

Name of the Monument : Talgashena Ruins
Alternative Name : Sandamini Vehera
Monument Type : *Archaeological/Historical/Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Devinuwara
G.N.Division : Gandara Central
Address :

Brief Site Description:

Veheratuduva Talgashena is situated between the Gandara Point and the Dondra Point on a higher land mass that projects towards the sea. It is located about 20-30 meters inland from the sea.

There are stone pillar bases with square slots in the center of the site where the *stupa* is said to have existed. There are at least two such localities where pillar bases representing ancient structures are found here. There are also scatters of pieces of pottery in the area. The villagers claim that some artifacts such as keys were found here. The keys found here were given to the Gandara Vihara.

Approximately 50-60 meters south of the site where the ancient *stupa* is supposed to have existed, is a high level land mass that project towards the sea. There is a timber post similar to those used as street electricity posts. According to the fisherman, a lantern was tied to this timber post and it was used as a local make of a lighthouse in the past. Since this site is situated above 10-15 meters above sea level, the tsunami waves did not affect it.

Level of Intervention : Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/GC/69

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Wijeratnaramaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : **Religious**
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S.Division : Dewinuwara
G.N.Division : Gandara central
Address : Rev. Goyambokke Mahinda, Wijeratnaramaya,
Gandara.

Brief Site Description:

This temple is located about 400 meters inland and was unaffected by the waves. This monastery built in the second half of the 19th century is said to be the second temple built in Gandara. The oldest building in this temple is the *dharmasala*. When the survey team visited the temple, the Red Cross was distributing relief items to displaced people. The research team could not go into the temple.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-iM/D/GC/70**

Photographs :

Name of the Monument : Walle Walawwa/ Private House
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeological/ Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dondra
G.N.Division : Gandara West
Address : Mr. T. H. Chandrasiri, Walle Walawwa, Gandara.

Brief Site Description:

This private house is situated only about 30 meters from the beach and the Gandara Harbour. Though situated so close to the sea, the tidal waves did not encroach this house.

This house originally had a Dutch architectural plan. While this plan has been more or less retained it has been renovated with slight modifications. The plaster of the wall has been replaced as have the original half round tiled roof. The half round tiles are replaced by asbestos. While a part of the original clay tiled floor is preserved in the *zaal* and the interior, the clay tiles have been replaced by cement rendering in places such as the open verandah.

There is a typical round columned open verandah in front. This too has been repaired. A few feet behind these columns are a row of beautifully worked timber pillars cut out of huge single trunks. A timber staircase in the *zaal* leads to the wooden mezzanine. The doors and the windows of this *walawwa* are built of timber. They are in good condition. The main door is said to be a duplicate for the original one that was there.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/Gc/71

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name : Gunasevana
Monument Type : *Architectural/Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dondra
G.N.Division : Gandara Central
Address : Sriya Amarasuriya, Gunasevana, Beach Road,
Gandara.

Brief Site Description:

This house, which has Dutch architectural features, is located about 50 meters inland. There is a half walled pillared verandah in the front of the house. The pillared verandah is ornamented with timber lattice work. Skillfully carved timber doors lead away for the verandah.

According to the house owners, the foundation and the walls in this house are built of cabock and brick respectively. The floor is cement rendering, while the roof is made of half round tiles. The doors are timber and the windows are both timber and glass. There is no damage due to the tsunami waves.

.Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map i / M/D/GC/72

Photographs :

Name of the Monument	: Maha Walawwa / Private House
Alternative Name	:
Monument Type	: <i>Architectural/Archaeological</i>
Province	: Southern
District	: Matara
D.S. Division	: Dondra
G.N.Division	: Gandara Central
Address	: Mrs. J. W. Edirisuriya, Maha Walawwa.

Brief Site Description:

This unique *walawwa*, believed to be the first tiled house in the area, is situated about 65 meters inland from the Gandara Harbour. The first owner of the *walawwa* was a Mudaliyar called Martin Dias Abeysekera. An inscription written in both Sinhala and English is embedded by the side of the flight of steps.

The house is situated at a higher elevation. It is approached by two flights of steps leading to a single celled structure that has two open verandahs - one facing the road/ flights of steps and the other facing the *walawwa*. The open verandah that faces the road is held up by rows of timber pillars. An entrance doorway from there leads to the round pillared verandah on the opposite side/*walawwa* premises. There is a single room adjacent to this verandah. According to the present owner this cell and the verandah was the place where the Mudaliyar heard cases.

The *walawwa* is a few meters behind this structure. It has a timber pillared open verandah and a *zaal* behind it. A timber built staircase gives access to the timber mezzanine. However, this mezzanine is now deteriorated. A passage from the *zaal* leads to a number of rooms and an open courtyard. There is also a pillared open verandah in the rear side of the building.

The *walawwa* that was at the height of its glory in the past is now badly deteriorated. The foundations of these structures are built of limestone while both cabock and limestone have been used in the walls. Part of the house floor retains the original clay tiles, while some areas are cement rendered. The half round tiled roof is in a state of deterioration. Necessary steps should be taken to restore this unique building.

Level of Intervention	: Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation	: NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates	: Map- i/ M/D/GC/73

Photographs :

Name of the Monument : Gandara Purana Viharaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Religious/ Archaeological/ Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Dondra
G. N. Division : Gandara East
Address : Rev. K.Upali, Purana Viharaya, Gandara.

Brief Site Description:

This temple of which the *vihara* is under conservation by the Department of Archaeology is situated about 30 meters inland from the sea. A number of monuments such as the *potgula*, bell tower, *dharmasala*, *stupa* and the *vihara* are of archaeological significance.

Of these the *vihara* is very significant. The Department of Archaeology is conserving this. The statues and the paintings of the *vihara* belong to the Kandyan style (maritime tradition?).

This temple was not affected by the tsunami.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map- i/ M/D/GC/ 74

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Jumma Mohidin Mosque**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeology/Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Matara
G.N.Division : Gandara East
Address :

Brief Site Description:

This mosque erected in 1940, is situated totally out of the area of damage from the tsunami and has no special features that are noteworthy.

According to Prematilleke, the present mosque build in 1940 was built on the site of a much older one. But no such traces can be established. Being built about 400 meters from the sea and at a higher elevation, this mosque was not damage by the tsunami. No other noteworthy features are visible.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/Ge/75**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Kongaha Junction
Alternative Name : Thunbodhiya
Monument Type : *Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dondra
G.N.Division : 438 Talalla
Address : Kongaha Junction, Talalla.

Brief Site Description:

Thunbodhiya is a four-way junction which is also known as Kongaha Handiya. This place is located about 1km inland at Pahalagoda in Talalla. Three trees *bo*, *kon* and *nuga* are at this junction, and are believed to be sacred and posses the supernatural power to invoke blessings, particularly, in difficult situations. An annual *perahera* or procession is arranged every June. This has been a tradition for the last 53 years. Villagers break coconuts seeking blessings. Villagers believe that the religious observations at this place bring fortune to them and protect them and their agriculture by bringing rain on time. There are also a Buddha image house and shrine of Vishnu at this junction.

Tsunami waves did not reach this region.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/T/76

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Gal Sohona
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Cultural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S.Division : Dondra
G.N.Division : Talalla
Address :

Brief Site Description:

Gal Sohona/the stone tomb had been situated under a *nuga* tree about 10 meters inland /virtually on the beach at Naotunna. The velocity of the tidal waves has been so extensive in this particular place that the *nuga* tree has fallen. According to the villagers there had been a tomb/burial place and a plaque inscribed in three languages at this place. However every thing has been washed away by the tidal waves. This is also the place where the annual ritual of coconut breaking takes place.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map – i/ M/D/T/77

Photographs :



No: M/D/T/78

Name of the Monument : Naotunna Ambalama
Alternative Name : Ulukade Ambalama
Monument Type : *Archaeological*
Province :
Address : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Devinuwara
G.N.Division : Talalla

Brief Description:

The site of the totally destroyed Naotunna Ambalama (the resting place) is situated about 25m by the side of the Colombo-Kataragama Road. It is located adjacent to a house cum boutique called Ulukade at Naotunna. The Ulukade itself is badly damaged due to the tidal waves.

According to Prematilleke's report the *ambalama* (24'x15') consisted of two parts: the verandah and an inner room. Even at the time of his recording, the building had been in a state of decay despite several apparent renovations.

The only thing left unharmed in this building is the stone plaques which had been embedded in the wall. It is inscribed in Sinhala and it states that Tennahandi Velan de Silva, a resident of Naotunna with the generous contributions of his fellow villagers, constructed this resting place for the benefit of the passers by in October 24 of 1874 AD and in the Buddhist era 2417.

It is clear from the rubbles and residue of the foundation and the walls of the building that it had been constructed of limestone. The walls and the roof had been made of half round tiles. According to the owner of the Ulukade (Ulukade Vedamahata), aged about 60 years, the binding material/ mortar of this building was made of banana, honey and limestone. During his childhood there had been a stone water pot (*pantaliya*) filled with water for the use of passersby. No trace of this could be found and the informant himself was clueless about its whereabouts. It had gone out of use and gone missing prior to the tsunami tidal waves.

Level of Intervention : **Totally Destroyed (100%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/T/78**

Photographs :



No: M/D/T/79

Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name : Mudiyanse Watta
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Devinuwara
G. N. Division : Talalla South
Address : Mudiyanse Watta, Talalla South, Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description

This house which has architectural affinities to both Dutch and British traditions is located about 300 meters inland. The interior of the house is approached by a portico and a verandah. There are two rooms at each end of this verandah. A timber mezzanine makes the *zaal* and the adjacent rooms a two storied building. A timber staircase facilitates access to the first floor. There is a round pillared and half walled verandah in the rear of the house. A row of wing rooms extend to the backyard at the right side. Brick walls have pre-tsunami minor cracks and bear slight plaster damage. The Calicut tiled roof is in good condition. The cement rendering floor bears some damage but not due to the impact of the tidal waves. The damage to the timber doors are about 50%. The timber lattice work in the front verandah and the portico is destroyed, but prior to the waves.

Level of Intervention : Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 110,000
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/T/79

Photographs :



NO: M/D/NS/80

Name of the Monument : Panthakaramaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Cultural /Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S.Division : Dondra.
G. N.Division : Naotunna South 442B
Address : Rev. K. Mahinda, Panthakaramaya, Naotunna,
Kottegoda.
Distance from Sea : 10 m

Brief Site Description

Though situated on the beach itself, this monastery has received only minimal intervention by the waves. It was built in 1910. However, the oldest building of the temple had been destroyed prior to the tsunami. The *dharmasala* and other buildings are from much later periods. There is some minor damage to the doors of the *dharmasala*, but not of any architectural /archaeological significance.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention(0– 10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map – i/ M/D/Ns/80

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name : Madiragewatte
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Dikwella
G. N. Division : Kottegoda
Address : Sugath Ediriweera Wijesuriya., School View,
Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description :

This private house which has suffered considerably due to the tidal waves is situated about 100 meters from the sea. According to the owner, this house is contemporary to the Abeydheera *walawwa* and is about 115 years old. Four generations have passed since the original construction. The damages to the limestone foundation are about 30%. However, the effects of natural decay are more severe than the tsunami damage. The extent of the cracks on the limestone walls are about 10%. The timber and glass doors are the most affected elements in the house (80%). Minimal damage to the windows is visible. The roof that is sheltered in Calicult tiles is partly damaged (20%). This should be repaired without any delay.

Level of Intervention : Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 277,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/KO/81

Photographs :

No:M/D/Ko/82

Name of the Monument : **Abeydheera Walawwa**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : **Architectural/Archaeological**
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S.Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Kottegoda
Address :

Brief Site Description :

The ill-fated Abeydheera Walawwa is situated about 50 meters inland from the sea and is on the opposite side of the Kottegoda Post Office. The building bearing English architectural characteristics is said to have been constructed by Mudaliyar D.A.S. Abeydheera during the early part of the last century.

The foundation and the walls of the building had been constructed of limestone, while half round tiles are used as roofing. The house floor is made of both clay and cement tiles.

The rear side of the building faces the sea and accordingly the maximum destruction is seen on this side. The rear side left and right rows of rooms - the rear side left and right wing rooms – were completely destroyed by the waves. Almost all the timber doors and windows are destroyed or badly damaged. The timber lattice work of the front verandah is also damaged. Except for the front, the boundary wall is also completely destroyed. The doors and the windows are completely destroyed or badly damaged. The house owners were not present during our investigation and we could not access the damage to the furniture and other belongings of cultural, historical, architectural importance.

No apparent structural damages have happened to the remaining part of the building and therefore the building is structurally, stable and could be restored. However, due to the impact of salt water, the plaster may come off the walls. There is pre-tsunami and tsunami damage to the house floor as well. The roof is in a state of decay and requires repair. The sandy house garden is vulnerable to sea encroachment and soil erosion.

This building requires urgent attention and conservation.

Level of Intervention : **Badly Damaged and Require Restoration (60-90%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **Rs. 1,170,000.00**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/ M/D/Ko/82**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Sudarshana Bimba Viharaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Cultural/Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Kottegoda
Address : Sudarshana Bimba Viharaya, Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description:

This *vihara* is situated approximately 300 meters inland. The damage due to the tsunami is confined only to the destruction of the boundary wall. The temple was built in 1853 AD (2421 Buddhist era and 1798 Saka era). The paintings of the *vihara* were painted in 1878 and 1948. Antiques such as bronze and limestone Buddha statues and stone basins/water pots are found in the temple.

The *avasage*, *stupa* and *vihara* are old structures but 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/KO/83

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Private Houses
Alternative Name : Yakadakade
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Kottegoda.
Address : G.H. David Silva, No .378 Kottegoda.
Distance from Sea : 30 meters

Brief Site Description:

This structure is situated about 30 meters in land. It is divided into two parts by erecting a partition wall. While one of the parts has retained its original character, the other part has being modified damaging the archeological value. There is a round doubled columned verandah in front. These columns are badly damaged from exposure to the close sea breeze conditions. One of the columns has been slightly moved out of its original place by the force of the sea waves. The wall built of bricks and limestone is severely deteriorated. The plaster is very fragile and tends to come of the wall (extent of the damage 90%). Replacing the plaster of the entire structure is necessary.

The half round tiled roof is also decayed and rain water easily penetrates though the roof. Therefore, it is necessary to re-do the roof as well. Approximately 50% of the timber built doors and windows are damaged /destroyed by the tidal waves. The house floor is cement rending .There is a timber mezzanine above the *zaal* and some rooms. It is reached by a wooden staircase. Urgent attention should be paid to restore this building. This structure is marked to be removed by the RDA and necessary steps should be taken to protect it.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 230,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/KO/84

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architecture/Archeological*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Matara
G.N.Division : Dikwella
Address : Walladdara Watta, Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description:

The private house of Mr. Lionel that was located at the edge of the beach was completely demolished by the waves. The foundation and the walls of this house had been constructed of limestone. The roof had been sheltered with half round tiles and the house floor was paved with clay tiles. The owner says that the house was older than 100 years.

Level of Intervention : **Totally Destroyed (100%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/KO/85**

Photographs :



NO: M/D/KO/86

Name of the Monument : Private house
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architecture/Archeological*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Matara
G.N.Division : Dikwella
Address : Delgaswatta, Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description:

This house is situated about 120 meters inland. Pre-tsunami damage due to long term decay has been aggravated by the tidal waves. The soil around the limestone built foundation is eroded and the foundation is submerged into the ground (extent of damage 50%). The walls made of limestone are also cracked (40%). Most of these cracks had been there prior to the tsunami but are now aggravated, making the structure unstable. The half round tiled roof too has become vulnerable and may fall if the walls collapse. The damage to the timber built door and windows are minimal.

This structure should be restored immediately.

Level of Intervention : Substantial Level of Intervention (60% - 90%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 592,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/KO/86

Photographs :



No: M/D/KO/87

Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : **Architectural**
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Dikwella
G. N. Division : Kottegoda
Address : K.W.P Sunil, Kalapu Modarawatta, Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description:

The private house of K.W. P. Sunil that was situated on the beach itself is totally destroyed. The foundation and the wall had been built of limestone. Debris of the Calicut tiled roof, timber door and windows are scattered all around.

Level of Intervention : **Totally Destroyed (100%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/KO/87**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Sri Sumanaramaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeological/Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella Devinuwara
G.N.Division : Gandara Central
Address : Rev. Goyambokke Mahinda, Wijeratnaramaya,
Gandara.

Brief Site Description:

This monastery is situated about 300 meters from the sea. The tsunami tidal waves did not enter the *vihara* premises. There are a few stone pillars around the *stupa* and an old bell tower in the *vihara* premises. However, the most significant monument in the temple is the oldest *vihara*. Nevertheless, admission to the image house was denied as the high priest was away. However, late Kandyan period paintings in the *vihara* were observed through an opening in the door. The date of the construction and the renovations are inscribed below the dragon pandol - the *makara torana* in the *vihara*. They are 2443 and 2492 Buddhist era. The roof of the *vihare* is of half round tiles while the doors and the windows are made of timber.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/L/88

Photographs :



No: M/D/L/89

Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name : Kulatilaka Walawwa
Monument Type : *Archaeological/Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Lunukalapuwa
Address : Kulatilaka Nivasa, Godauda, Kottegoda.

Brief Description:

Kulatilaka Walawwa now in a state of decay is situated about 700 meters inland and tsunami waves did not reach this area.

The structure bears original Dutch architectural characteristics. The round columned verandah in the front has two verandah rooms at each end. Two main doors facilitate access to the inner house. The columns, the garge boards (*vadimbu*), the wall decorations above the doors and windows indicate its affinity to Dutch architecture. The foundation and the walls are built of limestone; whereas the roof is sheltered in half round tiles and is in a state of decay. Doors and windows are made of timber. The floor is cement rendered. The owners claim a history of over 100 years for the construction of the house.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-i/M/D/L/89

Photographs :



NO:M/D/L/90

Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name : **Kulatilaka Nivasa**
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Lunukalapuwa
Address : Mr. A. P. Jayasekara, Kulatilaka Nivasa, Godauda, Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description:

This private property situated approximately 800 meters inland is in a state of decay. The Calicut tiled roof, the walls and the timber doors and windows are decaying due to natural forces. No tsunami damage noted.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/L/90**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name : Weda Kadaya
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Matara
G.N.Division : Dikwella
Address : No: 69, Sri Dharmarama Mawatha, Fort, Matara.

Brief Description:

This private house clearly shows the signs of decay. It is located approximately 300 meters inland. There are two verandah rooms at each end of the square pillared narrow verandah. The timber lattice door which gives access to the verandah is destroyed.

The limestone built walls have pre-tsunami cracks. The half round tiled roof has decayed and needs to be restored immediately. The timber built doors and windows are not in very good condition. .

Level of Intervention : Substantial Level of Intervention (30 – 60%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 460,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map –i/M/D/L/91

Photographs :



No: M/D/BS/92

Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name : **Wadugedara**
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Babarenda South
Address : G. M.Wilson, Wedagedara, Lunukalapuwa,
Kottegoda.

Brief Site Description:

This private property is situated 400 meters inland. Pre-tsunami cracks and plaster damage is visible on the walls built of limestone. The half round tiled roof and the cement rendering floor is in good condition, as are the doors and windows made of timber.

No tsunami influences on this property were noted.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/BS/92**

Photographs :

Name of the Monument : Temple
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Cultural/Historical*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S.Division : Matara
G.N.Division : Dikwella
Address : No: 441, Babaranda - South

Brief Description:

This historical Bodhi tree referred to in the *Sandesa* literature such as the *Salalihini* and the *Gira Sandesaya* is situated approximately 400 meters from the sea at Hunnadeniya Junction. It 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/BS/93

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Maliyadda Purana Viharaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : **Cultural/Religious**
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Dikwella
G. N. Division : Babaranda
Address : Rev. Babaranda Yasassi, Purana Viharaya,
Maliyadda, Dikwella.

Brief Site Description:

Situated about 500 meters from the sea and on higher ground, this temple did not get affected by the tidal waves. There are a few buildings of archeological and architectural significance.

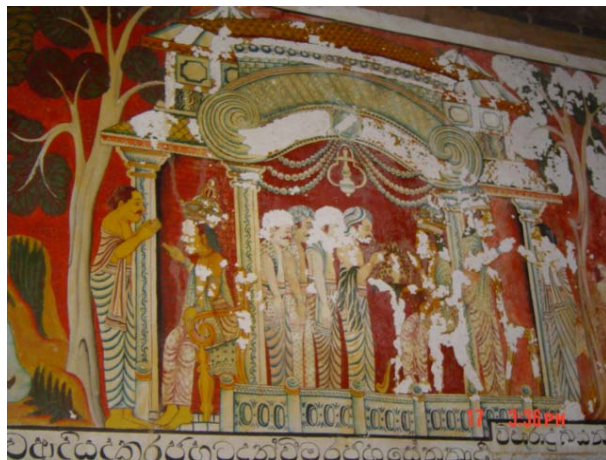
The *vihara* has a Calicut tiled roof and cement rendering floors. The walls and the ceilings of the *vihara* contain paintings and motifs representing several periods, traditions, and styles. Paintings are some what closer to the late Kandyan style.

The chapter house is situated right behind the *vihara*. This doubled storied building is roofed in Calicut tiles. A plaque embedded into the wall indicates the date of its construction i.e. 2475 Buddhist era (1931AD).

A stone pillar erected close to the old stupa has a date of 2476 Buddhist era (1932). According to the high priest this is the date of the construction of the *stupa*.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/BS/94**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument	: Gurukanda Viharaya Shrine Room
Alternative Name	: Tatiana College
Monument Type	: Archeological/Architectural/Religious
Province	: Southern
District	: Matara
D.S. Division	: Dickwella
G.N.Division	: Batigama Central
Address	: J. H. Sumanasiri, Batigama Maha Vidyalaya, Dickwella

Brief Site Description:

This small image house situated about 100 meters inland from the sea is in the premises of the Batigama Vidyalaya. As mentioned by Prematilleke, the date of the construction of this *vihara* may be inferred from the date 1858 inscribed on a chair now in the possession of Mr. J. M. Kavatilaka whose house is situated just in front of the school. According to him, this chair was used by the monk who came to preach dhamma at the inaugural ceremony of the image house.

The construction materials of the foundation of this building are not known but the walls are said to have been built of limestone. The inner chamber of the image house floor is paved in ceramic tiles. The only door is timber.

The main Buddha statue is a seated statue in *virasana*. The *vihara* also has two standing Buddha statues. The ceiling is beautifully decorated in lotus motifs.

The four outer surfaces of the inner image house are painted in late Kandyan style murals which provide invaluable insights into the contemporary society. These walls are separated into panels. The upper most panels are devoted to the paintings of the 24 Buddha's. Different episodes and the scenes of the *Jataka* stories fill the rest of the panels. These mural paintings have been exposed to sea breeze weathering for a long time and are in a very bad state of preservation. As a result, the plaster is coming off the wall in places and the impact of fungus is also visible.

There had been an outer wall providing a circumambulatory passage between the walls of the inner image house and the outer walls.

Level of Intervention	: Badly Damaged (60-90%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation	:Rs. 66,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates	: Map-i/M/D/B/95

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Weda Rajagedara
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Batigama
Address : D. S. Rajapakse, Weda Nivasa, Batigama, Dickwella

Brief Site Description:

This house having Dutch architectural affinity is situated about 100m inland off the sea at Batigama by the Matara - Kataragama Road. The date 1880 is inscribed on the wall above the front door lintel which may be the date of the construction of the house.

The foundation is constructed of rubble while both limestone and rubble are used for the walls. The house is roofed in half round tiles. The house floor is made up of cement rendering, clay tiles and granite. The doors and windows are of timber. The front verandah had timber lattice work above the short brick walls. The lattice work is completely destroyed.

As in many typical buildings of Dutch architectural character, there is a timber mezzanine above the *zaal* and a bedroom. The pre-tsunami cracks on the walls have been aggravated by the force of the tidal waves and in some places plasters has come off the wall. The kitchen in the back of the house of which the walls had been constructed of wattle and daub is badly damaged.

The timber doors and windows have also been badly damaged or totally destroyed. The boundary wall is completely destroyed. Though no apparent danger of collapse is visible in the structure, steps should be taken to restore the building. Some of the doors and windows are totally destroyed while others are badly damaged.

Level of Intervention : **Substantial Level of Intervention (30-60%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **Rs. 276,000.00**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/B/96**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name : Vijayagiri
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Dickwella
Address : Vajira Wijewickrama, Vijayagiri, Dikwella

Brief Site Description:

This is a doubled storied building with a timber mezzanine above the *zaal* and two adjacent living rooms. There is an open pillared verandah all around the house. Two main doors provide access to the interior of the house. A half wall demarcates the few living rooms including the three wing rooms in the rear.

The foundation is not visible and the building material is unknown. The walls are built of both limestone and the sun burnt bricks. The roof is sheltered in both varieties of tiles: Calicut and half round. The roof is severely decayed due to the impact of natural forces. There were no tsunami influences on this property.

Level of Intervention : Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 450,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates :Map-i/M/D/D/97

Photographs :

Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S.Division : Matara
G.N.Division : Dickwella
Address : No: 143, Old Post Master's Residence House,
Mahawela Road, Dickwella.

Brief Site Description:

This huge house previously used as a Post Office and now abandoned is situated about 200 meters from the sea. Though the tsunami waves reached the boundary wall, the property was not affected by them.

The foundation and the walls of this house are said to have been constructed of limestone while its floor is cement rendering. The Calicult tiled roof is in good condition. Windows are built of timber and doors are of timber and glass. This house may be a work of the early twentieth century.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0% - 10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/Di/98**

Photographs :



No: M/D/DW/99

Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Dickwella
G. N. Division : Dodampahala - West
Address : Berty Jayaweera, Dodampahala, Dickwella

Brief Site Description:

This two storied building located about 400 meters inland from the sea, was closed and could only be observed from the outside. The half round tiled roof is in a state of decay. Doors and windows are of timber. The wall plaster appears to be weathered and tends to come off the wall. Tsunami waves did not reach this area.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/DW/99**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Kemagoda Minikirula Raja Maha Viharaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Religious/Cultural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D. S. Division : Dickwella
G. N. Division : Dodampahala - West
Address : Minikirula Raja Maha Viharaya, Kemagoda,
Dodampahala

Brief Site Description:

This monastery is located about 150 meters inland on the summit of a mound .The mound is accessed by a flights of steps made of finely cut stones. Both the *dharmasala* and the *vihara* and the *stupa* above it are recent work. No damage due to the tsunami was noted.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-i/M/D/DW/100**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument	: Dodampahala Sri Subadrama Purana Vihara
Alternative Name	: Hirikatiaya
Monument Type	: Architectural/ Archaeological/Cultural/Religious
Province	: Southern
District	: Matara
D.S. Division	: Dickwella
G.N.Division	: 453 D. Dodampahala - South
Address	: Sri Subadrama Purana Vihara, Dodampahala, Dickwella

Brief Site Description:

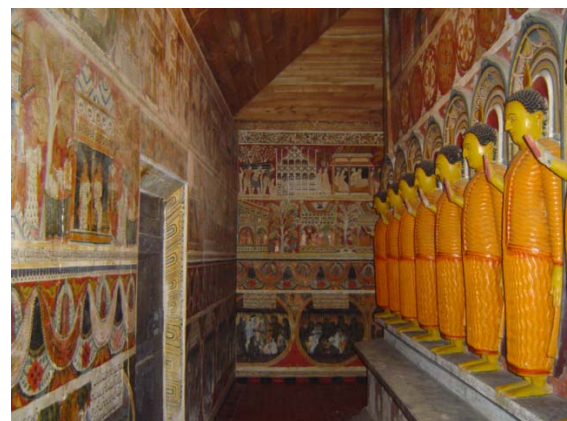
This monastery is situated about 200 meters from the sea and was not affected by the tsunami waves. The oldest building in the temple is the ancient *sanghavasa*. This *walauwa* was donated to the temple. It bears typical Dutch architectural features. The round columned open verandah gives access to a number of rooms. There is a timber mezzanine over these rooms. The clay tiled floor is in a state of decay. The roof is sheltered with half round tiles. Renovation/modification work of these building is now in progress.

Probably the second oldest building is the *vihara*. It is approached through a pillared portico. The main door lintel has an inscribed date, probably the date of construction of the *vihara* in three eras: 1822 Saka era, 2444, Buddhist era and 1900 AD.

The paintings of the *vihara* represent several periods and styles. The third structure in the temple of architectural and archaeological importance is the new *sanghavasa*. This might be a work of the early part of the 20th century.

Level of Intervention	: Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation	: NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates	: Map-i/M/D/DS/101

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Veherahena Minikirula Rajamaha Viharaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeological/Religious/cultural*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Dickwella
G.N.Division : Dodampahala Central
Address :

Brief Site Description:

This temple is situated about 275 meters away from the sea. A legend credits a provincial administrator of Parakramabahu I with the construction of this *vihara*. The only significant monument in this monastery is the lower part of a *stupa*. The property belonging to this monastery was not affected 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/DC/102**

Photographs :



NO: H/T/KW/103

Name of the Monument : **Henakaduwa Purana Viharaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Kudawella West
Address : Henakaduwa Purana Viharaya, Kudawella,
Nakulugamuwa.

Brief Site Description :

This monastery is about 400 meters inland and unaffected by the tsunami waves. There are a *dharmasala* and a *vihara* which may be works of the early twentieth century. The huge *dharmasala* (60'x60') has an unusually high roof of about 25 to 30 feet. The roof is also unique in having three roofs as if there are three halls built next to each other. The doors had windows are timber and in good condition.

The *vihara* has a timber pillared open verandah around the image house. A half wall which incorporates concrete grill work is built between the pillars. The Calicut tiled roof is in good condition. Access into the *vihara* was denied.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0 – 10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map 1I: H/T/Kw/103**

Photographs :



NO: H/T/Ms/104

Name of the Monument : **Arachchi Gedara**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N. Division : Mawella - South
Address : A.H. Nelin Mallika, Kandegoda, Mawella
Nakulugamuwa

Brief Site Description:

The structure is about 300 meters inland. The inside of the house is approached through a portico that is unique in its extensive timber lattice work and wood carvings. They are unharmed.

Both the foundation and the walls of the house are built of limestone while the floor is of cement rendering. The damage to this floor is about 10%. The roof is sheltered with half round tiles. The house walls are cracked due to the pressure of the waves. The extent of damage to the walls is approximately 30%. The doors and windows are timber and the level of intervention to them is approximately 35%.

The central part of the building has a timber mezzanine. According to the present resident, the first owner of this house was an Arachchi and the house was built more than 100 years ago. Attention should be paid to reconstruction of the building.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0 – 10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation :
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map –ii/H/T/Ms/104**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name : **The Colony**
Monument Type : *Architecture/Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Pallikudawa?
Address : 355, Mahawella Road, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This old Bungalow now owned by a British owner had been significantly modified /renovated. It is situated on high land at the edge of the sea beach. Now known as the “colony”, it was constructed in 1910, the date is known from the Urban Council. This land was also called “pond land” as there had been a natural water spring. The land had been filled before constructing the bungalow.

The foundation and the walls of this house are constructed of brick and the floor is cement rendered. The walls have been plastered recently as have the floors. The original half round tiles are replaced by asbestos. In fact the entire roof has been re-done. The doors and the windows are of timber framed glass.

According to the owner, the original plan and the architecture was not changed. However the rear side open verandah - sea faced - is changed, probably with concrete square slabs as a replacement for the typical timber pillars.

Tsunami waves did not affect this structure.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **N A**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map –ii/H/T/PS/105**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Mohideen Jumma Mosque**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Pallikudawa
Address :

Brief Site Description:

This mosque, supposed to be the oldest in Tangalle, is situated approximately 400 meters from the sea. The Ulama/priest claims a history of over hundred years for the founding of this mosque. Prematilleke also dates this structure to a similar age. However, even the oldest part of the mosque - the doom - which is behind the new mosque does not show any trace of such antiquity.

The construction material of the foundation and the walls are unknown. The floor is cement rendered and the roof is sheltered in asbestos.

Tsunami tidal waves did not reach the mosque premises.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/P/106**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Burial Ground**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Historical*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S.Division : Hambantota
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address :

Brief Site Description:

The burial ground supposed to be located about 150 meters inland could not be located due to the over growth of vegetation. According to Prematilleke it is situated just outside the Fort. A memorial plaques is said be embedded on a grave. It is laid down in the memory of Lewis Roberts of H.M, 2nd Regiment who died on the 29th of December 1816.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention: (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/K/107**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural /Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : M.B.M Bisthami, No.335, Matara Road, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This private house with unique architecture is situated approximately 100 meters from the sea. It shows architectural features of the British tradition. This is a double storied building having a timber mezzanine in the central part of the building.

The construction material of the foundation and the walls are unknown. Other than the algae growth on the wall plaster, this structure is in a good state of preservation. The floor is cement rendered. The half round tiled roof is also in good condition. Doors and windows are timber, but the front windows of the first floor are timber framed glass. The complicated barge board is damaged.

No damage due to the tsunami but should be restored to illustrate the architectural character of that period.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates :Map-ii/H/T/K/108

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S.Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : M.N.M Ahamed, No.337, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This house situated about 100 meters from sea has Dutch architectural features. It is approached by a portico. The foundation and the walls are built of limestone. The floor is cement rendered. The half round tiled roof is in a state of decay and needs to be repaired without delay. Doors and windows are of timber. This structure was not affected by the tidal waves.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/K/109

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural/ Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N. Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : S.F. Nilam, Cassim Villa, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This house located approximately 100 meters inland, is said to be over 100 years old. It has a square pillared portico in front. There is a half wall built between the portico pillars. According to the residents, the foundation of the house is built of rubble while the walls are of limestone. There are some pre-tsunami cracks on the walls and the plaster is also damaged. The floor is of cement rendering and the roof is built of half round tiles. The doors and the windows are made of timber. However this structure is situated on high ground and was not affected by the waves.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/K/110**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Church**
Alternative Name : **Methodist Church**
Monument Type : *Architectural/ Archeological /Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Matara
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Pallikudawa
Address : Methodist Church, Tangalle

Brief site Description:

The Methodist Church, built in rubble, is situated about 400 meters inland from the sea. According to Prematilleke this church was constructed in 1903. During the survey, the church authorities were not present and the inside of the church could not be observed.

The walls of the church are built of rubble. The same material might have been used for the foundation as well. The roof is sheltered in Calicut tiles. Doors are built of timber and the windows are of stained glass.

Tsunami waves did not affect this area.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/P/111**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Prison - Tangalle**
Alternative Name : An Old Dutch Residence of the Commander
Monument Type : *Architectural /Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S.Division : Hambantota
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : Sri Lanka Prison Department, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

The Fort of Tangalle is situated about 150 meters from the sea on much higher ground. This fort was built by the Dutch, probably, on the site of the Portuguese fort. According to Prematilleke the main building might have been the residence of the Dutch commander. The fort is rectangular, 100x90 feet in extent and is 36 feet thick. The fort walls are constructed of coral.

At present, the prison department is located in the fort building. A request for permission to investigate the fort was denied by the prison authorities.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/K/112**

Photographs :

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

Brief Site Description:

There is confusion about the location of the Dutch Reformed Church that Prematilleke mentions in his report. When we inquired about it from all the other churches and the public the answer was that there was no DRC's in Tangalle. However, the registrar of the court, when we inquired, said that it is incorporated into the present Tangalle Court. When the field survey team visited, the building could not be investigated properly as it was a court hearing day.

The building is completely renovated. The walls of this structure are built of brick. The wall plaster is re-done. The floor is cement rendered and the building is roofed in Calicut tiles.

No damage due to the tsunami.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/K/113**

Photographs :

Name of the Monument : Private House
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural /Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : D.A.Wickramasinghe, No.25, Bodhi Mawatha,
Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This house is situated approximately 100 meters from the sea. Though some renovations have been done, it retains its original Dutch character. However, due to negligence and the abandonment of the rear side of the building, the sun burnt brick built kitchen particularly is in danger of decay.

The foundation of the walls is built of limestone while the floor is cement rendered. The Calicut tiled roof is in good condition. No damage due to the tsunami waves.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/K/114

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Police Station
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeological / Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : Police Station, Mudu Mawatha, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

The Police Station situated in an old Dutch buildings is located about 75 meters inland from the sea. There is a round columned open verandah of typical Dutch style in the front of the structure.

The building material of the foundation and the walls is said to be rubble and limestone. This building is sheltered with Calicut tiles and the floor is cement rendered. The doors are timber while the windows are of timber framed glass. The structure is in good condition and was not affected by the waves.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/K/115

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural/Archaeological/cultural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Kotuwegoda
Address : No. 30, Bodhi Mawatha, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This structure is situated about 120 meters from the sea and on much higher ground. Therefore, it did not get affected by the tidal wave action. However, this Dutch styled building is in a state of decay. The foundation of the house is built of limestone. The brick built walls show signs of decay due to exposure to the weather and are severely damaged (50%). The wall plaster is very fragile and comes off the walls. The cement rendered house floor too is not in very good condition. The half round tiled roof is damaged (50%).

The boundary wall is partly destroyed. Though unaffected by the tidal wave, urgent attention should be paid to conserve this building.

Level of Intervention : **Substantial Level of Intervention (30-60%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **Rs. 225,000.00**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/K/116**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Christ Church**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Archaeological/Architectural/Cultural/Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Pallikudawa
Address : Rev. H. N. T Fernando, Christ Church, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

The Christ Church is located about 400 meters from the sea. According to Father Fernando, this church was erected in 1874. However, his claim was disputed by the people in the area.

The construction material of the foundation and the walls are unknown. The floor is of clay tiles and the roof is asbestos. Windows are of timber paneled glass, while the doors are of timber. This structure was not affected by the tidal waves but urgent attention is required.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0- 10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/P/117**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument	: Rest House
Alternative Name	:
Monument Type	: <i>Archeological/Architectural</i>
Province	: Southern
District	: Hambantota
D.S. Division	: Tangalle
G.N.Division	: Pallikudawa
Address	: Rest House, Tangalle

Brief Site Description:

This Rest House is situated approximately, 10 meters from the sea. The date 1774 AD is inscribed on a step at the entrance of the old wing. It could be the date of the erection of this building. The plaque reads - DORMAN OP. GEBOUBT AJ 1774 AD.

The old wing of the rest house has undergone renovations a number of times. However, it has retained its original plan and architecture to a considerable extent.

The construction material of the foundation is not known, but the walls, of which the plaster is totally re-done, is built of brick. The floor is paved with clay tiles; but it is not clear whether they are original or not. The round colonnaded spacious verandah of the old wing seems to have retained its original character too. The half round tiled roof is replaced by asbestos.

The timber framed glass windows were damaged, but they had been repaired even before this study. The boundary wall is completely destroyed.

Level of Intervention	: Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation	: Rs. 70,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates	: Map-ii/H/T/P/118

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Tangalle Bodhi/Girihadu Vihara?**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : **Religious**
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Pallikudawa
Address :

Brief Site Description:

This Bodhi tree is about 15 meters from the sea and the Tangalle Harbour. There are two stone pots/ *pintali* (?) in the premises of the *Bodhi* tree. They are decorated with motifs of animals such as elephants, swans, and lotuses. The motifs are engraved on them. One of them is inscribed in both Sinhala and English. It reads DON DAVID DE SILVA WICKRAMASINGHA 1848. Part of the newly constructed boundary wall is destroyed.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/P/119**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument	: Private House
Alternative Name	: Ediriwickrama House
Monument Type	: <i>Architectural /Archaeological</i>
Province	: Southern
District	: Hambantota
D.S. Division	: Tangalle
G.N.Division	: Madaketiya
Address	: No. 04, Tissa Road, Tangalle.

Brief Site Description:

This house, said to be older than 100 years, is situated near the bridge in Tangalle. The details of the columns and the elaborate lattice work and the barge boards indicate its architectural influence to later than the Dutch period.

The foundation of the buildings is built of rubble, while the walls are of brick. Walls are in good condition and not damaged by the waves.

The Calicut tiled roof is in good condition but a part of the rear side roof was damaged by the tidal waves (20%). The ground floor is cement rendering, whereas the 1st floor is a timber mezzanine. Timber door and timber framed windows are unharmed by the waves. The owner was very keen on commencing the repair work. This building needs urgent attention.

Level of Intervention	: Substantial Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation	:Rs. 275,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates	: Map-ii/H/T/ME/120

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Temple
Alternative Name : Vajirasiri / Vajirasiri Viharaya
Monument Type : *Religious/Cultural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N. Division : Medaketiya
Address : Rev. Mirissa Dhammavana Thero, Vijayasiri Viharaya, Tangalle.
Distance from Sea : 200m

Brief Site Description:

This temple is situated about 550 meters inland from the sea near the Tangalle Bridge. According to Prematilleke, this temple is only 15 years old. The temple was established in 2466 Buddhist era. No tsunami damage to any of the monuments of archaeological importance was noted.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0 -10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/ME/121

Photographs :



NO: H/T/Va/122

Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N. Division : Medaketiya
Address : Mr. H.C. Amarasinghe, No .31, Medaketiya Road,
Tangalle. .

Brief Site Description:

This property is located 100 meters from the sea and is about 60 years old. No serious damage to this house is apparent. The walls are built of cobble and timber. The brick wall plaster is slightly (5%) damaged. The house is sheltered in both Calicut tiles and asbestos. The timber doors are damaged (20%) due to the wave.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0 -10)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/ME/122**

Photographs :

No: H/T/M /123

Name of the Monument : Sri Visudharama Maha Viharaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Marakolliya
Address :
Distance from Sea :

Brief Site Description:

This monastery is located about 800 meters inland and not affected by the tidal waves. It was built in 1930. Has no special archaeological or architectural significance.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention: (0- 10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/M/123

Photographs :

Name of the Monument : Henakaduwa Purana Viharaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural/Archaeological*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Marakolliya
Address : Rev. Weeraketiye Nalaka, Henakaduwa Purana
Viharaya, Tangalle.

Brief Site Description:

Henakaduwa Raja Maha Viharaya is situated about 1.25 km inland from the sea. According to the tradition, the ancient *vihara* was constructed by Keerthi Sri Rajasinghe between 1746 and 1776. A number of buildings including the *vihara*, *avasage* and the *danasala* are architecturally and archaeologically significant. However, none of them got affected by the waves.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : NA
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/M/125

Photographs :



NO: H/T/Va/126

Name of the Monument : **Vadigala Mahanaga Rajamaha Viharaya**
Alternative Name : **Ancient Temple**
Monument Type : *Archaeological /Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N. Division : Vadigala
Address : Vadigala Mahanaga Rajamahaviharaya, Ranna.

Brief Site Description:

The temple is located about 2 km inland. The out cropping bed rock has a Brahmi Inscription. The site is unaffected by the tidal waves.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-ii/H/T/Va/126**

Photographs :



NO: H /T/RW/127

Name of the Monument : Jayamaha Viharaya / Dharmasala
Alternative Name : *Arachchi Gedara*
Monument Type : *Architectural /Archaeological /Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S.Division : Tangalle
G. N. Division : Rakawa - West
Address : Rakawa Pannadeera Thera, Jayamaha Viharaya,
Rakawa, Netolpitiya

Brief Description:

This monastery is situated approximately 900 meters from the sea. The tidal waves did not enter this monastery. There are a number of monuments and objects that may be dated to the 18th - 19th centuries and later periods in this temple. The image house, *avasage*, *dharmasala* and the *danasala* are all architecturally similar with half round tiled roofs, clay tiled floors, timber doors and windows, round columned verandahs in the front and the rear. The image house and the *pirit mandapa* of the *dharmasala* have paintings in the maritime tradition of the Kandyan style depicting *Jataka* stories, and the *Suvisi vivarana* etc. The paintings of the *vihara* are exposed to rain water through the decayed roof and are damaged.

The *dharmasala* roof is held by dressed timber pillars cut out of huge single trunks. There is a *pirit mandate* carved out of wood in the centre of the *dharmasala*. Many objects of historical importance are kept in the *dharmasala*.

Level of Intervention : Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 490,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-ii/H/T/RW/127

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Thilakaratanaramaya - Kahandamodara**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type :
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D. S. Division : Tangalle
G. N. Division : Kahandamodara/ Ranna?
Address : Rev. Tissamaharama Siriratana,
Tilakaratanaramaya, Ranna

Brief Site Description:

The Tilakaratanaramaya, now totally destroyed, is situated about 200m from the sea. Three archaeologically/architecturally important buildings have been completely destroyed by the tidal waves.

Chapter House:

It is clear from the remains that the foundations and the walls of this building had been constructed of limestone while the half round roof tiles that were originally used for the roof had been replaced by Calicut tiles 2 years ago. The chapter house area is demarcated by erecting eight stone slabs around the building. They are about 1 foot above the ground level and are inscribed in Sinhala: "Tilakaratanaramaya Chapter House 1815", this date could be taken as the year of the construction of this building. What remain now of this building are only the foundation and the stone pillar bases with slots in the center which held the timber posts of the walls.

Dharmasala/The Preaching Hall

The foundation of the completely destroyed preaching hall is situated immediately to the west of the chapter house. According to the chief incumbent and the villagers, the roof tiles of the *dharmasala* had been dated 1862 - the manufacturing date. The foundation and the walls of this building were built of limestone. The half round tiles of the roof had been replaced by Calicut tiles two years ago. Stone pillar bases similar to those of the chapter house are found here too.

Vihara

The foundation of the totally destroyed *vihara* is comparatively of a much later period. It is situated a few meters north of the two buildings mentioned above. The *vihara* consisted of an inner shrine room with an outer room around it – a double chambered shrine room.

Level of Intervention : **Totally Destroyed (100%)**

Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**

Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map- iii/H/T/KH/129**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Jayasumanaramaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Religious/Archaeological/Architectural*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Gurupokuna
Address : Sumangala Thero, Jayasumanaramaya, Gurupokuna.

Brief Site Description:

This temple is situated about 200 meters from the sea. The tsunami waves did not reach the temple. The *vihara* is the only important structure in the context of the present study, but we did not have access as the monk was not there. However, the painting could be seen through open windows and they are of the maritime style of the Kandyan tradition. The Buddha statues of the 19th century Kandyan style are in a state of decay. The roof of the image house that contains the paintings and the statues has been renovated recently. There are stone object similar to *pantali* near the Bodhi tree.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **Rs. 225,000.00**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map- iii/H/T/G/130**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Vijayaramaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : **Religious**
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S. Division : Tangalle
G.N.Division : Gurupokuna
Address : Tissamaharama Chandananda Thero, Vijayaramaya
Thillawatawana, Kahandamodara, Ranna.

Brief Site Description:

Situated about 150 meters from the sea, this temple was not affected by the tidal waves. The temple is said to have been built in 1884. The Calicut tiled *avasage* has a timber pillared open verandah. This is the oldest building in the temple.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map-iii/H/T/G/131**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : Welipatanwila Pulinatalaramaya
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural/Archaeological/Cultural/Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S.Division : Ambalantota
G. N. Division : Ambalantota
Address : Rev. Keule Hemasiri, Pulinatalaramaya,
Welipatanwila, Ambalantota.

Brief Site Description:

This temple is located about 200 meters from the sea. Prematilleke dates the founding of this temple to the early part of the 19th century. The chief monk claims that this was built in 1850 and a doorstep at the entrance to the *vihara* has an inscribed date of 1806 in the Saka era.

The velocity of the tidal waves had been great in this area. The *avasage* was brought down by the waves but this structure is a recent building and not of any archaeological/ architectural value.

The *vihara* is the only structure of interest to us. This structure is unharmed by tidal wave action. It contains 19th century paintings in the maritime style. Most of the paintings of this tradition are destroyed due to decay and there have been attempts to preserve them.

Level of Intervention : Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : Rs. 235,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : Map-iii/H/M/PU/132

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Veheranamaya Temple**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : ***Religious/Archaeological***
Province : Southern Province
District : Hambantota
D. S. Division : Ambalantota
G. N. Division : Bata Ata - South
Address :

Brief Site Description:

The Veheranamaya is a place where a modest *stupa* is surrounded by eight small *stupas*. Pematilleke records that this is a historical monument that was built between 1875 and 1890 AD. The *stupas* are situated about 100 meters from the sea and were unaffected by the tidal waves.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map- iii/H/A/B/133**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument	: Welipatanwila Gangaramya
Alternative Name	:
Monument Type	: <i>Archaeological/Religious</i>
Province	: Southern
District	: Hambantota
D. S. Division	: Ambalantota
G. N. Division	: Ambalantota
Address	:

The *Gangaramaya* has two culturally and archaeologically important buildings which are situated about 30 to 35 meters from the sea.

The Image House

Though Prematilleke dates this *vihara* to 1951, the present chief monk claims a much older date. The wall paintings of the remaining portion of the *vihara* indicate an older date. The building was constructed of brick and roofed in Calicut tiles. The floor had been cemented. The image house is completely destroyed except for parts of the painted walls facing the sea. The standing Buddha statue built against this wall is unharmed. A huge seated Buddha statue facing west is dislocated and has fallen. It is covered with a robe but no apparent damage has happened to it. The monk says the Buddha statues are never built facing west as it brings misfortune to the temple and the village. According to him that is why this statue is displaced but remains unharmed. The standing Buddha built in keeping with the tradition remains intact.

Level of Intervention	: Totally Destroyed (100 %)
Estimated Cost for the Conservation	: Rs. 1,200,000.00
Location Map/GIS Coordinates	: Map- iii/H/A/AS/134

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Private House**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural*
Province : **Southern**
District : **Hambantota**
D. S. Division : **Malpettawa**
G. N. Division : **Puhulyaya**
Address :

Brief Site Description:

This structure is situated about 2 km inland on the opposite side of the Girihandu Saya near the Ambalantota Bridge. The tsunami water did not reach this area. The structure could only be observed from outside. This double storied building, probably with a timber mezzanine is roofed in half round tiles. This is severely deteriorated. There is a timber pillared verandah in the front, probably; a construction of the early twentieth century.

Level of Intervention : **Minimal Level of Intervention (0-10%)**
Estimated Cost for the Conservation : **NA**
Location Map/GIS Coordinates : **Map- iii/H/M/PU/135**

Photographs :



Name of the Monument : **Girihandu Viharaya**
Alternative Name :
Monument Type : *Architectural/Archaeological/Cultural/Religious*
Province : Southern
District : Hambantota
D.S.Division : Malpettawa
G. N. Division : Puhulyaya
Address : Rev. Malimbada Sarananda, Girihandu Viharaya,
Ambalantota.

Brief Site Description:

This monastery is situated about 2km inland near the bridge over the Walawe near Ambalantota. As the name itself reveals, this temple is associated with the legend of Tapassu-Bhalluka. Prematilleke reports that the excavation in this temple revealed pottery similar to those at Anuradhapura. The limestone Bodhisatva /Avalokitesvara and Buddha statues of the same material are in the premises of the *stupa*. The most important find in this temple is a marble plaque depicting the Maha Abhinikmana. The tidal waves did not reach this temple.

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

Photographs :



3.0 Chapter 3: Conclusion and Recommendations

As mentioned in the introductory chapter, the University of Ruhuna was assigned to survey the cultural properties affected by the tsunami tidal waves between the boundaries of Nilvala Ganga and Walawe Ganga up to 1 km. This geographical area includes the administrative districts of Matara and Hambantota. The following Divisional Secretarial (DS) and Grama Niladari Divisions (GN) are included in the study area assigned to the University of Ruhuna.

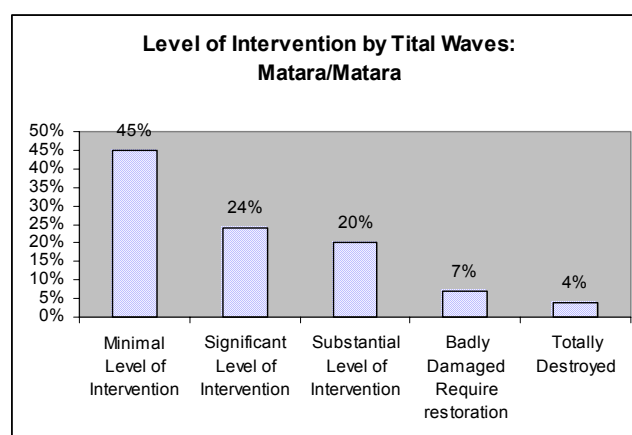
District	DS Divisions	Number of GN Divisions
Matara	Matara	20
	Devinuwara	
	Dikwella	
Hambantota	Tangalle	17
	Ambalantota	
	Malpettawa	37

Total number of 136 cultural properties /sites were studied under this survey ¹ (Appendix iii) of the sites (103/137) were recovered from the Matara District. That is 75.6 % of the total number of sites surveyed. The number of sites surveyed in the Hambantota District is 33 which make up 24 % of the total number of sites studied. The number of sites recorded from each DS Division in relation to the level of tidal wave intervention is given in the Figures: 1 to 6.

(1): DS Divisions Level

Matara District: Matara DS Division

Minimal Level of Intervention	45%
Significant Level of Intervention	24%
Substantial Level of Intervention	20%
Badly Damaged Require restoration	07%
Totally Destroyed	04%

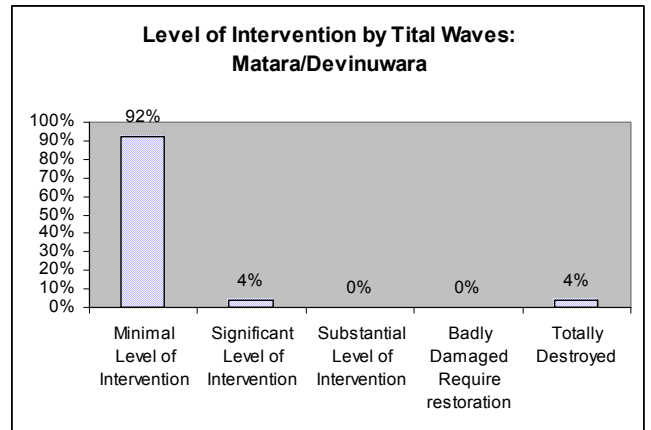


Foot note

- (1) Actual number of sites surveyed is 146. However it was considered unnecessary to include all of them in the final report as some of them are neither affected nor likely to get affected. They are also not significant in the context of the present study.

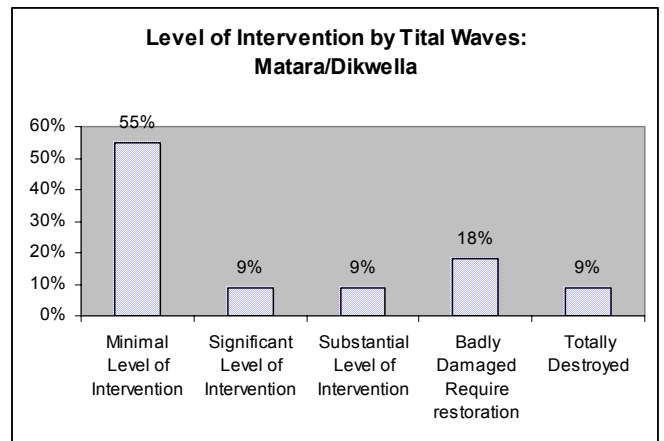
Matara District: Devinuwara DS Division

Minimal Level of Intervention	92%
Significant Level of Intervention	04%
Substantial Level of Intervention	0%
Badly Damaged Require restoration	0%
Totally Destroyed	04%



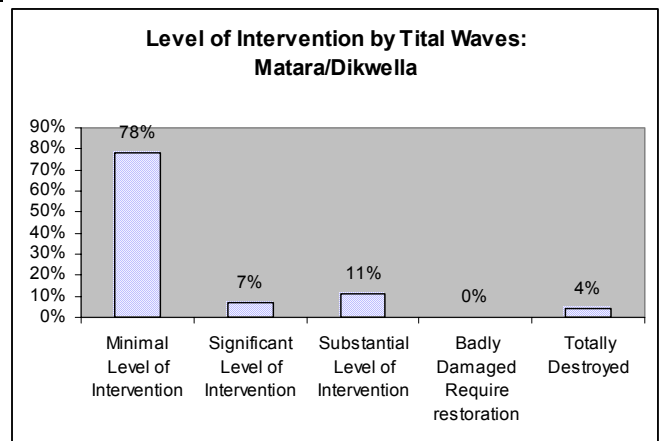
Matara District: Dikwella DS Division

Minimal Level of Intervention	55%
Significant Level of Intervention	09%
Substantial Level of Intervention	09%
Badly Damaged Require restoration	18%
Totally Destroyed	09%



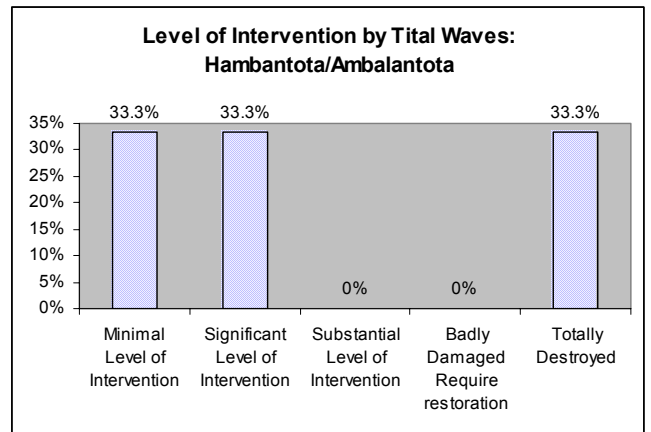
Hambantota District: Tangalle DS Division

Minimal Level of Intervention	78%
Significant Level of Intervention	07%
Substantial Level of Intervention	11%
Badly Damaged Require restoration	0%
Totally Destroyed	04%



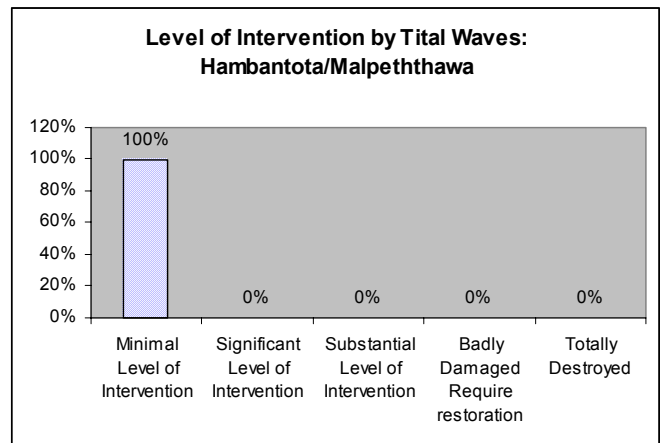
Hambantota District: Ambalantota DS Division

Minimal Level of Intervention	33.3%
Significant Level of Intervention	33.3%
Substantial Level of Intervention	0%
Badly Damaged Require restoration	0%
Totally Destroyed	33.3%



Hambantota District: Malpettawa DS Division

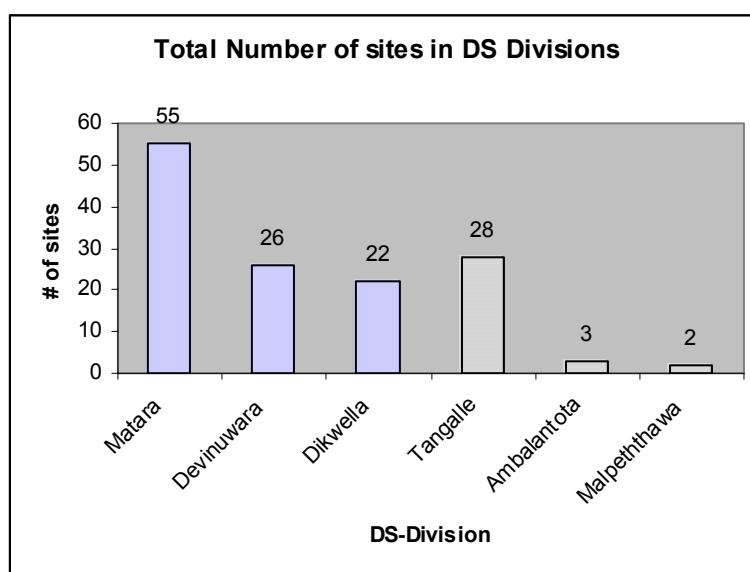
Minimal Level of Intervention	100%
Significant Level of Intervention	0%
Substantial Level of Intervention	0%
Badly Damaged Require restoration	0%
Totally Destroyed	0%



Summary of all the sites are given in the Cumulative Tables: 1-2 below.

Level of Intervention: The Cumulative Table

Table 1



Level of Intervention: Cumulative Table (% of sites)

District	DS Division	Minimal Intervention	Significant Level of Intervention	Substantial Level of Intervention	Badly Damaged	Totally Destroyed	Percentages of Sites
Matara	Matara	45%	24%	20%	07%	04%	40.4%
	Devinuwara	92%	04%	00	00	04%	19.1%
	Dikwella	55%	09%	09%	18%	09%	16.1%
Hambantota	Tangalle	78%	07%	11%	00%	04%	21%
	Ambalantota	33.3%	33.3%	00%	00%	33.3%	02.2%
	Malpettawa	100%	00%	00%	00%	00%	01.4%

Table 2

As is clear from the above figures and tables, as far as the damage to cultural properties is concerned, the Matara District and its Matara DS Division were the most affected. Out of 55 sites studied in this DS Division two sites have been totally wiped out, while four sites have been badly damaged. While 11 sites in this DS Division have been substantially affected, 13 more are significantly affected by the tidal waves.

In Devinuwara DS Division, 92% of the cultural properties recorded fall under the category of Minimal Level of Intervention. The total number of sites studied is twenty six. However, the Totally Destroyed Naotunna historic *ambalama* is also in the Devinuwara DS Division.

As compared to the Matara District, the cultural properties in the areas of the Hambantota District surveyed by the University of Ruhuna are less affected. Of the three DS Divisions of Hambantota District, Tangalle has suffered the most. Twenty

eight out of thirty three sites recorded from this district are from this DS Divisions. However, 78% of these fall under the category of Minimal Level of Intervention with only one site which was totally destroyed.

It is no secret that the distance from the sea to any given site and the elevation of the ground on which it is situated, had a strong bearing on the intervention of the tidal waves. The solidity of the construction also played a great role in resisting the tidal waves. The lighthouse in Dondra is an excellent example in this regard. This historic site is situated on a slightly higher elevation on the beach and is solidly built. Therefore, it was unaffected by the tidal wave action.

Ironically the coastal cities of Matara, Talalla, Kottegoda and Tangalle are located virtually on the sea beach and at a lower elevation. This proximity and the elevation have paid a great price and the cultural properties are more affected as clear from the figures and charts given above.

The majority of the cultural properties affected are private houses and bungalows built during the colonial period and afterwards in the early part of the twentieth century. Not only the structures, but also the household belongings of historical/cultural value in these houses were damaged or destroyed. The extent of the damage to such movable cultural properties is yet to be objectively established. Tilakaratnaramaya is a totally destroyed site in the Hambantota District. The entire collection of manuscripts was washed away. Though some of them were recovered later, they were severely damaged. The furniture of the old bungalow is another good example in this regard.

As observed during the survey, the damage caused by natural decay due to the negligence and poor maintenance of cultural properties is more extensive than that from the tidal waves. Human impact on the cultural properties is even greater.

Damage to the cultural properties can be categorized as follows:

- (a) Pre-tsunami damage due to natural weathering, negligence and careless maintenance.
- (b) Pre-tsunami damage aggravated due to the impact of tidal waves.
- (c) Damage due to the tsunami tidal waves.
- (d) Damages due to post-tsunami use of cultural properties and renovation work. 3
E.g.: (1) Damages due to post-tsunami use of cultural properties
Gurukanda Vihara in Batigama Vidyalaya
(2) Damages due to post-tsunami renovations
St Mary's Convent

It is also important to note what is happening to the cultural properties while the government is making assessments and preparing plans to rehabilitate/restore both physical and human environments affected.

Alert:

- Those who cannot afford to renovate the damaged properties etc. await the Government and other organizations to undertake the renovations of their properties. The delay in undertaking such work aggravates the damages in some cases.
- Those who could afford to have already begun renovation work causing much damage to the cultural properties.
- For those who awaited an opportunity to demolish or modify their houses according to their own will and were unable to do so because of the country's antiquities laws have taken this as a blessing.
- Cultural properties are not the prime considerations of the policymakers and they do not wait until the archeologists get their reports and take their decisions at leisure.

3.1 Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

- Necessary steps are taken to restore affected cultural properties immediately.
- More intensive studies of these cultural properties be done before any renovation work begins.

Sites as per Level of Tidal Wave Intervention - Matara

District: Matara

AG Division: Matara

Minimal Intervention – less than 10%

Private House	M/M/F/10
Private House	M/M/F/19
Private House	M/M/F/20
Private House	M/M/F/21
Private House	M/M/F/23
Private House	M/M/F/24
Lawyer's Office	M/M/F/27
D.S. Office	M/M/F/29
Clock Tower	M/M/F/30
High Court	M/M/F/32
Fort Wall	M/M/F/34
Land Registry Office	M/M/F/35
Mohideen Muslim Mosque	M/M/K/36
Merchant Place	M/M/K/37
Private House	M/M/K/38
Private House	M/M/K/39
Private House	M/M/K/40
Private House	M/M/KN/41
St. Mary's Convent	M/M/KS/42
Private House	M/M/KS/47
Private House	M/M/KS/48
Jayasumanaramaya	M/M/KS/49
Private House	M/M/KS/51
Private House	M/M/M /52*
Jayawardanaramaya	M/M/MS/53

Significant Level of Intervention (10-30%)

Private House	M/M/F/06
Private House	M/M/F/13
Lawyer's Office	M/M/F/16
Private House	M/M/F/26
Office & House	M/M/F/28
Dutch Reformed Church	M/M/F/30
Private House	M/M/F/03
Prison	M/M/F/12
Private House	M/M/F/17
Lawyer's Office	M/M/F/18
Private House	M/M/KS/50
Main Hall – St. Servatious College	M/M/KS/52
Wellamadama Ambalama	M/D/DW/54

Substantial Level of Intervention (30-60%)

Private House	M/M/F/04
Private House	M/M/F/07

Private House	M/M/F/08
Private House	M/M/F/09
Private House and Press	M/M/F/22
Private House	M/M/F/25
Migadaya	M/M/F/15
St. Mary's Church	M/M/KS/43
Private House	M/M/KS/44
High Court Judge Residence	M/M/KS/45
Private House	M/M/KS/46

Badly Damaged (60-90%)

Private House	M/M/F/02
Private House	M/M/F/11
Private House	M/M/F/14
Rest House	M/M/F/33

Totally Destroyed (100%)

Sri Dharmaramaya	M/M/F/01
Private House	M/M/F/05

Percentage as per the level of Intervention

Minimal Intervention	45%
Significant level of Intervention	24%
Substantial level of Intervention	20%
Badly Damaged	07%
Totally Destroyed	04%

District: Matara

AG Division: Devinuwara

Minimal Intervention– less than 10%

M/D/DW/55	Rajamahaviharaya Devinuwara
M/D/DW/56	Ancient Devalaya
M/D/DW/57	Private House
M/D/S/58	Sinhasana Kovila
M/D/LH/59	Private House
M/D/LH/60	Purvaramaya
M/D/LH/61	Lighthouse
M/D/DE/62	Private House
M/D/DC/63	Gal Pokuna
M/D/Dn/64	Galgane Rajamaha Viharaya
M/D/Dn/65	Old Galge
M/D/Dw/66	Wanavasala Rajamaha Viharaya
M/D/Gw/67	Jayabodhi Viharaya
M/D/Gw/68	Abesekararamaya
M/D/Gc/69	Talgashena
M/D/Gc/70	Wijeratnaramaya
M/D/Gc/71	Private House

M/D/Gc/72	Private House
M/D/Gc/73	Private House
M/D/Gc/74	Gandara Purana Viharaya
M/D/Ge/75	Jumma Mohideen Mosque
M/D/T/76	Kongaha Junction
M/D/T/77	Gal Sohona
M/D/Ns/80	Pantakaramaya

Significant Level of Intervention

M/D/T/79	Mudiyansewatta
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Totally Destroyed

M/D/T/78	Naotunna Ambalama
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Minimal Intervention	92%
Significant level of Intervention	4%
Substantial level of Intervention	
Badly damage	
Totally destroyed	4%

District: Matara

AG Division: Dickwella

Minimal Intervention

M/D/Ko/83	Sudarshanabimbha Maha Viharaya
M/D/L/88	Sri Dhammaramaya
M/D/L/89	Private House
M/D/L/90	Private House
M/D/Bs/92	Private House
M/D/Bs/93	Hunnadeniya Bodhi
M/D/Bs/94	Purana Maliyadda Viharaya
M/D/Di/98	Private House
M/D/Dw/99	Private House
M/D/Dw/100	Kemagoda Minikirula Rajamaha Viharaya
M/D/Ds/101	Sri Subadrarama Purana Viharaya
M/D/Dc/102	Veherahena Minikirula Rajamaha Viharaya
H/D/KW/103	Walukaramaya

Significant level of Intervention

M/D/Ko/81	Private House
M/D/Di/97	Private House

Substantial level of Intervention

M/D/L/91	Private House
M/D/B/96	Private House
H/D/Kw/104	Arachchi Gedara

Badly Damaged

M/D/Ko/82	Abeydheera Walauwa
M/D/Ko/84	Private House
M/D/Ko/86	Private House
M/D/B/95	Gurukanda Viharaya

Totally Destroyed

M/D/Ko/85	Private House
M/D/Ko/87	Private House

Minimal Intervention	54%
Significant level of Intervention	08%
Substantial level of Intervention	13%
Badly damaged	17%
Totally destroyed	08%

District: Hambantota
AG Division: Tangalle

Minimal Intervention

H/T/Ps/105	Private House
H/T/P/106	Mohideen Jumma Mosque
H/T/K/107	Burial Ground
H/T/K/108	Private House
H/T/K/109	Private House
H/T/K/110	Private House
H/T/P/111	Methodist Church
H/T/K/112	Prison
H/T/K/113	Dutch Reformed Church
H/T/K/114	Private House
H/T/K/115	Police
H/T/P/117	Christ Church
H/T/P/119	Girihandu Vihara (Tangalle Bodhiya)
H/T/Me/121	Vijayagiri Viharaya
H/T/Me/122	Private House
H/T/M/123	Sri Visudharama Maha Viharaya
H/T/M/124	Sri Sudarshanarama Maha Viharaya
H/T/M/125	Henakaduwa Purana Viharaya
H/T/Va/126	Vadigala Mahanaga Rajamaha Viharaya
H/T/Re/128	Wellaboda Ancient Temple
H/T/G/130	Jayasumanaramaya
H/T/G/131	Vijayaramaya

Significant level of Intervention

H/T/P/118	Rest House
H/T/Me/120	Private House

Substantial level of Intervention

H/T/K/116 Private House
H/T/Rw/127 Jayamaha Viharaya

Totally Destroyed

H/T/Kh/129 Thilakaratanaramaya

Minimal Intervention	81%
Significant level of Intervention	07%
Substantial level of Intervention	07%
Badly damaged	00%
Totally destroyed	04%

District: Hambantota

AG Division: Ambalantota.

Minimal Intervention

H/M/B/133 Vehera Namaya

Significant level of Intervention

H/M//PU/132 Welipatanwila Pulinatalaramaya

Totally Destroyed

H/A/As/134 Welipatanwila Gangaramaya

Minimal Intervention	33.3%
Significant level of Intervention	33.3%
Substantial level of Intervention	
Badly damaged	
Totally destroyed	33.3%

District: Hambantota

AG Division: Malpettawa

Minimal Intervention

H/M/Pu/ 135 Private House

H/M/Pu/ 136 Girihandu Viharaya

Minimal Intervention	100%
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Disctrict	DS Division	GN Division	Site Name	Number
Matara	Matara	Fort	Sri Dharmaramaya (F-1)	M / M / F/ 01
			Private House	M / M / F/ 02
			Private House	M / M / F/ 03
			Private House	M / M / F/ 04
			Private House	M / M / F/ 05
			Private House	M / M / F/ 06
			Private House	M / M / F/ 07
			Private House	M / M / F/ 08
			Private House	M / M / F/ 09
			Private House	M / M / F/ 10
			Private House	M / M / F/ 11
			Prison	M / M / F/ 12
			Private House	M / M / F/ 13
			Pravate House	M / M / F/ 14
			Migadaya	M / M / F/ 15
			Lawyers Office	M / M / F/ 16
			Private House	M / M / F/ 17
			Lawyers Office	M / M / F/ 18
			Private House	M / M / F/ 19
			Private House	M / M / F/ 20
			Private House	M / M / F/ 21
			Private House and Press	M / M / F/ 22
			Private House	M / M / F/ 23
			Private House	M / M / F/ 24
			Private House	M / M / F/ 25
			Private House	M / M / F/ 26
			Lawyers Office	M / M / F/ 27
			Office and House	M / M / F/ 28
			D S Office	M / M / F/ 29
			Clock Tower	M / M / F/ 30
			Dutch Reformed Church	M / M / F/ 31
			High Court	M / M / F/ 32
			Rest House	M / M / F/ 33
			Wall	M / M / F/ 34
			Land Register Office	M / M / F/ 35
		Kotuwegoda	Mohideen Mosque	M / M / K/ 36
			Merchant Place	M / M / K/ 37
			Private House	M / M / K/ 38
			Private House	M / M / K/ 39
			Private House	M / M / KN / 40
		Kotuwegoda North	Private House	M / M / KN / 41
		Kotuwegoda South	St. Mary's Convent	M / M / KS / 42
			St. Mary's Church	M / M / KS / 43
			Private House	M / M / KS / 44
			Private House	M / M / KS / 45
			Private House	M / M / KS / 46
			Private House	M / M / KS / 47
			Private House	M / M / KS / 48
			Jayasumanaramaya	M / M / KS / 49

			Private House	M / M /KS / 50
			Private House	M / M /KS / 51
			Main Hall- St. Servatious Collage	M / M /MN / 52
			wijetunga Walawwa (Browns Hill)	M / M / M / 52*
		Meddawatta North	Jayawardanaramaya	M / M /MS / 53
		Meddawatta South	Wellamadama Ambalama	M / D /DW / 54
Matara	Devinuwara	Devinuwara-West	Rajamaha Viharaya Dewinuwara	M / D /DW / 55
			Ancient Devalaya	M / D /DW / 56
			Private House	M / D /DW / 57
		Sinhasana Place	Sinhasana Kowila	M / D / S / 58
		Light House Place	Private House	M / D / LH / 59
			Purwaramaya	M / D / LH / 60
			Light House	M / D / LH / 61
		Devinuwara East	Private House	M / D / DE / 62
		Devinuwara Central	Gal Pokuna	M / D / DC / 63
		Devinuwara North	Galgane Rajamaha Viharaya	M / D /DN / 64
			Old Galge	M / D / DN / 65
		Wawva	Wanawasala RajamahaViahraya	M / D / W / 66
		Gandara West	Jayabodhi Viharaya	M / D / GW/ 67
			Abesekararamaya	M / D / GW/ 68
		Gandara Central	Talgashena	M / D / GC / 69
			Wijerathnaramaya	M / D / GC / 70
			Private House	M / D / GC / 71
			Private House	M / D / GC / 72
			Private House	M / D / GC / 73
		Gandara East	Gandara Purana Viharaya	M / D / GE / 74
			Jumma Mohideen Mosque	M / D / GE / 75
		Talalla	Kongaha Junction	M / D / T / 76
			Gal Sohana	M / D / T / 77
			Naotunna Ambalama	M / D / T / 78
			Mudiyanse Watta	M / D / T / 79
		Naotunna South	Panthakaramaya	M / D / NS / 80
	Dikwella	Kottegoda	Private House	M / D / KO / 81
			Abedeera Wallawwa	M / D / KO / 82
			Sudarshana Bimba Maha Viharaya	M / D / KO / 83
			Private House	M / D / KO / 84
			Private House	M / D / KO / 85
			Private House	M / D / KO / 86
			Private House	M / D / KO / 87
		Lunu Kalapuwa	Sri Dammaramaya (F-1)	M / D / L / 88
			Private House	M / D / L / 89
			Private House	M / D / L / 90
			Private House	M / D / L / 91
		Babaranda - South	Private House	M / D / BS / 92
			Hunnadeniya Bodhiya	M / D / BS / 93
			Purana Maliyadda Viharaya	M / D / BS / 94
		Bathigama - Central	Gurukanda Viharaya	M / D / B / 95

		Bathigama	Private House	M / D / B / 96
		Dikwella	Private House	M / D / DI / 97
			Private House	M / D / DI / 98
		Dodampahala-west	Private House	M / D / DW / 99
			Kemagoda Minikirula Raja Maha Viharaya	M / D / DW / 100
		Dodampahala - South	Sri Subadrarama Purana Viharaya (F-1)	M / D / DS / 101
	Dikwella	Dikwella -central	Veherahena Minikirula Rajamaha Viharaya	M / D / DIC / 102
Hambantota	Tangalla	Kudawella -west	Walukaramaya	H / D / KW / 103
		Mawella- South	Arachchi Gedara	H / D / Ms / 104
		Pallikudawa	Private House	H / T / PS / 105
			Mohideen Jumma Mosque	H / T / P / 106
		Kotuwegoda	Burial Ground	H / T / K / 107
			Private House	H / T / K / 108
			Private House	H / T / K / 109
			Private House	H / T / K / 110
		Pallikaduwa Urban	Methodist Church	H / T / P / 111
		Kotuwegoda	Prison	H / T / K / 112
			Dutch Reformed Church	H / T / K / 113
			Private House	H / T / K / 114
			Police	H / T / K / 115
			Private House	H / T / K / 116
		Pallikudawa	Christ Church	H / T / P / 117
	Tangalla	Pallikudawa	Rest House	H / T / P / 118
			Girihadu Viharaya (Tangalle Bhodi)	H / T / P / 119
		Madakatiya	Private House	H / T / ME / 120
			Vijayagiri Viharaya	H / T / ME / 121
			Private House	H / T / ME / 122
		Morakolliya	Sri Visuddarama Maha Viharaya (F-1)	H / T / M / 123
			Sri Sudarshanarama Maha Viharaya	H / T / M / 124
			Henekaduwa Purana Viharaya	H / T / M / 125
		Vadigala	Vadigala Mahanaga Rajamaha Viharaya	H / T / VA / 126
		Rakawa-West	Jayamaha Viharaya	H / T / RW / 127
		Kahandamodara	Thilakarathnaramaya	H / T / KH / 129
		Gurupokuna	Jayasumanaramaya	H / T / G / 130
			Vijayaramaya	H / T / G / 131
	Ambalantota	Ambalantota	Welipatanwila Pulinathalaramaya	H / A / W / 132
		Bataatha South	Vehera Namaya Temple	H / A / B / 133
		Ambalantota South	Welipatanwila Gangaramaya	H / A / AS / 134
	Malpettawa	Puhulyaya	Private House	H / M / PU / 135
			Girihadu Viharaya	H / M / PU / 136

Disctrict	DS Division	GN Division	Site Name	Number
Matara	Matara	Fort	Sri Dharmaramaya (F-1)	M / M / F / 01
			Private House	M / M / F / 02
			Private House	M / M / F / 03
			Private House	M / M / F / 04
			Private House	M / M / F / 05
			Private House	M / M / F / 06
			Private House	M / M / F / 07
			Private House	M / M / F / 08
			Private House	M / M / F / 09
			Private House	M / M / F / 10
			Private House	M / M / F / 11
			Prison	M / M / F / 12
			Private House	M / M / F / 13
			Pravate House	M / M / F / 14
			Migadaya	M / M / F / 15
			Lawyers Office	M / M / F / 16
			Private House	M / M / F / 17
			Lawyers Office	M / M / F / 18
			Private House	M / M / F / 19
			Private House	M / M / F / 20
			Private House	M / M / F / 21
			Private House and Press	M / M / F / 22
			Private House	M / M / F / 23
			Private House	M / M / F / 24
			Private House	M / M / F / 25
			Private House	M / M / F / 26
			Lawyers Office	M / M / F / 27
			Office and House	M / M / F / 28
			D S Office	M / M / F / 29
			Clock Tower	M / M / F / 30
			Dutch Reformed Church	M / M / F / 31
			High Court	M / M / F / 32
			Rest House	M / M / F / 33
			Wall	M / M / F / 34
			Land Register Office	M / M / F / 35
		Kotuwegoda	Mohideen Mosque	M / M / K / 36
			Merchant Place	M / M / K / 37
			Private House	M / M / K / 38
			Private House	M / M / K / 39
			Private House	M / M / KN / 40
		Kotuwegoda North	Private House	M / M / KN / 41
		Kotuwegoda South	St. Mary's Convent	M / M / KS / 42
			St. Mary's Church	M / M / KS / 43
			Private House	M / M / KS / 44
			Private House	M / M / KS / 45
			Private House	M / M / KS / 46
			Private House	M / M / KS / 47
			Private House	M / M / KS / 48
			Jayasumanaramaya	M / M / KS / 49
			Private House	M / M / KS / 50
			Private House	M / M / KS / 51
			Main Hall- St. Servatious Collage	M / M / MN / 52
			wijetunga Walawwa (Browns Hill)	M / M / M / 52*
		Meddawatta North	Jayawardanaramaya	M / M / MS / 53

		Meddawatta South	Wellamadama Ambalama	M / D / DW / 54
Matara	Devinuwara	Devinuwara- West	Rajamaha Viharaya Devinuwara	M / D / DW / 55
			Ancient Devalaya	M / D / DW / 56
			Private House	M / D / DW / 57
		Sinhasana Place	Sinhasana Kowila	M / D / S / 58
		Light House Place	Private House	M / D / LH / 59
			Purwaramaya	M / D / LH / 60
			Light House	M / D / LH / 61
		Devinuwara East	Private House	M / D / DE / 62
		Devinuwara Central	Gal Pokuna	M / D / DC / 63
		Devinuwara North	Galgane Rajamaha Viharaya	M / D / DN / 64
			Old Galge	M / D / DN / 65
		Wawva	Wanawasala RajamahaViahraya	M / D / W / 66
		Gandara West	Jayabodhi Viharaya	M / D / GW / 67
			Abesekararamaya	M / D / GW / 68
		Gandara Central	Talgashena	M / D / GC / 69
			Wijerathnaramaya	M / D / GC / 70
			Private House	M / D / GC / 71
			Private House	M / D / GC / 72
			Private House	M / D / GC / 73
		Gandara East	Gandara Purana Viharaya	M / D / GE / 74
			Jumma Mohideen Mosque	M / D / GE / 75
		Talalla	Kongaha Junction	M / D / T / 76
			Gal Sohana	M / D / T / 77
			Naotunna Ambalama	M / D / T / 78
			Mudiyanse Watta	M / D / T / 79
		Naotunna South	Panthakaramaya	M / D / NS / 80
	Dikwella	Kottegoda	Private House	M / D / KO / 81
			Abedeera Wallawwa	M / D / KO / 82
			Sudarshana Bimba Maha Viharaya	M / D / KO / 83
			Private House	M / D / KO / 84
			Private House	M / D / KO / 85
			Private House	M / D / KO / 86
			Private House	M / D / KO / 87
		Lunu Kalapuwa	Sri Dammaramaya	M / D / L / 88
			Private House	M / D / L / 89
			Private House	M / D / L / 90
			Private House	M / D / L / 91
		Babaranda -South	Private House	M / D / BS / 92
			Hunnadeniya Bodhiya	M / D / BS / 93
			Purana Maliyadda Viharaya	M / D / BS / 94
		Bathigama -Central	Gurukanda Viharaya	M / D / B / 95
		Bathigama	Private House	M / D / B / 96
		Dikwella	Private House	M / D / DI / 97
			Private House	M / D / DI / 98
		Dodampahala- west	Private House	M / D / DW / 99
			Kemagoda Minikirula Raja Maha Viharaya	M / D / DW / 100
		Dodampahala - Sout	Sri Subadrarama Purana Viharaya	M / D / DS / 101
	Dikwella	Dikwella -central	Veherahena Minikirula Rajamaha Viharaya	M / D / DIC / 102
Hambantota	Tangalla	Kudawella -west	Walukaramaya	H / D / KW / 103
		Mawella- South	Arachchi Gedara	H / D / Ms / 104
		Pallikudawa	Private House	H / T / PS / 105
			Mohideen Jumma Mosque	H / T / P / 106
		Kotuwegoda	Burial Ground	H / T / K / 107
			Private House	H / T / K / 108

			Private House	H / T / K / 109
			Private House	H / T / K / 110
		Pallikaduwa Urban	Methodist Church	H / T / P / 111
		Kotuwegoda	Prison	H / T / K / 112
			Dutch Reformed Church	H / T / K / 113
			Private House	H / T / K / 114
			Police	H / T / K / 115
			Private House	H / T / K / 116
		Pallikudawa	Christ Church	H / T / P / 117
	Tangalla	Pallikudawa	Rest House	H / T / P / 118
			Girihadu Viharaya (Tangalle Bhodi)	H / T / P / 119
		Madakatiya	Private House	H / T / ME / 120
			Vijayagiri Viharaya	H / T / ME / 121
			Private House	H / T / ME / 122
		Morakolliya	Sri Visuddarama Maha Viharaya	H / T / M / 123
			Sri Sudarshanarama Maha Viharaya	H / T / M / 124
			Henekaduwa Purana Viharaya	H / T / M / 125
		Vadigala	Vadigala Mahanaga Rajamaha Viharaya	H / T / VA / 126
		Rakawa-West	Jayamaha Viharaya	H / T / RW / 127
		Kahandamodara	Thilakarathnaramaya	H / T / KH / 129
		Gurupokuna	Jayasumanaramaya	H / T / G / 130
			Vijayaramaya	H / T / G / 131
	Ambalantota	Ambalantota	Welipatanwila Pulinathalaramaya	H / A / W / 132
		Bataatha South	Vehera Namaya Temple	H / A / B / 133
		Ambalantota South	Welipatanwila Gangaramaya	H / A / AS / 134
		Puhulyaya	Private House	H / M / PU / 135
			Girihadu Viharaya	H / M / PU / 136