

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN SRI LANKA



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**World
heritage sites
in Sri Lanka**



**Cultural
Heritages**



**Natural
Heritages**

**Ancient city
of Polonnaruwa
in
1982**

**Ancient city
of Sigiriya
in
1982**

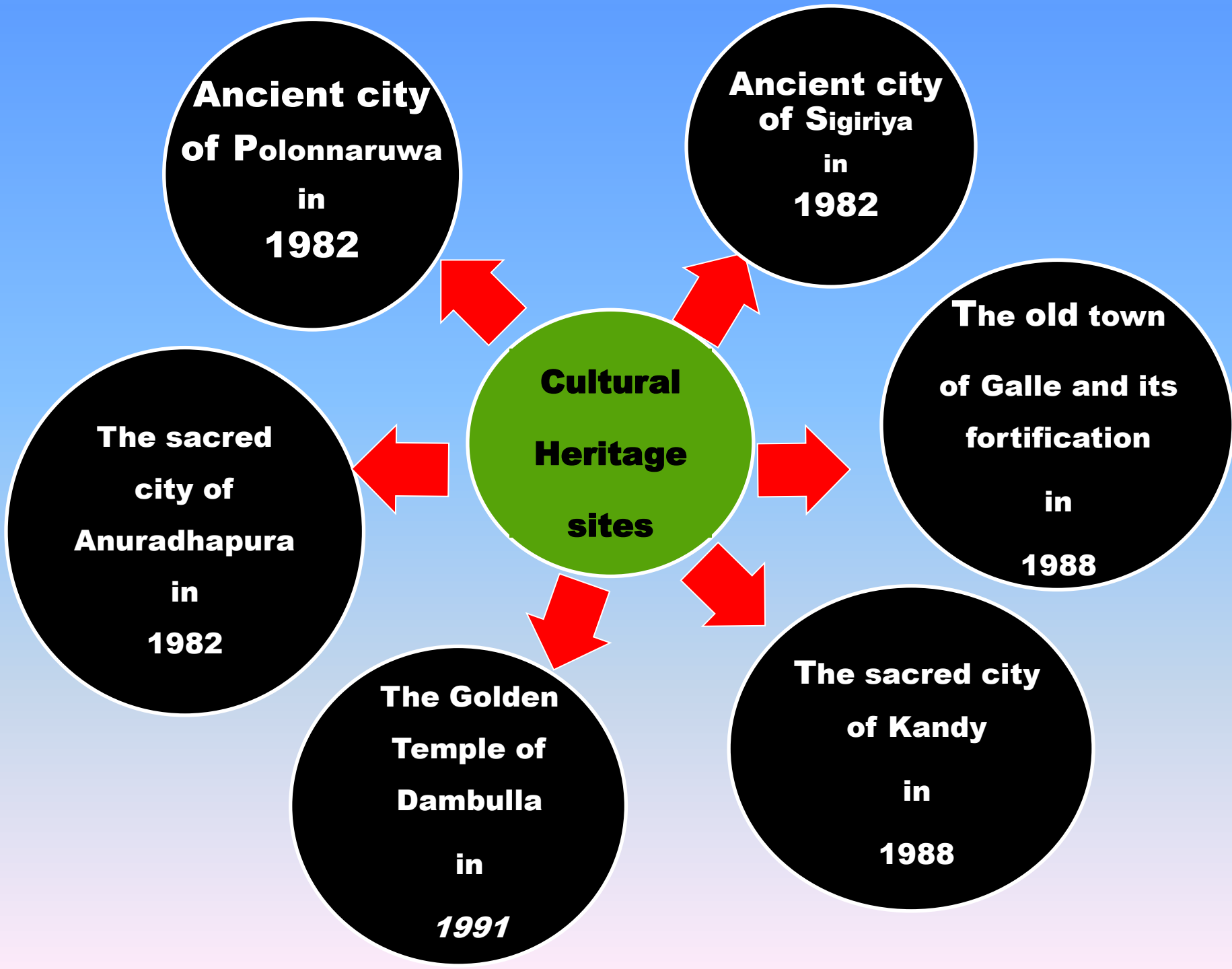
**The old town
of Galle and its
fortification
in
1988**

**The sacred
city of
Anuradhapura
in
1982**

**Cultural
Heritage
sites**

**The Golden
Temple of
Dambulla
in
1991**

**The sacred city
of Kandy
in
1988**



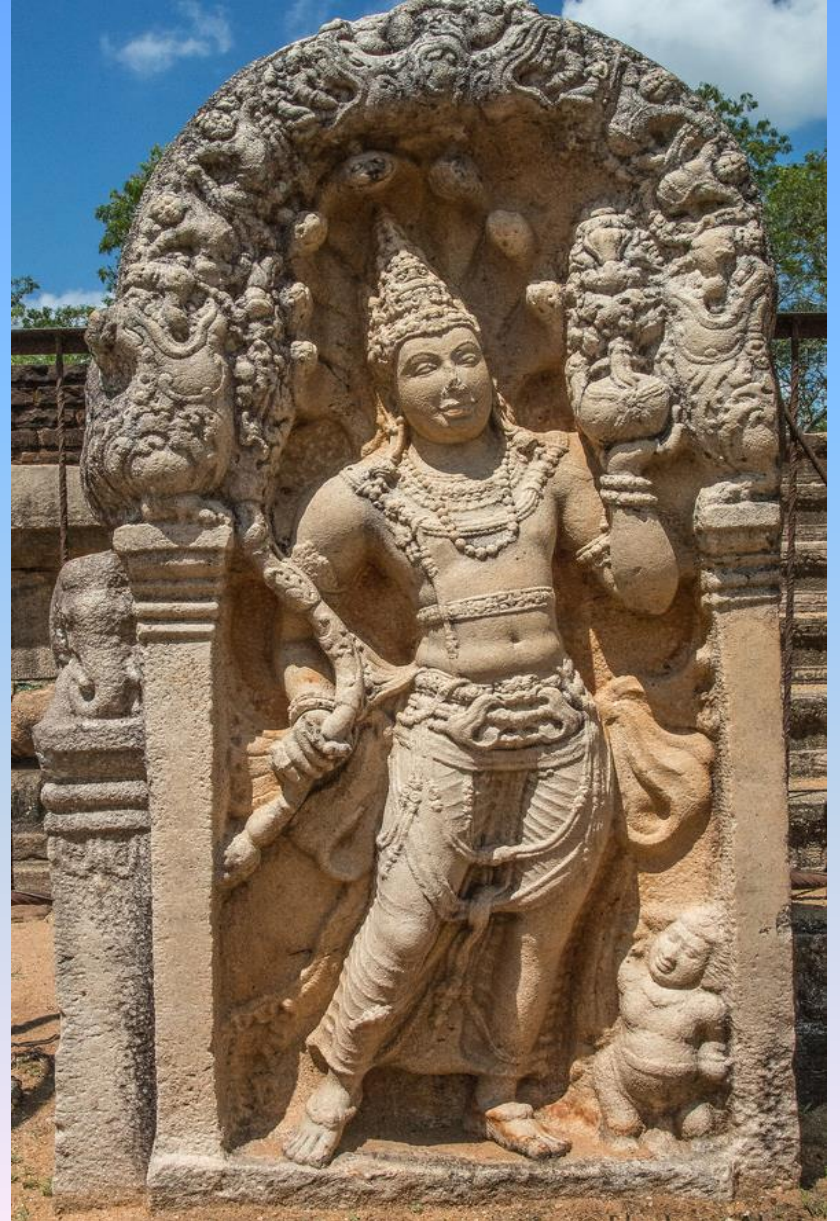
The sacred city of Anuradhapura



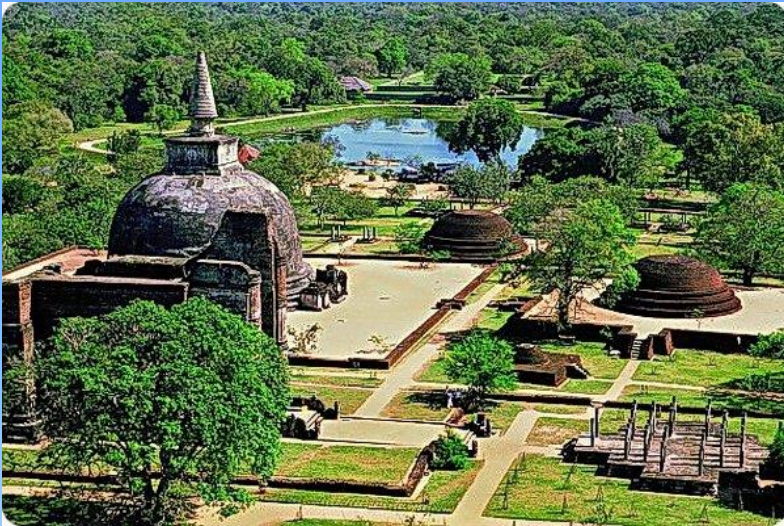
The sacred city of Anuradhapura

- ❑ Anuradhapura is one of the earliest urban sites in Sri Lanka dating from before the 5th century BC.**
- ❑ The three colossal stupas of the Maha vihara, Jethawana and Abayagiri monasteries are of the same order of magnitude as the pyramids of Egypt.**

World famous carvings of Anuradapura



The ancient city of Polonnaruwa



The ancient city of Polonnaruwa

- ❑ The second city listed in Sri Lanka's long line of kingdoms, Polonnaruwa became the kingdom in 1070 AD after the fall of Anuradhapura.**
- ❑ Polonnaruwa ancient capital consist of a walled inner and outer city surrounded by monasteries and temples, with palaces, gardens , a hospital complex and man made lakes.**



The ancient city of Sigiriya



- Sigiriya the “Lion Mountain” Is one of Asia’s most important archaeological sites, dating from prehistoric times to the 18th century.**

- It is a 5th century city complex, with ramparts, moats, gateways, a palace on top of a 200 meter rock, ancient royal gardens, well-known paintings, Lion Staircase and graffiti containing poetry written by visitors to the site in early times.**



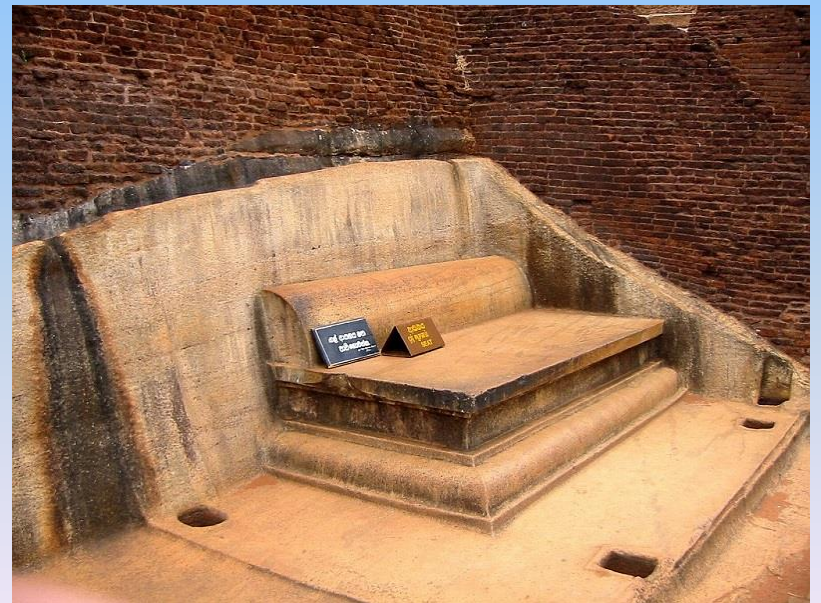
The main entrance



Fortress on the upper mountain



A moat



A seat which is made from rock

Sigiriya Frescoes



The Golden Temple of Dambulla



- ❑ The ancient monastery at Dambulla is best known for its rock temples and well-preserved 18th century paintings.**
- ❑ It is one of the largest cave temple complex in South Asia.**
- ❑ Because of the history, archaeological and artistic implications, the premises were declared as one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites in 1991.**



The sacred city of Kandy



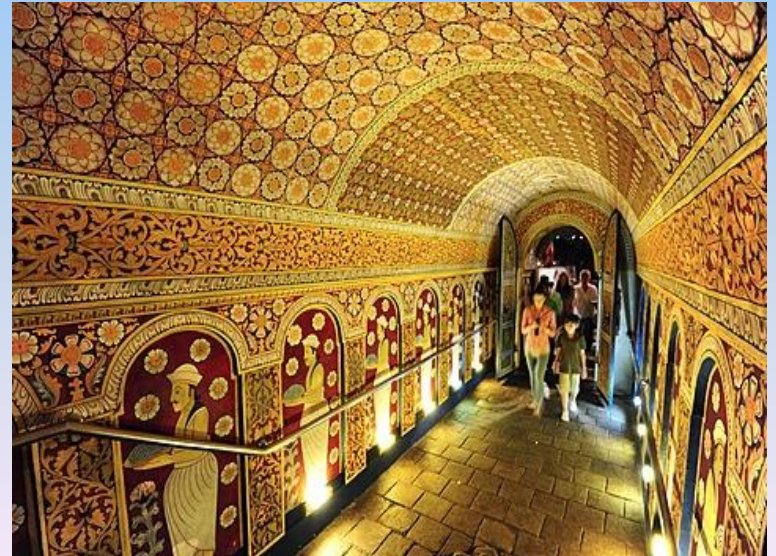
The temple of the sacred Tooth - Relic

The historic city of Kandy was the capital of last Sri Lankan kingdom.

It was urban and royal center from the 15th to the 19th century. Today the city contains the famous temple of the sacred Tooth – Relic of the Buddha.

The Kandy procession held annually in August, is a traditional ritual festival dating back to 5th century AD.

Inside of the temple of the sacred Tooth – Relic of the Buddha.



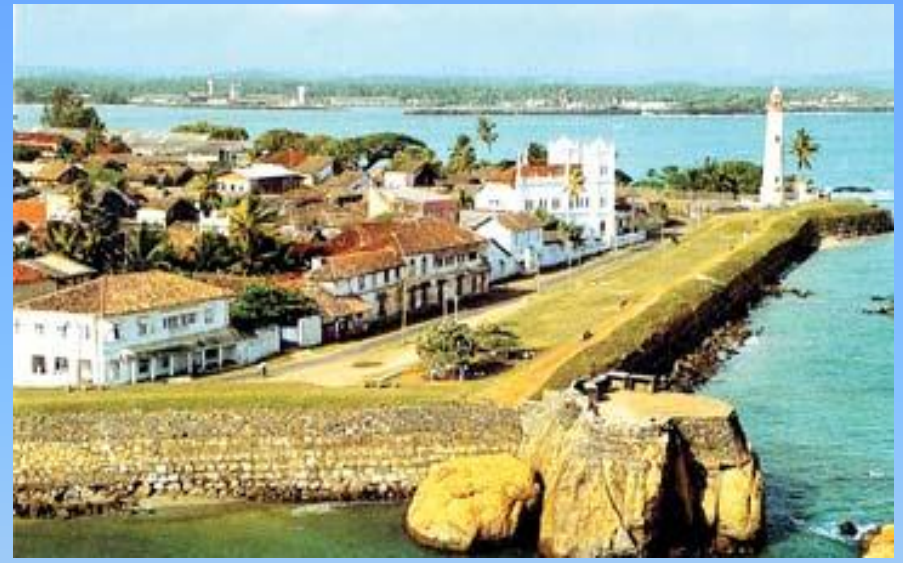
Decorated elephants of The Kandy procession



Some special occasions of Kandy procession



The old town of Galle and its fortification



The old town of Galle and its fortification

- ❑ **Galle Fort** was first built by the Portuguese, then extensively fortified by the Dutch during the 17th century.
- ❑ The port city of Galle was very famous as the pure watering point among the person who travels along the *Silk Road* china to Persia.

Great Chinese admiral Zheng he



Trilingual inscription



As a result of that Great Chinese admiral Zheng He commemorated his visit to Galle in 1411 AD by leaving a trilingual inscription in Chinese, Tamil and Persian implying a cosmopolitan trading community.

The national museum of Galle

“Sri Lanka – China Friendship gallery”

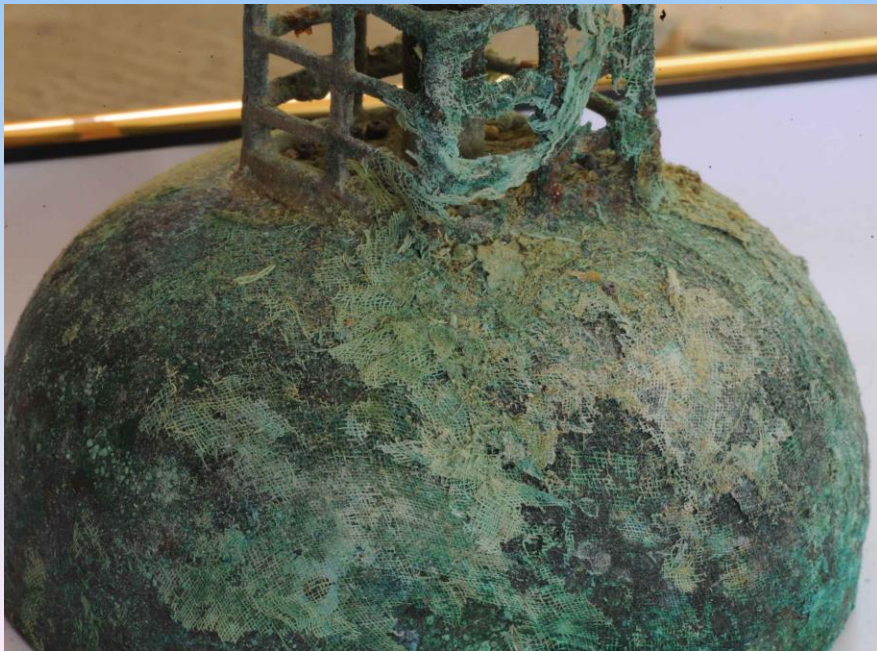
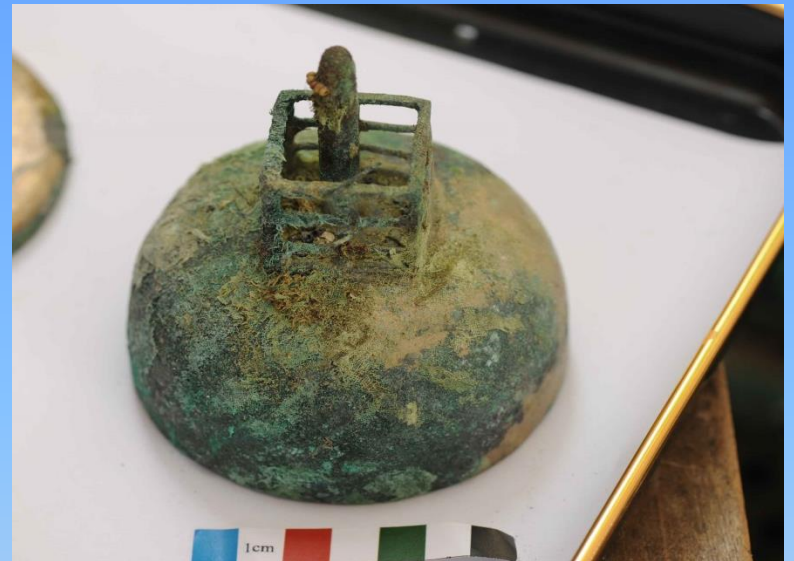


The final gallery of Galle national museum's collection "Sri Lanka China Friendship Gallery" was declared opened 10th of September 2013 by Mr. H. E Liu Yunshan The collection is dedicated to the historical and archaeological evidence of trade relations between china and Sri Lanka.

Chinese collection of the national museum of Galle



Evidence of Daliwela Stupa remains



Evidence of Daliwela Stupa remains

The ancient archaeological textile in Sri Lanka was reported from Daliwala Stupa in Sri Lanka. Daliwala Stupa is one the of earliest stupa in sri lanka. The excavation of Daliwala in 2000 discovered these of silk textile in association with Bronze stupa reliquary. It was dated to 2nd century B.C by radio carbon dating. The piece of silk appeared to have been from china.

This is the oldest evidence of Chinese fabric from the Silk Road in Sri Lanka.

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GIS And Its' Applications

Software



- ▣ **ArcMap - 10.4.1**

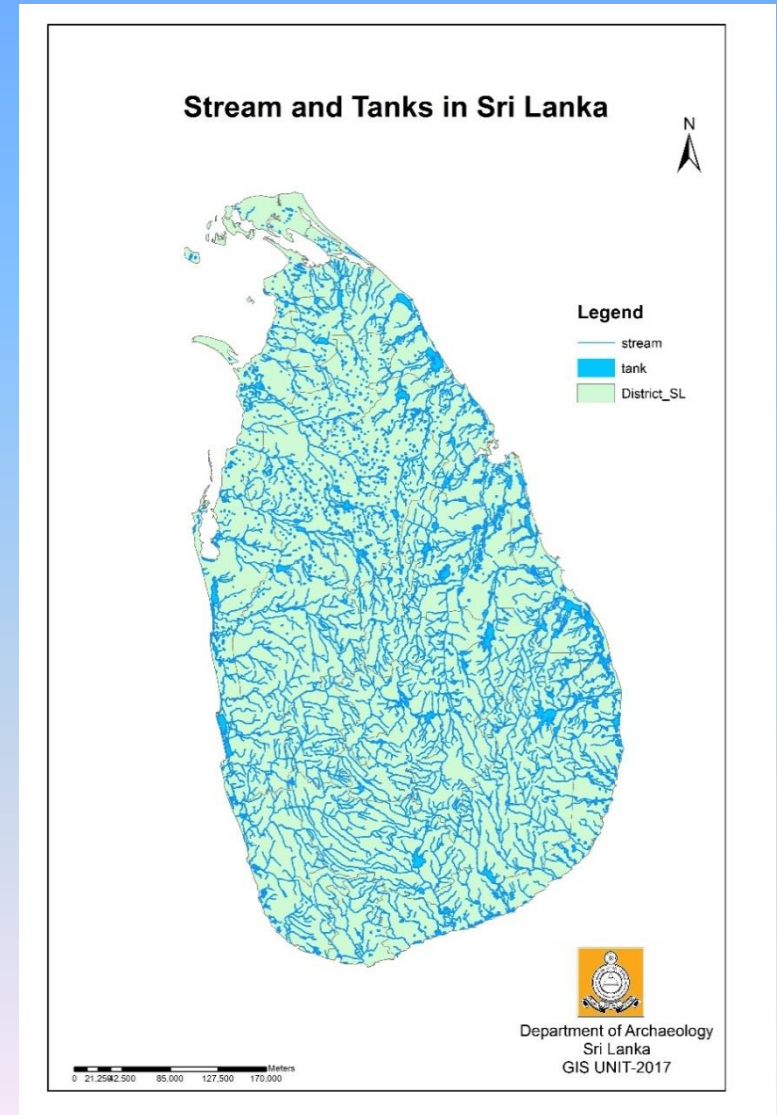
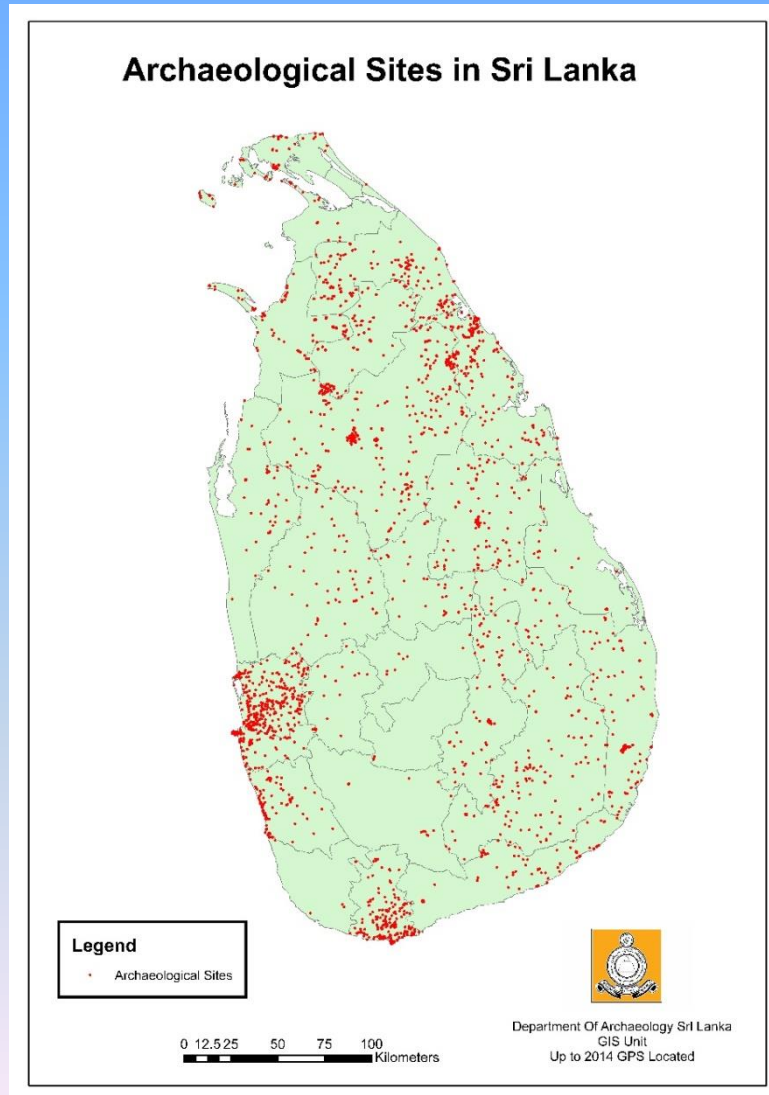
- ▣ **OziExplorer**

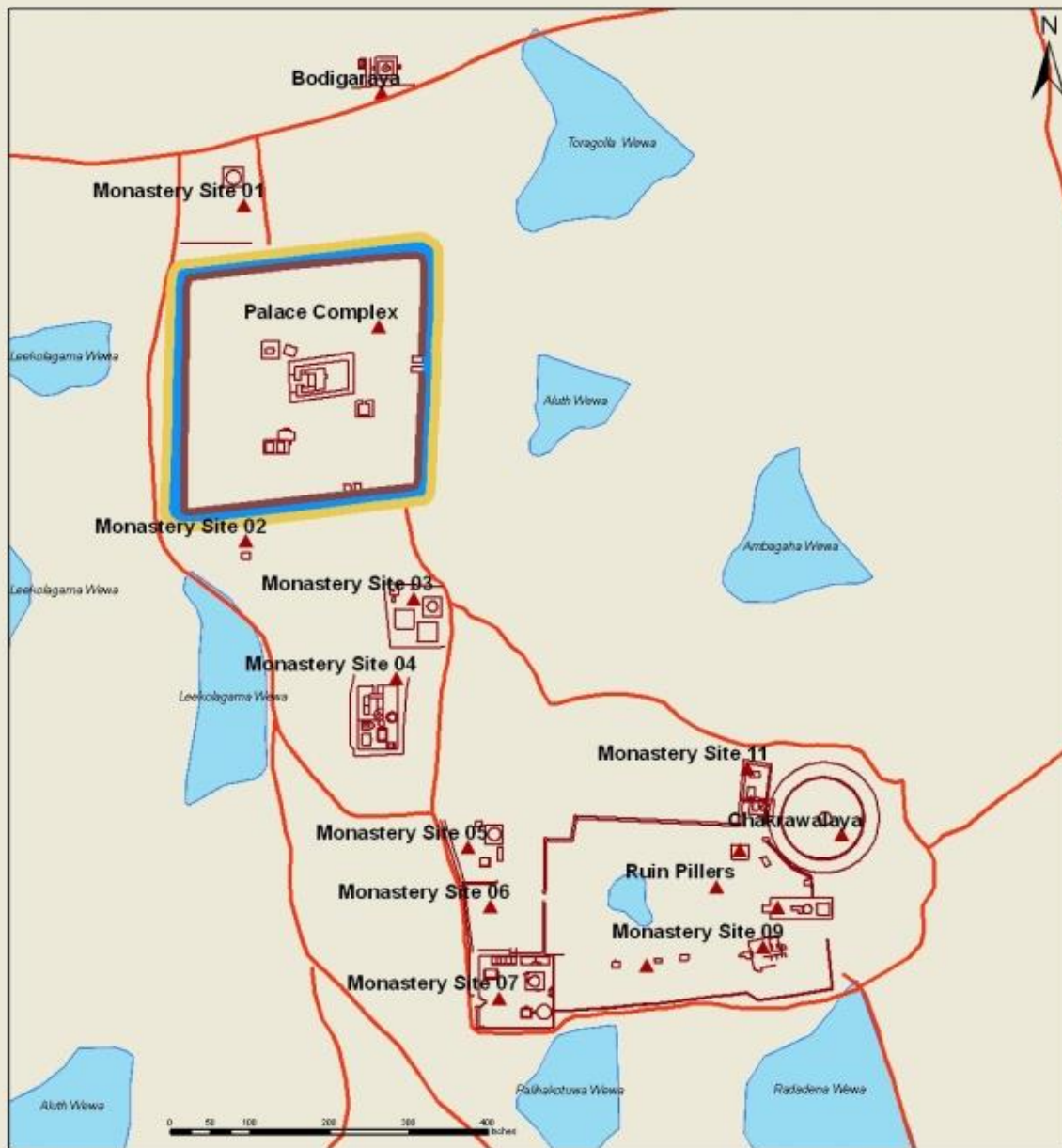
Satellite Images

- **Quick Bird**

- **Google**

- **Creating Maps**
- **Creating Geo-Data Base**
- **Creating Site Maps**





Archaeological Sites to be Developed in Paduwasnuwara



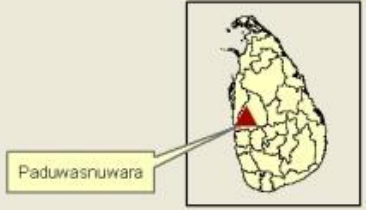
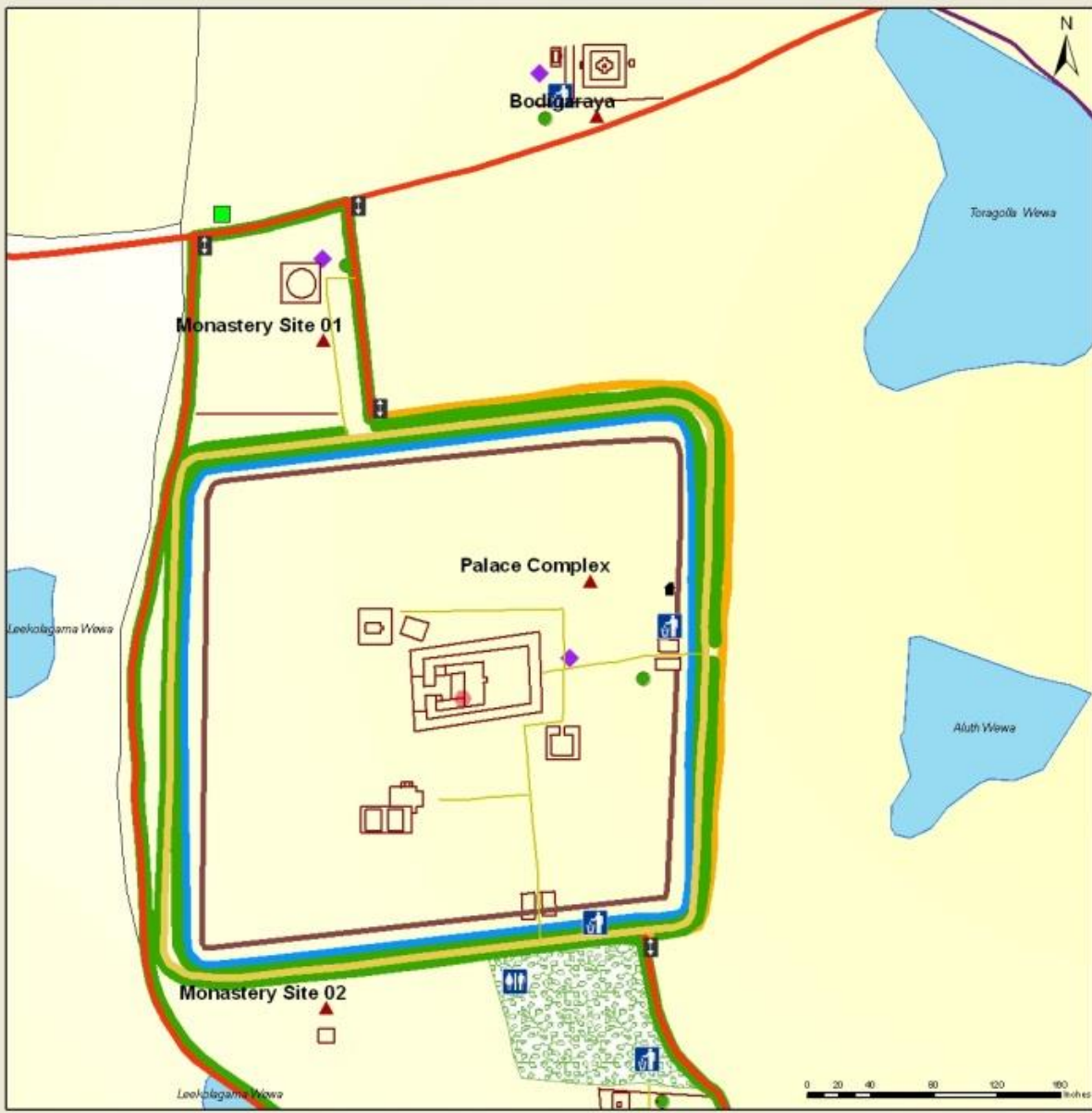
Legend

- ▲ Monuments
- Road
- ▬▬ Mud Rampart
- ▬▬ Brick Rampart
- ▬▬▬▬ Moat
- Ruins



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Sri Lanka

**Proposed Development Area
Monastery Site 01, Bodigaraya & Palace Complex**



Legend

- Gard Room
- Direction Boards
- Toilet
- Dusbin
- Proposed Pathway
- Alternative Road
- Mud Rampart
- Brick Rampart
- Moat
- Tour Road
- Green Belt
- Ruins
- Proposed Rd
- Rest_Area
- Digital Boards
- Discription Boards
- Inscriptions translation Boards
- Monuments
- Name Boards



Department of Archaeology
Sri Lanka



Department of Archaeology Sri Lanka has launched a web site on the Archaeology day this year. Archaeological Day has named in July 7th of each year.

Details of all protected monuments and main archaeological sites are available in this web site.

<https://archaeologysl.maps.arcgis.com>



