



URBAN HERITAGE IN THE WRMP

12th JUNE 2016

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Date : 12.06.2016

Acknowledgements

This report has been made possible through the invaluable input and support provided by many institutions and individuals. We especially wish to thank Ajita De Costa, Chairman of the Western Region Megapolis Planning Project for his immense guidance and support Rashmini Mather of Sri Lanka Tourism and the staff of the Urban Design Unit of the WRMPP.

CONTENTS PAGE

Introduction.....	05
History of Heritage Areas.....	06
Proposed Conservation Areas.....	09
Heritage Mapping Fort Precinct.....	10
Heritage Mapping Pettah Precinct.....	61
Heritage Mapping Kotahena, Hulftsdorp and Maradana Precinct	79
Heritage Mapping Kotte Rajamaha Vihara precinct.....	113
Heritage Mapping Kelaniya Rajamaha Vihara precinct.....	126

INTRODUCTION

It is now widely agreed that heritage with its value for identity, and as a repository of historical, cultural and social memory, preserved through its authenticity, integrity and 'sense of place' - forms a crucial aspect of the development process. This is why all great modern cities, all over the world, give significant centrality to the shared past of the community as they are reflected in the city space.

The heritage impulse, when incorporated into developmental plans, results in the formation of a culturally and socially exhilarating urban environment. Heritage sites and heritage activity areas have the power to give rise to collective pasts and orient the futures of societies by giving rise to a collective consciousness of a community as a historical ensemble that performs in the temporality of a particular landscape.

Integrating heritage and ensuring that it has a role in the context of sustainable development also plays a key role in social cohesion among different communities and cultures. This is especially the case in the context of modern cities where, as centers of economic and political activities, different cultural groups invariably intertwine with each other, forming a common space of collective past while leaving the traces of their unique cultural memory. City dwellers, in other words, are inherently multicultural and pluralistic, with a potential open mind to respect and value the significance of various identities.

It is this aspect of heritage, above all, that should be upheld, encouraged and preserved for future generations, and city space is the ideal haven for such endeavors, given its necessary multicultural nature. This is also why special attention should be given to preserve this collective heritage in the face of potential threats of unhindered industrialization and monotonous architectural forms that does not take into account the overall picture of city space.

This can only be achieved by first understanding the serious importance and the ensuing challenges of conserving this fragile and non-renewable resource for the benefit of current and future generations. With this in mind and considering the limitations of time and funds, the conservation initiative has identified five key project areas as an initial intervention in the Colombo core area.

1. Colombo Fort precinct
2. Pettah Precinct
3. Kotahena, Hulsdorf and Maradana precinct
4. Kotte Rajamaha vihara precinct
5. Kelaniya Rajamaha vihara precinct

The western region has many other locations and precincts of heritage value which deserve similar study and conservation, which should be undertaken following this project. The choice of the above selected heritage areas are based on their heritage value, as well as the value they possess as representatives of cultural identity. The selected conservation precincts have heritage monuments which are important to all communities and religions of Sri Lanka.

Sri Jayawardanapura/ Kotte has a number of heritage monuments remaining from the 16th century Kotte kingdom. The Kotte Rajamahaviharaya and its annual rituals and pageants are dating back from C 15th century kingdom of Parakramabahu VI. However, many of these

monuments are being eroded continuously by the lack of proper preservative measures. One important part of the reason for this erosion is the lack of public knowledge of the value of heritage monuments. This makes the development of public awareness and harnessing public support in the process of securing the heritage resources, an urgent need.

Sri Jayawardanapura/ Kotte has a number of heritage monuments remaining from the 16th century Kotte kingdom but many of these monuments are being eroded continuously by private development. Part of the reason for this erosion is the lack of public knowledge of the value of heritage monuments. The Kotte Rajamahaviharaya and its annual rituals and pageants are dating back from 15th century kingdom of Parakramabahu VIth.

One of the key reasons that valuable heritage properties get inundated by development is lack of public awareness. Developing public awareness and harnessing public support in the process of securing the heritage resource is an urgent need.

PROPOSED HERITAGE INITIATIVE

The WRMPP urban heritage initiative will be implemented in three phases.

Phase I will include heritage mapping. Heritage mapping will identify and locate through GPS and digital photographs the heritage buildings and precincts.

The outcome of this phase will be the On site demarcations and production of a Heritage map which will identify heritage walks for public experience. Through Heritage mapping it is possible to integrate conservation and preservation of heritage into the core of the development of cultural tourism and preserve the cultural resource of heritage as a fundamental asset of long- term tourism development.

This phase of the project will be done together with Sri Lanka Tourism.

Phase II will include implementing the Heritage experience.

One of the key aspects of preservation of heritage is to enable the community to take ownership of the heritage thereby ensuring it's preservation through community engagement. Heritage experience will include events, lectures held within the Heritage areas and publications to carry this message to the community.

Heritage experience events aim to educate young people, especially at school, and the wider population about their heritages, and the inherent historical, cultural and social values that give meaning and a sense of the past .i.e. Theme events such as food fares, mardi-gras, music concerts, plays etc could happen in designated areas in Fort and Pettah to popularize the Heritage experience. Heritage experience events will be carried out with sponsor partners.

Phase III will include the implementation of the conservation guidelines.

HISTORY OF THE HERITAGE AREAS

Colombo

Colombo is a modern city - this is how it is perceived by Sri Lankans in general as for them what is old lies in ancient cities like Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Kandy. But Colombo is not that 'new' as one would think. Its history goes back as far as 13th century AD - the Arab traders used the Colombo port in the 13th century and contributed much to the commercial opulence of the island. In the 16th century international commercial activities in the Indian Ocean and the port of Colombo came under the control of Portuguese - the first Europeans to link with the natives of the island in the early years of the early modern era. Portuguese arrived in Sri Lanka in the 16th century- in 1505. The Portuguese having managed to secure land from the King of Kotte laid down plans for a three-mile long rampart which defined two spaces as Fort and Pettah. This two terms literally meant inside of the Fort and outside of the Fort.

The Dutch who arrived in Sri Lanka in the mid 17th century on the invitation of the King of Kandy - who sought the Dutch support to get rid of Portuguese became the next commanders of the Colombo port. The Dutch besieged the Portuguese fort for 7 months under the command of General Hulft , whose name still bears the hillock where his residence was: Hulftsdorp. On 12th may 1656 the Portuguese fort fell into the hands of the Dutch.

The Dutch rule in the coastal regions of the island came to an end with the arrival of the British. British travellers have been coming to the island since 16th century. The adventurous British traveler, Ralph Fitch supposed to have visited the island in March 1589 and then there have been several accidental visits by British ships to Sri Lanka including the visit of Robert Knox who became a prisoner of the Kandyan King in 1659. However it was in February 1796 that Colonel James Stuart took possession of the Dutch Fortress and began the permanent occupation of Colombo. The Brits controlled Colombo and the coastal regions of the island since then and in 1815 the island became a British colony , British rule was ended in 1948 with the regaining of political power by the Sri Lankans.

The Portuguese marks and memories in the city of Colombo today is very scant, but they are there lying under layers and layers of history - Portuguese history is still inscribed in the larger lay-out of the city, of course with so many modifications. Churches the Portuguese built have gone through transformations - some of them are still there; for example the St. Philip Neri's Church at 157 Olcott Mawatha, Colombo is the place where the Portuguese church of Madre de Deos was. The huge boulder at the former Republic Square near the President's House on which a cross of Christ and the coat of arms of Portugal is chiseled is the oldest Portuguese monument remaining in Colombo.

The Dutch left their mark in the built fabric of the city, but as with the Portuguese most of their structural interventions have also gone through so many changes and transformations leaving only a few of places that can be called as Dutch. The now renovated Dutch Hospital is one example preserved from the Dutch period. What we see today in Colombo - to be specific, in Fort, *Pettah*, *Hulftsdorp* and *Kotahena* are mostly British period constructions.

Kotte (a.k.a. Sri Jayawardanepura Kotte)

The Kingdom of Kotte is the geographically closest royal neighbor to Colombo. The Portuguese, the Dutch and the British dealt with this kingdom in their own ways - ways that ranged from bloodied confrontations to diplomatic manipulations to palace coups that involved other local powers at the time, such as royalty in Kandy. The historical beginnings of the Kotte kingdom can be traced back to the time of King Buvenakabahu V who ruled from Gampola, a region near Kandy. However it was King Parakramabahu VI who established himself in Kotte making it the capital of Sri Lanka in 1445 AD.

Kotte today is a densely populated administrative capital of modern Sri Lanka. Most of the archaeological remains of the Kotte kingdom have disappeared, except for a few parts of the ancient rampart of the Kotte kingdom, and a very few archaeologically interesting sites. The most important living heritage site of Kotte is the Kotte Raja Maha Viharaya that has a Buddhist shrine with exquisite 19th century murals. This Viharaya also has an annual procession held in August every year that parades the main street of Kotte. Kotte as well as Kelaniya, which is described below, has a few magnificent structures built during the British period.

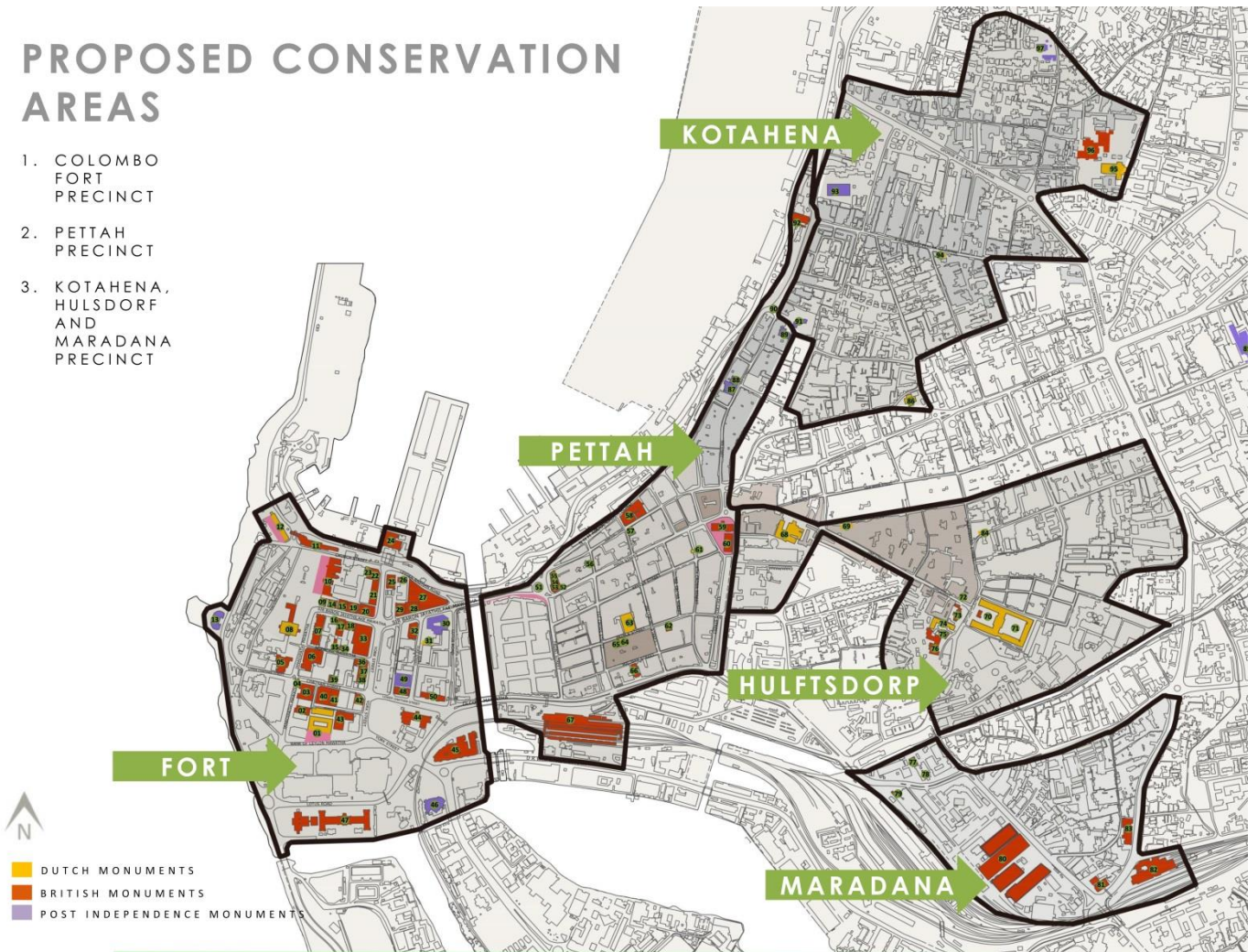
Kelaniya

Kelaniya has a long history embellished with folklore and myths. Kelaniya Temple or the Kelaniya Raja Maha Viharaya is one of the most sacred Buddhist temples in the country. It is believed that the Buddha himself visited this place in 3rd century BC. The Buddhists in Sri Lanka believe that this hallowed place has the power to absolve its worshippers. The annual Kelani *Perahara* (procession) of the Temple in August every year and the accompanying *Salpila* (temporary market) is one of the unique heritage experiences that Kelaniya has to offer.

Kelaniya is also famous for its traditional pottery villages. But, unfortunately forces of modernization have erased most of these villages, except for a very few – one village in the vicinity of the temple. Kelaniya pottery is a very popular 'memory-item' – a souvenir that most Sri Lankans will take home from Kelaniya.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREAS

1. COLOMBO FORT PRECINCT
2. PETTAH PRECINCT
3. KOTAHENA, HULSDORF AND MARADANA PRECINCT



HERITAGE MAPPING FORT PRECINCT

More than 80% of the Fort consists of Heritage buildings and the street layout too dates back to both Dutch and British Periods i.e Queens Street, Prince Street and York Street. Most of the recorded buildings in the Heritage map are over 100 years old and fall into the listed Heritage Buildings category.



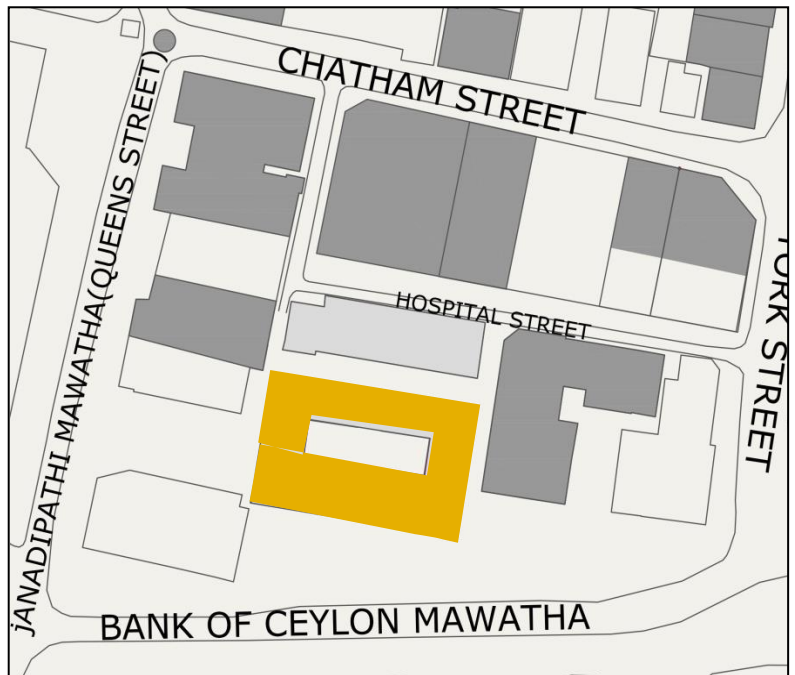
1. NO 12, HOSPITAL STREET, FORT : DUTCH HOSPITAL.

Location : Hospital Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1616

GPS Location : N : 06.933720
E : 79.843423

The Old Colombo Dutch Hospital is one of the best preserved Dutch period buildings of Sri Lanka. Originally built as a hospital by the Dutch. This building has been used for a wide array of purposes, paralleling the changing times of the Sri Lankan urban life. It was used as the office of the Colombo Fort Police Station from the early 1980s to 1990s, prior to which it housed the Colombo Apothecaries. Now, it has been transformed into a popular shopping and dining precinct, preserving its historic architecture.



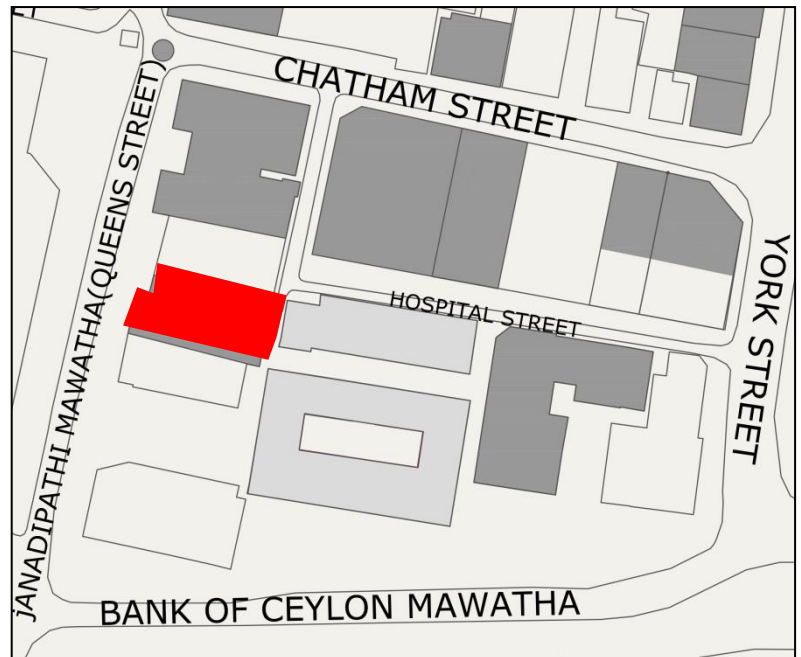
2. NO 45, HOSPITAL STREET, FORT : GEORGE STEUART BUILDING.

Location : Chatham Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1853

GPS Location : N:6.933792
E: 79.842976

George Stuart & Company Limited is the first Company registered in Sri Lanka. The George Stuart building is one of the oldest buildings built in the British period of Sri Lanka. The company itself was founded in 1835 by an intrepid and high-principled sea captain James Stuart, playing a leading role in the then blooming coffee plantation sector. The building's architecture is British colonial.



3.NO 54, CHATHAM STREET , FORT : CENTRAL POINT.

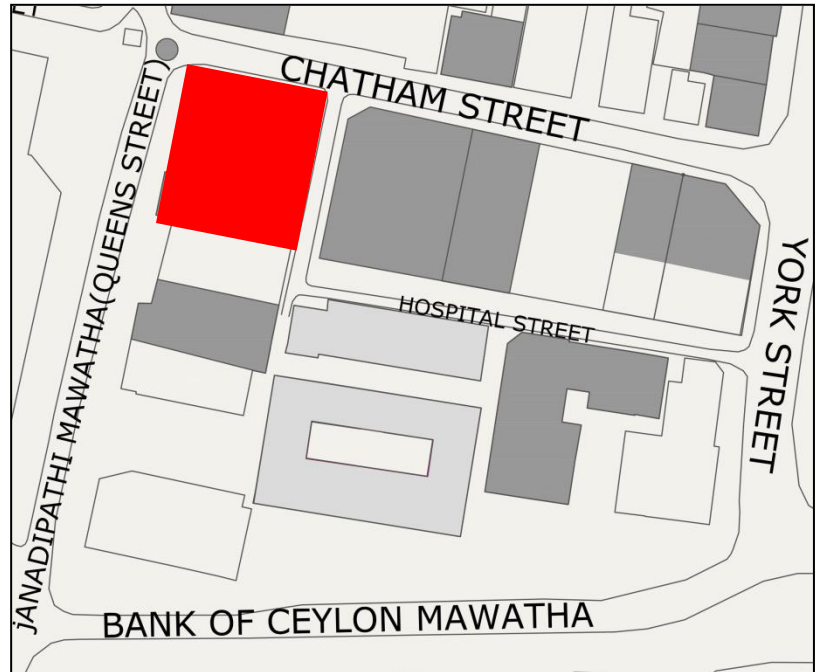
Location : 54, Chatham Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1914

GPS Location : N : 06.93466
E : 79.83304

No 55 Chatham Street is the Central Point Building which is a unique example of British Colonial architecture in the Neo classical style. The ground floor of this building is the Central Bank Currency Museum which has a very good collection of historic coins.

The interior too has beautiful details and it has had at that time the tallest chandelier in Asia.



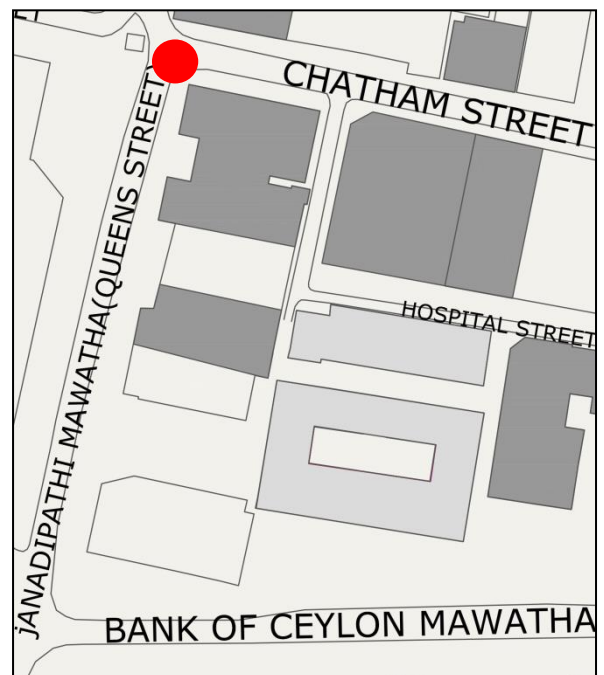
4. CLOCK TOWER -CHATHAM STREET, FORT.

Location : Upper Chatham Street,
Fort.

Date of Construction :1815

GPS Location : N:6.934749
E:79.842858

Built in 1857, this Victorian monument is one of the most significant vestiges of the British period. The clock tower was originally designed as the Colombo lighthouse and the structure was designed by Emily Elizabeth Ward, the wife of the governor Sir Henry Ward. Construction was done by the public works department. The 29m tower was the tallest in Colombo at the time. The lighthouse was deactivated after it became obstructed by buildings and replaced in 1915 by the Galle Buck light house. The original clock was manufactured by renowned watchmaker Dent who also produced the Big Ben in Westminster Palace. This clock tower is unique because it is the zero mileage point in Colombo.



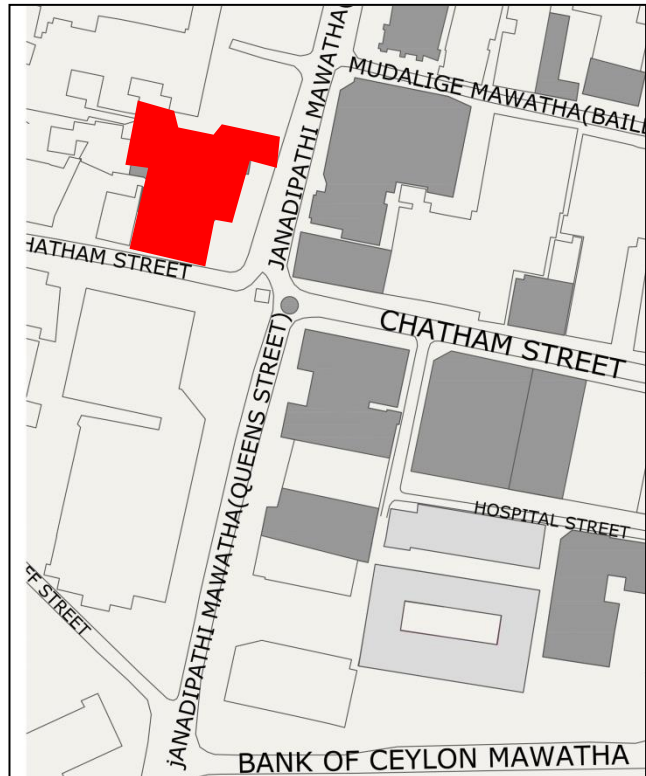
5. NO 16, JANADIPATHI MAWATHA, FORT : HATTON NATIONAL BANK

Location : Janadipathi Mawatha Fort.

Date of Construction : 1888

GPS Location : N : 06.93501
E : 79.84280

Initially conceived as a small private bank catering to the banking needs of the investors in tea plantations, Hatton National Bank is one of the oldest banks in Sri Lanka that goes back to the British ruled 19th century. The Hatton National Bank occupies an imposing Neo classical Building from the British period. Early 20th Century Literature describes a handsome colonial building at this location occupied by the Merchant Bank of India Limited and the upper floor WhitHall and Co., one of the chief planting houses of the Colony.



6. NO 17, JANADIPATHI MAWATHA, FORT : CHARTED BANK OF INDIA

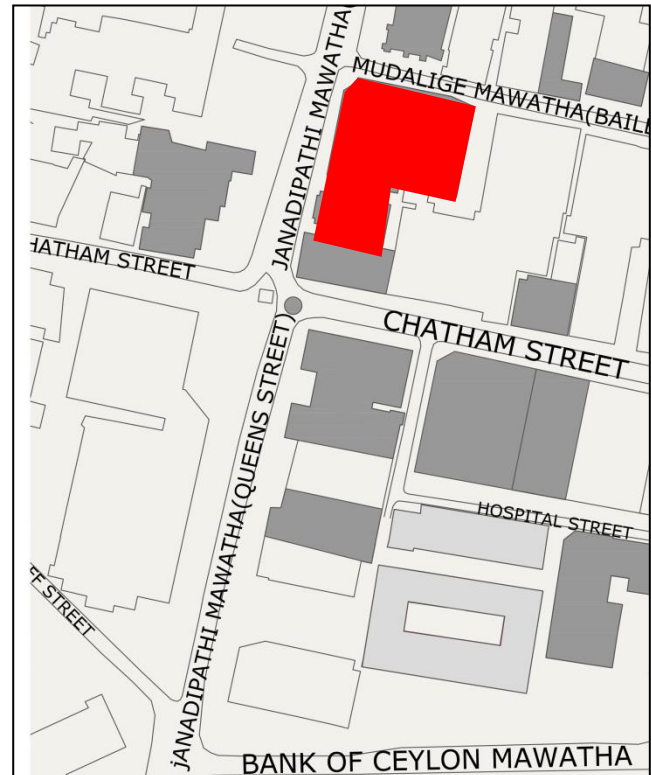
Location :Janadhipathi Mawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet
available.

GPS Location :N: 6.935389
E: 79.84322

This Neo classical building is the home of Chartered Bank of India. It had been previously occupied by the oriental bank which had collapsed in late 19th century when the coffee industry ran into ruins.

The architecture deviates from the traditional Neo classical style depicting interesting oriental details with elephant head sculptures on the walls of the entrance.



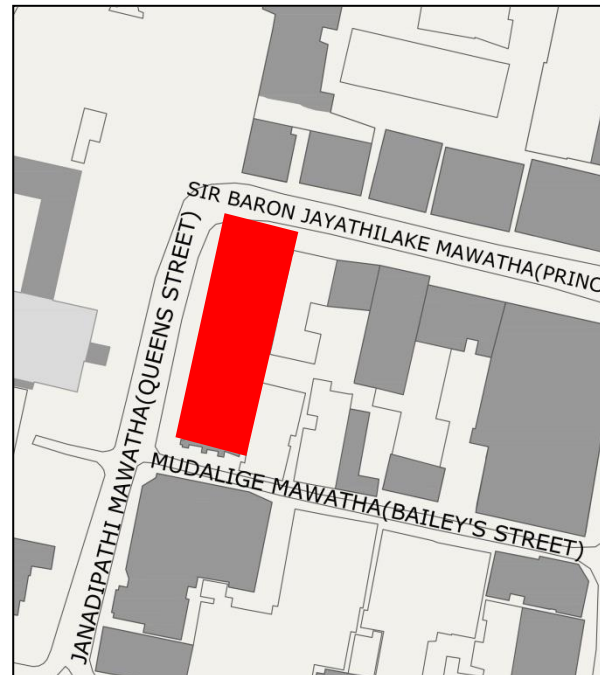
7. NO 15, JANADIPATHI MAWATHA, FORT : OLD GENERAL POST OFFICE

Location : Janadhipathi Mawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet
available.

GPS Location : N:6.936117
E: 79.843481

The old post office was commissioned in 1895 during Sir Arthur E. Havelock's governorship. The architect as shown in the plaque in the main hall was H.F.Tomlin FRIBA who was the Director of PWD. The Building is designed in the renaissance classical tradition of many British colonial buildings and has a unique floor in intaglio tiles which was popular in England during this period. It was built by Avasi Marikar Wapchi Marikar who built many other British period buildings such as the Museum, Galle Face Hotel and Victoria Arcade.



8. NO 10, JANADIPATHI MAWATHA, FORT : PRESIDENTIAL HOUSE

FORMER GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

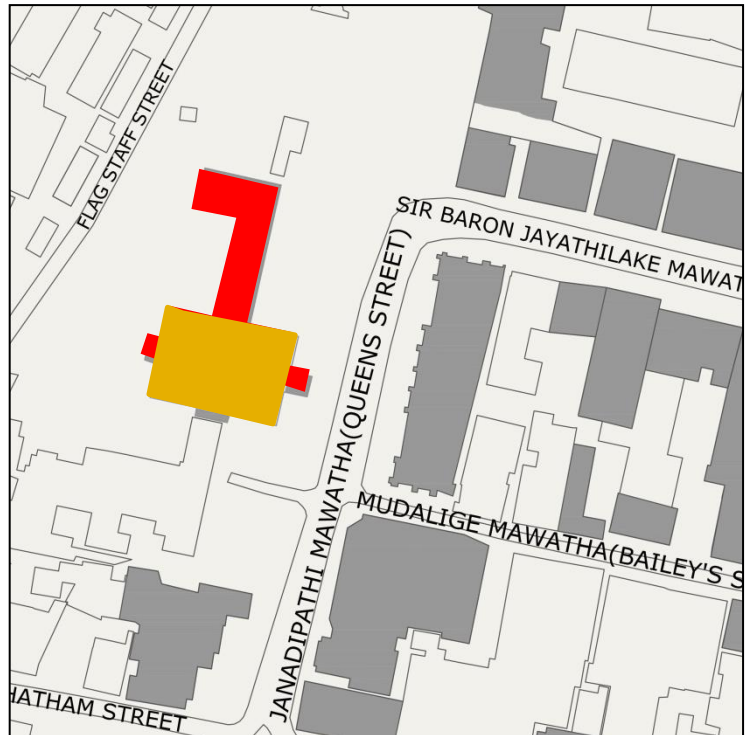
Location : Janadhipathi Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1796

GPS Location : N:6.936011
E:79.842604

This is the official residence of the President of Sri Lanka.

Although this was the Dutch governor's residence the current building has no visible feature of the Dutch architecture and can be presumed it was remodeled in the Neo classical architecture during the British Period. It was called the Governor's House during the Dutch and British Period and the Queens House when Sri Lanka became a republic in 1972.



The residence is on a 4 acre property with a northern Garden laid out by the British governor Sir Arthur Gordon in honor of the queen during the golden jubilee.

The Garden had originally been a public park till 1980 when it was made a part of the Presidents House. The site was the location of the 1881 Royal – Thomian cricket match.



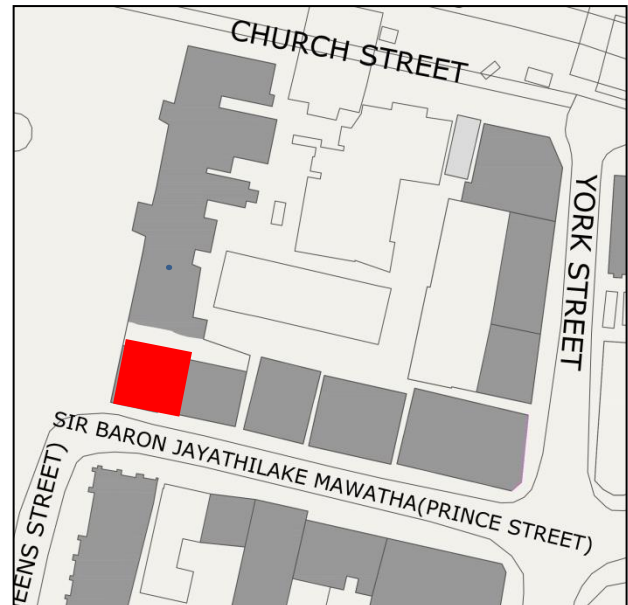
9. NO 11, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT.

Location : Sir Baron Jayathilake Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet available.

GPS Location : N:6.936700
E:79.843811

Built in the Neo classical Architecture of the British period, this building has been part of the government offices during the British period.



10. NO. 7, JANADHIPATHIMAWATHA, FORT : REPUBLIC BUILDING

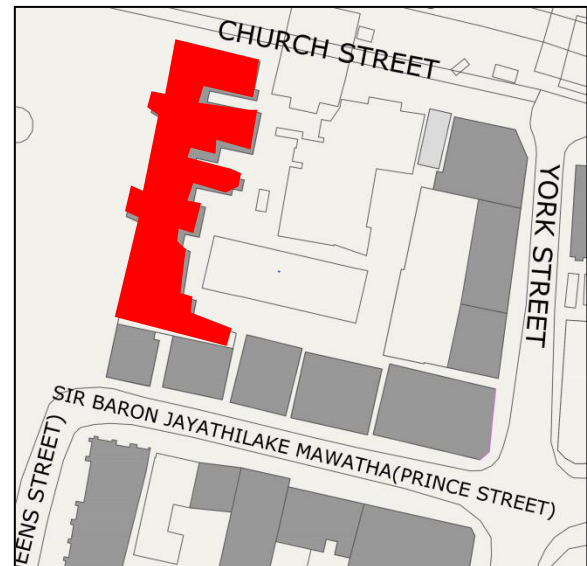
Location :Janadhipathi Mawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet Available.

GPS Location : N: 6.933333,
E:79.850366

This was the seat for the Legislative Council of Ceylon till 1930. It was placed facing Gordon Gardens at the apex of Queens Street. The building was renamed as Republic Building in 1972 with Sri Lanka becoming a republic in that year and the street was converted to a square called the Republic Square

This handsome colonial building is built in the Neo classical style of the British colonial period.



11. NO. 19, CHAITHYA ROAD, FORT : OLD CUSTOMS BUILDING.

Location :Chaithya Road, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet available.

GPS Location : N : 06.93826
E : 79.84287

Positioned facing the port, this Neo classical British Period building had been the customs house from its inception until a few years back. It is now the head office of the Ports Authority.



12. NO 19, CHAITYA ROAD, FORT : COLOMBO MARITIME MUSEUM.

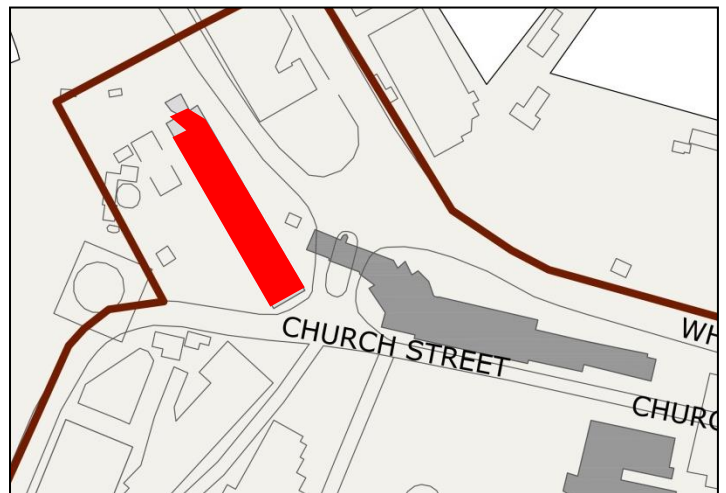
Location : 19 Chaithya Road, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1676

GPS Location : N : 06.93774

E : 79.84338

The Colombo Maritime Museum is in one of the few well preserved Dutch Buildings in Colombo and was a Dutch prison built in 1676.



13. COLOMBO FORT LIGHTHOUSE- CHAITHYA ROAD, FORT.

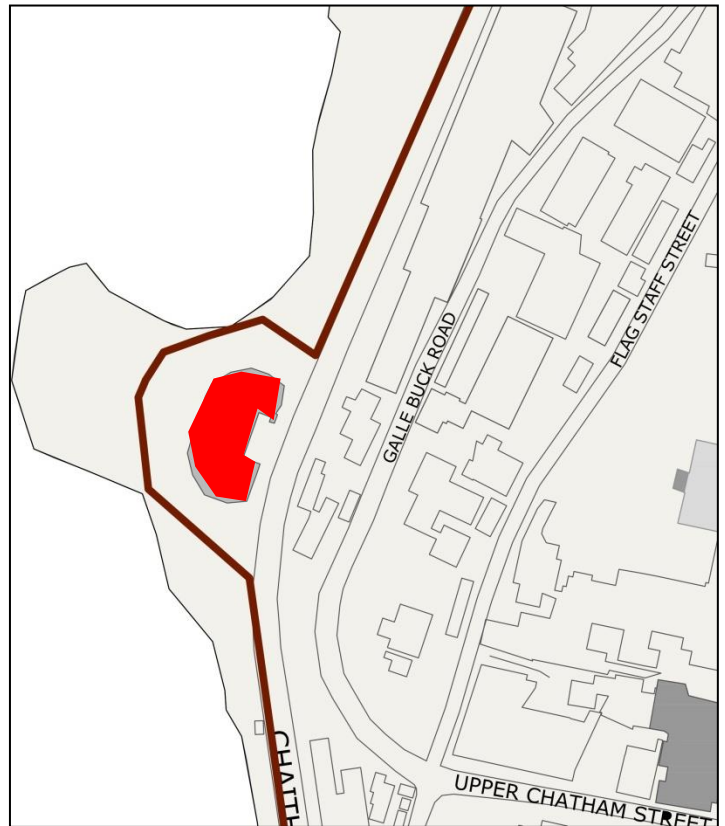
Location :Chaithya Road, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1952

GPS Location : N:6.933743
E:79.845921

Originally called the Galle Buck lighthouse this structure was built in 1952 to replace the Chatham Street lighthouse. The architecture is Indo Saracenic as was common in the last half of the 20th Century.

The name Galle buck is a corruption of the Sinhala name " Galbokka" meaning rocky bay.



14.NO 9, BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA

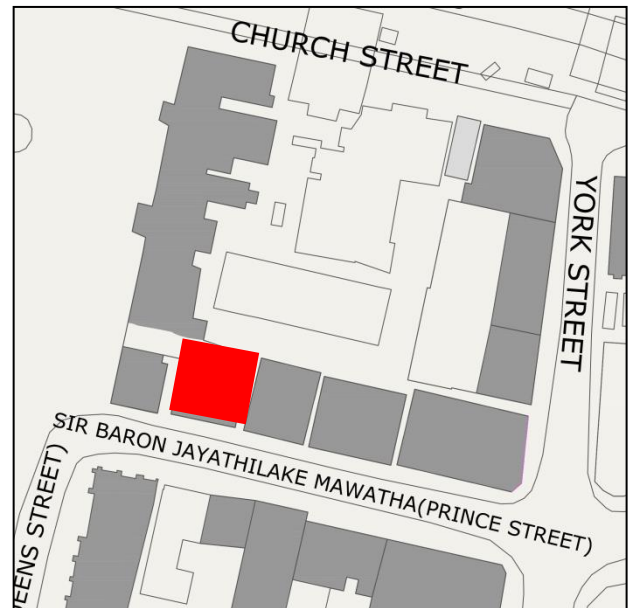
Location :Baron Jayathilake Mw, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location :N: 6.936598

E:79.844022

This building is a British period building and the architecture is Neo classical with modern renovations.



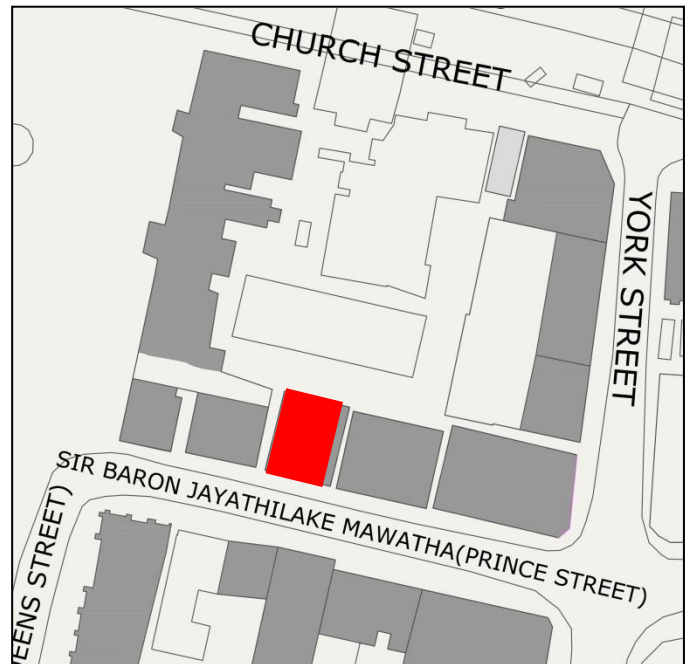
15. NO 24, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA , FORT : LLOYD'S BUILDING

Location : Sir Baron
Jayathilake Mawatha.
Fort.

Date of Construction : 1908

GPS Location : N:6.936510
E:79.844433

The picturesque Lloyd's building constructed in 1908 was originally named as the Freudenburg Building and subsequently changed to Lloyd's Building. It has been designed by renowned Architect E. Skinner and constructed by Clifford Lake and Company. The classical details signifies it as a unique late 19th century building. The richly decorated conference room, elegant marble corridors, classical motifs, quaint woodwork and attractive exterior design of the building symbolize commercial heydays of early 20th century Sri Lanka.



16. NO 10, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : SRI LANKAN AIRLINES

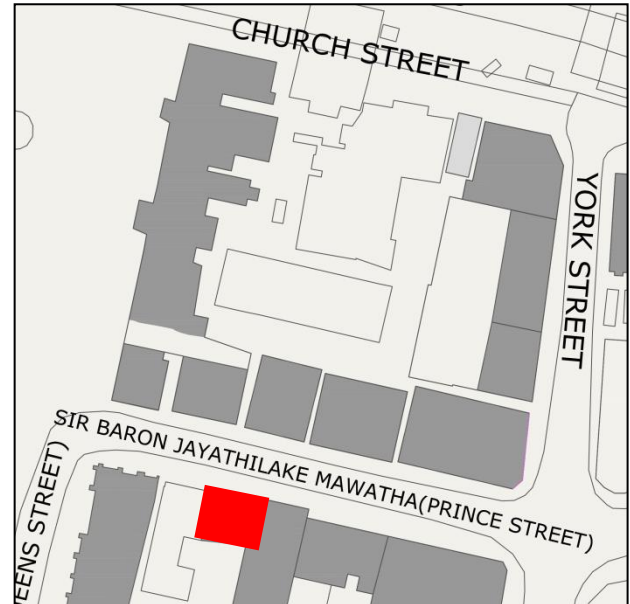
Location : Sir Baron Jwahathilake
Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet established

PS Location : N :06.933720

E :79.843423

This building is the Fort office of the SriLankan Airlines, from the detailing of the façade we could summarize it as an early 20th Century building.



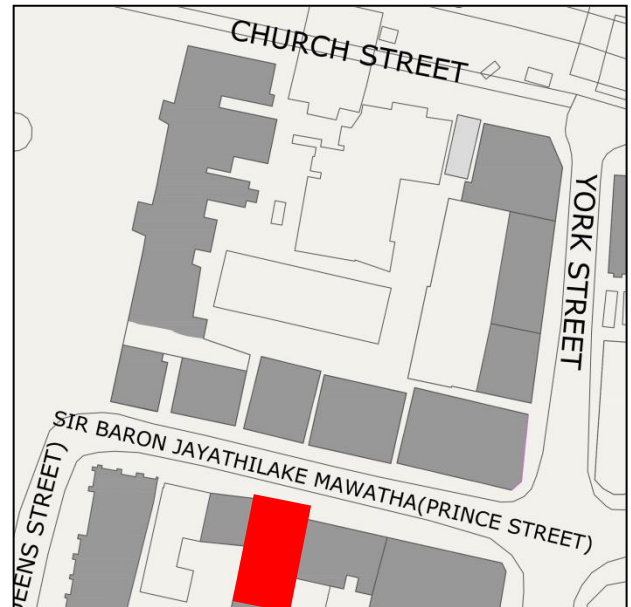
17. NO 14, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : BOI BUILDING

Location : Sir Baron Jwahathilake
Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet
Available

PS Location : N :06.933720
E :79.843423

Currently occupied by the BOI,
this building is a British Period
Neo Classical Building.



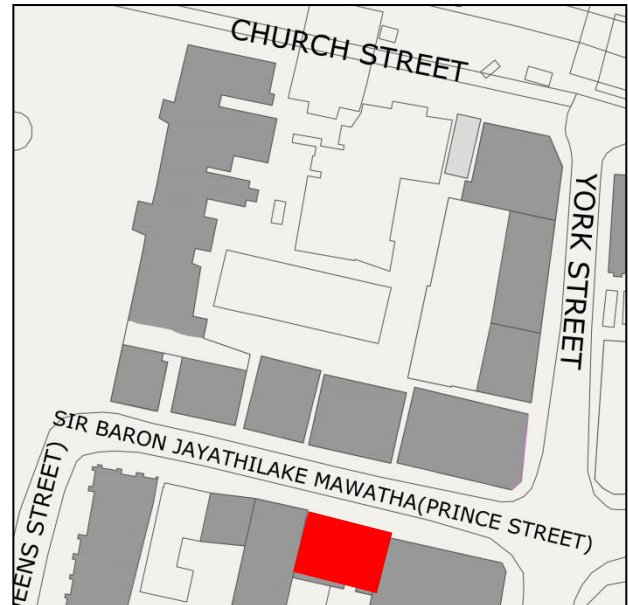
18. NO 24, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : HSBC BUILDING

Location : Janadhipathi Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet available.

GPS Location : N:6.936123,
E: 79.844395

The HSBC head office is a British colonial period building in the Neo Classical architectural style.



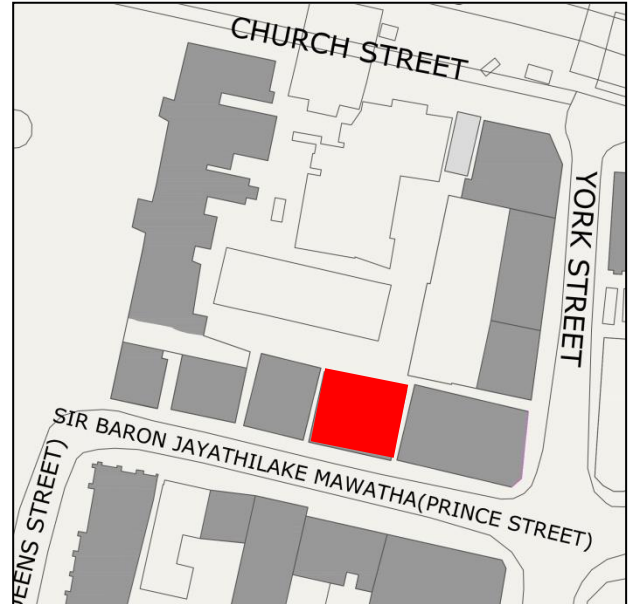
19. NO 25 SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : WHITEAWAY BUILDING

Location :Janadhipathi Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction :1907

GPS Location : N:6.936565,
E: 79.844371

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co was the renowned colonial emporium or department store of British India and became a household name throughout the East. It was founded in Calcutta in 1882 and opened its branch, here, in 1907.



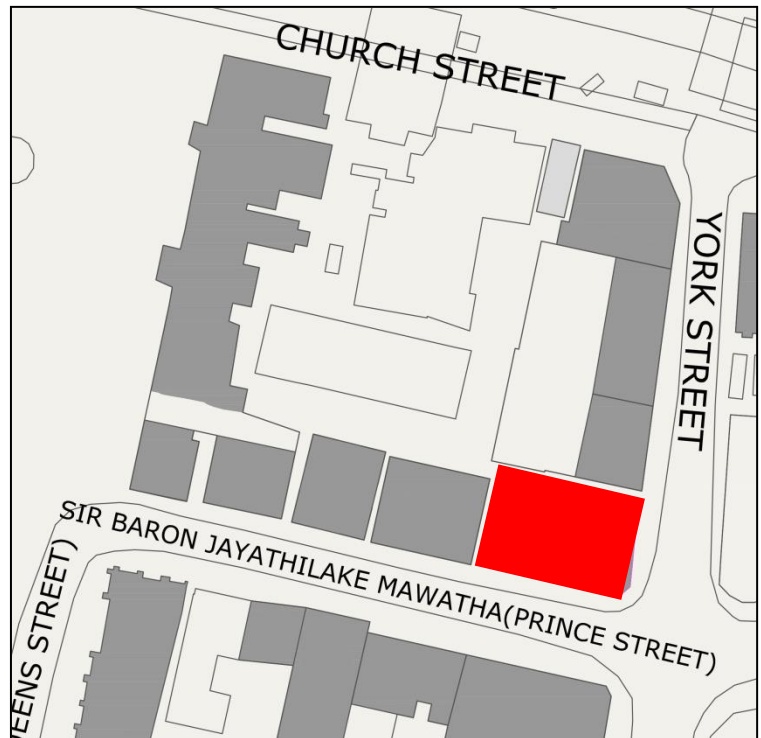
20. NO 33, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : MACAN MARKAR BUILDING

Location :Janadhipathi Mawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet
available.

GPS Location :N 6.936511
E 79.844784

The Macan Markar Building was one of the many developed by the then well known Macan Markar family who were instrumental in some of the prime real estate development in Colombo including the Galle Face Court 1 and Galle Face Court 2 which had been one of the first multistory buildings in Colombo . The Macan Markar Family were primarily in Gem and Jewelry trade and their shop in this building Mymoon has had among its clientele British nobility and royalty.



21. NO 02, YORK STREET, FORT : GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL

Location :Janadhipathi Mawatha,
Fort.

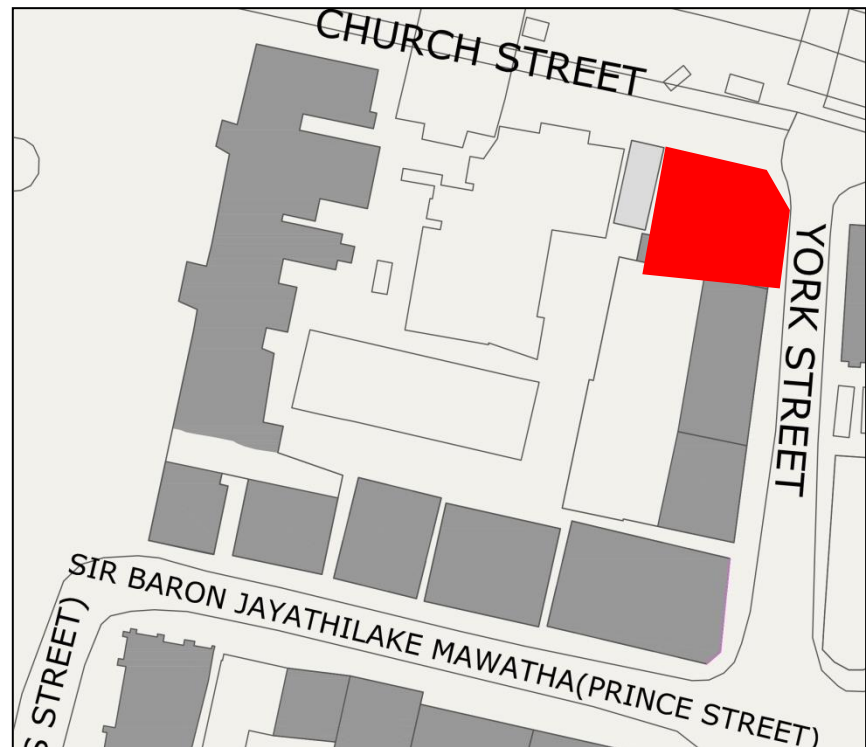
Date of Construction :1837

GPS Location : N : 06.93757

E : 79.84927

The Grand Oriental Hotel (GOH) had been designed in 1870 by the British Architect R. Smith in the Neo classical Style. At the time it had been one of the most modern hotels at that time in the east with 154 luxury rooms with electric lights and fans in 1875.

With a distant view to the harbor, GOH was very popular in late 19th century and early 20th century travelers and guests, as it offered a view of the ocean liners lining up in the port especially during the visits of state dignitaries and British royalty .



22. NO 03, YORK STREET, FORT : BOC BUILDING

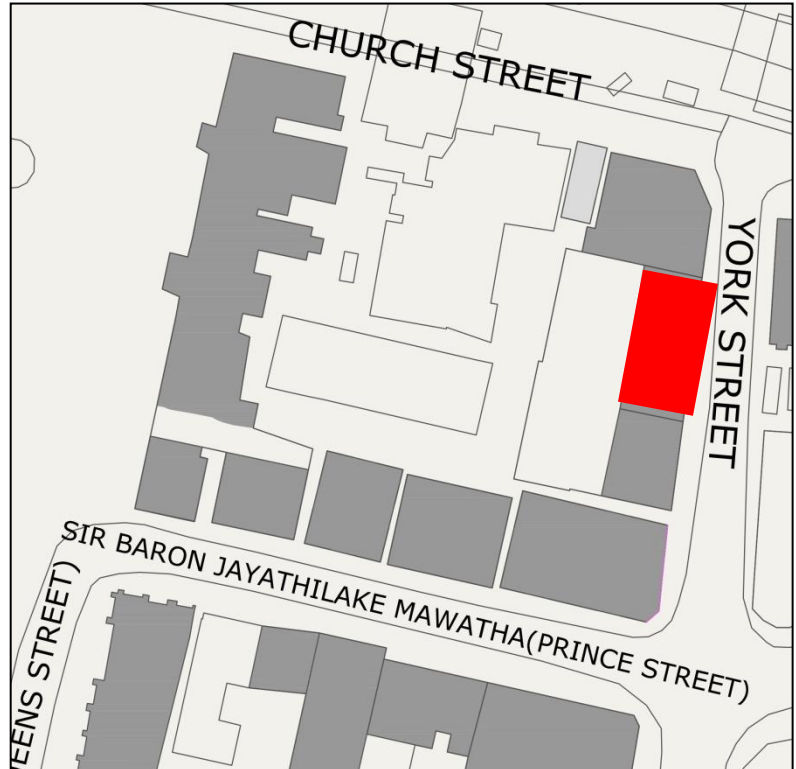
Location : York Street, Fort.

Date of Construction :

PS Location : N :06.933720

E :79.843423

The Bank of Ceylon is a part of the original Grand Oriental Hotel built in 1870 in the Neoclassical Architecture Style. In the post-independence period GOH was taken over by BOC and some parts including the famous courtyard and gardens of the former hotel turned into the Bank of Ceylon Metropolitan division.



23. NO 32, CHURCH ROAD FORT : ST. PETER'S CHURCH

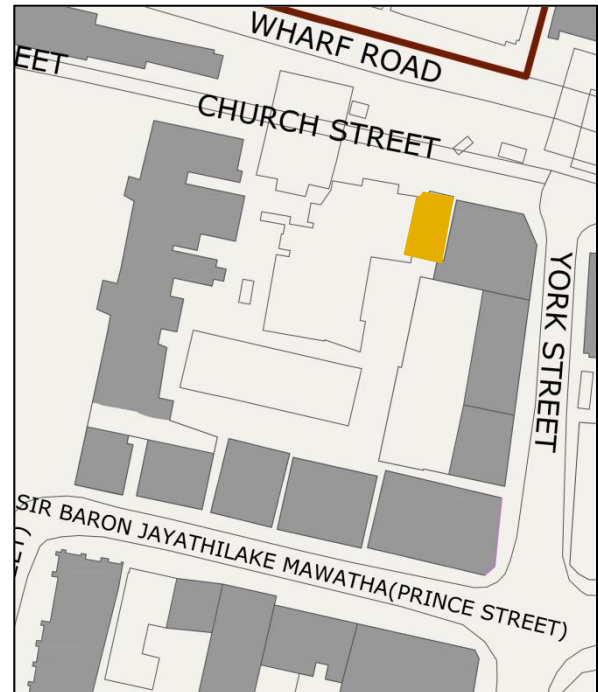
Location : Church Road, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1672

GPS Location :N:6.937573

E: 79.844695

St Peter's Church was originally the Dutch governor's Banquet Hall which was converted to St Peter's Church during the British Period. The interior still possess the old Dutch colonnade reminiscent of its history. However the façade had been renewed during the British period.



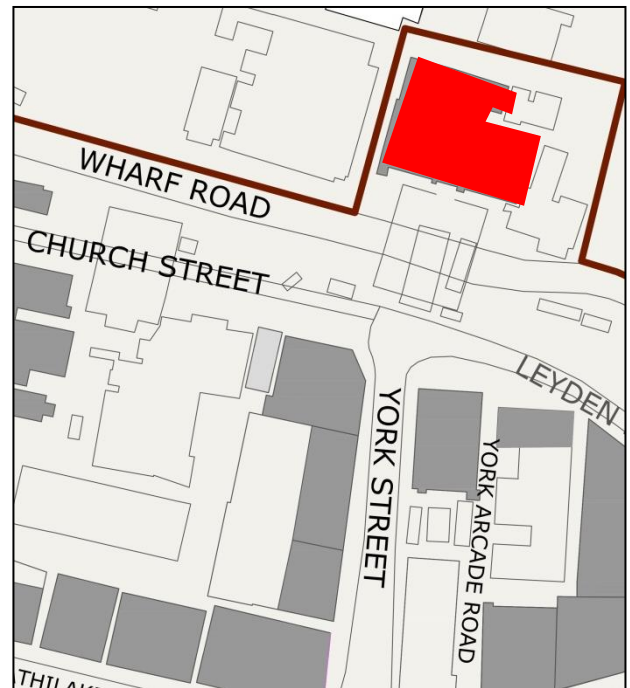
24. OLD PORT TERMINAL- LEYDEN BASTION ROAD, FORT.

Location : Leyden Bastian Road,
Fort.

Date of construction: Not yet
Available

GPS Location :N:6.938273
E:79.845495

The old passenger terminal of the port had been strategically laid out axially at the end of York Street the principal street where all the Fort Hotels and department stores were laid out during the British Period. The architecture of the building is Neo classical and may have been constructed in the late 19th Century.



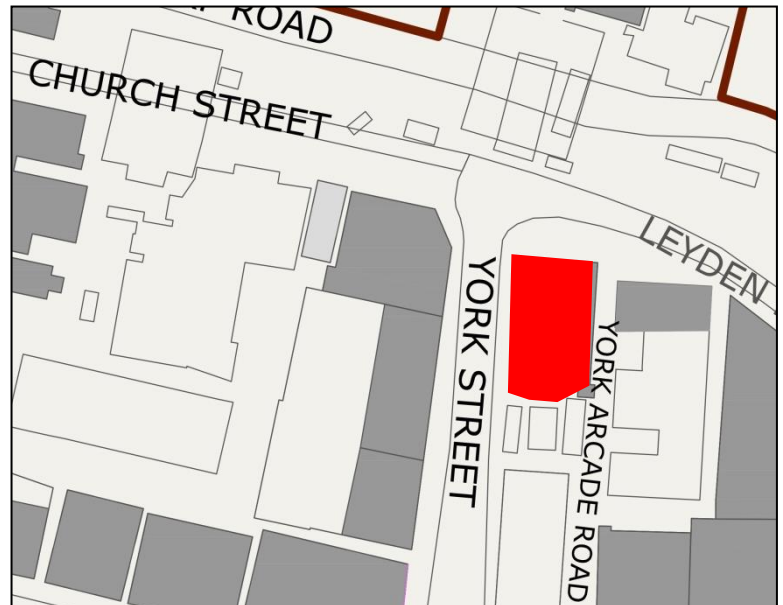
25. NO .11, LEYDEN BASTION MAWATHA, FORT : MAKKINON MAKENZIE BUILDING

Location : Leyden Bastian Road,
Fort.

Date of Construction :1917

GPS Location :N :06.93756
E :79.84927

The Makkinon Makenzie building was previously known as the Victoria Arcade, in the 19th Century Literature, this building is described as a terracotta colored building with shipping offices and shopping. The architecture of this building is Neo Classical with Indo Saracenic details.



26. NO 63, CHURCH STREET, FORT : WALKER & SONS

Location: Church Street,
Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet

Available

GPS Location : N : 06. 93725
E : 79. 84597

The architectural features of the building are Neo classical of the British colonial period.



27. NO 99, SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : GAFFOOR BUILDING

Location : Sir baron Jayathilake
Mawatha, Fort.

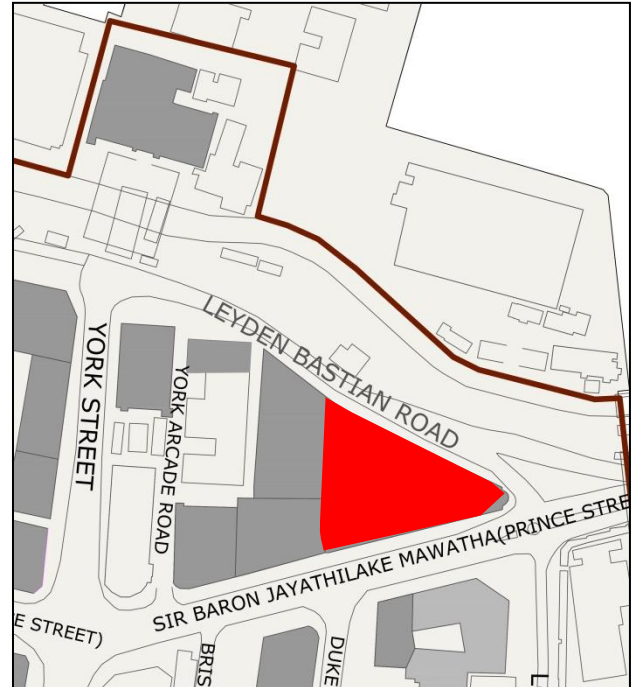
Date of Construction : 1907

GPS Location : N : 06.93752

E : 79.84927

The Gaffoor building dates from 1907 and was uniquely positioned between Leyden Bastion Road and Baron Jayathilake Mawatha to oversee the Dutch Canal connecting Beira Lake to the Colombo Port.

The last tenants of this handsome Neoclassical British Colonial building were the well known in old Colombo book shop H.W Cave & Co. and the valuation Department. It is now being renovated by the Urban Development Authority for a new use.



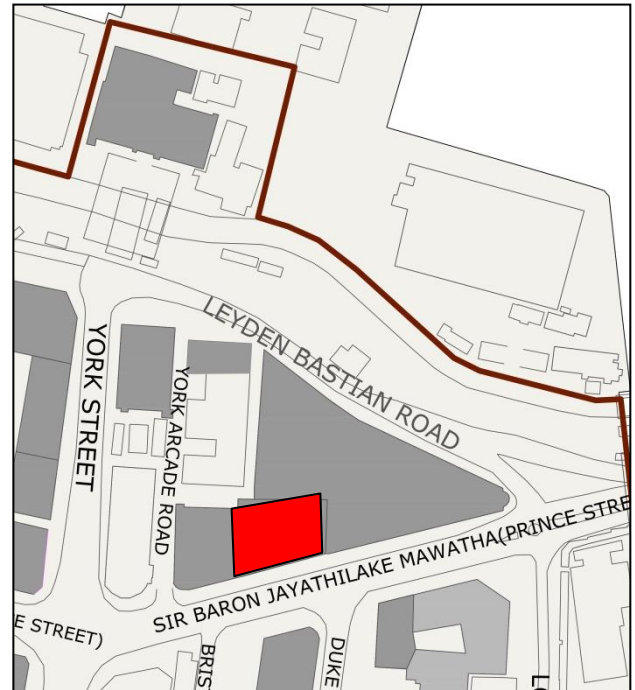
28. NO 55, SRI BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : STATE PHARMECEUTICAL CORPORATION

Location : Sir baron Jayathilake Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet Available

GPS Location :N : 06.93757
E : 79.84929

No 55, is a handsome British period building in terracotta finish built in the Neo classical style. It is the head office of the state pharmaceutical corporation.



29.NO 55 1/1 SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : LANKEM PLANTATION BUILDING

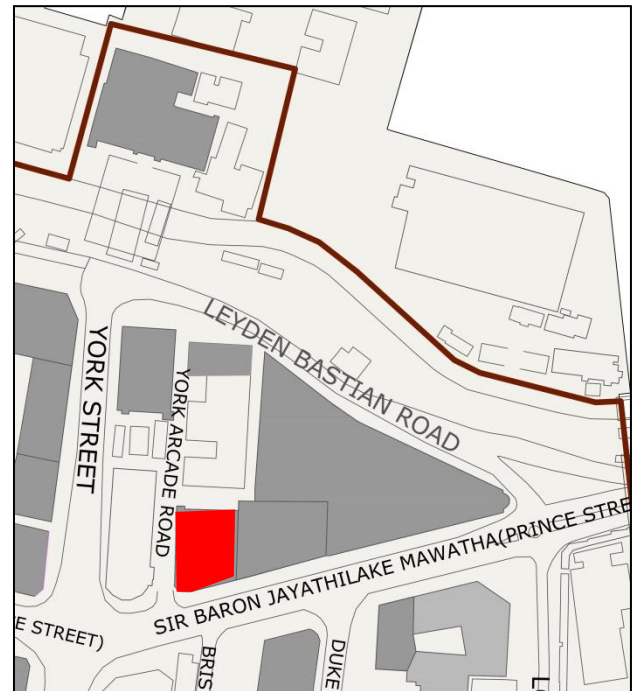
Location : 53 1/1, Sir baron Jayathilake
Mawatha ,Fort

Date of Construction: Not yet Available

GPS Location : N : 06.93757

E : 79.84927

No 55 1/1, is the headquarters of Lankem Tea and Rubber Plantation, one of the largest plantation companies in Sri Lanka. It is estimated to have been built in 1860 and it is built in terracotta and white brick finish in Neo classical architecture.



30. NO 44/9 SIR BARON JAYATHILAKE MAWATHA, FORT : YMBA

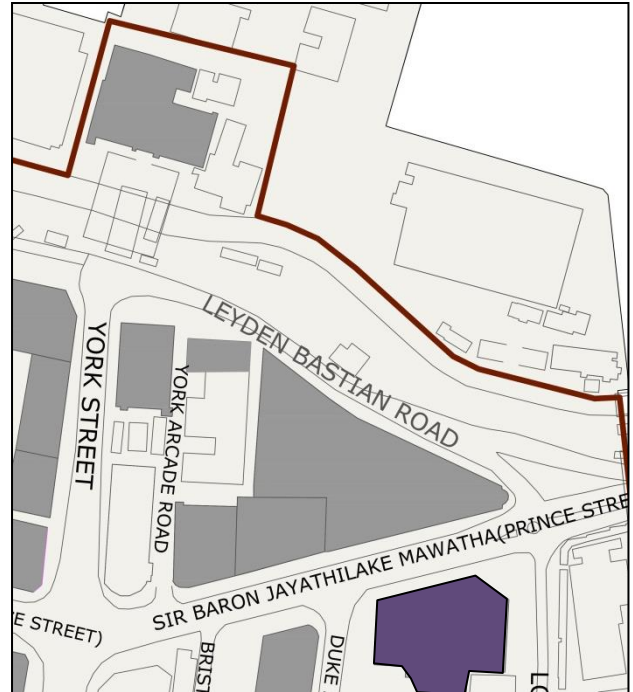
Location : Sir baron Jayathilake
Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction :

GPS Location : N : 06.93757

E : 79.84927

The young Men's Buddhist Association (YMBA) was inaugurated 1898 and its headquarters in the Fort was completed in 1958. Its architecture penetrated European Architecture of the Fort in the mid 20th century . The Design by Oliver Weerasinghe and H.j. Billimoria was completed by Justin Samarasekara and Nevil Gunaratne. Its Buddhist identity is expressed by a visible double pitch roof and the use of the octagon roofs positioned near the entrance.



31. NO 9, BRISTOL STREET, FORT : DELFT GATE

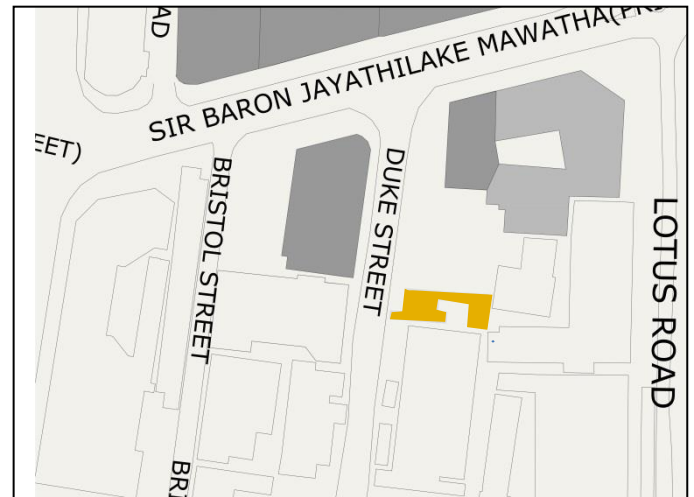
COMMERCIAL BANK

Location : Bristol Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1665

GPS Location : N:6.935636,
E:79.845671

The entrance to the Fort, known as the Delft Gateway, built during the Dutch period, is preserved in the Commercial Bank Building premises on Bristol Street.

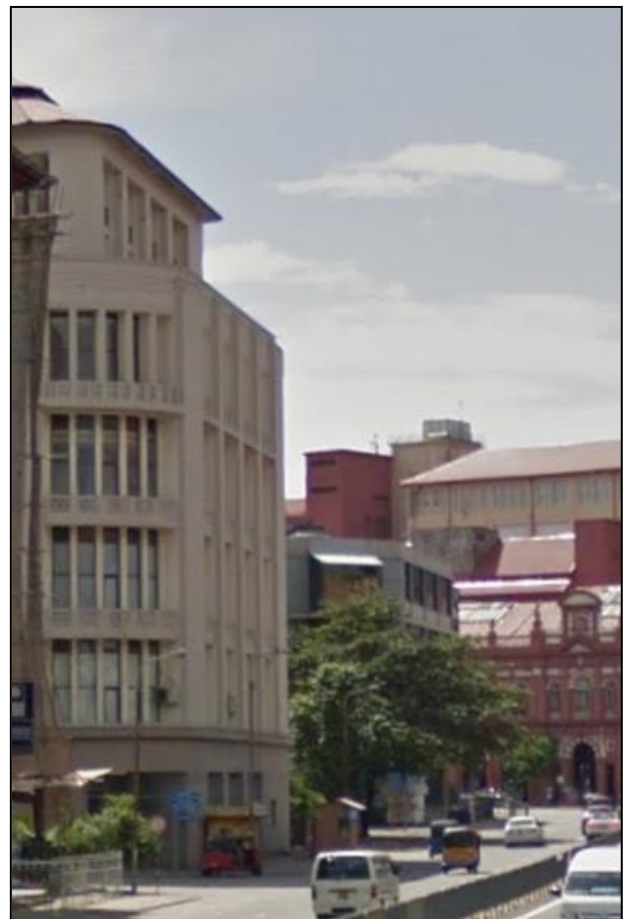
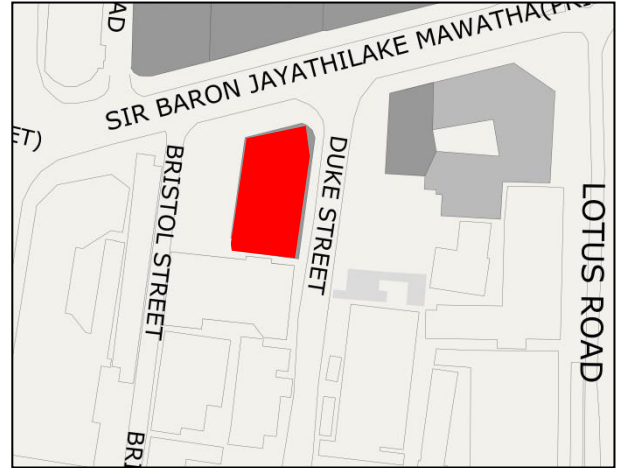


32. NO 23, BRISTOL STREET , FORT : MILODA ACADEMY OF FINANCIAL STUDIES

Location : Bristol Street, Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

GPS Location :N:6.935636,
E:79.845671



33. NO 40, YORK STREET, FORT : CARGILLS & MILLERS BUILDING

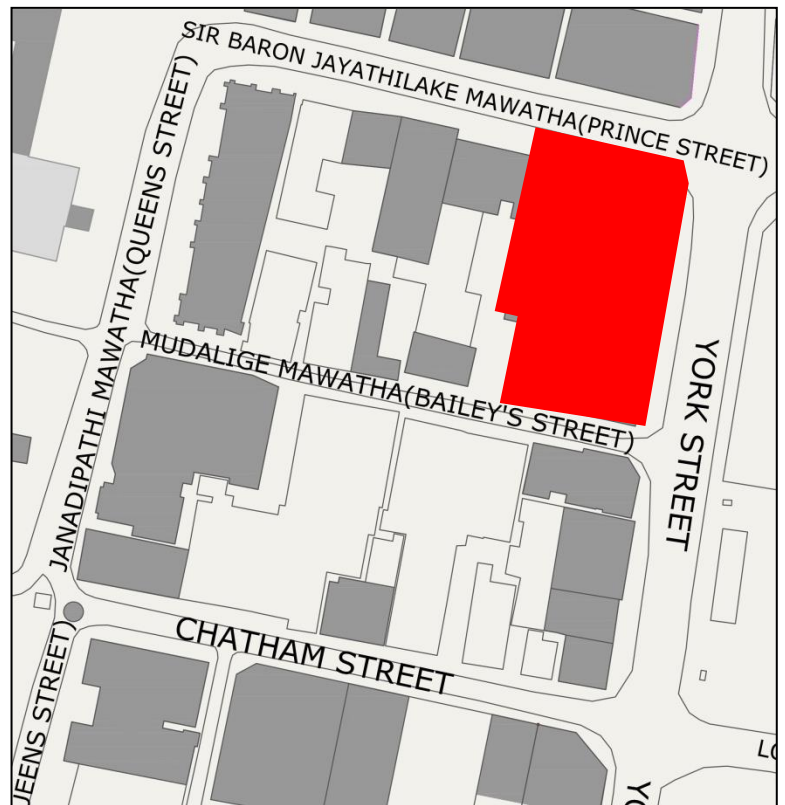
Location :MudaligeMawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction :1844

GPS Location :N:6.935863
E:79.844668

The Cargills Millers building is one of the oldest department stores in Sri Lanka, established in 1844 by William Miller and David Sime Cargill during the British colonial period as a general warehouse, import and wholesale business in Colombo, Fort.

In 1981 its present owners Ceylon Theaters acquired controlling shares of the company Cargills Ltd. This terracotta neo classical building is a unique landmark in the Fort, with interiors and signage well preserved from its colonial era.



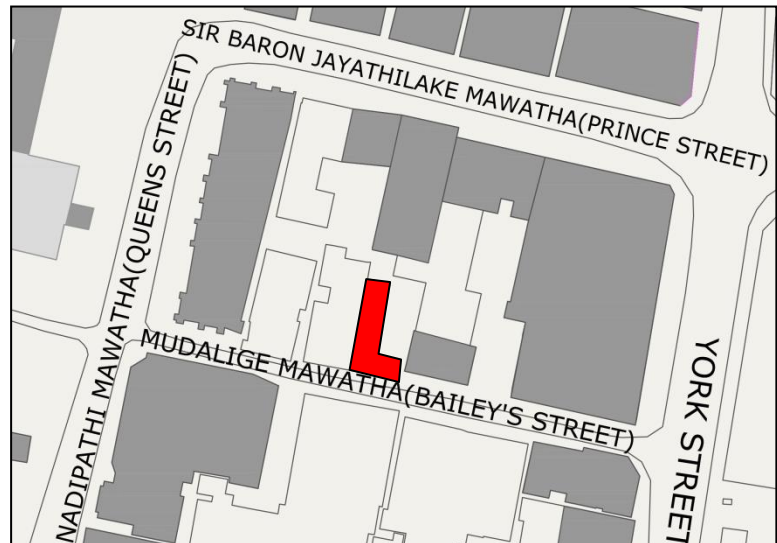
34. NO 25 MUDALIGE MAWATHA, FORT : STATE INDIA BANK

Location :MudaligeMawatha,
Fort.

Date Of Construction : Not yet
Available

GPS Location : N : 06.93547
E : 79.84406

This British colonial building in the Neo classical traditions is currently occupied by the State India Bank. 20th century Literature on Colombo (Guide to Colombo, George Keith) suggests this may have been the Bank of Madras during the early 20th Century.



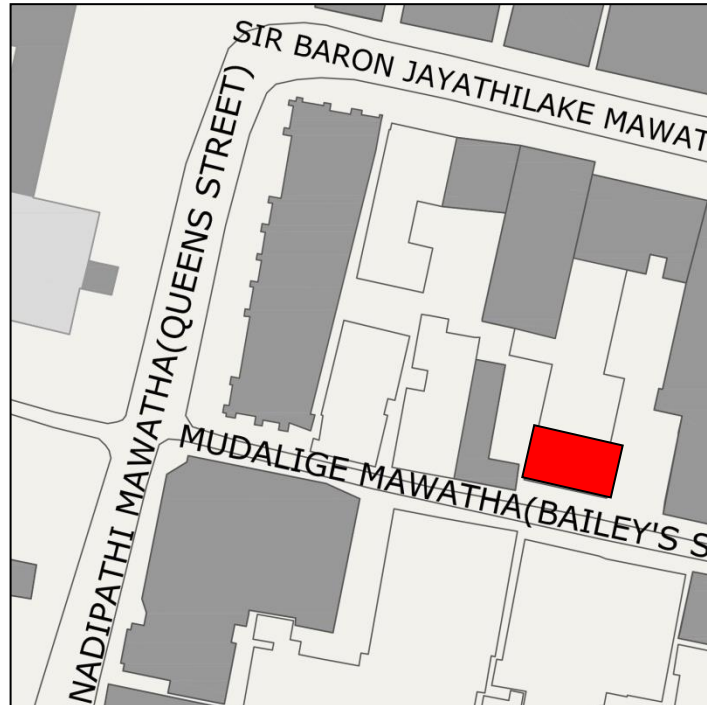
35. NO 17, MUDALIGE MAWATHA, FORT.

Location :MudaligeMawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet
available.

GPS Location :N : 06.93546
E : 79.84383

This terracotta building, which is now scaled down by later interventions is of British colonial period in the Neo classical tradition. 20th Century Literature suggests this may have been the offices of the Lee Hedges and Loan, an old established mercantile and agency house.



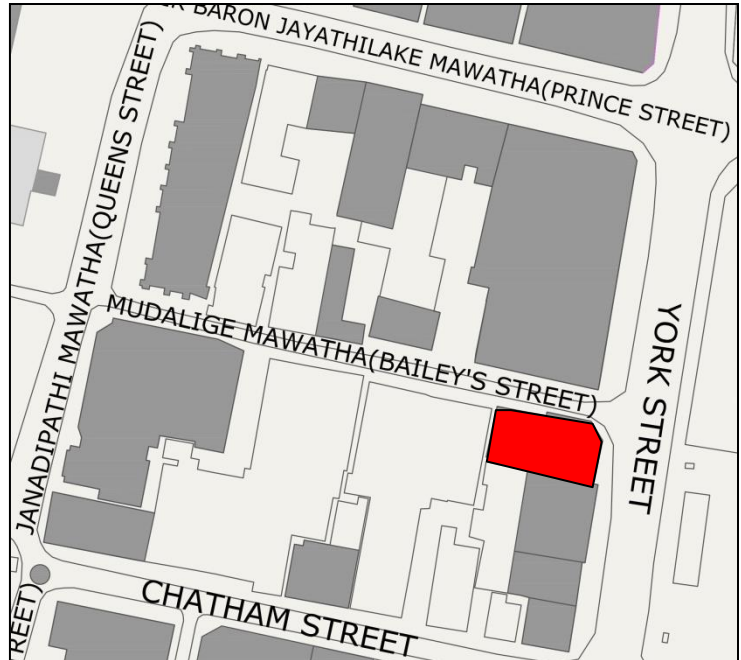
36. NO 54, YORK STREET, FORT : TAJ RESTAURANT AND SPORTING TIMES

Location :MudaligeMawatha,
Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet
available.

GPS Location :N : 06.93546
E : 79.84383

No 54 York Street is a British Colonial building in the Neo Classical architectural style. It is the home of a horse racing periodical, the sporting times and has a restaurant at ground level.



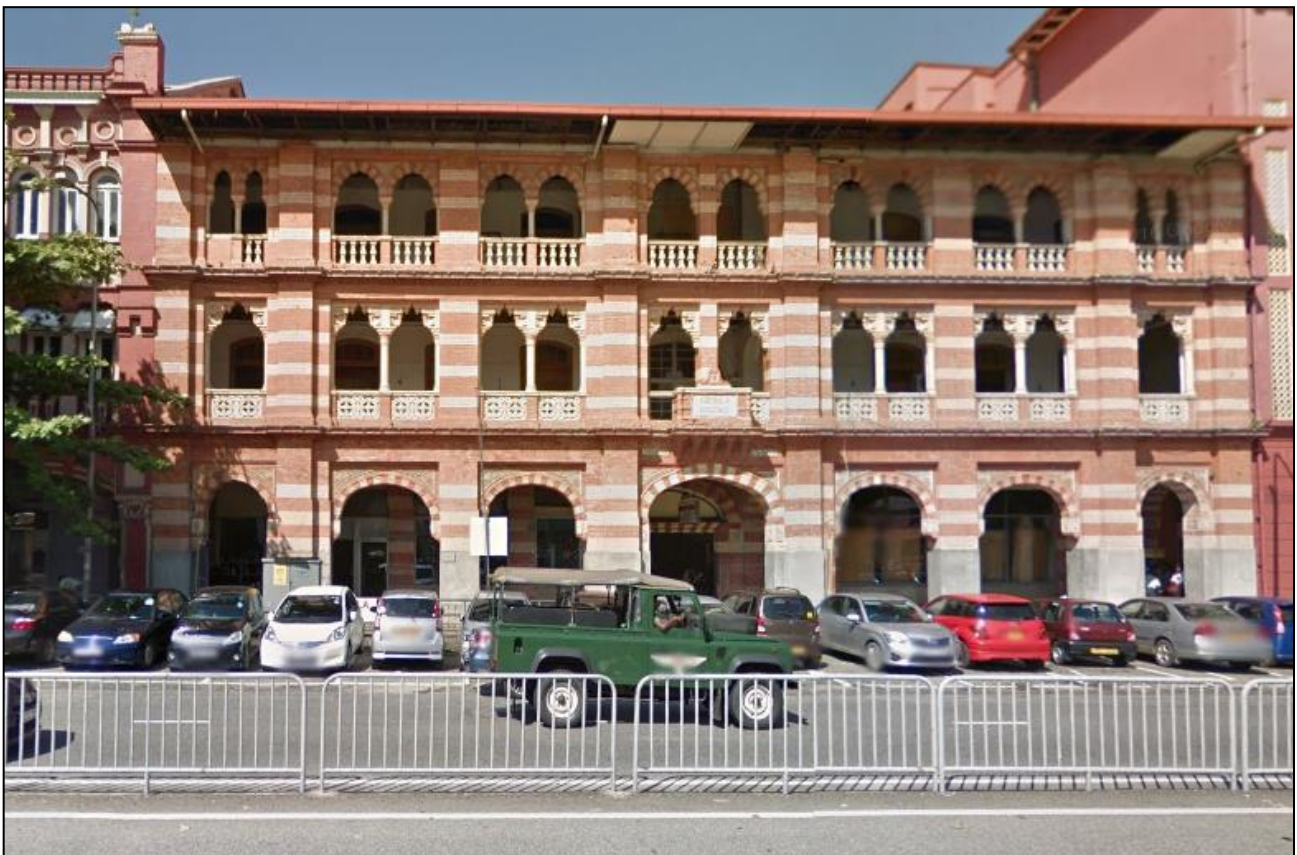
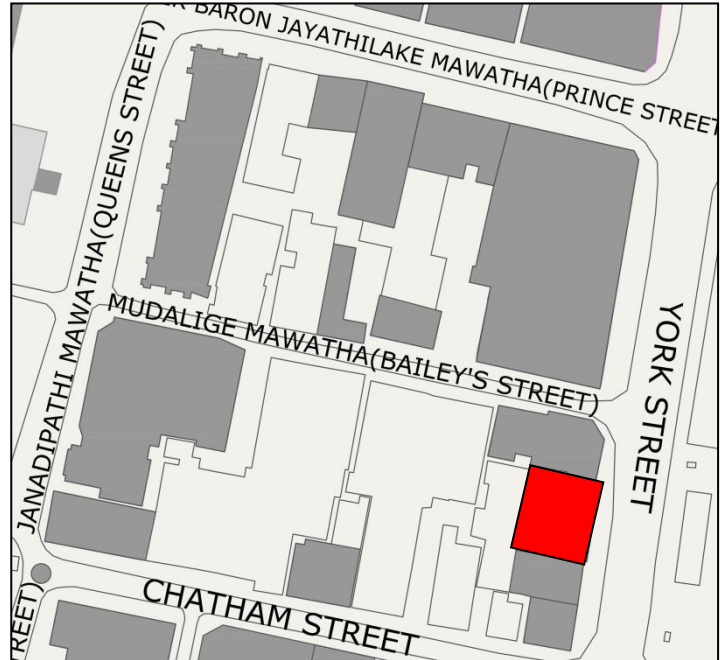
37. NO 60, YORK STREET, FORT : LAKSALA BUILDING

Location :York Street, Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

GPS Location : N :06.933720
E :79.843423

The Laksala building formerly known as the Australia building is a handsome terracotta and yellow brick Neo classical building with "indi" details with three types of decorative arches. The building has a plaque which dates 1687 and 1900 which points to its common Dutch, British and Sri Lankan History.



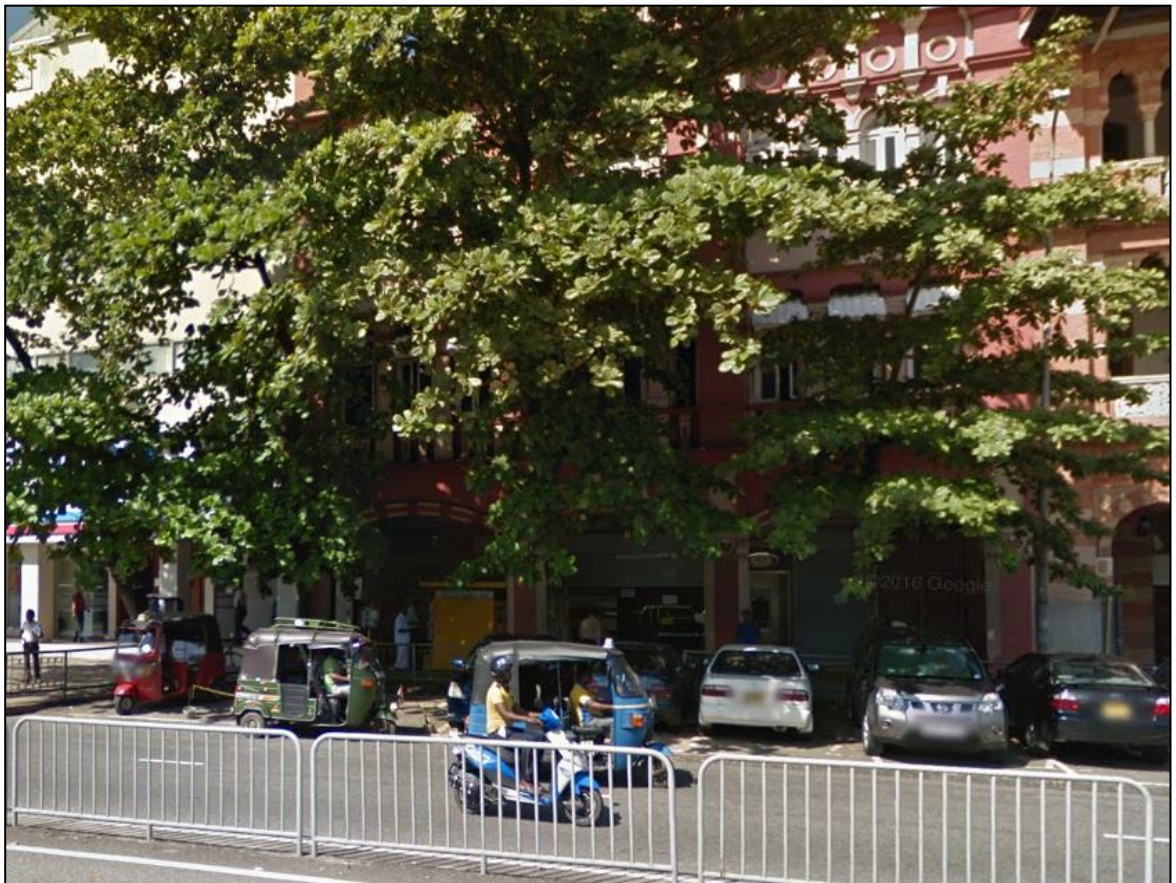
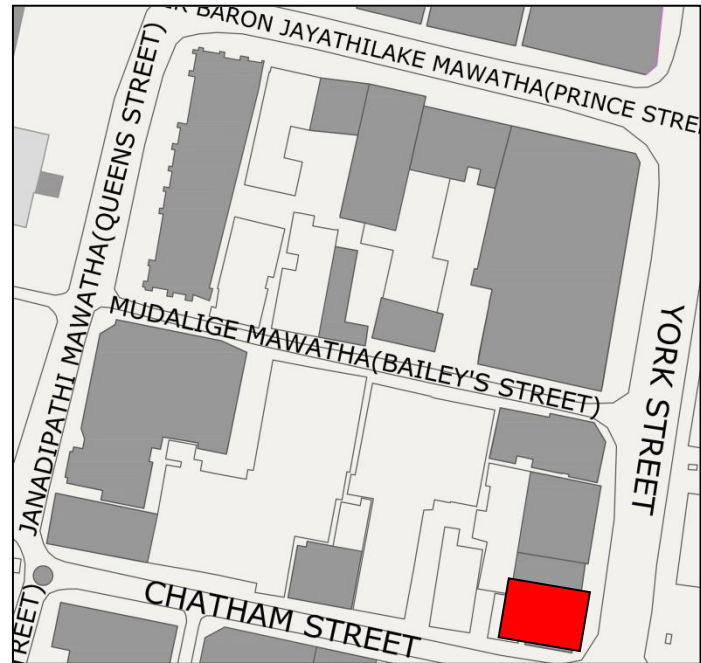
38. NO 70, YORK STREET, FORT : PEOPLES CARD CENTER

Location :York Street, Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

PS Location : N :06.933720
E :79.843423

No 70, York Street is a colonial building in the Neo classical Architectural Style.



39.NO 103, CHATHAM STREET, FORT : DE MEL BUILDING

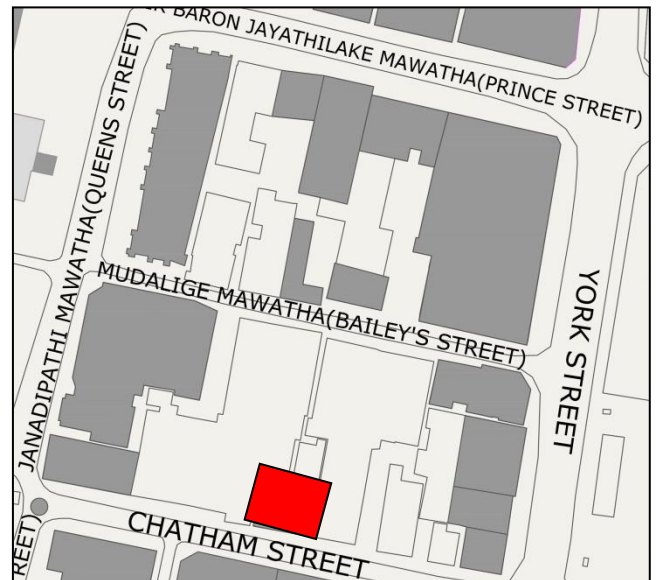
Location : Chatham Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1884

GPS Location : N:6.934577

E:79.843963

The Pagoda Tea Room was established in 1884 by Mudaliyar Thomas Rodrigo at the busy Colombo Harbor. After shifting from the York Street, it was relocated at the De Mel building on Chatham Street. The architecture of the building is British colonial, with Renaissance classical details. 20th century literature mentions offices above which were occupied at that time by Carson and Co engaged in the Cotton Trade and agents for the popular Bibbyline of Steamers and Nippon Yusenkaisha, the Japanese mail steamers.



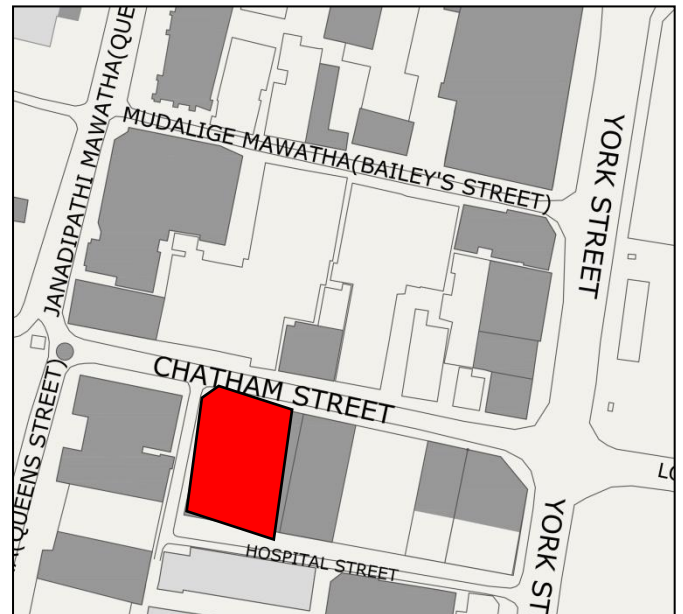
40. NO.62 CHATHAM STREET, FORT

Location : Chatham Street,
Fort.

Date of Construction :

GPS Location :N:6.934443
E:79.843633

No 62 Chatham Street is a two storied British Colonial building in Neoclassical architecture, it has been restored and possess Shamrock café and several restaurant.



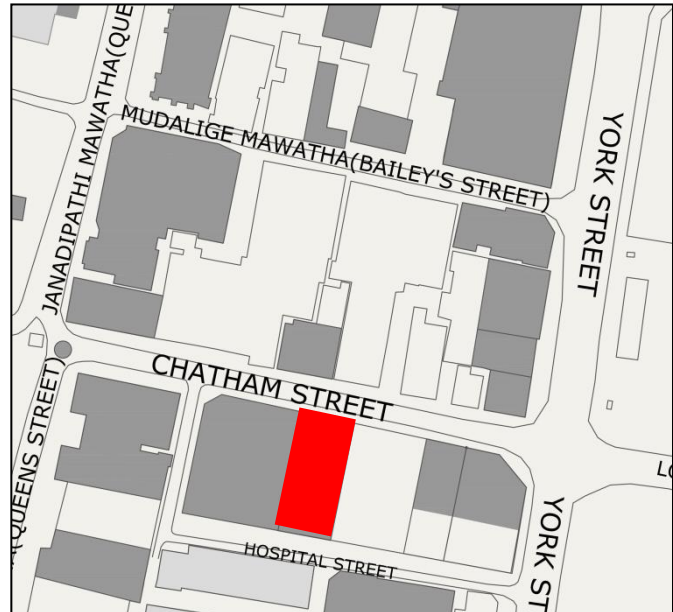
41. NO 70, CHATHAM STREET, FORT : NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Location : Sir Baron Jwahathilake
Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction :

PS Location : N :06.933720
E :79.843423

No 70, Chatham Street is a well preserved British colonial building in Palladian architecture. It is now the Fort Branch of the National Savings Bank.



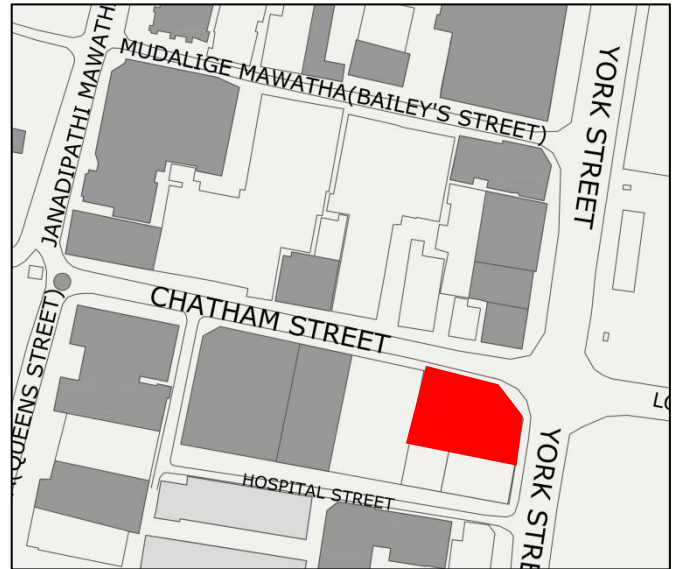
42. NO 101, YORK STREET, FORT : YORK BUILDING

Location : York Street,
Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction :

PS Location : N :06.933720
E :79.843423

No 101, Chatham Street is a well preserved British period building in Palladian architecture style. It now contains “Vogue Corner” store.



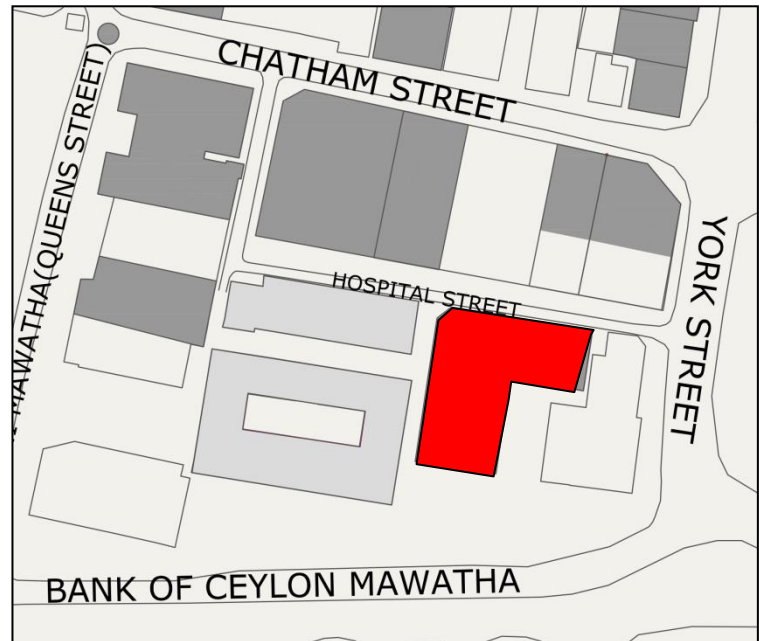
43. NO 33, CANAL ROAD, FORT : COLOMBO CITY HOTEL

Location : Bank of Ceylon Mawatha,
Fort .

Date of Construction;Not yet available..

GPS Location:N: 6.933383
E:79.844263

No 55, Canal Road is the Colombo City Hotel which is a British Period Building in the Neo classical style. Details in the interior and exterior suggests that the building has been modified during renovations.



44. NO 126, LOWER CHATHAM STREET, FORT : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Location : Lower Chatham Street, Fort.

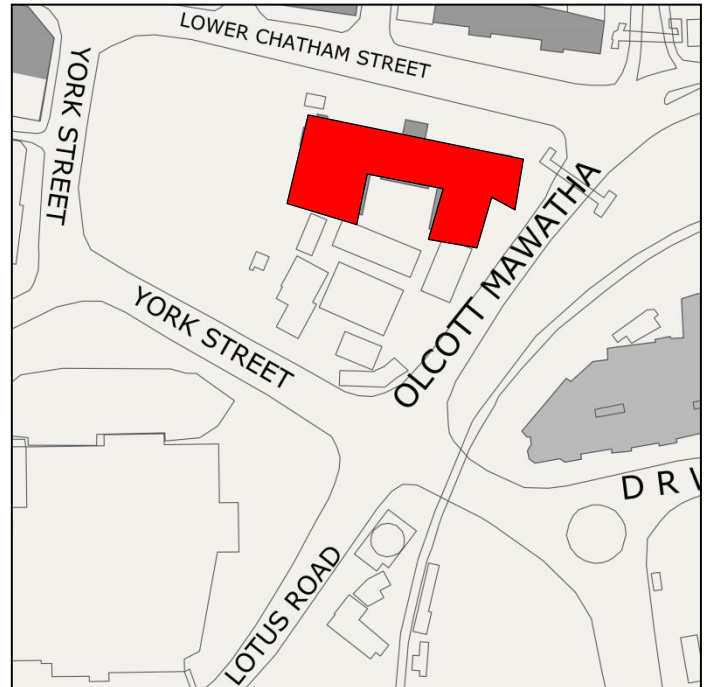
Date of Construction : 1908

GPS Location : N:6.933743

E: 79.845921

This was originally the headquarters of the Public Works Department (PWD) and was an important state institution during the British Period through which the design construction and maintenance of all government buildings, roads, bridges, canals, water works and public works was executed. In 1908 their annual budget had been Rs. 5,000,000 /=-

The architecture is Indo Saracenic British colonial.



45. NO 35, D.R WIJewardena MAWATHA, FORT : LAKEHOUSE BUILDING

Location :D R Wijewardena Mawatha, Fort.

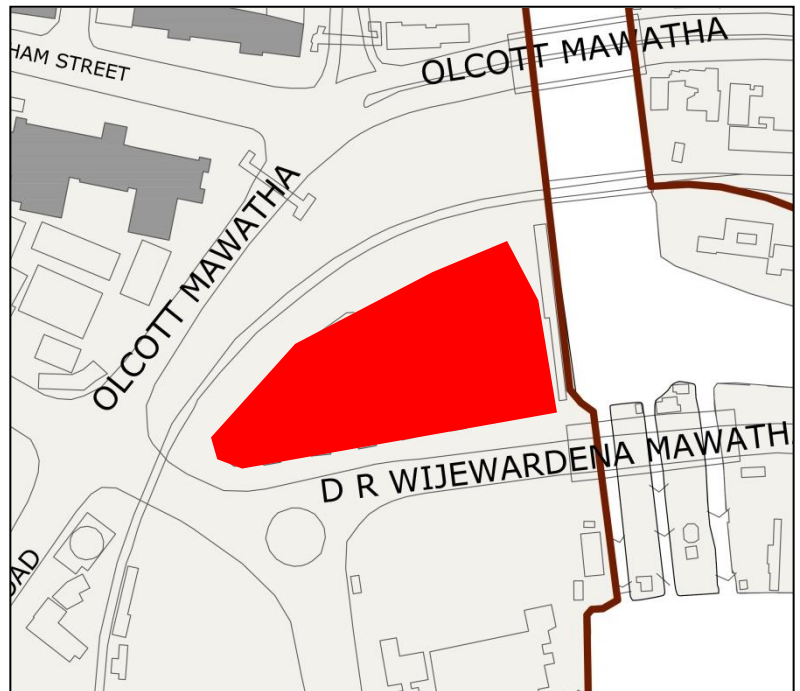
Date of Construction :1929

GPS Location :N:6.933743

E: 79.845921

No 39, D.R Wijewardena is the "Lake House" building the oldest media house in Sri Lanka. It was set up by D.R Wijewardena, press baron and a leader in Sri Lanka's Independent Movement.

The architecture of the building is British Colonial Indo Saracenic. The Lake house building was expanded in the 80's, but the architecture of the new wing is a exact copy of the old, so one is not able to distinguish the original building which is the part placed towards the west corner.



46. NO 8, S.C.A.G. MAWATHA , FORT : REGAL CINEMA

Location :Sir Chittampalam A Gardiner
Mawatha, Fort.

Date of Construction :1930

GPS Location :N:6.933743,
E:79.845921

The Regal Cinema was established in 1930 under the company called "Ceylon Theaters" is in the Art Décor style which was popular during early 20th century. The interior of the cinema still maintains the original character.



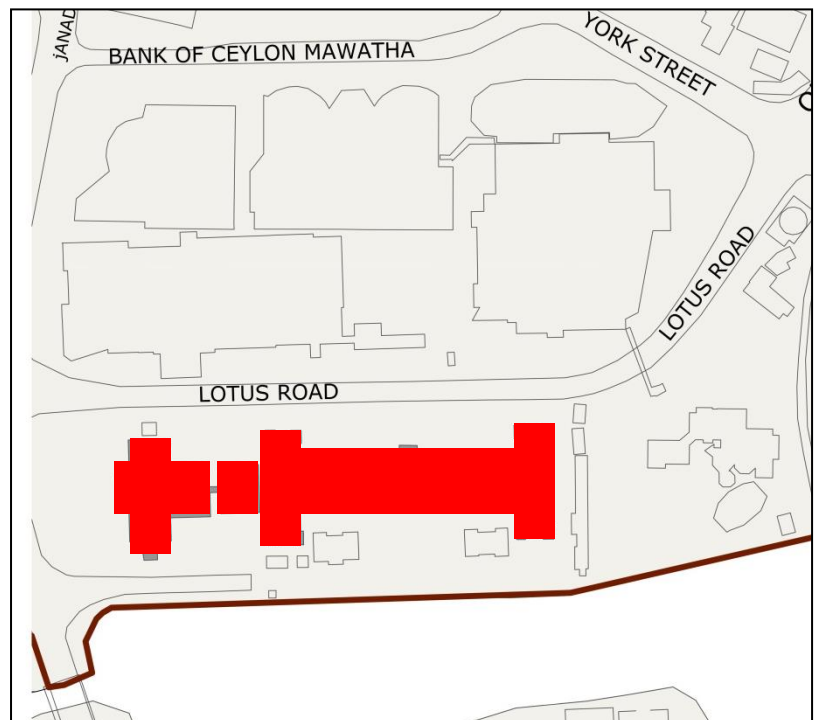
47.NO 125, LOUITS ROAD, FORT : PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE

Location : Lotus Road, Fort.

Date of Construction :Not yet Available.

GPS Location:N:6.933743
E: 79.845921

This classic building of the British colonial period is popularly known as the 'Parliament Building' and was the seat of the Legislative Council of Ceylon since 1930. Later on it became the parliament of Sri Lanka, up until 1967 when the parliament was moved to Sri Jayawardenapura. It is now the Presidential secretariat and offices of the Finance Ministry. The old Parliament building is built in the Palladian architectural style and it was constructed in 1930.



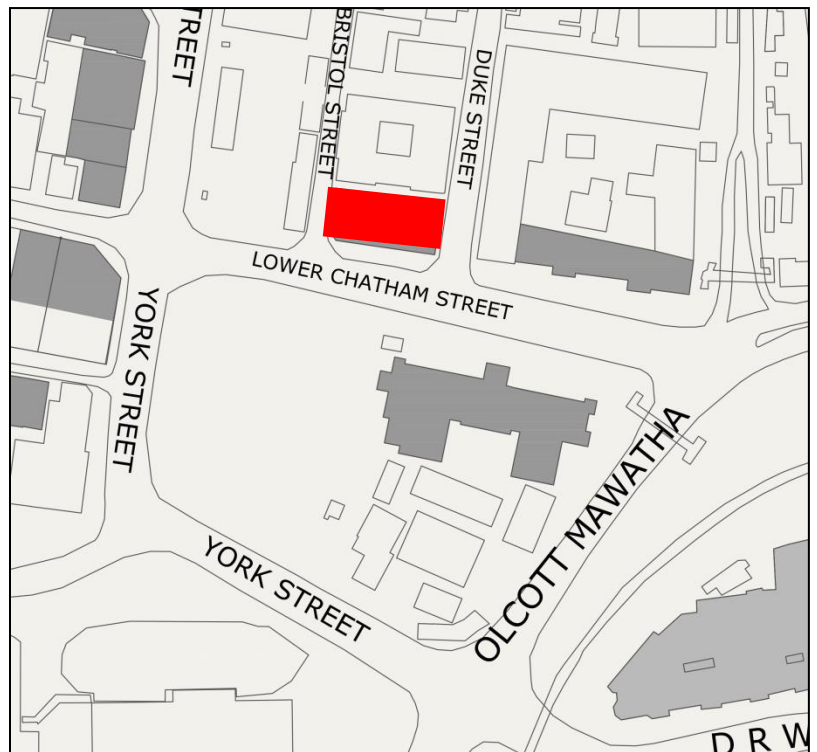
48. NO 41, BRISTOL STREET, FORT: BANK OF CEYLON

Location : Bristol Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : Not yet Available.

GPS Location : N6.935636,
E:79.845671

In the early 20th Century the Bank of Ceylon was used as the Chamber of Commerce in which on the upper floors was conducted the tea sales. This building had also been the offices of the messageries Maritimes de France who carried on a regular mail service between France, India, China and Australia.



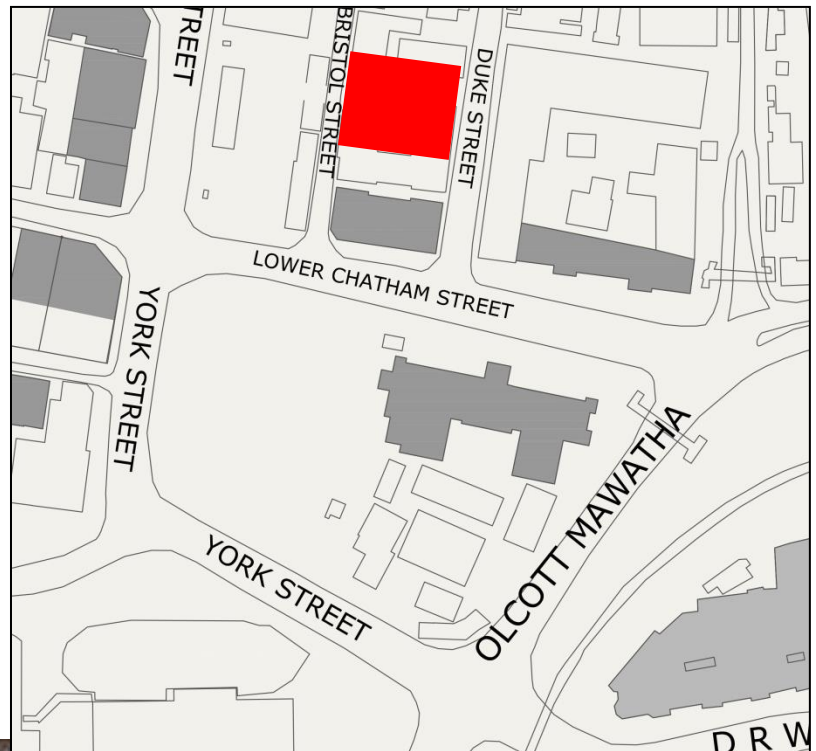
49. NO 39, BRISTOL STREET, FORT : YMCA

Location : Bristol Street, Fort.

Date of Construction: 1924

GPS Location : N:6.935636,
E: 79.845671

The YMCA building dates from 1924 and the YMCA forum was a British organization set up in 1882 primarily to familiarize the policy makers and public servants on the art of parliament proceedings and debating. It has seen instrumental in shaping the oratorical skills of many well known Sri Lankan politicians such as S.W.R.D Bandaranaike, G.G. Ponnambalam, Anandatissa De Alwis, J.R. Jayawardene and many others. The YMCA also houses Sri Lanka's Oldest Billiard Club dating 130 years.



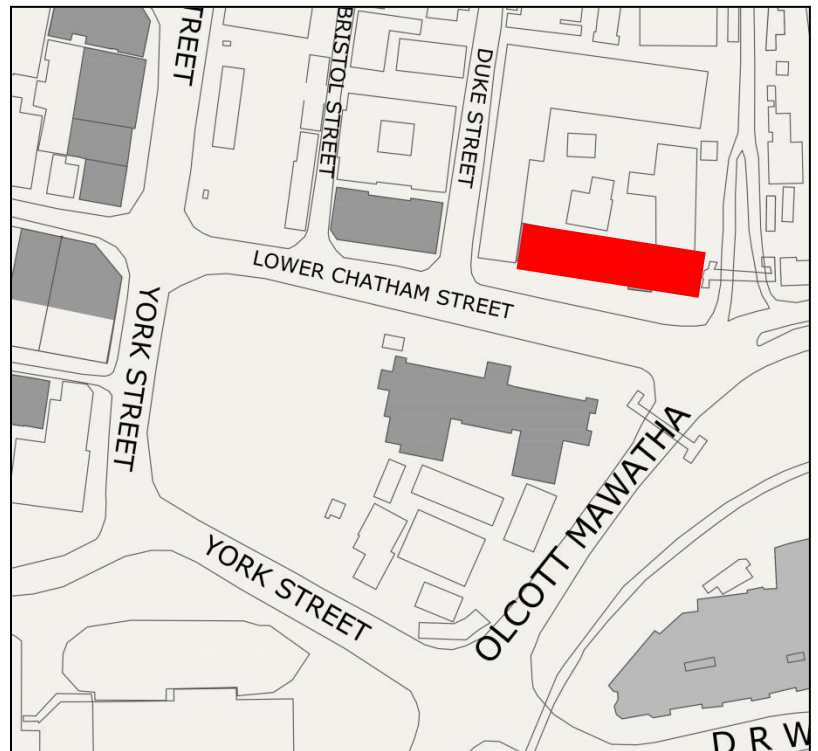
50.NO 9, LOWER CHATHAM STREET, FORT : SLT CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Location : Lower Chatham Street, Fort.

Date of Construction : 1911

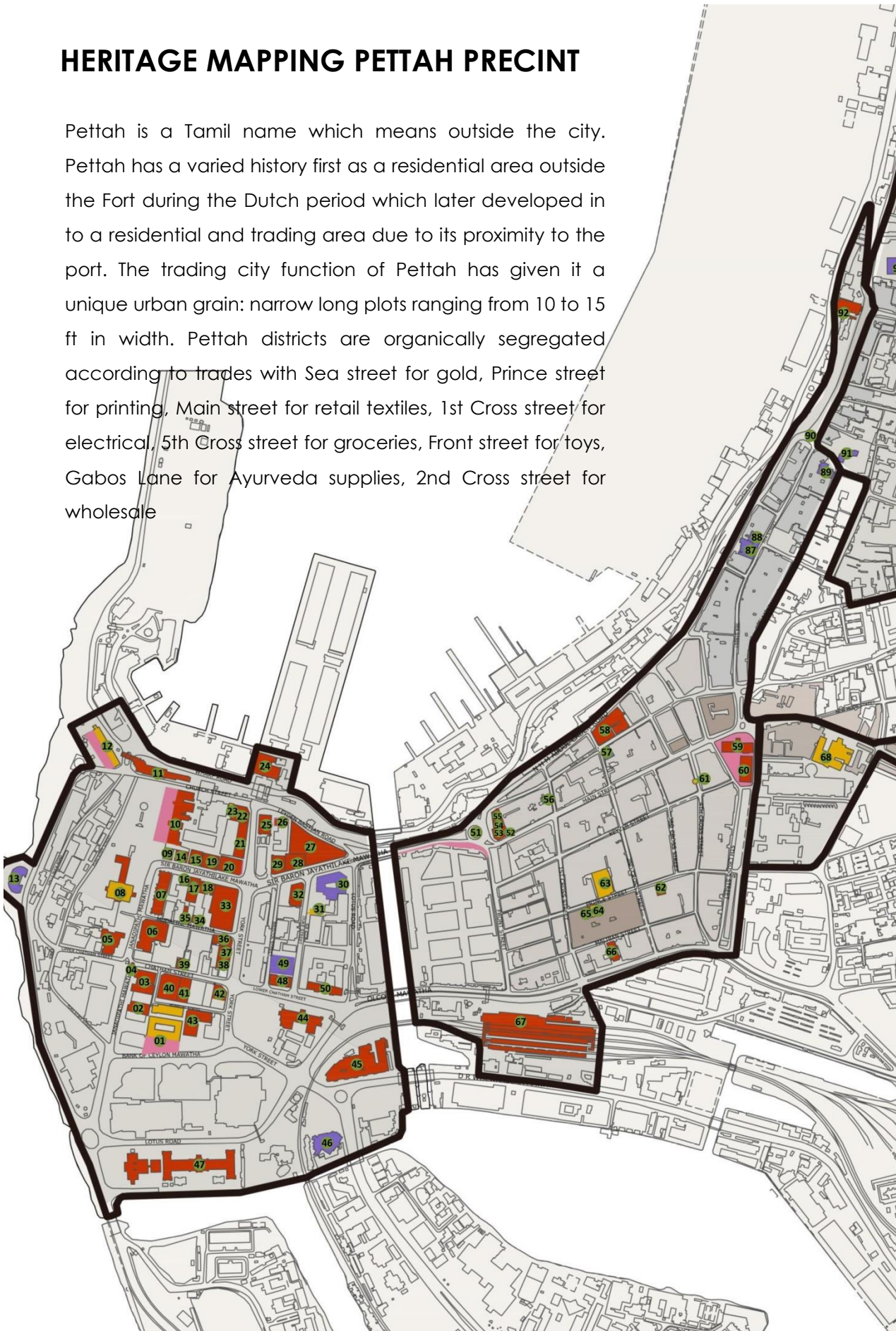
GPS Location : N:6.935636
E:79.845671

The architectural features of the building are of British colonial period.



HERITAGE MAPPING PETTAH PRECINT

Pettah is a Tamil name which means outside the city. Pettah has a varied history first as a residential area outside the Fort during the Dutch period which later developed in to a residential and trading area due to its proximity to the port. The trading city function of Pettah has given it a unique urban grain: narrow long plots ranging from 10 to 15 ft in width. Pettah districts are organically segregated according to trades with Sea street for gold, Prince street for printing, Main street for retail textiles, 1st Cross street for electrical, 5th Cross street for groceries, Front street for toys, Gabos Lane for Ayurveda supplies, 2nd Cross street for wholesale



51. KHAN CLOCK TOWER- MAIN STREET, PETTAH.

Location : Main Street, Pettah

Date of Construction: Not yet available

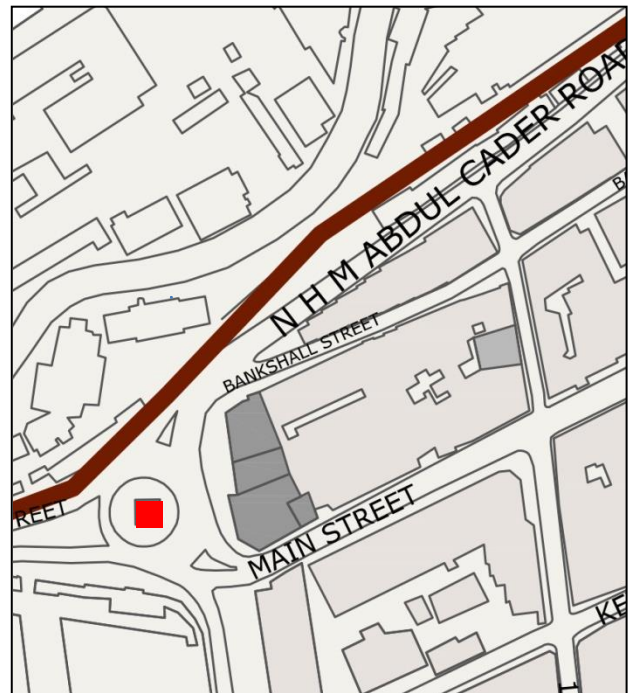
GPS Location : N : 06.93707

E : 79.84038

The Clock Tower was built in the early 20th century by the family of Framjee Bhikhajee Khan. This Parsi family hailed from Bombay, India and also owned the famous Colombo Oil Mills as well as other business interests in Ceylon.

The clock tower also provided a working water fountain, but this no longer functions. The plate on the clock tower carries the inscription: "This clock tower and fountain was erected to the memory of Framjee Bhikhajee Khan by his sons Bhikhajee and Munchershaw Framjee Khan as a token of affectionate gratitude and dedicated through the Municipal Council to the citizens of Colombo on the fourth day of January 1923, the 45th anniversary of his death."

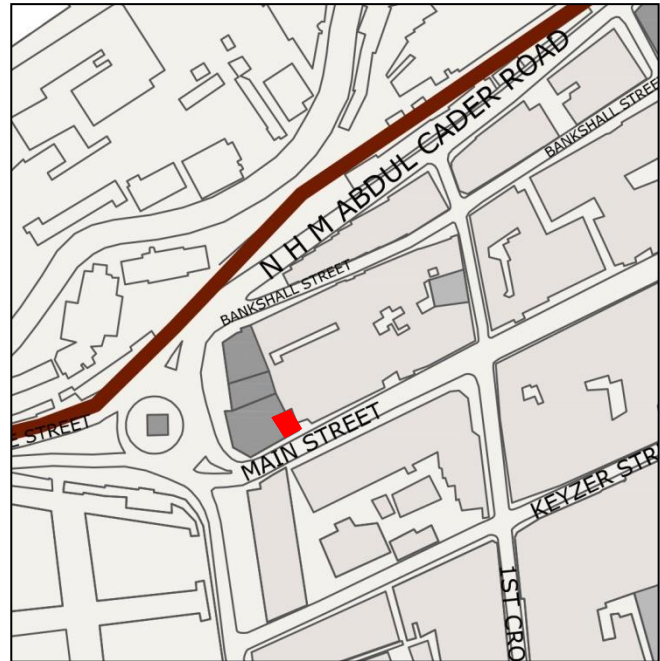
The Tower is roughly four stories high and is situated on a landscaped roundabout that marks the entrance to the Pettah market.



52. NO 59, MAIN STREET, PETTAH : NEW CENTRAL JEWELLERY STORES

Location : Main Street, Pettah
Date of Construction : Not yet available
GPS Location : N:6.937130
 E: 79.849840

This Building fits into the typology of Pettah urban plots; the architecture is neoclassical style and with modern modifications.



53.NO 120, MAIN STREET, PETTAH : MUNSOOR BUILDING

Location : Main Street, Pettah

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location : N : 06.93705
E : 79.85091

The Munsoor Building is a 20th Century building in Neoclassical architectural style. It's detailing especially the structure has Art Deco Influences.

The Munsoor building is the home of Wimaladharna Brothers, a well known watch retailer shop.



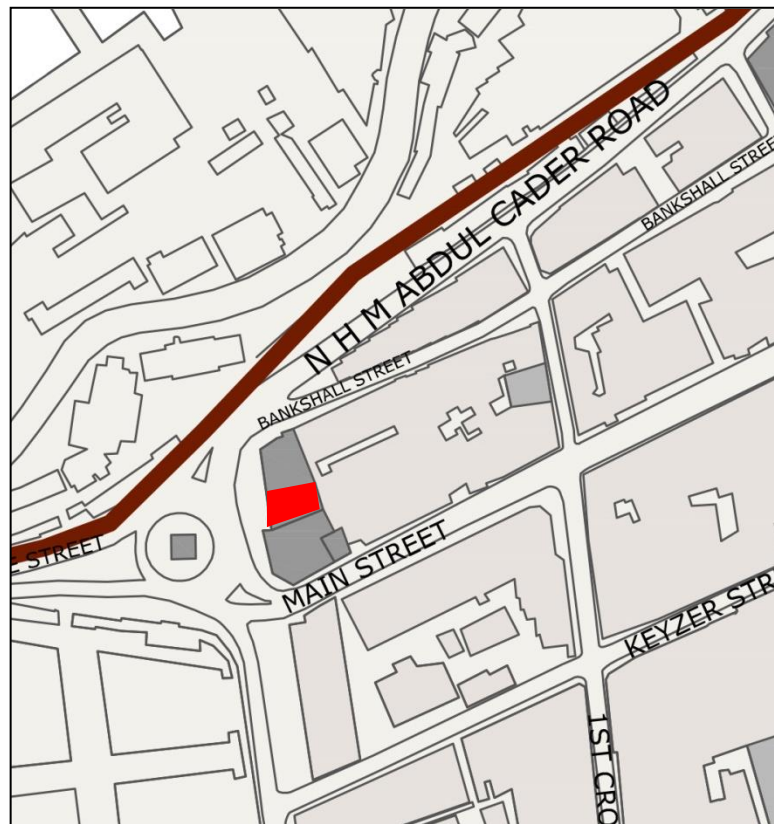
54. NO 130, MAIN STREET, PETTAH : HUNTERS BUILDING

Location : MainStreet, Pettah

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location : N : 06.93757
E79.84927

Hunter & Company is a retail company from 1911. This building is their first and therefore the main showroom. The architecture of the building is of Art Deco.



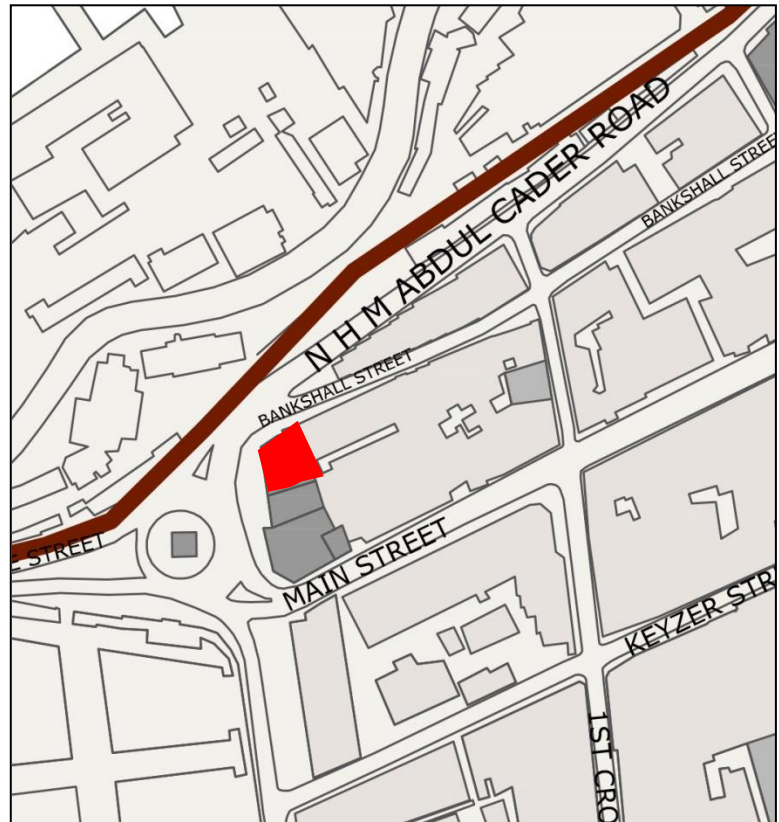
55.NO 140, MAINS STREET, PETTAH : ZUBAIR MAKEEN & SONS

Location : Main Street, Pettah

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location : N : 06.93757
E : 79.84927

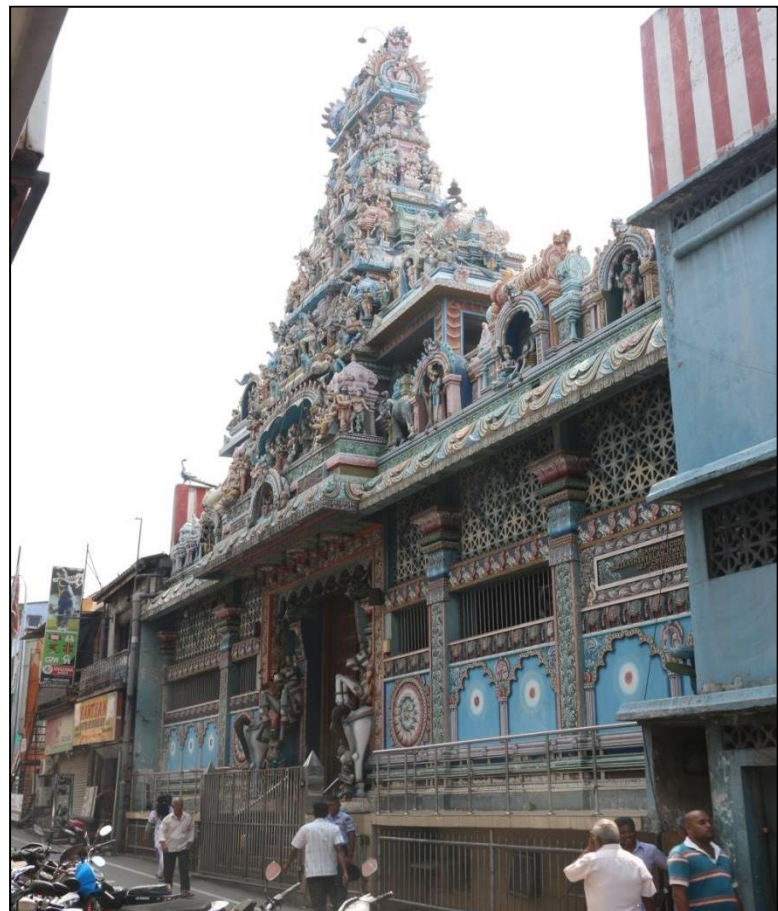
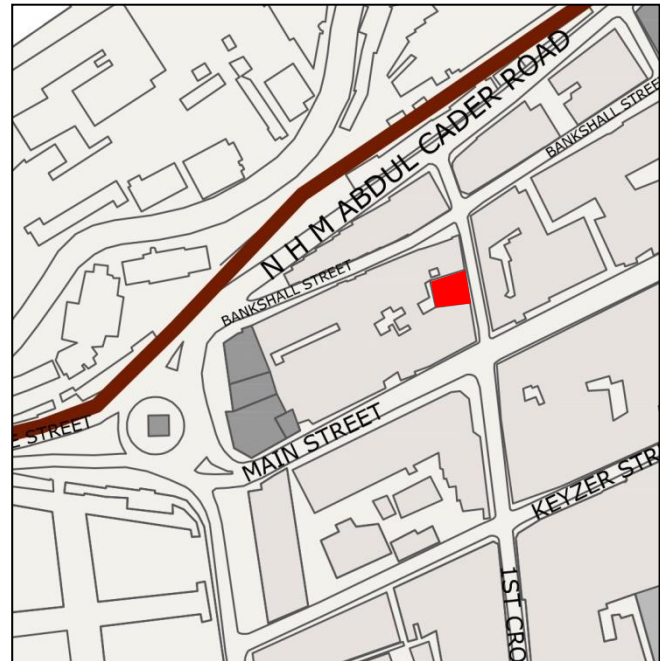
Zubair Makeen and Sons is a retail book shop from the 20th Century. The architecture is Art Deco style.



56.NO 141, FIRST CROSS STREET, PETTAH : SRI SAMMANCODU SRIKATHIREVELASUTHAWAMS KOVIL

Location : 1st Cross Street, Pettah.
Date of Construction : Not yet available
GPS Location : N : 06.93705
E : 79.85091

The Sri Sammancodu Srikathirevelasuthawams kovil was constructed by the Chettiar community of Pettah for Lord Murugan . Even today the the kovil is the spiritual center of the Pettah Hindu business community.



57. NO 228, BANKSHALL STREET, PETTAH : RED MOSQUE

Location :Bankshall Street, Pettah

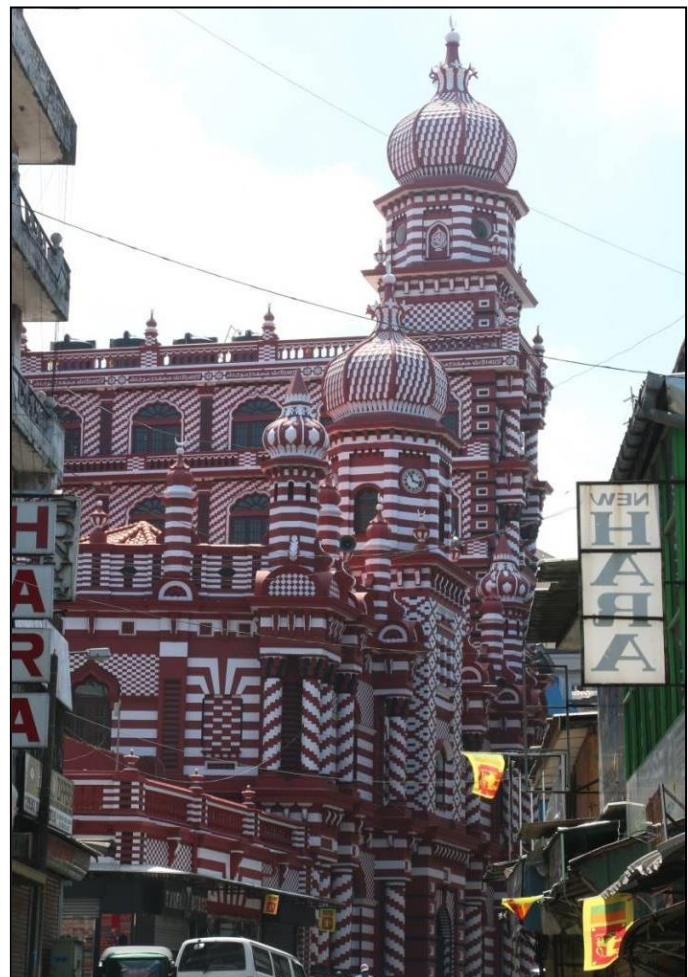
Date of Construction : 1908

GPS Location : N:06.9387

E : 79.85161

The Red Mosque was built by the Pettah muslims in 1908. The designer and Builder was H.L Saibo Lebbe and based on Indo Saracenic architecture style which was popular among British Architecture. It was named Jaimiul Alfar Masjid but is popularly known as the red mosque.

The domes of the red mosque are not based on the onion as in the traditional mosques but on a pomegranate and hence the red color.

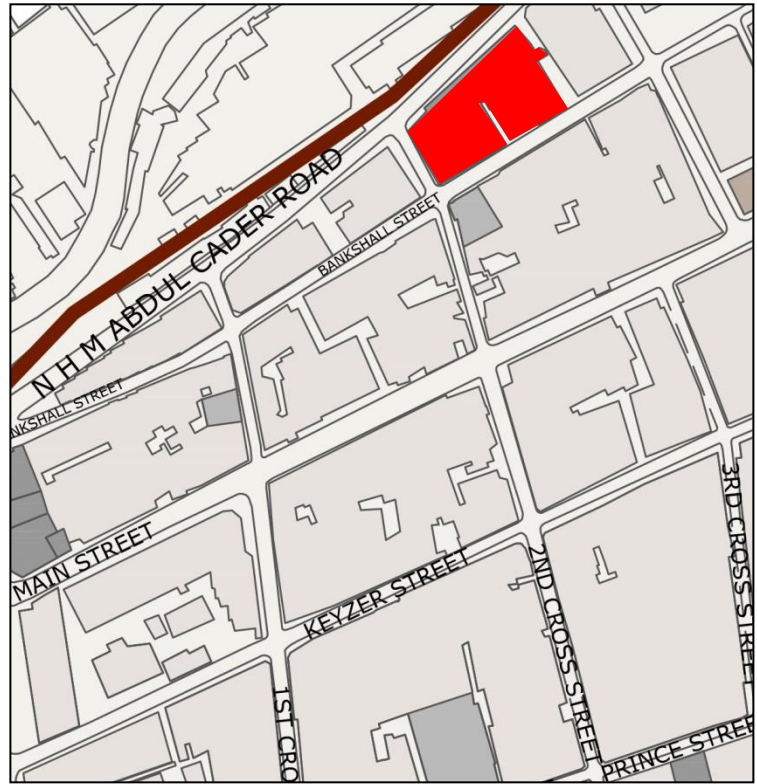


58.NO 66, N.H.M.A CARDER ROAD, PETTAH : DEVELOPEMENT INTERPLAN (CEYLON) LTD

Location : N H M Abdul Cader Road, Pettah

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location : N : 06.93559
E : 79.85136



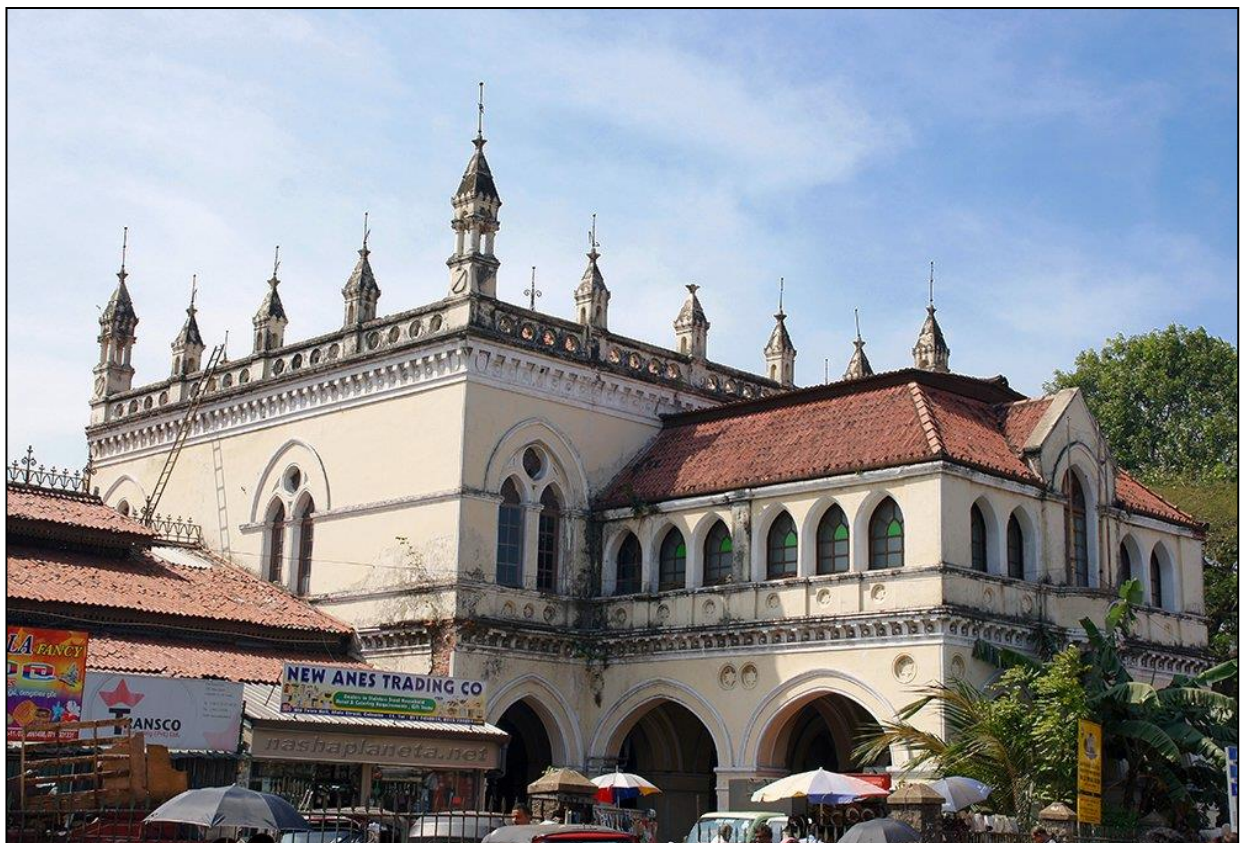
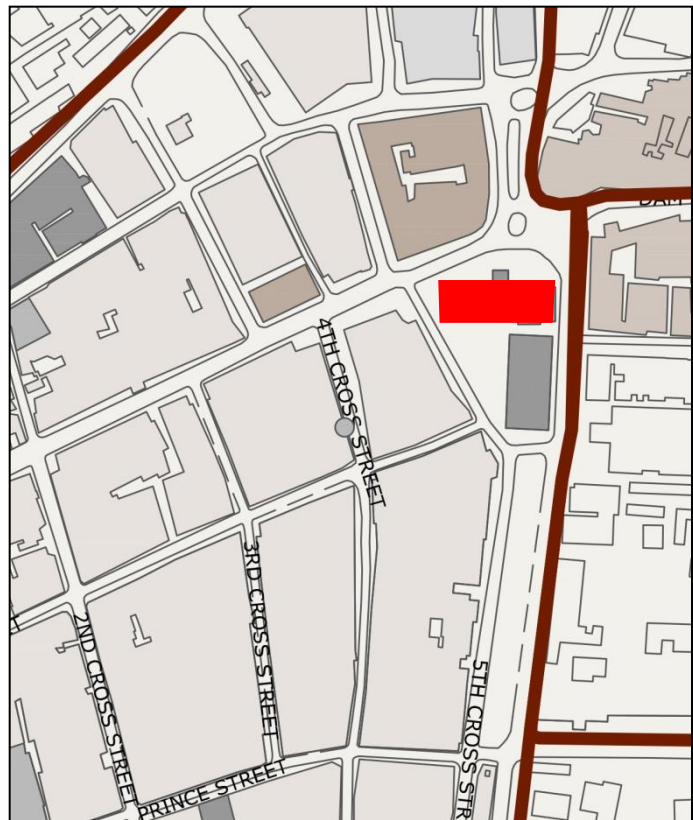
59. NO 290, MAIN STREET , PETTAH : OLD TOWN HALL

Location : Main Street, Pettah.
Date of Construction : 1873

GPS Location : N:6.937130,
 E:79.849840

The Old town hall was positioned at the end of the main street and was the office chambers of the Colombo Municipal Council and was designed by J.G. Smither at the PWD.

The architecture of the old town hall is designed in the Neo gothic architecture style.



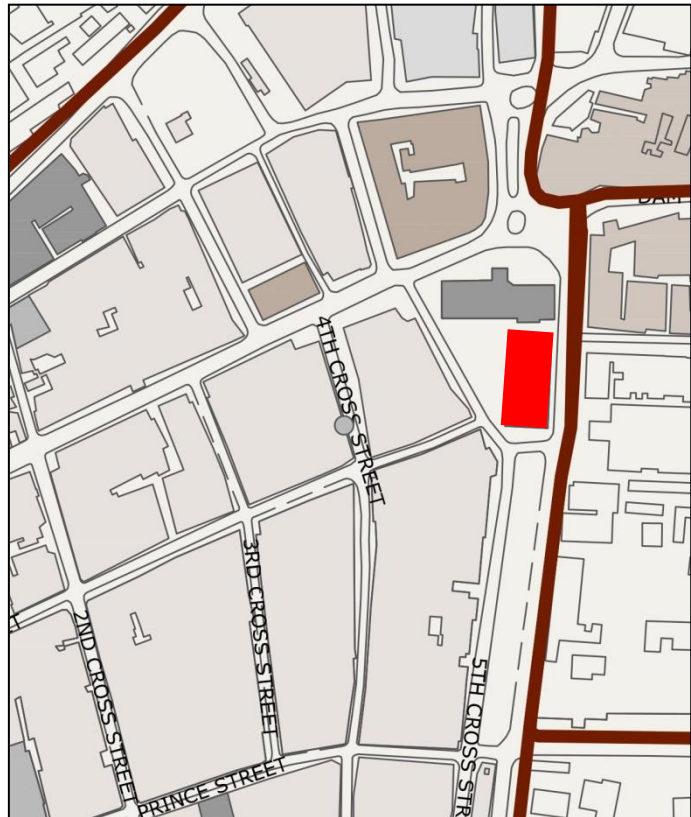
60. NO 290, MAIN STREET, PETTAH : OLD TOWN HALL MARKET

Location : Main Street, Pettah.

Date of Construction : 1873

GPS Location : N: 6.937130
E: 79.849840

The Pettah market is a Cast Iron framed tile roofed building in the Sri Lankan vernacular tradition.



61. NO 205, FOURTH CROSS STREET, PETTAH : KAYMAN'S GATE

Location : 4th Cross Street, Pettah.

Date of Construction : 1873

GPS Location : N:06.9385
E:79.85356

The Kayman's Gate, so called after a Dutch officer who used to ring the bell at the Kayman's gate. The Belfry marked the edge of the Colombo Fort built by the Dutch. Henry Cave the British traveller describes the Kaymen's gate bell in his 'The book of Ceylon' in 1908 as "Here will be noticed an old Dutch curfew bell which may have been used in the 17th century to toll the knell of parting day, but not as in Europe to warn inhabitants to put out their fires. "



62. NO 168, PRINCE STREET, PETTAH : HENRY STEEL OLCOTT MUSEUM

Location :Prince Street, Pettah.

Date of Construction :Not yet Available

GPS Location : N : 06.93599

E : 79.85166

One of the few Dutch period buildings in Colombo which has all the typological features of 17th and 18th century Dutch villas. The colonnaded verandah to the street the courtyard and the sloping roof.



63. NO 99 PRINCE STREET, PETTAH : DUTCH MUSEUM

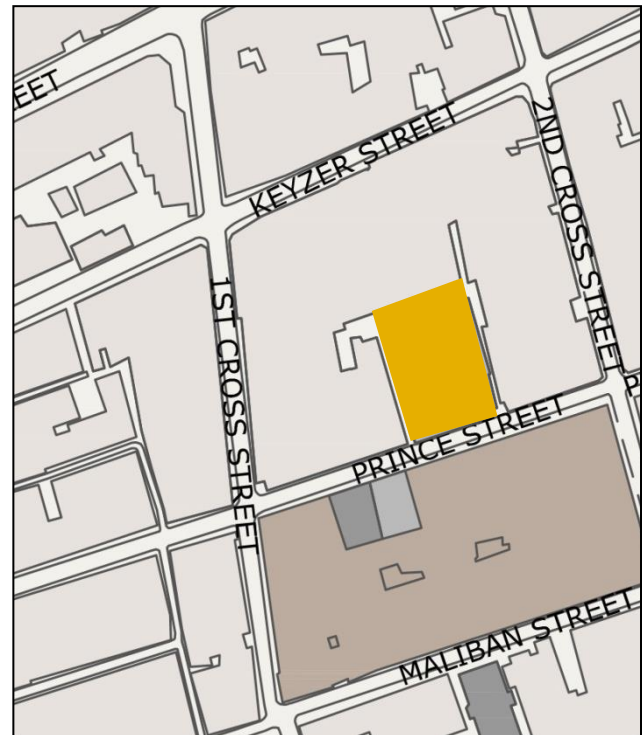
Location : Prince Street, Pettah.

Date of Construction : 1656

GPS Location : N : 06.93586
E : 79.85167

The Dutch museum was originally the residence of the Dutch Governor Thomas van Rhee. This can be considered as one of the best preserved Dutch period buildings in Colombo.

The court yard contains an original stone well from the Dutch period.



64. NO 90, PRINCE STREET, PETTAH .

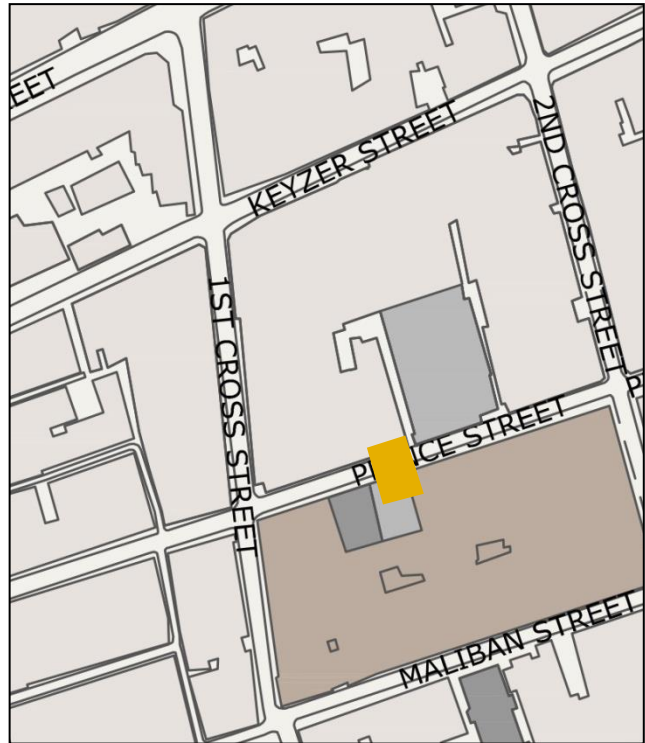
Location :Prince Street, Pettah.

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location : N : 06.93570

E : 79.85123

No. 90 Prince street according to local folktales had been the location of the old Dutch stables. The original fabric has now all but disappeared with one internal archway remaining. architecture of the old fabric of the building is from the Dutch period.



66. NO 157, OLCOTT MAWATHA, PETTAH : ST. PHILIP NERIS CHURCH.

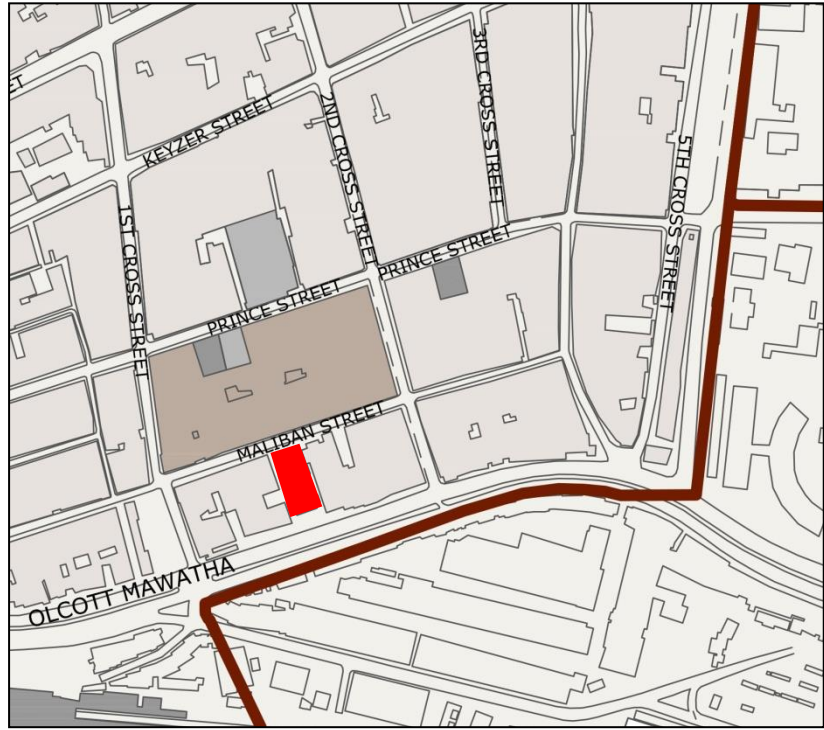
Location : Olcott Mawatha, Pettah.

Date of Construction : 1858

GPS Location : N : 6.93570
E : 79.85115

St Philip Neris Church had been the location of the patronage.

The present edifice was built in 1858 during the British Period by Mr M.G.R.Bran who belonged to the Benedictine order a roman catholic church of the Benedictine order. The architecture is in the neoclassical style with Palladian details.



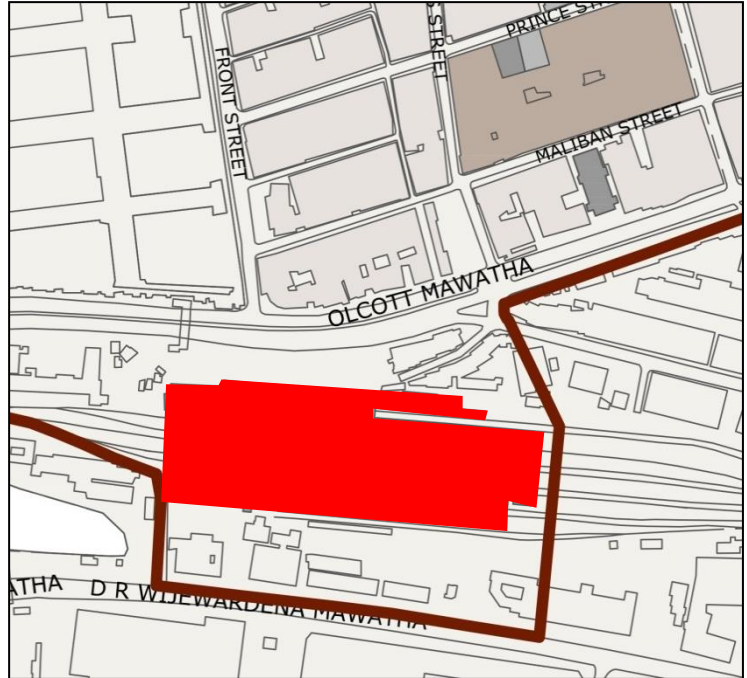
67. FORT RAILWAY STATION- OLCOTT MAWATHA.

Location :Olcott Mawatha, Pettah.

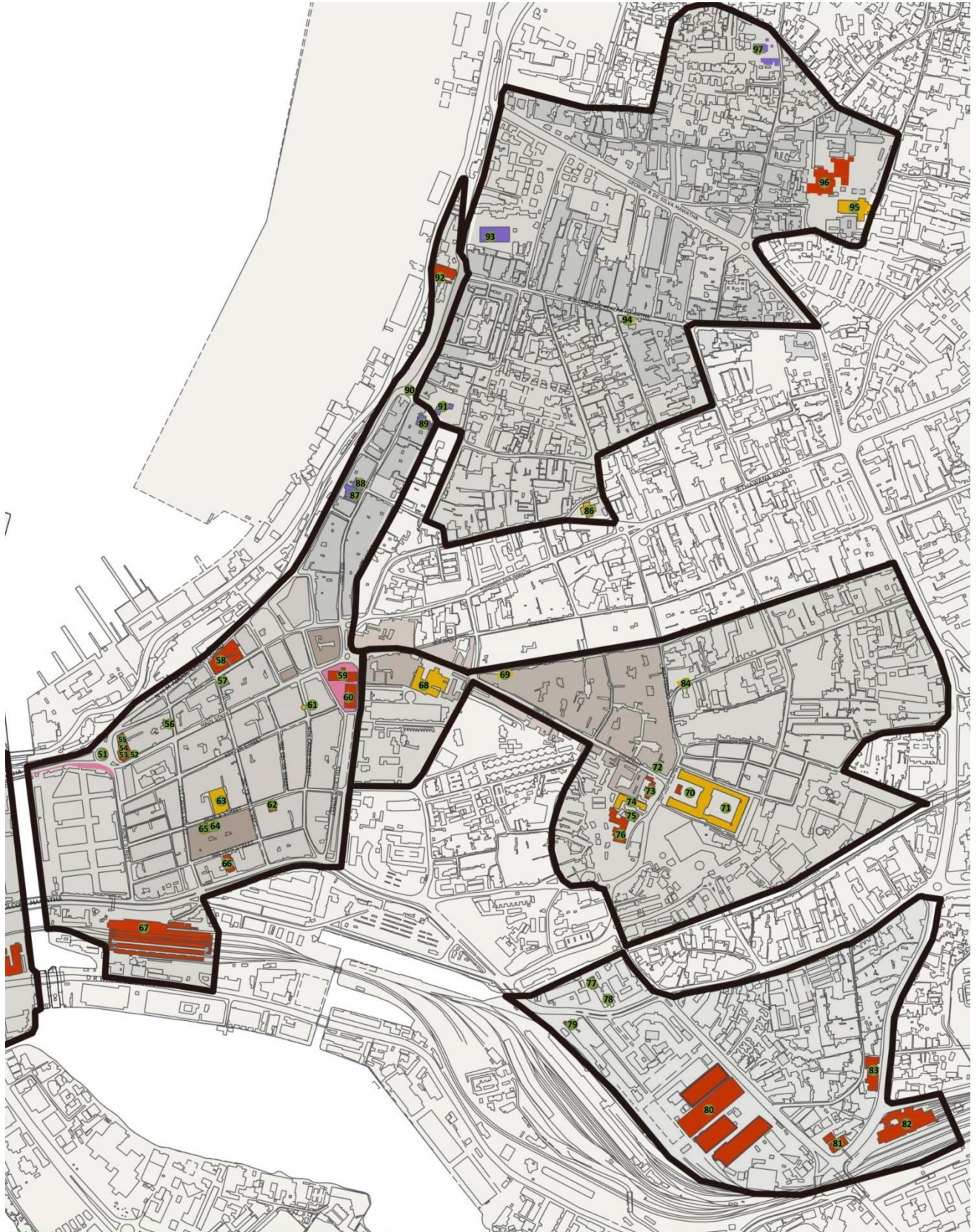
Date of Construction : 1864

GPS Location :N: 6.933333
E:79.850366

The Fort Railway station is British Period building iconic cast iron structure. The architecture of the Fort railway station has taken aspects from the Manchester Victoria Station.



HERITAGE MAPPING KOTAHENA, HULFTSDORP AND MARADANA PRECINCT



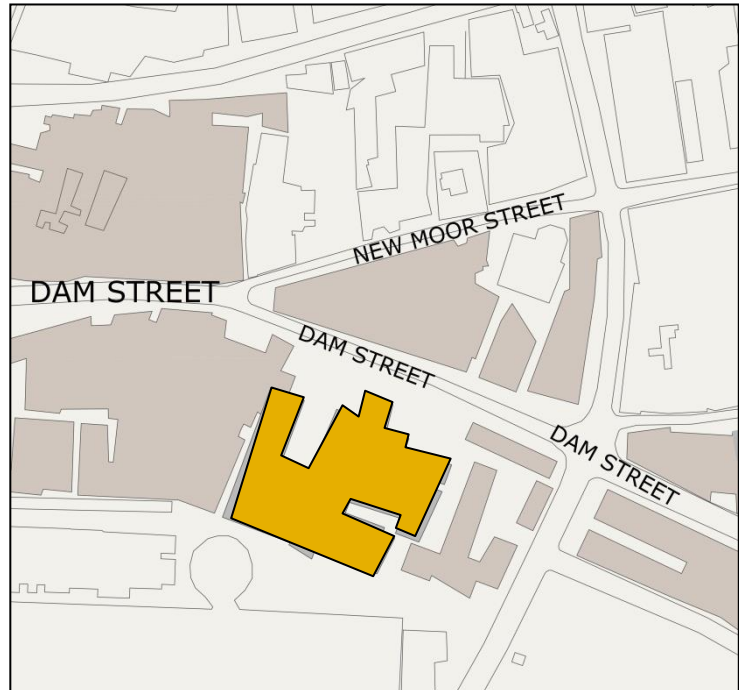
68. COLOMBO KACHCHERI- DAM STREET.

Location : Dam Street,
Aluthkade.

Date of Construction : Not yet
available

GPS Location:N:6.938587
E: 79.854017

The Colombo 'Kachcheri' (district secretariat) is claimed to be a Dutch 18th Century House as illustrated in the painting from 1755 from Rajiks Museum, Amsterdam



69. NOEL EDIRISINGEH & CO- OLD MOOR STREET , HULFTSDORP

Location :Old moor Street , Aluthkade
Date of Construction: Not yet available
GPS Location:N6.938807
E 79.856960

The architecture of this office building is Dutch period with typical Doric Columns to the verandah.



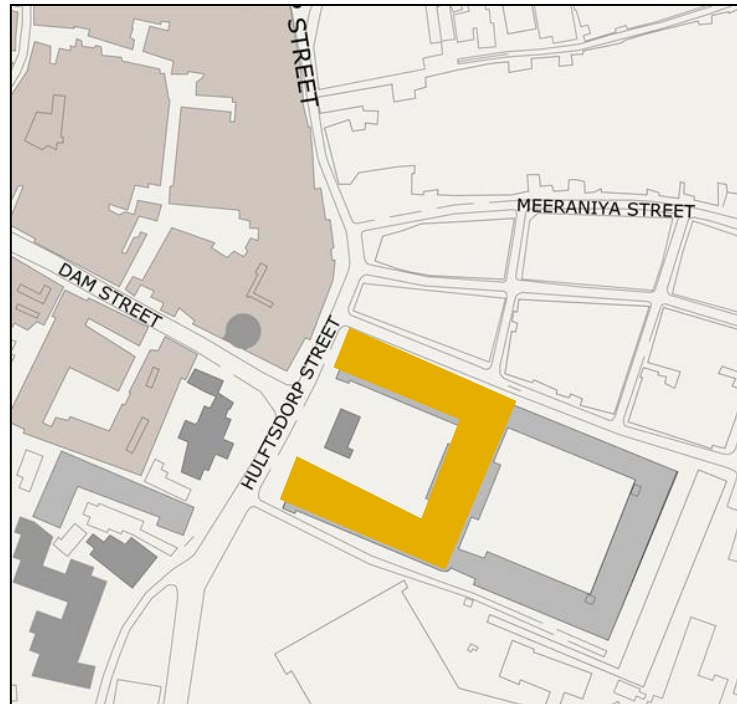
70. NO 129/5 ,HULFTSDORP STREET : COLOMBO HIGH COURT

Location : Hulftsdorp Street, Aluthkade

Date of Construction : 1805

GPS Location: N6.936506
E 79.860973

History dates the housing of the Colombo Courts complex at Hulftsdorp to 1805 and the first Provincial Judge, John Dean in Hulftsdorp to 1815s. This majestic High court building with its classically positioned central court yard has been subverted by later constructions within the court yard .



71. NO 155, HULFTSDORP STREET , HULFTSDORP:COLOMBO DISTRICT COURT.

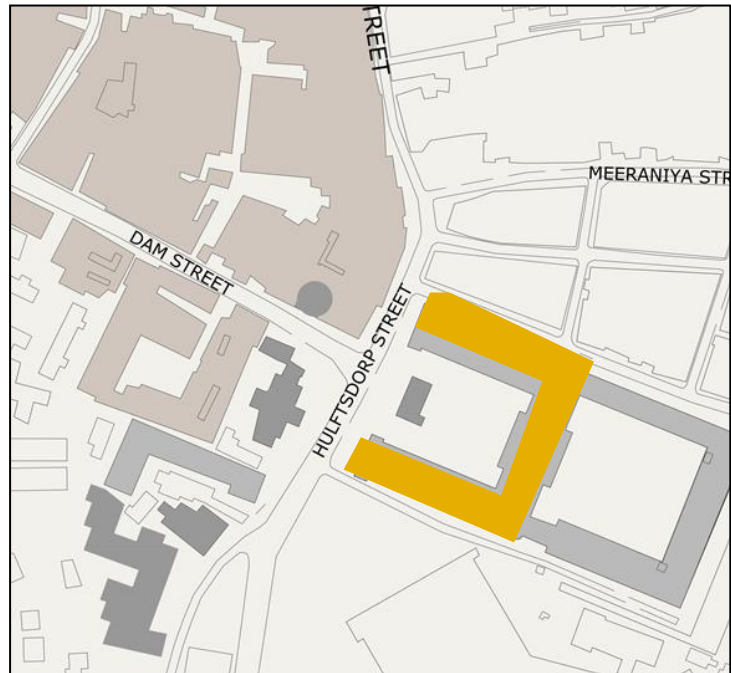
Location :Hulftsdorp Street, Pettah

Date of Construction :1805

GPS Location:N:6.936075

E:79.861641

History dates the housing of the Colombo Courts complex at Hulftsdorp to 1805 and the first Provincial Judge, John Dean in Hulftsdorp to 1815s. Through time the Colombo Court Complex has expanded to its present situation. At present the Colombo Court Complex houses a number of High Courts, District Courts, Magistrates Courts and the Colombo Traffic Courts.



72. NO 381 DAM STREET.

Location : Hulftsdorp Street, Aluthkade

Date of Construction: Not yet available

GPS Location: N:6.936765,
E:79.860429

With its proximity to the law courts of Hulftsdorp Dam Street today consists of Lawyers offices. This building is a lawyer's office of British Colonial Period in Neoclassical architecture style.



73. NO 222, HULFTSDORP STREET, HULFTSDORP: ALL SAINT'S CHURCH

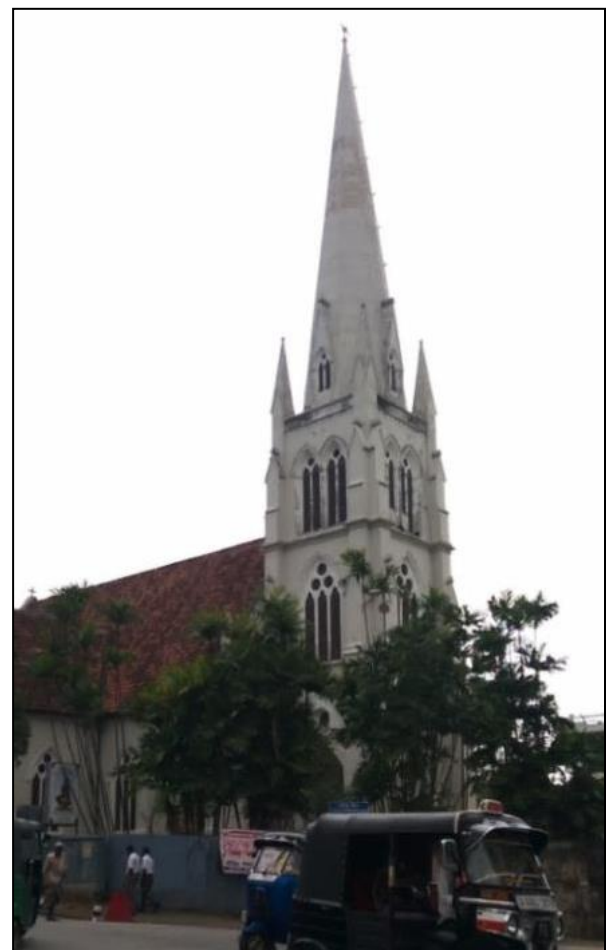
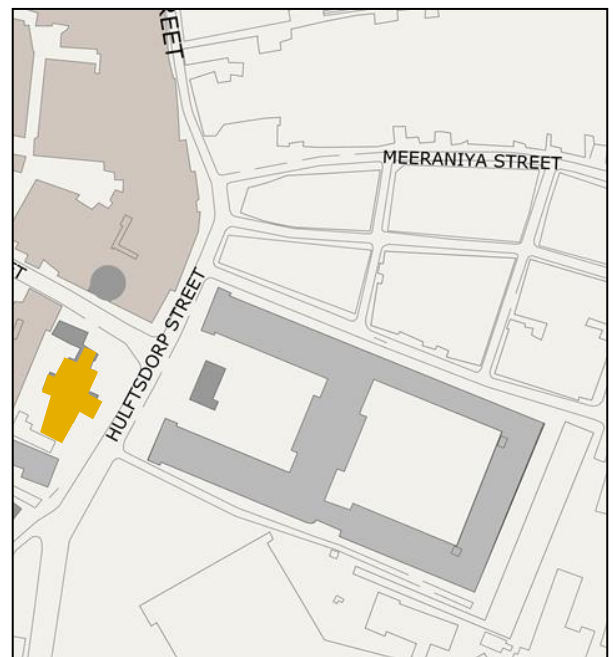
Location :Hulftsdorp Street, Aluthkade

Date of Construction :Not yet available

GPS Location:N:6.936331

E 79.860314

Phase 1 (1844 - 1909) 66 years: The Dutch, who first set their foot in Sri Lanka in the 17th century, built three gates for fortification purposes in Fort and Pettah areas. One such gate was known as 'Kaymons Gate' where our present church stands. Our history goes back to 1844 when a group of people started meeting in a small building near 'Kaymons Gate', which was used as a school. People met here after school hours to pray, and by 1853 this was known as 'Kaymons Gate Chapel'. Until 1844, the same building was used as a chapel. In 1885 the earlier building was improved and renovated and people gathered here for worship. This place was known as All Saints' chapel, Kaymans Gate.



74.NO 234, HULFTSDORP STREET, HULFTSDORP : CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S COURT

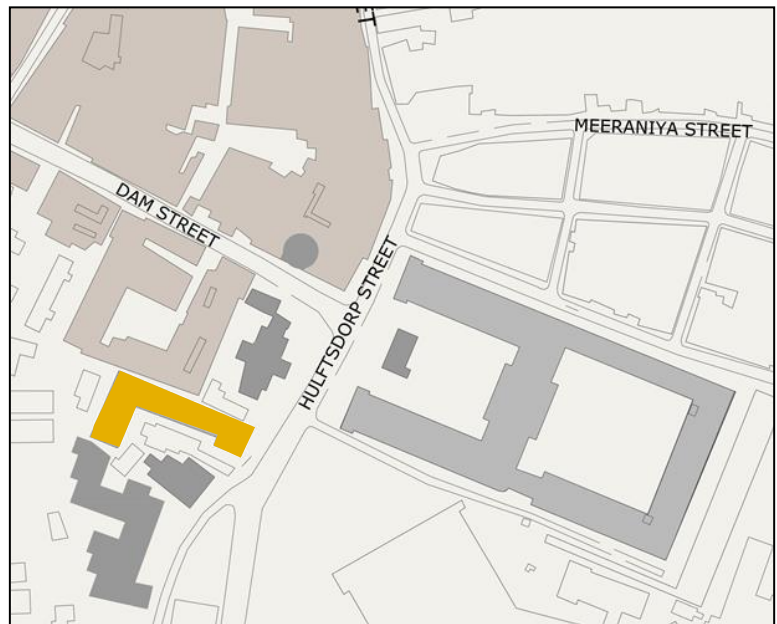
Location : Hulftsdorp Street, Aluthkade

Date of Construction: 1805

GPS Location: N: 6.936176

E: 79.859864

History dates the housing of the Colombo Courts complex at Hulftsdorp to 1805 and the first Provincial Judge, John Dean in Hulftsdorp to 1815s. Through time the Colombo Court Complex has expanded to its present situation. At present the Colombo Court Complex houses a number of High Courts, District Courts, Magistrates Courts and the Colombo Traffic Courts.



75. NO 238, HULFTSDOPR STREET, HULFTSDORP : JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION SECRETARIAT

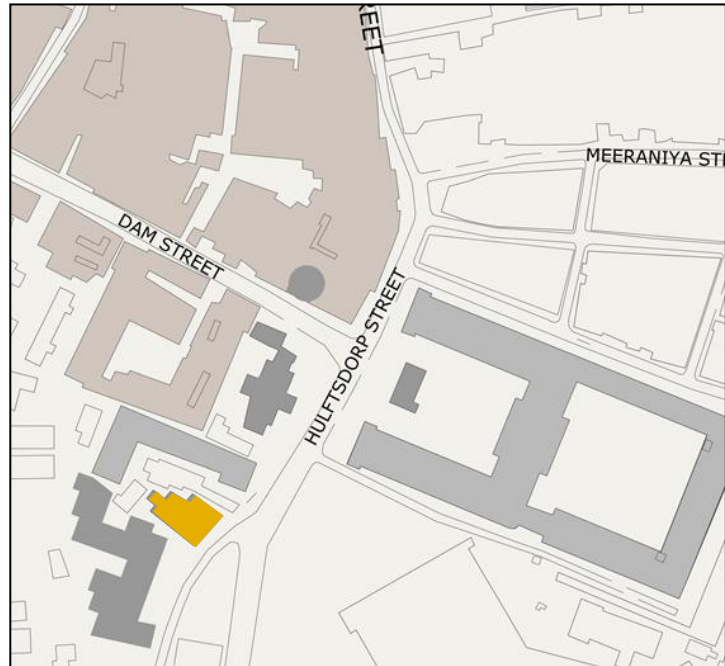
Location : HulftsdorpStreet, Aluthkade

Date of Construction: 1805

GPS Location: N6.935867

E: 79.859903

According to the records available at the Office of the Judicial Service Commission, the inaugural meeting was held in the Chief Justice's Chambers on Tuesday, 25th November, 1947. Col. E. Mervyn Joseph, a Class I Grade I officer of Ceylon Judicial Service was appointed as the first secretary of the Judicial Service Commission on 23rd October, 1947.



76. NO 244, HULFTSDORP STREET : SRI LANKA LAW COLLEGE

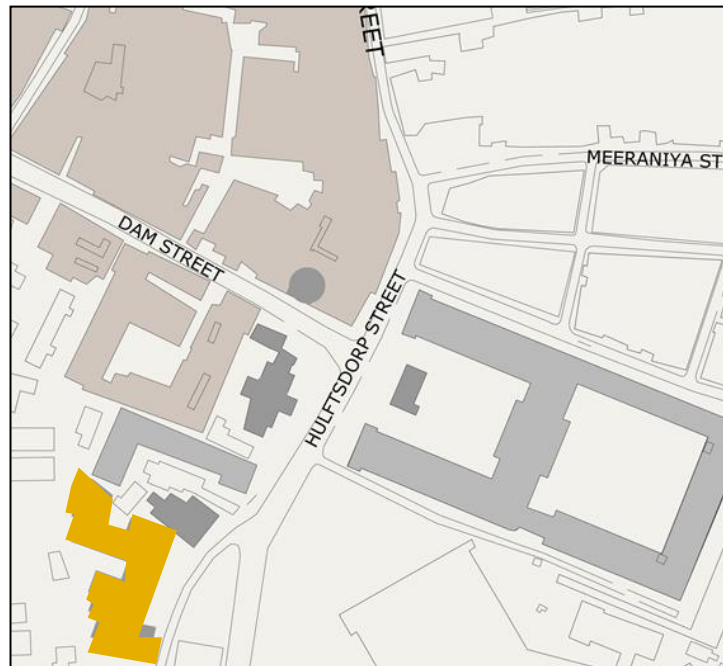
Location :Hulftsdorp Street, Aluthkade

Date of Construction : 1874

GPS Location:N6.935609

E: 79.859739

Sri Lanka Law College was established as the Ceylon Law College under the Council of Legal Education (itself established in 1873) in 1874 in order to impart a formal legal education to those who wished to be lawyers in Ceylon.



77. RAILWAY MUSEUM – ST SEBASTIAN HILL, MARADANA.

COLOMBO TERMINUS RAILWAY STATION

Location :St. Sebastian Hill, Keselwatta

Date of Construction :1865

GPS Location:N:6.931729
E:79.858651

Colombo Terminus Station was the primary railway station in Colombo, in the nineteenth century. It was retired from service at the beginning of the twentieth century and replaced by Maradana Station. The preserved building is now home to the National Railway Museum.



78.NO 557, OLCOTTE MAWATHA : SRI LANKA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

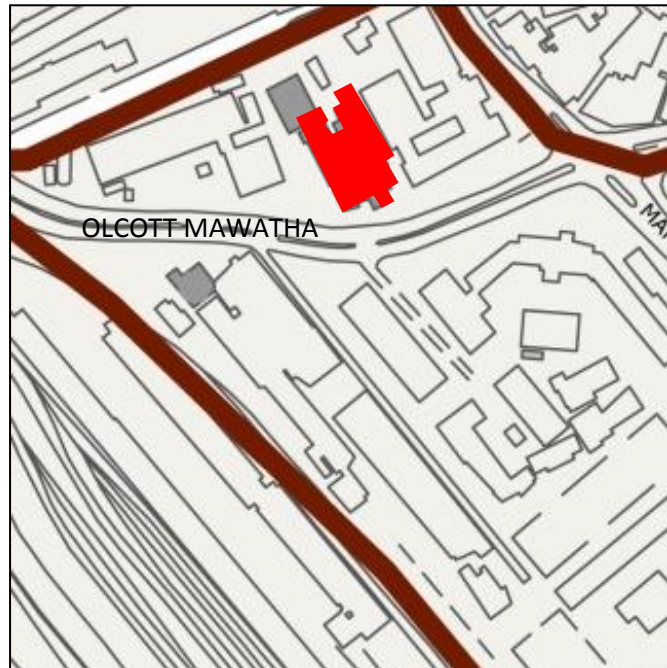
Location :Olcott Mawatha, Maradana.

Date of Construction :1903

GPS Location:N:6.932472

E: 79.859380

Maradana College of Technology is the oldest technical college in Sri Lanka. Formally known as the Ceylon Technical College which was an institution of higher education for Technical and Scientific fields in Ceylon and a government department. It was established as the *Government Technical College* in 1893 at Maradana, Colombo. In 1906 it was renamed as *Ceylon Technical College*, it was the center for study of science such as chemistry, physics, biology and all technical training and development special in the areas of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. The Maradana Technical College Building has become a landmark of Colombo.



79. RAILWAY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE- OLCOTT MAWATHA, MARADANA.

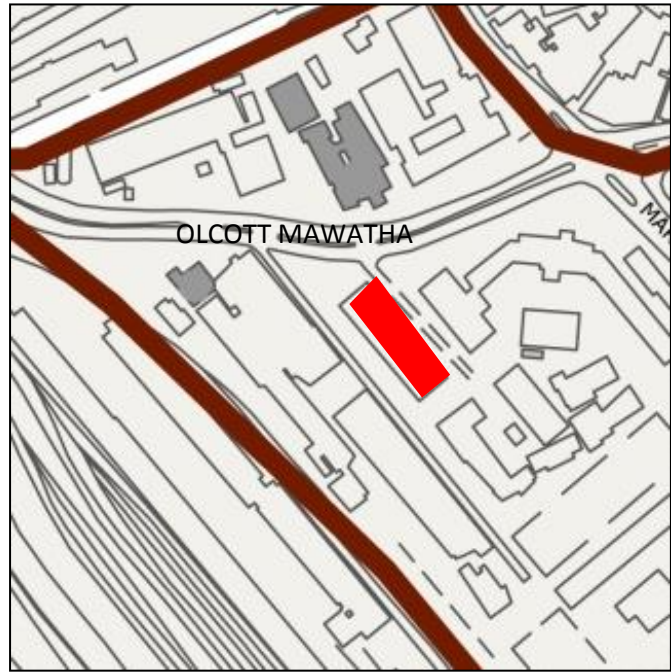
Location : Olcott Mw , Maradana.

Date of Construction :

GPS Location: N6.932472

E:79.859380

The railway network was introduced to Sri Lanka by the British colonial government in 1864. The main reason for building a railway system in Ceylon was to transport tea and coffee from the hill country to Colombo. The railway infrastructure created large body British colonial buildings including numerous stations and other ancillary buildings



80. TRACE EXPERT CITY- MARADANA ROAD , MARADANA.

Location :Maradana Road , Maradana.

Date of Construction :

GPS Location:N:6.929853

E:79.861929

Trace expert City is an IT village set up in conserved British colonial red brick warehouses.



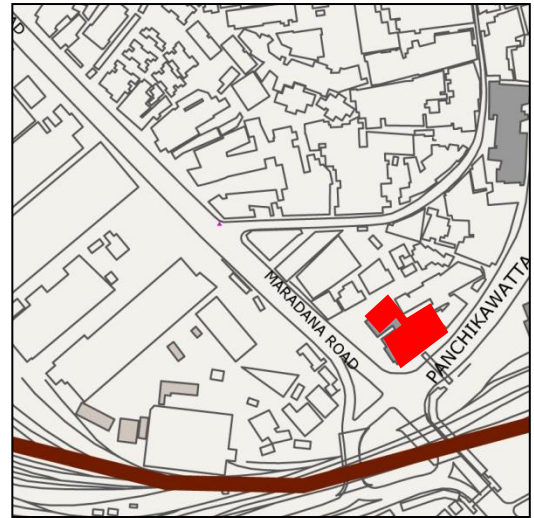
81. NO 345 PANCHIKAWATTA ROAD : ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Location : Panchkawatte Road, Colombo 1

Date of Construction : 1925

GPS Location: N:6.929261,
E:79.864007

The second oldest theatre founded in 1925, Elphinstone Theatre has played a silent role of being the venue for some of the greatest theatre productions made in Sri Lankan history. It's situated in Maradana and can be reached in about 15 minutes from the star class hotels in Colombo 3. This lovely theatre was refurbished spending a massive amount to provide the viewers a better theatre experience, with many facilities and other services.



82. MARADANA RAILWAY STATION- JAYANTHA WEERASEKARA MAWATHA, MARADANA.

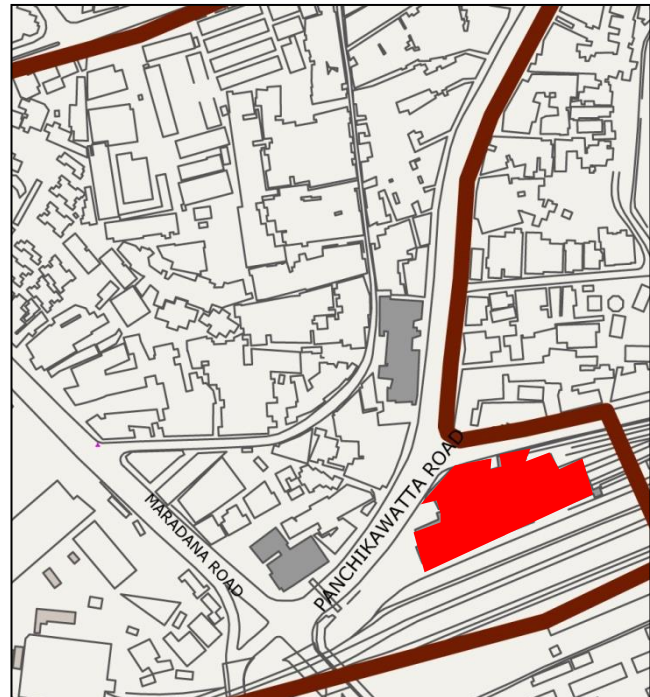
Location :Jayantha Weerasekara Mawatha,
Maradana.

Date of Construction :1906

GPS Location:N:6.929429
E:79.865004

When the railways first opened in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1864, trains terminated at Colombo Terminus Station, a now-retired station near Maradana. In 1906, a project was launched to reorganize the railway within the Colombo area. Colombo Terminus Station was closed and replaced by the new Maradana Station.

It is currently one of the primary rail gateways in Sri Lanka



83. NO 93, PANCHIKAWATTA ROAD, MARADANA : TOWER HALL THEATRE

Location : Panchikawatte Road, Maradana.

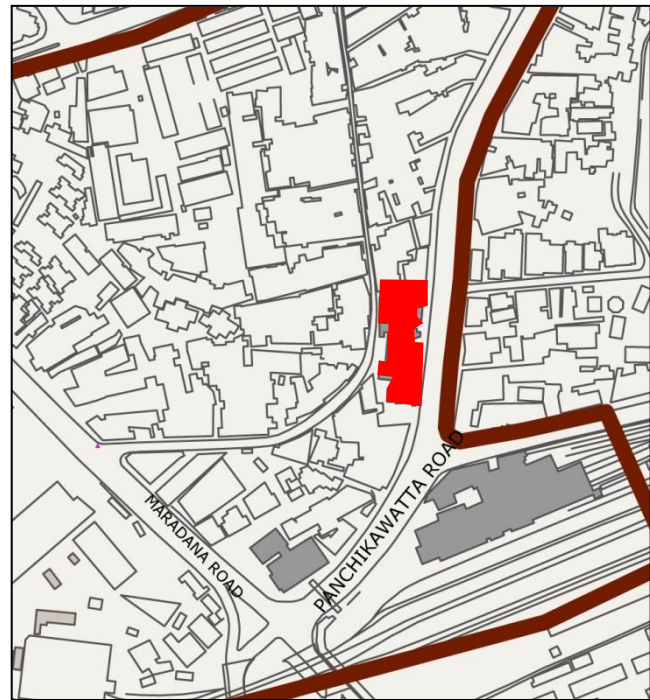
Date of Construction : 1911

GPS Location: N:6.930763
E:79.864750

Tower Hall was the first true theatre to be built in Sri Lanka.

It was built by an able entrepreneur from Maradana who was known as G.D.Hendrick Seneviratne. In a land reserved for a stable he decided to construct a theatre for 800 spectators, complete with a balcony and green rooms. Since the clock tower built adjacent to the main hall was designed to represent the "Tower of London" it was named the Tower Hall Theatre.

Presently Tower Hall Theatre Foundation also functions as the National Centre of the International Theatre Institute (ITI)



84. NO 108,109,110 SILVERSMITH STREET.

Location : Hulftsdorp Street, Hulftsdorp.

Date of Construction: Not yet available

GPS Location: N:6.938490,
E:79.860665

This neighborhood of Silversmith Street is typical of the urban street houses of Old Colombo.



85.VEERAKESARI BUILDING- M. VINCENT PERERA MAWATHA, COLOMBO.

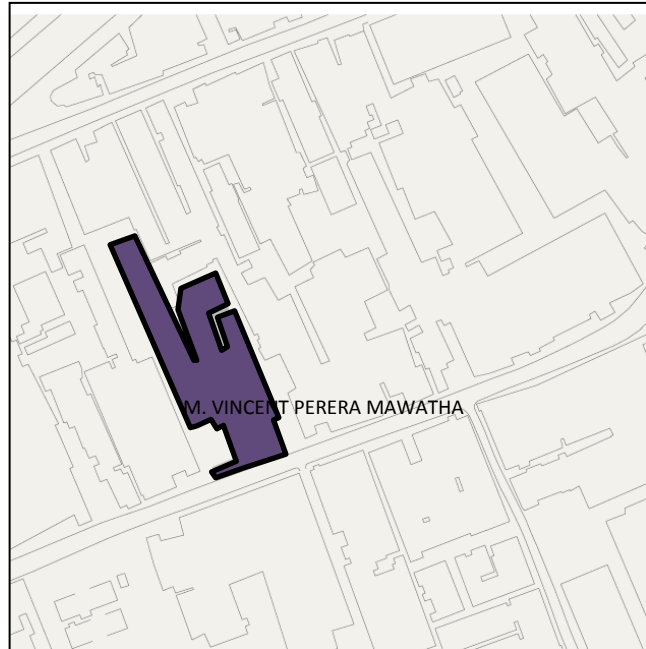
Location :M. Vincent Perera Mawatha, Colombo,

Date Of Construction :

GPS Location:N:6.943427,
E:79.867867

This building is the home for one of the leading Tamil newspapers in Sri Lanka. It is the oldest and the largest circulated Tamil Newspaper in the country . It was founded by P.P.R Subramania, an entrepreneur and journalist from Tamil Nadu, India.

The building that houses this institution was the birthplace of former Sri Lankan President J.R Jayawardene.



86. NO 285, WOLVENDAAL LANE :WOLVENDAAL CHURCH

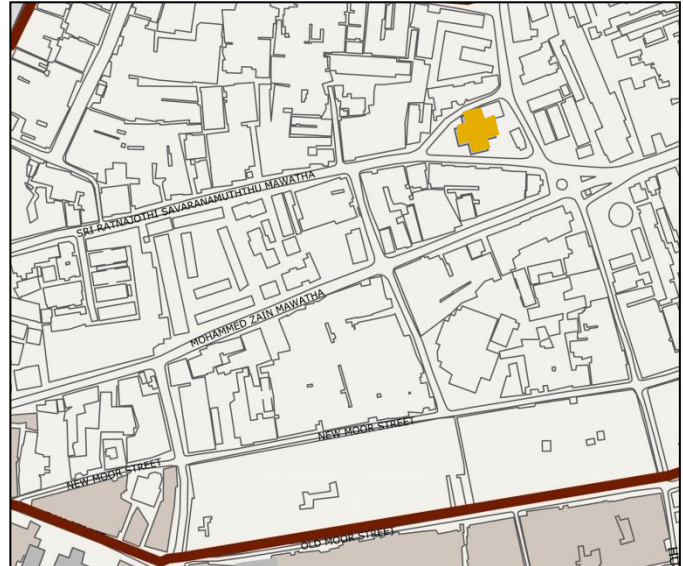
Location :Wolvendaal Lane, Pettah

Date of Construction :1749

GPS Location:N:6.942075

E:79.858890

The Wolvendaal Church is considered to be the most important Dutch building in Sri Lanka. When the church was built, this area was a wilderness beyond the city walls. The Europeans mistook the packs of roaming jackals for wolves, and the area became known as Wolf's Dale, or Wolvendaal in Dutch. The church is in the form of a Greek cross, with walls 1.5m thick, but the real treasure is its Dutch furniture. The Dutch governors had a special pew made with elegant carved ebony chairs, and the workmanship in the wooden pulpit, baptismal font and lectern is just as beautiful. The stone floor includes the elaborate tombstones to long-forgotten Dutch governors and colonists.



87. NO 245 SEA STREET :SRI MUTHU WINAYAKAR KOVIL

Location :Sea Street, Kochchikade

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location:N:6.942332,
E:79.854266

The Sri Muthu Winayakar kovil was constructed by the Chettiar community of Pettah for lord Murugan. Even today the the kovil is the spiritual center of the Pettah Hindu business community



88. NEW KATHIRESHAN KOVIL- SEA STREET , KOCHIKADE.

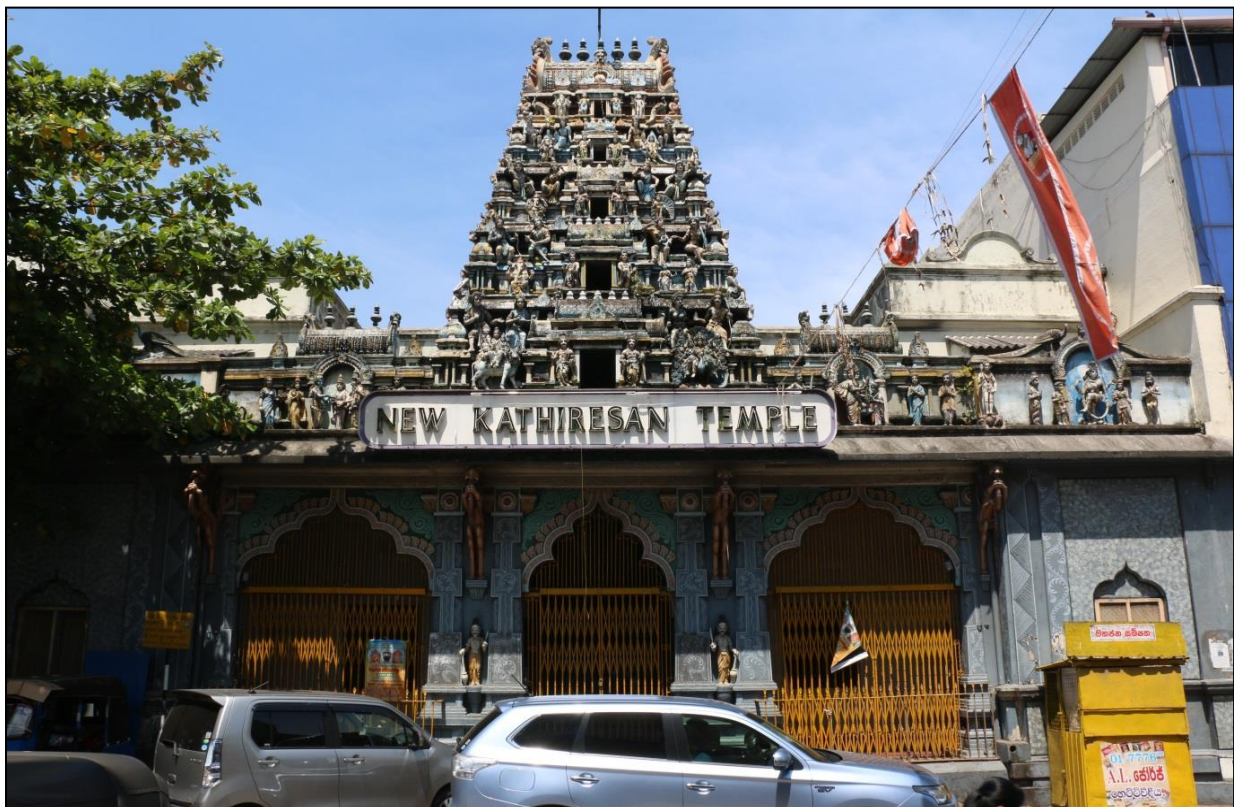
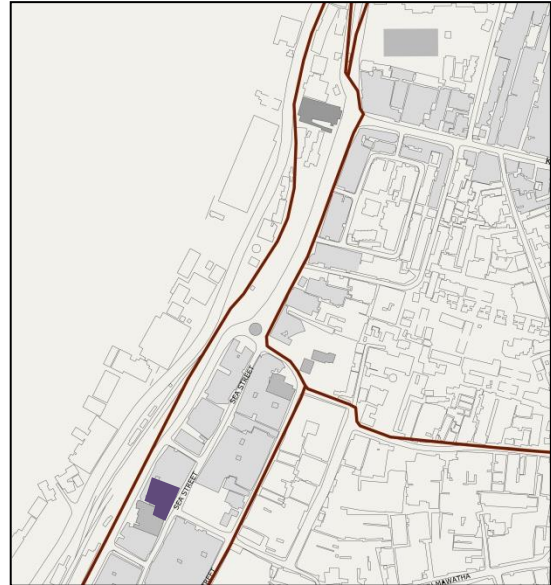
Location :Sea Street, Kochchikade

Date of Construction : 1839

GPS Location:N:6.942654,
E:79.854354

Dedicated to the war God Murugan, also known as Skanda. This temple is the starting point of the annual Hindu Vel festival procession with dancers and fire walkers in which a large vel (trident) chariot (vel cart) is taken to the various Hindu Kovils in the city.

The carvings on the temple roof is intricate they depict the many Gods of the religion, each statue depicts legends of the Gods and religious stories.



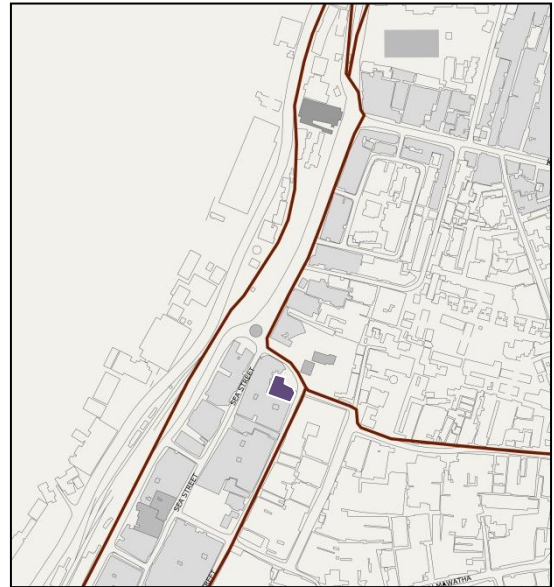
89. NO 35, SRI KATHIRESAN STREET, KOTAHENA :ANNAI VELANKANI CHURCH

Location :SriKathiresan Street, Kotahena

Date of Construction : Not yet available

GPS Location:N:6.943741

E: 79.855602



90. KAALI AMMAN KOVIL- SEA STREET, KOCHIKADE.

Location :Sea Street, Kochchikade

Date of Construction :Not yet Available

GPS Location: N:6.943936

E: 79.855385

Kaali Amman Kovil is one of the
Kovils on sea street Pettah.



91.ST. THOMAS CHURCH- JINTHUPITIYA STREET, KOTAHENA.

Location :Jinthupitiya Street, Kotahena

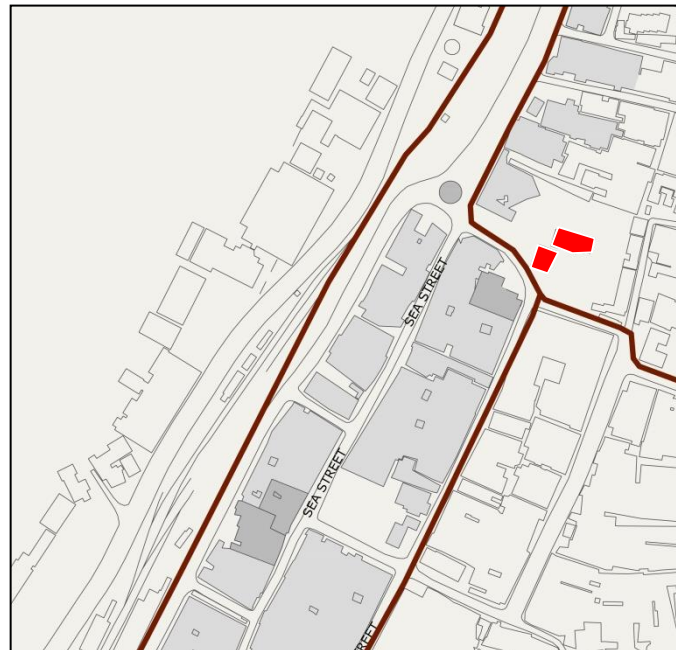
Date of Construction : Not yet Availble

GPDlocation : N:06.94432

E : 79.85550

Constructed in 1815 this was said to be one of the first Anglican Churches to be built.

It was built on the site of an earlier Portuguese Roman Catholic Church



92. ST. ANTHONY'S SHRINE -ST. ANTHONY'S MAWATHA, KOCHCHIKADE.

Location :St. Anthony's Mawatha, Kochchikade

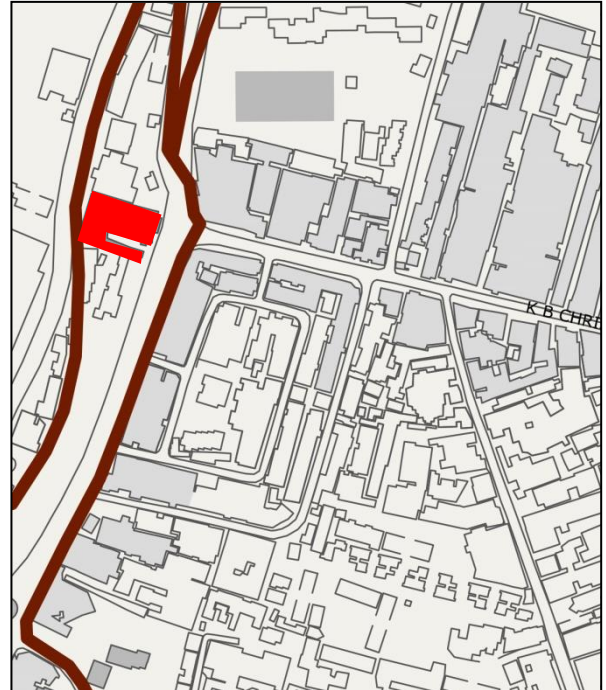
Date of Construction : Not yet Available

GPS Location:N : 06.94265

E : 79.8423

The current church is built on the site of a 18th Century Chapel that was a mud hut. This Chapel was built by father Antonio in honor of his patron, St Anthony of Padua.

This church is venerated by the people of many faiths due to the common belief that the church has great mystical powers.



93. SHRI PONNAMBALAWANESWARAM KOVIL- SRIMATH RAMANADAN ROAD, KOCHCHIKADE.

Location :Srimath Ramanadan Road, Kochchikade

Date of Construction : Not yet Available

GPS Location: N : 6.947594
E : 79.856900

This sacred Hindu Temple is made entirely from granite. Devotees from all over the island flock to this temple to pay their respects to the presiding deity Lord Shiva.



94. NO 185 JAMPETTAH STREET, KOTAHENA.

Location : K.P Christie Perera Mw, Kotahena

Date of Construction : 1782

GPS Location : N:6.945836

E: 79.860381



95. NO 119 BON JEAN ROAD, KOTAHENA : ST. LUCIA'S CATHEDRAL

Location : Bonjean Road, Kotahena

Date of Construction : 1782

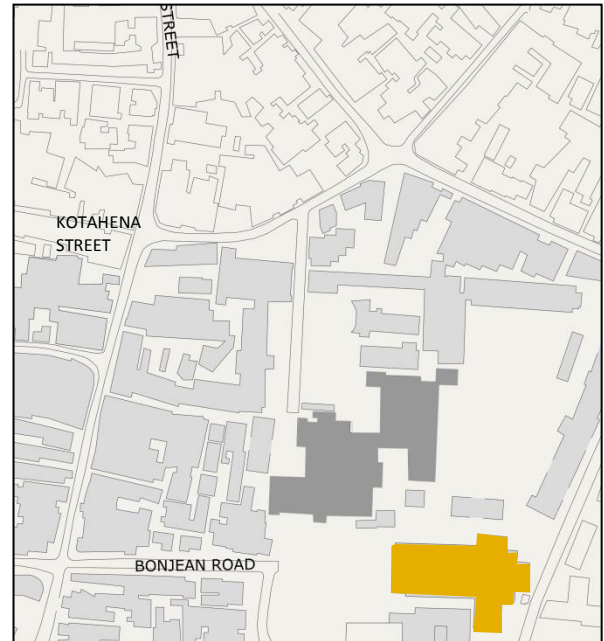
GPS Location: N:6.948199

E: 79.864165

Named after the Virgin and Martyr Saint Lucy, the cathedral is considered the oldest and largest parish cathedral in Sri Lanka. The facade rests on massive ionic columns and is adorned with seven statues. Silhouetted against the sky is the cross on the concrete lantern crowning the dome, the pinnacle of the cathedral. By 1779, the sizeable Catholic community in Dutch-administered Colombo had selected the hill at Kotahena to be the centre of worship.

A large church of brick and mortar began construction under the guidance of Fr. Nicholas Rodriguez and Fr. Cosmo Antonio in 1782, with the aim of replacing the small thatched hut-like chapel structure.

By 1820, Kotahena had become the headquarters of the Oratorian Fathers. The church on the site naturally became the principal Catholic church of Colombo, and of a newly unified British Ceylon. On 11 February 1846 the ceremony for the consecration of a Bishop took place for the first time at St Lucia's, and with the Papal Rescript of 1857, St. Lucia's Church was confirmed to be the Cathedral Church of the Vicariate of Colombo.



96. NO 6, BONJEAN ROAD, KOTAHENA : GOOD SHEPHARD CONVENT

Location : Bonjean Road, Kotahena

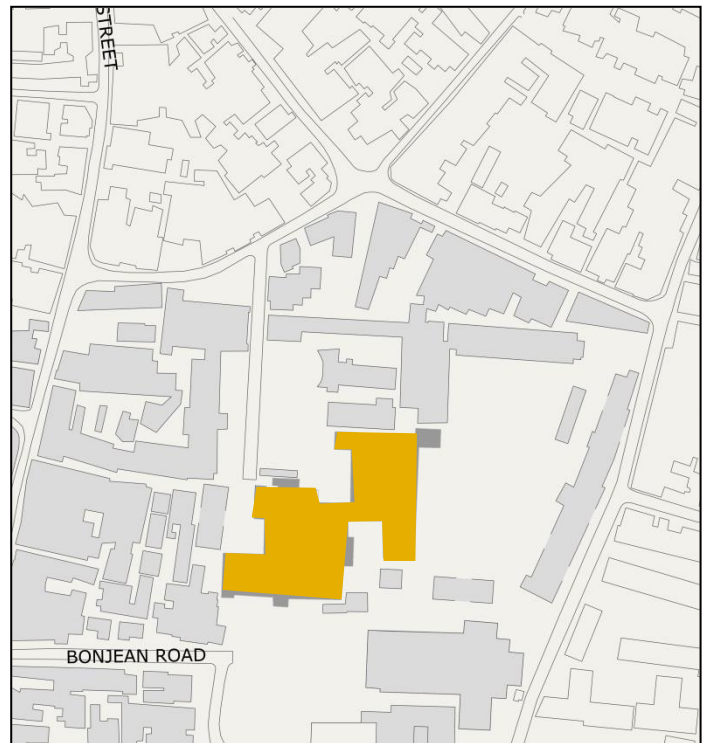
Date of Construction : 1782

GPS Location: N:6.948199

E: 79.864165

The Kotahena Good Shephard convent began in 1869, the school began functioning with just 8 students and the first superior of the convent, Sister Mary of Seven Dolours Joly taking over as the school principle.

The site was blessed on the 21st of June 1896 and the construction was left in the hands of Father Stanislaus Tabarrani.



97. THAI TEMPLE

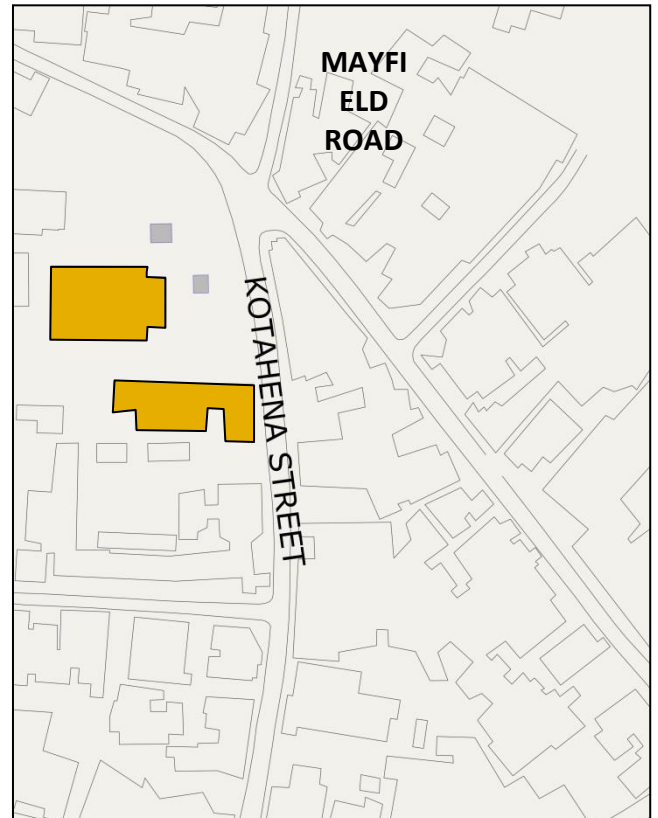
Location : Kotahena Street, Kotahena

Date of Construction :

GPS Location: N:6.951225

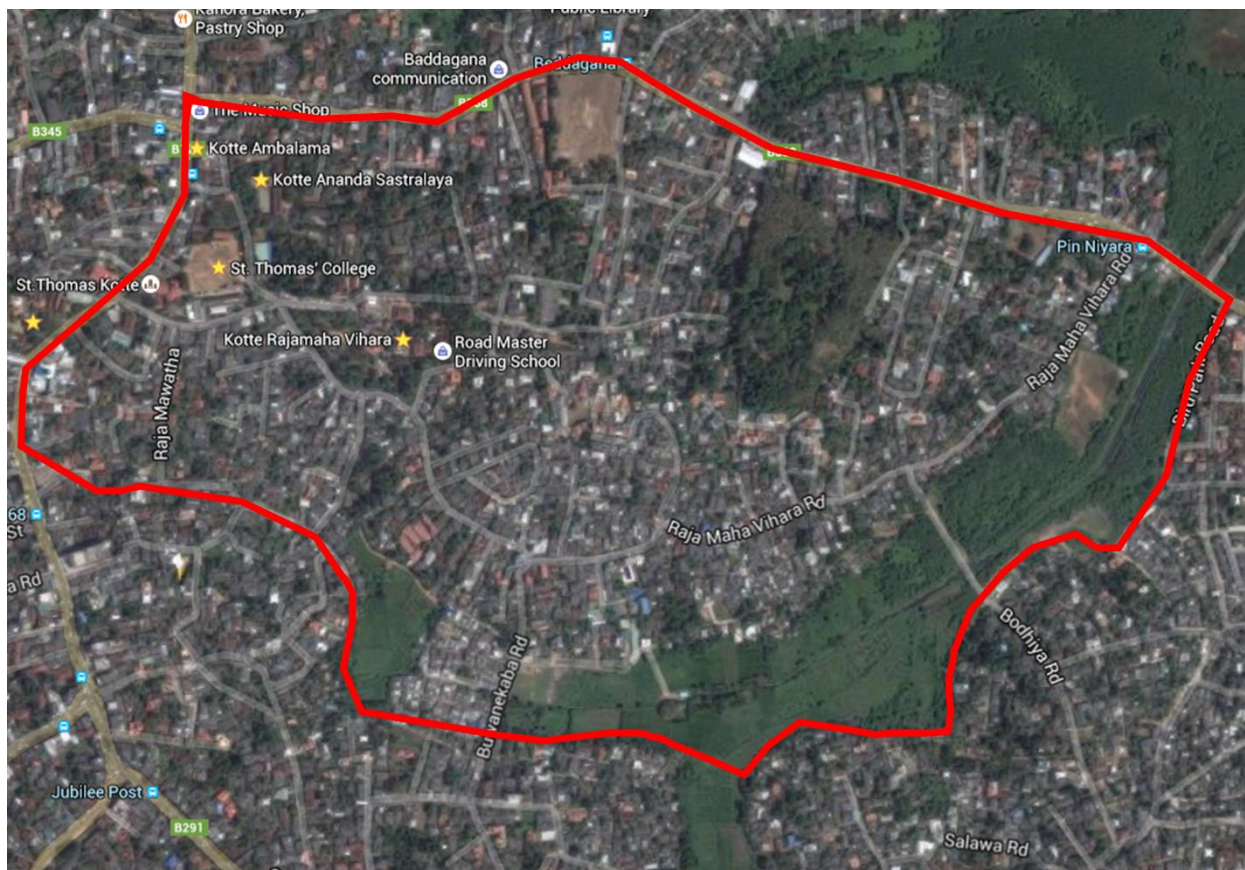
E:79.862716

Dipaduttaramaya is a temple of great historical value, Built in 1775, this is the oldest temple in the Colombo metropolitan area. It was the temple of the great orator of the colonial Sri Lanka Ven Miguettwatta Gunananda Maha Thera. It was due to his patronage that the temple earned the distinction of being the first place in the world where the Buddhist Flag was hoisted, on April 28th 1885. The announcement of Vesak as a national holiday by Gazette Notification was made at this temple premises. Dipaduttamaramaya now is known as the Thai Temple because of the new additions in the style of Thai Architecture. The temples Rathana Chaithya is unlike any Sri Lankan dagaba as it is made entirely out of small glass fronted boxes in bronze mounted on each other. Each small bronze box contains a miniature salute of the Buddha.



HERITAGE MAPPING KOTTE RAJAMAHA VIHARA PRECINCT

Sri Jayawardanapura/ Kotte has a number of heritage monuments remaining from the 16th century Kotte kingdom. The Kotte Rajamaha viharaya and its annual rituals and pageants are dating back from circa 15th century kingdom of Parakramabahu VI. However, many of these monuments are being eroded continuously by the lack of proper preservative measures. One important part of the reason for this erosion is the lack of public knowledge of the value of heritage monuments. This makes the development of public awareness and harnessing public support in the process of securing the heritage resources, an urgent need.

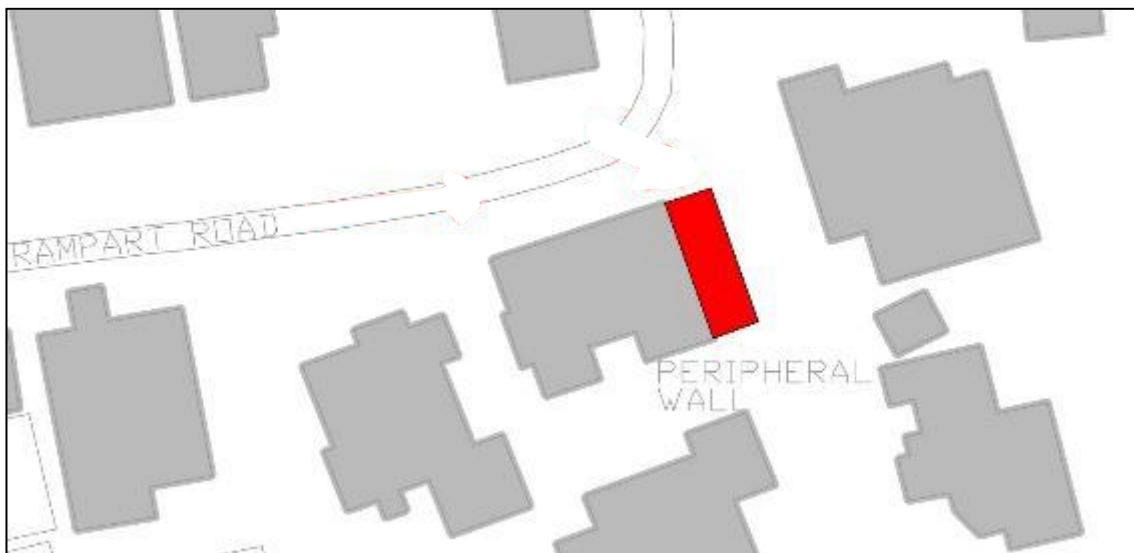


81. PERIPHERAL WALL OF THE ANCIENT FORT- RAMPART ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Rampart Road, Kotte

Date of Construction :Not yet available

Folk tales narrate that this wall had been 8ft high and 30 ft wide. The Dalada Perahara is said to have paraded along the rampart walls replete with elephants and Flambeau-Carrying Dancers.The Fort wall is in the midst of a thickly populated area.



82. INNER MOAT- KOTTE ROAD, KOTTE.

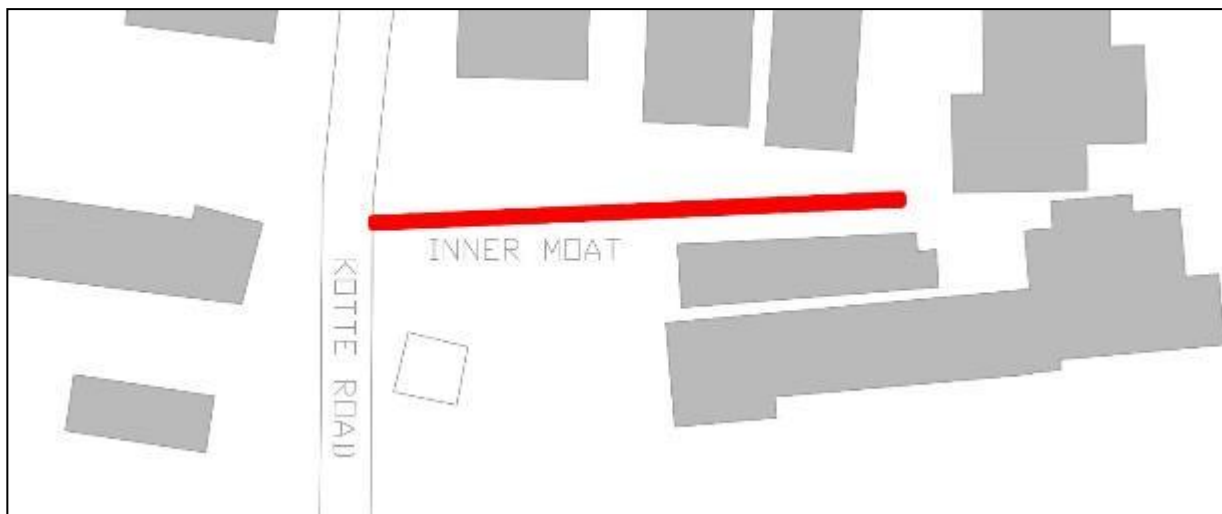
Location :Kotte Road, Kotte .

Date of Construction :Not yet available

King Nissanka Alakeshwara, during the period of Kotte built the inner moat for the protection of the Northern part of the Fortress.

According to the natural ground contour and prevailing topography the moat had varying depth and width .

This water moat is connected to the Kollonnawa Oya waterway on the Eastern side, and on the Western side to the Diyawanna Oya

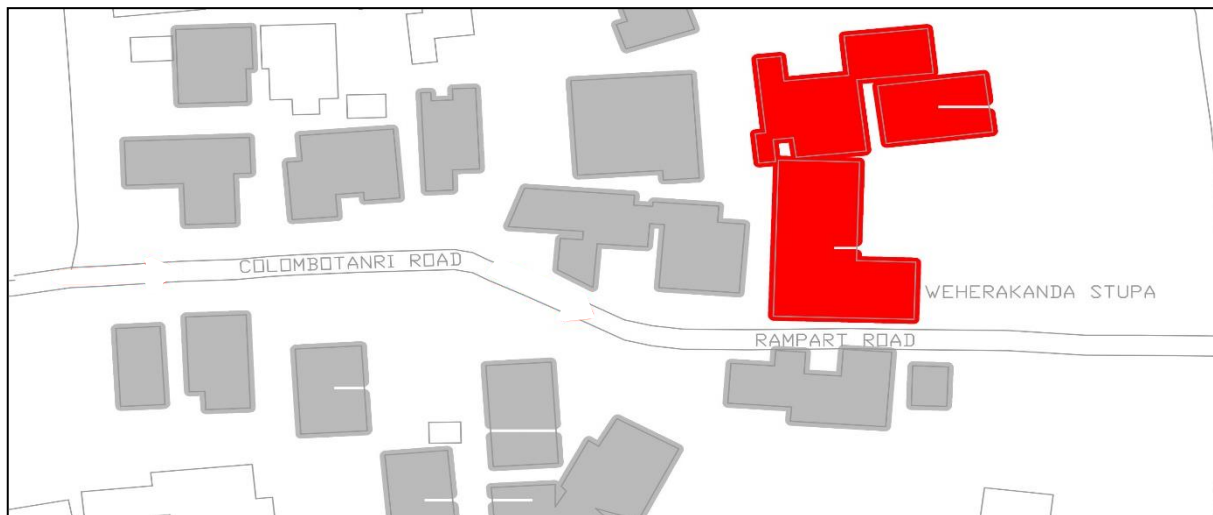


83. WEHERAKANDA STUPA – RAMPART ROAD, KOTTE.

Location : Rampart Road, Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

Two well preserved structures overlooking the Diyawanna Oya. The stupa are approximately 10 feet high and are made of kabok stones. Their layout suggests a structure other than a temple and the historian Paranavitharana has suggested that this is the mausoleum of King Parakrama VI, the last indigenous king to unify the Island.



84. CEMETERY – MALIGAWA ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Maligawa Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

The cemetery is
Ancient
Crematorium
That is still in use to
day.



85. RAJA MAHAVIHARAYA – RAJAMAHA VIHARA ROAD KOTTE.

Location :Raja Maha Vihara Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

An ancient Buddhist temple built during the time of King Parakramabahu VI, who selected Kotte as the capital of his kingdom, in 1415. It is one of the most renowned temples in the Western Province, and the starting point of the annual Esela Perahara.



86. OLD CAVE (ANANDASHASTHRALAYA)- KOTTE ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Kotte Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

This old underground structure was once believed to be a cave, although recent research has indicated that it may have been an underground residence of a Buddhist monastery. It runs underneath a famous local school in the area: Ananda Shasthralaya. Folk tales narrate that this area had tunnels which extended as far as Colombo Fort and the Borella cemetery. This tunnel was supposedly built by a princess whose father was imprisoned by the Portuguese.

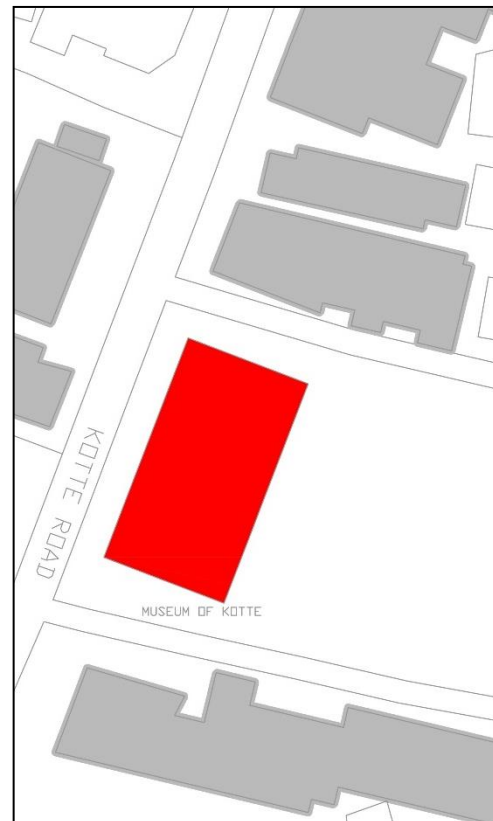


87. GALAMBALAMA (STONE DOSS HOUSE) –KOTTE ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Kotte Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

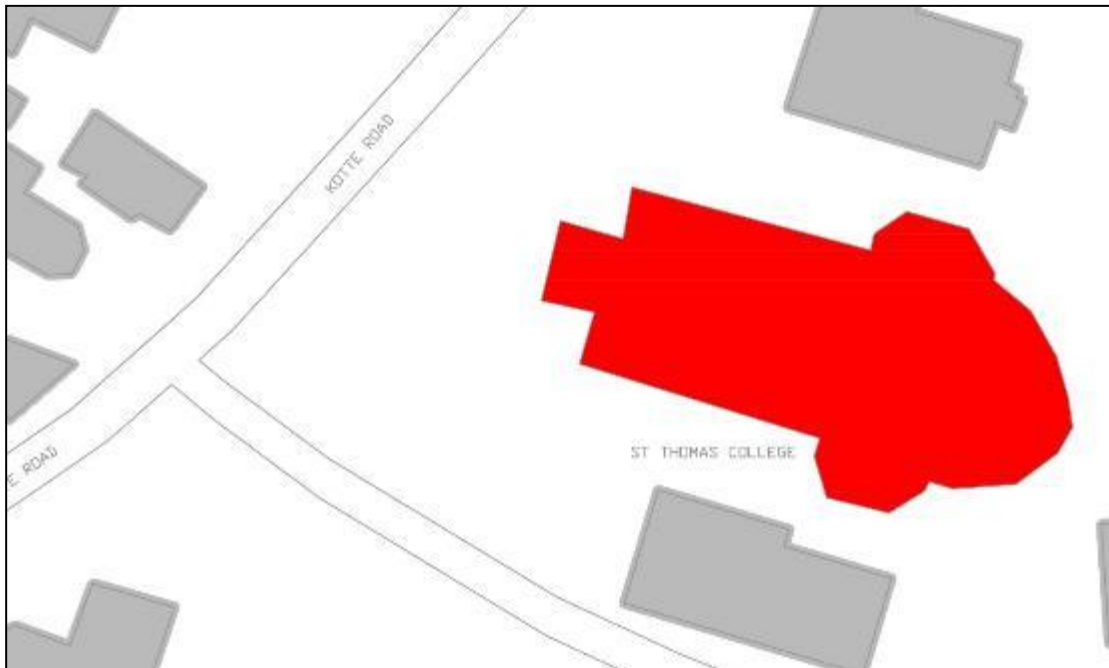
An ambalama is a place constructed by the kings of ancient Sri Lanka for pilgrims, traders and travelers to rest in Sri Lanka. There was no cost in the lodging at ambalamas usually ambalamas are constructed near rivers and usually there would be a pinthaliya "a water jug" for drinking. One of the main remnants of the Kotte period, built in rock, it is still in use as a public waiting spot.



88.ST.THOMASCHURCH – KOTTE ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Kotte Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

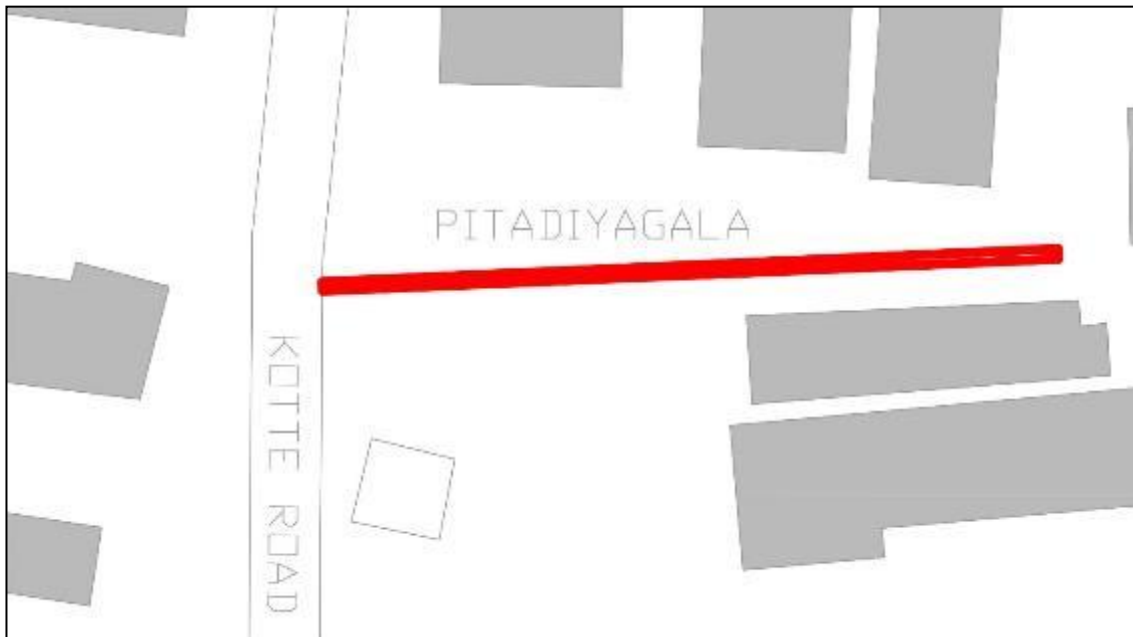


89. PITA DIYAAGALA – KOTTE ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Kotte Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

A moat built in parallel to the Inner Moat An archeological reserve

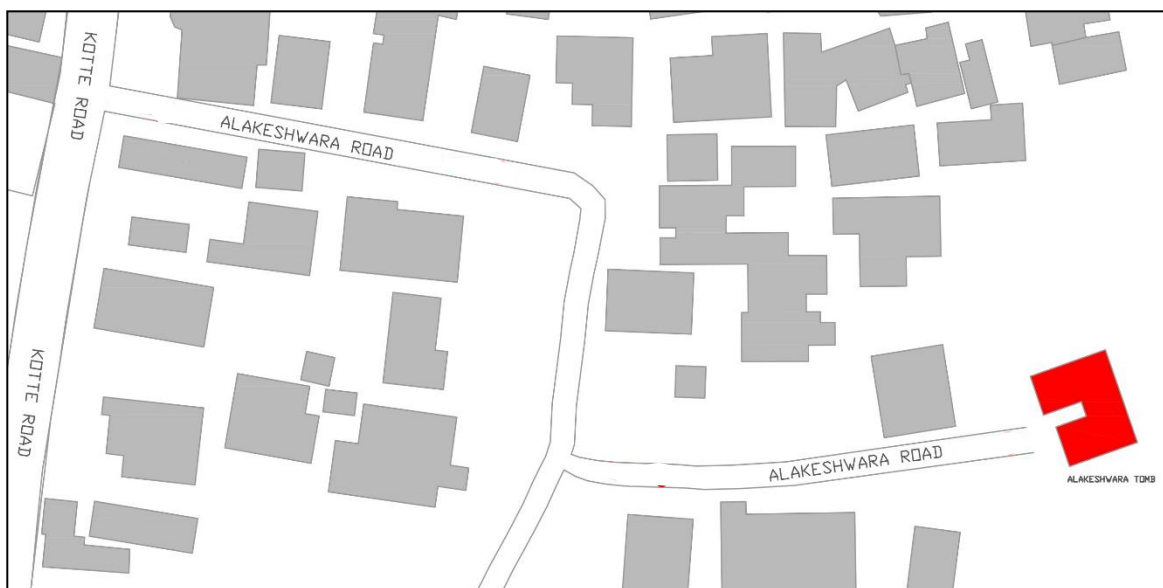


90. ALAKESHWARA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE- ALAKESHWARA ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Alakeshwara Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

It is believed to be the burial ground of Nishshanka Alagakkonara, founder of the city of the ancient city of Kotte. Some of the ruins that had been unearthed from this site has given rise to the assumption that this may also had been the residential palace of Alagakkonara.

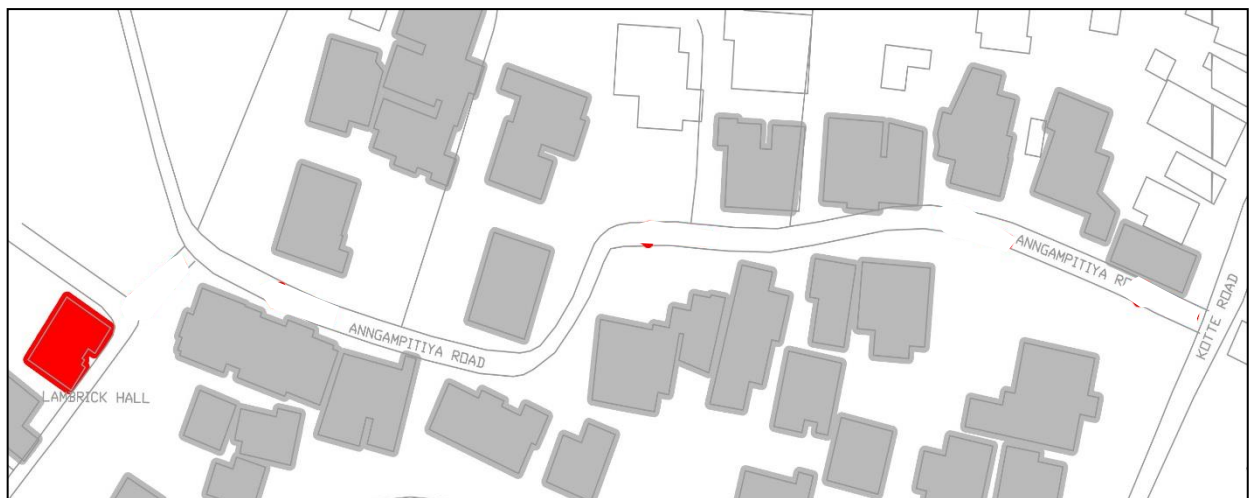


91. LAMBRICK HALL- ANGAMPITIYA ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Angampitiya Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

Missionary Father Samuel Lambrick who came to Kotte in 1822, commenced the missionary education, hence this place is historically famous as the base of the missionary education system.

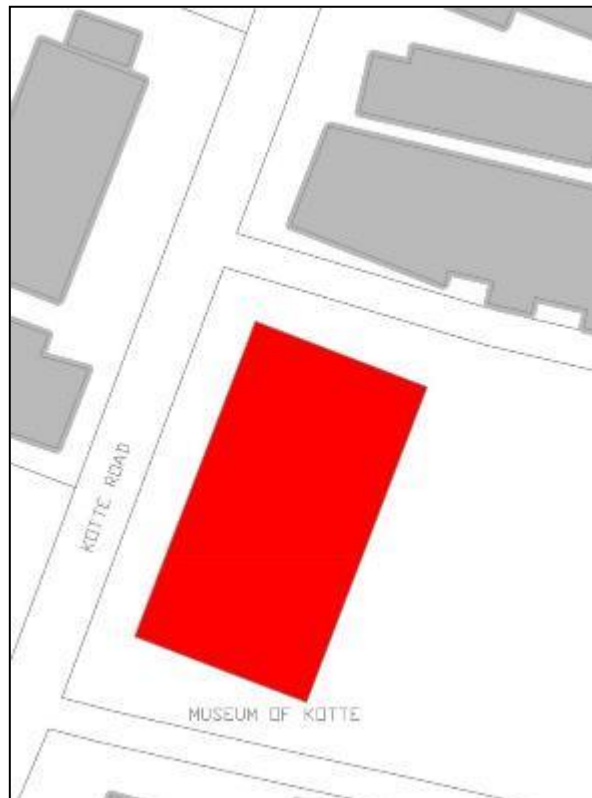


92. THE MUSEUM OF KOTTE- KOTTE ROAD, KOTTE.

Location :Kotte Road,Kotte.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

E. W. Perera Memorial Kotte archeological museum was set up in 1992. It was named after Edward Walter Perera was a Ceylonese Barrister, politician and freedom fighter. He was known as the Lion of Kotte and was a prominent figure in the Sri Lanka Independence movement. It is housed in the *Ihala Walauwa*, the home of E.W Perera. The museum has a variety of artefacts recovered from Kotte, including the various regional flags , local costumes, weapons, pottery, chinaware, collection of coins and other relics. The architecture of the building is vernacular Sri Lankan architecture of the walawwas (aristocratic homes)



HERITAGE MAPPING KELANIYA RAJAMAHA VIHARA PRECINCT

Kelaniya has a long history embellished with folklore and myths. Kelaniya Temple or the Kelaniya Raja Maha Viharaya is one of the most sacred Buddhist temples in the country. It is believed that the Buddha himself visited this place in 3rd century BC. The Buddhists in Sri Lanka believe that this hallowed place has the power to absolve its worshippers. The annual Kelani *Perahara* (procession) of the Temple in August every year and the accompanying *Salpila* (temporary market) is one of the unique heritage experiences that Kelaniya has to offer.



94. KELANIYA TEMPLE- SENEVIRATHNE ROAD, KELANIYA.

Location :Senevirathne Road,Kelaniya.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

- The Mahawansa records that the original Stupa at Kelaniya enshrined a gem-studded throne on which the Buddha sat and preached.

The temple flourished during the Kotte era but much of its land was confiscated during the Portuguese empire. Under the Dutch empire, however, there were new gifts of land and under the patronage of King Kirthi Sri Rajasingha the temple was rebuilt. It was refurbished in the first half of the 20th century with the help of Helena Wijewardana.

The temple is also famous for its image of the reclining Buddha and paintings by the native artist Solias Mendis which depict important events in the life of the Buddha, in the history of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, also incidents from the Jataka tales. It is the venue for the Duruthu Maha Perehera procession each January. An 18-foot stone statue of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara has been erected at the temple



95. INNERSALPILA AREA –BIYAGAMA ROAD, KELANIYA.

Location :Biyagama Road,Kelaniya.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

This is a popular fair where the basic needs of the thousands who visit the Kotte Rajamaha Viharaya, each year, are fulfilled. Given the large number of these visitors, this is one of the busiest parts of the area and is open to the public all year along.



96. OUTER SALPILA AREA- BIYAGAMA ROAD, KELANIYA.

Location :Biyagama Road,Kelaniya.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

This is located at the outskirts of the Temple, where many other things that are usually not available in the inner salpila can be purchased. Most visitors to the Temple, as well as the tourists visiting Kelaniya, visit the outer Salpila for the rich and colorful range of traditional items available there.

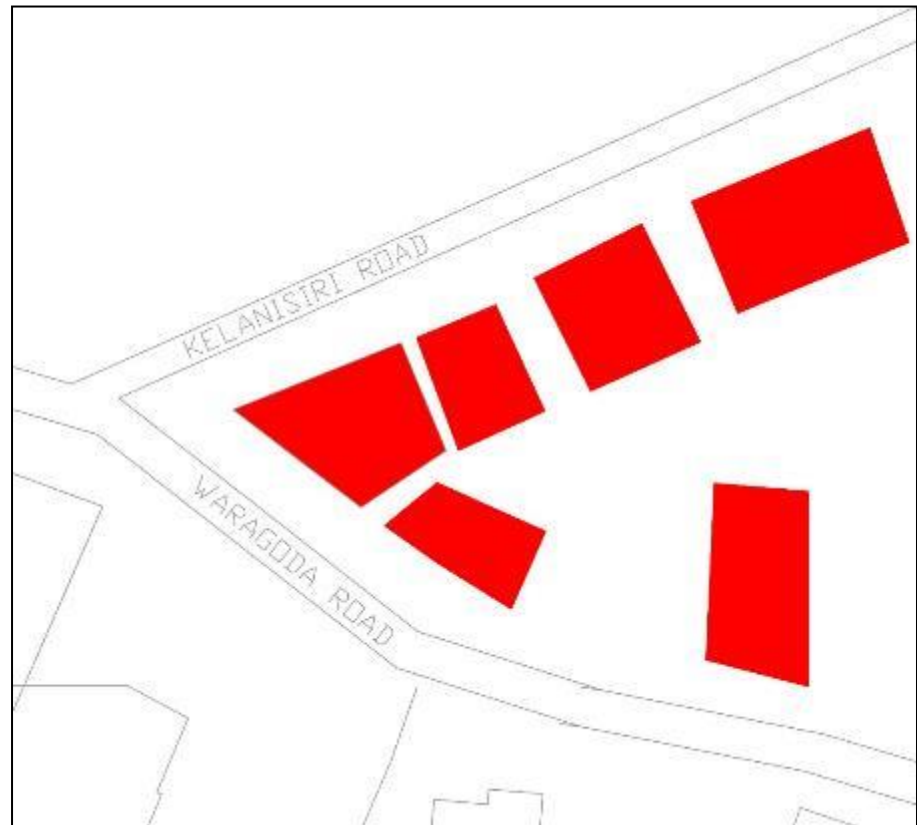


97. GALBORELLA- WARAGODA ROAD, KELANIYA.

Location :Biyagama Road,Kelaniya.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

An old village where the practices linked to the traditional ceramic industry is still preserved.



98. RED CHURCH – BIYAGAMA ROAD, KELANIYA.

Location :Biyagama Road,Kelaniya.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

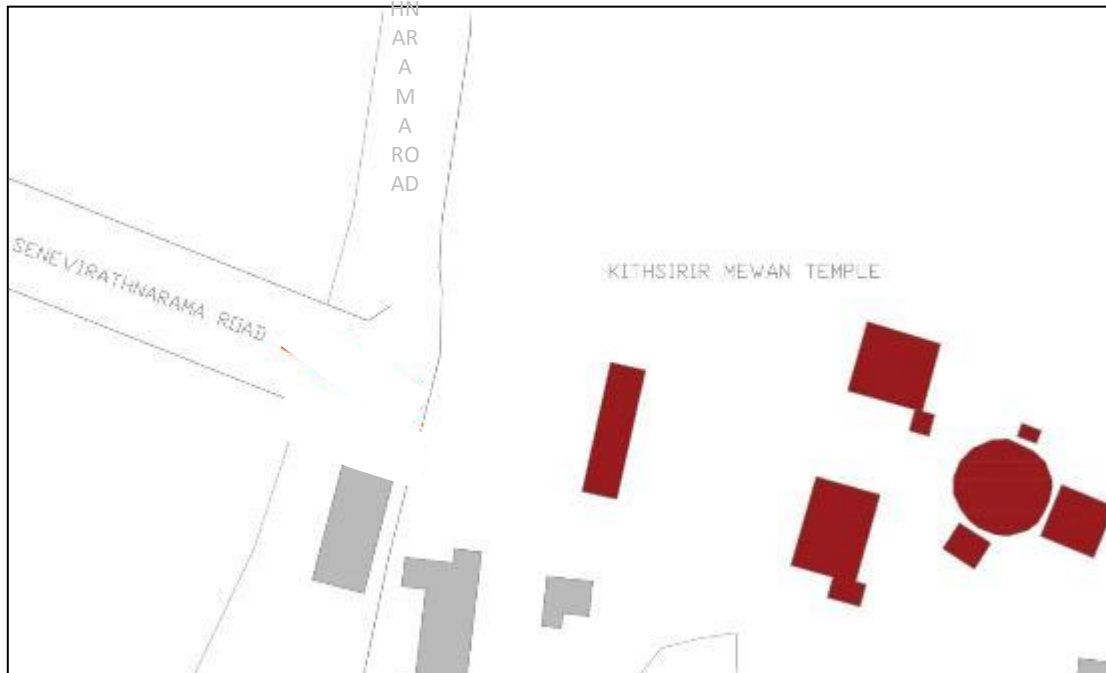


99. KITHSIRIMEWANKELANIYA- SENEVIRATHNE ROAD, KELANIYA.

Location :Senevirathna Road,Kelaniya.

Date of Construction :Not yet available

An old harbor that has been used by the public to cross over the river, surrounded by natural beauty and linked to the Kelaniya temple.



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Drawings by Kasuni Perera and Tarita Nugaduwa of the Western Region Megapolis Planning Project.

