave close to the Olifantsnek Dam is the most important LSA locality in the NWP. Excavations by Reviel Mason (1962, 1988) found that hunter-gatherers occupied the site over many years, leaving behind a rich suite of cultural materials apart from an extensive lithic assemblage. The remains of iron smelting furnaces and ceramics in Kruger Cave are evidence of the subsequent utilisation of this locality by African farmers. Whereas not many other LSA sealed sites have been recorded, a real presence for hunter-gatherers within the region is evidenced by investigations at a small rock shelter Holkrans (Buffelskloof 511 IQ) on the NWP side of the Vredefort Dome. At this locality two occupation pulses were found where the older pre-ceramic occupation was followed by a cultural layer with ceramics that demonstrated some interactive relationships with nearby African farming communities (Bradfield & Sadr 2011; Sadr 2012).

### **Rock art**

The ubiquitous presence of hunter-gatherers and pastoralists on the landscape is further demonstrated by the number of significant rock art localities in the NWP. It is universally accepted that the landscape featured importantly in the selection of suitable surfaces to make rock markings (Deacon 1988; Ouzman 1996, 2001; Morris 2012). Thaba Sione (near Mahikeng) contains more than 500 San rock engravings, including very fine depictions of rhinoceroses. Several rock outcrops have been polished through being used as a rubbing post by rhinoceroses. Some of the engraved images, but in particular those that depict rhinoceroses, exhibit smooth areas where they have been rubbed through human interaction, probably during ceremonial activities such as rain-making rituals. Most of the early hunting and gathering groups were eventually assimilated by LIA communities. Their enduring legacy is found in the beliefs and rituals that have been absorbed and changed by the later settlers of the region. This is demonstrated by important ritual locales such as Thaba Sione where physical and spiritual resources are still recognised by local Tswana people. The Zionist Christian Church moreover makes use of Thaba Sione for rituals that include rain-making (Ouzman 1996, 2000, 2001; (<http://www.nasmus.co.za/departments/rock-art/public-rock-art-sites>)).

Driekuil Hill near Ottosdal is one of at least 12 sites that include Gestoptefontein Mountain and Gestoptefontein Hill, regarded collectively as the largest and most significant Khoe-San rock art sites in the NWP. On outcrops of pyrophyllite, known as ‘wonderstone’, the pecked and incised images comprise anthropomorphs, zoomorphs, aprons, skins and other objects and grooves, pits, hammered areas, clusters of pecks and cut marks) that may have been made as part of ceremonies. It is suggested that the art is associated with Khoe-San girls’ puberty rituals (Hollman 2007).

Gestoptefontein/Tlogo Pitsane has oral traditions associated with different groups, namely pastoralists such as the Korana and the Tswana (Holub 1881; Schmidt 2001; Holman 2007). The local Tswana associated a watersnake with this locality. The explorer Emile Holub, on his visit in 1872-1875 to South Africa, removed various rock art panels, including around 200 slabs from Gestoptefontein and sent these to Europe where the majority were accessioned in a Vienna museum.

Bosworth near Klerksdorp, Manyane near Molopo River about 15km east of Mmabatho and several localities in the Magaliesberg contain rock engravings on boulders and rock outcrops (Mason 1962). At most of the Magaliesberg sites engravings occur near the very numerous stone-walled settlements. The engravings show authorship of both hunter-gatherers and African farmers, e.g. at the large stone-walled settlement of Olifantspoort and at Maanhaarrant in the Bojanala District (Mason 1962).

### **Iron Age**

The migration into southern Africa and expansion of Early Iron Age (EIA) African farming societies is apparent in this area from AD 400 onwards. Pioneer Sotho-Tswana groups settled in semi-permanent villages, cultivated a range of crops, raised livestock, made ceramic containers, mined ore and smelted metals and engaged in trade or barter. The first-millennium site of Broederstroom (a Provincial Heritage Site) near the Hartbeespoort Dam yielded data on settlement layout, cultivation, herding and iron working. Most sites from the EIA are located near water sources. The nutrient-rich alluvial earthens would have been favoured for agriculture. A lack of sites from this period is probably explained by their close proximity to floodplains that resulted in the burial of settlements so that they are usually only visible in eroded areas. An example in the Marico is an EIA site discovered from erosional contexts near the Mokgola stream, about 2 km northwest of the Kaditshwene ruins in central Marico, which yielded a fragmented pottery sample (Boeyens 2003). The onset of the Little Ice Age that resulted in drier conditions in southern Africa around AD 1300 contributed to the expansion of Sotho-Tswana speakers into territories until then occupied by the descendants of southern Africa's first farmers. Middle Iron Age (MIA) sites known from the Eiland-style ceramics become more common, e.g. in the Madikwe Game Reserve (Huffman 2000) and the Marico sites of Rietfontein and Magozastad (Boeyens 2003).

The earliest settlement of Sotho-Tswana speakers has been recorded for the 15th century AD in the NWP. The Late Iron Age (LIA) was accompanied by extensive stonewalled settlements, such as the National Heritage Site of the Kaditshwene Cultural Landscape (Government Notice 2011/696, Gazette No. 345620) in the Marico area, Molokwane (potential national heritage site east of Rustenburg), the Olifantspoort Complex near Koster and the Tlokwa settlement of Marothodi in the western Bankenveld near Pilanesberg. In the Pilanesberg National Park the mid-19th century settlement of Mabele-a-Podi was the capital of Pilane's Kgafela Kgatla. A large-scale aerial survey of stone-walled complexes in the former western Transvaal (Mason 1968; Seddon 1968; Küsel 1998) demonstrated that these aggregated settlements represent only a small part of the many stone-walled settlements on the NWP landscape (Boeyens & Hall 2009).



LIA sites occur across the entire NWP region (Breutz 1953; Boeyens 1998, 2000, 2003; Boeyens & Hall 2009). Early travellers such as Lichtenstein and Burchell, and missionaries, for instance John Campbell and Stephen Kay, provided valuable records of settlement layout and the spatial arrangement of houses. The Reverend Campbell (1822[i]) of the London Missionary Society visited Kaditshwene, the capital of the Bahurutshe booMenwe and the Bahurutshe booMokgattha, in 1820. He remarked that this was the most populous town encountered on his travels from the Cape. Campbell documented the concentrated spatial layout of the stone-walled settlement in some detail and also the interior of several houses and recorded the painted wall-decorations. The Wesleyan-Methodist missionary, Stephen Kay (1834) on his visit in 1821 estimated that Kaditshwene had 13 000 to 14 000 inhabitants.

The stone-walled settlement of Marothodi was the capital of the Rustenburg Tlokwa prior to their dispersal during the *difaqane*. This extensive settlement along the Kgetleng (Elands) River in the Rustenburg region of NWP yielded considerable insight into the technology employed in the smelting and working of copper and iron by indigenous metal workers (Hall et al 2008; Boeyens & Hall 2009; Miller 2010). The contemporary Molokwane to the west of Rustenburg was the capital of the the pre-*difaqane* 19th-century capital of the Modimosana Mmatau Kwena (Pistorius 1992, 1994; Boeyens 2003, Steyn 2011).

In the Vredefort Dome the very numerous Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements of later Sotho-Tswana communities demonstrate that the area was occupied by African farmers from at least AD 1400 to AD 1800. Early Nguni groups also settled here (Maggs 1976; Huffman 2007; Byrne 2012). In the Marico area the presence of groups with Nguni origins are well-documented. During the historical period the Ndebele of Mzilikazi moved into the Marico in the 1820s only to settle in the Magaliesberg from 1827 (Boeyens 2003).

### **The historical context of NWP**

Mahikeng is used as an example to demonstrate historical heritage resources in the NWP. Tswana groups of the Barolong first moved into this region during the late 1700s/early 1800s. Mahikeng was intensively settled by sections of the Barolong, part of the western cluster of the Sotho group, and in particular the Tshidi (Matthews 1940, 1945). Mahikeng was the name of their capital. While the name Mafeking was used to conform to the then orthography the name has now reverted to the original spelling. Disputes over land resulted in internal strife within Barolong sections that culminated in conflicts and ultimately battles (1881-1884) (Matthews 1945).

The expansion of the Voortrekkers and the establishment of the ZAR resulted in a division of the Mahikeng district into separate areas to be occupied by the Barolong and the Europeans respectively (<http://www.sahistory.org.za/places/mafikeng>). The Tshidi continued to reside in the Maheking district in large centralized settlements (Dachs 1972; Comaroff 1980). Many of these settlements are still to be seen on the landscape as stone-walled archaeological sites.

It is of note that the well-known and distinguished writer, Sol Plaatje, lived near Mahikeng. Lodge (1990:164) points out that ‘the two foremost historical writers who

can be associated with the ANC's early development, S Modiri Molema (1891-1965) and Sol T Plaatje (1876-1932), both grew up within Barolong communities'.

The North West Province of South Africa is bounded on the north by Botswana, on the south by the provinces of Free State and the Northern Cape, and on the northeast and east by the Limpopo Province and Gauteng. Covering 118,797 sq km (45,869 sq miles), the North West Province was created in 1994 by the merger of Bophuthatswana, one of the former bantustans (or black homelands), and the western part of Transvaal, one of the four former South African provinces.

Much of the province consists of flat areas of scattered trees and grassland. The Magaliesberg mountain range in the northeast extends about 130 km (about 80 miles) from Pretoria to Rustenburg. The Vaal River flows along the southern border of the province. Temperatures range from 17° to 31° C (62° to 88° F) in the summer and from 3° to 21° C (37° to 70° F) in the winter. Annual rainfall totals about 360 mm (about 14 in), with almost all of it falling during the summer months, between October and April.

Mafikeng, formerly Mafeking, serves as the provincial capital. Other significant towns include Brits, Klerksdorp, [Lichtenburg](#), [Potchefstroom](#), Rustenburg and Sun City. The province has two universities: the University of North West, which was formerly called the University of Bophuthatswana (founded in 1979), in Mmabatho; and Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education (founded in 1869; became a constituent college of the University of South Africa in 1921 and an independent university in 1951).

Important historical sites in the province include Mafikeng, the traditional capital of the Barolong people, where a British garrison was placed under siege by Afrikaners during the Boer War (1899-1902); Lotlamoeng Cultural Village near Mafikeng, which re-creates a traditional African village; and Boekenhoutfontein, the farm of Paul Kruger, who was the last president of the South African Republic (a state created by Afrikaners in what is now north-eastern South Africa), from 1883 to 1902. The province has several national parks. The largest, Pilanesberg Game Reserve, is located in the crater of an extinct volcano.

A major heritage resource is the fort known as Kanonkoppie situated to the south-west outside the town of Mafeking. It was erected in 1884 by the Sir Charles Warren of the British in a mainly abortive endeavour to suppress the confrontational incorporation of the Stellaland and Goshen republics into the then ZAR. During the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 additional fortifications were erected at the fort and manned by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Regiment during the siege of Mafeking. The fort has since been restored by the municipality of Mafeking and proclaimed as a heritage site in 1962 (SAHRIS site ID 26028, Provincial Heritage Site Gazette Date: 09/02/1962 Gazette No: 171).

Stella is a cattle farming town situated in North West Province between Vryburg and Mafikeng.

The large salt pan on the outskirts of town, especially well known for the number of lions in the area, was visited by a number of early European travelers, including David Livingstone and Robert Moffat.

The first white people settled in the area in 1882, and the following year a fight broke out between the baTlhaping and the Korana under David Mossweu. A large number of white mercenaries fought on both sides of the conflict, and when the war ended they were given land to farm in return for their services. Under their leader, Van Niekerk, they proclaimed their area the Republic of Stellaland, after a comet which had been visible while the fighting was going on. Electricity was introduced only in 1973.

The town of Stella was named after the daughter of the owner of the farm Biesjesbult which was often used for church gatherings in the early days

## **F. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OR AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

### **(a) Detail of area surveyed**

Remaining Extent of Portion 6 and Remaining Extent of Portion 30 of the Farm Biesjes Bult 549 - IN

- (i) Magisterial District – Vryburg
- (ii) Local Municipality – Naldi Local Municipality
- (iii) District Municipality- Dr. Ruth S Mompati Municipality
- (iv) Province – North West Province
- (v) Location maps: Stella 2624 DB
- (vi) Site maps: Attached see pages: 25 & 26

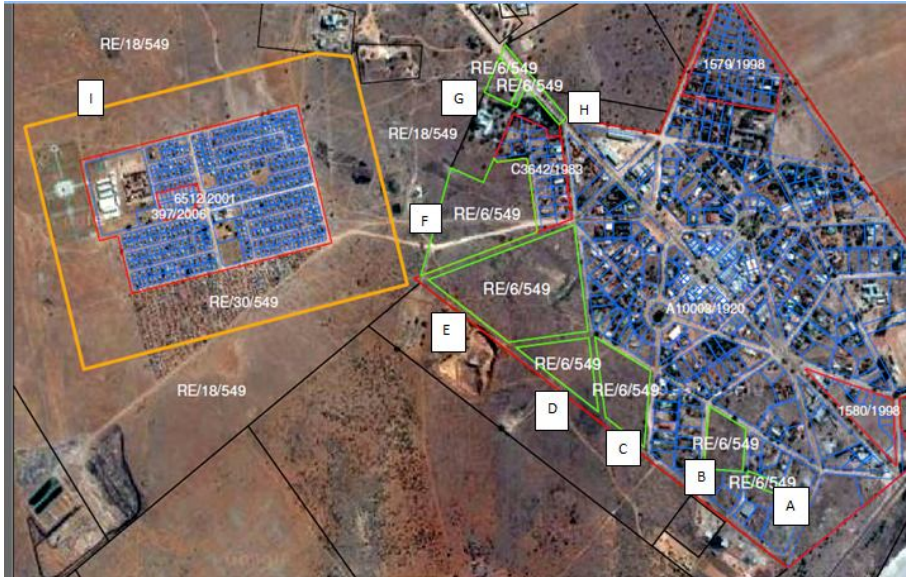
### **(b) Description of methodology**

The proposed development sites lies on the south eastern outskirts of the town as well as the area surrounding the Black Township. Visibility was excellent as the grass was still short after a dry winter.

The area was inspected on foot and by vehicle. All literature on the area was searched. The sites were recorded.

## **G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES IDENTIFIED AND MAPPED**

The proposed new housing project for Stella consists of two areas. The first area consists of eight adjacent pieces of land on the outskirts of the town on the south eastern side of the town. For clarity the stands have been marked in alphabetical order – see map.



### Stand A

This small stand has some small thorn trees and grass. No heritage sites or graves were found – see photograph.



### **Stand B**

This small stand has some small thorn trees and grass. No heritage sites or graves were found – see photograph.



### **Stand C**

Illegal dumping takes place on this portion. The stand has some small thorn trees and grass. No heritage sites or graves were found – see photograph.





### **Stand D**

Illegal dumping takes place on this portion. The stand has some small thorn trees and grass. No heritage sites or graves were found – see photograph.



### **Stand E**

This large site has an old dam with an earthen wall. Just west of the dam are the foundations of a building. Though no specific data on the dam could be found people in the street told me that the dam was there all the years they can remember. The dam most probably dates to the 1950/60 as it is large and most probably was constructed by earth moving machineries rather than oxen – photograph.



**Stand F**

This site is also grassland with some small trees, illegal dumping takes place on the site. No Cultural Heritage Resources or graves were found – see photograph.



**Stand G.**

This site is also small with small trees and grassland with illegal dumping. No Cultural Heritage Resources or graves are present – see photograph.



## Stand H

This small site consists mainly of a road and road reserve with no important Heritage Resources or graves – see photograph.



## Stand I

This large area surrounds the present Black Township. It is a flat area of grassland with illegal dumping taking place all along the outskirts of the township.

On the southern side is a large informal settlement – see photograph.





On the eastern side is open grassland with illegal dumping and a large formal new cemetery – see photographs



On the northern side is grassland with illegal dumping – see photograph.



On the western side is an illegal shack and dumping also takes place. No Cultural Heritage Resources or graves were found.



On the southern side is grassland with also illegal dumping.



#### **H. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTEFACTS, FAUNA, BOTANICAL OR OTHER FINDS AND FEATURES**

None

## **I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES**

On the eastern side of the township is a large new formal cemetery – see photograph.



## **J. FIELD RATING**

The only important Cultural Heritage Resources found is the large earthen walled dam dating to the 1950/60. Not many of these earthen dams are preserved in modern developments. The site is given a field rating of medium (Field rating IV A). The site should be mitigated before destruction though it is recommended that it should be retained in a park landscape.

## **K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Heritage value)**

The dam possesses an endangered aspect of our Cultural Heritage and also represents technical achievements of the middle 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **L. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

Except for the Site E no important Cultural Heritage Resources were found. The earthen dam and wall are important Cultural Heritage Resources of the 1950/60 and should be retained in a park landscape and recreation area if possible. Should it be decided to demolish the site a Phase II Cultural Heritage Resources impact assessment has to be done and a destruction permit applied for.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a Cultural Heritage Practitioner.

## M. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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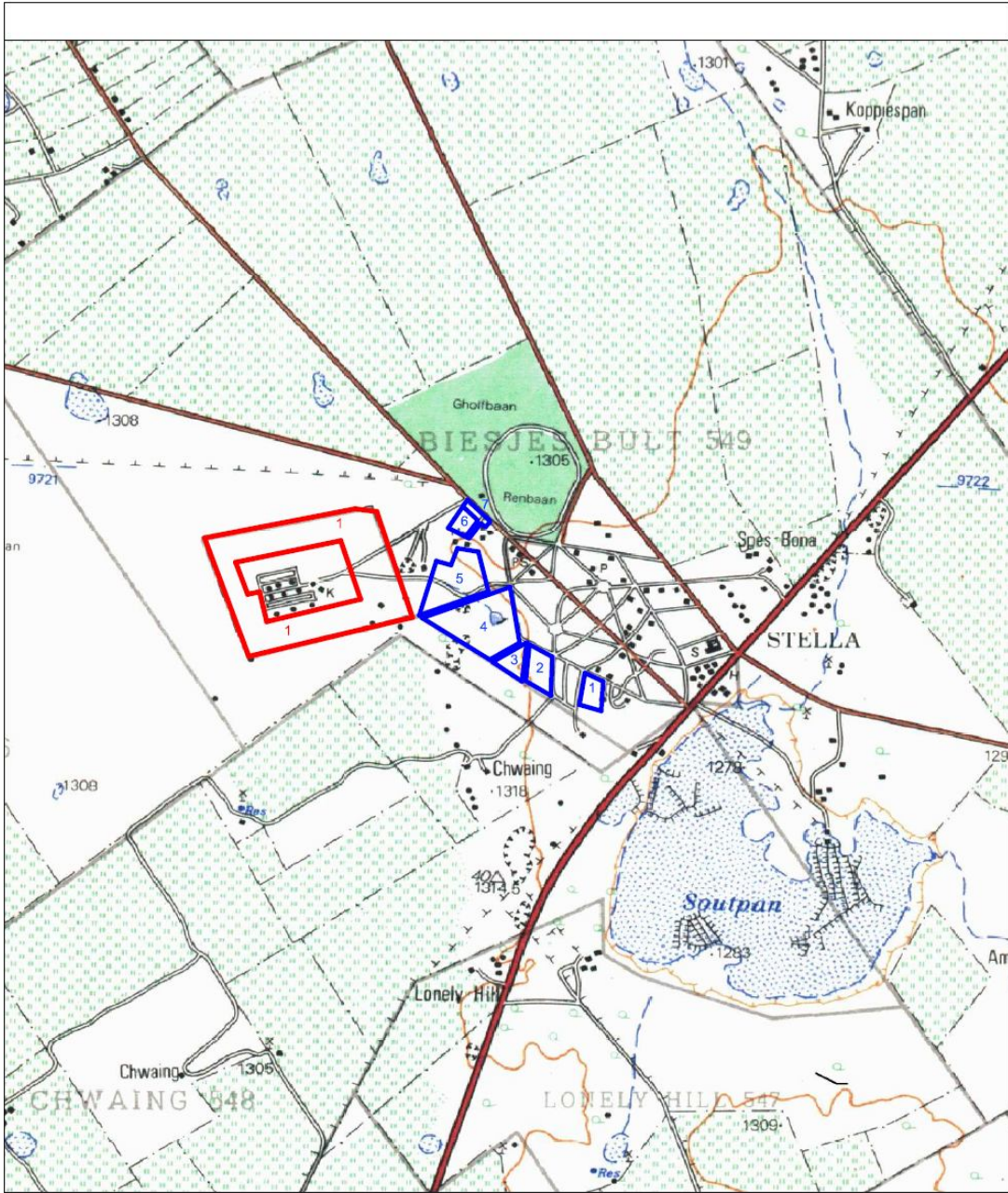
## **N. APPENDIX**

Maps:

Locality map page: 25

Google map page: 26





Remaining Extent of Ptn 30 Biesjes Bult No.549 IN  
 Remaining Extent of Ptn 30 Biesjes Bult No.549 IN



**LOCALITY MAP**  
**Re Extent of Ptn 30 &**  
**Re Extent of Ptn 6**  
**BIESJES BULT No 549 IN**

Date : 2015-09-18 Drawing No.MAL2015/stella Scale 1:10000



101 Anderson St.  
 Klerksdorp  
 018 462 4465

**Map 1**

Map Stella 2624DB



