

South Africa's attractions

- Krüger & Garden Route

South Africa offers you everything your heart desires and then a little more. With its magnificent nature, impressive wildlife, cultural diversity and charming cities, the country has so many facets that it fully lives up to the term "a world in one country".



Evergreen Escape has tailormade a 12-day combined culture and safari trip, which gives you the opportunity to experience Africa's most impressive game reserve with the world's largest concentration of wild animals, beautiful coastlines, sightseeing in big cities, as well as visits to local people in a local village and in a township. In short, a trip that gives you a fantastic insight into what South Africa has to offer:

Pretoria – Johannesburg – Knysna – Cape Town Shangaan-tribe & Xhosa-tribe Krüger National Park

A true treat of a journey which is named:

South Africa's attractions - Krüger & Garden Route

The experiences almost line up on this journey, which takes you through South Africa from north-east to south-west. You will be accompanied by a Danish Tour Leader, a local tour guide and an experienced driver who will do everything in our power to ensure that you have an unforgettable journey. The journey takes place in modern and comfortable vehicles with air conditioning. Between *Johannesburg and Knysna* you will fly. When you are on a game drive, you drive in open 4-wheel drive vehicles, so you can enjoy the wildlife from the first row.



The journey begins in the north-eastern part of South Africa. Here we will visit the *Shangaan tribe*, where we can gain an insight into the daily life of the local population. We get an experience out of the ordinary when we visit a medicine man and get a unique introduction to traditional religion.

Animal life can be experienced up close in the world-famous safari park

Krüger National Park.

We will tour South Africa's administrative capital, *Pretoria*, where we will take a few steps back in time and learn more about the country's history.

We visit South Africa's largest city, *Johannesburg*, which in many ways encapsulates the very soul of South Africa. Here we visit the most famous of all townships, *Soweto*; experience the only street in the world that has housed 2 recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize; and visiting the *Apartheid Museum*.

We fly from Johannesburg to the cosy coastal town of *Knysna*, where we, among other things, lace up your shoes to head out for a walk along the impressive coastline. We will also visit the local *Xhosa tribe* and get an insight into their customs and traditions.

In *Franschhoek* we visit a winery that has existed for more than 300 years and where we get to taste some of the heavenly drops that are made in these areas.

We experience *Cape Town*, which is described by many as the world's most beautifully located city. Here we will go on a city tour, where we will experience, among other things, the colourful *Bo-Kaap* and the city's lively waterfront. We will come out to the Atlantic Ocean, where we will see both seals and penguins.





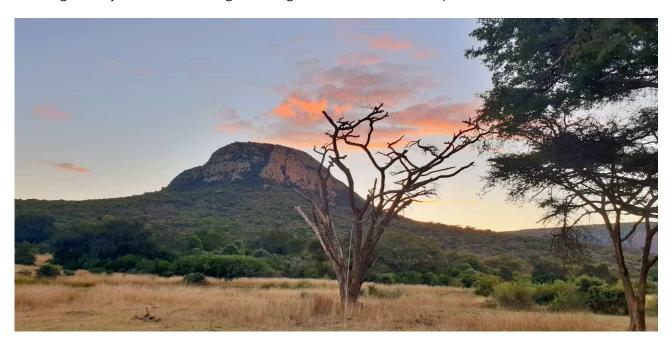
Itinerary for South Africa's attractions - Krüger & Garden Route

May - August & September - December 2023

Day 1: Arrival to Johannesburg - Soutpansberg

(Distance: Approximately 425 kilometre)

When you have made it through passport control at the airport, your Danish Tour Leader, local guide and driver will be ready to welcome you. We continue today's journey by driving towards the spectacular *Soutpansberg mountain range* in the northern *Limpopo province*, which is known as the gateway to the three neighbouring countries – *Mozambique*, *Zimbabwe*, and *Botswana*.



Arriving at our lodge, the afternoon is free to relax after a long journey. We spend the night at the 4-star hotel *Shiluvari Lakeside Lodge*, which is situated on 30 hectares of natural vegetation. We may be lucky to see waterbuck and kudu, which regularly visit the area.



Accommodation: Shiluvari Lakeside Lodge (www.shiluvari.com)

Meals: Dinner



Day 2: Soutspansberg – village visit – Hoedspruit (Distance: Approximately 250 kilometre)

After a good night's sleep, it's time for a special experience when we get to see how people live and live in this area. Because no journey to the African continent is complete until we have met the local population on

their terms - an authentic encounter far removed from classic tourism. Then we spend the day in the village of *Mphambo*, inhabited by people from the *Shangaan-Tsonga tribe*.

The black South African population is divided into 4 major ethnic groups: *Ngun*i (Zulu, Xhosa, Ndelebe and Swazi), *Sotho*, *Venda*, and *Shangaan-Tsonga*.

The Tsonga people are made up of several different groups, including the Shangaan people. The formation of the 2 peoples is, like so many other tribes from southern Africa, influenced by the infamous and successful Zulu king *Shaka*. His uncle *Dingiswayo*, who was the leader of a small chiefdom, was killed by a group of enemies. In his efforts to avenge the killing, Shaka appointed the Zulu warrior *Shoshangane* as his general. With him at the head, Shaka wanted to conquer and defeat the surrounding chiefdoms, e.g., in Mozambique, where the Tsonga people resided. When Shoshangane arrived in the area he was struck by the beauty and fertility of the land, as well as the humility and kindness of the people. He therefore decided to settle down and create his own tribe – the tribe that we today known as the Shangaan tribe. Today, the tribe is found in Mozambique, south-eastern Zimbabwe, and north-eastern South Africa.



In the village of Mphambo we will experience the same friendliness and hospitality that has always characterized the tribe. The men typically look after the cattle, while the women look after the cultivation of the land. When we arrive, we will meet the local chief who will introduce us to the village and its residents. While we are offered various local dishes, we get a unique insight into the everyday life of the villagers, where they tell us about their culture, customs, history, their daily life, and relationship with their ancestors.



We will meet the local medicine man, who will give us a more detailed introduction to how they use plants and herbs to prevent and cure various diseases. We will also experience their traditional dance and music – it is a genre of music that is characterized by an extremely fast tempo and specially created for a dance style with a focus on footwork. If you are up for it, you may be asked to join the dance.



After a memorable day it is time to say goodbye to the village and drive to our lodge for the next 2 nights. We spend the night at the 4-star hotel *Kubu Safari Lodge*, located in a large private nature reserve just outside the *Krüger National Park*. While enjoying a *sundowner* and absorbing the day's impressions, we may be lucky enough to see giraffes or antelopes parading by.





Accommodation: Kubu Safari Lodge

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner



Day 3: Krüger National Park

Today we have to get up early and have a full day's game drive in South Africa's largest national park, which has an area of almost 20,000 km². Krüger National Park was established in 1926 and opened its gates to the first 3 guests in 1927. In Day, the park boasts one of the world's largest

concentrations of animal species - more than 140 different mammal species, more than 100 different reptile species and more than 500 bird species. The landscape in the park is very varied and there are many permanent rivers and waterholes, which is why many of the species have their densest populations here - 90,000 impalas; 27,000 buffaloes; 18,000 zebras; 12,000 elephants; 9,000 rhinos; 5,000 giraffes; 3,000 hippos; 1,600 lions and 1,000 leopards.

So, on today's game drive there is a great chance that we can experience *The Big Five* – the rhinoceros, the lion, the leopard, the elephant, and the buffalo. The term dates back to the 1800s, when big game was hunted on foot. The hunters judged that these five animals were the most difficult and dangerous to kill. So even though the term originates from a bygone era, nothing has changed in that it is still an achievement and requires a lot of luck to spot these five animals.



But regardless of which animals we experience on today's game drive, it is always a huge experience. To sit and watch the gazelles elegantly leap through the grass. Or the giraffes, who stretch just that little bit further to be able to eat the leaves from the characteristic acacia trees. Or the large herds of zebras, where each and every one of their patterns is as unique as human fingerprints. Or the cheetah, which with its slim and athletic body is the world's fastest mammal.

We drive around in an open 4-wheel drive to better enjoy and observe the wildlife.

Accommodation: Kubu Safari Lodge

Meals: Breakfast and dinner



Day 4: Hoedspruit - Pretoria

(Distance: Approximately 441 kilometre)

After a wonderful breakfast, it's time to say goodbye to the wildlife at the Krüger National Park and head south-west. The destination for today's journey is South Africa's administrative capital, Pretoria. The city is also

known as "Jacaranda City", when the streets are lined purple from the many beautiful trees in September to November.



The first two Jacaranda trees were planted in 1888 by local gardener *JD Cilliers* in his own garden. Impressively, the 2 trees still stand to this day at *Sunnyside Primary School*. In the late 1800s, flower and tree producer *James Clark* imported Jacaranda trees from Australia and began growing them on a large scale. In November 1906 he donated 200 small trees to the *Pretoria City Council*, which they planted in what is now *Bosman Street*. It is estimated that today there are more than 70,000 Jacaranda trees spread across Pretoria.

The town was originally founded in 1855 by the *Voortrekkers* and named after one of their leaders – *Andries Pretorius*. In 1860 the city became the capital of the *Transvaal* and in 1910 of the whole of South Africa. The functions of government in South Africa are geographically threefold – the Parliament (legislative) is located in Cape Town, the Supreme Court (judicial) is located in Bloemfontein and the state administration (executive) is located in Pretoria.

In the year 2000, the administrative unit was changed so that it now covers a larger area. The new capital area was named Tshwane to distance itself from the name Pretoria's relation to the colonial era and the apartheid regime. However, the name Pretoria itself is still used for the old city centre.



The guided sightseeing tour around the city takes us back in history. We must, among other things, experience the Voortrekker Monument, the Union Buildings and the Krüger House.



The Voortrekker Monument is a 40 meter high fortress that pays tribute to the group of Dutch settlers who founded Pretoria. In 1835, thousands of Boers left the British city of Cape Town on the south coast to head north. It was the start of what we know today as *The Great Trek*. The travellers were called *voortrekkers* or pioneers. They ended up settling on the piece of land that became known as the *Transvaa*l, and then declared it independent from British rule. Inside the Voortrekker Monument we can see the history of the pioneers depicted on the 27 wall panels. Also take a closer look at the large tapestry depicting other scenes from The Great Trek. It took nine women eight years to complete the rug, which has more than 3.3 million stitches.

If we go downstairs, we can visit the *Cenotaph Hall*, where the pioneers who died during The Great Trek are commemorated by an empty grave. Once a year – on December 16 – the sun shines through an opening in the monument's domed roof to commemorate the *Battle of Blood River on December 16, 1838*, where the Boers killed at least 15,000 Zulus. The sun shines on the words *"Ons vir jou, Suid-Afrika"*, which directly translates to *"We for you, South Africa"*. The architect *Gerald Moerdijk* planned this, as the sunbeam symbolizes God's blessing on the life and work of the Voortrekkers.



The Union Buildings form the official seat of the South African Government and also house the offices of the President of South Africa. The crescent-shaped building, built of light sandstone, is located on top of a hill, from which there is a magnificent view of the entire city. The 285-meter-long building was completed in 1913, and the building's two wings were to symbolize the country's two population groups, the English and the Boers.

There was apparently no space for the black part of the population in the symbolism of the government building.





Krüger House was the last residence of the President of the Republic of South Africa – Paul Krüger. He was internationally known for his fight for freedom from the British during the Second Boer War 1899 - 1902.

The beautiful Victorian house was interestingly built with cement mixed with milk instead of water, as the cement of the time was considered to be

of poor quality. Paul Krüger's home was one of the first in the city to use electricity and he had one of the first telephones installed in Pretoria in 1891. The unpretentious home has been renovated to reflect the time when he and his second wife, *Gezina Krüger*, lived here.



We have 2 nights at the 4-star Court Classique Suite Hotel.



Accommodation: Court Classique Suite Hotel (https://courtclassique.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast



Day 5: Pretoria - Johannesburg

(Distance: Approximately 62 kilometre)

After breakfast we drive to *Johannesburg*. Without exaggeration, Johannesburg can be said to be the city of contrasts. "*Joburg*", as it is often referred to, is South Africa's largest city with a population of approx. 6.3

million people.

The town was founded in 1886 when gold prospector *George Harrison* accidentally found a gold vein. The news of the gold find spread like wildfire, and within a short time the primitive carts and tents of the gold diggers were replaced by more modern metal constructions and buildings. The gold rush attracted gold diggers from all over the world and was a contributing factor to the Boer War of 1899-1902, where the Boers and the British fought for control of the area and thus over the gold.

After the end of the war came another wave of immigrants. Up to 60,000 Chinese workers were imported to restart mining operations. Mining also attracted more affluent European migrants, whose investments ensured that the gold could be dug deeper into the ground, while black South Africans were recruited to extract the gold.

In 1904, the first forced relocations of blacks began, which was the beginning of the city's and the country's largest and most notorious township – *Soweto*.

Johannesburg's geography reflects a hundred years of racially driven division that culminated in the apartheid system in South Africa from 1948-1994. The result is a city of unusual contrasts: giant glass and steel skyscrapers - large townships; internationally recognized universities - widespread illiteracy; glittering opulence - desperate poverty. Johannesburg represents - for better or worse - the soul of South Africa.





We are going to visit the famous and infamous township *Soweto* (*Southwest Township*) and get a little insight into the daily life here. It is estimated that there are approx. 2 million people in the urban area, which is about 65 km² in size.



Originally the area was only intended as a temporary residence for the miners, but in 1923, as part of the white government's infamous *Urban Areas Act*, it was transformed into a ghetto for the black population of Johannesburg. Soweto ended up becoming the largest black town in South Africa, but until 1976 the inhabitants could only have the status of "temporary residents" without legal rights.





On 16 June 1976, several students began protesting in the streets of Soweto in response to the decision to make *Afrikaans* the official language of all schools. It is estimated that 20,000 students participated in the protests. They were met with fierce brutality by the police, and many were shot and killed, including 13-year-old *Hector Pieterson*. He was carried by a fellow student and his sister in the iconic photo taken by photographer

Sam Nzima.

The image became an icon of the struggle against apartheid, a photo that defined an entire generation. The number of people killed in the uprising is officially 176, but it is believed that up to 700 students lost their lives that day. June 16 is now officially "Youth Day", and the entire month of June is dedicated to the youth of South Africa.



Since 1994, the district has undergone significant changes, where, among other things, a large part of the thousands of tin sheds has been replaced by real homes. There are also better areas in Day with schools, university, sports clubs, and hospitals.

On our tour around Soweto, we will visit Nelson Mandela's house. Already as a young law student, Mandela became involved in the freedom struggle against the white apartheid rule. He soon became one of the leading figures in the African National Congress (ANC), and from 1947 and 14 years later he and his wife Winnie lived at the address Vilakazi Street, House 8115 in Soweto. When he left the house in 1961, it was in a hurry, running for his life. He revisited the house in 1990, after spending 27 years as a prison inmate, and said on that occasion that this place had always been the centre of his world. In Day, it is the best-known address in South AfriApprox. The house has become a museum that tells the story of the Mandela family in sound, pictures, and film. Vilakazi Street is also the only street in the world that has housed 2 recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize. Archbishop Desmond Tutu lived in the same street.





After lunch, we finish the day's sightseeing with a visit to the Apartheid Museum. Founded in 2001, the museum is recognized as the leading museum in the world dealing with the history of South Africa from the 20th century.

In 1948, the white elected National Party government implemented the apartheid policy that made 20 million people second-class citizens and condemned them to a life of servitude, humiliation, and exploitation. The election of Nelson Mandela as president in 1994 simultaneously marked the end of apartheid and became a high point in the saga of a country's resistance, courage, and strength.

The apartheid museum, which is the first of its kind, illustrates the "greatness" and fall of the apartheid system. The museum is a beacon of hope, showing the outside world how South Africa has come to terms with an oppressive past, and is working towards a future that all South Africans can call their own.



Accommodation: Court Classique Suite Hotel (https://courtclassique.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast



Day 6: Johannesburg - Knysna

(Distance: Approximately 124 kilometre)

After a delicious breakfast, it's time to drive to the airport, where our flight awaits us. The destination for today's journey is the beautiful city of *Knysna*, nestled between the imposing *Outeniga Mountains* and The Indian Ocean.



The afternoon and evening are at your disposal and can be used to explore the city with its historic charm. With its beautiful lagoon and sandy beaches, it is a perfect starting point to spend some time swimming, walking in the soft sand, fishing, watching the rich bird life or shopping in some of the small cosy shops.





If you are into oysters, you must not miss tasting a real wild Knysna oyster. It occurs naturally along the south coast of South Africa between the *Transkei* in the east and *Cape Agulhas* in the west. You can easily identify a wild oyster by its irregularly shaped shell and fleshy body. They are on the menus in many of the local restaurants and are world famous for their taste.



We have 2 nights at the charming hotel *Knysna Log Inn*, which is ideally located a few minutes' walk from the waterfront. Built in 1998, the hotel embodies an "indigenous" concept that combines the character and spirit of the surrounding native forests with the romantic history of Knysna. The lush tropical pool area is home to a year-round swimming pool, wooden sun deck, jacuzzi and sauna.





Accommodation: Knysna Log Inn (www.log-inn.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast



Day 7: Knysna

After a lovely relaxing day yesterday, today is the time to get out and experience nature on foot. We start the day in the *Robberg Nature Reserve*, where we go on a short hike with our guide (approx. 2 km, walking time: approx. 45 minutes, medium difficulty). The area is a world heritage site, as

the rocks from the region can be dated back as much as 120 million years.



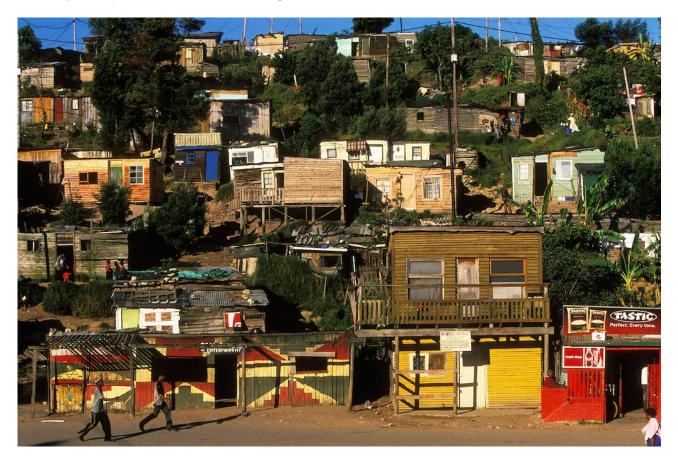
In addition to the unique view of the coast and the sea, we may be lucky to see the rare small antelope *Blue Duiker* and enjoy a variety of bird species. We also get the opportunity to see the *Cape Seal Lighthouse*, which is the highest navigation light in South Africa with its 146 meters above sea level.





After a pleasant hike in the higher air layers, we descend again at sea level when we go out to visit the local township in the city. The township was founded in the 1950s, as part of the increased segregation of blacks and whites during the apartheid regime.

On our tour around the township, we experience up close how real life in the "new" South Africa is lived. Our local guide takes us into the heart of this unique and quite peaceful city. We visit one of the families, where we are offered tea and hear more about the *Xhosa* lifestyle, customs, beliefs, and traditions. We also visit a small school so that we can get a closer look at the teaching at these latitudes. With our visit, we are helping to support *Lukhanyiso Safe House*, which is a refuge for abused women and children.



After the visit, you can go back to the hotel and relax or take a walk down to the waterfront.

Accommodation: Knysna Log Inn (www.log-inn.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast



Day 8: Knysna – Breede River Valley

(Distance: Approximately 346 kilometre)

After a good night's sleep, it is time for us to continue the journey west as we drive towards the *Breede River Valley*. The valley is home to some of South Africa's major wine producing areas. We drive over the picturesque

Outeniqua mountain pass and through the dry Little Karoo.



On the way we will visit the famous *Cango Caves*, an impressive labyrinth of stalactite caves, passages and rock formations. All the caves have extensive stalactite formations of impressive sizes.





In the afternoon we arrive at our hotel for the night, where we will taste some of the wonderful grapes from the area.



We spend the night at the charming winery *Wederom*, located in the heart of the *Robertson Valley*, between vineyards and orchards, where family traditions still stand strong. Our host Phillip, who is the 4th generation of the *Du Toit family*, always selects the best grapes from each harvest, resulting in wines of high individual quality. The food is made according to *Grandma Zeeman's* old family recipes, which ensure unforgettable meals.



Accommodation: Wederom (<u>www.wederom.co.za/</u>)

Meals: Breakfast and dinner



Day 9: Breede River Valley – Stellenbosch

(Distance: Approximately 122 kilometre)

After breakfast, we drive on to *Franschhoek*, which directly translated from Dutch means "the French corner". The town is one of the oldest towns in South Africa and dates back to 1688, when French Huguenots settled here.

The Huguenots were French Protestants, and members of the Reformed Church founded in 1550 by the French theologian *John Calvin*. Their history began in 1685, under *King Louis XIV*, when the Catholic rulers had the *Edict of Nantes* revoked, which had hitherto guaranteed them their freedom of belief and confession. They were thus faced with the choice between the heretical stake or exile, and by the thousands they left France and settled all over the world.

They tried in vain to get the Huguenots to convert to Catholicism by alternately harassing and luring with, among other things, cash prizes. In 1680 it was forbidden to convert to Protestantism and for Protestants to marry Catholics. At the same time, the Protestant churches were closed, but Huguenots found other methods of holding their Protestant services.

Those in power therefore had to resort to even harsher measures. Churches and meeting rooms were now razed to the ground, and Protestant services, even private devotions in homes, were banned. The priests were exiled, and all children were now to be baptized by Catholic priests. The only way to avoid persecution was to flee the country, which was both forbidden and almost impossible. Because France could not do without the valuable labour that the Huguenots represented. Despite that, the Huguenots stuck to their faith, and tens of thousands managed to escape across the border and flee to, among other places, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Brandenburg, England, Denmark (Fredericia) and here to South Africa. Some of them brought vines with them and thus laid the foundation for the fantastic wine production in the country.



Franschhoek has a population of around 18,000 people and is considered the country's food and wine capital. We go for a walk around the city and see the cosy galleries, delicatessens and antique shops that characterize the cityscape.



We visit the *Boschendal Farm Estate*, founded in 1685, which is one of the oldest wineries in South Africa. Here we will taste the house's specialties when our hosts open the doors for us. We must, among other things, taste their award-winning vintage wines and the special chocolate wine. It is possible to buy handmade souvenirs and wines to take home as an eternal memory.



After we have indulged our palate in various delicacies, we continue our journey to *Stellenbosch*. The city is also known as the *City of Oaks* due to the large number of oak trees that the city's founder *Simon van der Stel* had planted along the streets. It is an incredibly colourful and beautiful architectural city surrounded by mountains and vineyards.





It is thanks to several French Huguenots who settled in Stellenbosch in 1690 and planted grapes that the town became the centre of South Africa's wine industry. The town also became a central educational centre from 1859, when the Dutch Reformed Church opened a seminary. When the *University of Stellenbosch* was established in 1918, it cemented Stellenbosch's reputation as an educational centre. The city is said to be

the heart of *Afrikaans culture* due to the large number of academics and students who have lived and studied here.

The rest of the afternoon is at your leisure. It is possible to stroll around the town centre and enjoy the beautifully preserved Afrikaans and Victorian architecture, as well as the many attractive art galleries, craft shops and gift shops.

We spend the night at the 3-star *Rivierbos Guest House*, which, with its perfect combination of old-world charm and modern conveniences, is ideally located in the heart of the city.



Accommodation: Rivierbos Guest House, Stellenbosch (https://rivierbos.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast, wine tasting and dinner



Day 10: Stellenbosch - Cape Town

(Distance: Approximately 57 kilometre)

After a good night's sleep, it is time for another day full of experiences, where we will go out to see some of the most beautiful nature around Cape Town. We drive to the cosy town of *Simon's Town*, where we go on a

small city tour. From there we continue to *Boulders Beach*, where a colony of over 3000 *Jackass penguins* live. The penguins are extremely fascinating and ridiculously photogenic, so take the opportunity to take some unforgettable photos.







We drive on to the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Point. Here, at the very tip of Africa, where one of the largest sea cliffs in the world plunges into a stormy sea, there is both drama and calm. Small coves and soft white sandy beaches offer the perfect conditions to experience various animal species such as antelopes, mountain zebras and ostriches. We take a walk around the fantastic surroundings and pose for photos in front of the

world-famous Cape Point sign.



We continue our journey along the *Cape Peninsula*. The scenery is stunning with winding mountain roads that cut into the cliffs high above the roaring sea. We drive along *Chapman's Peak Drive*, which is one of the world's most beautiful stretches of road. In the sea we may be lucky to see migrating southern right whales. We stop at *Hout Bay*, where we will take an exciting 40-minute cruise to *Duiker Island*, where we can experience thousands of wild fur seals in their beautiful natural habitat.





If time and weather permit, we will drive to the foot of the famous *Table Mountain*.

Here the cable car will take us up to an altitude of 1100 metres. Up here we have the most amazing view over the city and the sea. There is an opportunity to walk around and enjoy Cape Town from the higher air

layers.



We will spend the night at the 4-star hotel *Head South Lodge Boutique Hotel*, located in the *Green Point district*.





Accommodation: Head South Lodge Boutique Hotel, Cape Town (https://headsouth.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast



Day 11: Cape Town

Cape Town can, without exaggeration, be considered one of the world's most beautiful cities. *The Mother City*, as it is called by the premises, is beautifully surrounded by Table Mountain and the Atlantic Ocean. Many travellers love this unique city for its fascinating history, interesting culture,

natural beauty, award-winning wines, and laid-back lifestyle.

We begin in the beautiful *Company's Garden*, which is the country's oldest park and surrounded by historic buildings. The garden was originally built as a supply station for the ships of the Dutch East India Company that rounded the tip of Africa on their way to Asia. After months at sea, their ships could be filled up with fresh produce grown in the garden - hence the name "the company's garden".



From there we move on to the lively *Green Market Square*, which is today Cape Town's flea market. The square was established in 1696 during the Dutch occupation of the Cape Colony. In the more than 300 years, the square has served many purposes. In the beginning it was used as a marketplace where the fresh vegetables grown in the Company's Garden were sold along with slaves. Since then, a guard house was built, which was the headquarters of the Cape Colony's citizen patrols, which patrolled and kept an eye on any fires. Over time, the square became more and more dilapidated and ended up in the 1950s becoming a car park. But in 1989, the square rose from the ashes when an important historical moment unfolded here: the *"Purple Rain protest"* against Apartheid. When the protesters arrived at the square, they were met by police water cannons that sprayed purple dye on all of them. One of the protesters jumped onto the canoe and managed to divert it away from the crowd of people and instead towards the headquarters of the Apartheid government, whose buildings were therefore coloured purple.



Today, as mentioned, the square is a flea market where you can buy everything your heart desires, from clothes to African handicrafts.



We continue today's sightseeing with a stroll through the colourful *Cape Malay district of Bo-Kaap*. The district originally dates from the 1760s, when many smaller houses were built and rented out to slaves. The inhabitants became known as *Cape Malay*, and came from Malaysia, Indonesia and the rest of Africa to work in the Cape Colony.

The houses in the district are a mix of Dutch and Victorian architecture in striking multi-coloured rows on steep cobbled roads. The choice of colour is said to be attributed to the fact that when the houses were for rent, they had to be white. When the rule was finally lifted and the slaves were given the opportunity to buy the houses, all the houses were painted in bright colours by their owners as an expression of their freedom.





If you want to experience the prison island of *Robben Island*, which housed Nelson Mandela for 18 years and today functions as a museum, you drive from Bo-Kaap to the departure point for the excursion boat. On the island, the tours are guided by former political prisoners from the island, giving visitors a truly unique insight into the island's history and personal accounts of prison life. The boat and round trip takes approx. 3.5 hours and can be

purchased additionally for 720 South African rand (approx. 275 Danish kroner). The trip must be booked well in advance of departure.

Otherwise, we drive from Bo-Kaap to the *Cecil Rhodes memorial* on *Devil's Peak*. The memorial was built in 1912 to honour the memory of English-born Cecil Rhodes, who lived in South Africa from 1853 until his death in 1902, and in the period 1890-1896 was Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. The monument consists of 49 steps – one for each of the years Rhodes lived in South Africa. When we get all the way to the top, we are rewarded for our efforts with the most amazing view over the city from *Table Bay* to *False Bay*.



From there we continue to the *Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden*. Kirstenbosch is located on the slopes of Table Mountain and is considered one of the world's most beautiful botanical gardens. The garden was established in 1913 and is home to more than 7,000 different plant species, all originally from southern Africa. The botanical garden was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2004.





In the afternoon we drive to the *Victoria & Alfred Waterfront*. The harbour area is a veritable Eldorado for those who enjoy life, with its selection of specialty shops, markets, restaurants and entertainment.





We have our farewell dinner at *Restaurant Gold*, a vibrant pan-African experience in the heart of Cape Town. We sit in a historic old courtyard, where our senses are awakened by a sumptuous feast of African specialties and local African rhythms.



Accommodation: Head South Lodge Boutique Hotel, Cape Town (https://headsouth.co.za/)

Meals: Breakfast



Day 12: Departure from Cape Town

Enjoy the last morning atmosphere in Cape Town. Take a dip in the hotel swimming pool or buy the last souvenirs before we get ready to go to *Cape Town International Airport* to begin our journey home to Denmark. Rested and filled with lots of lovely holiday memories, new friendships and, of

course, unique spot shots.



Meals: Breakfast



Overview of the itinerary

- South Africa's attractions

Day	Duration	Accommodation	Meals
1 – 2	1 night	Shiluvari Lakeside Lodge	Day 1 Dinner
2 - 4	2 nights	Kubu Safari Lodge	Day 2 Breakfast, lunch & dinner Day 3 Breakfast & dinner
4 - 6	2 nights	Court Classique Suite Hotel	Day 4 Breakfast Day 5 Breakfast
6 – 8	2 nights	Knysna Log Inn	Day 6 Breakfast Day 7 Breakfast
8 – 9	1 night	Wederom	Day 8 Breakfast & dinner
9 - 10	1 night	Rivierbos Guest House	Day 9 Breakfast, lunch & dinner
10 – 12	2 nights	Head South Lodge Boutique Hotel	Day 10 Breakfast Day 11 Breakfast & dinner Day 12 Breakfast



Overview of the travel route

South Africa's attractions - Krüger & Garden Route



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Practical information

- South Africa's attractions

Travel budget

Most meals on our trip are already included. For drinks and additional lunches or dinners, calculate around DKK 150-200 per person.

Tips

It is customary to tip guides, waiters, and other service personnel. They receive a very small, fixed salary, and are therefore very dependent on the tips they receive when they deliver a good effort. Evergreen Escape Expeditions recognizes this custom, but also knows that Danes generally have a hard time tipping, as we are not used to it. That is why we have included tips for guides and drivers in the journey.

It is often a large item on a travel budget. Guests of Evergreen Escape Expeditions avoid this post and the considerations associated with it. Gratuities for both local guides and general guides, drivers and helpers are included in the price for the journey.

What remains are the small items such as tips for house cleaners and porters. Most often, their salary is based on tips. We cannot change this. Therefore, it is always a good idea to show your appreciation in the form of a small amount, both to the dragon who takes the suitcase from the room to the lobby, and to the house cleaner in charge of the room.

Likewise, Evergreen Escape Expeditions recommends that you round up - or add 10% - when paying at a restaurant. The same rule applies here as in hotels: the salary is based on the guests tipping.

Passport

Passport must be valid for six months beyond the date of entry and have 2 blank pages for entry and exit stamps.

It is always a good idea to have an extra copy of the passport's information page with you. It is kept in a different place than the passport itself.

We advise all travellers to check with the country's consulate about possible changes regarding entry requirements, as these can change at short notice.

Visa

Visa is not required for EU citizens to South Africa.

Vehicles

We use air-conditioned vehicles.

From 8 to 14 people, we travel with a 17-person *Crafter* or a *Mercedes Sprinter*. These vehicles are very agile, flexible and reliable.

For more than 14 people, we travel with a 24-person bus.

When we are on a game drive in the Krüger National Park, we drive in open terrain 4-wheel drive vehicles.

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Luggage

Please bring a soft bag or rucksack rather than a suitcase, as they are often easier to pack in the car.

Packing List

Documents:

- · Your passport & a copy of the passport (keep it separate from the original)
- Your flight confirmation
- Vaccination certificate & copy
- · Contact details and insurance card for your international health insurance
- · Cash in Euro or USD
- · Credit card, preferably Visa
- · Last travel documents with the contact details of the contact person on site

Clothing:

- Sturdy shoes
- Sandals
- · Warm fleece or wool sweater for chilly mornings and evenings
- Light summer clothes
- Long-sleeved shirt/blouse and long cotton trousers
- Light rain/wind jacket
- Headgear
- · Swimwear, bath towel and bath shoes

Equipment:

- Small backpack
- Money belt or chest bag for storing money and valuables
- Sunglasses
- · Flashlight + extra batteries
- Headlamp
- · Camera and possibly telephoto lens for animal photos
- Memory card
- Binoculars
- Power adapter
- Travel alarm clock
- Travel hair dryer if needed
- Neck pillow for travel and long journeys

Health/First Aid Kit:

- · Sunscreen for skin and lips
- Mosquito spray (mosquito spray can also be bought on arrival e.g., Nobite or Medisoft)
- First aid kit (with plasters and disinfectant)
- · Important personal medicine
- · Small provisions, e.g., biscuit
- · A roll of toilet paper