Colombo

Capital of Sri Lanka

Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, has a long history as a port on ancient east-west trade routes, ruled successively by the Portuguese, Dutch and British. That heritage is reflected in its its architecture, mixing colonial buildings with high-rises and shopping malls. The imposing Colombo National Museum, dedicated to Sri Lankan history, borders sprawlingViharamahadevi Park and its giant Buddha.

The vibrant, jam-packed Pettah bazaar district's thousands of vendors offer everything from spices and tea to textiles and jewelry. Galle Face Green is an oceanside promenade popular for picnicking and strolling. The city's diverse religious landmarks range from the ornate, red-and-white-striped Jami Ul-Alfar Mosque and the historic Dutch Reformed Wolvendaal Church to the Buddhist Gangaramaya Temple complex. International matches of cricket, Sri Lanka's national passion, are played at Premadasa Stadium. The city is also a major hopping-off point for beaches in the island nation's south

Pettah, Sri Lanka

Neighbourhood in Colombo

Pettah is a neighbourhood in Colombo, Sri Lanka located east of the City centre Fort. The Pettah neighborhood is famous for the Pettah Market, a series of open air bazaars and markets. It is one of Sri Lanka's busiest commercial areas, where a huge number of wholesale and retail shops, buildings, commercial institutions and other organisations are located. The main market segment is designed like a gigantic crossword puzzle, where one may traverse through the entire markets from dawn till dusk, but not completely cover every part of it. Pettah is derived from the Tamil word, Pettai, an Anglo-Indian word used to indicate a suburb outside a fort. Today, the Sinhalese phrase, pita-kotuwa conveniently describes the same place

Fort

Colombo

Fort is the central business district of Colombo in Sri Lanka. It is the financial district of Colombo and the location of the Colombo Stock Exchange and the World Trade Centre of Colombo from which the CSE operates. It is also the location of the Bank of Ceylon headquarters. Along the foreshore of the Fort area is the Galle Face Green Promenade, built in 1859 under the governance of Sir Henry George Ward, the Governor of Ceylon during British colonial administration. Fort is also home to the General Post Office, hotels, government departments and offices.

Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia

City in Sri Lanka

Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia, population 245,974 is the largest suburb of the City of Colombo, and covers an extent of 2109 hectares. It lies south of the Colombo Municipal Council area and separated from it by the Dehiwala canal which forms the northern boundary of DMMC. Its southern limits lie in Borupana Road and the eastern boundary is Weras Ganga with its canal system and including some areas to its east. This town has extensive population and rapid industrialization and urbanization in recent years. It is home to Sri Lanka's National Zoological Gardens, which remains one of Asia's largest. Colombo South Teaching Hospital, Kalubowila and Colombo Airport, Ratmalana are some important landmark in this area. Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia and Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte being two large suburban centers of the city of Colombo function together as one large urban agglomeration in the Region. The overspill from the City in residential and commercial uses of land have rapidly urbanised these suburban centers. Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia and Sri Jayawardenpaura along with Colombo Municipal Council form the most urbanized part of the core area of the Colombo Metropolitan Region

Kandy

City in Sri Lanka

Kandy is a large city in central Sri Lanka. It's set on a plateau surrounded by mountains, which are home to tea plantations and biodiverse rainforest. The city's heart is scenic Kandy Lake (Bogambara Lake), which is popular for strolling. Kandy is famed for sacred Buddhist sites, including the Temple of the Tooth (Sri Dalada Maligawa) shrine, celebrated with the grand Esala Perahera annual procession.

In the nearby Peradeniya suburb, the Royal Botanic Gardens is known for its orchid collection and massive palm trees. The Ceylon Tea Museum, in a former tea factory, has a library and exhibits that explore Sri Lanka's history as a major exporter of the beverage. Kandy is also a gateway to the Knuckles Mountains, a popular destination for hiking and camping.

Sigiriya

Historical place in Sri Lanka

The ruins of a 5th-century city, anchored by a towering rock fortress accessible by steep stairs.

Galle

City in Sri Lanka

Galle is a city on the southwest coast of Sri Lanka. It’s known for Galle Fort, the fortified old city founded by Portuguese colonists in the 16th century. Stone sea walls, expanded by the Dutch, encircle car-free streets with architecture reflecting Portuguese, Dutch and British rule. Notable buildings include the 18th-century Dutch Reformed Church. Galle Lighthouse stands on the fort’s southeast tip.

The Old Gate, the fortification’s original entrance, bears the insignia of the Dutch East India Company. The gate leads to the National Maritime Museum, with exhibits focusing on seafaring and marine life, including a whale skeleton and items salvaged from shipwrecks. Galle National Museum, in a 1656 building, displays southern Sri Lankan artifacts such as ritual masks and woodcarvings, and objects from the colonial era. Just outside the northern fortifications, the Galle International Stadium hosts cricket matches with Indian Ocean views.

Dambulla

Town in Sri Lanka

Dambulla is a large town, situated in the Matale District, Central Province of Sri Lanka, situated 148 km north-east of Colombo and 72 km north of Kandy. Due to its location at a major junction, it is the centre of vegetable distribution in the country. Major attractions of the area include the largest and best preserved cave temple complex of Sri Lanka, and the Rangiri Dambulla International Stadium, famous for being built in just 167 days. The area also boasts the largest rose quartz mountain range in South Asia, and the Iron wood forest, or Na Uyana Aranya. Ibbankatuwa prehistoric burial site near Dambulla cave temple complexes is the latest archaeological site of significant historical importance found in Dambulla, which is located within 3 km of the cave temples providing evidence of the presence of indigenous civilisations long before the arrival of Indian influence on the Island nation

Nuwara Eliya

City in Sri Lanka

Nuwara Eliya is a city in the tea country hills of central Sri Lanka. The naturally landscaped Hakgala Botanical Gardens displays roses and tree ferns, and shelters monkeys and blue magpies. Nearby Seetha Amman Temple, a colorful Hindu shrine, is decorated with religious figures. Densely forested Galway's Land National Park is a sanctuary for endemic and migratory bird species, including bulbuls and flycatchers.

Nearby Gregory Lake, a reservoir created in the 1800s, offers boating and horseback riding. To the north is Pidurutalagala, Sri Lanka’s tallest peak, ringed by a forest reserve. The surrounding countryside is dotted with waterfalls, including the multiple cascades of St. Clair’s Falls. To the southwest, a trail climbs pyramid-shaped Adam’s Peak, a pilgrimage place for several religions. South of Nuwara Eliya, Horton Plains National Park occupies a high-altitude plateau and is home to sambar deer and leopards. The park ends at the sheer precipice of World’s End, which offers views of the lowlands.

Negombo

City in Sri Lanka

Negombo is a city on the west coast of Sri Lanka, north of the capital, Colombo. Near the waterfront, the remains of the 17th-century Dutch Fort now house a prison. Negombo Lagoon, lined with fishermen’s huts, feeds into the Dutch-era Hamilton Canal. The canal leads south to Colombo. Neoclassical St. Mary’s Church, completed in the 1920s, features aceiling decorated with vivid religious paintings.

Angurukaramulla Temple is known for its large Buddha statue, colorful murals and entrance shaped like a dragon's mouth. Just north of the city, Negombo Beach is lined with coconut trees and mangroves. It offers opportunities for diving, with coral reefs and a 20th-century shipwreck offshore. Local fishermen sell their catches directly on the beach and at the fish market nearby. Southeast of the city, Henarathgoda Botanical Gardens is filled with rubber trees and tropical plants from around the world.

Anuradhapura

City in Sri Lanka

Anuradhapura is a major city in Sri Lanka. It is the capital city of North Central Province, Sri Lanka and the capital of Anuradhapura District. Anuradhapura is one of the ancient capitals of Sri Lanka, famous for its well-preserved ruins of an ancient Sri Lankan civilization. It was the third capital of the kingdom of Rajarata, following the kingdoms of Tambapanni and Upatissa Nuwara. The city, now a World Heritage site, was the centre of Theravada Buddhism for many centuries. The city lies 205 km north of the current capital of Colombo in the North Central Province, on the banks of the historic Malvathu River. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world and one of the eight World Heritage Sites of Sri Lanka. It is believed that from the fourth century BCE until the beginning of the 11th century CE it was the capital of the Sinhalese. During this period it remained one of the most stable and durable centres of political power and urban life in South Asia. The ancient city, considered sacred to the Buddhist world, is today surrounded by monasteries covering an area of over 16 square miles

Polonnaruwa

Town in Sri Lanka

Poḷonnaruwa is the main town of Polonnaruwa District in North Central Province, Sri Lanka. Kaduruwela area is the Polonnaruwa New Town and the other part of Polonnaruwa remains as the royal ancient city of the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa. The second most ancient of Sri Lanka's kingdoms, Polonnaruwa was first declared the capital city by King Vijayabahu I, who defeated Chola invaders in 1070 to reunite the country once more under a local leader. The Ancient City of Polonnaruwa has been declared a World Heritage Site. Currently the new Polonnaruwa is undergoing a major development project known as the "Awakening of Polonnaruwa" under the concept of President Maithripala Sirisena. It envisions the development of all sectors in Polonnaruwa including roads, electricity, agriculture, education, health and environment will be developed comprehensively

Hikkaduwa

Town in Sri Lanka

Hikkaduwa is a seaside resort town in southwestern Sri Lanka. It’s known for its strong surf and beaches, including palm-dotted Hikkaduwa Beach, lined with restaurants and bars. The shallow waters opposite Hikkaduwa Beach shelter the Hikkaduwa National Park, which is a coral sanctuary and home to marine turtles and exotic fish. Inland, Gangarama MahaVihara is a Buddhist temple decorated with hand-painted murals.

Nearby, Hikkaduwa Lake supports wildlife like monitor lizards and birds. To the north, on a small island just off the coast, is the revered temple of Seenigama Vihara. Nearby is the Hikkaduwa Turtle Farm and Hatchery, a sanctuary for several endangered turtle species, including hawksbills and leatherbacks. In the village of Telwatta, the Tsunami Photo Museum exhibits photos and salvaged items from the 2004 tsunami, which devastated this coastal area. Northeast is the Moonstone Mine, where mine shafts and a factory illustrate the process of mining the gemstone.

Bentota

Town in Sri Lanka

Bentota is a resort town on Sri Lanka’s southwest coast. Its long Bentota Beach stretches north, where it becomes a sandy strip known as Paradise Island, parallel to Bentota Lagoon. Coral-rich dive sites include Canoe Rock. On Bentota River, centuries-old Galapota Temple has a large Buddha statue. Southeast is Lunuganga, the estate and gardens of architectGeoffrey Bawa. Northeast is his brother Bevis's Brief Garden.

Trincomalee

City in Sri Lanka

Trincomalee is a port city on the northeast coast of Sri Lanka. Set on a peninsula, Fort Frederick was built by the Portuguese in the 17th century. Within its grounds, the grand Koneswaram Temple stands on Swami Rock cliff, a popular vantage point for blue-whale watching. The holy complex contains ornate shrines and a massive statue of Shiva. NearbyGokanna Temple has panoramic views over the city and the coastline.

The Maritime and Naval History Museum exhibits military artifacts and cannons in a former Dutch colonial command outpost. To the south, Manayaweli Cove is a popular spot for fishing and swimming. Marble Beach is surrounded by tropical forest. North of the city, Nilaveli Beach is the departure point for snorkeling and diving trips to Pigeon Island National Park. The island’s shallow coral reefs are home to turtles, reef sharks and many species of fish. Inland, there are the Kanniya Hot Water Springs. South of Trincomalee, Seruwawila Rajamaha Viharaya is a restored Buddhist stupa, or shrine, dating from the 2nd century BC.

Unawatuna

Town in Sri Lanka

Unawatuna is a town in southern Sri Lanka. It’s known for its coral reef and its palm-lined beaches, like Unawatuna Beach. Nestled in nearby jungle, the Japanese Peace Pagoda has a stupa with ocean views. The Sea Turtle Farm and Hatchery south of town protects endangered species. North across the bay is the city of Galle’s fortified old town, founded by the Portuguese and expanded by the Dutch in the 17th century.

Horton Plains National Park

Regional park in Sri Lanka

Large preserve on a plateau featuring cloud forests & montane grasslands, plus rivers & waterfalls.

Habarana

City in Sri Lanka

Habarana is a small city in the Anuradhapura District of Sri Lanka. The location has some mid-range and up hotels aimed at package tourists, and is a departure point for other nearby locations of greater interest. Habarana is a popular tourist destination for safari lovers as it is the starting point for safaris in the nearby Habarana jungle and the Minneriya sanctuary which is heavily populated by elephants. Elephant back riding is also an attraction in this small city. Habarana is situated nearby to the ancient rock fortress and castle/palace ruin of Sigiriya and is situated on the main road from Colombo to Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa. The population of the city is expected to be in the area of 5000-10,000. The area has some of the best hotels in the country and the greenery and wild life has added value, making the location attractive for tourists

Udawalawe

Town in Sri Lanka

Udawalawe is a small town located in the southern part of the Ratnapura District in Sri Lanka. It is situated in close to the district's boundary with the Hambantota District and Monaragala District. The town is the main entry point into the Udawalawe National Park which is a major National Park in Sri Lanka which is renowned for its high population of wild Asian elephants. The Udawalawe National Park located approximately 160 km away from Colombo, is the closest national park to Colombo. The town is also notable, because of the Uda Walawa Reservoir, which was created in 1969, following the construction of a 3.9 km dam and a 6MW hydro-electric plant on the Walawe river. The reservoir is the 3rd largest reservoir in Sri Lanka.[Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udawalawe)

Matale

Town in Sri Lanka

Matale often written as Mathale, is the largest town of Matale District of the Central Province, of Sri Lanka. It is 142 kilometres from Colombo and near Kandy. Surrounding the town are the Knuckles Mountain Range, the foothills were called Wiltshire by the British. It is a mainly agricultural area, where tea, rubber, vegetable and spice cultivation dominate.

Weligama

Town in Sri Lanka

Weligama is a town on the south coast of Sri Lanka, located in Matara District, Southern Province, Sri Lanka, governed by an Urban Council. The name Weligama, literally means "sandy village" which refers to the area's sandy sweep bay. It is approximately 144 kilometres south of Colombo and is situated at an elevation of 9 metres above the sea leve

Sinharaja Forest Reserve

National park in Sri Lanka

Virgin rainforest with many rare species only found here & a number of foot tracks for hiking.

Udawalawe National Park

National park in Sri Lanka

This 30,821-hectare nature reserve features native wildlife, including elephants & water birds.

Jaffna

City in Sri Lanka

Jaffna is a city on the northern tip of Sri Lanka. Nallur Kandaswamy is a huge Hindu temple with golden arches and an ornate gopuram tower. By the coast, star-shaped Jaffna Fort was built by the Portuguese in the 17th century and later occupied by the Dutch and British. Jaffna Public Library is a symbol of the city’s post-war regeneration. Jaffna Archaeological Museum has Dutch cannons and pre-colonial artifacts.

The Sangiliyan Statue commemorates the last ruler of the pre-colonial Jaffna Kingdom. North of the city are dozens of stone Buddhist stupas at the ruins of Kadurugoda Viharaya. Overlooking the ocean, the bathing tanks at Keerimalai are fed by underground springs. Causeways connect Jaffna to a number of offshore islands. On Karainagar Island, Casuarina Beach has shallow waters and is backed by leafy trees. Boats run to Nainativu, where the Nagadeepa Purana Viharaya temple is a Buddhist pilgrimage site. Portuguese ruins dot the island of Neduntheevu (Delft), which is also home to wild horses and a towering baobab tree.

Kitulgala

Town in Sri Lanka

Kitulgala is a small town in the west of Sri Lanka. It is in the wet zone rain forest, which gets two monsoons each year, and is one of the wettest places in the country. Nevertheless, it comes alive in the first three months of the year, especially in February, the driest month. The Academy Award-winning The Bridge on the River Kwai was filmed on the Kelani River near Kitulgala, although nothing remains now except the concrete foundations for the bridge. Kitulgala is also a base for white-water rafting, which starts a few kilometres upstream and also popular as a location for adventure based training programs.

Matara

City in Sri Lanka

Matara is a major city in Sri Lanka, on the southern coast of Southern Province, 160 km from Colombo. It is a major commercial hub, and it is the administrative capital of Matara District. It was gravely affected by the Asian tsunami in December 2004

Haputale

Town in Sri Lanka

Haputale is a town of Badulla District in the Uva Province, Sri Lanka, governed by an Urban Council. The elevation is 1431 m above the sea level. The area has a rich bio-diversity dense with numerous varieties of flora and fauna. Haputale is surrounded by hills covered with cloud forests and tea plantations. The town has a cooler climate than its surroundings, due to its elevation. The Haputale pass allows views across the Southern plains of Sri Lanka. The South-West boundary of Uva basin is marked by the Haputale mountain ridges, which continue on to Horton Plains and Adam's Peak to the west. CNN in 2010 named Haputale as one of Asia's most overlooked destinations. Notable Government institutions are: Police Station Government Hospital Railway Station Haputale Divisional Education Office Main Post Office Urbancouncil

Peradeniya

City in Sri Lanka

Peradeniya is a suburb of the city of Kandy, about 50,000 inhabitants in Sri Lanka. It is situated on the A1 main road, just a few kilometres west of Kandy city centre. Peradeniya is famous for the Royal Botanical Gardens of Peradeniya. It is situated in a slope of the Mahaweli river and attracts many visitors from Sri Lanka as well as from abroad. Another key attribute of this city is the University of Peradeniya. Its buildings are of mixed colonial and traditional Sri Lankan/South Asian styles, and located amongst the lush vegetation of the hill country. The Department of Agriculture is also located here. West of the town lies the small historical town of Kadugannawa.

Kataragama

Town in Sri Lanka

Kataragama is a pilgrimage town sacred to Buddhist, Hindu and indigenous Vedda people of Sri Lanka. People from South India also go there to worship. The town has the Kataragama temple, a shrine dedicated to Skanda Kumara also known as Kataragama deviyo. Kataragama is located in the Monaragala District of Uva province, Sri Lanka. It is 228 km ESE ofColombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Although Kataragama was a small village in medieval times, today it is a fast-developing township surrounded by jungle in the southeastern region of Sri Lanka. The ancient Kiri Vehera Buddhist stupa, which is believed to be built by the regional king Mahasena in the 6th century BC is also a major attraction in Kataragama area. The town has a venerable history dating back to the last centuries BCE. It was the seat of government of many Sinhalese kings during the days of Rohana kingdom. Since the 1950s the city has undergone many improvements with successive governments investing in public transportation, medical facilities, and business development and hotel services. It adjoins the popular Yala National Park

Minneriya

Town in Sri Lanka

Minneriya is a small town in Sri Lanka that is famous for two things — the great Minneriya lake built by King Mahasen and Minneriya National Park which is a hot spot for safari lovers because of its abundance of elephants. Furthermore, it is near the tourist-friendly Habarana and the world heritage sites Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya. The area is home to the Infantry Training Centre as well as a training centre of the Military Police of the Sri Lanka Army. The 6th Artillery Regiment is based at Minneriya along with the SLAF base SLAF Hingurakgoda

Nilaveli

Town in Sri Lanka

Nilaveli, is a coastal resort town and suburb of the Trincomalee District, Sri Lanka located 16 km northwest of the city of Trincomalee. A historically popular Tamil village and tourist destination of the district alongside the nearby Uppuveli, the numbers of visitors declined following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and Sri Lankan Civil War, but have risen again since 2010. Pigeon Island National Park, one of the two marine national parks of the region is situated 1 km off the coast of Nilaveli, its many species of vegetation, coral and reef fish contributing to Nilaveli's rich biodiversity

Wilpattu National Park

Park in Sri Lanka

Undeveloped wildlife sanctuary & nature reserve known for its natural lakes & leopard population.

Minneriya National Park

National park in Sri Lanka

This sprawling preserve features a large 3rd-century reservoir, plus elephants & other wildlife.

Kalutara

City in Sri Lanka

Kalutara or Kalutota is a major city in Kalutara District, Western Province, Sri Lanka. It is also the administrative capital of Kalutara District. It is located approximately 40 km south of the capital Colombo. The area is well known to produce the Mangosteens, a fruit introduced from Malaysia in 19th century.

Beruwala

Town in Sri Lanka

Beruwala is a town in Kalutara District, Western Province, Sri Lanka, governed by an Urban Council. Beruwala with a total area of approximately 15 square kilometres and is located on the south-west coast of Sri Lanka, 60 km south of Colombo.

Ratnapura

City in Sri Lanka

Ratnapura is a major city in Sri Lanka. It is the capital city of Sabaragamuwa Province, as well as the Ratnapura District, and is a traditional centre for the Sri Lankan gem trade. It is located on the Kalu Ganga in south-central Sri Lanka, some 101 km southeast of the country's capital, Colombo. Ratnapura is also spelled as Rathnapura. The name 'Ratnapura' is a Sanskrit word meaning "city of gems", from the Sanskrit words pura and ratna. Over 2000 years ago, when the first Buddhist monks arrived here from the north eastern provinces of India namely Bodh-Gaya, Varanasi and Pataliputra, they not only brought with them the Buddhist religion, but since their teachings were mainly in Sanskrit and Pali they also influenced the local language. While candy produced from the jaggery palm is traditionally known in this region as ratnapura, it is more likely that the candy was named for the locale rather than vice versa. It is the centre of a long-established industry of precious stone mining including rubies, sapphires, and other gems. Apart from gem mining, the city is known for the production of rice and fruit. Large plantations of tea and rubber surround the city

Badulla

City in Sri Lanka

Badulla is the main city of Uva Province situated in the lower central hills of Sri Lanka. It is the capital city of Uva Province and the Badulla District

Bandarawela

Town in Sri Lanka

Bandarawela is the second largest town in the Badulla District which is 32 km away from Badulla. Bandarawela is 200 km away from Colombo and about 125 km away from Kandy, the two capital cities of Sri Lanka. Thanks to its higher altitude, compared to surrounding locations, Bandarawela has milder weather conditions throughout the year making it a populartourist destination for locals. Bandarawela is within hours reach of surrounding towns and cities by both road and rail. The town is influenced by its colonial history and rests among dense, lush forestation occupying a niche among visitors as a base for eco-tourism

Nanu Oya

Village in Sri Lanka

Nanu Oya is a village in Sri Lanka, named after the Nanu Oya river. It is located within Nuwara Eliya District in the Central Province and is situated approximately 8 km away from Nuwara Eliya

Hatton

Town in Sri Lanka

Hatton is a town in the Nuwara Eliya District of Central Province, Sri Lanka governed by the Hatton-Dickoya Urban Council. Hatton is a major centre of the Sri Lankan tea industry. Hatton is one of the busiest cities in the hill country of Sri Lanka and is colloquially known as the tea capital of the country, as it is the central point for most upcountry tea growing regions, such as Maskeliya, Talawakelle, Bogawantalawa and Dickoya. It is located approximately 83 km southeast of Colombo and 44 km south of Kandy, at an elevation of 1,271 m above sea level. Hatton was founded during the British colonial times in order to serve the coffee plantations and latter tea estates. The name of the town refers to the village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. A number of the surrounding tea estates are also named after Scottish villages. Hatton serves as a gateway to Adam's Peak and Sinharaja Forest Reserve, but is better known for its Ceylon tea plantations and Stassen group tea

Kosgoda

Town in Sri Lanka

Kosgoda is a small coastal town located in Southern Province in Sri Lanka. The area of Kosgoda is home to a population of nearly 3,000 people. It is approximately 72 kilometres south of Colombo and is situated at an elevation of 1 metre above the sea level. The area is becoming one of the most vibrant tourist areas in Galle District in Sri Lanka due to the locations beautiful beaches, Kosgoda Lagoon and the it's Turtles and Turtle hatcheries

Ramboda

Village in Sri Lanka

Ramboda is a village in Sri Lanka. It is located within Central Province. The Wavenden Estate in Ramboda is the birthplace of British Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher. The Ramboda Road Tunnel is currently the longest road tunnel in Sri Lanka and is situated on the A5 highway, close to Ramboda falls. It is 225 m long, 7 m wide and 5.6 m high. Construction of the tunnel commenced in 2006 and opened in February 2008. The tunnel cost Rs. 2,000M and was substantially funded by the Japanese Government. The 1,000 rupee banknote, issued 4 February 2011, features an artist’s impression of the Ramboda tunnel, with the rock wall at the same location before construction

Batticaloa

City in Sri Lanka

Batticaloa is a major city in the Eastern Province, Sri Lanka, and its former capital. It is the administrative capital of the Batticaloa District. The city is the seat of the Eastern University of Sri Lanka and is a major commercial city. It is on the east coast, 69 miles south of Trincomalee, and is situated on an island. Pasikudah is popular tourist destinations situated 35 km northwest with beaches and flat year-round warm-water shallow-lagoons

Yala National

Yala National Park is a huge area of forest, grassland and lagoons bordering the Indian Ocean, in southeast Sri Lanka. It’s home to wildlife such as leopards, elephants and crocodiles, as well as hundreds of bird species. Inland, Sithulpawwa is an ancient Buddhist monastery. Nearby caves contain centuries-old rock paintings. Southwest, Magul Maha Viharaya also has ancient Buddhist ruins. Both are pilgrimage sites.

tissamaharama

It used to be the capital of the [Sinhalese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinhala_people) [Kingdom of Ruhuna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Ruhuna) as early as the 3rd century B.C. Only few buildings from that period can still be seen today. The presence ordinary early [Tamils](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lankan_Tamil_people) in Tissamaharama was confirmed following archaeological excavations in 2010. The [Tissamaharama Tamil Brahmi inscription](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tissamaharama_Tamil_Brahmi_inscription" \o "Tissamaharama Tamil Brahmi inscription), a fragment of black and red ware flat dish inscribed in Tamil in the [Tamil Brahmi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Brahmi) script was excavated at the earliest layer in the southern town