

KANDY ESALA PERAHERA PACKAGE 2023

21ST AUGUST TO 31ST AUGUST



DAY 01 - AIRPORT- NEGOMBO 15KM 20 MINS

Upon your arrival in Colombo you will be met by Liberty tours in Sri Lanka and proceed to the hotel. En route do a city tour in Negombo including the Fish market. **Negombo** is a modest beach town located close to Bandaranaike International Airport. With a stash of decent hotels and restaurants to suit all pockets, a friendly local community, an interesting old quarter and a reasonable (though polluted) beach,



Negombo is a much easier place to get your Sri Lankan feet than Colombo. The Dutch captured the town from the Portuguese in 1640, lost it, and then captured it again in 1644. The British then took it from them in 1796 without a struggle. Negombo was one

of the most important sources of cinnamon during the Dutch era, and there are still reminders of the European days.

The busy centre of Negombo town lies to the west of the bus and train stations. Most places to stay, however, line the main road that heads north from the town centre, running almost parallel to the beach. Proceed to the hotel. Proceed to the hotel at 1400H and check-in. Overnights stay at the hotel in Negombo.

Dinner and Overnight Stay at the hotel – Negombo

DAY 02-NEGOMBO-ANURADHAPURA

Breakfast at the hotel, Proceed to Anuradhapura, visit Ancient city of Anuradhapura

Dinner and Overnight stay at the hotel – Anuradhapura

Anuradhapura - is located in the north central part of the Island, it was the first capital and undoubtedly the grandest city of ancient Sri Lanka. It is the home of two world heritage sites. Many places of historical and archeological interest could be visited. Sri-Mahabodhi (sacred Bo-tree), brought as a sapling of the tree under which the Buddha attained enlightenment, it is over 2,200 years old and is the oldest historically documented tree in the world. Brazen palace (2nd cent. B.C.) the 1600 stone columns you see are all that is left of a magnificent multi-storied residence for monks. RuwanweliSeya (2nd cent. B.C). This is the most famous of all the Dagobas. It originally depicted the perfect “water-bubble” shape that modern restoration has not been able to accurately reproduce. Samadhi Buddha (3rd cent. b.c.), one of the most famous statues, depicting the Buddha in a state of “Samadhi” or deep meditation. Isurumuniya rock temple (3rd cent. b.c.) Well known for its rock carving of “the lovers”. Kuttam Pokuna - twin ponds



(3rd cent. b.c.) used by the monks of old as a bathing pool. Thuparama Dagoba (3rd cent. b.c.), the oldest Dagoba in the island. It enshrines a relic of the Buddha.

DAY 03 - ANURADHAPURA-

POLONNARUWA-SIGIRIYA

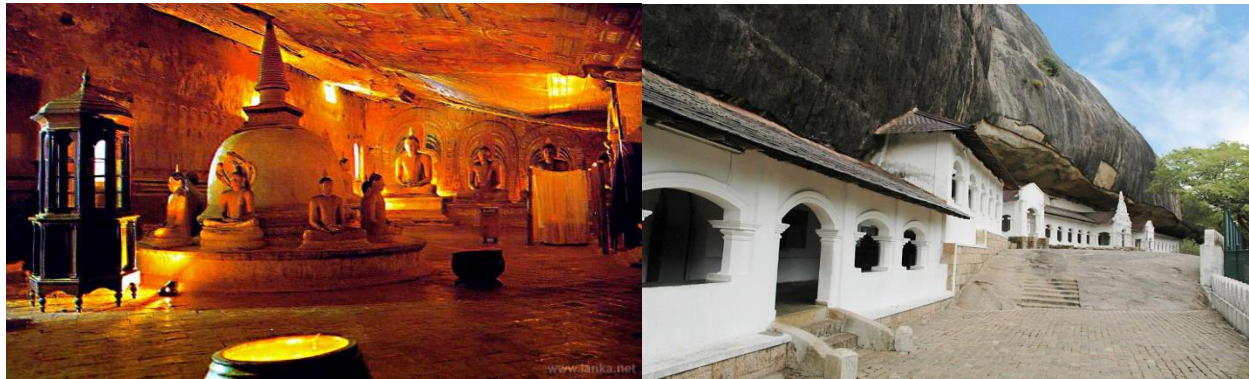
Breakfast at the hotel, Proceed to Polonnaruwa, visit Ancients city of polonnaruwa, afterward Proceed to Sigiriya, en route visit Dambulla cave temple

Dinner and Overnight stay at the hotel – Sigiriya

Polonnaruwa rose to fame as the capital after the decline of Anuradhapura. Its period of greatness was from the 10th - 12th centuries AD. The entire landscape of the region is punctuated by huge man-made reservoirs, veritable inland seas the most famous of which is the Prakrama Samudra or the Sea of Parakrama, larger in size than the Colombo harbor. The monuments of this medieval city are relatively well preserved and give clear evidence of the glory of Sri Lanka's past. See the Royal Palace complex, the Quadrangle with its concentration of ancient heritage and the spectacular Gal Vihare complex of four massive images of the Buddha, cut from a single slab of granite – a highlight of ancient Sri Lankan rock carving.



“The rock of Dambulla is the centre of a Buddhist cave-temple complex established in the 3rd century B.C. and occupied continuously to this day. The site has been in continuous use for over 22 centuries, when it was occupied by a Buddhist monastic establishment, following the arrival of Buddhism on the island. Remains of 80 rock shelter residences established at that time on the site have been identified. Likely in the 1st century B.C., the uppermost group of shelters on Dambulla's South face were transformed into shrines. These transformations continued and were intensified between the 5th and 13th centuries: cave-temples were extended into the sheltering rock, and brick walls constructed to screen the caves. By the end of the 12th century, with the introduction by King Nissanka Malla of sculpture to the caves on the upper terrace, echoing the rock carving that had preceded it, the caves assumed their present general forms and layout. This cultural landscape is an extraordinary and unique complex: the cave-temple, rock paintings in five caves and 157 statues of various sizes. Dambulla bears witness in its richly layered composite nature to the use of the entire site for close to four millennia.” (Source: UNESCO/CLT/WHC) .



DAY 04 -SIGIRIYA

Breakfast at the hotel, Proceed to visit Sigiriya fortress. afterward return back to the hotel. Relaxing at the hotel

Dinner and overnight stay at the hotel – Sigiriya

The garden city and the palace was built by Kasyapa 477 - 495 AD. Sigiriya is a unique witness to the civilization of Ceylon during the years of the reign of Kassapa I. The site of the 'Lion Mountain' was visited from the 6th century AD, by passionate admirers. The frescoes of Sigiriya inaugurated a pictorial style which endured over many centuries. These paintings represent the earliest surviving examples of a Sri Lanka school of classical realism, already fully evolved by the 5th century, when these paintings had been made. At the foot of the rock are the two quarters of the lower city which are defended by a massive wall: the eastern quarter (perhaps postdating the 5th century). Sri Lankan architectural tradition is well displayed at Sigiriya, the best preserved city centre in Asia from the first millennium, with its combination of buildings and gardens with their trees, pathways, water gardens, the fusion of symmetrical and asymmetrical elements, use of varying levels and of axial and radial



planning.” (Source: UNESCO/CLT/WHC).

DAY 05 - SIGIRIYA – KANDY

Breakfast at the hotel. Afterwards proceed to Kandy. En route visit an organic herb and spice garden in Matale.

On arrival in Kandy, do a city tour (Approx 3 Hours). Afterwards witness a cultural dance show. Afterwards visit the temple of the tooth relic: Sri Dalada Maligawa or the Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic is a Buddhist temple in the city of Kandy, Sri Lanka. It is located in the royal palace complex of the former Kingdom of Kandy, which houses the relic of the tooth of Buddha. Since ancient times, the relic has played an important role in local politics because it is believed that whoever holds the relic holds the governance of the country. Kandy was the last capital of the Sri Lankan kings and is a UNESCO world heritage site mainly due to the temple.



ENJOY KANDY PERAHERA

Overnight stay at the hotel in Kandy.

DAY 06 - KANDY –PINNAWALA – KANDY

Breakfast at the hotel. Afterwards proceed to Pinnewala. En route visit the Royal Botanic Garden in Peradeniya: The history of Royal Botanic Gardens of Peradeniya goes back to 1371 AD when King Wickramabahu of Gampola Kingdom was ruling. Those days, it was a garden used only by the king and his officials.

There are a collection of about 4000 plant species in the garden. Among them, the Giant Bamboo, Double Coconut, over 180 species of gorgeous Orchids, the Ehetu tree which spreads its branches and foliage out to staggering 2000 square meters, are winning the attraction of the visitors. The sides of the garden avenues are beautifully laid out with plants of colourful foliage. The Royal Palm Avenue, lined with majestic palm trees, and the old suspension bridge over River Mahaweli at the far end of the Garden add magnificence to it. Sri Lanka National Herbarium is also situated in the Royal Botanic Garden of Peradeniya. There are a collection of about 4000 plant species in the garden. Among them, the Giant Bamboo, Double Coconut, over 180 species of gorgeous Orchids, the Ehetu tree which spreads its branches and foliage out to staggering 2000 square meters, are winning the attraction of the visitors. The sides of the garden avenues are beautifully laid out with plants of colourful foliage. The Royal Palm Avenue, lined with majestic palm trees, and the old suspension bridge over River Mahaweli at the far end of the Garden add magnificence to it. Sri Lanka National Herbarium is also situated in the Royal Botanic Garden of Peradeniya.

Afterwards visit the Elephant orphanage in Pinnewala: The Orphanage was started in 1975 in order to provide care and protection to the many baby elephants found in the jungle without their mothers. In most of these cases the mother had either died or



been killed. In some instances the baby had fallen into a pit and in others the mother had fallen in and died. At Pinnawela an attempt was made to simulate the conditions in the wild. Animals are allowed to roam freely during the day and a herd structure allowed to form. At 10.00 each morning and afternoon 14.00 the animals are walked 400 meters to the river for a two-hour bath and visitors can witness how they are guided through the narrow streets. There are only a few elephant orphanages in the world. Pinnawela has now become one of the biggest orphanages and is well known around the world.

Enjoy Kandy Perahera

Overnight stay at the hotel in Kandy.



Overnight stay at the hotel in Nuwara Eliya.

DAY 07 - Kandy – Nuwara eliya

Breakfast at the hotel. Proceed to Nuwara eliya, en route visit tea plantation and tea factory. also known as Little England, Nuwara Eliya is the heart of Sri Lankan hill country. It is the home of the famous Ceylon Tea and the rolling mountains are a carpet of velvety green tea plantations, interspersed with gushing streams and tumbling waterfalls. The salubrious climate, misty glens and the decidedly Victorian style architecture and British character make Nuwara Eliya a must on any Sri Lankan travel itinerary.

DAY 08 - NUWARA ELIYA – ELLA-YALA

Breakfast at the hotel, Proceed to Ella by the train, you will be able to see nine arch bridge. After getting down from Ella station, you will proceed to Yala.

Dinner and overnight stay at the hotel - Yala

DAY 09 - YALA

Breakfast at the hotel, proceed to do morning or evening a jeep safari in yala national park.

Dinner and overnight stay at the hotel – Yala

Yala – Sri Lanka’s most known National Park is popular for Elephant, Leopard, Bear, Crocodile and Wild Boar. 97,800 hectares in extent, this is the second largest of Sri Lanka’s National Parks. Its open undulating terrain made it famous for elephants for many years, but recently the park has also received much fame through publicity by National Geographic and the Discovery TV channels, which focused on a leopard research/conservation and identification project. Claims have subsequently been made that Yala National Park has the world’s highest concentration of leopard per square kilometre.

DAY 10-YALA –GALLE_ BENTOTA

Breakfast at the hotel. Proceed to Bentota, en route visit Galle fort.

Dinner and Overnight stay at the hotel in Bentota.



Galle - was once the chief port of Ceylon as Sri Lanka was named by the British. It is still well known for hand-made lace, tortoise shell curios and ebony elephants. You can also visit the Galle fort (spanning 90 acres), which was originally built by the Portuguese and later extended by the Dutch in 1663. This is a world heritage site.



DAY 11 -BENTOTA

Breakfast at the hotel. Proceed to do a city tour in Bentota including turtle hatchery, Mask factory and do madu river boat safari
Dinner and Overnight stay at the hotel in Bentota.



Bentota – situated on the south west coast, at the confluence of the sea and the Bentota river, the sun drenched location and its golden, palm-fringed beaches which border the warm, sparkling waters of the Indian Ocean made it a natural choice for development as the first tourist resort. Today it is known in Sri Lanka’s global tourist markets as a highly

attractive holiday resort with a wide and varied choice of distinctive hotels to suit every taste and purse. Bentota has a complete range of tourist facilities, great seafood and very popular water sports centres which provide boating, water skiing, jet skiing, snorkelling and wind surfing.

DAY 12 -BENTOTA – AIR PORT

Breakfast at the hotel. Afterwards proceed to the airport for the departure flight. Reach airport and check-in. Departure flight at TBA.