

Module 3 Summary

Cultural and heritage tourism

Chapter 1: South African cultural uniqueness

In this chapter you learnt that cultural uniqueness can be a motivator of travel. It can be the primary trip motivator. South Africa has significant cultural uniqueness relating to our diverse cultural groupings and practices, as well as our apartheid past. Our ancient history is also unique -this includes fossil remains of early humankind, as well as many examples of San art. Nelson Mandela is famous around the world. He is a good example of how an individual particular to a country can be a cultural tourism drawcard and can attract inbound tourists.

Arts and crafts industries are a major element of the cultural tourism offering in the country and are interesting to tourists. They also provide a means to earn income from the sale of arts and crafts products.

Cultural attractions and activities include:



All of these elements are considered in relation to the provinces and their dominant cultural groupings. This includes which cultural elements are of interest to tourists, and how and where tourists can participate in and experience these elements.

Chapter 2 South African heritage bodies

In this chapter you discovered that role of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is to:

- protect South Africa's cultural heritage
- educate and train South Africans to help identify heritage resources
- keep an information database of the national estate.

There is a provincial heritage body in each province, which is tasked with identifying, recording and managing heritage resources, as well as reporting on its activities. You also learnt that legislation provides different types of protection for different kinds of heritage resources. You learnt about special heritage permits and the criteria for declaration of a heritage resource.