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LANKAEXPLORER HOLIDAYS

9 Nights | 10 Days - Hill Country Tour In Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka overwhelms the senses. The air is heavy with the scent of jasmine, the food is spicy and Panorama is completely one of the beauty; the bright inexperienced rice paddies, the palm trees and the mountains rotating in the tea gardens are completely distracted by the forests. However, for plenty humans, Sri Lanka can be summed up in simple phrases: the seaside. Regardless of what type of seashore bum you need to be, you'll discover a patch of palm-subsidized perfection right here. You can book one of the island's chic boutiques beachside accommodations, dive throughout sparkling coral reefs, and discover ways to surf on gentle sandbars, or merely toddle off to locate your personal little-undiscovered nook of paradise.

Negombo-Sri Lanka



Negombo is one of the favorite tourist destination in the Island, Sri Lanka's excellent tropical coastline is honored with brilliant sandy shorelines and serene angling towns, which are an

enjoyment to investigate. This visit will take you to the conventional seaside town of Negombo, where you can find out about the history, investigate the sights and peruse the nearby shops for blessings and trinkets.

Strategically placed around 7km from Sri Lanka's International Airport and roughly 37km north of Colombo, Negombo is a perfect place for guests to start or end an occasion in Sri Lanka. The lion's share of visitors tend to visit the shoreline quickly before heading home or onwards to different places on the island, however, the town is additionally worth investigating in the event that you have time.

Set in the midst of rich forests of coconut palms, Negombo is situated on the shores of a tidal pond of a similar name. The town has a little port, which was at one time a noteworthy exchanging port for the Portuguese and later for the Dutch after they assumed control in the mid-seventeenth century. The pilgrims' social, religious and design impacts are as yet obvious today, and you will see pioneer engineering and countless Roman Catholic chapels and statues of holy people in the town, henceforth the motivation behind why Negombo has been nicknamed "Little Rome".

The town's greatest attractions are the seventeenth-century Dutch fortification entryway, which is presently part of the jail, and the 100km long Dutch waterway framework, which was at one time a supply course to the Dutch organization. Connecting Negombo to Colombo Port, the trench is as yet being utilized today and is a one of a kind method to understand Sri Lanka from with a better point of view.

You can likewise appreciate strolling along the harbor, where you can watch the nearby anglers expediting their products to shore old conventional angling specialties, for example, the oruwa (outrigger kayak) and Paruvas (vast, man-controlled sailboat). An incredible assortment of naturally got fish, for example, soothsayer, skipjack, golden jack, crabs, prawns and lobster is served at eateries along the seafront that day. The nearby anglers additionally offer their provisions at Llelama, the neighborhood angle showcase which is the second biggest in the nation. This is an extraordinary place to watch the general population and drench up the clamoring air.

As the sun goes down, a large number of the shops and bars wake up on the stretch of street towards Kotchchikade. This is an extraordinary time to search for neighborhood crafted works, diamonds, flavors and gifts before inspecting the nearby cooking in the eateries and bistros around the harbor.

Matale-Sri Lanka



Matale written as Mathale (pronounced Maathalé), is the largest town of Matale District of the Central Province, of Sri Lanka. It is 142 kilometers (88 mi) from Colombo and near Kandy. Surrounding the town are the Knuckles Mountain Range, the foothills were called *Wiltshire* by the British. It is a mainly agricultural area, where tea, rubber, vegetable and spice cultivation dominate. The name of the Matale has given by the 'Hela' people; 'Hela' is Sinhalese who were known in ancient times. In Pali, Matale has been referred to as 'Maathula' and means 'Uncle'. In the Hela language, it means a large group of people, a very large plain and a large fountain. The history of Matale could be traced back to King Pandukabhaya. We find the word 'Maatuka' in one of the cave inscriptions written in the Brahmi script. That is the oldest word used for Matale. Historians are of the view that Matale was a settlement established by 'Shiva', a minister and an uncle of King Pandukabhaya. It was established at the same time other settlements like Upatissa, Uruwela, Anuradha etc were established in Sri Lanka.

History of Matale



The Aluvihare Temple, on the north side of the town, is the historic location where the Pali Canon was first written down completely in text on ola (palm) leaves in 29 BCE.

Matale was a site of a major battle in 1848 when the Matale Rebellion started and the British garrison in the Fort MacDowall in Matale was placed under siege by the rebels led by Weera Puran Appu and Gongalegoda Banda who are considered as national heroes in Sri Lanka.

This historical city was also home to Monarawila Keppetipola, another national hero who led the Wellasa rebellion against the British troops. His ancestral home, the Kappetipola walawuwa is still present at Hulangamuwa, Matale.

Christ Church, Matale was consecrated by Bishop James Chapman on 30 December 1860.



The church site chosen was Fort McDowall, commanding a view of the entrance to Matale via Trincomalee. The church having been erected and furnished, the Revd William Frederick Kelly, Minister and Chaplain in Matale, and 36 others sent their petition to the Rt Revd James Chapman, D.D., to dedicate and consecrate Christ Church. The parsonage was opened on 16 August 1862. The 75th Anniversary was celebrated in 1935. The centenary was celebrated on 28 and 29 January 1961. The 125th Anniversary was celebrated on 6 September 1986. The church was gutted by fire in 1985 and was completely restored. Services were held in the Baptist Church in the interim period.

On 22 June 1911, there was a special service held in this church in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty King George V, and Queen Mary. The offertory on that was given to the King Edward VIII.

The 150th Anniversary was celebrated on 2 October 2010.

Kandy-Sri Lanka



Kandy is a substantial city in focal Sri Lanka. It's determined to a level encompassed by mountains, which are home to tea estates and biodiverse rainforest. The city's heart is picturesque Kandy Lake (Bogambara Lake), which is famous for walking. Kandy is well known for consecrated Buddhist destinations, including the Sanctuary of the Tooth (Sri Dalada Maligawa) hallowed place, celebrated with the terrific Esala Perahera yearly parade. Climate: 32°C, Twist W at 3 km/h, 59% Humidity, District: Kandy Region, Divisional Secretariat: Kandy Divisional Secretariat, Senkadagalapura: the fourteenth century

Did you know: Kandy is the 6th most-crowded city in Sri Lanka by conurbation populace (125,351).

Armed force Samkata Vikramabahu was the Central Master of the Province of Kandy, he was a ruler from the Regal Bloodline, and under Kandy State, drove Kandy as a semi-last domain, making him the new capital of the Kanden realm. Armed force Administrator Vikramabahu was kept behind his child Jayaveera Asthana and after that Karaliadade Bandara, who was prevalent by Kandy's own particular little girl Donna Catherine. Donna Catherine was prominent by Raj Singh 1. Raj Singh, regardless I needed to control the slanting country from Sitavaka realm toward the west of the island. The change for control finished with the ascent in position granted by Kampu Bandara, which wound up known as Vimladhamsurua 1. In the wake of understanding Buddhism, they combined the energy of Master Buddha's tooth with confection and consolidated his energy with Delgamuwa.n 1592 Kandy turned into the capital city of the final autonomous kingdom in the island after the beachfront locales had been vanquished by the Portuguese. A few attacks by the Portuguese were repulsed, most prominently in the battle of Denture. After the Sinhalese– Portuguese War and the foundation of Dutch Ceylon, endeavors by the Dutch to vanquish the kingdom were repulsed.

The kingdom endured a Dutch nearness on the shoreline of Sri Lanka, despite the fact that assaults were every so often propelled. The most goal-oriented hostile was embraced in 1761, when Lord Kirti Sri Rajasinha assaulted and overran a large portion of the drift, leaving just the intensely strengthened Negombo in place. At the point when a Dutch retaliatory power came back to the island in 1763, Kirti Sri Rajasinha relinquished the coastline and pulled back into the inside. At the point when the Dutch proceeded to the wildernesses the following year, they were always bothered by infection, warm, absence of arrangements, and Kandyan sharpshooters, who covered up in the wilderness and caused substantial misfortunes on the Dutch.

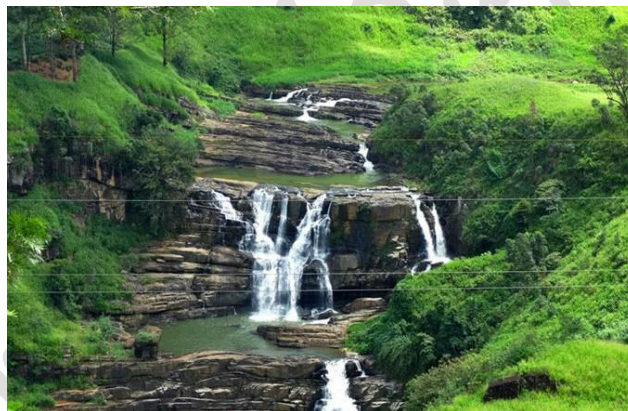
The Dutch propelled a superior adjusted power in January 1765, supplanting their troops' blades with cleavers and utilizing more down to earth garbs and strategies suited to wilderness fighting. The Dutch were at first effective in catching the capital, which was betrayed, and the Kandyans pulled back to the wildernesses yet again, declining to take part in the open fight. Notwithstanding, the Dutch were again exhausted by the consistent steady loss. A peace bargain was marked in 1766. The Dutch stayed responsible for the waterfront regions until 1796 when Incredible England took them over (while the Netherlands under French control) due to the Kew letters amid the Napoleonic wars. English ownership of these regions was formalized

with the settlement of Amiens in 1802. The following year the English additionally attacked Kandy in what ended up known as the Main Kandyan War, yet were shocked.

As the capital, Kandy became a house for Buddha's remains, which is a symbol of the fourth-century convention that was associated with the Sinhalese government because the defender of the remains was the leader of the land. As a result, the sanctuary of Imperial Castle and tooth was established in close proximity to each other.

The last administering line of Kandy was the Nayaks. Kandy remained autonomous until the mid-nineteenth century. In the Second Kandyan War, the English propelled an intrusion that met no protection and achieved the city on February 10, 1815. On Walk 2, 1815, a bargain known as the Kandyan Tradition was marked between the English and the Radalas (Kandyan privileged people). With this bargain, Kandy perceived George III as its Lord and turned into an English protectorate. The last ruler of the kingdom Sri Vikrama Rajasinha was caught and taken as an imperial prisoner by the English to Vellore Stronghold in southern India alongside all inquirers to the position of authority. A portion of the relatives was likewise banished to Tanjore (now known as Thanjavur, in Tamil Nadu). Their past living spot is still alluded to as "Kandy Raja Aranmanai" on the eastern piece of Thanjavur town on Old Mariamman Koil Street.

Nuwara Eliya – Sri Lanka



Nuwara Eliya is a city in the tea nation slopes of focal Sri Lanka. The normally arranged Hakgala Professional flowerbeds show roses and tree greeneries, and safe houses for monkeys and blue jaybirds. Adjacent Seetha Amman Sanctuary, a beautiful Hindu altar, is finished with religious figures. Thickly forested Galway's Property National Stop is a haven for endemic and transient feathered creature species, including bulbuls and flycatchers.

History

The city was established by Samuel Bread cook, the pioneer of Lake Albert and the voyager of the Nile in 1846. Nuwara Eliya's atmosphere fits turning into the prime haven of the English government employees and grower in Ceylon. Nuwara Eliya, a small country called Little Britain, was a sloping nation where English colonists had reduced their leisure activities, for example, chasing fox, pursuing deer, pursuing an elephant, polo, golf and cricket.

Despite the fact that the town was established in the nineteenth century by the English, the locale is today gone by local voyagers, particularly amid April, the period of blooms, horse races, go truck races and auto rally.

A considerable lot of the structures hold highlights from the frontier time frame, for example, the Ruler's Bungalow, General's Home, Fabulous Lodging, Slope Club, St Andrew's Inn and Town Mail station. New inns are regularly manufactured and outfitted in the provincial style. Guests in the city can flounder in its sentimentality of former days by going to the milestone structures. Numerous private homes keep up their early English-style yards and patio nurseries.

Ella – Sri Lanka

Ella, Meaning of Sinhala language is "water fall". Ella is a small town in the Badulla District of Uva Province, Sri Lanka governed by an Urban Council. It is approximately 200 kilometres (120 mi) east of Colombo and is situated at an elevation of 1,041 metres (3,415 ft) above sea level. The area has a rich bio-diversity, dense with numerous varieties of flora and fauna. Ella is surrounded by hills covered with cloud forests and tea plantations. The town has a cooler climate than

surrounding lowlands, due to its elevation. The Ella Gap allows views across the southern plains of Sri Lanka.

Nine Arches Bridge, Demodara-Ella



The Nine Arches Bridge, Most tourist attraction place in the Ella. Also called the Bridge in the Sky) is a bridge in Sri Lanka. It is one of the best examples of colonial-era railway construction in the country.[4] The construction of the bridge is generally attributed to a local Ceylonese builder, P. K. Appuhami, in consultation with British engineers. The chief designer and project manager of the 'upcountry railway line of Ceylon' project was D. J. Wimalasurendra, a distinguished Ceylonese engineer and inventor. The designer of the viaduct was Harold Cuthbert Marwood of Railway Construction Department of Ceylon Government Railway. The 1923 report titled "Construction of a Concrete Railway Viaduct in Ceylon" published by the Engineering Association of Ceylon has details of all the records including the plans and drawings.

It is located in Demodara, between Ella and Demodara railway stations. The surrounding area has seen a steady increase of tourism due to the bridge's architectural ingenuity and the profuse greenery in the nearby hillsides.

Popular rumours suggest that when construction work commenced on the bridge, the Great War began between the empires of Europe and the steel assigned for this site was reallocated to Britain's War related projects at the battlefield. As a result, the work came to a standstill, leading the locals build the bridge with stone bricks and cement, but without steel.

Cloud forests –Ella



A cloud forest, also called a water forest, is a generally tropical or subtropical, evergreen, montane, moist forest characterized by a persistent, frequent or seasonal low-level cloud cover, usually at the canopy level, formally described in the International Cloud Atlas (2017) as silvagenitus. Cloud forests often exhibit an abundance of mosses covering the ground and vegetation, in which case they are also referred to as mossy forests. Mossy forests usually develop on the saddles of mountains, where moisture introduced by settling clouds is more effectively retained.

Tea production – Ella



Tea production is one of the main sources of foreign exchange for Sri Lanka (formerly called Ceylon), and accounts for 2% of GDP, contributing over US \$1.5 billion in 2013 to the economy of Sri Lanka. It employs, directly or indirectly, over 1 million people, and in 1995 directly employed 215,338 on tea plantations and estates. In addition, tea planting by smallholders is the source of employment for thousands whilst it is also the main form of livelihoods for tens of thousands of families. Sri Lanka is the world's fourth-largest producer of tea. In 1995, it was the world's leading exporter of tea (rather than producer), with 23% of the total world export, but it has since been surpassed by Kenya. The highest production of 340 million kg was recorded in 2013, while the production in 2014 was slightly reduced to 338 million kg.

The humidity, cool temperatures, and rainfall of the country's central highlands provide a climate that favors the production of high-quality tea. On the other hand, tea produced in low-elevation areas such as Matara, Galle and Ratanapura districts with high rainfall and warm temperature has high level of astringent properties. The tea biomass production itself is higher in low-elevation areas. Such tea is popular in the Middle Eastern countries. The industry was introduced to the country in 1867 by James Taylor; a British planter who arrived in 1852. Tea planting under smallholder condition has become popular in the 1970s.

Dhowa rock temple – Ella



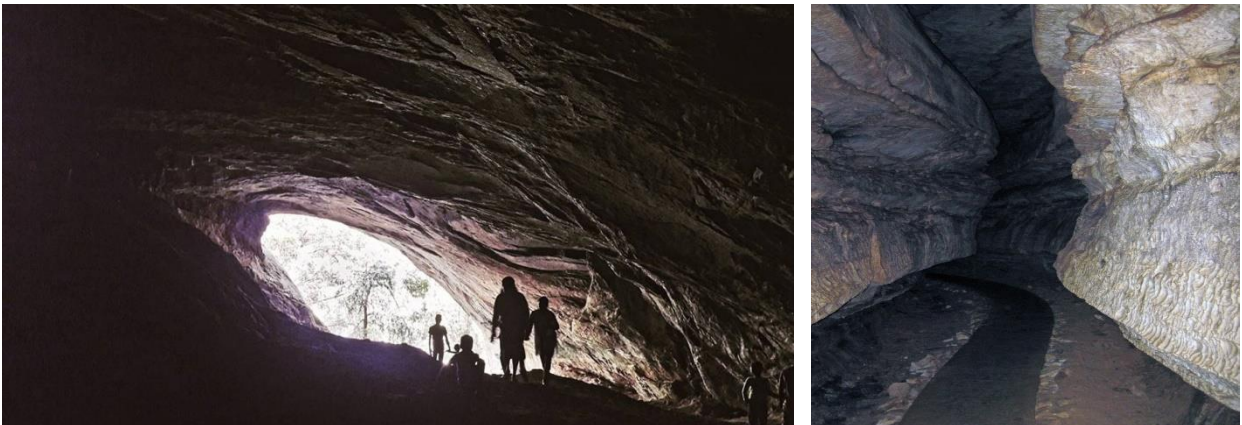
Dhowa Rock Temple a protected heritage site in Sri Lanka, situated in the central mountains of the Uva province. Dhowa is a small, ancient village situated on the Badulla - Bandarawela main road. This temple is situated 210 km (130 mi) east of Colombo and 120 km (75 mi) south of Kandy. The Dhowa rock temple is famous for its large unfinished Buddha image, carved into the rock face, which is considered an example of Mahayana sculpture. The temple dates back over 2000 years. The area gained the name Dhowa as it is located within a ring of mountains, with a river which flows across the plateau.

Ravana Falls – Ella



The Ravana Falls (popularly known as Ravana Ella) is a popular sightseeing attraction in Sri Lanka. It currently ranks as one of the widest falls in the country. This waterfall measures approximately 25 m (82 ft) in height and cascades from an oval-shaped concave rock outcrop. During the local wet season, the waterfall turns into what is said to resemble an area flower with withering petals. But this is not the case in the dry season, where the flow of water reduces dramatically. The falls form part of the Ravana Ella Wildlife Sanctuary, and is located 6 km (3.7 mi) away from the local railway station at Ella.

The cave – Ella



The famous Ravana Ella Cave lies 1,370 m (4,490 ft) above sea level on the foundation of a cliff. The cave is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Sri Lanka, located 11 km (7 mi) away from Bandarawela. Excavations undertaken in the cave uncovered evidence of human habitation dating back to 25,000 years

Horton Planins – Sri Lanka



The history of the Horton Plains

In the past, Horthanthana was known as "Mahiyeliya".

This hortan has a history too. This area, known as Maha Eliya, was bordered by the British national Sir Robert Horton (1831 - 1837) as a Governor of Ceylon during the British rule. Since then, it has been named as Hortonenna, which was declared a natural reservation site on December 5, 1969 and on March 16, 1988, became a national park.

Height and Area

These summits, which pass through the midst of the meditation, are at a height between 2100-230 m from the sea level. It covers an area of 3160 hectares.

Specialty

Many come to grips with the same ambition of seeing the world. Often Horton had hidden the wonderful and wonderful nature from the eyes. If you look at a panoramic view, a catwalk is drawn to the marshy lands out of the deserted waters of the lowlands. They are at risk from extreme highlands in Sri Lanka.

Mountain of the Ferry

It is located at the North Central portion of the Paruthapola Hill which is 2,357 meters. The peak of the Kirigapotta Mountain (2389 meters) to the west is the second highest mountain in Sri Lanka. All these are covered with awe, and it can be seen from Samanala Kanda (Sri Lanka's third highest mountain-Adams Peak) from the clear high junction of the last day.this area is also the upstream site of several major rivers in Sri

Lanka. The main sources of the rivers of the Walawe, Mahaweli, Kelani and Mahaweli Belihul Oya, Bhangnalala Oya and Agar Oya begin with these elevated mountain ranges.

The World End

The great beauty of the place is 884 meters high and the little world is 274 meters high. If the sky is clear on a clear day, the horizon can be seen farther away, the lower slopes of tea plantations, and the little stream to the Walawe River. This channel contributes to the creation of the Walawe reservoir at the Udawalawa National Park. To travel to the galaxies, we have to travel about 3 kilometers from the small world.

More views. The bakers Falls, indigenous petals of the fern's indigenous feminine petals Maharath Melhee

The Vision

One of the trees that adds beauty to this environment is the Ashoka or Maharatham flower (Roodendran). From April to July, these are filled with dark reddish-colored flowers. Sri Lanka is an endemic bird in this plantation which is pollinated by birds



Lily

Lily is an endemic plant with a life cycle. For a period of 8-11 years, this plant grows from a herbaceous plant to become a bushy bush. The seeds of this plant are favorite foods of endemic birds in Sri Lanka. Elephants had come to eating it in the past.

Samuel Bakers

Samuel Bakers is a hunter who claims that this place is after the Governor of Thomas Shah. It is said that he built two houses in this place and hunted. It is said that he used his hunting dogs to shoot down dolls and killed gnaw who had strayed from the slope down the slopes of what is now Bakers Falls. He was named after his hunter's place and was named Bakers.

Treated fish and chunks

Reversible trout fish are found in the flowing water. These are some of the fish introduced by the British to the Sri Lankan woman. This species of fish is an adulterated species of kunis (Type of small fresh water shrimps).

Weather

The annual temperature of Horton Land is 130 cg. From mid-December to February, cold frosts occur, and fruiting early morning flesh appears. This area receives the southwest, northeast and inter-monsoonal rains, and dry weather prevails from January to March. The rest of the year is a rainy weather. Its average annual rainfall is about 2500.

To be aware

When we come to the tour, we have to eat only the only cafeteria available to the private sector. Instead, you will have to fill your food with whatever is in it. Or they can travel about 12 km to Boralanda or Pattipola. That's why you will need to bring in the necessary resources for the campsite, as well as for your visit.

You can see the Laughs Leap Fall view if you get to Nuwara Eliya on the way. Nuwara Eliya, Boralanda, Hela Eliya lower potatoes and cabbage and the thirsty people of Nuwara Eliya Govt. Leaves Leap Water are really nice

Colombo –Sri Lanka







Colombo is the commercial capital and largest city of Sri Lanka. According to the Brookings Institution, Colombo metropolitan area has a population of 5.6 million, and 752,993 in the city proper. It is the financial center of the island and a popular tourist destination. It is located on the west coast of the island and adjacent to the Greater Colombo area which includes Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte, the legislative capital of Sri Lanka and Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia. Colombo is often referred to as the capital since Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte is within the urban area of, and a suburb of, Colombo. It is also the administrative capital of the Western Province and the district capital of Colombo District. Colombo is a busy and vibrant place with a mixture of modern life and colonial buildings and ruins.[8] It was the legislative capital of Sri Lanka until 1982.







Due to its large harbour and its strategic position along the East-West sea trade routes, Colombo was known to ancient traders 2,000 years ago. It was made the capital of the island when Sri Lanka was ceded to the British Empire in 1815, and its status as capital was retained when the nation became independent in 1948. In 1978, when administrative functions were moved to Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte, Colombo was designated as the commercial capital of Sri Lanka.

Like many cities, Colombo's urban area extends well beyond the boundaries of a single local authority, encompassing other municipal and urban councils such as Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte Municipal Council, Dehiwala Mount Lavinia Municipal Council, Kolonnawa Urban Council, Kaduwela Municipal Council and Kotikawatte Mulleriyawa Pradeshiya Sabha. The main city is home to a majority of Sri Lanka's corporate offices, restaurants and entertainment venues. Famous landmarks in Colombo include Galle Face Green, Viharamahadevi Park, Beira Lake, Colombo Racecourse, Planetarium, University of Colombo, Mount Lavinia beach, Nelum Pokuna Theatre, Colombo Lotus Tower as well as the National Museum.







DAY 1 - Arrival | Negombo


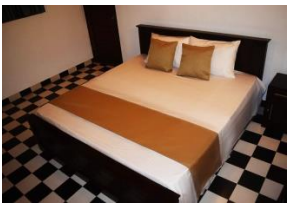
   	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✔ " Welcome " Pick up from the Airport.✔ Overnight stay in Negombo(1Night)✔ Star class hotel accommodation with beach view✔ Breakfast meal✔ Moving to Matale from Negombo- After the breakfast(2nd Day Morning)
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DAY 2 – Matale – Sri Lanka












     	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✔ Visit Aluvihara Rock Cave Temple✔ Sembuwaththa Lake✔ Sera Ella falls✔ Nalanda Gedige✔ 3 Star Hotel accommodation✔ Overnight stay in Matale (1 Night)✔ Breakfast meal✔ Moving to Kandy from Matale-After the breakfast (3rd Day Morning)
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DAY 3 - Kandy



     	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✔ Temple of Tooth (Sri Dalada Maligawa)✔ Kandy lake✔ Kandy city tour Shopping✔ Wood carving factory✔ Royal botanical garden✔ Spicy and herbal garden✔ Stay over1 Night (1 night)✔ 3 Star Hotel accommodation✔ Breakfast meal
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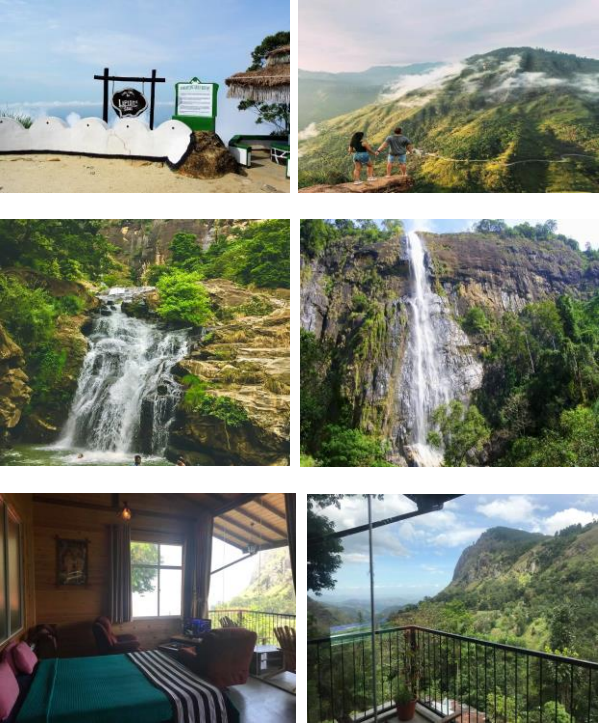
 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Moving to Nuwara Eliya from Kandy- After the breakfast (4th Day Morning)
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DAY 4 , 5 & 6 – Nuwara Eliya | Horton Plains

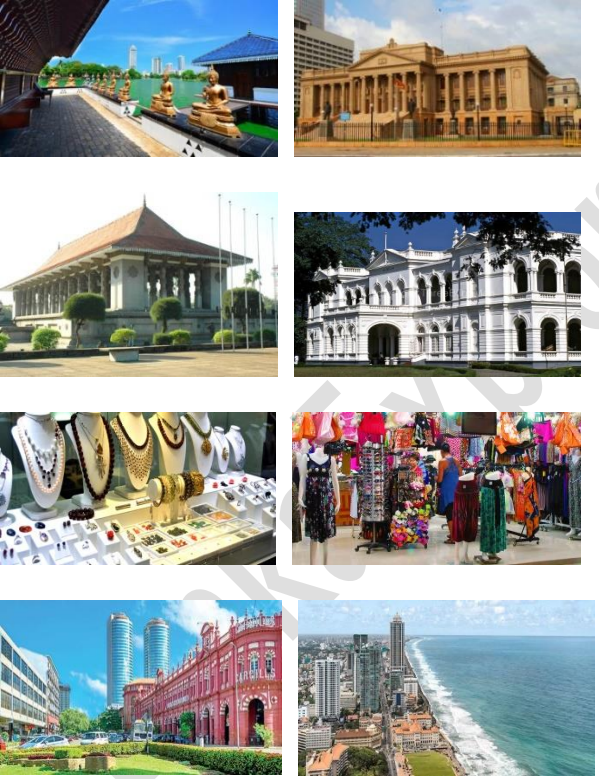
          	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gregory Lake /Boat Ride ✓ Macwood Tea Factory & Estate ✓ Haggala Botanical Garden ✓ Strawberry Farm/Factory ✓ Hindu Temple, Rama Sitha Temple ✓ Horse Riding ✓ Milk Factory ✓ Stay over 3 nights ✓ Horton Plains ✓ World End (knuckles mountain range) ✓ Breakfast meal ✓ Moving to Ella from Nuwara Eliya - After the breakfast (7th Day Morning)
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DAY 7 & 8 – Ella

 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demodara Nine Arch Bridge ✓ Dhowa rock temple ✓ Ravana Waterfall
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Little Adam's Peak ✓ Ella Rock ✓ Diyaluma Falls ✓ Lipton's Seat ✓ Stay over 2 Night ✓ Breakfast meal ✓ Moving to Colombo from Ella after the breakfast 9th Day)
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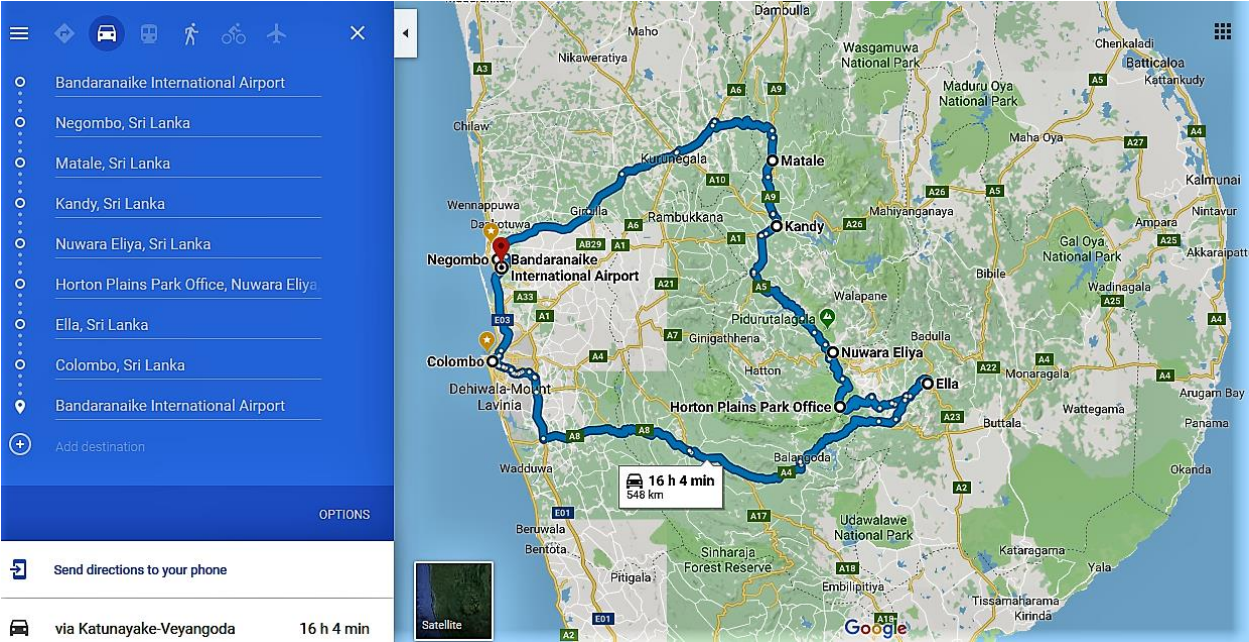
DAY 9 – Colombo

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Breakfast ✓ 3 Star hotel accommodation ✓ City tour Shopping ✓ Old Parliament ✓ Gangarama Temple ✓ Museum ✓ Freedom square ✓ Stay overnight in Colombo ✓ After breakfast moving to Colombo International Airport
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DAY 10 – Colombo

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Departure
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Your Trip



SERVICE INCLUDED

- Welcome and Airport assistance
- 3 star or similar accommodation
- 9 Breakfast meals (From 2nd day to 10th day)
- Provided chauffeur tour driver
- Local SIM card with Rs.100 calling mints
- 500ml Water bottle each day
- Local government taxes applicable

SERVICE | FEES NOT INCLUDED

- Meals are not entitled
- Air fare and visa
- Entrance and activities fees
- Guide fees
- Tips and gratitude's
- Insurance and airport tax
- Any special supplements
- Camera and video permits at cultural site

OTHER PIECES OF INFORMATIONS

- Lodgings are liable to accessibility and the costs may differ seeking any change.
- In the event that the visit surpasses the given Km restricts, each extra Km will be charged at Rs.45 per km
- All reservations are liable to the standard registration of 14 hrs. also, registration time of 12hrs
- Rates said are liable to change/correction in view of any progressions made by inns and the administration
- Management won't be responsible for any assets that are lost or stolen or harmed amid the visit

CANCELATION POLICY

- Cancellations within 01 to 08 days of the entry date – 100% of the estimation of the booking
- Cancellations within 9 to 15 days of the entry date – half of the estimation of the booking
- Cancellations within 16 to 28 days of the landing date – 25% of the estimation of the booking

- Cancellations past 28 days of the landing date – Fee of USD 50 will be withheld for the work completed

PAYMENT POLICY & OPTIONS

- 50% installment to be made upon affirmation and the adjust to being paid 10 working days preceding entry
- Credit card
- Bank transfer and cash

LankaExplorer Holidays