

ICOMOS Sri Lanka

**Preliminary Survey of Tsunami-affected Monuments and  
Sites in the Maritime Region of Sri Lanka**

PART SIX:

The Southern Maritime Region:  
from the Walawe Ganga to the Nilvala Ganga

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and  
The Department of History  
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Table 1: Cumulative Table (01)

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## **1.0 Chapter 1: Introduction**

The devastating impact of the 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004 tsunami tidal waves in relation to various sectors of the Island is the priority consideration of the day. Various studies, assessments and planning are in progress to rehabilitate and resettle displaced people and reconstruct the physical properties damaged. In such assessments and planning, the cultural properties that are affected and likely to get influenced cannot be overlooked in rehabilitation projects.

The initiation of **Preliminary Survey of Tsunami-affected Monuments and Sites in the Maritime Region of Sri Lanka** by **ICOMOS Sri Lanka** with partial funding from the **University Grants Commission** is the result of the realization of the importance of such a study.

Accordingly, the seven national universities that run archaeological programmes were entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking this survey. The University of Ruhuna was assigned to survey the area between the Nilvala Ganga and the Walawe Ganga.

### **1.1 Study Area:**

The area between the boundaries of Nilvala Ganga and the Walawe Ganga up to 1 km. from the coast line and a further 1 km (Fig. 1) of buffer zone was the area studied under this survey. This area has produced evidence for the earliest human occupation in the Island and was an important part of the ancient kingdom of Rohana. This coastal area retained its importance during the successive colonial periods and its ports were involved with both inland and overseas trade. Because the Colombo-Kataragama Road runs along this coastline settlements and urban centers are located along the coastline. Therefore, numerous sites and monuments of cultural impotence are located in the area and were affected by the tidal waves.

However, considering the urgency of the survey and the limitations in resources, prime consideration was given to the area affected by the waves. Nevertheless, all the sites and monuments listed in the ICOMOS guidelines were surveyed even if they were not in the affected area.

### **1.2 Cultural Properties:**

The ICOMOS guideline defines the cultural properties to be covered under this study as follows:

- “The protected sites and monuments scheduled under the Antiquities Ordinance and also the report on the inventory of places of religious and cultural significance and areas of scenic and recreational value within the coastal zone of Sri Lanka (Prematilleke, P.L.1989.Coast Conservation Department).
- Any houses and other sites which are worthy of recognition, for their Archeological/Architectural/Cultural/Religious importance.
- All these sites were surveyed in the present study.

### **1.3 The Methodology**

Field Walking was the methodology adopted in this survey. To maintain the uniformity of data collected in the field, a standard Field Data Sheet was filled for every site/monument studied. The model data sheet provided by ICOMOS was modified to be more focused and effective in field use (Appendix I). Additional information such as legends etc relating to a given site/monument was recorded in separate papers provided to the field team. The field interview - a form of Ethno-archaeology - was employed for collecting such information.

All the cultural properties - except in unavoidable circumstances – were photographed from different angles to reveal the nature and extent of damage to them by the tidal waves. The data relating to the following aspects of the cultural properties were collected (as per ICOMOS guidelines) -

1. Foundation and floor
2. Wall and roof
3. Roof
4. Door details
5. Fittings, fixtures and furniture

Building materials employed in the construction of cultural properties and the nature and extent of damage to them were examined and recovered. However, unless where the building materials were exposed enough to be examined by the members of the field team, they were compelled to depend on the information given by the owners/occupants of the cultural properties. The reliability of such information is highly questionable since most of the buildings etc. were constructed several generations before the present occupants.

### **1.4 Issues and Limitations:**

In the aftermath of the tragedy, the occupants/owners of the cultural properties had left their place of residence. Such properties could only be observed from outside. Damage to the movable cultural properties inside houses could not be studied. In a few other instances, access to the sites and monuments were denied by the relevant authorities.

The present survey was studying the properties of a population who were emotionally disturbed and physically displaced; it was a population who were bereaved and whose properties were destroyed.

The above situation set limits to this survey. Considering these and the short period of time within which the survey was conducted, this study should only be considered as a preliminary conditional survey of the affected cultural properties on the basis of which further studies should be undertaken. Such undertakings are indispensable before any preservative measure are introduced and implemented. The extent of damage to each different element of every cultural property was considered. Finally the level of damage was assessed as per the guideline given by ICOMOS

### **1.5 Level of intervention (ICOMOS guidelines)**

The level of intervention by the tidal waves to different elements of each monument was recorded and the cultural properties were accordingly grouped as given below.

- (a) Minimal intervention (0%-10%)
- (b) Significant level of intervention (10%-30%)
- (c) Substantial level of intervention (30%-60%)
- (d) Badly damaged and requiring restoration (60%-90%)
- (e) Totally destroyed (100%)

## **1.6 Form of the Final Report**

As seen already, the Introductory Chapter provided the background information to the present study and the methodology adopted in the survey. It also emphasized the limitations of this survey.

**Chapter Two: Description of the Sites Surveyed** provides a detailed description of the sites surveyed. It provides information on the nature of the cultural properties/sites and the nature and extent of damage to them by the waves.

**Chapter Three: Conclusion and Recommendations** summarizes the results of the survey and makes some remarks and recommendations.

## **Chapter 2: Description of the Cultural Properties Surveyed.**

This chapter deals with all the cultural properties examined in the present survey. These cultural properties/ sites are located in a metric map (Appendix ii & iii). These sites are listed in accordance with their respective Districts, DS Divisions and GN Divisions (Appendix iv). As mentioned above, this chapter focuses on providing the descriptive presentation of all the properties studied.

In the **Brief Site Description**, the priority consideration was given to explain the nature and extent of damage to the different elements of the cultural properties concerned. The list of sites examined, includes sites in the Prematilleke's report but not affected by the tsunami. Moreover, it also includes those monuments/structures etc. that are of any archaeological, architectural, cultural or religious significance. Though these are not affected by the tsunami waves, some of them are affected due to post tsunami use of space/structures. There is yet another category of unaffected sites where the owners use the opportunity provided by this tragedy to fulfill their will to demolish/renovate/modify cultural properties. Therefore the descriptions, though brief, also include the historical background of the properties whenever it was felt necessary. This is mainly to emphasize the significance of the cultural properties already affected, or likely to be affected during post-tsunami land use.

## 2.1 Description of the Sites

### 2.1.1 Matara/DS Division Matara

No: M/M/F/01

**Name of the Monument** : Sri Dharmaramaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious/ Cultural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Sri Dharmaramaya, Fort, Matara.

#### Brief Site Description:

According to the chief priest of the temple, the oldest building in the temple is the *dharmasala*/the preaching hall which was totally destroyed due to tsunami tidal waves. He dates this preaching hall to 1897. However, no such antiquity could be established through the debris. Only the foundation of brick and cement remains. No apparent architectural or archaeological value is visible. No archaeological conservation is required as nothing can be saved.

**Level of Intervention** : **Totally Destroyed (100%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : N/A  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map- i: M/M/F/01**

#### Photographs :



**Name of the Monument** : Private house  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : 72, Siri Dhammaloka Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This *walawwa* constructed by Mudaliyar Wilmot Wijetunge is situated about 150 meters inland. The building had retained its original Dutch architectural character.

The foundation of the building is built of both limestone and brick while the walls are of brick only. The building is roofed in half round tiles and the floor is made up of cement rendering. There is a timber mezzanine above the front verandah and the *zaal* (living room). The tidal waves have left their impact on the front of the house in the form of cracks and by bringing down some parts of the walls and columns. Damage to the plaster is also visible.

The most destructive impact is on the rear side of the building. The rear side left wing room used as kitchen is completely destroyed. The roof that had been in a state of decay due to natural weathering is further damaged due to the collapse of some parts of the walls and columns. If necessary steps to restore this building are not taken, the roof may fall down. The structure is weak due to the extensive cracks on the walls and columns. The plaster on the weathered walls tends to come off after it got exposed to salt water. The cement rendering floor and timber framed glass also show the impact of salt water.

The timber doors and windows are either completely destroyed or badly damaged. Some of the furniture and household belongings of historical /archaeological importance are also damaged. The boundary wall of the house is completely destroyed.

Urgent restoration is required to protect this building.

**Level of Intervention** : Substantial Level Intervention (30-60%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 1,595,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map- i: M/M/F/02

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/F/03**

**Name of the Monument** : Private house  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Ms Jasmine Wijethunga, 115, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This bungalow that may be dated to the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is located about 120 m inland from the sea. During the present survey the owner was not present and this house could only be observed from the outside.

The foundation of this structure seems to have been constructed of rubble, while the walls are of brick. The house is sheltered with half round tiles and the roof is generally in good condition. The house floor is made of cement rendering. The interior of the house is approached through a gabled roofed sun shade and a pillared open verandah. This verandah has typical timber lattice screens between the pillars. They are unharmed.

The doors and the windows are built of timber and timber framed glass. Though the levels of the tidal waves in this area had been around 6 feet, the damage to the structure is minimal. Only a single door on the rear side and the plaster in a few places are slightly damaged. However the brick boundary wall is completely destroyed.

**Level of Intervention** : Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation: Rs. 110,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/ M/M/F/03

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Dinton Jayasuriya, No: 12, Sevana,  
Parana Totupola Road, Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This partly damaged house that may be dated to the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is situated about 100m inland from the sea.

As is clear from the debris of the completely destroyed front verandah, the foundation and the walls of the house are constructed of both cabock and limestone. The doors and windows are built of timber. The front door is ornamented /decorated with beautifully carved timber floral designs on its upper end. Pieces of stained glass are mounted in these timber carvings. Some damage to the doors and windows were noted.

Since the owner was not present during our survey, the house could only be observed from outside. The house floor is built of cement rendering. As mentioned above, the round pillared front verandah is completely destroyed. A part of the rear side verandah is also damaged. Other than this damage, the structure is stable. The Calicut tiled roof is also in a good condition. The building can be easily restored.

**Level of Intervention** : **Substantial Level of Intervention (30% - 60%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 422,500.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map- i /M/M/F/04**

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/F/05

**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Mr. Kingsley Jayasekara, No: 14, Parana Totupola Road, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This completely destroyed house is situated just 50m inland from the sea – in an area which is completely devastated by the tidal waves. The owner of the house claims that this had been constructed in the early part of the last century. As is clear from the debris, the foundation of this building had been constructed of rubble while the walls are of brick. The house had been roofed in Calicut tiles and the house floor made of cement rendering. Doors and windows were built of timber. Nothing remains for conservation.

**Level of Intervention** : **Totally Destroyed (100%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **NA**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/ M/M/F/05**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 50, Sri Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

At the time of our survey, the owner was not present and therefore only the front verandah could be examined. This house is situated about 150m from the sea. Though the sea water reached the house premises, no apparent interferences were caused.

There is a plain/square columned open verandah on the front of the building. This verandah is sheltered by a roof separate from the rest of the roof. This verandah is protected by a concrete grill and above it a timber lattice protection built between the pillars. The verandah (and the house itself) is divided into two by a partition. Both the concrete grills and the timber lattice are severely damaged and need to be repaired soon.

The foundation and the walls of this building are built of brick. The wall plaster seems to be very fragile and tends to come off the wall. Fungal impact on the plaster was also noted. The house is sheltered with half round tiles. It is in a deteriorating state and needs to be repaired.

The doors are both timber and glass in timber frames. The timber door that leads to the front verandah is in a decayed condition and needs repair. The cement rendering floor is not damaged. This building can be easily repaired.

**Level of Intervention** : Significant Level of Intervention (10- 30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 1,544,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map- i/M/M/F/06

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : 105, Sri Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

Constructed by a police officer named Don Jayawickrama Weerasuriya, this is a work of the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The roof tiles are said to contain a manufacturing date of 1867. As it is located about 75 meters inland from the sea at a very low elevation, this house is highly vulnerable to sea erosion. The garden around the house is badly eroded and the pavement and the foundation have sunk to the ground. This has led to cracks on the walls. Pre-tsunami cracks have also been aggravated. Cracks on the front side columns have made the structure somewhat unstable. In places the plaster has come off the walls.

The house is doubled storied by way of having a timber mezzanine. Its foundation is built of cabock while the walls are of both brick and cabock. The Calicut tiled roof is in a state of decay. Fungal impacts are visible on the plaster.

The doors and windows are timber paneled glass. About 60% of the doors have either been destroyed or damaged, while the windows too are damaged. The salt water impact can also be seen on the cement rendering floor. The boundary wall is completely demolished.

The rear – sea facing – kitchen, probably not of the same age as the house is badly damaged. Some furniture of antique value has also been damaged. Attention should be given to conserving this building.

**Level of Intervention** : Substantial Level of Intervention (30- 60%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 289,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i /M/M/F07

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Ms. D. Silva, No: 107,  
Sri Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Description:**

This house which is supposed to belong to a date in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is in two parts. The front part of the house, which is probably the oldest construct, is double storied with a timber mezzanine. The mezzanine is accessed through a timber staircase. This portion of the house was not affected much by the tidal waves but some of the doors and windows are damaged. However the household belongings such as furniture of antique value have been badly damaged or totally destroyed.

The rear side of the building which is used as the kitchen is said to be a later addition. Considerable portions of walls in this part are broken down, making the building structurally unstable.

The construction material of the foundation is not known. However, the kitchen which is badly damaged is built of brick. The floor is cement rendered. The original half round tiles of the roof have been replaced with the recent Calicut variety. The roof of the kitchen is still sheltered with half round tiles. Except for the damaged portion of the kitchen, the roof of the rest of the building is in good condition. The floor is cement rendered. Most of the glass windows are damaged.

**Level of Intervention** : **Significant Level of Intervention (10 – 30%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 345,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map i-/M/M/F/08**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private house  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Mr. A. W. Palitha, 77 Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This house is situated about 75 meters inland from the sea. It has retained its original character, though now in a deteriorating condition.

The foundation of this house has been constructed of limestone while the walls are of brick. There is a round columned open verandah on the front side and it is strengthened with a half wall between pillars. One of the corner pillars is severely damaged, making that part of the roof vulnerable to collapse.

Tsunami and pre-tsunami cracks and plaster damage were noted on the walls. Some of the pre-tsunami damage has been aggravated due to the pressure of the tidal waves. The house is sheltered with half-round tiles and the entire roof is in a deteriorated condition. The doors of this building are made of timber. There are no windows for the entire house. The floor is of cement rendering.

**Level of Intervention** : Substantial Level of Intervention (30-60%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 280,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/09

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House –  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : Archaeological/ Architectural  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Mrs. R. K. Bandara, No: 69, Sri Dharmarama  
Mawatha, Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

The building, which was probably built during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is well preserved and can be taken as an example of the architecture of that period. It is situated about 75 meters from the sea. Since the owners were not present during our survey, the building could only be viewed from the front. Though the tsunami waters reached the premises, no damage to the building is visible. The house is roofed in Calicut tiles and the doors and windows are made of timber. The upper most portions of the doors and windows consist of beautifully carved timber. As can be seen from outside, the building could only be viewed from the front. No immediate conservation is required.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0 -10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/10

**Photographs :**



NO: M/M/F/11

**Name of the Monument** : Private house  
**Alternative Name** : Crowned House  
**Monument Type** : *House/Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 38, Meda Road, Fort, Matara  
**Brief Site Description:**

This private house is situated about 200 meters from the sea. Though the tsunami waves reached the area, this building was not affected.

A powerful minister demolished the front of the building when he was in power. The house is a double storied building because of a timber mezzanine in the central part of the house.

As is clear from the demolished part of the house, the foundation was built of limestone, while the walls are of both limestone and brick. The walls are severely damaged due to weathering. The plaster is very fragile and tends to come off the wall. The total damage to the walls is about 60%.

The house floor is cement rendered of which approximately 50% is damaged. The roof is sheltered with half round tiles. The roof is in a state of decay and needs immediate repair. The timber doors and windows can be repaired.

**Level of Intervention** : Badly Damage and require Restoration (60 - 90%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 660,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i /M/M/F/11

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Prison**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** :

**Brief Site Description:**

This building is situated about 200 meters from the sea. The authorities denied access to this building. Therefore the building could not be surveyed. The tidal wave water came to the area through the river. The boundary wall is partly damaged.

**Level of Intervention** :--  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** :--  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i /M/M/F/12**

**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Gimgasmulla  
**Address** : Seetha Ranagala , No.69 , Sri Dharmarama Mawatha  
Fort, Matara.  
**Distance from sea** : 150m

**Brief Site Description:**

During our survey, the owner was not present and therefore only the front verandah could be examined. The house is situated about 150 meters from the sea. Though the sea later reached the house premises no apparent interference to the house is noted.

There is a plain/square columned open verandah in the front of the building. A roof separate from the rest of the roofs, shelters this verandah. This verandah has a concrete grill protection and a lattice protection above the grill built between the pillars. The verandah (and the house itself) is divided into two by a partition. Both the concrete grills and the timber lattice are severely damaged and need repair soon.

The foundation and the walls of this building are built of brick. The wall plaster is very fragile and tends to come off. Fungal/algae impact on the plaster was also noted.

The house is sheltered with half round tiles. It is in a deteriorating state and needs repair. The doors are both timber and glass in timber frames. The timber doors that lead to the front verandah are in a state of decay and should be repaired. The house floor is cement rendered and no apparent damage was noted. This building can be easily repaired

**Level of Intervention** : **Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 318,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map i/M/M/F/13**

**Photographs :**



NO: M/M/F/14

**Name of the Monument** : "New Philadelphia"  
**Private House** :  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological/Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Ginigasmulla  
**Address** : No: 39, Sri Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara

**Brief Description:**

Constructed by a Dutch IGP, called Alton Dorff, "New Philadelphia", is situated about 80 m inland from the sea.

Both the foundation and the wall of this house are built of cobblestone while the floor is cement rendered. The roof is sheltered with half round tiles and is in good condition. There are spacious round columned verandahs all around the house and they are in very good condition.

The house has a spacious *zaal* and a number of living rooms of which almost all the doors and windows are either severely damaged or totally destroyed. These doors and windows are of timber and timber framed glass.

The rear of the house faces the sea and extensive damage is seen in this part of the building. One of the columns of the verandah is damaged and that part of the roof is unstable.

The rear of the building consisted of two rows of wing rooms leaving a backyard garden between them. Out of these wing rooms, three rooms on the right side used as bedrooms are completely destroyed. Parts of the left side wing rooms used as a kitchen are also damaged but repairable. However these rooms seem to have been constructed at a later period.

Many of the household belongings and furniture of historical value is damaged or destroyed. The boundary wall is completely destroyed and the site is vulnerable to sea erosion. Urgent attention should be paid to conserve this building.

**Level of Intervention** : **Substantial Level of Intervention (60 – 90%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 1,210,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/14**

**Photographs :**



<b>Name of the Monument</b>	: Temple
<b>Alternative Name</b>	: Migadaya
<b>Monument Type</b>	: <i>Religious</i>
<b>Province</b>	: Southern
<b>District</b>	: Matara
<b>D. S. Division</b>	: Matara
<b>G. N. Division</b>	: Fort
<b>Address</b>	: Siri Ratanapala Pirivena, Fort, Matara.

### **Brief Site Description:**

The “Migadaya” temple is situated about 50 m from the sea – the backyard extend to the beach. According to the high priest, the *avasage*, the residential building of the monks was a *walawwa*, built some 125 years ago. The owner A. Abeyagunawardhane donated this to the Mahamanthinda Pirivena (?)

The construction material of the foundation of the *avasaga* is unknown while its walls are built of limestone. The original clay tiled floor has recently been replaced by a granite one. A portico and a pillared open verandah in the front provide the approach to the building. The floor of this double storied building – has a timber mezzanine – and is reached by a timber staircase that is beautifully ornamented with carvings.

The doors and windows of this house are made of timber and timber framed glass. Most of them are either totally destroyed or severely damaged. The columns of the rear side verandah are cracked. Some household belongings and furniture of antique value are also damaged. A timber carved screen is one such piece of furniture, which was completely destroyed.

The buildings used as the kitchen, the *dharmasala* and the teaching hall built behind the *avasage* are completely destroyed. But these are recent constructs and not of any archaeological or architectural value.

<b>Level of Intervention</b>	: <b>Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)</b>
<b>Estimated Cost for the Conservation</b>	: <b>Rs. 660,000.00</b>
<b>Location Map/GIS Coordinates</b>	: <b>Map-i /M/M/F/15</b>

### **Photographs :**



No: M/M/F/16

**Name of the Monument** : Office  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No.27, Sri Dharmawardhana Road, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This building which is now used as an office by lawyers is situated about 100 meters inland. Two half round arches provide access to the building, while a third such entrance has been modified and replaced by a timber door. The half round tiled roof is in a decayed condition.

The foundation and the walls are constructed of timber while the clay-tiled floor has been replaced by cement rendering. Though the tsunami waves reached this area, the structure remains unharmed. However, pre-tsunami cracks are noted on the walls. Plaster damage is also visible in some parts of the front side wall. The building is situated just off the drainage from the street and the pavement of the building is also damaged.

**Level of Intervention** : Significant Level of Intervention (1 0-30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 73,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/16

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : A. Kumaradasa Perera, No: 23, Sri Dharmarama  
Mawatha, Fort Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This house is situated about 100 m from the sea. While the front part of this building has Dutch architectural affinity, the rear is a later addition - not of any architectural or archaeological importance.

The construction material of the foundation is unknown, while the walls are built of limestone. The house is sheltered both in half round tiles (front part) and Calicut tiles (the rear side).

The floor is paved with clay tiles in the original part of the building while cement rendering is in the rest of the building. The clay tiles are severely damaged due to salt water.

The round columned front verandah has been modified by a half wall and above it a timber framed iron net. There is a timber mezzanine that is completely destroyed. A timber lattice protection serves as a screen from the front - the road side - of this mezzanine. This lattice-work bears pre-tsunami damage.

The structure, particularly the front and the original part of the building, is stable but requires conservation.

**Level of Intervention** : Significant Level of Intervention (10- 30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 475,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/17

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/F/18

**Name of the Monument** : Lawyer's Office  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Keerthi Kulaarachchi, No: 16, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

The building now used as an office by lawyers is situated about 100m inland. Two half round arches provide access to the building while a third such entrance is closed and replaced by a timber door. The half round tiled roof is in a decayed condition.

The foundation and the wall seem to be constructed of limestone while the clay tiled floor has been replaced by cement rendering. Though the tsunami waves reached this area, the structure is unaffected. However, pre-tsunami cracks are noted on the walls. Plaster damage is also noted in some parts of the front side walls. The building is situated just off the drainage off the street and the pavement of the building is damaged.

**Level of Intervention** : Significant Level of Intervention (10%- 30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 275,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/18

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : D. S. Rajapakse, No.53, Wilfred Gunasekara  
Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

At the time of the present survey the house was closed and the building could only be observed from outside the premises. Fortunately, one of the members of the field team had surveyed this building previously and neighbours came forward to give us some information.

The foundation and the walls seem to have been constructed of limestone and the floor is of cement rendering. The house is sheltered in half round tiles and, generally, in good condition. This building which has retained its original character has a round pillared verandah in the front. It is maintained well and in good condition. There is no apparent damage due to the tidal waves.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 80,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/19

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** : **Weerarathna House**  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 48, Wilfred Gunasekera Mawatha,  
Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This house is situated about 300 m off the sea and 25 m from the River Nilvala. The tidal wave water is said to have come from both the sea and the river. According to the present owners, three generations have lived in this house and it was constructed some 100 years ago.

The foundation and the walls of this house are built of limestone and the floor of cement rendering. There is a square pillared verandah in the front of the house. These square pillars are a replacement for the original round pillars. A half wall is built between the columns – a later addition. There is timber lattice-work above this half wall. There are two timber doors of which the upper part consists of lattice-work. Both doors and the lattice work are in a good condition.

The house is sheltered with half round tiles and the roof is generally in good condition. There are some minor cracks on the walls. The left-hand corner foundation is silted due to earth from the tidal wave impact.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0 – 10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 245,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/20**

**Photographs :**



NO: M/M/F/21

**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : ***House/Architectural***  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 40, Wilfred Gunasekara Mawatha,  
Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This house in which the foundation and the walls are built of limestone and the floor of cement rendering is situated about 300 meters from the sea.

The front round columned verandah and the house itself is divided into two parts by a recent partition wall. The right side part of this building has retained its original character. This part of the verandah has an iron railing between the pillars and timber lattice work above it. The left part of the building has been significantly modified. The railing and the timber lattice work have been replaced by a concrete railing.

The Calicut tiled roof of the house is in a deteriorated state. There is some damage to the wall plaster on the right side part of the building which requires to be repaired soon.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0 – 10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 530, 000, 00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/21**

**Photographs :**



<b>Name of the Monument</b>	: <b>Private House and Press</b>
<b>Alternative Name</b>	: <b>Your Victory Press</b>
<b>Monument Type</b>	: <b>Architectural/ Archaeological</b>
<b>Province</b>	: Southern
<b>District</b>	: Matara
<b>D.S. Division</b>	: Matara
<b>G.N. Division</b>	: Fort
<b>Address</b>	: Nos: 17, 21,21A, "Your Victory Nivasa", Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

Your Victory Press building is situated about 200 meters inland from the sea. The original Dutch Architecture (now remaining only in the rear) has been significantly modified to suit a press. The owner claims a history of over 200 years for the original construction of this building.

The foundation and the walls of this building are made of limestone while it is sheltered with half round tiles. Half of the floor of this building has only tiles while the rest is cement rendering.

The original front columned verandah has been completely modified and is now used for the press. Part of this building – *zaal* and some rooms - are built as a two storied building by constructing a wooden mezzanine. However, this timber floor is severely decayed and serves only as a ceiling. The staircase that leads to the wooden floor – mezzanine – is of simple make – and probably a recent replacement for the original one.

Extensive tsunami and pre-tsunami cracks on the walls are visible. In some places the foundation has sunk into the ground, thereby making the walls and the roof above vulnerable to collapse. The situation above the arches is so dangerous that the owners have piled bricks to serve as supportive walls. Cracks on the floor are also extensive. The plaster of the wall is also damaged due to weathering. The tidal wave watermark inside the house is about a foot high, but the damage is extensive.

As usual in original Dutch Architecture, there is a round columned open verandah in the rear of the building. The residents have extended the roof of this verandah to expand the sheltered area in the back yard. Immediate action should be taken to conserve this building.

<b>Level of Intervention</b>	: <b>Minimal Level of Intervention 30 – 60%</b>
<b>Estimated Cost for the Conservation</b>	: <b>Rs. 735,000</b>
<b>Location Map/GIS Coordinates</b>	: <b>Map-i/M/M/F/22</b>

**Photographs**

**Name of the Monument** : Private house  
**Alternative Name** : Courts View Hotel  
**Monument Type** : *Cultural / Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Courts View Hotel, No. 27, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

The Court View Hotel now used as a private house is located about 200m from the sea. Claimed as the tallest building till recent time, this house is believed to have been constructed during the Dutch Period. However, English architectural features too are visible. This is a two storied building with a wooden mezzanine. There is a round columned sunshade and a doubled columned open verandah on fours sides with timber lattice between the columns. There is timber/concrete grill work below this lattice work.

A beautifully carved timber staircase, built in the *zaal* leads to the mezzanine. The extensive wood carving work may indicate a later period - British - rather than Dutch. While the windows are built of timber the doors are made of timber (lower part) and timber framed beautiful panels of glass with wood-carvings mounted on both the upper part of the doors and windows. The boundary wall is partly damaged. The plaster tends to fall off the walls bellow the tidal wave mark.

**.Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 630,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/23

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/F/24

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological/ Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Sirisena Palliyaguruge, No: 08, Medapara, Fort,  
Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This is probably a Dutch period building, as indicated by the huge round columned open verandah in front. As the owners were not present at the time of our study, the inside of the house could not be investigated. The timber door placed in the centre of the front wall has timber lattice work at the upper end. This door leads to the *zaal*/ living rooms (?).

Two windows are placed on either side of the door.

A timber built balcony is built above this verandah. The half round tiled roof above this balcony is held by thin timber posts on three sides of the balcony. This timber railing is slightly damaged. Some portions of the roof are also damaged and demand repair. The condition of the rest of the building could not be examined. Though the tsunami water reached the house premises, the waves did not damage the building. The original architectural character could be preserved easily, if necessary steps are taken soon.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0% -10%)

**Estimated Cost for the Conservation:** Rs. 260,000.00

**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i /M/M/F/24

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House – Fort  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological /Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 36, Dharmapala Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

At the time of the present study, the owners were not present and only the front verandah could be observed. There is a round columned open verandah in the front of the building. A timber door placed in the centre of the wall leads to the inside of the house. There are two timber windows on either side of the door. They are in good condition. Out of the original 6 columns, one has been completely destroyed while others have been partly damaged, making the open verandah structurally weak.

The timber latticework between the columns in the front of the verandah is completely destroyed. The timber lattice work on the other two sides of the verandah remains intact. The wall and column plaster seems to be badly weathered and requires replacement. The house floor is cement rendered and it is roofed in Calicut tiles which maybe a recent replacement for the original half round variety.

The broken column should be immediately replaced and the other columns should be repaired or replaced if necessary.

**Level of Intervention** : Substantial Level of Intervention (30%- 60%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 550,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i M/M/F/25

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 24, Sri Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This private house is situated about 80 meters from the sea. The foundation and the walls of the building are built of limestone while the roof is of half round tiles. This roof is in a state of decay due to weathering. Part of the house floor is of clay tiles, while the rest is of cement rendering. However, the owner claims that originally the entire floor was of clay tiles.

The impact of the tidal waves is more clearly visible in the rear round colonnaded verandah, where two columns have been totally destroyed. They are now replaced temporarily, by two timber posts. These columns should be immediately replaced.

There are also two rows of rear side wing rooms in this house. But they have not been affected much by the waves.

**Level of Intervention** : Significant Level of Intervention (10 – 30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 110,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/26

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Private House – Fort  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious/ Cultural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : No: 20/ 18, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

During the present survey, the owners were not present and access to this house was denied, and only the front view could be obtained.

The house has been divided into two by a partition wall and is now used as office rooms. Apparently, the round columned open verandah in front has been modified and the round columns have been replaced by square cement/concrete columns. The left side office has a short wall between the verandahs columns and there is a metal mesh gate built in the other office. In the house that has a shorter wall on the verandah, the original door has been changed. The plaster on the front inner wall should be re-done. The floor is cement rendered.

There is a timber mezzanine/ balcony above the front verandah, which probably extends to the inner *zaal*/the living rooms too. The half round tiled roof above the balcony is held by a row of thin timber posts. There is a timber railing about 4 feet high between the said timber posts. The roof of the house is deteriorated due to weathering. As can be seen from the road, the plaster of the upper part of the building above the first floor is weathered and needs repair.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0%- 10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 70,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i M/M/F/27

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/F/28

**Name of the Monument** : Office and House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Cultural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Nos: 12, 10, 8  
Wilfred Gunasekera Mawatha, Fort, Matara

### **Brief Site Description**

This building is situated about 400 meters from the sea. According to the present occupants his building was used as a horse stable during the (Dutch/British) colonial period. At present this building is divided into 3 parts by partition walls. One such part is used as an office of a notary public.

The other part of the building has retained its original architectural character. There is a round columned open verandah on the front side of this part of the building. The same could have been the situation in the modified part too. The columns in the middle of this verandah are double columned ones while the corner single columned pillars are built along with the side walls. These walls bear evidence of being exposed to weathering for a long period of time. They are badly damaged and the plaster is very fragile. The tidal wave watermark is about four feet high on the walls. The plaster in this area tends to come off due to the impact of salt water. The clay tiled floor also bears the same impact. The half round tiled roof is also in a state of decay and needs immediate repairs.

There are three timber doors leading into the inner house from the front verandah which are in comparatively good condition. The foundation and the walls are said to have been constructed of limestone. Immediate attention should be paid to conserve this building.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (10-30%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 220,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/28

### **Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Divisional Secretariat Office**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : The Divisional Secretariat, Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This building, now used as the Divisional Secretariat office, was closed during the present study and only the front open verandah could be investigated. One side of this building is now modified and used as the Fort Post Office.

The front side colonnaded verandah, though modified, retains the original Dutch character. The left side end of this verandah has been modified into a room, by building walls between the original free-standing round columns. The open verandah seems to have lead to two sides of the building. The Post Office seems to have been built by modifying the outer side of the verandah. A timber built main door gives access to the interior hall/rooms (?). The windows on either side of the door are both timber and timber framed glass. The walls are in good condition with only minimal plaster damage visible. The front verandah floor is built of cement rendering. However, the nature of the inner house floor is not visible.

The roof above the open verandah is built at a lower level and separated from the higher level main roof. It has been modified and half round tiles have been replaced by asbestos.

The modifications being introduced to the structure cause more damage than the tsunami damage.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0%- 10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 800,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/29**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Clock Tower  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/ Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

The clock tower was built in May 1883 during the British Period – it is situated on the rampart about 100 m from the sea. The construction material of the foundation and the walls are not known. Like their predecessors, the British too might have used easily available coral/limestone for this purpose. Since this monument is situated on the rampart, the tidal waves did not affect the tower. It is very well maintained and in excellent condition.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0%-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/F/30

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/F/31**

**Name of the Monument** : **Dutch Reformed Church**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/ Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Fort, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

The Dutch Reformed Church was built in 1767, towards the end of Dutch rule in the Island. This building is one of the most prominent Dutch heritage buildings in the Fort.

The foundation and the walls of this structure are supposedly made of rubble or limestone. The church is sheltered in half round tiles, while the inside floor of the church is paved with clay tiles and the outside verandah is cement rendering. Beautifully engraved and inscribed gravestones removed from the Dutch (British) cemetery have also been placed inside floor of the church. The tidal wave water level inside the church, as indicated by water marks, had been about 4 feet high. The church had remained in a water logged condition even after the tidal waves have receded, severely affecting the clay tiles on the church floor. Some of these tiles have broken and in other places on the floor have sunk into the ground. Some furniture of antique value has been affected by the salt water.

The round pillared narrow verandah on the front of the building has an iron railing protection and is unharmed. However, the boundary wall facing the sea has been destroyed. The church has already been repaired without any professional consultation. However, archaeologists/ ICOMOS should pay attention before further damage is done.

**Level of Intervention** : **Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)**

**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 200,000.00**

**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/31**

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/F/32**

**Name of the Monument** : **High Court**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/ Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

The high court building erected in 1910, is situated about 75 meters from the sea.

The construction material of the foundation is unknown. Its walls are built of cabock. The Calicut tiled roof is in excellent condition as are the cement rendered floors and the walls. The doors and the windows are both timber and timber framed glass. No apparent damage to the structure by the tsunami is visible. Only the brick built boundary wall is partly damaged.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0%-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **NA**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/32**

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/F/33

**Name of the Monument** : Rest House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

The rest house that incorporates some Dutch buildings such as the Elephant Stable is located about 15 m from the sea. The Dutch buildings have been significantly modified over the years.

During our survey none of the hotel management was present and the army had a temporary coordinating office at the site. Thus a close survey of the site was denied. As could be seen from a distance, an old building in front was totally damaged. However the main structure, though substantially damaged, still remains but requires immediate repair. The pillars of the front verandah and its half wall or cement grill work and timber lattice are damaged. Thus the roof is unstable. Timber framed glass doors and windows are either completely destroyed or partly damaged.

**Level of Intervention** : **Badly Damaged and Require Restoration (60-90%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 250,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i /M/M/F/33**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Fort Wall  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/ Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Fort  
**Address** : Fort, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

The Matara Fort is situated on the strategic delta on the left bank (east) of the mouth of the Nilvala River. Thus the Fort is bounded on one side by the river and on the other by the sea. Therefore it was necessary to protect this land mass projection only from the northern side. Thus a rampart was built running approximately from east to west - from the sea shore to the river.

The original fort was built during the Portuguese period. King Dhammapala of Kotte is said to have constructed it in 1550 AD with the assistance of the Portuguese. However, the present Fort is a work of the Dutch. They built this Fort in 1645. The plaque at the gate has the date 1780 which is probably the date of renovations after the recapture of Matara Fort. After the termination of Dutch rule in the island in 1796 the English too used this Fort. However most of the buildings in the Fort were built by the Dutch for administrative purposes.

The rampart is built of coral. But some granite/rubble is also used mainly on the inner side approach passage to the wall. The mortar is of lime and sand. The rampart is about 216 meters long and about 12 meters wide. However, at the central projection it is about 60 meters wide. The wall is about 4 meters high on the outside and about two meters on the inner side. The outer surface of the rampart seems to have been plastered.

Due to the solidness of the wall, though so closely situated it has received only minimal intervention by the tidal waves. There is slight damage to the approach passage to the wall at the rest house end on the eastern end of the wall. Some limestone /corals have been displaced.

The Matara Fort was gazetted as a protected monument in 1974. Though the damage is so minimal it should be conserved immediately before it is aggravated.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0%-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 75,000**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/F/34**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Mohideen Muslim Mosque**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Cultural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda  
**Address** : Mohideen Muslim Mosque, Old Tangalle Road,  
Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

The Mohideen Masjid Mosque erected in 1910, is situated about 300 meters from the sea and on the left bank of the Nilvala River close to the bridge. According to Prematilleke, the festival of Prophet Mohomad's birthday is attended by over 3, 000 devotees.

The construction materials of the foundation and walls of this magnificent building are unknown. It is sheltered with asbestos and the floors are covered in ceramic tiles. The front side wide access doors are protected with iron doors, while the inner doors are made of timber. The windows are of timber framed glass. The building is well maintained and the tidal waves to have done no apparent damages to the structure.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **NA**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/K/36**

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/K/37

**Name of the Monument** : Merchants Place  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda  
**Address** :

**Brief Site Description:**

This building, which may be close to 100 years old, is situated on the left bank of the Nilvala Ganga close to the bridge and about 450 meters from the sea.

The construction material of the foundation is thought to be limestone. The walls and the cement rendering floor are damaged due to weathering. The condition of the half round tile sheltered roof cannot be observed.

The ground floor of the timber mezzanine double storied building is modified and now used as a place of residence. In the front of this building, there seems have been a round columned verandah which has now been modified by building timber framed glass windows on top of a half wall. The doors are built of timber. Though the tsunami water reached the area, this structure was unaffected.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal level of Intervention (0- 10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 675,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/K/37

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/K/38

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda  
**Address** : No.175, Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

The owner of the house denied access to the house and it could only be observed from the outside. This two storied building, probably with a timber mezzanine, is located about 800 meters from the sea. Though the Tsunami waves affected this area, this structure is unharmed. The foundation and the walls of this house are said to have been constructed of limestone while the floor is of cement rendering. The Calicut tiled roof is in a state of decay due to weathering. Pre-tsunami cracks on the walls are visible.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rest. 50,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/K/38

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/K/39

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** : Weda Muhandiram Walawwa  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda  
**Address** : No.03, Temple Rd, Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This double storied building with a timber mezzanine is built about 450 meters away and inland from the sea. The foundation and the walls of this structure are built of limestone while it is sheltered in half round tiles. The floor is made of cement rendering. None of these are affected by the tidal waves. The timber doors and windows too are unaffected. Beautifully carved timber panels are mounted at the upper ends of the doors.

The columns of this building, particularly those in the front are unique. The present owner believes that this building is older than 200 years. However, architecturally this seems to have characters of both Dutch and British traditions.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rest. 75,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/K/39

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/Kn/40

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda  
**Address** : No.08, Temple Road, Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

Situated about 400 meters inland from the sea, this structure was not affected by the tidal waves. The half round tiled roof is in a state of decay and requires repairing. The half round tiled roof, brick and cabock built walls and the foundation made of limestone are generally in good condition. Timber doors and windows too, are comparatively well maintained. The floor is cement rendered. The front verandah has a half wall and above it is a timber lattice screen. This lattice work may not be original.

The owner is very anxious to repair/bring down this structure and build a new house here.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rest. 45,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/Kn/40

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/Kn/41**

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda North  
**Address** : No.206, Pallimulla, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

During our survey, the owners were not present and the structure could only be studied from outside. It is about 700 meters inland and there is no damage to this structure. It is a two storied building. The ground floor seems to have been used as a place of business.

The construction material of the foundation and walls are unknown. The house floor is cement rendered. The Calicut tiled roof is in comparatively good condition. The front doors are timber and the windows are timber framed glass.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 75,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/Kn/41

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **St Mary Immaculate**  
**Alternative Name** : **St. Mary's Convent**  
**Monument Type** : **Religious/ Cultural/ Architectural**  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Beach Road, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

The Convent of Mary Immaculate is situated about 10m from the sea.

The foundation of this building is built of limestone while its walls are constructed of brick. The floors are of cement rendering and it is roofed in Calicut tiles.

The tidal waves have completely destroyed the boundary walls and damaged the concrete grill work of the outer half wall of the verandah. There is some damage to the plaster too. Some impacts on the floors are also visible. Most of the doors of timber and timber framed glass have either been totally destroyed or badly damaged.

The following day after we recorded this building, the school authorities started renovation work. They removed plaster off the walls up to the level of the water mark and removed the cement floor. They also removed certain portions of the front building in the name of renovations. Thus the post-tsunami renovation work has inflicted more damage to this cultural property than the tsunami. This illustrates the fate of many such buildings where the owners can afford to rebuild them. Therefore, immediate action should be taken to protect such cultural properties.

**Level of Intervention** : **Substantial Level of Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 700,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-iM/M/KS/42**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Church**  
**Alternative Name** : **Church of Our Lady of Matara**  
**Monument Type** : **Religious/ Cultural/ Architectural**  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Beach Road, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This church situated about 10m from the sea is highly vulnerable to sea erosion. Erected in the year 1908, this church is famous for the Feast of Our Lady held in September. The statue which is believed to have miraculous power is taken in procession.

The roof of the church is sheltered in both Calicut tiles and asbestos. The southern side of the roof is damaged due to the tsunami waves. The foundation of the structure is believed to be built of limestone as are the walls. Parts of a wing of walls in front are broken and the columns are cracked. Wall plaster is also damaged but the cement rendering floor is unharmed. The statues are broken and the altar is also damaged. The doors are built of timber while the windows are of timber and stained glass. They too are damaged. The boundary wall is completely destroyed. The repair work was to begin immediately.

**Level of Intervention** : **Substantial Level of Intervention (30-60%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 470,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-iM/M/KS/43**

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/KS/44**

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological/ Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Mrs. J. M. J. Hakmanage, No.48, Beach Road, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This building, which has some Islamic architectural characters, is located about 30 meters inland. The present owner claims a history of over 100 years for the original construction. The interior of the house is approached by a portico and a verandah. The building is in a deteriorated condition due to poor maintenance and weathering. The roof of the house is partly of concrete slabs and asbestos. The concrete is badly damaged and the iron mesh of the slab is exposed and corroded.

The brick built wall is slightly cracked and the plaster is damaged due to tidal action and weathering. Algae growth has affected the plaster of the walls. The construction material of the foundation is unknown. The cement rendering floor is decorated with Islamic designs and has cracked due to the tsunami waves.

Approximately 50% of the timber built doors are either damaged or destroyed while about 30% of the timber framed glass windows too are damaged due to the waves. The owners have replaced the doors disregarding their original type. The rear side newly built first floor over the slab does not architecturally fit into the original structure. Some of the furniture of antiques value is damaged or lost. Attention should be paid to immediately restore the building.

**Level of Intervention** : Substantial Level of Intervention (30-60%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 600,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/KS/44

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/KS/45**

**Name of the Monument** : **Residence of the High Court Judge**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Beach Road, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This structure which is about 100 years old is situated about 25 meters from the sea and is highly vulnerable to sea erosion.

The construction material of the foundation is unknown. The house walls are built of brick and rubble and the plaster on the walls are damaged. There are pre-tsunami cracks on the walls and vegetation growth is damaging the structure.

There is a round columned sun shade/portico at the front and a verandah all around the house. The half wall between the verandah columns is partly damaged and the timber lattice work above it has been completely destroyed.

The half round tiled roof is in good condition and no damage due to the tsunami is visible. Pre-tsunami cracks on the cement rendering floor are visible. Approximately 80% of the timber framed glass doors are damaged/destroyed while about 10% of the windows are damaged.

The kitchen is located behind this structure and it is joined to the house by a timber pillared open passage. Doors and windows are damaged. The structure is stable but needs urgent attention to restore it. The boundary wall is also partly destroyed.

**Level of Intervention** : **Substantial Level of Intervention (30- 60 %)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 350,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/KS/45**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Mr. Jayawickrama, Sylverine, Beach Road, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This house has a sun shade and a verandah in front with two rooms on either side of the verandah. This structure shows both Dutch and British architectural features and is situated about 40m inland from the sea. At the time of this survey, the owners were not present and the interior of the house could not be observed. The house is sheltered in half round tiles and the roof is in good condition. Bricks, cabock and limestone are used in the walls. There are a few cracks in the front rooms. Pre-tsunami cracks are aggravated. Some plaster damage was also noted. No damage is noted to the cement rendering house floor. The construction material of the foundation is unknown.

As it appears from the outside, the central portion behind the verandah is of two floors, probably with a timber mezzanine. There is a timber pillared open verandah in the rear side of the building. The verandah extends to the rear side wing rooms as well.

Doors and windows are built of timber framed glass. About 50% of the doors are damaged while approximately 40% of windows too are damaged. However, most of these have already been repaired. There is no damage to the cement rendering house floor. The construction material of the foundation is not known. The boundary wall is completely destroyed.

**Level of Intervention** : **Substantial Level of Intervention (30- 60%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 45,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/KS/46**

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/KS/47

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** : Nalagiri  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Mr. M. S. M. Skandar, No.15, Church Road, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This house called “Nalagiri” is about 150m inland. The first owner of the house is said to be a gentleman called Tilak de Silva.

The interior of the house is approached by a portico and an open verandah. The construction material of the foundation is unknown. The walls are built of brick and the floor is both cement rendering and ceramic tiles. The roof is sheltered in Calicut tiles. Doors are of timber, whereas the windows are timber framed glass. Rangoon teak is said to have been imported for this work. Approximately 10% of the doors and windows are damaged by the tidal waves.

The repair work had already begun. The household belongings such as furniture of antique value are damaged. Structural damage is not apparent. The boundary wall is completely destroyed. No restoration work is required.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 220,000  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/KS/47

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/KS/48

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Mr. Yusouf, Servatious Mw, Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

During the present survey, the house was closed and could not be accessed. As clear from the water mark on the walls, the tsunami waves have risen up to about 2.5 feet but they have caused no damage to the building.

The original plan of this building has been changed by building walls between the round columns of the front open verandah and inside walls where there were windows originally. The walls are built of brick and the floor is probably of cement rendering. Pre-tsunami cracks on the walls are visible. The half round tiled roof is in a state of decay.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Intervention Level (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 150,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/KS/48

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Temple  
**Alternative Name** : Sri Jayasumanaramaya  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda  
**Address** : Rev .T. Somaloka, Sri Jayasumanaramaya,  
Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This temple situated about 250 meters inland from the sea, was flooded due to the tsunami, but no apparent damage is visible.

The half round tiled roof is generally, in good condition, as is the brick and limestone built walls and the cement rendering house floor. Construction material of the foundation is unknown. Doors and windows built of timber are unharmed. The front verandah is protected by a half wall and timber lattice work. The *avasage*, the oldest building in the temple, may be a work of the 1930s or 1940s. However, the high priest claimed an age of over 100 years.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level Intervention: (0- 10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : Rs. 50,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/KS/49

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/KS/50**

**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : No.110, Gunawardana Mawatha/Old Tangalle Road,  
Pallimulla, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This abandoned house situated is about 500 meters from the sea. The construction material of the house is not visible. The walls are built of cabock and limestone while the roof is of half round tiles on asbestos. The house floor is cement rendering and unaffected by the waves.

Situated in a highly commercialized part of the city, the round columned front side verandah is partly modified. Half of the front verandah retains its original character. This portion has a half wall above which there is timber lattice work. The rest of the building has been changed to suit a shop.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (10 - 20%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 135,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/KS/50**

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/KS/51**

**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : Mr. Premachandra, No.15, Sambodhi Mw, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This house probably built in the early part of 20<sup>th</sup> century is located about 500 meters from the sea. The foundation of the house is said to be built of rubble and the walls of cabock and limestone. Approximately 20% of the plaster on the walls is damaged due to tsunami waves. The cement rendering house floor is unaffected. The roof is sheltered in half round tiles and is in good condition. The boundary wall at the rear is partly destroyed (approx: 50%).

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal of Level Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 75,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/KS/51**

**Photographs :**



No: M/M.KS/52

**Name of the Monument** : **Main Hall of St. Servatious College,  
Old Building.**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N. Division** : Kotuwegoda South  
**Address** : St. Servatious College, Kotuwegoda, Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This college built in 1897 is situated about 100 meters from the sea. The Main Hall is the oldest building in the school. The Calicut tiled roof is slightly damaged due to tsunami waves.

Damage to the brick built walls and their plaster is minimal. Slight damage to the timber and glass doors and windows were noticed. The cement rendering floor is unharmed and the foundation of which the construction material is unknown is unaffected. The front side boundary wall is completely destroyed. The repair work had already begun as the principal was keen to re-open the school soon.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (10-20%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 378,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M.KS/52**

**Photographs :**



No: M/M/M/52\*

**Name of the Monument** : Hotel School  
**Alternative Name** : Ripple Worth /Wijetunga Walawwa  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural/Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Eliyakanda  
**Address** : Mr. E. P.Wijetunga, No.06, Browns Hill Hotel School,  
Matara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This magnificent *walawwa* now used as a hotel school, is situated on a land mass projecting towards the sea. According to Prematilleke, this structure is over 100 years old.

At the time of our visit the owners were not present therefore, only outside inspection was possible. This Calicut tiled double storied building is well maintained. The timber framed glass doors and windows are very well maintained. The floor is cement rendered.

Though situated 150 meters inland, this structure was unharmed by the tidal wave action because it is situated at a much higher elevation.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/M/52\*

**Photographs :**



**No: M/M/M/53**

**Name of the Monument** : Jayawardanaramaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G. N. Division** : Meddawatta North  
**Address** : Jayawardanaramaya, Meddawatta, Matara

**Brief Site Description:**

This temple is situated about 450 meters from the sea and was unaffected by the tsunami waves. Prematilleke on the basis of the remains of a chapter house dates this temple to over 200 years.

However, the oldest monument now in the temple is the image house which was repaired in recent times. The building material of the foundation of this *vihara* is not known. While the walls are made of brick, the structure is sheltered in Calicut tiles. The floor is cement rendered. The timber and glass doors and windows are in good condition

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : No  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/M/M/53

**Photographs :**

**Name of the Monument** : **Wellamadama Ambalama**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Meddawatta South  
**Address** :

**Brief Site Description:**

Wellamadama Ambalama is a historic monument referred to in the *Tisara Sandeshaya*. Prematilleke, on this basis, traces its origin to over 200 years.

This single cell structure is situated about 20 meters from the sea at the Rassandeniya junction about 800 meters from the University of Ruhuna – between the 164 – 165 km posts. This single celled structure with brick walls is sheltered in Calicut tiles and is in a poor state of preservation. The cement rendering floor is also damaged. The foundation is limestone. This monument is situated at a higher elevation for which reason it was unharmed by the tidal waves. Damage is due to negligence and weathering. Urgent attention is required to preserve this historic monument.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (10 - 20%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 80,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/M/M/54**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Parama Vichitrarama Purana Viharaya  
**Alternative Name** : Kihireli Pirivena  
**Monument Type** : *Religious/Archaeological/Architectural/cultural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : Dondra - West  
**Address** : Parama Vichitrarama Purana Viharaya, Devinuwara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This monastery known by different names such as Devinuwara Purana Viharaya and the Parama Vichitraramaya is located nearly 1km from the sea near the Dondra junction. According to an 8<sup>th</sup> century inscription, Kittagabodhi had donated lands to a Kihireli Pirivena in Giriyala/Giriula. Thus this monastery was also known as the Kihireli Pirivena.

As mentioned in a 7<sup>th</sup> century inscription, the monastery was founded by a provincial ruler named Dappula. King Nissankamalla too visited this place. There are a number of archaeologically significant monuments such as an ancient image house, *stupa*, *avasage* and inscriptions in the premises of this temple.

Tsunami waves did not reach this monastery.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/D/DW/55

**Photographs :**



No: M/D/DW/56

**Name of the Monument** : **Ancient Vishnu Devalaya (Old)**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : Dondra- West  
**Address** :

**Brief Site Description:**

This shrine is located nearly 1km from the sea and at the Dondra Junction. This shrine dated to the 7th century AD, is also said to go as far back as the Rama-Ravana period. Several *Sandesas* such as the *Salalihini* refer to it. It seems to have had its most glorious period during the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. Later the Portuguese destroyed it but Rajasinghe II (1635-67) restored it back to its former glory.

A number of Archeological remains are in the vicinity. Of these, an inscription and the ornamented stone door-way from which the Sinhasana Road extends to the Sinhasana Kovil are important.

The site was unaffected by the tsunami tidal waves.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/D/DW/56**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** : **Muhandiram Walawwa**  
**Monument Type** : **Architectural / Archaeological**  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : Dondra - West  
**Address** : Shelton Gunaratne, Muhandiram Walawwa,  
Devinuwara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This *walawwa* is located about 50 meters away from the Dondra Fishing Harbour. According to Prematilleke, Solomon Silva Muhandiram built this house in the period between 1840 -1850. By the time of his survey this building had retained its original architectural features – a combination of all three – Dutch, British, Sinhalese styles. However, now the house is modified to such an extent that it had lost most of its original character. The courtyard which is said to have existed is now no more.

Tsunami tidal waves did not affect this house. The foundation and the walls of this house are built of limestone while the floor is cement rendered. The house is roofed in half round tiles. The roof and walls are in a state of decay.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal level of Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **Rs. 300,000.00**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/D/DW/57**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Sinhasana Kovila  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : 433 F- Sinhasana Place  
**Address** :

**Brief Site Description:**

This site is situated about 50 meters inland. It is believed that the statue of God Vishnu drifted ashore at this place. The statue was taken in procession to the present Vishnu Devalaya in Devundara through a narrow path called the Sinhasana Road. There are a number of ancient stone pillars in the premises of the Sinhasana Kovila. This site was unaffected by the waves

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/D/S/58

**Photographs :**



No: M/D/Lh/59

**Name of the Monument** : **Private House**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : Light House Place  
**Address** : No: 26, Kiralwella Road, Devinuwara

**Brief Site Description:**

This private house is situated about 250 meters from the sea. This house is probably about 80-90 years. It was not affected by the tsunami tidal waves.

The foundation and the walls of the structure are made of limestone, while the roof is of half round tiles. The floor is cementing rendering. The doors and windows are made of timber and are in good condition.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **NA**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-I /M/D/LH/59**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Purvaramaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Temple /Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : Lighthouse Place  
**Address** : Rev. Mawelle Wijayakitti Thero, Purvaramaya,  
Kiralawella Road, Devinuwara.

**Brief Site Description:**

This monastery is situated about 200 meters from the sea. Though the tsunami waves reached the temple premises, no damage is visible in any of the buildings in the monastery. Though Prematilleke states that this temple was built before 1800 AD, and the villagers claim a similar antiquity, no such traces are found today.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal level of Intervention (0- 10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/D/LH /60**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : **Lighthouse**  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological/Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Devinuwara  
**G.N.Division** : Lighthouse Place  
**Address** :

**Brief Site Description:**

The lighthouse built in 1887 is located on the south eastern end of the Dondra Point. It is a 43.2m high solid structure. Though located only a few meters from the sea, because it was on higher ground, this structure was unaffected by the tidal waves. It is very well maintained by the Port's Authority.

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/D/LH/61**

**Photographs :**



No: M/D/De/62

**Name of the Monument** : Private House  
**Alternative Name** : Muhandiram Walawwa (Sirisevana)  
**Monument Type** : *Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D. S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N. Division** : Dondra - East  
**Address** : P. Siriwardana, “Sirisevana”, Devinuwara.

**Brief Description:**

“Sirisevana”/Muhandiram Walawwa, is situated about 1.5 km away from the sea. Built in 1936, this is a magnificent *walawwa* with a blend of Dutch and British architectural features. There are a number of household belongings of antique value. The structure was unaffected by the tsunami tidal waves.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/D/De/62

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Gal Pokuna  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Public pond*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Matara  
**G.N.Division** : Dondra  
**Address** :

### **Brief Description**

These ponds made of dressed stone slabs are located about 1000 meters from the sea and 400 meters from the Dondra Junction. According to Prematilleke, they are contemporary with the Galgane Upulvan Devalaya of the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. They are now used as public bathing places. Superstitious beliefs too are attached to these ponds.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of intervention (0 - 10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i//M/D/Dc/63

### **Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Galgane Raja Maha Viharaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N. Division** : Dondra - North  
**Address** : Rev. Ransegoda Sugunapala Thera, Galgamuwa Raja  
Maha Viharaya, Galgane Road, Devinuwara.

**Brief Description:**

This shrine is located about 1100 meters from the sea and approximately 500 meters from the Dondra Junction. The stone doorstep of the door of the inner chamber has an inscribed date of 22.05.1914. This may very well be the date for the construction of this house or a date for a renovation. It is clearly visible that the ancient *vihara* has been modified and renovated a number of times. The original motifs of the *vihara* are found on the walls of the inner image house.

This structure was unaffected by the tsunami. The construction material of the foundation and the walls are unknown. The floor is cement rendered and the roof is sheltered in Calicut tiles.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10 %)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/D/DN/64

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Old Galge (Galgane) Image House  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Archaeological / Religious/Historical/Architectural*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N. Division** : Devinuwara - North 432  
**Address** :

**Brief Description:**

Galge or Galgane, the small stone structure is situated approximately 1200 meters from the sea and about 600 meters from Devinuwara Junction. Paranavitana identified this structure as the shrine of Upulvan. This shrine has two chambers: a square chamber and an antechamber. The stone built roof is flat. Only the doorway of this shrine is decorated. This structure is dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD and was conserved in 1947. It was not affected by tidal waves and it is unlikely to be in the future.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0%-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i /M/D/Dn/65

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Wanawasala Raja Maha Viharaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N. Division** : Wawwa  
**Address** : Rev. Kirinde Soma, Wanawasala Purana Raja Maha Viharaya, Wawwa.

**Brief Site Description:**

Wanawasala Raja Maha Vihara which is traditionally considered as a work of King Devanampiyatissa (300 BC) is located about 200 meters from the sea and was unaffected by the tidal waves. Prematilleke dates this temple to the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The oldest construction in the *vihara* premises is the *avasage*. The original half round tiled roof is in a state of decay. A portion of this roof is sheltered in Calicut tiles. The roof should be repaired immediately.

According to the chief priest the Bodhi tree of this temple is one of the *detispala bodhis* of the Sri Maha Bodhi Tree. The remains of the stems of stone pillars of a chapter house are located near the Bodhi tree.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** :Rs. 150,000.00  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/D/W/66

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Jayabodhi Viharaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religions*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S.Division** : Dondra  
**G.N.Division** : Gandara – West  
**Address** : Rev. Marakolliya Wimalaransi, Jayabodhi Viharaya  
Gandara

**Brief SiteDescription:**

Jayabodhi Viharaya, is situated about 500 meters from the sea and at a much higher elevation, it did not get affected by the tidal waves. According to Prematilleke, the temple was built in 1855 A.D. under the directions of K.S. Sri Vimalasena Thero on land offered by Don Daniel Kurukulasuriya. The Cassy Chettis funded the buildings of this temple.

The *avasage* is the oldest building in the temple. The construction material of the foundation and the walls are unknown. The roof is sheltered is Calicut tiles. The doors and windows are timber. The floor is cement rendered. No urgent conservation in required

**Level of Intervention** : **Minimal Level of Intervention 0-10%**  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** : **NA**  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : **Map-i/M/D/Ge/67**

**Photographs :**



**Name of the Monument** : Abeysekararamaya  
**Alternative Name** :  
**Monument Type** : *Religious*  
**Province** : Southern  
**District** : Matara  
**D.S. Division** : Dondra  
**G.N. Division** : Gandara -West  
**Address** : Abeysekararamaya, Gandara.

**Brief Site Description:**

According to Prematilleke, this temple was erected in 1886. It is situated 30 meters from the sea at a higher elevation and therefore did not get affected by the tidal waves. When the field team visited this temple relief donations were being distributed and the team could not enter the temple.

**Level of Intervention** : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)  
**Estimated Cost for the Conservation** :NA  
**Location Map/GIS Coordinates** : Map-i/M/D/Gw/68

**Photographs :**

