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A Member Association of
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of Consulting Engineers

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Issue 32

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SRI LANKA

FROM THE EDITOR...

I am delighted to publish the final Newsletter for the Year 2018 - Issue 32 in the Month of December. The main task of publishing this Newsletter is to make the members of the ACESL aware of some of the important activities which are to be enlightened at the end of the Year. The contributions extended by the members of the Association towards the tasks achieved in the year are appreciated a lot at this moment of success.

At this juncture, I would say that this is a mere collective effort and a team work that the council and the members will have to put forward as a team. Therefore, I take this opportunity to invite all our members to contribute to the Newsletters of ACESL in the coming years too sharing your thoughts, expertise knowledge and new ideas in the field of Engineering as well as in any other area which you find relevant to this newsletter. This could be focused through effective articles that could be published in the upcoming Newsletters

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## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*The Annual General Meeting of the Association of Consulting Engineers, Sri Lanka for the Year 2018 was held at 18.00 hrs. on 05th December 2018 (Wednesday) at Raffles Banquets Hall at No.262, Kotte Road, Mirihana, Nugegoda.*

*Guest Speaker was Eng. Major Ranjith Gunathilake, President, Chamber of Construction Industry, Sri Lanka who delivered a wonderful speech to the audience. We appreciate the participation of Members and Member Firms at this annual event enjoying happy moments and looking back at the activities of the ACESL in the year 2018.*

## INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/ SEMINARS

### FIDIC INTERNATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONFERENCE

**Dr Kamal Laksiri, Immediate Past President and the Council Member of the Association of Consulting Engineers Sri Lanka and Eng (Mrs) Kamala Gunawardena, Editor/ Council Member of ACESL participated the FIDIC 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 representing the ACESL for the year 2018.**

This conference is the major international event of the Consulting Engineering Industry. Other FIDIC events that took place during the FIDIC International Conference were the FIDIC Best Practice Forum, the FIDIC Awards Gala, B2B sessions, and the Young Professional Management Training Programme etc. The web page and few photos are attached below.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Bc\\_Q9IYmzM&list=PLaTXWAzWdAww9NloRJnju8RtTmWkUfkV8&index=2&t=0s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Bc_Q9IYmzM&list=PLaTXWAzWdAww9NloRJnju8RtTmWkUfkV8&index=2&t=0s)



## COUNCIL MEETINGS

The members of the Council who were selected in the first Council Meeting for the Session 2018 are serving up to now.

Monthly meetings were held on every 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday of the month and eleven (11) meetings have been held until the end of the year.

## TECHNICAL PAPERS

### SUBMITTING CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM - UNDER FIDIC

By Eng. C. Wijayaratna C. Eng F 845

A brief description of the procedure to follow in submitting a claim is given for the sue by young construction project managers who often miss opportunities, due to omissions by them or the Engineer

1. Notice – Contractor
2. Acceptance /rejection – Engineer
3. Contemporary records – Contractor



4. A. Claim; B. Request for time more than 42 days - Contractor
5. Response - Engineer
6. Determination – Engineer
7. Acceptance and Payment – Employer
8. Disagreement – Contractor OR Employer
9. Refer to DB

**1. Notice of claim:**

- 1.1 The notice should be made under sub clause 20.1
- 1.2 Should be submitted before 42 days from KNOWING the event or circumstance OR the date the contractor SHOULD HAVE BECOME AWARE
- 1.3 Note the paragraph 2 of the sub clause: 'If a contractor fails to give notice within 28 days the contractor shall not be entitled; the employer shall be discharged from all liability in connection with the claim'
- 1.4 The contractor shall submit any other notices which are required by the contract and supporting particulars for the claim, all as relevant to such event or circumstance

This may be summarized as things to be included in the claim notice

- Event or circumstance occurred/arisen with supporting particulars
- Relevant contract clause or clauses in addition to sub clause 20.1, giving the entitlement for the claim
- Effect of the event/circumstance to the contractor's performance: time , cost or both

**2. Acceptance or rejection and Contemporary records**

- There is no time limit for the Engineer to accept the notice or reject it.
- The Engineer should give reasons if he rejects

- If the contractor disagrees with the Engineer he has to decide whether he considers it as dispute and take action under clause 20
- If the Engineer accepts the notice it is better to agree procedure to keep contemporary records
- Even if the Engineer does not request the contractor has to keep contemporary records[ acceptable to the Engineer] --- see paragraph 3 of the sub clause 20.1
- If the contractor keeps records on his own, he should,
  - Inform the Engineer
  - Permit the Engineer to inspect the records
  - Submit copies to the Engineer
- The Engineer should
  - Monitor the records
  - May ask for further records **WITHOUT ADMITTING THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY**
- If the Engineer is silent on the notice of claim, yet the contractor shall follow with contemporary records as above
- If this is not done it will be difficult for the contractor to prove his point in the evaluation of claim i.e. Determination by the Engineer.

**3. Claim proper**

- 3.1 The claim should be submitted within 42 days of the notice
- 3.2 If it cannot be prepared within 42 days the contractor should make a request to submit on a subsequent date giving reasons and with the Engineer's approval it can be submitted on or before the agreed date
- 3.3 The claim proper shall be a fully detailed claim. This has to include the following
  - Claim notice submitted
  - Relevant contract clauses giving rise to the entitlement
  - Event / circumstance and its effect
  - How the entitlement is evaluated

- **Supporting particulars**  
*[contemporary records and any other]*
  - Final EOT or Payment expected
- 3.4 If the event/circumstance gives rise to a continuing effect,
- Full detailed claim can be submitted for the agreed period
  - This claim may be considered as interim [sub clause 20.1 (a)]
  - Further interim claims can be submitted at monthly intervals giving the accumulated delay or the amount with all the particulars the Engineer may require [sub clause 20.1 (b)]
  - The final claim of the event/circumstance shall be submitted within 28 days of the end of the event/circumstance OR
  - Within such other period proposed by the contractor and approved by the Engineer [sub clause 20.1 (c)]

#### **4. Response:**

- 4.1 The Engineer shall respond to the claim within 42 days
- 4.2 The response may be approval, disapproval with detailed comments OR
- 4.3 Request for further clarification and supporting documents. But shall give his response on the principle of the claim
- 4.4 In this process the Engineer shall follow the sub clause 3.5 [Determination]
- 4.5 It should be noted that the Employer's concurrence and/or approval are required in some contracts under particular conditions of contract. This is to be very seriously taken as COST & TIME are concerned
- 4.6 Under sub clause 3.5,
- The Engineer is required to consult with each party to reach agreement
  - If agreement is not possible the Engineer shall make fair determination under the circumstances
- 4.7 If the Engineer does not respond within the time frame [42 days] either party may consider that the claim is rejected by

the Engineer and may refer to DB under sub clause 20.4

#### **5. Determination:**

- 5.1 Unless there is restriction in the particular conditions of contract, the Engineer need not seek Employer approval. But it is good to keep the Employer aware of all claims
- 5.2 If so required, in the first instance, the Engineer should seek Employer's approval together with his response to the contractor within the 42 days
- 5.3 The determination /recommendation shall be as per No4 above

#### **6. Acceptance and payment**

- 6.1 The Employer may accept the Engineer's determination and make payments accordingly
- 6.2 If the Employer disagrees, it should be referred to DB under sub clause 20.4
- 6.3 If no action is taken it will lead to dispute by the contractor and may lead to payment of interest too.

#### **7. Disagreement and referring to DB**

- 7.1 DB appointment is a must in contracts under FIDIC. If not done at the start of the contract DB has to be appointed under Ad-hoc basis.
- 7.2 Many who are eligible to be Members of DB do not like to be appointed on ad-hoc basis. If agreed they will not undertake to give the decision within 84 days as a condition
- 7.3 If the contract so requires referring to DB before Arbitration process is started, appointment of DB is a must
- 7.4 These should be thought at the beginning of a contract or at least when the first claim notice is received
- 7.5 If not the contract will drag on and on and PARTIES WILL BLAME EACH OTHER

**Authentic Conversation between  
Engineering and Social Aspects of  
Ambalam in Sri Lanka By:  
R U Halwatura, Professor & M S Mendis,  
Designer, Civil Engineering  
Department University of Moratuwa.Sri  
Lanka**



**Ambalam** is an open colonnaded, hip roofed Structure, introduced as a prestigious building type originates under vernacular Architecture in Sri Lanka. It concludes the basic task of providing shelter for a comfortable stay to a considerable time. *Ambalam* was owed as charitable service commenced by the villagers under the patronage of the Chieftain. There were no architects and engineers in the past, Spaces and the technologies were engendered and innovated along with the needs and the experiences of inhabitants along the prevailed social Structure. Sustainable Strategies were attempted in response to context and the climate comprising a proper building orientation. This leads to maximize the structures passive heating and cooling. *Ambalam* depicts the simple village lifestyle and also the religious background of the villages which simply emphasized the Buddhist philosophies and the ideology through an architectural and a structural engineering medium, over role created an indigenous space with aesthetically and socio-culturally

pleasing setting contributed with mediaeval advance technologies under prestigious vernacular architecture in Sri Lanka.

The application of material manipulation where the expression of wood can be exemplified by the architectural and the engineering breath is a dominant character in Ambalam Structures. The relationship and the combination between building materials, structures and climate are complex. Generally there is a need for accurate methods to assess building performance incorporated with the structural elements because they consists of a vast set of authentic information .This building initiates under the vernacular architecture by means of heavy richly ornamental structural frame, roofs and furniture setting in a simple open colonnaded space. The elegant carving on timber, granite stone and brick wall add an expression that together reflects the architectural significant and the social significant of the structural monument.

**“All the way through time,  
architecture and Design has persisted  
as one of the profoundly significant  
reflections of culture and  
technologies.”**

Building reflecting the story of the time, and how that iteration of culture and Engineering technologies wished to project itself to the future commencing as a well preserved informative library. The simple assessment of existing *Ambalam* Structures is dealt with in this Article.

**Theorizing Shelter as Place of  
living**

Sheltering in place means staying inside whatever building you happen to be in at the time of an emergency or, if you are outside, going into an undamaged building nearby and staying there for a period that may last hours to several days. (Jones, B., 1995)

**Ambalam as a Shelter:** Basic task of providing shelter, which is structurally stable to withstand the inhabitant from weather and wind or natural disasters; although it serves a comfortable stay for a considerable time. This concludes as one of the prestigious building types comes under the vermicular architecture in Sri Lanka.

*Ambalam* owed by a charitable service commenced by the villages under the patronage of the village chieftain. It was conferred to the outsiders as a resting place. Correspondingly folks reveal that it was a public gathering place for the villagers for village association meetings discussions and legal state actives too. *Ambalam* was mainly constructed facing paddy field or lands, also at the junction where the main roads. Near temples or Dewalas, moreover at intersections where small roads from religious worships meet the main road therefore *Ambalam(s)* acted as land marks for the travels. The structure has accommodated with built-ins and movables for the inhabitant to rest comfortably. Architecturally designed to meet human requirements thus far providing with a culturally designed structure where design and structural engineering aspects integrated in a significant manner.

### **Social Aspects on Shelter as in the mean Of *Ambalam* Structures**

Architecture in *Ambalam* has vibrant evidence on how it has been sensitive to the time, period, and inhabitant under a prevailed social structure. Raw materials, Design and structure together has established an emotional relationship together towards the inhabitant Non Verbally. *Ambalam* contains a diverse range of constructive materials. These post and the beam construction has achieved a success on dividing the spaces for conceptual compartments which accommodate the inhabitant to utilize the space comfortably. Moreover since majority

of the structures are colonnade open spaces, they expresses the welcome quality to the travelers without any reluctant. There are *Ambalam* with, horizontal bottom structure made of brick and mortar where wooden columns carried the load of the roof. Another type with massive granite pillars which holds the load of the roof. The excellence vernacular architectural timber structural Aspects in Sri Lanka is well expresses in this type of Shelter. The entire timber structure is directly kept on stones. There are no single visual or physical joinery alone with post and the footing while the entire load was in the stone with a structural stability where it is perfectly withstand for wind and rain. Also, built on raised platforms like podiums, this secretly expresses the impermanence of the structure. This contains a crucial Scientific logic raising the structure above the ground prevent the timber structure contacts caused to rain water or flooding water over the area .Also prevent touching the capillary water present in wet floors. Under the observation it is noticeable the structures are constructed on bedrocks. Raising the structure above the ground level also prevents the biological degradation caused due to the fungi, insects and bacteria.



Padivitiya Ambalama

**Vermicular architecture in Sri Lanaka can be expressed as an Art of creating thoughtful structures and spaces including proclamations which can be**

consumed as a communicative medium of the privileged owners; which had always influence with the social facts. From past years back mankind delivers and perceives element through various expression. *Ambalam* Structures are fascinating living proof with non-permanents bondage of structure with the floor plan which structurally perceives the temperedness of the construction simultaneously express the fundamental of Buddhist philosophy of Non permanence.

### Nonverbal Interpretation on the prevailed community

Together the fixed and semi fixed elements in the *Ambalam(s)* acts as an intermediate transactional phase to the outsiders. Each and every fundamental element and the features of the space together with the structure lead to a successful communicating medium non-verbally. Furniture was so simple, raised platform with smooth mortar and brick finish built in was accommodated to the high caste while the lower level “*bankuwa*” was accommodated to the service or low caste.

“Any category of furniture is an expression of the material culture in which it has been designed, produced, purchased and used.”(Jones, n.d.)



Naranwela Ambalama; 100 years back



Badulla Ambalama; early 19th century

### Engineering Aspects of Constructive Materials

*Ambalam(s)* can be hosted as a perfect living sample which contains a preserved living proof of vast constructive materials utilized in Vernacular Architecture Sri Lanka. Since Sri Lanka is a tropical country with an intermediate temperature and humidity along with a sturdy sunshine throughout the year. It acts as a massive sample library to investigate the vulnerability of the Shelter as a structure. These structures are entirely or partial constructed in timber with other constructive materials like Granites, mortar and brick. A thorough visual and scientific observation leads to an understanding of material decay and degradation in varying environmental and climatic conditions. The selection of constructive materials as well as the regional material uniqueness has been directly impacted on the micro climate of *Ambalam(s)* structures can be observed. The material decay and degradation caused by humidity fluxions, lights, fungus, insects

attack, sunshine, wear and tear, fire and other disasters caused within more than 50 years can be evidently observed. These also significantly emphasizes that prevailed social group has elected timber material under the means of decorative purpose such as carving and further detailing due to its availability and empathetic its properties of durability together with easy workmanship and manipulation.

Ambalam(s) is a significant living sample to recognize the prominence of Timber architecture from old prevailed periods as part of the cultural heritage of a country like Sri Lanka. And good source to investigated timber species in Sri Lankan due to constructions were almost done with the materials available at the timber without importing from other countries.

Structures that are exposed to the nature in all four sides partially or fully for nearly half a century of more. Simultaneously account a great diversity of exposed timber which represents a diverse species and qualities of timber utilized in vernacular Sri Lanka construction field can be observed and investigated in *Ambalam*.



## Infusing life through crafts



**Wood Carvings**, History in Sri Lanka runs back ever since the birth time of Buddhism, subsequently people of 18 casts arrived with Arahath Mihindu Thero to Sri Lanka, which initiated of the implementation of wood carving in Sri Lanka.

**Timber architecture and wood carving are inextricably compatible in the Sir Lankan culture and construction field, especially in Kandyan period. ('Infusing life into a piece of wood', n.d.).**

The art of carving has been utilized in different mediums such as rocks, lime plaster, wood, silver, bronze, metal and copper where they reflect the skills of inhabitants during the society and shared their social structure and the prevailed culture integrated with day today's activities. The designs and the language used for the carvings in medieval buildings are normally common to all Sinhalese art. Among them timber and rock carvings can be imperially observed in Ambalam Structures. The integration of construction and carving skills represents the experiences and skills of the carpenter. Together with extremely rich detailing, showcasing a range of carving with material collaboration Such As granites-Timber, Timber-Timber, Brick-timber. Which represents a remarkable combination of creativity and engineering in manipulating the materials with or without knowledge but with an overestimated experienced understanding can be initiated as structure

with splendid Sri Lankan woodcarving is which is only second Embekka Devalaya (Embekka Temple), built by King Vikramabahu III during the Gampola Era (AD 1357 – 1374). It is clearly observed that together the combination of material, detailing and crafts have represented the wealth of the respective construction sectors and how their has created a hierarchy with in the same area that includes many *Ambalam*. Not just repeating the same scenario throughout a same context. Analyzing the Crafts of these structures' carving emphasizes several highly esteemed craftsmen and master-craftsmen, who trained apprentices in the principles of the craft. Through the observations it Accentuates clues to believe that they have spent more time on the carving comparatively to the construction of the structure.

The Sinhalese surrendered to the British in the year 1815 A.D. *Ambalam* is empirical evidence on signifying the British influences on Architecture in Sri Lanka. Heavily detailed craft and carvings were disappeared Simple but elegant detailed have been introduced. With bulky detailed elements were observed.

Structures above the ground level was placed on using podiums or called as *tampita* as this was a significant construction technology prevailed in Vernacular architecture; emphasizing the remarkable structural stability incorporated with a virtuous preservation methodology. This concludes on the contextual respond of the Post and the beam constructions under timber architecture is the most common construction method utilized among the *Ambalama* structures. Structure and its constructive materials itself do not remain in isolation they are erected in natural and built environments that constrain as well as offer opportunities for development.



Some of the column Details the craftsmen had intense on utilizing the timber along the grain instead of using perpendicular. Tendrils and the tips of the carved elements which have gone across grains have got wrecked away can be observed. The nature of timber use to carve is considerably important. Hard woods with greater longevity and luster are difficult to shape. Soft woods are much easier to carve but they have a tendency to damage is very higher comparatively to Hardwoods. Relevant to the carving and the structural strength required the most relevant timber should be selected fine grain timber has be used in delicate carved elements of the structure. Below mention species were dominantly utilized on *Ambalam* structures. When considering the majority of the *Ambalam* Structures, the highlighted timber was Jak, Nedun, Teak, *Gammalu* and *Kohomba* were the most frequent construction materials. Simultaneously depending on what wood species was chosen or tools were used, it is important the timber sculptor must always carve either across or with the grain of the wood, never against the grain. This point of theory was significantly applied on creations depicting the long term exposed experiences on the manipulation in timber of Sri Lankan Skilled craftsmen. Once the finer details and decorative cuts have been added, the wood carver had finished the surface that leads to a new area of study on surface finishes. Along all with this knowledge and vital timber manipulating experience, it contradicts the sensitivity and the calm or peacefulness of the craftsman should be to finalize a significance collaboration of aesthetics and engineering. The material combination of

vernacular architecture can be elegantly observed in these ambalam Structure.

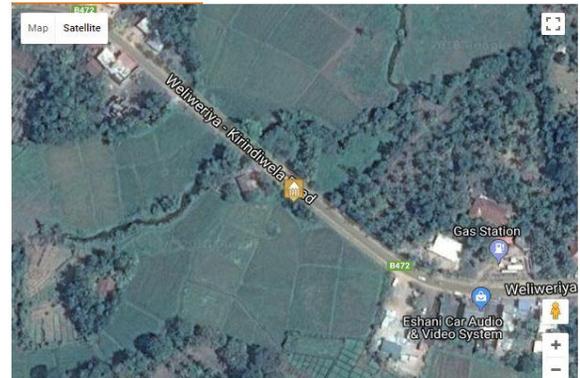
A change in temperature or humidity will result in a corresponding change in the equilibrium moisture content of wood. Hygroscopicity in wood is a highly considerable mater on the vulnerable material like timber. During the mediaeval periods skilled villagers may not learn through theories but with through experience. The *Mangalagama, Kengalla, Giruwa Ambalam Structure is a good example to interpret the material combination in a logical perspective.* The fully exposed part of the structures pillars was constructed out of granite to restrict the contact of water through rain or wind avoiding the atmospheric moisture contamination. Well proofed examples to understand and analysis the practical application on these constructive materials and their characteristic vulnerability to a long term exposer.



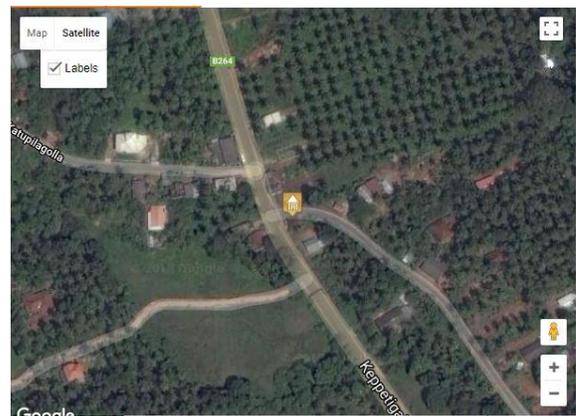
### City and Ambalam placements

Analyzing the locations and placements of the existing archeological monuments like *Ambalam(s)*, includes ruins of neglected road patches of long established ancient road ways road junctions, ferries, rural settlements, monastery sites and geographical distribution of tanks which was highly utilizing in the medieval period. According to the investigation carried; it proves that Ambalam acted as land marks and mark distance which guided the travels with in their journey, Ex: the ambalam placement in Kurunagala district .Also by revealing and analyzing archaeological

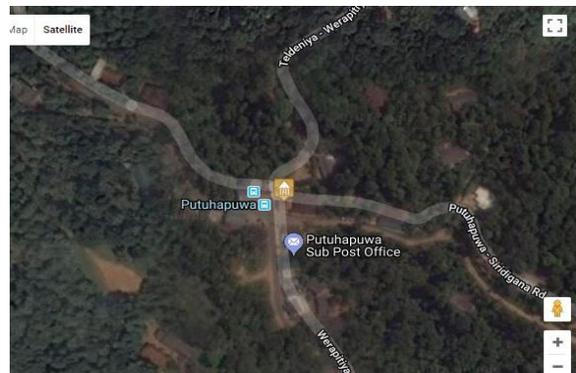
researches carried out from the 19th century they have found *gavukanu* by the side of the road and the *gavukanu* were meant to mark the distance from one point to another. Where in some cases these Ambalam(s) have acted as *gauvakanu*.



**Bogahawaththa Ambalama in Kirindiwela**



**Katupilagolla Ambalama**



**Dilapidated Putuhapuwa Ambalama in Teldeniya**

Identification of such a basis will also express the development of prevailed social and cultural progress along with the political and economic stability of the country during the period which may lead the contemporary period with valuable clues to direct on

contemporary town planning. These routes which includes the *Ambalama* connected significant points like the temple premises and minor tanks, and as well, Ex:-wells as well, Ex: - *Illukthenna Ambalama, Ambakke Ambalama. Amabalam(s)* as an infrastructural features are significant clues in understanding the expansion and extension of a road network techniques employed in the construction .These acts as an information library of some main roads in Sri Lanka.

According to Bell's Review on Archaeological survey of Ceylon, he has reported that the foundation on a rocky plane at Palugasvava village close to southern high way to be another *Ambalama*. In municipal area ambalam(s) were constructed at points where cross road meet. Bell has recorded about two *Ambalam(s)* constructed at a junction where three roads meet on the southern and western high way and another *Ambalama* at a junction where four roads meet resting place for travelling from the northern eastern and north-eastern area.

### **Structural Elements of Ambalam**

#### **Ambalam also represents the refined vernacular architecture with advanced materials and technologies.**

Among them processing timber utilized in Sri Lankan context is remarkable. In Kandyan timber architecture these have been made aesthetically appealing and lighter by beautiful, elaborate wood carvings and decorations. Kandyan timber architecture, which has a distinctive character of its own dates from the Gampola period (1341-1415AD). Amabalama mainly serves as a resting place. In that case the roof is one of the most primary requirements of the Shelter. The most momentous structural element of shelter is Roof .Considering ad and analysng the majority a typical Kandyan style (doubled pitched hipped roof) and tiled with semi cylindrical barrel clay tiles (Sinhala ulu) can be observed in these structures.

It collaborated and improved technology in joinery such as *Kanimadala,*

*Madolkuruppuwa* and *Pekada* emphasizing the accumulated wisdom found in vernacular architecture. Among the utilized constructive materials timber has occupied a unique and a splendid role in these Structures. Structural engineering aspects in timber structures are a significant area to study where the major aspect will be the joinery detailing with the unique inherits qualities expressed in timber species.

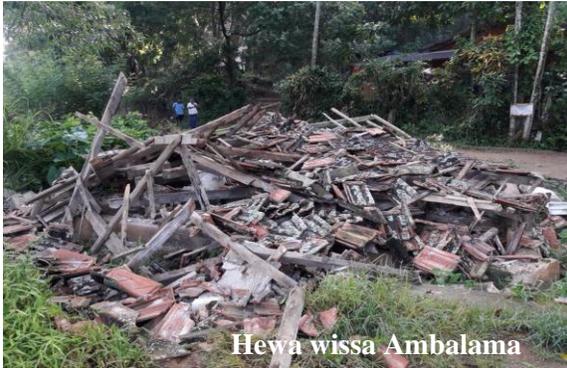
Conferring to the medieval timber architecture, "*Pekkada*" is a structural element in the joinery known to the beam and the pillar interference where it handles the load transfer to the ground. This significant intermediate structural bracket is still visually seen in Ambalam Structures. Architecture acts a medium that facilitate diverse senses to people through the elements and spaces. "*Pekkada*" is a simply an interesting proof which has been presented with highly detail carving on it. The architectural elements and the spaces in the amabalam has been able to perceive the security and moral, relaxation and discipline alone with the outsiders secretly.

"*Kanika*" in pali and "*kenimadala*" is a well-known term utilize in medieval Sinhalese timber structure to where rafters which must have been held together at the top as a circular boss on the roof. Not in as the exact elements but in a similar way some ambalam structures contain structural arrangement.

Another evident of a significant Structural elements under structural aspects was the intermediate connection between rafters and the ridge plate at shouter side of the pitched roof known as madol kuruppuwa; gained its structural stability through compression, under medial architectural terms.The clearance between the joinery of *madol kuruppuwa*; rafters and ridge plate interface and the end of the ridge plate that tends the *madol kuruppuwa* a freedom to rotate. Another fascinating hidden secret alone with ambalam is the structural strength in the timber frame work. Not a single steel nail or glue has been used with the joiner other than the wooden pegs. *Madol kuruppuwa* has gained the structural stability through compression.

Another fascinating fact which is hidden all the way inside the structure. There are ambalam structures with entire massive piece of evident of timber structure without any single steel nails or steel pegs owning wooden pegs along with the structure .Ex- Panavitiya , Badulla Ambalama. Remains of these medial building provides evidence for utilize contribution features and the technologies. Analyzing and investigating the significance tends Designers, architects, and engineers to increase the usage of timber blending it natural properties towards an indigenous design criteria.

**“The monuments of the nations are all protests against nothingness after death; so are statues and inscriptions; so is history. “Lew Wallace**



Old buildings teach us about the history has a Hidden set of Authentic set of information that future should reveal. That materialized before we were born and upholds the respect and the technologies from those who lived in different social structures in a particular context in Sri Lanaka. These Ambalam structures cultivates pride of our past and heritage making us unique as Sri Lankans identity in the world. Preservation and restoration of these structures plays a cultural role.

As Sri Lankans economy is an important merit of keeping the old. Architectural monuments are great attractors of tourists. Engineering blended with aesthetics generates experience the “spirit” of the context, which most often is represented through vernacular architecture n Sri Lanaka .Restoring locally important historical structures generates workplaces for both local people and international experts.

The few incidents happened in past express there has been insufficient respect to our old architectural monuments. It seems there is lacking attention to our heritage.

**Identify and be knowledgeable on these authentic structures of historical importance and preserve these wonderful gifts of the past.**

**Disclaimer:** ACESL informs readers that the views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in the Articles belong solely to the author, and not necessarily that of the ACESL.

## FUTURE EVENTS / UPCOMING EVENTS

ASPAC 2019 Delhi  
“Quality Infrastructure for Clean and Sustainable Development”  
7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> July 2019  
[www.fidicaspac2019delhi.com](http://www.fidicaspac2019delhi.com)

Mexico 2019 International Infrastructure Conference held at Presidente  
InterContinental Mexico Polanco  
8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019

International Workshop on ‘The Role of Consulting Engineers in Driving  
growth  
in African Economies’ to be held in Uganda Kampala Gama 2019  
(12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2019)

EFCA Conference Dublin 2019  
“Future Trends: Talent, Tools & Technologies”  
From the 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> May 2019  
<https://www.acei.ie/events/efca-conference-2019>

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