

BOLT'S FARM – KLINKERT'S PALAEOLOGICAL – EXCAVATION ANNUAL REPORT

Permit Number: 3172

SAHRIS Case ID: 15684

Authors of report: D. Gommery, L. Kgasi and N. Vilakazi
(in collaboration with F. Sénégas)

Date of report: 16/12/2021

Name of SAHRA permit officers on permit: Elijah Dumisani Katsetse

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Expiry date of permit: 31/12/2023

Permit Holder – as on permit (name and affiliation): Dr Dominique Gommery, CNRS – Human Evolution, UPR 2147 CNRS, 44 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014, Paris, France.

Permit To (names and affiliations of researchers): Dr. **Dominique Gommery**, Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France; Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, South Africa; Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa; HRU, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 413, Pretoria 0001, South Africa ; Junior Curator **Lazarus Kgasi**, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, South Africa; Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa; Dr. **Nonhlanhla Vilakazi**, Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa.

Name of locality/sites(s): Bolt's Farm-Klinkert's portion

Object ID's (or batch ID) reflected on the permit: Excavation (SAHRA Ref: 9/2/233/0032)

Executive Summary

Like in 2020, the global covid-19 pandemic forced us to change our plan concerning our field activities. In France, like in South Africa, there was a lockdown that lasted several months. International exchanges were limited and it was impossible for almost all French colleagues to travel to South Africa, except for D. Gommery who was authorised by his institution to go to South Africa for a short 3-week mission in October.

So we decided to continue mainly the site maintenance activities focusing especially on what was discussed during the last site inspection on the 7th December of 2020.

-Brad Pit (BPA, BPB, BPE).

Site maintenance activities.

A dry stone wall was required to delimit the excavation area in order to secure the site (proximity of a path used by the local community) and to keep out the rare cattle that sometimes graze in the area. This was accompanied by weeding of the area to limit regrowth following the summer rains (November-April) and to prepare the site for the short excavation scheduled for 2021. N. Vilakazi (UJ) and L. Kgasi (DNMNH) therefore organised the necessary activities with the help of local casualworkers.

A special attention was given to the eastern extremity of the natural trench of BPA. A gravel level of about 80 cm thick with loose sediment on the edges was removed to reveal *in situ* breccia witnesses and dolomite. Observations for the geological study of this part of the locus will begin in 2022.

Dating.

During the site maintenance activities, T. Makhubela (UJ) took samples from the north-western area of the site which was cleaned and excavated superficially (in French "décapage") during the 2020 site maintenance activities. The summer rains (November 2020 - April 2021) cleaned up all the outcrops, including breccias and speleothems, making their study possible. This area was covered by an old dump (from the past mining activities), making it impossible to observe the extension of the infilling and its morphology. These first samples were taken to understand the relationship of this part with the rest of the site and also to trace its history. This last area is now called 'BPE' for Brad Pit Extension.

Excavation.

The October excavation focused on two areas of the BPA locus (northern part and test area of the natural trench) and on one area of the BPB locus (northern part). The excavation at BPA yielded 161 identifiable fossil remains and many indeterminate fragments. BPB yielded only a few indeterminate fragments.

Laboratory.

During the site maintenance and excavation, the team took some bags of sediment that had undergone an initial dry sieving. At the Preparation Laboratory at the Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History, this sediment was washed to remove the clay covering the fossils and sieved through different mesh sizes in order to recover the smallest fossil remains.

-Bridge Cave (BC).

Excavation.

The excavation was carried out at this site in October by L. Kgasi (DNMNH) and B. Kuhn (UJ). The topography of the excavation (infilling against a wall) requires specific skills (climbing) and the simultaneous presence of a small number of excavators. The rains of the previous years have begun to slightly damage the most superficial bones, hence the importance of having excavated in October 2021. The team had to be careful because of the presence of an African honeycomb near the excavation area.

The fossil remains were not catalogued during this mission because their preservation requires extensive cleaning and restoration before handling. They were packaged very delicately during their extraction and will be treated one by one. A large part of them belong to individuals of our new panther species. One upper canine root is of a very large size, much larger than those known from present-day male lions. The excavation revealed a potential skull of this panther (several upper teeth are visible as well as the occipital foramen and possibly the mandible). The skull was removed in one block and very carefully extracted in the laboratory for restoration. This operation will take a long time to be completed

-Waypoint 160 (WP).

Site maintenance activities.

This locus yielded the oldest fauna in the Cradle of Humankind, from the Lower Pliocene (tentatively dated to between 4.5 and 4 million years ago). It is mainly represented by microfaunal remains. The team faces two challenges here, firstly to increase the number of macrofaunal remains to improve our knowledge of the palaeoenvironmental data and biochronological dating, and secondly to have a better understanding of the infill in this locus (geology and history). In order to do this, the geological studies need to become one of our top priority, so the depositional evidence has to be accessible for observation. The accumulation of dead plant remains (leaves and branches) were removed from the western part of the locus by N. Vilakazi (UJ) and L. Kgasi (DNMNH) with the help of local workers, i.e. from the access slope to the lower part of the locus, which corresponds to the witness of the former fossil accumulation cone. This slope was brushed to remove the remaining soil so that the summer rains could clean the breccia, speleothems and wall. A large area above this slope (corresponding to part of the former miner's dump, removed in 2020) has also been cleaned and excavated superficially ("décapage"). This area will be the subject of further work in the coming months.

SAHRIS Object or Site Links:

SAHRIS Site links: <http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/sites/922330032>

<https://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/node/487636>

[https://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/sites/default/files/permits/11596%20permit excavation K linkerts.pdf](https://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/sites/default/files/permits/11596%20permit%20excavation%20linkerts.pdf)

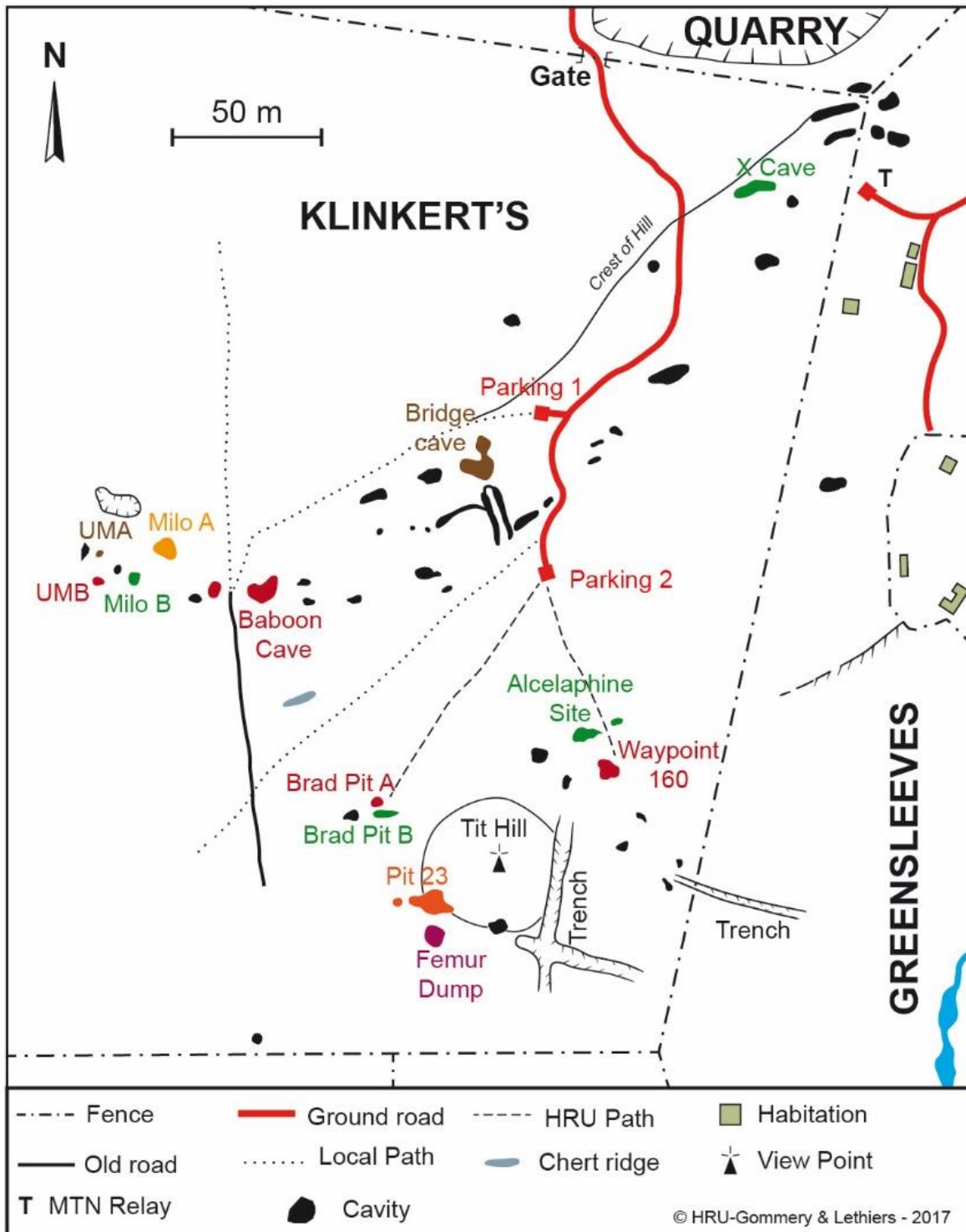
Location Details:

-Location name(s): Bolt's Farm, Sterkfontein 173 IQ (portion 32), Gauteng (9/2/233/0032)

-GPS coordinates:

Locus	HRU catalogue prefix	GPS coordinates (follow grid WGS 84)
Alcelaphine Site	AL	S26°02'05.3"; E27°42'45.7"
Baboon Cave	BAB	S26°01'58.1"; E27°42'41.2"
Brad Pit A	BPA	S26°02'02.8"; E27°42'44.2"
Brad Pit B	BPB	S26°02'02.6"; E27°42'43.8"
Bridge Cave	BC	S26°01'55.1"; E27°42'46.2"
Femur Dump	FD	S26°02'05.3"; E27°42'45.7"
Milo A	MA	S26°01'56.9"; E27°42'38.4"
Milo B	MB	S26°01'57.7"; E27°42'37.7"
Unati & Mpho Pit A	UMA	S26°01'57.0"; E27°42'36.6"
Unati & Mpho Pit B	UMB	S26°01'57.5"; E27°42'37.2"
X Cave	XC	S26°01'47.5"; E27°42'53.1"
Waypoint 160	WP	S26°02'02.0"; E27°42'50.0"

-Adequate mapping:



-Nearest town: Krugersdorp.

-Local District: Mogale City local Municipality /West Rand District Municipality.

-Magisterial District: Krugersdorp.

-Province: Gauteng.

-Formation/Subgroup/Group (for palaeontological specimens): Bolt's Farm Cave System.

-Approximate age of materials: Early Pliocene to terminal Early Pleistocene (approximately between 4.5 to 0.9 Ma).

List of all Participating Researchers:

-Provide a list of all participating researchers/excavators/technicians, but also local workers, involved in the project, their qualifications and their affiliated institutions (for excavations or collection the crew should be listed per season)

Excavation scientific team 2021.

Dominique Gommery, PhD & HDR, Scientific PI & **co-permit holder**, Palaeontologist (primates), Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France ; HRU, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, DNMNH, Pretoria, South Africa ; Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa.

Lazarus Kgasi, Junior Curator, **co-permit holder**, site maintenance, curation of the collection and fossil preparation, HRU, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, South Africa.

Nonhlanhla Vilakazi, PhD, **co-permit holder**, palaeontologist (reptiles), Palaeo-Research Institute (PR-I), University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Brian Kuhn, PhD, palaeontologist (carnivores), Department of Geology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Excavation & site maintenance local casual workers 2021.

Site maintenance: Shimi Putuka, Tebogo Mokwena & Nelson Seshoene.

Excavation: Nelson Seshoene, Thomas Mere & Mpho Mgelele.

Complete scientific team.

Laura Bento Da Costa, PhD, Palaeontologist (rodents, primates), Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France.

Lilian Cazes, assistant ingenior, photogrametry & photography, Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris, France

Sophie Fernandez, Scientific drawer, Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris, France.

Dominique Gommery, PhD & HDR, Scientific PI & **co-permit holder**, Palaeontologist (primates), Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France ; HRU, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, DNMNH, Pretoria, South Africa ; Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa.

Teresa Kearney, PhD, mammologist (bats), Small Mammals section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, South Africa.

Lazarus Kgasi, Junior Curator, **co-permit-holder**, site maintenance, curation of the collection and fossil preparation, HRU, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, South Africa.

Katja Koeppel (Kuhn), PhD, speleologist, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa.

Jan Kramers, PhD, geochemist and dating ((Uranium, Thorium)-Helium), Department of Geology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Brian Kuhn, PhD, palaeontologist (carnivores), Department of Geology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Charlène Letenneur, Sophie Fernandez, Scientific drawer, Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris, France.

Thalassa Matthews, PhD, palaeontologist (amphibians), Natural History Department, IZICO, Cape Town, South Africa.

Tebogo Makhubela, PhD, geochemist and dating ((Uranium, Thorium)-Helium), Department of Geology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Bastien Mennecart, PhD, palaeontologist (ruminants), Natural History Museum Basel, Switzerland.

Marco Pavia, PhD, palaeontologist (birds), Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Torino, Torino, Italia.

Martin Pickford, PhD, palaeontologist (suidae), Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris, France.

Véronique Pois, PhD, photogrammetry, Centre Européen de Recherches Préhistoriques de Tautavel (CERPT) & Histoire Naturelle de l’Homme Préhistorique (HNHP)-UMR 7194, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, Tautavel & Perpignan, France.

Thibaud Saos, PhD, geologist (micro-sedimentology), Centre Européen de Recherches Préhistoriques de Tautavel (CERPT) & Histoire Naturelle de l’Homme Préhistorique (HNHP)-UMR 7194, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, Tautavel & Perpignan, France.

Johann Schnyder, PhD, geologist (sedimentology), Institut des Sciences de la Terre de Paris (ISTEP), Biominéralisations et Environnements Sédimentaires-UMR 7193, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France.

Loïc Ségalen, PhD & HDR, Geochemist (isotopes), Dean of the department “Terre vivante et environnement”, Institut des Sciences de la Terre de Paris (ISTEP), Biominéralisations et Environnements Sédimentaires-UMR 7193, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France.

Frank Sénégas, PhD, Palaeontologist (rodents, lagomorphs, insectivores, hyrax), Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France ; HRU, Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, DNMNH, Pretoria, South Africa ; Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa.

Brigitte Senut, PhD & HDR equivalence, palaeontologist (macroscelids), Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris, France.

Francis Thackeray, PhD, palaeontologist (primate & statistic), ESI, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Renaud Vacant, assistant ingenior, casting and preparation, Centre de Recherche en Paléontologie – Paris (CR2P), CNRS-MNHN-SU, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris, France.

Nonhlanhla Vilakazi, PhD, **co-permit-holder**, palaeontologist (reptiles), Palaeo-Research Institute (P-R I), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa.

Curation of Materials:

-Name of institution (where the material will be accessioned or is accessioned and will be returned to): Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History.

-Name of curator: Mirriam Tawane.

-Contact details of the curator: tawanem@yahoo.com / tawane@ditsong.org.za

-Institutional address: Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology Section, Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 413, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa.

-How is the material being curated (number of boxes/bags, type of bags, accession list etc.)?; Curation of the fossil material follow the ICOM code of ethics of Natural History Museums (https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/nathcode_ethics_en.pdf).

The blocks of breccia are stored on specific shelves (bought with French project funding) in the Ditsong Prep Lab of the Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology section. All the blocks of breccia have a specific number. The material, prepared with acetic acid or/and mechanically or coming from the decalcified breccia, is stored in the HRU collection inside the Plio-Pleistocene Palaeontology section.

The mammalian microfauna (rodents, bats, insectivores, macroscelids) and the amphibians are stored together in two metallic cupboards (bought with French project funding) with a specific labelling because of the numeric importance and the very small size of the remains. The mammalian macrofauna, the reptiles and the birds are stored in five specific cupboards (bought by the DNMNH with specific funding from NRF). Each specimen has a field/accession number with the locus prefix and the number in the catalogue. All the specimens are separated in transparent plastic boxes of different size (Caubere type (<http://caubere.fr/?lang=en>) or bought in South Africa), in open boxes (models used in entomology department), or, if none of them are available, in high quality plastic bags with zip, such as Minigrip® models (<http://www.strati-concept.com/index1.html>).

Before being put definitely into the collection, the remains are separated according to taxonomic level (e.g. carnivores, primates, bovids, equids,...) in medium size plastic cupboards inside the HRU for the specialist of each group to study them. The specimens will join the definitive collections only when they are properly identified anatomically and taxonomically by the specialists. This system is used to avoid the mix of studied, unstudied and published material into the definitive collection.

Palaeontological Collections and Excavations:

Responsible person 1 <i>Full name:</i>	Dominique Gommery
Responsible person 2 <i>Full name:</i>	Lazarus Kgasi
Responsible person 3 <i>Full name:</i>	Nonhlanhla Vilakazi
Number of participants	Site maintenance: 2 researchers (excavation) + 1 researcher (dating sampling) + 3 local workers Excavation Fieldwork: 4 researchers (excavation) + 3 local workers
Duration of works	Site maintenance : 22-25/06/2021, 6-10/09/2021, 15/09/2021 Excavation Fieldwork: 12-14/10/2021 Dating sampling: 15/09/2021.
Excavation equipment used	Small picks* (750 gr with wood handle; 500 gr with wood or resin handle), steel or stainless forged spatulas* 40 mm, screwdrivers with flat point 2-6 mm, handbrushes, coal pans*, plastic sieves* (diameter 47.5 cm, depth 9 cm) stainless steel wire screen mesh size 6.14 and 3.93 mm, plastic buckets, gloves, Hilti optical level pol10 with tripod, telescopic levelling staff 4 m, measuring tape 5 and 8 m*, long tape open frame 30 m*, plumb lines*, GPS, compass-clinometer, coolera sail sq ready to hang 3.6 m, digital camera, army sandbags, ziplock plastic bags (* see http://www.strati-concept.com/index1.html), Topeline Weed Gard (https://www.builders.co.za/Garden-%26-Outdoor-Living/Garden/Pest-Control/Weeds/Topline-Weed-Gard-%281-x-10m%29/p/000000000000170461), rubber mats (pathways)
Description of work/methodology	The different fossiliferous deposits (loci) correspond to several entrance of a de-roofed single cave system. To expose the <i>in situ</i> breccia and speleothems but also the dolomitic walls of cave, the non-indurated material is excavated. It contains many gravels on the surface which correspond to the collapsed roof and part of wall of the

cave but also some trash from the mining activity. The finest part (correspond mainly to the decalcified breccia) is systematically sieved.

The loci are impacted by the mining activity during the beginning of the first half of the 20th century. Some dumps could cover partially the loci and must be moved. The fossiliferous blocks of breccia are grouped into a specific dump. The sediment is separated from the rocks and systematically sieved in order to retrieve the small fossils or fragments.

A landmark is plotted on *in situ* dolomite and is used at the “level zero” of the site as classically recognised in archaeological and palaeontological excavations. This landmark does not change during the different sessions of excavation and is indicated by a specific “nail” used by the land and building surveyors (follow international chart for excavation). It allows the theodolite to get the depth (Z). With the field map (X and Y) we have the coordinates of the different structures and/or fossils of the locus. The GPS position of the locus is taken on this landmark and follows the reference grid WGS 84 (the most used in Africa as for topographic maps).

The aspect of the locus evolves during the different sessions of excavation and the field-map evolves too. Some photos are taken during the excavation and are helpful for future research. These photos will be stored as archives for the site as well as the different field maps.

It is impossible to have a permanent excavation grid, so we use a temporary one which can be set up every day with the same references. This system allows us to have the X and Y on the field-maps. The position of the catalogued material is known.

Some pockets of fine sediments which contain a greater abundance of remains are found on the bottom of channels or cavities of decalcified breccia. This sediment is sieved on site with two different mesh size

	<p>sieves. The fraction is sorted on site. Some smaller remains could exist and the finest fraction that went through the two meshes is transported to the DNMNH and sieved on smaller meshes (the smallest being 0.4mm). The material recovered from the finest fraction is sorted under the stereomicroscope.</p>
<p>Site management and conservation measures</p>	<p>Every year, after the rain season (October-April), the HRU team needs to cut the grass around the excavation (not just for aesthetic matter but also to prevent grass fires). The HRU team put some effort in the maintenance of the road as well. The HRU team tries to minimise the impact of excavation on the indigenous plants. As requested, an important number of site management and conservation measures were taken and some tests were also performed before to continue. For example: the life expectancy of the cement with inclusion of local gravel, the life expectancy of a flexible UV-resistant material (Seed cover as Topeline Weed Gard). The seed cover is very resistant to the sun and other climatic events.</p> <p>A dry stone wall was done to delimit the excavation area in order to secure the site (proximity of a path used by the local community) and to keep out the rare cattle that sometimes graze in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shading: Except during the fieldwork, the excavation is tarped with a flexible UV-resistant material (seed cover as Topeline Weed Gard), and secured with army-bags (filled with local deposits) and local stones. -Concerning the cracks: To prevent the erosion, the excavation is tarped. The existing cracks are monitored during the fieldwork, and, for the moment, they did not expand. -Concerning the excavation wall edges of deep and less deep excavations: The deep excavation wall will be secured with the construction of several small terraces in order to reduce the height of the wall. The summit of each terrace will be covered

temporarily with UV-resistant Seed cover and army-bags (filled with local deposits) and capped permanently with cement (with inclusion of local gravel) to prevent erosion and then covered with local stones to prevent the excavators/visitors to walk on them (after we receive the authorization from the landowner or South-African authorities such as SAHRA or/and the Cradle of humankind World Heritage Site Authority of the Gauteng Provincial Government). The summit of the less deep excavation wall (less than 1 m tall) will also be tarped temporarily with UV-resistant seed cover and army-bags (filled with local deposits) and capped permanently with a thin (2-5 cm thick) and 20/30 cm large strip of cement with local gravel to prevent of erosion.

-Steps: we will make temporary steps in the soft sediment and gravels for an easier access to the excavation. Before we build permanent steps, we must find the right spot with exposed dolomite and make them with concrete and stone. This could be done after we obtain the agreement as for the excavation wall edges.

-Pathways: during the excavation seasons, permanent pathways (rubber mats) will be built for the excavators (to make sure that they do not walk over eroded and cracked breccias under risk of collapsing). These mats avoid the slippery risks but can also be moved following the progress of the excavation. As for the steps, the permanent pathways will be built with concrete and stone after the agreement from the landowners or South African Authorities.

- Regular visit outside the field season: it allows us to control the state of the tarp and the army-bags (check the aspect and renew them if necessary).

Additional Content:

-Site maintenance at Brad Pit (BPA, BPB & BPE).



Some views of the progress of work during the 2021 site maintenance in 2021 at Brad Pit.

-Site maintenance at Waypoint 160 (WP).



Some views of the progress of work during the 2021 site maintenance in 2021 at Waypoint 160 (WP).

Additional Documents:

-list of specimens recovered

Brad pit A (BPA) (in blue, material from excavation of October 2021)

N°	Type	Taxon
BPA 1999	Calcaneum	Primate
BPA 2000	Fragment of maxilla	Primate
BPA 2001	Tooth root	Mammal
BPA 2002	Decidual tooth	Primate
BPA 2003	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2004	Lower molar (m/3)	Primate
BPA 2005	Upper premolar	Primate
BPA 2006	Upper premolar	Primate
BPA 2007	Upper molar (M3/)	Primate
BPA 2008	Lower molar (m/3)	Primate
BPA 2009	Lower incisor	Primate
BPA 2010	Upper molar (M3/)	Primate
BPA 2011	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2012	Upper molar wormed	Primate
BPA 2013	Upper canine	Primate
BPA 2014	Fragment of maxilla with premolar	Carnivore
BPA 2015	Upper tooth	Carnivore
BPA 2016	Lower tooth	Carnivore
BPA 2017	Fragment of Lower tooth	Carnivore
BPA 2018	Fragment of Lower tooth	Carnivore
BPA 2019	Distal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2020	Distal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2021	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2022	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2023	Distal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2024	Sesamoide	Carnivore ?
BPA 2025	Sesamoide	Carnivore ?
BPA 2026	Sesamoide	Carnivore ?
BPA 2027	Patella	Carnivore
BPA 2028	Sesamoide	Carnivore ?
BPA 2029	Sesamoide	Carnivore ?
BPA 2030	Sesamoide	Carnivore ?
BPA 2031	Upper molar	Carnivore
BPA 2032	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2033	Mandible	Lizard
BPA 2034	Distal part of tibia	Bovidae
BPA 2035	Upper incisor	Primate
BPA 2036	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2037	Distal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2038	Proximal part of Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2039	Proximal part of radius	Primate
BPA 2040	Distal part of humerus	Primate
BPA 2041	Fragment of calcaneum	Mammal
BPA 2042	Shaft	Bird ?
BPA 2043	Proximal part of metapod	Primate ?
BPA 2044	Proximal part of metapod	Primate ?
BPA 2045	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2046	Lumbar vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2047	Proximal part of rib	Mammal
BPA 2048	Tarso-metatarsal	Bird
BPA 2049	Distal part of tibia	Mammal
BPA 2050	Calcaneum	Mammal
BPA 2051	Proximal part of phalanx	Bird
BPA 2052	Median phalanx	Bovidae
BPA 2053	Caudal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2054	Scapho-lunar	Carnivore
BPA 2055	Magnum ?	Bovidae ?
BPA 2056	Trapezium	Carnivore
BPA 2057	Magnum	Carnivore
BPA 2058	Median cuneiform	Carnivore
BPA 2059	External cuneiform	Carnivore
BPA 2060	Carpal/tarsal ?	Mammal
BPA 2061	Scapula	Mammal
BPA 2062	Molar	Porcupine
BPA 2063	Tarsal	Frog
BPA 2064	Fragment of horn-bone	Bovidae
BPA 2065	Maxilla	Lizard
BPA 2066	Mandible	Lizard
BPA 2067	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2068	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2069	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2070	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2071	Lower tooth	Carnivore

BPA 2072	Lower tooth	Carnivore
BPA 2073	Incisor	Carnivore
BPA 2074	Canine	Carnivore
BPA 2075	Lower premolar	Carnivore
BPA 2076	Fragment of dent	Carnivore
BPA 2077	Upper premolar	Primate
BPA 2078	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2079	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2080	Upper premolar	Primate
BPA 2081	Lower premolar (p/4)	Primate
BPA 2082	Lower premolar (p/3)	Primate
BPA 2083	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2084	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2085	Canine	Primate
BPA 2086	Decidual upper tooth	Primate
BPA 2087	Decidual upper tooth	Primate
BPA 2088	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2089	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2090	Decidual lower tooth	Primate
BPA 2091	Decidual lower tooth	Primate
BPA 2092	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2093	Upper incisor (I1/)	Primate
BPA 2094	Upper premolar (P3/ gauche)	Primate
BPA 2095	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2096	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2097	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2098	Decidual incisor	Primate
BPA 2099	Upper incisor (I1/)	Primate
BPA 2100	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2101	Upper incisor	Primate
BPA 2102	Enamel of upper incisor	Primate
BPA 2103	Incisor wormed	Primate
BPA 2104	Decidual incisor	Primate
BPA 2105	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2106	Lower premolar (p/4)	Primate
BPE 2107	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2108	Decidual upper incisor	Primate
BPA 2109	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2110	Decidual lower canine	Primate
BPA 2111	Incisor déciduale	Primate
BPA 2112	Upper molarusée	Primate
BPA 2113	Wormed decidual lower canine	Primate
BPA 2114	Fragment of canine	Primate?
BPA 2115	Lateral upper incisor (I2/)	Primate
BPA 2116	Upper premolar (P3/)	Primate
BPA 2117	Lower molar wormed	Primate
BPA 2118	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2119	Lower premolar	Primate
BPA 2120	Decidual upper tooth	Primate
BPA 2121	Fragment of upper molar	Primate
BPA 2122	Lower canine	Primate
BPA 2123	Incisor crown	Primate
BPA 2124	Fragment of upper molar	Primate
BPA 2125	Distal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2126	Incisor	Primate
BPA 2127	Upper molar	Primate
BPA 2128	Decidual tooth	Primate
BPA 2129	Incisor	Primate
BPA 2130	Fragment of upper molar	Primate
BPA 2131	Fragment of mandible	Lizard (Agamidae)
BPA 2132	Tarso-metatarsal	Bird
BPA 2133	Distal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2134	Distal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2135	Distal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2136	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2137	Enamel fragment	Bovidae
BPA 2138	Incisor	Primate
BPA 2139	Proximal part of humerus	Primate ?
BPA 2140	Distal part of ulna	Carnivore
BPA 2141	Fragment of dent	Bovidae
BPA 2142	Distal part of metapod	Bovidae
BPA 2143	Fragment of premolar	Bovidae
BPA 2144	Tarso-metatarsal	Bird
BPA 2145	Calcaneum	Mammal
BPA 2146	Calcaneum	Mammal
BPA 2147	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2148	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2149	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2150	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2151	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2152	Sesamoide	Mammal

BPA 2153	Scute fragment	Turtle
BPA 2154	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2155	Vertebrae caudale	Mammal
BPA 2156	Calcaneum	Mammal
BPA 2157	Decidual upper tooth	Primate
BPA 2158	Fragment of tooth	Carnivore ?
BPA 2159	Wormed central upper incisor (I1/)	Primate
BPA 2160	Distal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2161	Vertebral body of lumbar vertebrae	Primate
BPA 2162	Fragment of sternum	Mammal
BPA 2163	Scapula	Mammal
BPA 2164	Fragment of skull	Primate ?
BPA 2165	Fragment of astragalus	Primate ?
BPA 2166	Vertebrae	Bird
BPA 2167	Intern cuneiform	Carnivore
BPA 2168	Molar	Lagomorpha
BPA 2169	Thoracic vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2170	Wormed incisor	Primate
BPA 2171	Fragment of incisor	Porcupine ?
BPA 2172	Proximal part of ulna	Carnivore ?
BPA 2173	Sacral vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2174	Fragment of tooth	Bovidae
BPA 2175	Cervical vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2176	Astragalus	Mammal
BPA 2177	Phalanx	Bovidae
BPA 2178	Rib head	Mammal
BPA 2179	Proximal part of median phalanx	Bovidae
BPA 2180	Vertebrae epiphyseal disc	Mammal
BPA 2181	Epiphyseal part of proximale de radius	Carnivore
BPA 2182	Proximal part of humerus	Carnivore
BPA 2183	Scaphoid	Bovidae
BPA 2184	Carpo-tarsal	Mammal
BPA 2185	Carpo-tarsal	Mammal
BPA 2186	Carpo-tarsal	Mammal
BPA 2187	Carpo-tarsal	Mammal
BPA 2188	Carpo-tarsal	Mammal
BPA 2189	Astragalus	Mammal
BPA 2190	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2191	Median phalanx	Primate
BPA 2192	Distal part of phalanx	Primate
BPA 2193	Distal part of phalanx	Primate
BPA 2194	Distal part of phalanx	Primate
BPA 2195	Median phalanx	Primate
BPA 2196	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2197	Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2198	Proximal phalanx	Primate ?
BPA 2199	Distal part of phalanx	Primate
BPA 2200	Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2201	Phalanx	Bird
BPA 2202	Phalanx	Bird
BPA 2203	Phalanx	Bird
BPA 2204	Phalanx	Bird
BPA 2205	Distal part of phalanx	Primate
BPA 2206	Distal part of phalanx	Primate
BPA 2207	Proximal part of Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2208	Fragment of Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2209	Fragment of Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2210	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2211	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2212	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2213	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2214	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2215	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2216	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2217	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2218	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2219	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2220	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2221	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2222	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2223	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2224	Fragment of Mandible	Shrew
BPA 2225	Fragment of Mandible	Shrew
BPA 2226	Fragment of Mandible	Shrew
BPA 2227	Fragment of Mandible	Shrew
BPA 2228	Fragment lumbar vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2229	Fragment thoracic vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2230	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2231	Vertebrae	Snake
BPA 2232	Fragment of Mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2233	Distal phalanx	Bird

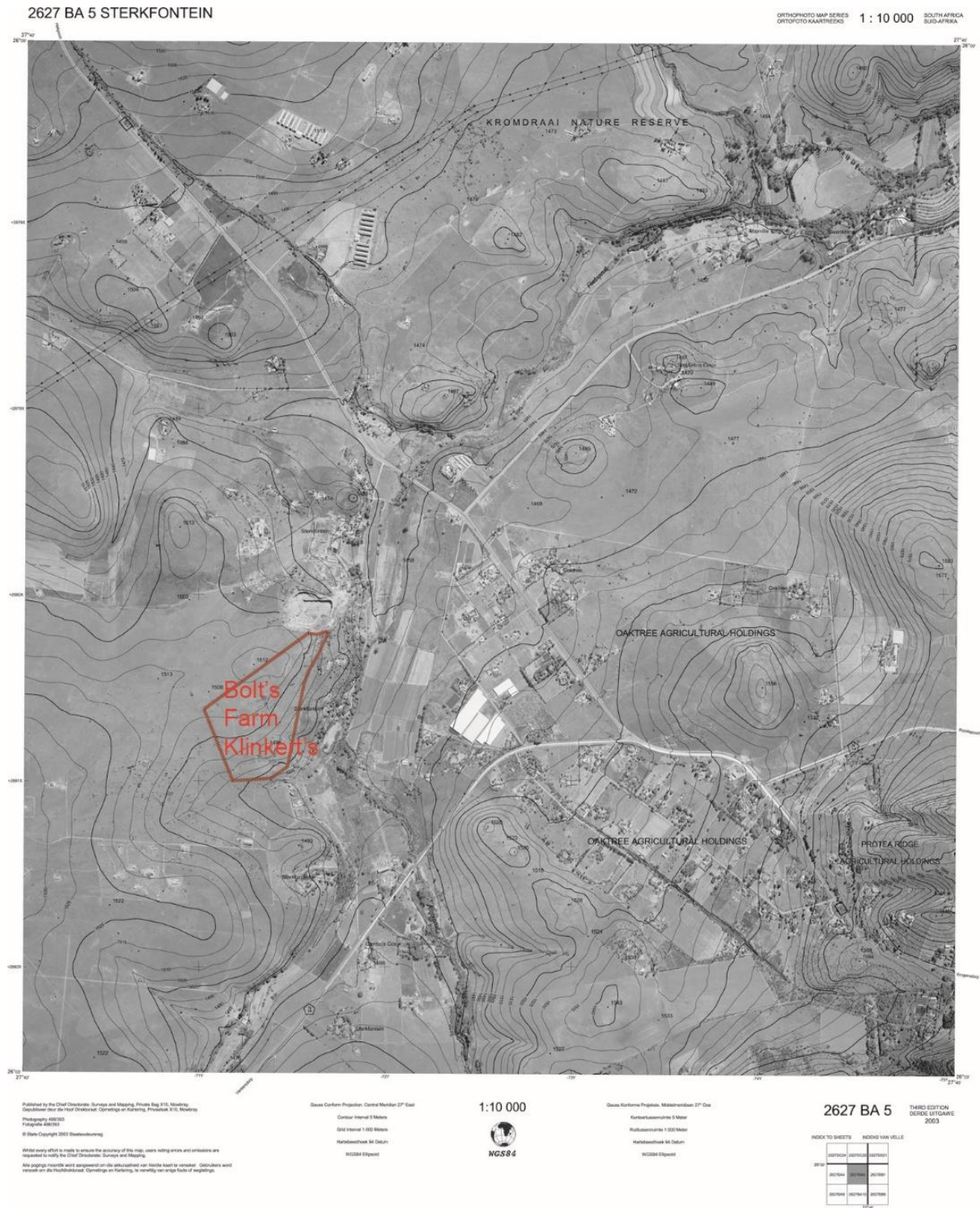
BPA 2234	Distal phalanx	Bird
BPA 2235	Patella	Primate
BPA 2236	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2237	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2238	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2239	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2240	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2241	Sesamoide	Mammal
BPA 2242	Premolar	Carnivore
BPA 2243	Mandible edentelous	Carnivore
BPA 2244	Median phalanx	Bovidae
BPA 2245	Median phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2246	Lower molar (m/3)	Primate
BPA 2247	Lower molar (m/3)	Primate
BPA 2248	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2249	Lower molar	Primate
BPA 2250	Lower premolar (p/3)	Primate
BPA 2251	Lower canine	Primate
BPA 2252	Patella	Carnivore ?
BPA 2253	Scapho-lunar	Carnivore
BPA 2254	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2255	Calcaneum	Carnivore
BPA 2256	Distal partCalcaneum	Bovidae ?
BPA 2257	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore ?
BPA 2258	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2259	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore ?
BPA 2260	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2261	Distal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2262	Distal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2263	Distal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2264	Median phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2265	Median phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2266	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2267	Patella	Carnivore
BPA 2268	Cuboid	Carnivore
BPA 2269	Caudal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2270	Distal part of humérus	Primate
BPA 2271	Calcaneum	Primate
BPA 2272	Molar	Lagomorpha
BPA 2273	Distal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2274	Upper premolar wormed	Primate
BPA 2275	Lower molar (m/3)	Primate
BPA 2276	Incisor	Primate
BPA 2277	Upper canine	Primate
BPA 2278	Fragment of dent	Bovidae
BPA 2279	Distal part of metapod	Bovidae
BPA 2280	Spinous process of thoracic vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2281	Vertebrae caudale	Mammal
BPA 2282	Côte	Mammal
BPA 2283	Proximal part of proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2284	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2285	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2286	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2287	Median phalanx	Primate
BPA 2288	Median phalanx	Primate
BPA 2289	Proximal part of metapod	Primate?
BPA 2290	Metapod	Primate
BPA 2291	Proximal part of metapod	Primate?
BPA 2292	Metapod	Mammal
BPA 2293	Metapod	Mammal
BPA 2294	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2295	Fragment of tooth	Bovidae
BPA 2296	Distal part of radius	Mammal
BPA 2297	Distal part of radius	Carnivore
BPA 2298	Caudal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2299	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore ?
BPA 2300	Proximal part of tibia	Lagomorpha ?
BPA 2301	Fragment of cervical vertebrae	Primate
BPA 2302	Proximal part of tibia juvenile	Mammal
BPA 2303	Fragment of shaft juvenile	Mammal
BPA 2304	Fragment of shaft juvenile	Mammal
BPA 2305	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2306	Astragalus	Mammal
BPA 2307	Carp0-tarsal	Mammal
BPA 2308	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2309	Proximal part of ulna juvenile	Primate
BPA 2310	Proximal part of ulna	Primate
BPA 2311	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2312	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2313	Tasal bones associated	Primate
BPA 2314	Lower molar (m/3)	Primate

BPA 2315	Metapod and phalanx associated	Carnivore
BPA 2316	Incisor	Carnivore
BPA 2317	Tooth root	Mammal
BPA 2318	Incisor	Bovidae
BPA 2319	Distal part of tibia	Primate
BPA 2320	Proximal part of femur	Primate
BPA 2321	Upper incisor (I2/)	Primate
BPA 2322	Upper incisor (I2 /)	Primate
BPA 2323	Proximal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2324	Proximal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2325	Scapula	Bird
BPA 2326	Distal part of median phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2327	Caudal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2328	Proximal part of radius	Bovidae
BPA 2329	Distal part of tibia	Mammal
BPA 2330	Distal part of proximal phalanx	Bovidae
BPA 2331	Vertebral body of thoracic vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2332	Taphonomic sample	Chelonian
BPA 2333	Carpal	Carnivore
BPA 2334	Carpal	Carnivore
BPA 2335	Proximal part of femur	Primate
BPA 2336	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2337	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2338	Côte	Mammal
BPA 2339	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2340	Fragment of astragalus	Carnivore
BPA 2341	Fragment of lower premolar	Carnivore
BPA 2342	Fragment of dent	Carnivore
BPA 2343	Fragment of enamel	Rhinocerotidae
BPA 2344	Fragment of distal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2345	Distal part of radius	Carnivore
BPA 2346	Proximal part of proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2347	Distal part of shaft from humerus	Primate
BPA 2348	Phalanx	Bird
BPA 2349	Distal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2350	Metapod	Primate
BPA 2351	Distal part of femur	Primate ?
BPA 2352	Femur head	Primate
BPA 2353	Proximal part of proximal phalanx	Primate ?
BPA 2354	Distal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2355	Proximal part of metapod	Primate ?
BPA 2356	Proximal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2357	Indet.	Indet.
BPA 2358	Caudal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2359	Proximal part of radius	Bird
BPA 2360	Indet.	Mammal
BPA 2361	Diaphyse de radius	Mammal
BPA 2362	Fragment of thoracic vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2363	Proximal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2364	Rib head	Mammal
BPA 2365	Fragment of tooth	Suidae
BPA 2366	Proximal part of metapod	Primate ?
BPA 2367	Fragment of skull	Mammal
BPA 2368	Proximal part of phalanx	Mammal
BPA 2369	Fragment of vertebral body	Mammal
BPA 2370	Astragalus	Primate
BPA 2371	Caudal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2372	Fragment of skull	Mammal
BPA 2373	Proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2374	Distal part of metapod	Carnivore
BPA 2375	Calcaneum	Mammal
BPA 2376	Distal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2377	Tarso-metatarsal	Bird
BPA 2378	Proximal part of fibula	Carnivore
BPA 2379	Cuboid	Carnivore
BPA 2380	Fragment of trochlea of humerus	Primate
BPA 2381	Proximal part of radius	Carnivore
BPA 2382	Cuboid ?	Carnivore
BPA 2383	Distal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2384	Distal part of phalanx	Bovidae
B PA 2385	Lower incisor	Primate
BPA 2386	Lower incisor	Primate
BPA 2387	Incisor decidual	Primate
BPA 2388	Distal phalanx	Primate
BPA 2389	Dorsal vertebrae	Mammal
BPA 2390	Lower incisor	Bovidae
BPA 2391	Upper premolar	Primate
BPA 2392	Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2393	Metapod juvenile	Primate ?
BPA 2394	Phalanx	Primate
BPA 2395	Corps vertébrale	Mammal

BPA 2396	Proximal part of Phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2397	Distal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2398	Fragment of lower premolar	Bovidae
BPA 2399	Fragment of distal part of metapod	Bovidae
BPA 2400	Proximal part of metapod	Mammal
BPA 2401	Proximal part of phalanx	Bovidae ?
BPA 2402	Proximal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2403	Proximal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2404	Distal part of phalanx	Mammal
BPA 2405	Proximal part of proximal phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2406	Proximal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2407	Distal part of metapod	Primate
BPA 2408	Distal part of median phalanx	Carnivore
BPA 2409	Fragment of condyle of femur	Primate
BPA 2410	Fragment of skull	Mammal
BPA 2411	Indet.	Mammal
BPA 2412	Molar	Lagomorpha
BPA 2413	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2414	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2415	Fragment of maxilla	Macroscelidae
BPA 2416	Fragment of maxilla	Macroscelidae
BPA 2417	Isolated upper teeth	Macroscelidae
BPA 2418	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2419	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2420	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2421	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2422	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2423	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2424	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2425	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2426	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2427	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2428	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2429	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2430	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2431	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2432	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2433	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2434	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2435	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2436	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2437	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2438	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2439	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2440	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2441	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2442	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2443	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2444	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2445	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2446	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2447	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2448	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2449	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2450	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2451	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2452	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2453	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2454	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2455	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2456	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2457	Fragment of mandible	Macroscelidae
BPA 2458	Isolated lower teeth	Macroscelidae

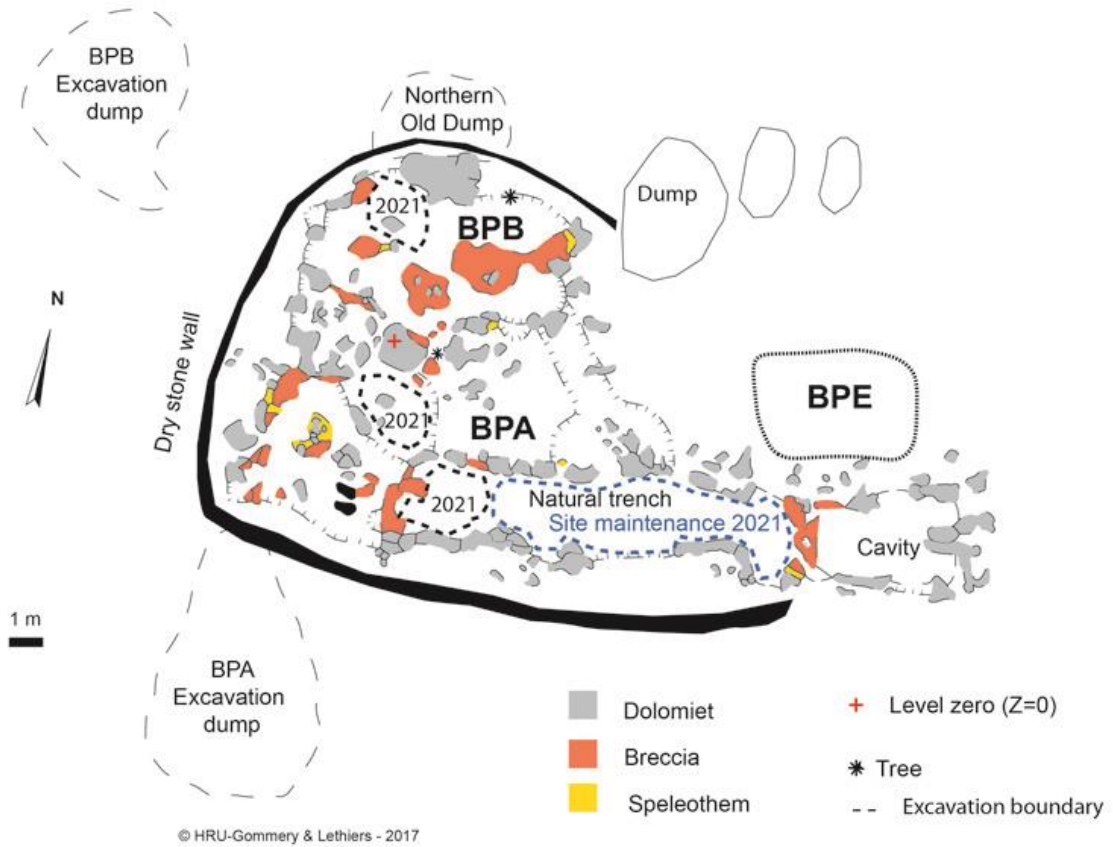
-written permission from affected landowners
At the end of this report

-a geographic map (at least 1:10 000 or 1:50 000), clearly indicating the location of the site (for specific locality excavation permits)

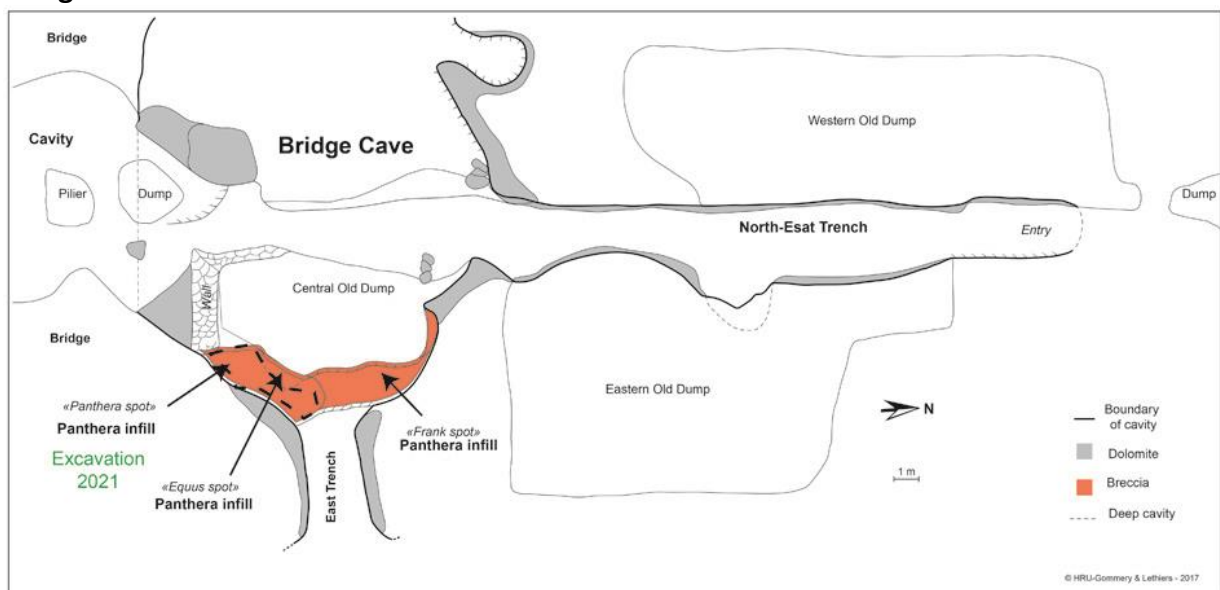


-a map and detailed diagram of the local stratigraphy and specific site stratigraphy must be included (for specific locality excavation permits)

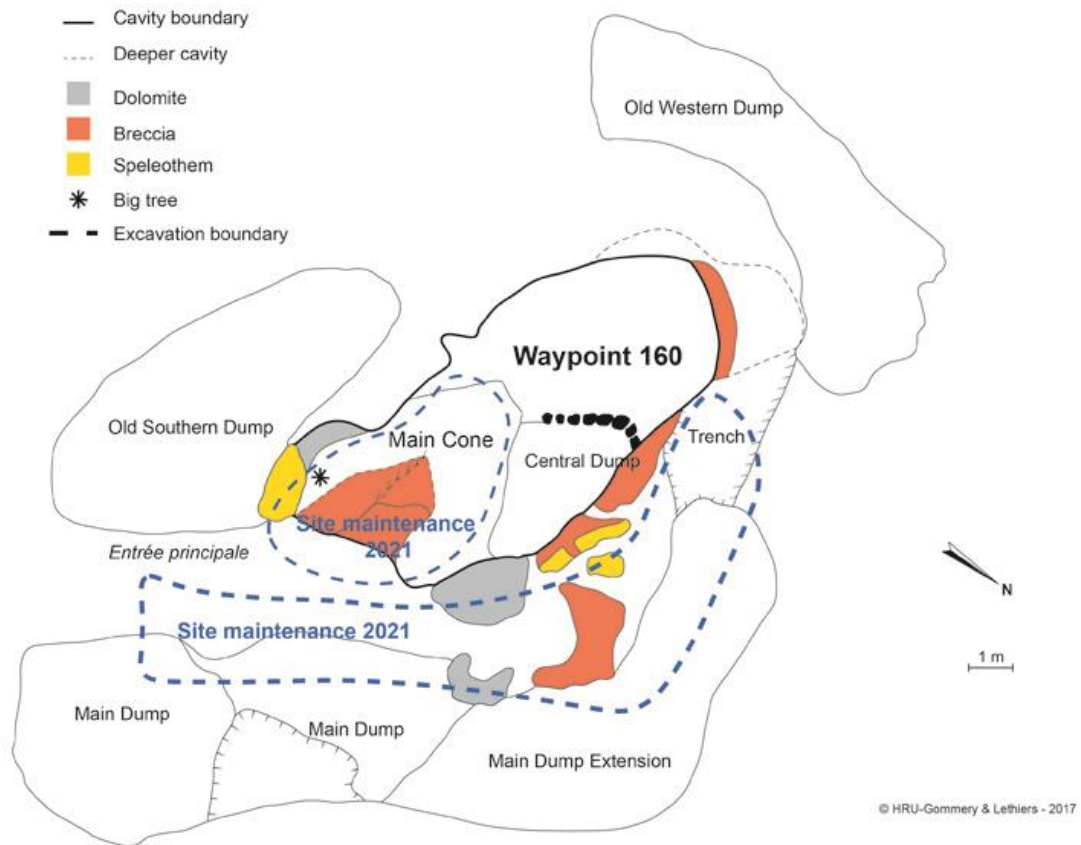
Brad Pit (BPA, BPB & BPE)



Bridge Cave



Waypoint 160.



-detailed high quality photographs of collection/excavation points or localized and recovered specimens.



Views of the excavation at Brad Pit during the October 2021 Fieldwork season.



Some fossil remains found at BPA.
From left to right, top line (lizard mandible, shrew mandible),
middle line (carnivore median phalanx, carnivore calcaneum),
bottom line (fragment of primate maxilla, various foot bones found associated).



Views of the excavation at Brad Pit during the October 2021 Fieldwork season.

-pdf copies of publications and theses in connection with this permit (if “in press, in review, submitted or in prep”, indicate the journal it is planned to be published in):

VILAKAZI N., GOMMERY D. & KGASI L. (2020). Fossil Acrodonta from Brad Pit A (Bolt’s Farm Cave System), South Africa. *Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History* **9**, 48-53.

KUHN B.F., KGASI L. & GOMMERY D. (*accepted*). Fossil rarities from the Bolt’s Farm fossil localities, Gauteng, South Africa. *Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History* **10**.

For information:

KUHN B. F., SALESA M., ANTÓN M., ARGANT A., RANDOLPH-QUINNEY P., KGASI L. & GOMMERY D. (in prep.). A New Species of Panthera, From the Bridge Cave fossil deposits, Bolt’s Farm, Gauteng, South Africa. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*.

From: Charlene Klinkert [mailto:charlene@sterkfonteinfarms.co.za]
Sent: Monday, 05 October 2020 08:09
To: Lazarus Kgasi <lkgasi@ditsong.org.za>
Subject: RE: Renewal Letter

Good morning

Permission granted

Regards

Charlene Klinkert



Charlene Klinkert - Director

Cell 079 749 7210 / 082 632 9526
Email charlene@sterkfonteinfarms.co.za
Contact 010 010 0110
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Sterkfontein Poultry (Pty) Ltd

Reg No. 1998/017340/07 | VAT No. 4670179623

PO BOX 551, RANT EN DAL, 1751
email: admin@sterkfonteinfarms.co.za



From: Lazarus Kgasi [mailto:lkgasi@ditsong.org.za]
Sent: 02 October 2020 12:57 PM
To: charlene@sterkfonteinfarms.co.za
Cc: Charlene Klinkert; 'Dominique GOMMERY'
Subject: Renewal Letter

Dear Mrs Klinkert

I trust this email finds you well and safe.

Our excavation permit is up for renewal and we were requesting a permission letter to continue to excavate at Bolts Farm area (your property). Ditsong Museum in Pretoria (formerly Transvaal Museum) in collaboration with CNRS from Paris France wishes to continue doing research on this very important property, our research is very important in understanding our past life and educational purpose, like the exhibitions.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Thank you in advance.

Kind regards,

Lazarus Kgasi
Junior Curator



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Voted "Best Museum" in the Pretoria News 2018 Readers' Choice Awards