



Attention Bernadet Pawandiwa

Dear Ms Pawandiwa

**Application for Exemption from a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of
Macambini Bulk Water Supply Phase 4,
eNdondakusuka Local Municipality, iLembe District,
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa**

Project description

Hatch Goba (Pty) Ltd has been contracted by iLembe District Municipality to undertake and manage the construction of bulk water supply infrastructure for the Macambini Water Supply Project: Phase 4. The proposed construction is part of a regional water infrastructure development plan for the area (comprising nine phases in total) and will include:

- 1.4 km uPVC bulk water gravity main (355 mm diameter)
- 2.3 km HDPE bulk water rising main (355 mm diameter)
- Brick / reinforced concrete pump station and 0.6 ML pump storage reservoir
- 5.2 ML Circular reinforced concrete reservoir alongside the existing Makhwinini reservoir.

Trench depths are proposed to be a minimum of 1.4m and a maximum of 2m. The approximate construction footprint is 41 600 m².

The Phase 4 bulk water main is an off-take from the Phase 2A project, which runs from the Rocky Ridge Reservoir to the Tugela Mouth. Environmental Authorisation for Phase 2A was received on 9 May 2013 from the KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, Ref: DC/29/0016/2012, NEAS Ref: KZN/EIA/000070472012.

It is expected that the proposed pipe lines will intersect with at least one watercourse, which traverses sugar cane fields and runs toward the P415 road in a south-westerly direction. It is likely that some infilling or excavation of soil, sand, pebbles or rock from the watercourse will be required.

Site location

The project site is within the Macambini Tribal Authority Area and is located approximately 12.7km northeast of Mandeni, KwaZulu-Natal. The Macambini Supply area falls within the eNdongakusuka Local Municipality, iLembe District, for which iLembe is the Water Services Authority. The relevant 1:50 000 map sheet is 2931AB Tugela (Figure 1) and the coordinates of the existing Makhwinini reservoir are 29° 08' 24" S 31° 26' 56" E (for further maps, coordinates and site photographs please refer to the Background Information Document).

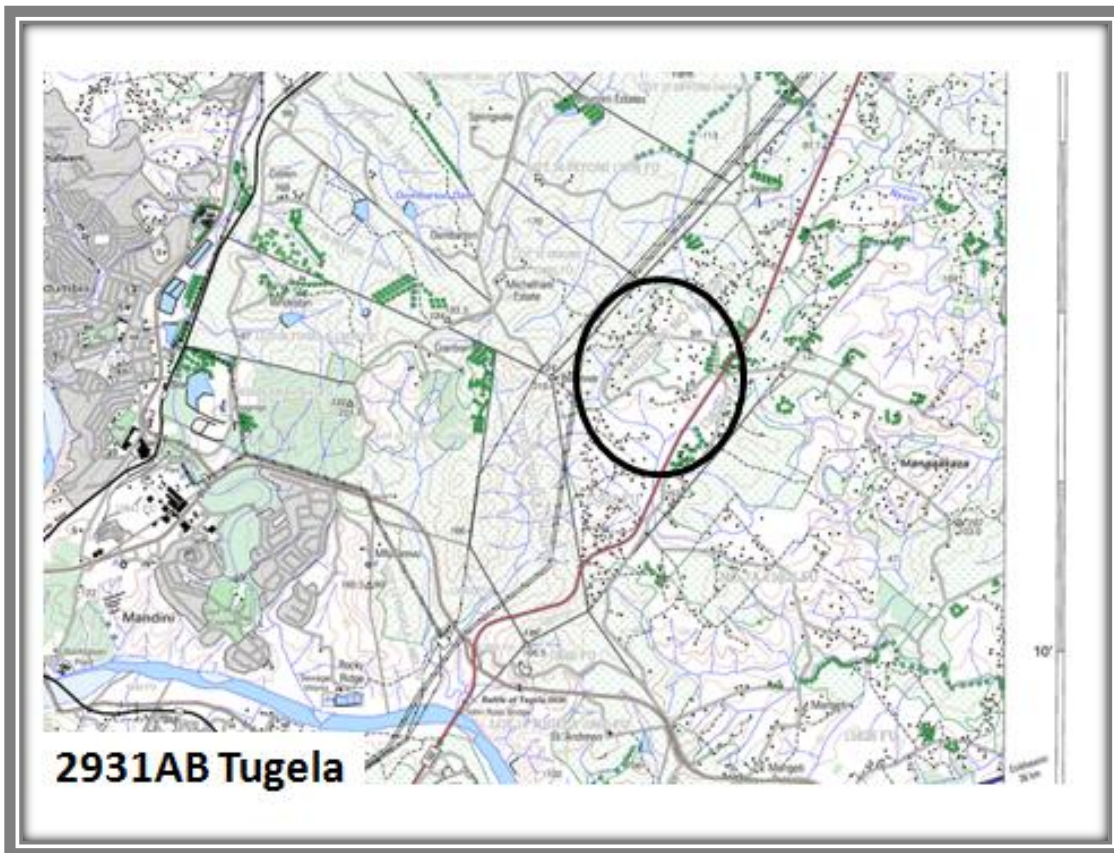


FIGURE 1 EXTRACT FROM 1:50 000 MAP SHEET INDICATING SITE LOCATION IN LOCAL CONTEXT.

Site assessment and recommendations

The proposed development site has been subject to decades of severe environmental disturbance, including the construction of dense human settlements, ploughing and local infrastructure development. The proposed project occurs in areas that witnessed the Battles of Ndongakusuka and Gingindlovu, fought in 1856 and 1879, respectively (see Appendix). These battlefields have medium to high heritage significance at the regional and provincial levels for their historic values¹. However, the landscape over which these battles were fought has been transformed to such an extent that it retains significance only at specific sites, such as Fort Tenedos overlooking the uThukela River.

¹ Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Gingindlovu to Mandini 132kv Power Line, Uthungulu District Municipality, Kwazulu-Natal, prepared by eThembeni Cultural Heritage, dated 15 December 2011.

Accordingly, we request that Amafa grant an exemption from an HIA for this activity, allowing the project to proceed with no further heritage resource mitigation.

Yours sincerely



Len van Schalkwyk and Elizabeth Wahl

Appendix

The Battle of Ndongakusuka and taking control of the Zulu nation²



Cetshwayo sends ambassadors to the British Army.
From the *Illustrated London News*, 23rd August 1879
© Hulton Archive / Getty Images

Cetshwayo, heir to the Zulu throne had his father, Mpande, worried over his rapid gain of influence amongst the Zulu. Mpande decided therefore to encourage the rivalry between Cetshwayo and his brother Mbuyazi by suggesting Mbuyazi could be chosen instead as the royal heir. The situation became fraught, and when John Dunn, who came to negotiate a peace between the brothers, offered his services to Mbuyazi, battle was inevitable.

The Battle of Ndongakusuka

Despite the advantage of firearms provided by John Dunn's *iziNqobo*, the overwhelming numbers of Cetshwayo's uSuthu (between 15,000 and 20,000 warriors) forced the battle held on 2 December 1856, and Mbuyazi's *iziGqoza* were driven towards the Thukela. Only about 2,000 of Mbuyazi's 7,000 warriors survived the crossing, with a similar proportion of losses amongst the accompanying women and children.

Cetshwayo takes power

In 1857 Cetshwayo and Mpanda came to terms. Cetshwayo would have effective control of the nation whilst Mpanda would retain 'ultimate' authority and the title of king. That same year, Cetshwayo sought out John Dunn and the Colonial hunter-traders who he had fought against at Ndongakusuka. It is recorded that he desired "a *white man as a friend to live near him and advise him*"³ and someone who could provide modern firearms -- the one thing his side lacked in the battle. Dunn was settled with a tract of coastal land just north of the Thukela River

² <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/anglozuluwar/ss/Biography-Of-Cetshwayo-Kampande.htm>

³ John Laband, *Rope of Sand*, Jonathan Ball, p158, © 1995.

where he became an influential chief, and acted as the main means of communication with the British authorities and settlers of Natal.

Over the next 15 years Cetshwayo took control of the nation, re-energising the *amaButho* system and trying to stem the diffusion of power away from the crown and out to the *iziKhulu* (territorial chiefs). During this period Zululand was repeatedly invaded by Boers from the South African Republic (Transvaal) who were seeking land. Cetshwayo looked for additional help against the Boers from the British in Natal.

Cetshwayo King of the Zulu

Mpande is recorded as having died on 18 October 1872, although this was an estimate by the Colonial administrator and Secretary for Native Affairs, Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Mpande was buried with several of his servants -- it was an ancient tradition for servants, wives, and girls from the *isiGodlo* (royal enclosure) to be killed and buried with the king in order to serve him in the spirit world. (Zulu tradition has it that Mpande's grave was desecrated by British soldiers after the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and his bones removed for display in Britain.)

Cetshwayo was crowned at a gathering at kwaNodwengu on the 22 October. This was an important pre-emptive move to maintain his independent rule of the Zulu nation. Shepstone had let it be known that as part of the British support for Cetshwayo, he would travel north from Natal and carry out a coronation with full pomp and circumstance. Shepstone and his entourage traveled to oNdini on the Mahlabathini plain for the official event on 1 September 1873. He was incensed by Cetshwayo's earlier coronation by the *iziKhulu*.

Boers and British

In 1875 Boers flooded across into Zululand, claiming land south of the Phongolo River as well as attempting to tax Zulu homesteads in the north-west. Several thousand warriors were sent to the border and the Boers eventually retreated. The situation was finally alleviated when the British annexed the South African Republic in April 1877.

Cetshwayo and the Zulu nation now faced a new threat, British plans to confederate the whole of Southern Africa. War between the Zulu and British was looming.

The Battle of Gingindlovu⁴

The Battle of Gingindlovu (uMgungundlovu) was fought on 2 April 1879 between a British relief column sent to break the Siege of Eshowe and a Zulu impi of king Cetshwayo. Charles Pearson had led the No. 1 Column of the British invasion force across the Tugela River with the intention of creating an advanced base at Eshowe. This they did, but found themselves besieged in the hastily constructed base, at a deserted Norwegian mission station.

A relief column was organised, and under the leadership of Lord Chelmsford it departed Fort Tenedos on 29 March to march to Pearson's relief. The column composed 3,390 Europeans and 2,280 Africans, and a range of artillery, including two 9-pounders (4 kg), four 24-pounder (11 kg) rocket tubes and two Gatling guns. The progress was slow, as Chelmsford took a roundabout route to avoid ambush in the close country Pearson had previously passed through. In addition, the rivers they had to traverse were swollen by heavy rains and fearing a

⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org>

repeat of Isandlwana, Chelmsford ensured his men spent much time laagering and entrenching their camp at the end of each day.

Despite this slow progress, Pearson's observers at Eshowe could see the relief column laagering on the south bank of the Inyezane on the evening of 1 April. The laager was sited on a 300-foot (100 m) ridge running roughly west-east. West of the ridge, the ground dipped, only to rise again to the 470 foot (140 m) Umisi Hill. The ground sloped away in all directions, allowing a good field of fire. A trench surrounded a waist high wall of earth, which itself encompassed 120 wagons formed a square with sides of 130 yards (120 m) in length. While these defences were being constructed, a scout returned in the evening bearing news of Zulus massing on the far side of Umisi Hill. A second scouting party reported no forces there, but that an impi was camped to the north west of the laager. While the scouts could not assess the Zulu strength because of the darkness, this impi was in fact composed of 12,000 warriors, all of whom had been at Isandlwana. The impi had been ordered to ambush the relief column, and thwarted by Chelmsford already; this was their final chance to stop the column before it reached Eshowe. The night passed with no attack.

At daybreak on 2 April 1879, the morning sun revealed a muddy and sodden ground and a heavy mist. Chelmsford could not move his wagons until the ground dried out, and so sent out the Natal Native Contingent to provoke the Zulus into an attack while he held a strong position. Once the mist lifted, the left horn of the impi was seen advancing eastwards over the river towards the British laager before disappearing into tall grass. A long burst of fire from one of the Gatling guns saw the warriors disappear into the long grass. When the left horn re-emerged it had joined the rest of the impi and the left horn, chest and right horn were advancing over Umisi Hill. The whole charging buffalo formation came in at a run on the three sides of the laager.

This was the scenario Chelmsford had planned for, at a range of between 300 and 400 yards (300 to 400 m), the British infantry opened fire, supported by the Gatling guns and rockets. Zulu marksmen caused a few casualties within the laager, but the defenders kept the Zulus at bay and Chelmsford's defence was working. Though the Zulu regiments made persistent rushes to get within stabbing range, their charges lacked the drive and spirit that had pushed them forward at the Battle of Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift. After 20 minutes, the Zulu impi began to crumble away. Seeing this, Chelmsford ordered pursuit by the mounted troops and the native contingent. Large numbers of Zulu warriors were killed in this chase. By 07:30, the Zulus had fled and the grim task of killing Zulu wounded was undertaken.

Around the laager itself, 700 Zulu bodies were counted and 300 more were killed in the mounted chase of the retreating warriors. The British took eleven dead, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 48 wounded.

The battle restored Chelmsford's confidence in his army and their ability to defeat Zulu attacks. With the last resistance between Chelmsford and Pearson's columns removed, he was able to advance and relieve Eshowe.