



TOURISM TERM 2

GRADE 11

Topic: Culture and Heritage

Content: South African heritage bodies

National estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those resources of cultural significance that are of great national value and need to be preserved for the benefit of the community and for future generations
The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) was established in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25, 1999 • SAHRA is an agency of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture • SAHRA is the national administrative body responsible for the protection of South Africa's cultural heritage
Logo	
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAHRA is tasked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to identify sites and objects culturally significant to our nation ▪ to conserve our national estate for future generations ▪ to protect and maintain the physical status of our national estate ▪ to educate and promote our national estate with the objective to unite our nation through heritage ▪ to compile and maintain an inventory of the national estate in the form of a database of information on heritage resources

Provincial heritage bodies

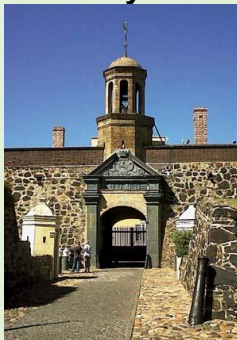
- The National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 follows the principle that heritage resources should be managed by the levels of government closest to the community
- Each province has a provincial heritage body

Province	Name of provincial heritage agency
Eastern Cape	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
Free State	Free State Heritage Resources Authority
Gauteng	Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
KwaZulu-Natal	Amafa AkwaZulu-Natali/Heritage KwaZulu-Natal
Limpopo	Limpopo Provincial Heritage Agency
Mpumalanga	Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
Northern Cape	Ngwao Boswa Kapa Bokoni
North West	North West Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
Western Cape	Heritage Western Cape

- The functions of the provincial heritage agencies include identifying, recording and managing heritage resources and objects within the province and providing annual reports on its activities.
- The heritage agencies must also inform SAHRA whether there are heritage resources in the province that fulfil Grade I status, that is national heritage status.
- Heritage resources with Grade II status (Provincial Heritage Sites) are listed in the provincial heritage register.
- Provincial authorities must determine if local authorities can manage heritage in their region.

Special heritage permits and protection regulations

Structures older than 60 years



Castle of Good Hope, Cape Town

- Structures older than 60 years are protected by law as they represent part of our past heritage.
- This could include old buildings, bridges or other forms of structures in the built environment that form an important part of the history of developing the country.
- Once a site is declared an National Heritage Site, no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide such a site without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority or SAHRA.
- The relevant heritage resources authority must also place a notice in the Government Gazette about what its plans for the site are, so that the public can accept or reject these plans.

Archaeological and paleontological sites and materials

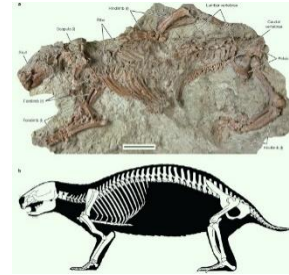
Archaeology is the study of historic and prehistoric people; their tools, rock art, structures and all the other traces they have left behind.

Archaeologists use professional methods to excavate these traces from the ground so that all the clues are recovered, and then recorded, dated and interpreted. In this way, archaeologists can reconstruct our human past.



Palaeontology is the study of the remains of plant and animal life that have been 'turned to stone'.

These remains are called fossils and are often bones of animals that died and were buried in mud or sand and fossilised or preserved in the rock.



- Individuals or communities that have a claim to archaeological or paleontological sites must register these sites in heritage registers.
- Anybody who wants to change anything at these sites needs a permit from SAHRA.
- SAHRA must issue a permit before there can be any development in and around these sites.

Meteorites



Meteorites are pieces of rock that have landed on earth from outer space. They hold clues about how the earth was formed and other aspects of the geological past.



- Meteorites are protected by law and the fragments of meteorites cannot be picked up or removed by the public as they are considered part of the national estate.
- These objects from space have a profound impact on the landscape and usually create a crater (*a bowl-shaped depression, or hollowed-out area*) e.g. Vredefort Dome.
- Before any development can take place in an area where there is evidence of the impact of the meteorites, the developers need to obtain a permit from SAHRA.

Shipwrecks

Shipwreck: **the remains of a ship destroyed at sea**



- There are nearly 3 000 historical shipwrecks of different nationalities that are scattered around our coast.
- Shipwrecks are a unique archaeological resource and can provide a wealth of historical information e.g. navigation instruments, crockery, tools and medicines people used aboard the ship.
- Shipwrecks and material from wrecks that are older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act and are the property of the state.
- These heritage sites or material may not be disturbed unless a permit has been issued by SAHRA.
- A permit is not required to visit most shipwrecks, provided they are not disturbed or interfered with and that no artefacts (*an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest*) are removed or damaged.

Burial grounds and graves

- Graves and burial sites are physical and symbolic reminders of our historical past.
- SAHRA is responsible for the identification, preservation and protection of burial grounds and graves of historical and cultural significance. These include:
 - The graves of soldiers and civilians who died inside or outside South Africa during wars
 - The graves of freedom fighters who died because of political struggle
 - The graves of individuals who provided outstanding service to their communities e.g. kings and political leaders
- Before anybody can exhume (*dig out*) the bodies in these graves, move them or rebury them, they must obtain a permit from SAHRA.
- SAHRA will only issue a permit once family members or the communities concerned have been consulted.

Graves of British soldiers, Isandlwana



Hector Peterson Memorial

