

VENTURER BADGE

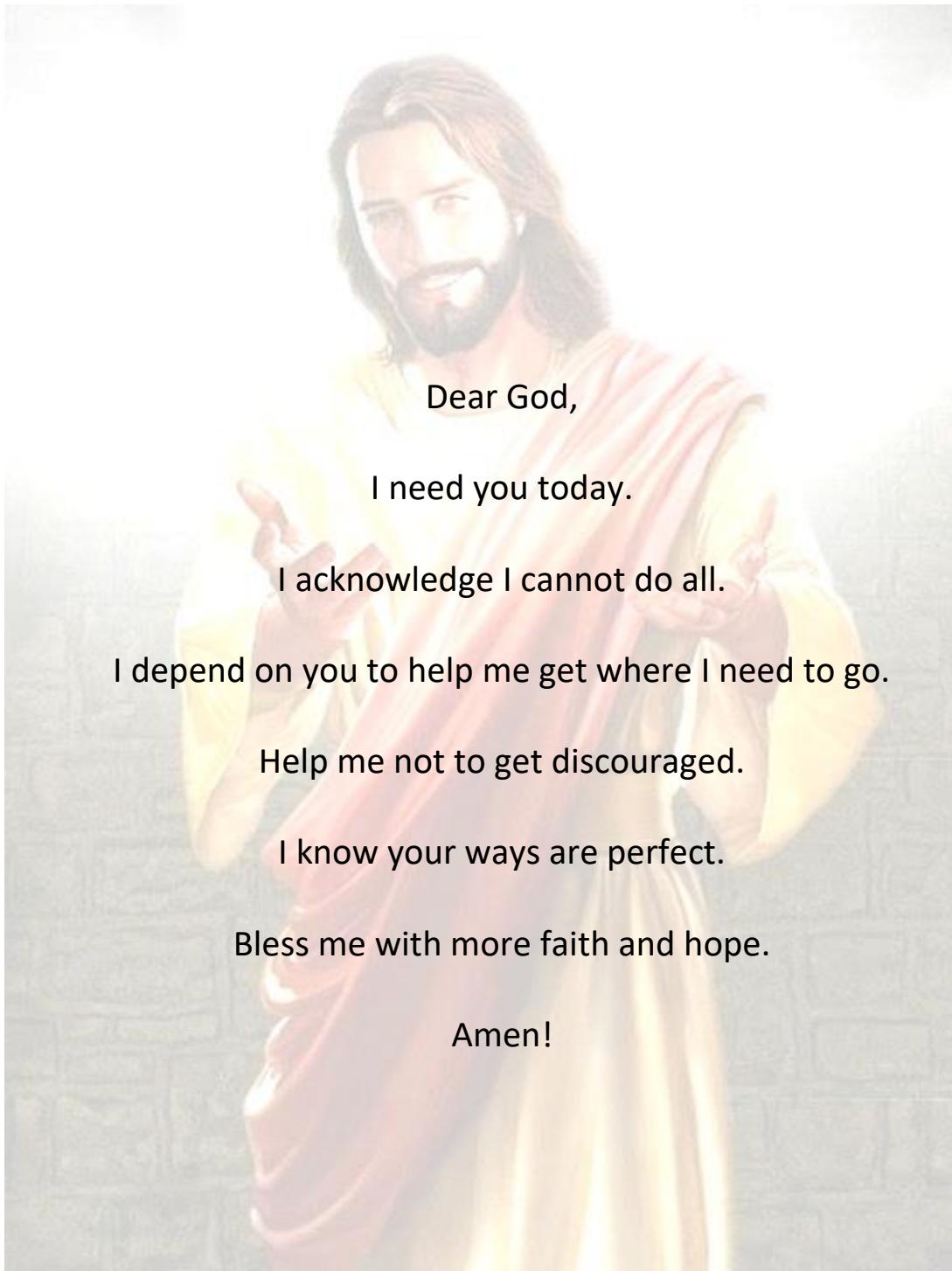
32 Km

HIKE REPORT

(29th/30th March 2021)



Name : Ranith Ruvinda Arawwala
Membership no.: 55/17/R
Troop : 156th Negombo St. Jude's Scout Troop
Hike partner : Sahan Nilakshana



Dear God,

I need you today.

I acknowledge I cannot do all.

I depend on you to help me get where I need to go.

Help me not to get discouraged.

I know your ways are perfect.

Bless me with more faith and hope.

Amen!

Offering

"The way to light from the darkness of my life, my dear parents,

My dear Scout Master Roy Fernando and

my dear Badge Examiner Elmo Rowel

Who helps me to become a virtuous citizen with a

Complete personality, I offer this report from my heart."



MY Profile



1. Name : Ranith Ruvinda Arawwala.
2. Date of birth : 2004.02.02
3. Address : No.47/A, Manaweriya, Kochchikade.
4. Tel. Number : 074 190 5440.
5. Religion. : Roman Catholic.
6. Scout Troop : 156th Negombo St. Jude's College.
7. Reg. Number : 55/17/R.

This report contains the requirement to be completed in Bushman's Thong Award. For that, we should complete a proficiency badge. A partial requirement for the Venturer Badge is a 32Km hike including a single night camping. With my hike partner Sahan Nilakshana we passed along the hiking route; special places, roads, different people, incidents, autographs & photos which we have taken and maps are included in this report. I expect to keep in my memory this great experience that I had and build our lives to face any challenges and enthusiastically overcome them. Especially we practice endurance, determination, tenacity, self-confidence, observation, survival, and research from this 32Km hike.



Contents.

1. Prayers.
2. Offering.
3. My Profile.
4. The purpose of the Hike Report.
5. Hike Report.
 - I. DAY 01 (29th March 2021)
 - II. DAY 02 (30th March 2021)
6. Weather Report.
 - I. DAY 01 (29th March 2021)
 - II. DAY 02 (30th March 2021)
7. Map.
8. Answers for the Question.
 - I. DAY 01 (29th march 2021)
 - II. DAY 02 (30th march 2021)
9. Autographs.
10. Gallery.
11. Self-Assessment.
12. Thanking.

HIKE REPORT

29th March 2021

Monday

DAY 01

We left Elmo sir's residence at 5.50 am. We happily opened the letter which was given and read it carefully. As per the instructions we walked to the Kurana railway station



Through Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe road. We bought 2 tickets to the Seeduwa station. The train came at 6.10 am. People around us said that "today's train came a little bit early". It was a cold and misty morning. We wished that there will be no rain until we finish the hike. The journey by train took about 15 minutes. Then we got off at the Seeduwa Station. It was the 4th Station from Kurana. As per the instructions, the opening of the second letter (day 01/stage 2) was to be done in front of the Seeduwa Railway Station Master.

Then we walked towards the (North) along the Station Road. We observed the school children traveling to their schools in different ways like school vans, buses, by riding bicycles, by foot, etc... Then we came to the Kotugoda road and turned right and walked forward. We passed the first junction and walked about 200m and found the second junction. We turned on to Baseline Road (North) and walked along with it. By this time we had walked about 3 kilometers altogether.





We arrived at a small town, the surrounding was very cool because it was covered with trees. The time was about 7.02 am. When we walked, we found an Old Dutch tower. After we had finished measuring the height of the tower (from the 11:1 method) we started to move again. It was a rural environment that had normal-sized houses with big gardens. Then we once again entered into a busy area like a town with heavy traffic. While we had walked about 1km, we passed the Export Processing Zone and the Police Station at Averiwatte.

We came to the road AB9 and turned left and walked forward. Although there was very high traffic on the road, it had very beautiful landmarks with beautiful trees planted beside the road and having high-class hotels on the left side of the road. There was the

Katunayaka Airport Railway Station on the right side of the road.

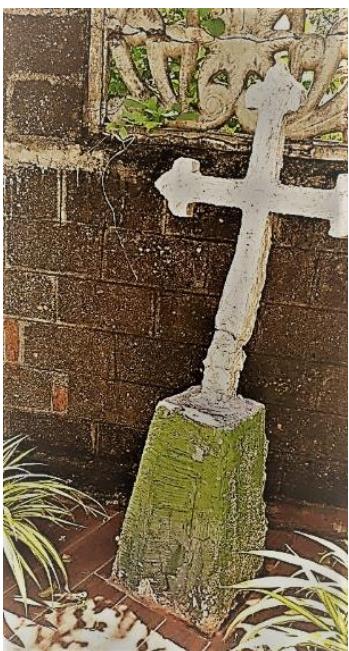
Then we came to the 18mile post junction, Katunayake. From it, we turned to (North), we took some rest near the 'Ranka food house', then started our journey again.

The time was about 10.30 am. When we walked through the Katunayake town, it was so noisy and dusty. The sun became too hot, and our tiredness became more. We passed the post office on the right side and took autographs.



We saw the
Zonal

Education Office Negombo on the left-hand side and St.Peter and Paul's church, Katunayaka on our right-hand side. We took photographs of them. Then we walked further and found the Sisil lane from the right and turned to the lane. Near the railway line turned to (North) and we passed the Katunayake high school and took autographs. Walked ahead until we came onto a junction. Cross it and we passed "Diya honda ala" near the Kurana cemetery. We walked about 13km. Along the Sri Wickrama Rajasingha road, we found the Major Raj ground. We turned right to Kappetipola Mawatha near the ground and took the bend. We kept going and found a small half-broken cross and turned near to this road.





Then walked until we found Negombo-Minuwangoda road through Goluvapokuna road. Turned to (East) bypassing BCI Higher Education Institution and Air Force camp, turned 90° bend and walked ahead through baseline road. We took autographs of

the Eskimo fashion knitwear factory at 12.12 pm. We crossed the Rukattana junction, from the right side of St. Anthony's church. There was a fewer number of vehicles on the road, after about 1km we launched to the next junction and then found the Katana Police Station.

After walking 1.5km we found a 'Y' junction and turned left (Negombo – Giriulla road) walked so many miles with lots of tiredness. Near that junction, we found an Old Dutch tower that had been built for communication. By



stepping meters, we found OKI School, St. Nicholas international school, and shops. Then we came to St. Lazarus road. That area was a little crowded with Muslims and passed the CTB Bus Depot. Stopped about 500m and we saw the main road.

We walked until we found today's destination by passing St. Anthony's church and Kattuva church. After the doorstep of the Kattuva church, there's no way to go, it was the end of the directions. We were happy because we had ended day one route; No110,



Kattuva, Negombo. The residence of Mr. & Mrs. Siyabalapitiya. The place where we stay the night.

By walking more than 20km we ended the day one hike. We finished at 3.30 pm. It's time to take a break, soon as possible we took a bath and the lunch. Then fixed the tent and

moved to cook the dinner. After we had made the fire there came a slight drizzle and got late to finish. We made fried rice with Deviled chicken and salad. We served food to Elmo sir after taking the feedback we ate our dinner. At last, cleaned the place and went to sleep at 10'a clock.

30th March 2021

Tuesday

DAY 02

By saying good morning to all, we started day two work by preparing breakfast first; milk rice, Sahan my hike partner took the responsibility on fire and made it. We served to



the house owner. Then we washed and changed to scout uniform. We cleaned the place and packed the tent and backpacks.

Finally, we took a written letter from the house owner which includes behavior, time in and out, etc... We thanked them, and we received the second letter from the house owner (Thilak sir). We prayed to the almighty God to give us the strength to complete the hike



successfully. The time was about 8.15 am. By reading it we turn to (North) Puttlam- Colombo road (A3) and stepped to Kattuva bend and turned to the Station Road near the cemetery. Walked until we found a railway crossing and crossed it. Then turn to the left, near St. Anne's church (Palagathura). The area was not much crowded and the housing patterns are the same but the speaking style of the people in this area is different than mine.

By crossing the Hamilton canal walked ahead and found 'T' junction turn to the left-hand side. We were on the Porutota road and passing beachside hotels beside the road and the tourist police. By walking 1Km we turned to the Ethukala road. We were very thirsty and almost fed up but still, we had a little more energy. Then came to the St. Sylvester church and turned to the road behind. Stepped forward and came to a junction. Turned right, by walking 0.5Km came to a 'Y' junction and in middle, there was a dolphin monument and turned left, walked again, and passed 2 churches and a cemetery.



We passed the Negombo Police Station and Court Complex. From the (South East) direction we saw the Negombo Old Dutch Fort, we went there and recorded the height of the tower and tried to find information about it. The time was 11.00 am and too hot, sunny weather, sweating all the time. After filling our water bottles we set back to walk.



We walked along the lagoon road, went further along with it and found a 5-way junction, crossed the railway line, and went forward. There was a road next to ARPICO supercenter, by walking along the Road. We came to a junction turn (East).

After walking 1Km we came to Rajapaksha Park, had a break, and asked for information from the officers. Because of the school time, it was busy, the number of vehicles increases on the road. The sun is very close to the earth these days therefore we feel so hot. The people around living were medium-scale houses, life patterns are little modern. Sir informed us to take the lunch but before that, we wanted to finish the hike. By crossing the main road walked further. From the four-way junction turn left and found the Agurukaramulla temple by passing it we turned to Mendis road.

By the time we walked all together more than 32km, by walking along the Road again came to a junction and turned right.

The time was 2.30 pm, almost we fed up to down. On the way, Bolawalana church was in right and took information about that. After that, we arrived at the final destination (Elmo sir's residence) we finished the hike at sharp 3.00 pm.

We walked more than 35km from the start. Sir gave us the required instructions and needed to submit the hike reports within 2 weeks. We were dismissed back to our houses with lots of tiredness and all other difficulties. We thanked our loving father for keeping us safe and protect from any harm and danger throughout the hike.



29th March 2021
Monday

TIME	PLACE	TEMPERATURE	WIND DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
5.50 am	Bolawalana	25`	Not identified	Cold and no clouds in the sky. The Environment is still dark.
7.01 am	Palliya junction, Seeduwa	26`	Not identified yet	Some clouds moving. Chilling breeze.
8.15am	Awarivtatha	27`	North West	The wind blew slowly. The temperature rises. Clouds could be seen.
9.00am	E03 Katunayaka	28`	North	No clouds. Clear and Blue sky. We feel the temperature get warm.
10.14am	2 nd Kurana	30`	South East	The wind blows with a speed. Environment becoming hot.
11.02am	Kurana	30`	North	The small number of clouds could be seen. Dry Environment.
12.05pm	Baseline road	31`	North East	The sun become too hot, and it was a sunny day.

1.30pm	Kandawala	31`	North East	Roads get heated. Few clouds are present.
2.50pm	Kattuva	31`	North	More clouds in the sky. Strong winds.

30th march 2021

Tuesday

TIME	PLACE	TEMPERATURE	WIND DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
8.15 am	Kattuva	27`	North	Sunrises and warming up the Environment.
9.05 am	Palagathurya	29`	East	More clouds in the sky.
10.20 am	Porutota road	29`	Northeast	Winds occur. Humidity is about 70%.
11.15 am	Negombo Old Dutch tower	30`	West	Visible up to 10km. Clouds moved fast with the wind.
12.00pm	Rajapaksha park	30`	North	Wind blew about 3km/h. Mostly sunny day.
1.13 pm	Pankada junction	31`	North	The temperature rises. Clouds were seen.
2.30pm	Bolawalana	31`	Northeast	Winds occur. Clear sky but some areas have fewer clouds.

DAY 01

01. Measuring the height of Amandaluva Kuluna –Halgasthata

➤ 11:1 method

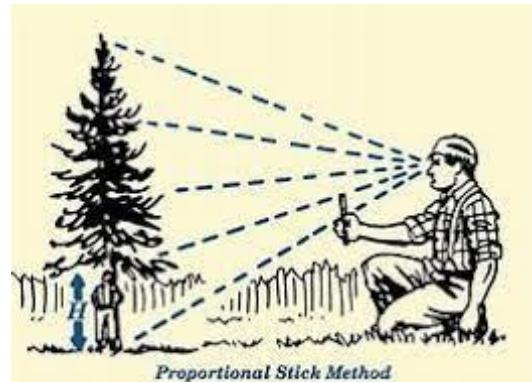
- Take 11 units from the point tower situated. With the help of the stave and keep the pole on the 11th unit and again measure a 1 unit. From the last point measured, keep the eye vertically to the ground and see the point where cuts the top of the tower in the pole. Then measure the point where cuts by inches. And then it converts to feet's



$$X / 12 = 5.5 / 1$$

$$66 \text{ inches} = \underline{\underline{66 \text{ feet}}}$$

➤ Proportional Stick Method



- By measuring the tower we keep a stave near and hold it. By moving away some distance take a pencil or small stick and gets the size equal to the pole from the point where the person stands. Then assume how many times by measuring to the top of the tower.

$$10.5 \text{ times} \times 6 \text{ feet} (\text{real height of the pole}) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{63 \text{ feet}}}$$

** Therefore the average height is **65 feet**



02. What is the name of the road?

➤ **AB9 road (Canada friendship Rd)**

03. What is the relationship between Negombo scout district and Katunayake high school?

➤ **Negombo scout office (2018 Purabarette)**

04. What is the name of the canal flow near the cemetery?

➤ **"Diya honda ela"**

05. What is the relationship between this road and the canal?

➤ **The king Sri Wickrama Rajasinha went along this road to Colombo. Bypassing this canal he drank water from it and said: " Diya Honda Ella "After this incident this road was named Sri Wichrama Rajasinha road and the canal was named 'Diya Honda Ella.**

06. What is the name of the institute which having water ponds? And write information about that institution.



A fully-fledged modern university rooted in tradition yet focused on innovation, BCI offers undergraduate pathways and several academic programs in multiple disciplines. While equipping students with the knowledge and the competencies to excel in a chosen field, we at BCI do our utmost to guide, mentor, and empower the youth of our nation, to be competent professionals in their chosen disciplines, embedded with moral values, aspiring to promote harmony, unity in diversity, and

nurtured to act with integrity and dignity. The undergraduate programs at BCI have been developed to mold future-ready graduates who can use their knowledge and contribute academically, professionally, responsibly and ethically, towards a greater cause. Our learned faculty carries years of industry expertise, and maintains a close relationship with each of their student cohorts, guiding them in research, study, professional development, and personal growth. Our lecture halls, auditoriums and laboratories are designed to provide the most conducive environment for university studies.

➤ **BCI (Benedict xvi catholic institution).**

➤ **Courses :**

English diplomas

ICT advance certificate

Professional programs

07. What is the name of the road after passing katana police station?

➤ **Baseline road.**

08. What is the broken thing in the middle of the road?

➤ **Thibirigaskatuva kuluna (tower)**



The relationship

➤ **The tower we measure in Amandaluva and this tower (it was fallen down 3years back) were built by Dutch people and located in the baseline road.**

09. What is the church name?

➤ **St. Anthony's shrine, Dalupotha**

DAY 02

01. What is the canal we passed?

➤ **Hamilton canal.**

02. Write a small description about Hamilton canal?



The Hamilton Canal (also commonly known as the Dutch Canal). Six centuries later the King of Kotte, Veera Parakramabahu VIII (1477–1496), had a network of canals constructed connecting outlying villages with Colombo and Negombo Lagoon so that produce such as arecanuts, cloves, cardamom, pepper and cinnamon, could be more easily transported to the kingdom's main seaport at Negombo.

In 1613 a Portuguese missionary, Father Manoel Barradas, describes how "Near Colombo the Fathers embarked on a canal by which they entered into the River kalani, and going down the river they proceeded into another canal as narrow as shady, so that the oars, although they were very short, could scarcely fulfil their office". "By this they went as far as Negombo, which is six Chingala leagues". In the 17th century the Portuguese constructed a canal from Hendala to Pamunugama.

The Dutch established the centre of their colony at Colombo. They then attempted to grow paddy rice in the surrounding marshes in Muthurajawela, but found that as the previous Sinhalese kings had before them the coastal tides inundated the fields with sea water. Around the 18th century, the Dutch commenced the construction of a series of structures, dams and canals using and enhancing the original system of waterways in an attempt to drain the salt water from the rice fields and to transport cinnamon in barges through to the seaport at Negombo. This system, known as the 'Dutch Canal', formed a "continuous line of waterways between ports and the remote sections of territory under the Dutch".

In 1796 the British took control of the island and in 1802 a new Colombo-Negombo canal was built, conceived by George Atkinson, the Colonial Surveyor General and supported by Gavin Hamilton (1494–1803), the Government Agent of Revenue and Commerce. The Hamilton Canal, as it became known, ran parallel and west of the Old Dutch Canal, closer to the sea, from the mouth of the River Kelani at Hekiththa to the southern edge of the Negombo Lagoon at Pamunugama.

The canal was designed to connect the original Dutch canal by a series of parallel waterways in order to drain the already damaged Muthurajawela but created the opposite effect, as the coastal tides brought increasing salinity not only from Negombo Lagoon but also the River Kelani .

03. Name the parts of a sailboat and find information.

- What is **Sailboat**? The stretchy cloth allows the craft to move properly by fitting it to the pole which stands side by side to form a large surface called a sail. A ship which has a stretched thick cloth in order for it to take advantage of the wind power at sea is named a **sailboat**.
- A sailboat or sailing boat is a boat propelled partly or entirely by sails and is smaller than a sailing ship. Distinctions in what constitutes a sailing boat and ship vary by region and maritime culture.
- Consumer sailboats usually weigh between 120 and 30,000 **pounds**, with the average sailboat weighing 8,845 **pounds**. You can absolutely live on a **sailboat** year round, and many people do so all over the world. We speculate that between 50,000 – 100,000 people live aboard a **sailboat**.
 - 1) **Hull** - The hull is the ‘boat’ itself. It comprises the frame of the boat, the skin that keeps the water out and serves as the mounting point for everything else on the boat.
 - 2) **Deck** - The deck is the platform that covers the hull. It’s the place where you walk when you’re not inside the boat
 - 3) **Keel** - The keel is the structural backbone of the boat. It’s located in the bottom of the hull and serves as a sort of ‘spine’ to which all frame members are mounted during construction.
 - 4) **Centerboard** - Many sailboats don’t have a long, deep keel, but they still need some sort of fin to keep the boat tracking straight. To substitute a long keel, many boats utilize a dagger-like board called a centerboard.
 - 5) **Mast** - The cockpit is usually located in the rear of the boat. It features seating for the crew and controls for the steering, sails, and engine.
 - 6) **Sail** - The sail is what propels the boat, and most boats have more than one. The aft (rear) sail on a single-masted boat is called the mainsail, and it’s the larger of the two primary sails.
 - 7) **Boom** - The boom is a hinged rod that extends perpendicular to the mast. It’s mounted on the lower part of the mast, and it controls the side-to-side position of the mainsail.
 - 8) **Halyards** - The boom is a hinged rod that extends perpendicular to the mast. It’s mounted on the lower part of the mast, and it controls the side-to-side position of the mainsail.



04. Which type of architecture belongs for this church?

➤ Gothic architecture

05. Which saint this church scarified?

➤ St. Sebastian

06. What are the names of the negombo kovils?

➤ Kali kovil
➤ Gana Devi kovil
➤ Amman kovil

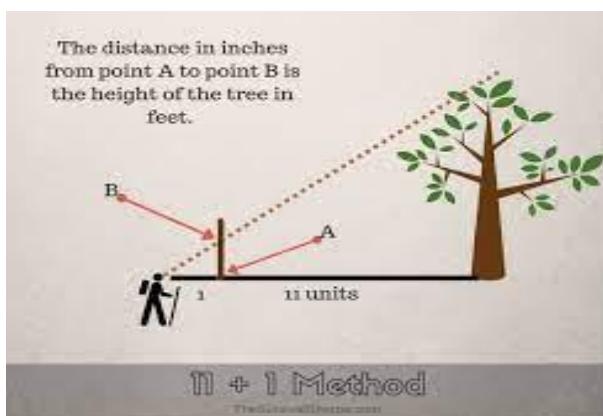


07. What is the tree between the stair ways of the negombo courts complex?

➤ Ork tree

08. Measuring of the negombo Old Dutch tower.

➤ 11.1 method



$$X / 12 = 53 / 1$$

53 inches = 53 feet



➤ **Proportional Stick Method**

- 9.1 times x 6 feet (real height of the pole)
= 55 feet



09. What is the name of the church near the Negombo Old Dutch Fort? And find information.

- ST. Stephen's church, negombo



Saint Stephen's Church is an Anglican church in Negombo. The church is built in the Gothic revival architectural style. A stone cross of small size is fixed on each the ridge-tiles at the top. The interior space in the church measures 64.75 by 24 feet (19.74 m × 7.32 m) including the passage. It has many windows which provide very good lighting in the interior space of the church. The north transept has a vestry and a belfry was added at a later date. The church membership in those early days were the British government officials serving in the area and members of the Burgher and Sinhalese communities.

Worship services from the very beginning have been conducted in both English and Sinhala and it's noteworthy that the Bishop had addressed the worshippers in Sinhalese at a subsequent service following the service of consecration. From the very inception of the church there had been a considerable number of Tamil parishioners too.



Then on over the years under the pastoral care and the spiritual guidance of the Vicars who served here the membership of the church continued to grow. Later on with worship services conducted in all three languages.

The spiritual renewal that accompanied the centenary and the Biblical teaching on the oneness in Christ, coupled with spiritual guidance and wise counsel of every Vicar, the two separate congregations English/Sinhala and Tamil united into one congregation as we stepped into the new millennium. The ecumenical links with other Christian denominations in the area has further strengthen the unity in Christ, enabling united worship and celebration on Independence Day, May Day, and open air Carol singing during Christmas. We at St. Stephen's have the unique opportunity of worshipping God together with believers beyond our shores who visit our land as tourists.

Since worship services are also conducted in English, joint worship is a wonderful experience where they harmonize well-known hymns and spiritual songs enlivening the service. Joint worship even with believers different to us in colour, race and culture has further strengthened our core belief of oneness in Christ. "Love thy neighbour as thyself" one of our Lord's greatest commandments spurred the church to extend i

ts hand to uplift the downtrodden and marginalized people in the neighbourhood.



010. Find information of Negombo Old Dutch Fort



Negombo Fort was small but important fort in Negombo, approx. 30 km (19 mi) North of Colombo, that was built by the Portuguese to defend Colombo. In its time the fort at Negombo was probably the next in strategic importance

after Colombo, Jaffna and Galle. The original Portuguese fort was a weak structure, which, according to the account of João Ribeyro;

"Negombo was only a square enclosed by walls, with two redoubts and five guns. A Captain and a few men, with a Chaplain were stationed there"

It was captured by Dutch forces commanded by Philip Lucasz, in February 1640. The Portuguese made several attempts to retake it before they were successful in December 1643. They then strengthened the fortifications and managed to defend the fort until it was recaptured by the Dutch under the command of François Caron, in January 1644. The original bastions were destroyed by the Dutch cannons during the siege of the fort. The Dutch subsequently rebuilt it in 1672 however not on the usual



square pattern, but on a pentagonal one, though it had only four bulwarks, the fifth was never constructed (possibly due to the cost). The fort was located on a narrow strip of land between a lagoon and an inlet of the sea. It was surrounded by a dry moat, and the gate was accessed via a drawbridge.

In February 1796 it was occupied by the British without opposition. In the late 1800s the British authorities decided to demolish the fort and build a prison in its place, constructed from the stones of the fort. Today all that remains is a section of the eastern rampart with mounds at its Northern and Southern ends, where the previous bastions existed, and a recessed arched gateway. Above the gateway is a slab of granite, with the date 1678 inscribed, surmounted by a high decorative gable. The site is still used as a prison by the Department of Prisons.



OII. Ways of Negombo lagoon gets polluted.



- **Negombo Lagoon** is polluted, mainly from anthropogenic waste input, because they lack proper watershed management strategies. Among the major **pollutants** recorded in Negombo lagoon is heavy metals.
- **1- Sewage or wastewater:**
The waste from households, factories, or agricultural land gets discharged into lagoons. This waste can either be in the form of liquid waste, garbage, or sewage. The harmful chemicals oozing out of this waste can damage aquatic life.
- **2- Dumping:**
Most water bodies get converted into dumping grounds by nearby localities. And this causes a huge problem because the dump contains everything from plastic, aluminum to glass, Styrofoam, etc. And since all the waste takes different time to degrade in the water, they tend to harm the aquatic life until degraded.
- **3- Oil pollution:**
One of the worst types of water pollution is oil pollution. This is because the oil spills from tankers, ships, boats and tollers tend to create a thick layer above the water in lagoons. And since oil doesn't dissolve, the sludge stays forever.
- **4- Industrial waste:**
Industrial waste is filled with lead, asbestos, petrochemicals, and even mercury. All of these chemicals are highly hazardous for both humans and aquatic life. But, many industries tend to discharge the waste into major water bodies like rivers and lakes around living localities, thus, contaminating the fresh water.

Q12. What is the canal we passed?

- **Hamilton canal.**

Q13. What is the temple and find information about it?

➤ Agurukaramulla temple.

Buddhist temple Agurukaramulla is one of the famous and largest Buddhist temple in Negombo. Also known as Bodhirajarama Maha Viharaya, this place of worship for Hindus and Buddhists alike dates back over three centuries. The temple is situated, not far from Negombo town, just past a predominantly Muslim area and a little way down Temple Road.



It's a typical example of an extremely gaudy new temple building of the western coastal plains of Sri Lanka. It is famous for its Buddha Statue that is visible from afar, which is over 6m (19.5 ft) in height. At the base of the Buddha Statue lies a dragon's head with a mouth open wide that acts as the entryway to the Buduge (Shrine room). Within the Shrine room chamber lies a statue of Sathapena Buddha statue where Buddhist pilgrims can worship or place their offerings. One will find themselves encircled by vibrant ancient murals and paintings portraying Buddha and other prominent characters from Buddhist Literature (Jathaka stories). After a recent upgrade and reconstruction of the interior and exterior will sparkle with new bright colored paintings on the life of Buddha, his statues in the environment close. What can be interesting played by a sculpture the whole cycle of life: from Dating parents and conception to death.

There are also beautifully adorned deities even on the ceiling of the shrine room. Outside and to the right of the Shrine Room is another smaller building, housing wall paintings. The temple's Pilima Ge contains significant Buddhist events that took place in Sri Lanka, along with full-scale imageries of Sri Lankan kings and queens from Vijaya to Sri Wickrema Rajasinghe... the stories drawn from the *Mahavamsa* – A historical text containing almost two millennia of ancient Sri Lankan History. Unfortunately, this building is broken down and neglected, the paintings cracked and faded with large sections of the drawings missing altogether.

At the back of the temple lies most fascinating section of the complex. The Hindu temple, Sri Siddha Suniyam Devalaya named after the Sri Lankan deity Sri Siddha Suniyam, who is believed to be either benevolent to virtuous individuals on the bright lunar fortnight and Malevolent to the wicked on the dark lunar fortnight. Trees surrounded the temple, and in the center you can see a pond full of turtles.

And finally, in another part of the garden altogether is a (once) white painted building with intricately worked eaves and balconies with beautiful fretwork like lace, carrying a little plaque identifying it has a 300+ year old ruin of a historic library, covered in moss, declared open by the Governor of Ceylon at the time – Sir Andrew Caldecott, in 1941. This building too has long since fallen into disrepair although the original plaque remains.





Katunayaka high school



Agurukaramulla temple



Eskimo, kadirana



Negombo cemetery



Near Sisl Lane



St. Peter's church katunayaka



Thirigaskatuva kuluna



Sri Wijaramaya Viharaya



To completed this hike without any difficulty specially god,

Rev.Father Rector, Scout Leader and Mistress,

Ass. Scout Leader and Mistress,

Ass. District commissioner (prog.) Mr. Roy Fernando,

Badge examiner Mr. Elmo Rowel,

House owner of the camp night Dr. Thilak Siyabalapitiya,

My loving parents, my hike partner and his parents,

And all the other people who help me to achieve this target

THANK YOU!!

Self-Assessment

Mr. Elmo Rowel, former district commissioner, venturer badge examiner;
All the guide lines which we received before the hike and we were well prepared for
the hike.

We didn't went wrong ways and stepped forward until the hike ends.

Weather wasn't an obstacle for us.

And we went to the hike night place before dark comes,

And it was a clam and quiet place.

The second day we want to finished hike quickly and we able to do our target
successfully.

When we finished the hike we were happy but lots of tired.

Finally we completed the 32km hike for venturer proficiency badge and completed a
requirement for the Bushman's Thong Award.



