

Management of the Archeological Heritage of Sri Lanka



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1. Executive Summary

The entire archeological heritage of Sri Lanka consists of sites and monuments and movable antiquities dating back to 1815 and over 100 years old and declared "safe" under the Antiquities Ordinance. Archeologists' systematic interest in archeological sites and monuments in Sri Lanka began to emerge in the mid – nineteenth century. At the time, the government began to explore the island's major ancient sites systematically. The Department of Archeology was established in the year 1890 as the supreme institution that can maintain and regulate such activities.

Sri Lanka's archeological heritage consist of thousands of archeological sites, ancient monuments and movable artifacts which are the physical remaining of the nation's past and it is a national necessity to manage these heritages properly and bestow them to the future generation. This topic was selected for the audit because of the threats to the existence of these heritages due to various illegal activities and development projects being carried out in the country at present and the views arisen in the society regarding that. The objective of this audit is to evaluate the role of the Department of Archeology in the management of archeology heritage in Sri Lanka.

Failure to timely amendment of the Antiquities Ordinance and the National Policy which is important to strengthen the legal background required for the proper management of antiquities; failure to implement departmental projects on a proper plan, delays in implementation of antiquities management projects initiated, delays in publication of identified archeological monuments, ancient monuments, archeological reserves in the government gazette, problems arising in the protection of antiquities due to the destruction of antiquities caused by human activities, difficulties in funding, delays in availability of materials for conservation, inadequate human resources and other resources for the protection of archeological resources and inadequate expertise in archeological resource management and research are the main observations done regarding the department.

Take immediate steps to amend the Antiquities Ordinance and the National Archeological policy, preparation of a long term plan to document the archeological sites at national level, to perform the activities of exploration, documentation, declaration by gazette, doing reservation, excavation, conservation and maintenance according to legal framework and to perform the activities of supervision, monitoring, review and follow up thereon according to a plan, and in a timely manner and recruiting of people with relevant competencies to manage and to do the research of archeological heritage are recommended as remedies for above observations.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background

Sri Lanka is a proud nation with rich civilization that entitles for invaluable archeological sites and un measurable antiquities and with a proud history.

Archeological heritage means that part of the material heritage of mankind in respect of which archeological methods provide primary information and includes all vestiges of human existence and palaces relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures and remains of all kinds including subterranean and under water sites, together with all the portable cultural material associated with them, the physical heritage of mankind located or existing in Sri Lanka which can be reasonably believed to have existed or existed for a period of not less than one hundred years or existed prior to 2 March 1815.

2.2 Vision, Mission and Objectives of the Department of Archeology

Vision

The vision of the Department of Archeology of Sri Lanka is to, promote proper management Sri Lanka's archeological heritage.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Archeology of Sri Lanka is to function as Sri Lanka's apex institution and the chief regulatory body for the management of its archeological heritage.

Objectives

In order to fulfill its mission, the objectives of the Department of Archeology of Sri Lanka are,

- Development of resources
- Human
- Institutional
- Enhancement of the public awareness of the archeological heritage of Sri Lanka.
- Conservation of sites/monuments and movable antiquities.
- Research

2.3 Authority of Audit

The performance audit was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in article 154(1) of the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and sections 3(1)(d) , 5(2), 12(h) of the National Audit Act, No 19 of 2018.

2.4 The reason for selecting this title for the audit

In Sri Lanka which has a rich history, these historical heritage needs to be bestowed for the future generation as well. This topic was selected for audit because of the current social, economic and other illegal activities and the implementation of development projects which threaten the existence of these heritages.

2.5 Audit Approach

- (a) Discussing with the officers of the Department of Archeology and studying the procedures of the Department
- (b) Studying of the Antiquities Ordinance No. 09 of 1940, Antiquities Act No. 24 of 1998 (Amendment Act), National Archeological Policy – 2006, Enhancement of fines (Amendment) Act No.12 of 2005, Recovery of Government Possession Act No .07 of 1979, Gazette Notification No. 1152/14 dated 04th October 2000, Cabinet Memorandum No. 11/0169/555/001, dated 02 February 2011, Institutional procedures and Internal Circulars.
- (c) Examine the performance of programs for the effective management of archeological heritage of various projects.
- (d) Physical examination of sites where available.

2.6 Audit Objective

Evaluate the role of the Department of Archeology in the management of archeological heritage in Sri Lanka.

It will discuss in depth the legal provisions and the performance of the Department of Archeology

Therefore, the objectives of the audit were to identify the damages to a number of archeological sites selected on a sample basis and to make recommendations on these observations.

2.7 Audit Criteria

- (a) The Antiquities Ordinance No. 09 of 1940
- (b) Antiquities Act No. 24 of 1998 (Amendment Act)
- (c) National Archeological Policy – 2006
- (d) Enhancement of fines (Amendment) Act No . 12 of 2005
- (e) Recovery of Government possession Act No. 07 of 1979
- (f) Gazette Notification No. 1152/14 dated 04th October 2000
- (g) Cabinet Memorandum No.11/0169/555/001 dated 02 February 2011
- (h) Corporate Procedures and Internal Circulars.

2.8 Scope of Audit

This audit function was performed within the following boundaries.

- (a) In order to issue a high quality audit report, Standards of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions have been used viz; ISSAI300, ISSAI 3000, ISSAI 3100, ISSAI 3200
- (b) In this audit, physical examination has been carried out on a sample basis for the presently identified, unidentified and damaged places in the selected areas in the North, East and North Central Provinces which have had a serious impact on the archeological heritage.

3. Detailed Audit Findings.

3.1 Legal and Institutional Background relating to the Preservation of Antiquities.

3.1.1 National Policy.

(a) Functions under the National Policy.

"The National Policy was published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 1572/4 dated October 20, 2008 entitled National Archaeological Policy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka – 2006."

The vision of the National Archaeological Policy was to formulate a framework for the better management of the entire archeological heritage of Sri Lanka

The following objectives were aimed at achieving the following targets.

- (i) Promotion of establishment and human resources
- (ii) Protection of the entire archaeological heritage
- (iii) Documentation of archeological sites, monuments and movable antiquities
- (iv) To promote public knowledge on archaeological heritage.
- (v) Conservation and maintenance of archaeological sites, monuments and movable antiquities
- (vi) Conducting archaeological research

(b) Update of the National Policy.

Although more than 13 years have elapsed since the introduction of the National Archaeological Policy, the Department of Archaeology has not paid any attention to achieving its objectives. However observations that have failed to manage the relevant archaeological heritage are indicated in the subsequent paragraphs of this report. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Department of Archaeology was established in 1890 and it has been 118 years since the publication of the National Archaeological Policy. But that has not been fulfilled and the National Policy has not been updated to suit the present.

3.1.2 Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 as amended by the Antiquities (Amendment) Act No. 24 of 1998 .

(a) Sufficiency of Entry of Legal Provisions.

Although the provisions of the Antiquities (Amendment) Act No. 24 of 1998 have been added to the original Ordinance and new clauses to strengthen the provisions of the Antiquities Ordinance No. 09 of 1940, the amendments made to the original Ordinance, not included adequate legal provisions for proper management of archaeological heritage.

As a result, it was not possible to protect the following archaeological heritage. Further, although some measures have been taken in this regard, they have not contributed to the preservation of archaeological heritage due to increased tendency for destroying of archaeological heritage.

- (i) Prevention and control of destruction of antiquities due to damage to antiquities through improper human activities.
- (ii) Minimize theft and protection of antiquities
- (iii) Prevent unauthorized excavations and constructions in search of antiquities
- (iv) Those who steal antiquities will be taken in to custody
- (v) Management of antiquities owned by private parties.
- (vi) Carry out exploration and research activities.
- (vii) Regularization and Registration of archaeological lands immediately.
- (viii) Avoiding obstructions to officer's in conservation of archaeological monuments.

(b) Increase in Damage to Archaeological Heritage.

The lack of adequate legal provisions for the better management of archaeological heritage, increase of the scarcity of human resources and other resources has been observed. Accordingly, there has been a considerable increase in the damages of antiquities and fines imposed by the relevant parties during the last few years, confirms this situation further.

	Up to 30 June 2019	Year		
		2018	2017	2016
Number of offenses committed in violation of the Antiquities Act	163	332	290	203
Number of suspects / offenders in court cases filed for offenses related to destruction of antiquities	464	824	631	565
Fines collected by the courts for antiquities offenses (Rs.)	7,628,500	21,884,000	18,983,000	21,295,800

- (c) It is in this context that the Department's attention to the amendments of the Antiquities Ordinance has come to the fore in 2019 and if such amendments were made in the past it would be more timely, and there are long delays has been observed.
- (d) However, amendments to the Ordinance had already been drafted to include new provisions for updating to avoid deficiencies in the Antiquities Act.

3.1.3 Supreme Institutions of Archaeological Heritage Management.

- (a) **Department of Archeology and the Council of Archaeologists of Sri Lanka.**

The Department of Archeology, which holds the post of Director General of Archeology, has been empowered by the Archeological Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 to be the supreme institution for policy making and implementation of the archeological heritage management process in Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, the Department of Archeology is the supreme institution involved in policy formulation and implementation of the archeological heritage management process in Sri Lanka.

(b) Other Institutions and Operating Agencies.

The Central Cultural Fund, the Universities which offer honorary and postgraduate degrees in Archeology, the National Museums, Departments and the National Achieves Department, act as the secondary implementing agencies. Universities, Foundations dealing with Cultural Heritage, Physical Planning Department, Scared Area Organizations, District Secretary, Divisional Secretary and Grama Niladari, Police Department, Geological and Mines Bureau, Wildlife Department, Forest Conservation Department, Department of Education, Sri Lanka Customs, Attorney General's Department, Tourist Board, Government Agencies and temples, other religious institutions, non – professional archaeologists, Archeological voluntary organizations including private sector belongs to tertiary level implementing agencies.

(c) Role of the Ministry which the Departments of Archeology belongs.

The Ministry of Archeology is entrusted with the responsibilities of the implementation of the policies and provisions of the Antiquities Ordinance in the management of archeological heritage and for the Monitor their operational status made annual provisions for archeological activities. provision of physical and human resources and infrastructure. However, due to inadequate allocation of funds and human resources issues that the department was unable to perform its duties.

3.1.4 Central Cultural Fund.

(a) Contribution to Funding.

One of the main functions of the Central Cultural Fund was to finance the expenses incurred in the development of cultural monuments in terms of section 8 of the Central Cultural Fund Act No. 57 of 1980. This has contributed to fund the management of archeological heritage.

The Cabinet Memorandum No.11/0169/555/004 dated January 18, 2011 entitled “Established of a Fund called the Archeological Heritage Management Trust” for the maintenance and management of archeological sites was legally specified by the Central Cultural Fund. The Cabinet had decided to provide 25% of the income generated by the Central Cultural Fund and provided to Ministry of National Heritage to maintain archeological sites and to manage archeological heritage. Nevertheless, instead of establishing the fund, estimates Archeological Maintenance and Management Project had been provided for and the Central Cultural Fund had obtained funds only for projects approved by the Central Cultural Fund.

Accordingly the details of receivables and received funds for the last four years were as follows.

Years	2018	2017	2016	2015
	Rs. M.	Rs. M.	Rs. M.	Rs. M.
Ticket income of Central Cultural Fund	4,253.64	3,829.26	3,445.93	2,751.06
Amount of due (25%) from the Department of Archeology	1,063.41	957.32	861.48	687.77
As per the decisions of the cabinet the amount received was less than archeological heritage management	571.28	764.26	756.99	547.93

Accordingly a sum of Rs.2,640.46 million has been allocated for archeological heritage for the last four years that the Department of Archeology has failed to obtain funds from the Central Cultural Fund.

(b) Utilization of Funds.

It was observed that delays in implementation of projects related to the funds allocated for the management of archeological heritage, delays in execution, poor performance of physical performance and non – receipt of funds due to legal provisions. It was observed that the funds received from the Central Cultural Fund had been kept in the general deposit account for a long time without utilizing due to poor performance. As at 31 December 2018 a sum of Rs. 83.66 million belongs for a period of 3 – 5 years and a sum of Rs. 16.20 million belongs for a period of 1 – 3 years had retained in general deposit for a long time without using.

3.2 Exploration, Documentation and Declaration.

3.2.1 Identification of archeological heritage.

The Archeological Exploration Division has to carry out a number of tasks for the better management of archeological heritage such as identifying and recording of movable and immovable archeological heritages on land or sea, assessing the impact on archeological sites, declaring archeological sites and monuments, prevention of destruction of antiquities, thefts, implementing the provisions of the Antiquities Ordinance over the abuse of antiquities which were exposed adventurously, preparation and updating of the geological data system and recommendation for mineral and rock extraction activities.

Following observations are made in this regard.

(a) Report on Archeological Sites and Monuments Identified under Various Reasons.

The criteria such as identification and recording of archeological sites and monuments which were affected due to establishment of settlements, places which were threatened due to development projects and the destructions made by the human beings consciously and state priorities should be adopted in exploration activities which are carried out through out the island at national level for the management purpose.

After a thorough exploration of such identified lands and if the area requires a trigger zone a detailed report with an outline and GPS set of boundaries should be obtained by the Director of Exploration and Documentation from the Regional Assistant Director with the recommendation thereon and should be informed to the relevant Divisional Secretary to issue a survey order for the land.

(b) Give Priority According to the Impact Occurred on Archeological Heritage.

Extensive exploration should be undertaken in order to obtain a scientific result covering a specific land area or place with the aim of identification and recording of the archeological heritage and ecological data. When selecting the areas and places priorities must be given to the impacts that had happened to the archeological heritage through modern settlements and extensive exploration had to be determined in accordance with the rules of project operations and supervision procedures. However a proper determination of the land areas and the places where explorations were being conducted had not been carried out.

3.2.2 Planning to Identify Archeological Heritage.

Long – term programs should be prepared for the reporting of archeological sites at the national level and the information such as area and the number of square kilometers to be covered by each year, the reason for selecting each area, the time frame for exploration and so on should be included in it. However, it was observed that archeological exploration had not been carried out according to the formal programs.

3.2.3 Reporting and Declaration of Archeological Monuments, Sites and Reserved Forbidden Lands.

(a) Completing forms, directing where necessary and maintaining documents.

Regarding the heritage that are needed to the declared as protected monuments and forbidden lands, in the form of E.D 15,16 (Exploration Document) should be completed and should sent to the Director of Exploration and Documentation through the Regional Assistant Director/Assistant Director in charge of the subject.

A district register should be maintained by the subject officer (E.D 02) through the exploration and documentation division of the regional offices and head office in order to include the information on places and monuments as per the provisions of the exploration and recording procedure.

Identification of state lands with antiquities should be forwarded to the Exploration and Documentation Division of the Head office in the form of E.D 17 and it is the responsibility of the Regional Assistant Director.

(b) Maintaining a proper data file.

Since 1890, when the Department of Archeology was established to identify the archeological heritage of Sri Lanka, exploration projects have been carried out and no formal data file or system has been prepared.

(c) Archeological Reserves

Details of the ancient and protected monuments, reserved archeological forbidden lands and archeological reserves of the 25 districts of Sri Lanka issued by the Government Gazette during the period of 128 years from 1890 which the Archeological Department was established to date are as follows.

Protected and ancient archeological monuments	2712
Reserved forbidden archeological lands	227
Archeological reserves	174

After the declaration of the archeological reserve copies of the gazette notification should be forwarded to the relevant District Secretary, Divisional Secretary, and the Grama Niladari by the Assistant Director who is responsible for the subject.*

3.2.4 Exploration Activities in the Polonnaruwa District.

The details were as follows.

(a) Identification of Exploration Activities.

Exploration activities have not been carried out during the year 2018 in Polonnaruwa District in order to identify the places and areas where archeological evidences such as protected monuments and archeological reserves exist.

A sum of Rs. 300,000 had been allocated to the Polonnaruwa district in the budget of 2018 for the role of the exploration division and the ways of utilizing those provisions on exploration activities had not been specifically identified. Therefore it was observed that priority had not been given for exploration activities as the provisions had not been made for the year 2019.

(b) Physical Progress.

Although it had stated to the audit that the financial progress as 54 percent and physical progress as 95 percent in the year 2018, the provisions had been utilized for the issuance of mineral and rock extraction permits and unauthorized excavation inspection and had been shown as the financial progress of the exploration division. Therefore it was observed that the physical progress had been achieved through the implementation of above activities but not through the implementation of exploration activities.

(c) **The Relative Position that had to be identified.**

Although the land area belongs to the 07 Divisional Secretariat areas of Polonnaruwa District amounted to 346,659.29 hectares, the 04 zonal office areas within that 07 Divisional Secretariat area has identified only an area of 1,335.61 heaters with artifacts during the 128 years of its establishment of the Department of Archeology. It was a low percentage of 0.38 percent of the total. The number of archeological sites and monuments identified in 2016 and 2017 were 73 and 21 respectively.

(d) **The Need for an Information System.**

It was observed that the reporting of identified areas with artifacts was very poor prior to 2016. As a result it has not been possible to prepare an information system including identified places and areas.

(e) **Destructions Discovered by Explanations.**

It has revealed that the archeological monuments and artifacts in the 08 out of the 21 sites and places explored in 2017 in the Thamankaduwa, Dimbulagala, Welikanda, Lankapura, Elahera, Bakamuna Divisional Secretariat Divisions in the Polonnaruwa District had been destroyed and distorted. The explorations had revealed that the unauthorized excavations by treasure hunters, unauthorized encroachment of land by local residents, removal of stone slabs and bricks by nearby residence from monuments for their personal use cultivation of paddy and Chena lands, granting of land for cultivation by the Mahaweli Authority and government development activities etc. had caused for the destruction of the antiquities.

(f) Gazette the Identified Archeological Sites.

As at 30 June 2019, only 21 protected and ancient monuments and 03 archeological reserves have been published by the Government gazette. The details these are as follows.

Divisional Secretariat	Protected and Ancient Monuments	Archeological reserves
Thamankaduwa	08	02
Medirigiriya	04	-
Higurakgoda	01	-
Welikanda	04	-
Dimbulagala	03	01
Lankapura	01	-
Elahera	-	-
Bakamuna	-	-
Total	21	03

Accordingly, archeological protected monuments, ancient monuments and archeological reserves have been published in the Government Gazette at least.

Accordingly, it was observed that 94 archeological protected monuments, ancient monuments and archeological reserves that had been identified in Polonnaruwa only in District 2016 and 2017 had not been published in the Government Gazette. Although those archeological sites and areas were identified in 2016 and 2017 and more than two years have gone by since they were discovered, it was observed in audit that not declaring of those items had caused for increase of the destructions and impacts on archeological monuments.

3.2.5 Exploration Activities Implemented in the Ampara District.

(a) Identification of Archeological Heritage.

During the period of 2019 and the last four years, exploration programs have not been carried out to identify the places and areas where archeological monuments, protected monuments, archeological reserves and archeological sites exist in the Ampara District.

(b) Utilization of Financial Provisions.

The following observations were made regarding the allocation and utilization of annual allocations for exploration projects during the year 2018 and 2019.

- (i) Although a sum of Rs. 315,000 had been allocated for the site and field inspections in 2018, the exploration activities which those allocations to be utilized had not been identified. Therefore a sum of Rs. 307,109 had been spent out of that amount during the year and those expenses were born for the travelling expenses for field inspections in connections with the issuance of mining and mineral extraction permits. But those expenses were cited as financial and physical progress of the exploration division.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 200,000 had been allocated for site inspection and field work in the year 2019 as well and a sum of Rs. 60,594 had been spent until the month of September. Therefore those expenses were also born for the travelling expenses incurred in connection with the field inspections of examination of unauthorized excavation and issuance of mineral extraction permits.
- (iii) Although a request had been made by Ampara Regional Archeology office in 2019 to do exploration activities in relation to side tank bund area and Nuwaragala mountain phase I had the exploration activities not been carried out as the approval for it had not been received from the Head Office.

(c) Exploration Plans.

Identifying and protection of archeological sites and places through explorations, where artifacts are available is one of the main objective of antiquity management. However identification and protection deciding boundaries and doing excavations and conservations of antiquities available in the five Archeological Zonal Offices within 19 Divisional Secretary in Ampara District had not been implemented consistently and systematically within a specific time frame.

(d) Implementation of Exploration Plans.

A special exploration project was launched in Ampara District in the year 2013 and it was stated that the following basic objectives were plan to be implemented.

- Identification and recording of archeological site.
- Declaration of archeological protected/ancient monument.
- Declaration of archeological reserves.
- Fixing demarcation posts and billboards for required archeological sites.

The extent to which the above objectives have been achieved had not been followed up and following conditions were observed when inspecting the physical progress according to the exploration report.

- (i) The project was targeted to be completed within six months . The cost of the project was estimated to be Rs. 11.81 million and the Ministry of National Heritage had provided Rs. 6.67 million and the Department of Archeology had provided Rs. 5.14 million.

- (ii) Although the project work had to be completed within six months or as at 19 September 2019, it was observed that the exploration work in relation to identification on of and monuments were being implemented by 31 December 2013, Information on when those activities were completed was not submitted to the audit.
- (iii) For the protection of a total of 40 archeological sites, which have been identified through exploration activities in 2013 plans were set in 2018 to install boundary posts by 31 March 2018 at a cost estimate of 1.88 million. However the work has not yet begun. (Annexure 01)
- (iv) Although it has reported that 259 archeological sites 54 reserves and 170 monument that have been identified as at 17 October 2013 within the 14 Divisional Secretariats, no action has been taken to record or declare the archeological places, monuments and reserves identified through explorations activities from that date and up to the end date of the project.(Annexure 02)
- (v) Out of the reserved lands proposed to be declared in this exploration, 2 have been gazetted as reserve lands in the Ampara District up to 2019. Although these places have been identified as the Muhudu Maha Viharaya and the Nuwaragala Reserve, their boundary issues are still unresolved. Lands belonging to the Muhudu Maha Vihara were distributed by the Divisional Secretary of the area in 2002 with licenses. Further the distribution of land has led to violations of the Archeological Ordinance.

(e) Exploration of Wildlife Zones.

During the course of the explorations carried out in the 14 Divisional Secretariat areas of Ampara District, it was revealed in audit that the exploration activities in the wildlife zones of those divisions could not be carried out. Non obtaining of approval of the Department of Wildlife and the

lack of provisions to make allowances for officers of that department who contribute to the exploration activities had led to the abandonment of exploration activities in the wildlife zone. It was observed that a proper coordination had not been carried out with the Department of Wildlife regarding the archeological sites in wildlife zones and the responsibility of the exploration division had not been performed regarding that.

(f) Secure of Archeological Sites.

Although it has been identified and reported about the 47 archeological sites with inscription in eight divisions out of the 14 Divisional Secretariats, no action has been taken to copy and secure them. (annexure 03)

(g) Preparation of Sign Boards for the Identification of Archeological Sites.

Although the secretary to the Ministry of National Heritage has requested by his letter dated 20 September 2013 dated NH/4/14/OR to submit information about the historical places in the district to the district to the District Secretary of Ampara, with the purpose of promoting the tourism industry by giving a new value to those places. However it was observed that it had not responded for that request. Due to this, the District Secretary of Ampara had stopped the task of establishing names of archeological sites.

3.2.6 Protection of Archeological in the District of Batticaloe and Trincomalee.

As per order given by the president at the discussion held on December 22, 2016 regarding the protection of archeological sites, and antiquities due to human activities a large number of antiquities have been destroyed in the Eastern Province. The secretary to the ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs shall issue the letter No. ED/10/NH/09/84 dated 23rd December 2016, the Director General of Archeology had advice to identifying and document archaeological sites, prioritize publication in the Gazette of reserves or monuments to the fulfilled on due date in the Eastern Province.

Following observations are made in this regard.

(a) Financial Provisions Relating to the Declaration of Identified Areas.

Accordingly, in order to implement the activities of speedy exploration to identify and record archeological sites, the establishment of demarcation posts and billboards, for all identified archeological sites, mapping and surveying of identified sites, and the publication of identified sites as protected or monumental, the proposal and the cost estimate of Rs. 7 million had been submitted by Director General of archeology for approval from the secretary to the ministry on 26 December 2016. In addition to this cost estimate, an additional cost estimate of Rs. 29.27 million was approved on 7th February 2017 for the purpose of obtaining financing for the project activities from the Central Cultural Fund. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 36.27 million had been allocated for the activities of the project.

(b) Exploration of Unidentified Areas.

Since four exploration teams have been identified for 14 Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Batticaloa District and Archeological sites have been identified and recorded in the two Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Thabalagamuwa and Serunuwara in the Trincomalee District, there were two exploration teams have been assigned to the remaining nine divisional secretariats.

(c) Preparation of Exploration Reports.

The exploration work in the Batticaloa district commenced on 15th March 2017 and continued till 30th August 2017 and the preparation of the exploration report was completed on 28th October 2019. The delay in submitting the report was due to insufficient assistance from the Head Office Exploration unit and transfer the Project Officer before the report was submitted. This means that the officers of the Exploration Division did not act responsibly in carrying out the explorations.

(d) Expedite the Preservation of Movable Antiquities.

However, 528 archeological sites and 120 movable antiquities and a total 648 Archeological areas have been identified in the 14 Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Batticaloa District. The identified archeological sites, monuments and movable artefacts should be expeditiously secured, but no program has been planned. As a result, antiquities scattered in the Batticaloa district are being distorted, displaced and destroyed by the present human activities.

(e) Submission of Information on Identified Antiquities to the Audit.

Information on archeological sites, monuments and movable antiquities identified in the explorations carried out in nine Divisional Secretariat areas in Trincomalee District were not submitted to the audit and action had not been taken to prepare and submit the relevant exploration report.

(f) Management of Affairs of the Exploration Division.

Although more than two years have elapsed since the exploration was completed, the exploration unit had not paid any attention and no follow-up had been made. It is observed that the officers of the Exploration Division did not give due consideration to the management of exploration and that it was a management inefficiency.

(g) Documentation Project.

According to the Action Plan of 2017, for the Archeological Documentation Project for Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts in the Eastern Province had to be completed within 6 months after the exploration, identification of archeological sites, preparation of Geographical and location data directory, establishment of name boards in identified archeological places, publication of surveyed sites in the gazette as archeological monument and reserves. However, it was observed that even though the project period had been lapsed of period of 2 years, there was no plan or action to commence the work.

(h) Attention of His Excellency the President.

Accordingly, it was observed that the directives of the President which had been given in the year 2016 on the protection of archeological sites and artifacts had been neglected and prompt attention had not been focused in fulfilling the responsibility.

Similarly, the objectives of the project failed to be achieved and the President's objectives in protecting the archeological sites and artifacts in the Eastern Province had failed due to the long delays in the implementation.

(i) Areas Declared under Other Government Institutions.

Identification of archeological sites in the Serunuwara Divisional Secretariat was carried out in 2016 with the objective of implementing the provisions for the protection of the many unsafe archeological sites in the Trincomalee District. At present, the divisional secretariat has been divided into 16 Grama Niladari Divisions namely Seruwila, Sumedhankarapura, Kawantissapura, Mahindapura, Serunuwara, Mahaweligama, Somapura, Lingapuram, Sivapuram, Dehiwatte, Neelapola, Samagipura, Navakkenikadu, Ariyamangeni, Thanganagar and Sirimangalapura. The Serunuwara Divisional Secretariat area is undergoing colonization of fewer than half of the area is declared a sanctuary, national parks and wildlife and wildlife reserves.

(j) Identified Archeological Sites and Movable Antiquities.

A total of 58 archeological sites, monuments and movable antiquities have been identified during the exploration carried out in the year 2016 at Serunuwara Divisional Secretariat in Trincomalee District. (Annexure 04)

Archeological sites, monuments and movable artifacts identified in the Serunuwara Divisional Secretariat in the Trincomalee District have been newly identified and are in danger of being distorted, displaced or destroyed. Although three years have elapsed since the exploration but no measures have been taken to protect them.

(k) Destruction of Identified Sites.

As a result, the archeological heritage has been destroyed by the unauthorized execution of human activities such as unauthorized excavations, search of treasure, land encroachment, construction of houses, cultivation, government development projects, mineral and rock extraction. (Annexure 05)

3.3 Archaeological Excavations.

The main objective of the excavation was to uncover and raise archeological monuments for the conservation of archaeological monuments, site landscapes and artifacts. In addition the excavations are carried out as a result of research excavation of pre historic, pro historic, origin historic and development projects or other causes, such as damage impact assessment excavations with the objective of understanding the terrain, saving and recording archaeological monuments in the event of an archaeological value. Following are the observations of several areas that were sampled in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

3.3.1 Issuing mining permits and mining activities.

(a) Issuing Excavation Permits.

One of the professors of the Central Cultural Fund had issued excavation permits for a large number of 35 projects from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. It was observed that the progress of excavation permits issued have not been checked.

(b) Prior date of Excavation Permits.

It has been observed that the excavation permits issued from 2006 to January 2018 had been issued prior to the date of issuance of permits. (Annexure 06)

(c) Excavations by External Parties.

According to the excavation report, excavations carried out by outsiders, research excavations or impact assessment excavations have been identified, thereby eliminating the possibility of achieving the objectives of conserving monuments and sites.

(d) Documenting antiquities found during excavations.

121 excavation projects carried out from 2006 to 2018, despite the fact that all the antiquities found during the excavation in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 should be reported and handed over to the Director General of Archeology. Excavations have been carried out by twenty two outsiders who have obtained excavation permits. The situation had not yet been corrected as at June 30, 2019. (Annexure 07)

3.3.2 Excavations in the Polonnaruwa District.

(a) Submitting Excavation Information to Audit.

A separate Regional Office for the Polonnaruwa District was established in the year 2016. Prior to 2016, the Anuradhapura North Central Regional Office was functioning. As a result, the relevant officials were unable to submit detailed information on excavations prior to 2016 to the audit.

(b) Financial Provisions and Physical Progress.

The Polonnaruwa Regional Office carried out a minimum number of four excavation projects in that area for the period of 3 years and 6 months from 30th June 2019. Accordingly, one excavation commenced in 2016 and four excavation projects in 2018 and 2019 were allocated Rs. 9,489,010. The details were as follows.

Year of excavation started	Details of excavation project	Institutions of which provisions provided	Provision according to estimates
2016	Velivathura Rajamaha Vihara pura vidya place (shrine)	Archaeological Department	Estimated value had not been forwarded to the audit.
2018	28 mile post , archeological site (2 shrine houses, dagoba and dyke)	Archaeological Department	4,143,820
2018	Nagalakanda Archeological site (1 st stage of stupa)	Ministry of Buddha sasana	2,000,000
2019	Nagalakanda Archeological site (2 nd stage of stupa)	Archaeological Department	3,208,790
2019	Athumalpitiya Archeological site (Nelum pokuna No. 03)	Central Cultural Fund	<u>136,400</u>
			<u>9,489,010</u>

Excavation work of the stupa of archeological site at Nagalankanda has not been completed and it was in operation till June 30, 2019.

(c) Excavation of All Identified Sites.

The excavation work at 94 archeological monuments and sites identified in exploration in 2016 and 2017 has not been considered. Due to this archeological monuments and places could not protect from treasure thieves, human activities and government development projects. In the course of the audit it was observed that the excavation could save archeological monuments, places and landscapes on the surface and record preserve the artifacts from damage caused by such impacts.

(d) Exposing Archeological Heritage.

There was no plan to manage well for reveal of the archeological heritage, preservation of archeological sites and monuments, areas with archeological value scattered in Polonnaruwa District with support of Central Cultural Fund.

(e) Archeological sites not reserved.

Due to the lack of a systematic plan according to the discretion of Central Cultural Fund the project of Alahana Pirivena from year 2016 and 30 th June 2019. Fourteen Excavation projects have been carried out at the archeological sites and monuments in archeological reserves. But the contribution of Central Cultural Fund has not been taken to preserve the archeological sites and monuments. Which have not been reserved.

3.3.3 Performance Level of Excavations in Ampara District.

Only the excavation of the Kotmale ancient temple (Punchi Sigiriya) has been carried out by the Ampara Regional Office within Ampara District for a period of 03 years and 09 months from the year 2016 to September 24th 2019. It had been stated that the report had been issued after the excavation of the old Dagoba in 2016 and the excavation work of the stupa courtyard had commenced in September 2019.

There an expenditure of Rs. 42,832 had been spent over an estimate value of Rs. 69,644 for the excavation of the old Dagoba. Under the second phase of excavation of the stupa courtyard with estimated cost of Rs.626,925, and it was carried out with an expenditure of Rs.16,500 under the allocations of Central Cultural Fund.

During the inspection of the historical background of the Kotmale ancient temple (Punchi Sigiriya), it has been recorded as archeological site with archeological values with evidence such as 04 inscriptions, arts of Veddas , stone pillars, Stairs and old ponds which can be traced back to the Anuradhapura period.

3.3.4 Excavations in Batticaloa District.

- (a) From the year 2016 to September 2019, excavation works were carried out under 3 projects at to identified locations in Batticalo District by the Regional Archeological office of Ampara. The necessary funds were provided by the Central Cultural Fund. Accordingly, the total expenditure incurred on 3 projects was Rs. 3,184,315 and no final report had been given for any of them. The details were as follows.

Name of Project	The year of excavation	Estimated amount Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
Excavation of the Salapathala courtyard at Karadiyanaru Dagoba	2017	2,120,500	1,564,494
Excavation of land with old ruins of Karadiyanaru	2018	1,535,802	1,145,998
Excavation of the site of the Kovil Kulam Housing complex	2019	500,000	<u>473,823</u>
			<u>3,184,315</u>

Excavations other than the above excavations have not been carried out in the Batticaloa district up to now.

(b) Excavation work of Karadiyanaru.

- (i)** Preliminary excavations were carried out during the first phase of the excavation work from January 26 to February 28, 2017 and accordingly 17 excavations were carried out. Although excavation and conservation work is estimated at Rs. 2,120,500 only Rs. 1,564,494 had been spent for the excavation. No conservation work related to the excavation had been carried out until now.
- (ii)** According to a list of antiquities found during the excavations, the Ampara office has been handed over. According to the audit, it was confirmed that the Divisional Office had informed the Archeological Head Office to the Museums Division for the purpose of classifying and cataloging them.
- (iii)** The excavation of the ruined land with the old ruins of Karadiyanaru commenced on October 27, 2018 and was completed by November 30, 2018. No excavation report had been issued regarding the excavation, and no action has been taken regarding the antiquities found during the excavation.
- (iv)** It has been proposed to contrast the Karadiyanaru Expressway through this archeological site which has not been gazette as an archeological site. Although it is stated that the excavation officers had informed almost the impact that could happen to the archeological site and damagers to the antiquities, due to that situation to the Regional office, there was no danger of being destroyed of these archeological sites, as there was no intervention by the responsible official of the Department of Archeology.

(v) The Central Cultural Fund had appointed eight staff members on contract basis in 2019 for the work at the Karadiyanaru archeological site, but all of them had quit due to other difficulties, such as accommodation, transport and other facilities in the area. In such a situation, the issue of protecting the archeological site and the artifacts that existed has become a problem.

(c) Kovilkulam excavation work and take necessary actions according to their importance.

This is a magnificent temple built in 370 Ad. It was known as Kovil Kulama due to the presence of a tank and the Portuguese ruled it in 1627 and the pillars of the temple were taken to other places. In the 1980's, when digging holes for the purpose of planting coconut trees, a large shivalinga, a statue of Buddha under a five-foot cobra statue and a large number of antiquities were found.

(i) This land belonging to the Kattankudy Mosque Federation was distributed to people on the 24th June 2014 by preparation of a plan with a 31-acre plot of land. At the time of the audit inspection on September 20 2014, there were carried out during the months following the audit inspection in 2019. Only 16,13,17 and 20 plots of excavation remained in the Department of Archeology. However, 16 land parcels had been found to contain volatile and movable antiquities.

(ii) According to the Kovilkulam excavation report, excavations were carried out from March 05 to April 24 2019. There are 14 blocks of land and the remaining parts of the temporary construction site were excavated at randomly selected places. Although number of antiquate such as A moonstone lamp, parts of the walls of the Anuradhapura period, ancient clay remains, tiles, ancient iron niches, pinnacles, ancient coins, old bricks, ancient stone foundations and number of

antiquities have been identified, they have not been conserved or a safeguarded program for antiquities identified by excavation has not been implemented.

- (iii) The excavated antiquities were temporarily sealed off from the soil and it was proposed to acquire, the whole land excavated, and 16 land plots in the plan to do further excavations in near by lands of the excavated area and other lands near the area of the lank, to gazette the boundaries of land plots of 01,02,03 to do archeological patrols, civil security and police patrols. However those activities have not been done by the date of the audit.

(d) Identification of Excavation Sites.

In the audit, it was observed that from the year 2016 till now excavation activities in Ampara and Batticaloa districts have been limited to three projects and the Department of Archeology did not have a systematic program to carry out the excavation work efficiency. Under these circumstances, out of the 726 archeological monuments and sites identified in the two districts, attention has not been paid to identified the places to be excavate and to implement the excavations. In such a situation, archeological monuments and places could not protect from the treasure hunters, human activities and government development projects.

3.4 Conservation.

Following observations are made of several sample sites in respect of conservation of identified antiquities.

3.4.1 Archeological site of Nagalakanda, Minneriya.

Following are the findings of the Audit Inspection on the implementation of the excavation and conservation work of the Mahasena Aranya Senasana Purana Raja Maha Viharaya at the Nagalakanda Archeological site in Minneriya in Polonnaruwa District.

(a) Declaration as an Archeological site by Gazette.

Historical information and legends say that this monastery complex and the Dagoba were built during the reign of Mahasena and called the Minneriya Viharaya. After the conservation work done in the shrine of hermitage there in 2004, the excavations and conservation work had not been carried out to expose the archeological monuments in the nearby area of hermitage when the archeological monuments surrounding the were taken up. Also actions have not been taken to declare them as archeological sites in the government gazette.

(b) Giving Priority to Places of Destruction.

Senadhipathi Thero who lived in the Nagalakanda Mahasena Aranya Senasana had requested the President to preserve the dagoba which was been destroyed in the historical land and as a result of that the Secretary to the President has instructed to the Director General of Archeology on 10th December 2010 to do the constructions of dagoba. However, no action was taken to implement the conservation work.

(c) On - site Inspections.

Although it has instructed to the Deputy Director of the North Central Province by the Acting Director of Architectural Conservation Division by his letter dated 11th January 2011 to submit an onsite inspection report to conserve the dagoba, it was observed in audit that no such onsite inspection report had been submitted.

(d) The Security that shall Remain until the Cost Reports are Provided.

Subsequently, according to a request made by the Secretary to the Ministry of Buddha Sasana and the Higurakgoda Divisional Secretariat to submit a report for the conservation of the Dagoba in the year 2018, the report was submitted on 01st September 2018 and a cost estimate of Rs. 1,977,500 on 28 November 2018. At the time of the report, it was observed that unauthorized excavations by the treasure hunters had damaged the Dagoba.

(e) **Funding.**

The cost estimates summarized under the subject of expenditure identified during the audit are as follows. A total of Rs. 1,977,500 had been requested for materials, staff allowances and supply of equipment.

Description of expenditure	Unit	Quantity	Unit price Rs.	Cost Rs.
Travelling and allowances of archeological officers and assistant for excavation and making	01	342	1200	324,000
Brick (12''*8''*2.25'')	Cubes	20,000		
Cement (Kg 50)	Bundles	720	1050	} 1,400,000
Sand	Cub	96	13,500	
Newlywed	Bushel	1,450	350	
Tools, equipment and supplies for excavation				<u>253,500</u>
				<u>1,977,500</u>

Accordingly, action had been taken to provide Rs. 2,000,000 under the provisions of Ministry of Buddha Shasana to the Divisional Secretary of Higurakkgodā and to subject to the bearing of expenditure under the control of Divisional Secretary.

(f) **Conservation of Excavations.**

Excavation work commenced on 20 November 2018 and the excavation had been stopped by 31 December 31, 2018 after a limited excavation was carried out to identify the Dagoba. It was observed that eight department staff and 10 archeological support staff of the Central Cultural Fund were engaged in the excavation work during that period but not enough was done during the period.

(g) Minimize Staff Costs.

Since the employees employed in other archeological sites had been employed at the Archeological Site of Nagalakanda, the total amount of the combined allowances and travel expenses for the employees of the Department of Archeology was Rs. 11,985 in November Rs. 196,285 in December 2018. In addition the Divisional Secretary of Higurakgoda had stopped the payment without releasing the money, despite requesting a sum of Rs. 108,000 . It was observed in the audit that if the relevant work had been assigned to the Nagalakanda archeological site for a fixed period of time based on the time of implementation, it would have been possible to reduce the combined allowances and travel expenses.

(h) Staff Allowance for Projects Exceeding Three Months.

Although the staff had to be deployed for projects which lasted for more than 03 months. According to the circular provisions of the Department of Archeology No. 05/2018 dated 31st December 2018, it was observed that contrary to that the employees had been deployed in the tourist service and had paid travelling expenses.

(i) Provisions Remaining at the end of the Financial Year.

Out of the Rs. 2,000,000 allocated for the project, only Rs. 208,270 had been spent for subsistence and travelling of the employees. It was observed that the remaining provisions amounting to Rs. 1,790,730 were in the custody of the Higurakgoda Divisional Secretary and actions had not been taken to get a confirmation or to do follow- up on whether those money to be hold as at 31 December 2018 or to release for future projects.

(j) A Increase Estimated Allocation

Although the total cost for the excavation and conservation work of the stupa was Rs. 1,977,500 according to the original estimate for the started projects in 2019, it has been Rs. 3,208,740 According to the latterly submit estimate and there by the cost of the project had increased to Rs. 5,186,240. The reasons for the increase in costs were not submitted to the audit.

(k) Re –allocation of staff allowance.

According to the original estimates, the Department of Archeology has allocated Rs. 410,400 and paid Rs. 393,480 for employees combined allowances and travel expenses. Therefore another Rs. 644,300 has allocated by a new estimate for the same purpose. So, it is observed that the Department of Archeology has acted contrary to the circular provisions of 05/2018 in dated on 31st December 2018.

(l) Identify the Date of Completion of the Project.

Excavations were in progress by June 15 2019, when the field audit was conducted, but no specific targets were set for the completion date of the project after completion the excavation and conservation work.

3.4.2 Pothgul Vehera Reserve

Under the estimated cost of 2.3 million rupees, the construction of a protective iron fence with the cover of mesh around the Pothgul Vehera Reserve which is situated on the head of the Parakrama Samudraya in Polonnaruwa and has been identified as an archaeological reserve under the protection of archaeological monuments has been commenced by Central Cultural Fund. During the inspection, the audit had been revealed that the progress of that construction was on the last stage.

Following audit observations had been made in this regard.

- (a) The iron fence had been constructed without defining the boundaries of the reserve. In addition to that, the boundaries on the survey plan / plan were not identified.
- (b) Unauthorized occupants had built houses and Thamankaduwa Municipal Council had taken actions to construct a paved road in a plot of land belonging to the archaeological reserve at the end of Pothgul Vehera Mawatha. Even though the iron fence had been constructed abandoning that plot of land without any inspection, no action was taken by the responsible officers of the Polonnaruwa Regional Archaeological Office.
- (c) The iron fence had been constructed abandoning the plots of land for unauthorized occupants' personal needs and trees in the reserve. Therefore the boundary was not a straight line. After this irregular situation had been shown during the inspection, the construction of the iron fence had being carried out again, straightening the boundary by restoring the fence and including private use of the unauthorized occupants to the reserve.
- (d) Accordingly, it has been observed that the officers of the Polonnaruwa Archaeological Regional Office had not been adequately supervised in constructing the boundary fence of the archeological reserve and proper guidelines had not been provided.
- (e) It was also observed that the Central Cultural Fund and the relevant contractor had not complied with the proper procedure in constructing the boundary iron fence and that the lands belonging to the archaeological reserve had been provided for the use of the unauthorized occupants.

3.4.3 Welivathuregama Raja Maha Viharaya.

Even though the conservation activities on the shrine, stupa and building number 2 excavated from Welivathuregama Raja Maha Viharaya having archaeological importance and on the wall in the Somawathiya archaeological site had been planned to be completed in 2017, the work had not yet been commenced.

3.4.4 Archaeological Site of 28th Post.

In addition, conservation activities of the two shrines, the stupa and the wall found in the excavations of archaeological site at Polonnaruwa 28th post in 2018 have not been completed. It was observed that all these conservation activities had been delayed due to the delays and the inefficiencies in the supply of raw materials.

3.4.5 Demala Maha Seya, East – West Old Street of Old Town and Stupa of Dhananjaya Purana Viharaya.

The conservation activities had been carried out by Central Cultural Fund and it was observed that out of 9 conservation projects implemented during the period from 2016 to 2019 there was a very poor progress in the activities of the above three projects. Preparing estimates for these projects had only been done.

The audit found that archaeological monuments could be damaged as the durability of archaeological monuments had not been confirmed due to non-commencement of the conservation work as soon as the completion of the excavation.

3.4.6 Somawathie Archaeological Site.

During the audit inspection carried out on samples of the above archaeological monuments in the Polonnaruwa District, the following observations were made regarding the shortcomings and the delays in the implementation of the conservation work of the wall of the Somawathie archaeological site.

(a) Re-opening the Damaged Wall.

Conservation of the wall of Somawathi archaeological site was commenced in 2014 and was stopped after conservation of a distance of 100 meters from the east to west.

The conservation work on the wall had been reopened in 2017 to conserve a distance of the 350 meters from the place where the conservation had been stopped to the west side of the site and the project proposal had been submitted for completion by December 31, 2017.

The project proposal was estimated to the cost of Rs 2,786,545 and was planned to be funded by the Central Cultural Fund.

(b) Supply of Raw Materials for Project Activities.

Even though supply contracts were awarded, cement and slaked lime had not been provided due to the non - commencement of conservation activities and bricks had not been procured due to lack of proper standards. The supplier supplied 21.5 cubes of sand and 165 cubes of soil in November 2017 and was paid at Rs. 701,125 in 2017.

(c) Deploy of Purchased Raw materials for Other Purposes.

A field audit carried out on sand and soil purchased at the Somawathiya Wall Conservation Project site on 15 June 2019 found that the materials supplied were not in the premises. The foreman of the Archaeological Department attached to the project stated that the sand stock for the building construction of the Somawathiya sacred area and the soil stocks had been used to fill the low lying areas of the site and these activities had been carried out by the officer of Central Cultural Fund who was in charge of that project.

The audit observed that a technical officer of the Polonnaruwa Regional Office of the Department of Archeology had been in charge of conservation of dyke at Somawathie sacred area upon the retirement of the officer of Central Cultural Fund who was in charge of the conservation of sacred area at that time and retired in 2018. Subsequently, when he was inquired on the purchased items, he stated that the purchased items had not been handed over to him and that they were in the custody of the Polonnaruwa Zonal Officer.

The Polonnaruwa Divisional Assistant Director had not taken any action even after more than 18 months had been spent on the unauthorized use of the purchased sand and soil stocks.

(d) Delays in Procurement of Raw Material.

The bricks had not been purchased from the supplier who offered the lowest bid to supply engineering bricks for conservation activities as it did not meet the expected standards. The procurement process for the purchase of engineering bricks had not been completed even though 18 months had elapsed after the bid was rejected.

In this backdrop, the work had not yet begun on 30 June 2019, even though the conservation work on the wall had to be completed by 31 December 2017.

(e) Carrying out Conservation Activities to Safeguard its Ancient Value.

It has been observed that the archaeological value of the wall is being damaged by planning to conserve the wall using engineering bricks. The ancient wall which is situated deeply under the surface, have been reconstructed higher than the previous position by filling soil to the both sides as the Somawathiya sacred site is located in the Mahaweli river valley where presently the land have been accumulated naturally and have been reclaimed. Thus, it was observed that the archaeological value was damaged by deforming ancient appearance.

3.4.7 Carrying out the Functions on Movable Antiquities.

A large number of movable antiquities received by the regional office from the excavation, exploration, field work and donations in the Polonnaruwa District during the long period since the establishment of the Department have been stacked in the stores of consumable items at the Thamankaduwa Zonal Office premises and have been kept unsafely in the corridor of the stores. They had not been documented properly and the inventory register had not been presented to the audit, even though the officer in charge of the zone stated that there was a register of movable antiquities. In this regard, further considerations were observed.

- (a) Antiquities found by each excavation task were not stored securely and able to identify.
- (b) Packaging materials designed for that purpose have not been used to pack the antiquities.
- (c) The antiquities had not been stored in a manner able to select them easily in the event of an emergency or study.
- (d) Even though a long time has elapsed, the antiquities have not been handed over to the Museology Division properly.
- (e) The storage of antiquities in such a manner causes the destruction, distortion and depletion of the archeological value and the loss of antiquities with commercial value.

3.4.8 Ampara and Batticaloa Districts.

Preserving the remains of all archaeological sites and monuments in Sri Lanka, ensuring their durability and making them known to the future generation is the objective of the conservation. These tasks have been carried out scientifically, using chemicals and the procedures to be followed have been introduced as follows.

- (i) Documentation of architectural remains
- (ii) Filing the documents on the explorations for the legal protection of the archaeological monuments.
- (iii) Preservation of architectural remains derived from the prohibitions.
- (iv) Arranging as the priority and preparing the documents for the monuments which are recorded.
- (v) Preparation of annual programs for conservation.
- (vi) Preparation of observation reports and conservation proposals on monuments relevant to the program.
- (vii) Preparation of designs of proposed monuments for conservation and conservation plans.
- (viii) Preparation of cost estimates and allocation of provisions.
- (ix) Preparation of programs for the conservation assisted by external agencies / persons.
- (x) Taking necessary measures to provide suitable materials in proper standards for the conservation.
- (xi) Appointment of experienced officers for supervision, monitoring the conservation projects regularly and providing timely advices.
- (xii) Handing over to the parties / trustees or the maintenance division for the maintenance after the conservation.
- (xiii) Preparation of a full report on conservation work performed.

Conservation work in the Ampara and Batticaloa districts should be carried out according to the above steps. However, the following conditions have been observed in relation to the implementation of conservation.

(a) Performing tasks in a Respective Manner.

When implementing architectural conservation work in archaeological monuments in Ampara and Batticaloa districts, preliminary tasks such as identifying, documenting architectural remains, identifying archaeological monuments on priority, preparing annual programmes for the conservation and preparing designs of monuments and conservation plans had not been considered for the attention and the measures had been taken for the conservation without systematic planning.

(b) The Progress of Conservation Work.

After the commencement of excavation work in 2001, it had been observed that there was a very poor progress in the conservation activities of the Digawapiya stupa and the Neelagiri stupa. There were inefficiencies of management and delays in procuring the required raw material and none supply as the required standards and specifications.

3.5 Providing Recommendations on Mineral and Rock Extraction Activities.

3.5.1 Powers of the Director General of Archeology.

(a) In terms of section 24 of the Antiquities Ordinance No. 09 of 1940, the Director General of Archeology was vested with the authority to make regulations or to restrict subject to the prescribe conditions prohibiting the erection of buildings, mining, Quarrying, or blasting operations on any land within a prescribed distance beyond an ancient monuments or any protected monuments or issue the archeological recommendations for the extraction of minerals and rock after confirming that there were no archeological evidence or harm to those factors.

- (b) According to that powers, after the establishment of the regional office in the Polonnaruwa District, 84 recommendations had been issued under 7 Divisional Secretariats for the mineral and rock extraction permits for the period from 2016 to 30th June 2019.

3.5.2 Breakage of Stone Quarry in Dimbulagala, Siripura, Meewathpura, Puludeniya village.

Following matters were observed, in this connection.

(a) **Obtaining Permit for Excavation.**

In the year prior to the year 2004, four stone- breaking businesses had been carried out by four persons on unauthorized excavation permits without obtaining the recommendation of the Director General of Archeology. The letter NCP / TB / E / 1/8/1 of the Dimbulagala Divisional Secretary dated 25 February 2004 ordered to the Grama Niladhari of Siripura to suspend the granting of the quarry permits.

(b) **Stop Unauthorized Mining**

The former Divisional Assistant Director of the North Central Province and the former Director General of Archeology had not taken steps to cancel the improper rock excavation permits and to carry out legal proceedings under the provisions of the Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940. Accordingly, the four stone masons continued to operate granite on a large scale, with the possibility of further quarrying.

(c) **Exploration Report on Destruction of Antiquities.**

The exploration of rocky surface was carried out in 2004 under the title "Puludeniya Basic Exploration", located at the northern most peak. It was reported that one person was carrying out the quarrying work, and that the antiquities had been destroyed by the scrubbing of the surface of the area for the purpose of quarrying. This has resulted in the suspension of the trespassing work, legal action against the person, the preservation of the archaeological

remains of the site, the declaration of the area as an archaeological reserve, a systematic exploration of the archeological monuments and the antiquities in the possession of the villagers. The recommendations of the exploration report had been submitted, but the former Director General of Archeology was not involved in implementing the recommendations.

(d) Taking Action to Issue further Extraction Permits.

However, on the recommendation of the Assistant Director (movable and immovable property) on 18th March 2005, the Divisional Secretary issued a permit for the quarrying rock extraction permit on the approval of the Director General of Archeology.

(e) Reactivation of Canceled Licenses.

An exploration officer of the Polonnaruwa Archaeological Office later conducted a field inspection in the area and found that the surface of the rock was being destroyed due to excavations carried out by the said person at the northern end of the rock without proper approval. (Had been observed to have been extensively destroyed.) He had informed this to the Assistant Director of Regional Archeology in charge of the North Central Province on December 1, 2006 through his field investigation report. Accordingly, the quarrying activities were suspended and the licenses were revoked, but approval had been given by the Former Director General and former Assistant Director (Movable and Real Estate) on 31 January 2007. For prohibited blasting activities according to an appeal made by him.

(f) Justification of Licensing.

According to a repeat of the former Assistant Director (movable and immovable) dated 24 January 2007, which was in the relevant file, the reason for granting the approval was that nonexistence of artifacts left on the rock when the onsite inspection was carried out with the relevant contactor and it has already been permitted to another person to do quarrying and it is unfair to the first person as another is allowed to continue.

(g) Taking Legal Action.

When the Mahaweli Authority carried out the it was observed that the first stone was given to the first person. On November 6, 2008, the Residential Business Manager of the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka had asked the Director General of Archeology to "report on archeological evidence" to prove it. On site inspection conducted by the Regional Exploration Officer, they had reported that it was recommended to re-issue such permits since they had been converted to large stone containers and destroyed by antiquities. It was proposed to take legal action.

(h) Limited to stern warnings

The first person to obtain a license on the above condition had abandoned the quarry in 2009. Further, the former Director General of Archeology had taken disciplinary action against two regional exploration officers of Plolonnaruwa who had issued archeological recommendation for issuing mineral and rock permits, until that was destroyed the artifacts.

(i) Dealing with exited antiquities.

The audit also revealed that the antiquities found in the vicinity of the rock had been taken away by the residents of the area and had been taken to get the possession or to report or record these antiquities.

3.5.3 Breaking of stone quarry at Galatalawa in Medirigiriya.

The following were revealed in this regard.

(a) Preliminary observations revealed during the audit.

(i) Galtalawa was spread over an area of 20 acres and it was observed that the area and the Galtalawa were state owned reserves.

(ii) It has been observed that before the year 2004, the stone quarrying work had been carried out and archaeological recommendations had not been obtained for the issuance of mineral and rock extraction permits.

- (iii) For a long time, without the permission of the Director General of Archeology, the stone quarries had been carried out on a large scale and the Department of Archeology had not taken any appropriate action to carry out these unauthorized stone quarries or revoke the licenses obtained by suspending the stone quarry.
- (iv) In 2004, it was revealed through written evidence in the relevant documents that the site was under investigation by the exploration section of the head office of the Department of Archeology. Evidence of archaeological evidence existed in Galtalawa.
- (v) A systematic exploration of archaeological evidence, antiquities, monuments and antiquities of the Diggalpura reserve had not been undertaken at that time.
- (vi) Accordingly, it has been observed that the excavations at Digalapura Galtalawa have been completely destroyed by the dismantling of the stone quarries.

(b) Field Inspection Disclosures.

A field audit has been carried out on the stone quarrying activities of the stone quarries at Galtalawe and abandoned and present stone quarry sites. Following are the observations.

- (i) The site of the rocky surface center, which had been identified by site inspections as having been buried underground, stood naked at a height of 30 meters above the ground level.
- (ii) The rock breaks around the block, about 5 meters below the ground level, caused the site to remain naked. It has been observed that this situation has been exacerbated by the issuing of recommendations for stone breaking permits for other locations in the rocky surface other than the certain distance (100, 150, 250, 400 m) area. It was observed that instead of issuing permits for stone break permits for outlying areas within a certain distance around the site of the quarry, permits

have been issued for the purpose of supplying stone breaks throughout the entire quarry.

- (iii) It has been observed that most of the topsoil of the rock has been removed by the adjacent quarries during the break and cannot be detected the artifacts.
- (iv) It was observed that unauthorized stone breaks were still being carried out in the field when the audit was being carried out in the field.
- (v) During the audit conducted by inquiring the three persons who had obtained permits in the rocky surface area, they had stated that the unauthorized stone breaks were carried out by relatives and for the purpose of earning their livelihood.
- (vi) But in the audit, it was observed that the perpetrators of licensed quarrying machines were using unauthorized stone breakers using heavy vehicles, and the suppliers were suppliers of crushing blocks for their factories.
- (vii) It has been observed that licensed or unauthorized stone breaks has destroyed the archaeological evidence associated with these areas and has caused great damage to the culture of Sri Lanka and to the environment.

(c) Confirmation to be Done before Issuing License

In the field inspections of the audit it was revealed that the ancient cultural features of the Polonnaruwa Period have been mostly found in the rocky high altitudes.

(d) Improper procedures in issuing licenses

During the audit inspection, it was observed that many stone breakers are motivated to remove the topsoil of the rock surface on creating an environment where there is no evidence of artifacts on the surface, and then obtain an archaeological recommendation for stone breaking permits. According recommendations had been given for permits considering there no artifacts on the surface at that time.

(e) Follow up activities after issuing licenses

Although issuing of recommendation for mineral and rock extraction permits, should be done after getting conformation that non availability of artifacts by doing an exploration in the near by area, no such things had been done.

3.6 Archeological sites that are in Unsafe and Prone to Destruction.

Following are the observations of several such archeological sites examined in the North and East area.

3.6.1 Ampara District.

During the field audit conducted in the Ampara District, the condition of the archeological sites which were physically inspected were as follows.

(a) Archeological site of Manikka Madu.

(i) Located in the Eragama Divisional Secretariat in the Ampara District, this site is a Sub Stupa of Dighavapi. It is observed that ruin items scattered top of the rock and below parts.

- (ii) The site is rich in archeological evidence, with many archeological evidence, such as ancient rock formations, clay pits, tiles and gullies scattered throughout the site are prone to destruction.
- (iii) Several out worn letters in inscription on the site of the rock have been found, But No academic exploration has been done and no site inspection has been done.
- (iv) Although the Department of Archeology had roughly allocated the land owned to the Department using boundary stones, no surveying was done. Accordingly, archeological evidences were found to be outside the boundaries of the area. However, archeological evidences had been identified by the regional archeological officers that the boundaries of the land had to be changed and the boundary poles should be re – assigned to the whole area with archeological evidences.
- (v) Due to terrorist activities in the area, the monks including the residents had left the lands, including their houses, to the safe places. At present, illegal permits getting by different persons to show ownership and steps have been taken to acquire the lands constructing temporary restorations, allotting land plots where archeological evidences exist. Archeological boundary posts have been removed and the boundary posts have been altered.
- (vi) The Department of Archeology has not paid sufficient attention to preserve the Archeological antiquities with doing a inspection of the damaged site by drawing the survey plan and Conservation work had to be carried out promptly to protect damaged stupa and other antiquities.



(Archeological sites in Manikmaduwa which are in danger of being destroyed and conservation work should be expedited.)

(b) Archeological site of Mettayala which is being destroyed.

The intelligence unit of the Sri Lanka Air Force headquarters has informed the Director General of Archeology on August 16, 2019 regarding the Mettayala archeological site located on the Akkaraipattu – Sagama Road in Akkaraipattu Alaiyadivembu Divisional Secretariat. Necessary steps had not been taken to carried out Conservation work of the site and antiquities located in that place.

- (i) Residents of the area had organized and destroyed the archeological site for a period of three months from 31st August 2012 with the intention of expanding their paddy fields.
- (ii) Following the protests by Buddhist monks and other organizations in the Eastern province against the above destruction, two men who had doused the place have been arrested and produced before the Court after that charge penalty of 25,000 rupees and released them.
In present also reported still destructing the archeological name board affixed in that place and destroying the land for cultivate paddy using tractors.

(c) **Doser Dagoba**

This archeological site located in the village of Addalachchena pallekadu belonging to the archeological Zonal office of Digawapiya, Ampara Archeological Antiquities including Stupa located in this site had been completely destroyed by Doser. On inspection of the site on September 18, 2019, the following condition was observed.

- (i) The stupa at the site was completely flattened to the ground and many years ago there were evidences to confirmed unauthorized soil excavation in this area.
- (ii) Unauthorized restoration and unauthorized settlement had been done at the time of the destruction of the stupa.
- (iii) Although the Department of Archeological has used the boundaries for this site, surveying had not been done and a survey pan had not been prepared accordingly.

- (iv) It has been observed that unauthorized roads had been prepared across the site with boundaries and used. It has been mentioned that two persons had been appointed by the Central Cultural Fund for the protection of the site, but the archeological site had not been adequately protected.
- (v) No exploration and excavation had been carried out to date. They had not even planned for it.
- (vi) There were confirmations that the site of the Stupa was illegally dug.



(Doser Dagaba)

(d) Magul Maha Vihara

Archeological Survey of Mangul Maha Vihara located at Lahugala Divisional Secretariat, Ampara on 19th September 2019, following conditions were observed.

- (i) The building, which was under Construction in 2010 for the purpose of maintaining an archeological museum, was closed for use in the year 2013 even after completion.
- (ii) The CCTV cameras were installed in the building in June 2018, but were still inactive by the date of audit, as a museum was not opened and there was no need to operate them.

- (iii) Excavations of the statue, Bodhigara, dyke and the stupa of the Magul Maha Vihara were discovered during the 1980 not completed numbering, and documenting antiquities found by the excavation.
- (iv) Archeological findings from the excavations of the Magul Maha Viharaya as well as artifacts from the excavations of the Neelagiri Chaithya were stored in a building located in the Zonal office adjoining to the museum. Out of them 270 artifacts numbered and documented. It revealed most of the antiquities were left undocumented among available antiquities.
- (v) One of the oldest monuments in the site, the inner chamber of the inner courtyard was preserved around 1978, and the statue, which had been ruined with a moonstone, had to be protected and preserved.
- (vi) The irregular disposal of the excavated soil in the inner courtyard resulted in irregular disposal of the soil, causing damage to the landscaping and obstructing the monument's visitors. The presence of heaps of soil had also prevented rain water run off.
- (vii) The following conditions were observed with regard to the ruined building with the moonstone in the inner courtyard.
 - (a) This moonstone lamp including special crafts was identified as the only place where the moonstone lamp had been found in other ancient sites in Sri Lanka.
However, During the rainy season, the moonstone lamp was completely shut off from the water was being collected and thereafter the employees had to remove water.
 - (b) Due to the deposition of silt in the rainwater, there is a risk of damaging the moonstone while cleaning the sculptures, animal figures and engravings.

(c) It was observed during the audit that the building with the moonstone lamp had to be taken up with the necessary excavations and proper conservation work.

(vii) The condition of the outer courtyard is as follows.

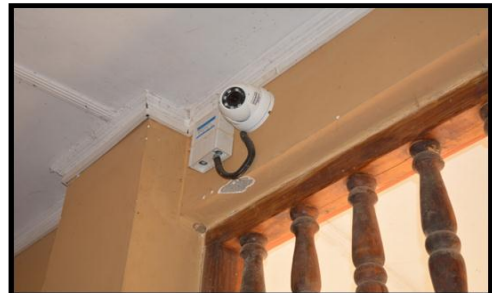
- The rampart was in ruined condition and had not been conserved till date.
- Although boundary posts had been used for this Archeological site, surveying had not been done and a plan had not been prepared.
- There were two inscriptions and a quarry stone which had to be preserved in order to prevent damage from deterioration to the inscriptions.
- There were several large ponds in the back yard and the conservation work of the one pond was being carried out by the staff of the Central Cultural Fund, Excavations and conservation work of this pond were not observed and supervised by the officers of the Department of Archeology.

It is observed excavations and conservation work of Department of Archeology were not compliance with the rules. The conservation work was carried out under the supervision of an officer in charge of the Central Cultural Fund and it was revealed that he was not a technical officer.

(viii) From July 2019, arrangements had been made to issue tickets for local and foreign tourists visiting the Magul Maha Viharaya.



Completed building to be maintained for construction of a museum



CCTV system of the completed building to maintain the construction of a museum



(Magul Maha Viharaya)

(e) Archeological site of Shastrawela

This temple, which is situated about 90km from Ampara town in the Pottuvil Divisional Secretariat area, is known as the Maninaga Pabbatha Bodhigiri Vihara. In present there is a privena also maintain in that temple. On inspection of this Archeological site on 18th September 2019 the following conditions were observed.

- (i)** This Archeological site, which covers an area of 20 acres (20 acres) was unveiled in 2014. Accordingly, although the site had been used for demarcation, a survey plan had not been carried out.
- (ii)** A shrine with engravings and the statue had been destroyed and the old brick wall had been destroyed.
- (iii)** Three small stupas on the high ground of this archeological site had been destroyed with the intention of finding treasure, one of stupa which was opened commence the conservative activities in August 2019. No excavations had been done on the site. The other two stupas found two excavated pits in search of treasure.
- (iv)** Another Stupa that was larger than the three stupas was destroyed in the lower part of the temple. The ruins of the chapel were scattered around the ruins and the time period of destroyed were unknown. It was also revealed that there are other ruins of the Dagoba that have been destroyed in the hills around this site.
- (v)** There are Buddhist monks living in the five caves in this area and it is observed that academic exploration, excavation and conservation work as a archeological site should be expedited.

- (vi) A stone inscription was found in this area and it is said that it was written about king Kavantissa. But according to the information presented in the audit, it is not confirmed that inscription is a research based done by the Division of Epigraphy and Numismatics.



(Archeological site of Shastrawela)

3.6.2 Batticaloa District

The Following are the details of Archeological strikes that have been exposed to unsafe and destructive areas revealed during the field inspection conducted in the Batticaloa district.

(a) Vihara Thottam Archeological site

The observations were as follows.

- (i)** This archeological site is an area of over 8 acres of archeological monuments and antiquities in the 02 Grama Niladari Division of Mawadivembu village in the Eravrupattu Divisional Secretariat Division of the Batticaloa District. After Travelling about 13Km from Eravur town on the Trincomalee – Batticaloa main road, site is located about 2 Km from Mawadi Vembu Mawatha on the right side.
- (ii)** Historically, there are many archeological evidences attributed to the Anuradhapura period and considered to be a Buddhist temple used by monks. The stupa, which houses the pillars, had been completely destroyed by a dozer. In 2018, the department of Archeology conducted a preliminary identification Exploration. But as of the date of audit inspection on September 20th 2019, no plan has been drawn up for the Academic exploration, excavation or conservation work.
- (iii)** Brick fragments of the destroyed stupa were scattered around, gravel bricks, parts of lime stone forming the stupa, stone pillars of buildings that could be seen to the east and west of the stupa, evidence of a stone – based building, mudstone and a carved less moonstone. There were an unauthorized excavation had been carried out about a depth of about one meter, length & width of about four meters, which is believed to be antiquities.
- (iv)** In the year 2018, three persons were engaged in the cultivation of three lots of land and constructed temporary restorations. Temporary constructions would later become permanent. They had destroyed the antiquities of all the three confiscated lands and since one person had abundant sand in the area, his land had to be cultivated using the soil that had been destroyed in the stupa.

- (v) According to a complaint lodged by a Buddhist monk on June 26, 2019 regarding clearing of a land containing antiquities with Buddhist ancient stupa. A resident had been remanded to police custody till July 10, 2019. An audit conducted on September 20, 2019 confirmed that after release from jail he engaged in cultivating activated in that land again. The following photos show some of the antiquities destroyed by these unauthorized occupants.



- (vi) Boundary pillars for this archeological site were also in September 2019 and the installation of boundary posts has not been completed.

(b) Pankudaveli Archeological Site.

This archeological site is located in the Chenkaladi Divisional Secretariat area of Batticaloa District. Following conditions were observed on inspection of the site on 22nd August 2019.

- (i) This archeological site, which is located along the Badulla – Batticaloa main road, was inundated with road as the road was developed and expanded in 2018. At present the archeological site has been cut off due to the main road. Excavations carried out in the sight prior to the development of the road and the commencement of new constructions in the year 2017 have identified that the walls of the archeological site are under the road According, it has been reported to the Regional Archeological office and the head office of the archeology department, but the Department of archeological has not actively involved to change the situation. It is observed that the Regional Archeological office of Ampara has made aware the headquarters of the Department of Archeological in 2019.
- (ii) Due to the fact that the archeological site is surrounded by a vast plan area, the road was not considered in the construction of the road and whether the road was designed to protect the archeological site and the possibility of carrying out the construction work.
- (iii) Excavations were carried out to this stupa on three occasions in the year 2017. In addition to the excavation, pottery and earthen ware 21 antiquities, Caskette made of stone and coins were handed over to the Ampara archeological office. The antiquities found were not doing a chemical conservation and were stored in Archeological office of

Ampara. Under those circumstances. Antiquities received were even more unsafe than in the ground.

- (iv) Boundary stones were brought in to install the boundary posts for this archeological site, but they were not installed. There was no survey carried out in this land and no survey plan was done.
- (v) The Chenkaladi Zonal Office of the Batticaloa District is maintained at this location which was temporally built with tin sheets. A Development Officer of the Department of Archeology, two Archeological laborers and five Archeological Assistants under Central Cultural Fund were assigned to the site.

(c) Archeological site of Ushalana Male

The conditions were observed in this archeological site during a physical inspection on 22nd September 2019 in the Chekaladi region of Batticaloa District.

- (i) Surveying activities were not carried out in this archeological site and the Archeological Department had taken up the pillars for demarcation, but they had not been installed. This was the reason for the failure of the exploration officers decisions and boundaries.
- (ii) A preliminary exploration was announced in 2018, but no academic exploration was conducted.
- (iii) No excavations have been carried out on this site and no conservation work has been carried out.
- (iv) There is a paddy field and a tank on the low ground adjoining this archeological site, which is located on a high altitude of the Galtalawa area, constructed three unauthorized constructions. It was observed that these constructions were newly constructed in the year 2019 or near. In the meantime, there was a newly built deserted temple, which was recently confined. To the same concrete pillars. Accordingly, the

department of Archeology has failed to provide adequate protection to protect to this archeological site.

- (v) The Zonal Office had revealed to the audit that the stupa in the archeological site had been destroyed, a temple had been erected on the top of a hill and that there were over 20 caves.

(d) Archeological site of Karandagaha Ela.

Located in the Chenkaladi Zonal Office of the Chenkaladi (Eravurpattu) Divisional Secretariat of Batticaloa District. These places have been identified as Karandagaha Ela- 01 and 02. On inspection of these sites on 22nd September 2019, The following conditions were observed in relation to Karandagaha Ela – 01.

- (i) The ruins of two destroyed stupa built in Galtalawa were in ruins, and the surrounding brick was scattered around the area.
- (ii) There was no academic exploration of the site and no excavation and conservation work was carried out.
- (iii) A preliminary exploration of the site was carried out in 2017 and boundary pillars were brought in but were not installed. The audit revealed that the demarcation of boundary posts had been delayed until the participants had participated in the initial exploration.

The following conditions were observed in relation to the Karandagaha Ela- 2 location.

- (i) The ruins of the five stupa destroyed by unauthorized excavations and the excavations and the excavated pits are also found.
- (ii) The ruins of an ancient building on the footpath were seen, and the staircase of stone and stone pillars made of stone and the moonstone lamp - shaped chakra were not seen to be preserved.

(iii) The site was spread over a large area with a rocky surface and consisted of a pond.

(iv) Although boundary pillars have been brought in to use in the sites where the archeological monuments are abundant, no action have been taken to fix them.

(e) Archeological site of Mokkarakala

The following conditions were observed during a physical inspection conducted on 22 nd September 2019 at this archeological site located in the bahaneri Grama Niladari Division of the kiran Divisional Secretariat of the Batticaloa District.

(i) The archeological site is a small forest with adjoining to paddy field and small tank bordered by a forest reserve and the Department of archeology conducted only a identification exploration.

(ii) Boundary pillars have been brought in for archeological boundaries but no boundary posts have been installed. No surveying activities carried out. No survey plan has been prepared and gazette has been made as an archeological site.

(iii) The stupa in this area had been clung up and destroyed. It had a girth of less than fifteen feet in circumference and a ditch that was more than thirty feet deep. A big tree grown covered by thicket on the ruins of the stupa.

(iv) Evidence that a building on this site had been damaged and that there were fragments rock at 2 feet, 1½ feet and 1 feet above the surface at the earth were within this site. In addition, fragments of the pavement were scattered.

(v) A temporary construction site had been set up in the area where the boundaries had not been identified and a block cement plant had been started. It is confirmed that there were not any are in that place at the time of audit inspection.

(f) Kyanakheni

The following conditions were observed during a physical inspection carried out on 22 nd September, 2019 at the Archeological site located in the Vakarai Divisional Secretariat Division in the Batticaloa District.

(i) With the participation of the staff of the Central Cultural fund, the old building with stone pillars of this site had being conserved and relevant conservative activities done without the participation of the Development of Archeology.

(ii) For this conservation purpose, old – fashioned bricks had been used and the standard quality and the existing quality of the bricks had not been evaluated. By the time the audit was carried out, the walls were being field up using that bricks.

(iii) According to the information submitted to the audit, it was not confirmed that any plans and estimates for the conservation work are being carried out under the Department of Archeology.

3.7 Need for an Optimal Staff.

As stated in the above observations, it is mandatory for the Department of Archeology to fulfill the responsibilities an assigned to the Archeological Heritage Management. However is noteworthy that in the face of the threat posed by insufficient manpower to control the situation.

The Divisional Archeological Office of Polonnaruwa had allocated an approved staff based on the approved cadre of the department to the archeological sites. The details of this are given below.

Designation	Approved	As at 30 June 2019		Excess
		Actual	Vacancies	
Assistant Director (Regional)	01	-	01	-
Regional Maintenance Manager	-	01	-	01
Exploration Officer	01	-	01	-
Site Manager	01	-	01	-
Archeological Research Officer	07	01	06	-
Development Officer	14	03	01	-
Technical Officer (Conservation Assistant)	02	01	01	-
Draft man	01	-	01	-
Public Management Assistant	03	02	01	-
Exploration Assistant	01	-	01	-
Technical Assistant	04	-	04	-
Excavation Assistant	01	-	01	-
Excavation Museum Assistant	02	-	02	-
Chemical Conservation Assistant	01	-	-	-
Driver	01	01	-	-
Technician (Plumber)	01	-	01	-
Technician (Electrician)	-	02	-	02
Excavation and Museum craft man	06	03	-	-
Mason	15	08	07	-
Carpenter	06	01	05	-
Guard	04	-	04	-
Watcher	160	10	150	-
Archeological Aid	<u>160</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>124</u>	-
	<u>392</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>63</u>

Following are the observations in this regard.

- (a) There was a large number of vacancies in the staff for the implementation of archeological heritage management activities and action had not been taken to recruit for such posts which had been vacant for a long time.
- (b) The archeological heritage management activities could not be implemented efficiency due to the existence of those for a long period of time.
- (c) For vacancies in 274 posts out of 320 approved posts of Archeological Assistant and watcher, 208 employees were recruited in three occasions from the Central Cultural Fund on contract basis and attached to the Polonnaruwa Regional Office of the Archeological.
- (d) It is observed that it is not proper to recruit the above employees outside the provisions of the approved scheme of recruitment.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1** Taking necessary actions to amend the Antiquities Ordinance No. 9 of 1940 and the National Archeological Policy, including necessary amendments to ensure better management of archeological heritage.
- 4.2** Establishment of the Archeological Heritage Management Trust Fund in accordance with the Cabinet Memorandum No. 11/0169/555/004 dated 18th January 2011 and obtaining 25 percent of the proceeds from the Central Cultural Fund and utilizing it properly only for the purpose of Management archeological heritage.
- 4.3** As identification and preservation of places and areas where archeological evidence available is a major and fundamental factor of the management of antiquities, taking prompt action to do the exploration activities according to a plan and a systematic manner. After the initial explorations, a scientific exploration should be carried out and actions should be taken to set the boundaries, to do the excavation and conservations under the supervision of the Department.
- 4.4** Taking immediate steps to declare the identified archeological protected monuments, ancient monuments and archeological reserves in the Government Gazette.
- 4.5** Taking prompt action for employing persons with competencies in the management and research of archeological resources and taking prompt steps to fill the vacancies in the department.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

Sgd./W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

Archaeological sites identified for the use of boundary posts

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Lunubokka Nagiri Aranya Senasanaya | 21. Hungalamalagama Jayasumanaramaya |
| 2. Wahawa Chaitya Godella | 22. Serupitiya Chandimaramaya |
| 3. Holika Raja Maha Viharaya | 23. Samanala Thenna Arannya Senasanaya |
| 4. Archaeological Site of Padiyadora | 24. Archaeological site of Samanala Thanna |
| 5. Serankada Purana Viharaya | 25. Muwapatigewela Temple |
| 6. Navinna Ancient Temple | 26. Henanigala Temple |
| 7. Ruins of Veheragoda | 27. Padagoda Rajamaha Viharaya |
| 8. Archaeological Site of Manikkamaduwa | 28. Rathupasuhana Ancient Temple |
| 9. Sagama Dagaba | 29. Weheragala Forest Monastery |
| 10. Udayagiri Raja Maha Viharaya | 30. Athurugiriya Ancient Temple |
| 11. Ruins of Bandaraduwa Weheragala | 31. Archaeological site of Ellegoda |
| 12. Archaeological site of Abhayapura | 32. Archaeological Site of Akul Oba |
| 13. Ruins of Barawaniwela | 33. Archaeological Site of Kudagala |
| 14. Archaeological site of Kudakalli | 34. Archaeological Site of pansal Yaya |
| 15. Bodhigara Viharaya of Maninagapabbatha | 35. The Garden of the Wuraneeya |
| 16. Archaeological site of Kudumbigala | 36. Hingurana Uttara Raja Maha Viharaya |
| 17. Archaeological site of Magul Maha Viharaya | 37. Lahugala Mudagala Mount |
| 18. Archaeological Site of Tharulengala | 38. Girikumbila Temple |
| 19. Archeological site of Othgamuwa | 39. Padiyathalawa Mewulugala Aranya Senasana |
| 20. Bukmeideniya Ancient Temple | 40. Most Balloon Houses |

Archaeological sites, monuments and reserves that have been identified but have not been published

Divisional Secretariat	Number of Grama Niladhari Divisions	Number of Grama Niladhari Divisions explored	Number of Archaeological Sites Recorded	Proposed to be published	
				Number of protected areas	Number of Monuments
Addalachchena	32	32	22	02	06
Akkarepattu	27	27	12	-	-
Allyadivembu	23	23	09	05	09
Pottuvil	27	27	12	02	09
Thirukkovil	22	22	44	24	20
Eragama	12	12	17	01	17
Uhana	53	15	21	04	10
Padiyathalawa	20	20	37	11	26
Samanthurai	51	14	18	03	13
Damana	33	33	44	01	42
Kalmunai	58	58	05	00	02
Ampara	22	11	10	01	09
Lahugala	12	06	06	00	06
Karthivu	17	17	02	00	01
	503	317	259	54	170

List of Archaeological Sites with Inscriptions

Divisional Secretariat		Grama Niladhari Division	The village	Details of archaeological site with inscriptions
1. Addalachchena	1.	17 Addalachchena	Alankulam	Kochchikachenai – Wellupattumalai boulder
	2.	Deegawapi 02	Number 234	234 Boulders in the village
	3.	Deegawapi 01	Deegawapi States	Near Deegawapi Sinhala Vidyalaya - Kataram Cave Complex
	4.	Deegawapi 01	Deegawapi Buddhist States	Archaeological Site of Weheragala
	5.	Palamunai	Mollikulam	The Muhandiram stone
	6.	Oluwil	Pallekadu	Patanrkulam Rock
2. Eragama	7.	Number 5-2-34-050-04 Irakkamam 2	Sapanagar	Chaithya Godella
	8.	Number 5 – 2- 34- 050 – 01 Irakkamam 05	Niuguna	Niuguna Ragamaha Viharaya
	9.	Manikkamadu	Kuduwil	Manikkamadu Mount
	10.	Number SP-84C-005 Irakkamam 7	Ponnanweli	Kotigala
3. Damana	11.	Number W/26/B Pallamoya	Pallamoya	Pannakgoda Old Viharaya
	12.	Number W/27/E Keenawaththa	Grama 09Keenawaththa	35 A Land - Kataram Cave
	13.	Number W/27/A Paranigama	Paranigama	Ilukpitiya Rajamaha Viharaya
	14.	Number W/25 Thottama	Paranigama	Ariyakada Ragamaha Viharaya – Wehera Pudaoya rock
	15.	Number W/25/A Pannalgama	Pannalgama	Ruwanmaluwa Aranya Senasana
	16.	Number W/27/B Muwangala	Muwangala	Muwangala Ragamaha Viharaya
	17.	Number W/27/E/ Karalewa	Hingurana	Uththara Jayamaha Viharaya
	18.	Number W/25/C Weheragala	19/A States	Archaeological ruins of Weheragala
	19.	Number W/26/C Kethsirigama	Kethsirigama	Kethsirigama Cave with cottages

	20.	Number W/24/A/ Madawala Landa	Madawala Landa	Mattayagala Reserve - Kataram Cave
	21.	Number W/24/A/ Madawala Landa	Madawala Landa	Above the Malayadi Lake (Mountain of Malayadi)
	22.	Number W/25/A Pannalgama	Pannalgama	Nidangala - Dewalagama
	23.	Galkandda	Galkanda	Rocky Mount Katarama Cave
4. Pothuvil	24.	P 22 Sangamankanda	Sangamankanda	Sangaman Mountain Reserve
	25.	Higaranagar	Darampanawa	Darampanawa
5. Padiyathalawa	26.	139 / E Komana	Marawa	Lunubokka Nagiri Aranya Senasanaya
	27.	140/B Thalapitaoya South	Thalapitaoya South	The ruins of Veheragoda
	28.	140/B Thalapitaoya South	Thalapitaoya South	The letters on the stone
	29.	141/ C Hagamwela	Hagamwela	Old gable with gutters and old staircase
6. Alayadiwembu	30.	Pannakadu	Pannakadu	Mottayagala Rock
	31.	Pannakadu AV 13	Pannakadu	Mottayagala Galtalawa (No. 22)
7. Lahugala	32.	PP /07 Pansalgoda	Pansalgoda	Magul MahaViharaya
	33.	PP/12 Hulannuge west	Hulannuge	Archaeological ruins of Bathgamuwa
	34.	Hulannuge	Hulannuge	Tharulengala Monastery - Habutagala Viharaya
	35.	PP /10 Old Lahugala	Old Lahugala	Archaeological Reserve of Neelagiri
	36.	Pansalgoda	Old Farm	Aththani Kanuwa
	37.	Pansalgoda	Bogahalanda	The stone with the stone features
	38.	Panama South	Mangalagama	Wewe Vehera
	39.	PP /06 Panama Shastrawela	Shastrawela	Maninaga Pabbatha Bodhigiri Purana Raja Maha Viharaya
	40.	PP /02 Panama South	Kunukola	Ganesh Temple rock
	41.	PP /02 Panama South	Panama	Kudumbigala
8. Thirukkivil	42.	Sagamam 11 /C	Thonikal Kandam	Thonikal Kandam Reserve
	43.	Sagamam 11 /C	Sagamam	The slow of sagama lake
	44.	Kanchirankuda	Rupaskulam	Cottage fields with cave inscriptions
	45.	Kanchikudiaru	Rupaskulam	Northeast direction of Rupaskulam Lake Reserve
	46.	Kanchikudiaru	Kandikudiaru	The site of the ruins in front of the army camp
	47.	Thangawelapuram	Thangawelawipuram	Thangavelivipuram Reserve

**The Archaeological sites, monuments and movable antiquities were Identified
Serunuwara Divisional Secretariat**

Grama Niladhari Division / Village	Details of archaeological sites, archaeological monuments and antiquities
1. Sirimangalapura	Sri Bodhirajarama Viharaya - Ancient structures in the temple premises
2.	Demalayapitiya – Somawathi forest reserve - Ruins of buildings with Dageba
3.	Kumbanachchi 1 - Seruwila Forest Reserve - An Old Construction Staircase
4.	Kumbanachchi 2 - Seruwila Forest Reserve - Chaitya Godella Buildings Ruins
5.	Kumbanachchi 3 - Ruins of Somawathiya Forest Reserve - Chaitya Godella Building
6.	Kumbanachchi 4 - Somawathiya Forest Reserve - Dagab Godalla Cottage with cave, inscriptions with Brahmi script, brick tiles and pottery
7.	Somawathi Forest Reserve - a building built in brick belonging to the Gedi Gaya tradition
8.	Estevan Kanda - Somawathi Forest Reserve - Chaitya Godalla
9.	Nidan Kanda - Somawathi Forest Reserve - Ruins of buildings
10.	Somawathi Forest Reserve near the Sunethra Wewa - Archaeological evidence of pottery
11.	Galkulama Rock Letters - Somawathiya Forest Reserve - Rock Letter Old brick construction.
12.	Sinnawilluwa Galtalawa with archaeological evidence - ancient settlements and building factors
13.	Kompittugala Somawathie National Park - Complex with cave inscriptions and caves
14.	Eraniyamale Somawathi Forest Reserve - Ruins of a Buddhist shrine
15.	Ruins complex with dagaba - The jungle near Kalupalama in the Mahaweli river - Ruins of a Buddhist temple built in the early Anuradhapura period

16. Mahaweli river Kalupalama jungle - Ruins of a building with Anuradhapura building features
17. Nidankanda (Mahaweli River) Buildings with Anuradhapura building features
18. Kawanthissapura Cave with Cottages near Kavantissapura paddy field - Articles with pre-Brahmi letters
19. Aramakanda - The ruins of the buildings at the top of the hill are also confirmed.
20. Cave with cottages - Cave with inscriptions with pre-Brahmi inscriptions
21. Cottage cave- Sumedankara Senasena - Cottage and cave inscriptions
22. Kavantissapura Yabora Extraction Station - The Iron Industry
23. Yabora Extraction Station, Kavantissapura - The Iron Industry
24. Copper repository- Seruwila - Statues of Anuradhapura period using copper
25. Mailawewa – Old lake wall
26. මහින්දපුර A place with megalithic cemeteries- The cemeteries belong to the cemeteries and the old stone breaking factors
27. Mahindapura - Ancient rock-break sites, Stone tools used by man in prehistoric times, Old stone breaking factors for stone building construction
28. Gamunupura - Thapassara Purana Rajamaha Viharaya- Ancient brick creations of caves, Stupa Grinding Mill on Rock, Natural ponds
29. Serunuwara Seruwila Mangala Maha Viharaya, Mangala Maha Stupa, Cave letters, Ruins of old buildings, Stones, Toilet Stone, Stone basins, Staircase, Rock Articles, Inscription boards
30. Galtalawa in the center of Mangala Lake - Prehistoric stone tools , Old brick construction ruins Copper manufacturing sites
31. Caves - Cave stone cottages Near Seruvila Mangala Maha Seya-
32. Places with ruins with sheila pillars - Stone pillars, Inscriptions of stone slabs
33. Sri Purwarama Temple - Building remnants of floral chairs, pedestals, stone pillars

34. Megalithic Cemetery - Thaksalwatta - Cemetery Stone
35. Nawakkarnikadu Selvanagar - Naga Kovil premises - Stone tablets, Wilgamvehera Dagaba, Old Entrance and walls
36. Thanganagar The ruins of the Dagoba Mosque, ancient buildings and foundation stones, foot stones, stone slabs,
37. Sumedankara Sumedhankara Pura, 2015 / D, Inscriptions with cave inscriptions, cave inscriptions with Brahmi inscriptions, ancient ruins of Aramakanda rock
38. Sumedhankara New Tank highlights - stone quarries, brick pottery remains
39. 56 / R, Ruins - Pottery remains, crumb fragments, stone pillar fragments, bricks and sprinklers
40. Puliyankulama lake - Old Lake and Old Settlements
41. Prehistoric land - several stone pillars, earthenware potsherds, earthenware blocks
42. 217/ E, Linghapuram Archaeological Site with Rock Letter and Dagoba - Chaitya Godalla , Construction remnants, gravel bricks, stone slabs, foundation stones, rock articles
43. Old Lake I
44. Old Lake II
45. 217/B, Neelapola Neela Raja Maha Viharaya - The ancient chaitya stone pillars, stone slabs, Buddhist statues, Machine Stones
46. Remains of ruins - Waralanda - Buildings with ruined stone pillars
47. Ruins of Stupas - Nilapola - Chaitya Godella Stone Tower, Brick and Clay Pot
48. Archaeological buildings, stone pillars
49. Ruins of the ancient Dagoba - Track 14 Paddy Land - Ancient Construction, Ruins of stupa, pottery, The ruins of the old Trumpy buildings
50. Ariyamankarni The ruins of a building - Ariyamarkarni jungle Stupa stacked old brick wall stone slabs
51. Ariyamarkarni jungle - Corvarakkal grinding stone slabs near the Bodhi Tree , Stone slabs, pillars and stones
52. Temple Godella - Ariyamarkarni Forest Reserve Stone pillars, ruins of old buildings, ruins of Tampita
53. Old Lake - Ariyamarkarni jungle Sheela boards,

54. 217 / C, Samagipura Archaeological Site – Kovilthirimadu Ancient Buildings, Stone Pillars, Foot Stone, Floor Seats, Sandakadapahana, Koravakkal
55. Location of ruins of buildings – Samagipura Ruins of old buildings, stone pillars
56. Mandalagiri Raja Maha Viharaya - Stupa, Pillar Stone, Statue Stone
57. 217/A - Somapura Pustimarama Viharaya - Statue of Buddha, stone pillar buildings, stone pillars, corvarak stone, Buddha statues, pedestrian footprints, statues, stone basin, stone slabs
58. 217 - Dehiwaththa Sri Vaddana Raja Maha Viharaya - Ancient Chaitya, Stone Inscriptions, Exterior Images, Clay Tables with Animal Images, Stone Panels, Bricks

Destruction of Identified Sites

(A) Bibila Divisional Secretariat

1. Identified archaeological sites -35

- i. Nagala Raja Maha Viharaya
- ii. Piyangala Raja Maha Viharaya
- iii. Bokagonna Purana Viharaya
- iv. Neelagiri Purana Viharaya (Cave with cottages)
- v. Inscription of Maligathenna Purana Viharaya
- vi. Galoya amuna
- vii. Badulugamma Purana Viharaya (Old Dagaba & Pilimageya)
- viii. Kotasara Piyangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Tampita Temple & Awasageya)
- ix. Nagala Raja Maha Viharaya (Tamlipi, Stone pillars, Koravakgal, Awasageya)
 - x. Walauwaththa Old building
 - xi. Nagala Raja Maha Viharaya (02 Inscription, Awasageya)
 - xii. Kokunnawa Purana Viharaya (Tampita Viharaya)
 - xiii. Ruins of Yatipahana
 - xiv. Wilathigoda Raja Maha Viharaya (Statues, Awasageya)
 - xv. Kotasara Piyangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Well, Ruins)
 - xvi. Hamanawa Purana Viharaya (Ruins building, Dagaba)
 - xvii. Bulupitihela old Dagaba
- xviii. Kahata Attahela belonging to Nilgala reserve (Old Stupa, Statue, Ruined buildings and cave with inscriptions.)
 - xix. Inscription near the Haththapaththa lake
 - xx. Sri Maha Prakara old Stupa in Weheragodawaththa, Ruined building
 - xxi. 02 Cave with cottages in Mahawela
 - xxii. Porakanda Cave (Cave with cottage)
 - xxiii. Purekandura archaeological cave
 - xxiv. Yakunge hela (Cave with cottage)
 - xxv. Galgotta (Cottages, Cave complex)
 - xxvi. Kahandagala Maligathenna (Ruined building, Broken wall)
 - xxvii. Kahandagala Maligathenna archaeological site
 - xxviii. Kotasara Piyangala tampita viharaya (Old Awasageya)
 - xxix. Pitakumbura Weheragoda Purana Viharaya
 - xxx. Ruined of Nellyyadda Mallawa old viharaya
 - xxxi. Eathanawaththa Dewalaya
 - xxxii. Eathanawaththa Tangoda Purana viharaya
 - xxxiii. Bibila Madapita Galpihilla
 - xxxiv. Bibila Yalkumbura Panawila
 - xxxv. Dummalathenna Viharaya

2. Identified archaeological sites where archaeological management activities are not implemented - 25

- i. Nagala Raja Maha Viharaya
- ii. Piyangala Raja Maha Viharaya
- iii. Bokagonna Purana Viharaya
- iv. Neelagiri Purana Viharaya (Cave with cottage)
- v. Inscription of Maligathenna Purana Viharaya
- vi. Galoya Amuna
- vii. Badulugamma Purana Viharaya (Old Dagaba & Awasageya)
- viii. Kotasara Piyangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Tampita Viharaya & Awasageya)
- ix. Nagala Raja Maha Viharaya (Tamlipa, Stone pillars, Korawakgal, Awasageya)
 - x. Walawuwaththa Old building
 - xi. Nagala Raja Maha Viharaya (02 Inscription, Awasageya)
 - xii. Kokunnawa Purana Viharaya (Tampita Viharaya)
 - xiii. Ruins at Yahatipahana
 - xiv. Wilathigoda Raja Maha Viharaya (Satue, Awasageya)
 - xv. Kotasara Piyangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Wall, Ruins)
 - xvi. Hamanawa Purana Viharaya (Ruined building, Dagaba)
 - xvii. Bulupitiyahela Old Dagaba
- xviii. Kahata Attahela belonging to Nilgala reserve (old Stupa, Pilimageya, Ruined building & 02 Cave with inscription)
 - xix. Inscription near Haththapaththa lake
 - xx. Sri Maha Prakara old Stupa in Weheragodawaththa, Ruined building
 - xxi. Cave with cottages at Mahawela
 - xxii. Porakanda cave (Cave with cottage)
 - xxiii. Purekandura Archeaological cave
 - xxiv. Yakunge hela (Cave with cottage)
 - xxv. Galgotta (Cave complex with Inscriptions)

(B) Madulla Divisional Secretariat

1. Identified Archeaological Sites - 13

- i. Bingoda Purana Viharaya (02 Cave with cottages & Inscription)
- ii. Ritigahawaththa Kadala Viharaya
- iii. Deliwa Therapuththaramaya (02 Cave, Inscriptions, Pond)
- iv. Mulgiri Purana Viharaya (Ruins and other antiquities of the temple premises)
- v. Kehellanda Bingoda Purana Raja Maha Viharaya (02 Cave with Inscription)
- vi. Ihawa Purana Viharaya
- vii. Elpitiya Meegahapitiya Purana Viharaya
- viii. Inscription in the Alugalle
- ix. Inscription and stone seat near Kahatapitiya tank in Udumulla Grama Seva Division
- x. Inscription in the Alugalle
- xi. Inscription in the Deliwa Road, Pitathalawa
- xii. Henthiyawa, Inscription in Makkula seat
- xiii. Inscription of Therala Bomaluwa

2. Implementing archaeological management activities

- i. Bingoda Purana Viharaya (02 Cave with cottage & Inscription)
- ii. Ritigahawaththa Kadala Viharaya
- iii. Deliwa Therapuththaramaya (02 Cave with Cottage, Inscription & Ponds)
- iv. Mulgiri Purana Viharaya (Ruins and other antiquities of the temple premises)
- v. Kehellanda Bingoda Purana Raja Maha Viharaya (02 Cave with Inscription)
- vi. Ihawa Purana Viharaya
- vii. Elpitiya Meegahapitiya Purana Viharaya
- viii. Alugalle Meeminnagoda Kanda
- ix. inscription and stone seat near the Kahathiripitiya tank in Udumulla Grama Seva Division
- x. Inscription in Alugalle seat
- xi. Inscription in Deliwa Road, Pitathalawa
- xii. Inscription in Henthiyawa Makkula seat

(C) Medagama Divisional Secretariat

1. Identified Archeological Sites - 07

- i. Ahugoda Purana Raja maha Viharaya (03 Cave with Cottage)
- ii. Old dagaba in Dewagiri Viharaya
- iii. Thimbiriya Purana Viharaya (Statue, Stone pillars & Ruined building)
- iv. Thimbiriya Purana Viharaya (Statue, Ruins)
- v. Bibilamulla Viharaya (Darmasalawa Area)
- vi. Kotabowa Kuda Kathragama Dewalaya (Devala land, old buildings and other antiquities)
- vii. Ivela Pothu Bandana Raja Maha Viharaya

2. Implementing archaeological management activities

- i. Ahugoda Purana Raja Maha Viharaya (Cave with cottage)
- ii. Old Dagaba in Dewagiri Viharaya
- iii. Thibiriya Purana Viharaya (Statues, Stone pillars & Ruined building)
- iv. Thimbiriya Purana Viharaya (Statue, Ruins)
- v. Bibilamulla Viharaya (Darmasalawa Area)
- vi. Kotabowa Kuda Kathragama Dewalaya (Devala land, old buildings and other antiquities)
- vii. Ivela Pothu Bandana Raja Maha Viharaya

Pre-issuing mining license period

No.	Applicant Name	Year	Institute	Site	Entent	License Period	Date Licence Issued
01	Prof. Nimal De silva	2009	PGIAR	Nikawalamulla in Ruwanwella (4m*4m)	4m*4m	2009-12-05 2010-01-05	2009-12-08
02	Prof. Nimal De silva	2010	PGIAR	Nikawalamulla in Ruwanwella (4m*4m)	4m*4m	2010-01-05 2010-03-31	2010-01-19
03	Prof. Sudarshan Senevirathna	2010	CCF	Puwakgollewaththa Udadulwala. Haleluwa (2m*2m)	-	2010-03-01 2010-11-01	2010-03-03
04	Prof. Sudarshan Senevirathna	2010	CCF	Adayagiriya, Jetawanaya, Mahaviharaya, Polonnaruwa, Sigiriya, Kandy, Rambahaviharaya, Galle, Tissamaharamaya	-	2010-01-01 2010-12-31	2010-05-24
05	Prof.Raj Somadeva	2011	PGIAR	Haldummulla	3m*3m	2011-08-01 2011-09-15	2011-09-04
06	Prof.D.P.Gamalath	2011	PGIAR	Makulawa and Jayasundaramaya in Anuraghapura	-	2011-10-01 2011-11-30	2011-12-06
07	Prof.D.P.Gamalath	2011	PGIAR	Telulla and Dewramvehera in Hambanthota (1m*2m)	-	2011-10-01 2011-11-30	2011-12-06
08	Prof. Nimal De silva	2012	CCF	Fisheries Harbor, Ambalangoda.	-	2012-03-15 2012-04-15	2012-03-20
10	Prof. Raj Somadeva	2012	PGIAR	Manabarana Viharaya in Siyambalanduwa.	3m*3m	2012-05-28 2012-07-28	2012-05-30
11	Prof.Pushparathnam	2015	University of Jaffna	Kopay sankilian fort Excavation	6m*4m	2015-05-01 2015-05-25	2015-05-07
12	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2015	CCF	Shiva Dewala in Polonnaruwa.	2m*4m 2m*6m	2015-08-26 2015-09-15	2015-08-31
13	Prof. Raj Somadeva	2016	PGIAR	Yatawala Dagaba Premises Tissamaharama	(26*26')	2016-03-02 2016-11-02	2016-05-06

14	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Kiribathwehera	15m*4m Trench	2017-01-01 2017-12-31	2017-03-08
15	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Pankuliya Pabbatha vihara	8m*8m	2017-01-01 2017-12-31	2017-03-08
16	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Wijeyarama in Abhayagiri Project Galpalama.	80m*10m	2017-01-01 2017-12-31	2017-03-08
17	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Shiva Devala No.2	5m*2m	2017-01-01 2017-06-30	2017-02-16
18	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Shiva Devala No 1	1.0*20.75*1.5m	2017-02-01 2017-05-31	2017-02-16
19	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Kandegama Dhananjaya raja Maha vihara Aralagamvila Maha oya rd	1m*18m 26m*26m	2017-02-01 2017-05-31	2017-02-16
20	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Mahathalokolawewa, Purana raja maha vihara, medirigiriya	1m*20m	2017-01-01 2017-03-31	2017-02-16
21	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Demala Mahseya in Polonnaruwa.	10m*4m*4m 60m*3m*1m	2017-01-01 2017-12-31	2017-02-16
22	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	East West Ancient Street Polonnaruwa	1m*24m 510*45m	2017-01-01 2017-10-31	2017-02-16
23	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Readout Bastion of fedrick fort in Trincomalee	30m*40m ² 1200m ²	2017-03-01 2017-08-01	2017-03-16
24	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Moar in front of the fedrick fort in Trincomalee East to Kaneshwar kavil west to Redrich ford	2m*30m*120m ³	2017-01-01 2017-05-30	2017-03-16
25	Prof.Prishantha unawardhana	2017	CCF	Thissawa Raja Maha viharaya Panduwasnuwara	18.5m*18.5m	2017-01-01 2017-12-31	2017-03-24
26	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Yapahuwa Bangalapiya Monastery	2*30m 2*2m	2017-04-06 2017-12-31	2017-04-24
27	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Yapahuwa Archeological and Site Staircase	100m*4m	2017-04-06 2017-12-31	2017-04-24
28	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Yatala Raja maha viharaya, Thissamaharama		2017-01-01 2017-09-01	2017-03-08
29	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF		1*100M	2017-04-06 2017-12-31	2017-04-24

30	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF			30*60*2m	2017-04-06 2017-12-31	2017-04-24
31	Prof.Pushparathnam	2017	University of Jaffna	Nagabaduvan kilinochchi distric		6*4*3m	2017-03-27 2017-10-31	2017-04-04
32	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2017	CCF	Vattaram Raja Maha viharaya		15*10*25m	2017-06-08 2017-12-31	2017-06-19
33	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2018	CCF	Vilgamvehera Stupa in Trincomalee		360m ²	2017-01-01 2018-04-30	2017-04-24
34	Prof.Prishantha Gunawardhana	2018	CCF	Gal viharaya in Polonnaruwa		100*2*0.5m ³	2018-01-01 2018-06-30	2018-01-10

Non-reporting of antiquties, Not reporting and handing over

	Name of the excavator license holder	Year											Total				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		2017	2018		
01	Mr. Kusumsiri Kodithuwakku	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
02	Prof. Gamini Adikari	01	-	-	-	-	-	03	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06
03	Prof. Sudarshan Senevirathna	01	-	-	01	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05
04	Dr. Prishantha Gunawardana	01	02	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	35	-	42
05	Prof. Nimal de Silva	-	01	03	03	01	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
06	Mr. C.R. Vithanachchi	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	02
07	Prof. Jagath Weerasinghe	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	06	-	-	-	01	-	-	11
08	Prof. Sumanasiri Wawuwage	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
09	Prof. Anura Manathunga	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
10	Prof. Raj Somadewa	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	02	05	03	-	19
11	Dr. R.M.Chandrarathna	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	03
12	Dr. D.K. Jayarathna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
13	Mr. D.P. Gamlath	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	03
14	Dr.(Ms) Rosi Solangaarachchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
15	Dr. Piyathissa Senanayake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
16	Prof. Pushparathnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	-	03
17	Dr. Thusitha Mendis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	-	02
18	Ms. Sriyani Hathurusinghe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02
19	Dr. Mangala Katugampola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
20	Prof. Ariya Lagamuwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
21	Dr. S.U. Deraniyagala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
22	Mr. W.M.T.B. Wijepala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	Total																----- 121 =====

