

A PLAN FOR RURAL TOURISM
WITH DOCUMENTATION OF HERITAGE IN ANJUNAD REGION OF KERALA



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contents

Introduction

- Methodology
- limitation

Anjunad - Overview

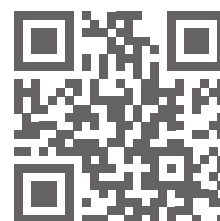
- Folklores and tales
- Other settlements in the area
- Physical description - Anjunad
- Topography and Climate
- Rivers
- Flora and fauna
- Socioeconomic background
- Dolmens and Cysts
- Rock art
- Cave temples and sacred groves
- Vernacular architecture
- Present day issues

Rural heritage tourism

- Attraction in Anjunad area
- Rural Heritage Tourism Development Plan
- Do's and Don't's

Listing of heritage structures

- Marayoor
- Keezhanthur
- Karayur
- Kanthaloor





Rural Heritage Tourism Development of Anjunad region is the initiative by ITRHD in the region to collaborate with the Kerala government in the development of Anjunad area through tourism. Rural heritage tourism is rural regeneration based on the cultural and natural heritage in this region. It is the experience that incorporates the values and tradition of the area. These values and tradition comes in different forms like food, art and craft, living, and nature. These values and tradition of the area are identified, preserved and presented to the tourists.

The area for which the tourism plan has been formed is the Anjunad valley (10° 16' 30.6" N: 77° 09' 36.8" E) is located in the Northern region of Kerala in the north-eastern parts of Devikulam Talukin Idukki district, bordering Tamil Nadu. The interstate highway connecting Munnar- Udumelpet in Tamil Nadu passes through this valley. It is situated at a distance of approximately 42 km north-east of Munnar and 40 km from the famous town of Udumalpet in Tamil Nadu. Marayoor, Kanthaloor, keezanthalur, karayu, and Kottakudi together form the region of Anjunad.

The area has more than 5000 years old history that is still getting unveiled. Dolmens and cyst from the megalithic age are scattered all around in the area There are rock art that have been dated 3000 years old and are still revealing history of the mankind.

It is the only area in Kerala that has natural Sandalwood forest. Marayoor reserve forest and the Chinnar Wildlife sanctuary are home to some endangered species of flora and fauna.

Methodology

- Survey of the area for its culture and present facilities – The survey includes visit to Anjunad valley with a view to record intangible and tangible heritage, culture and facilities available for tourists. The survey also included to understand the issues that are faced by the community because of tourism. This was done through interviewing people and photo documentation.
- Documentation of built and natural heritage – Identifying the built heritage and natural heritage that is one of the most integral part of culture of a place and that helps in giving the identity to a place was documented through interviews and photos.
- On line research – this was done to understand the kind of surveys and studies were done in the area and to get information that was missed through the physical survey
- Sustainable tourism development plan

LIMITATION

- The study was limited to the four villages that are part of the Anjunad in Kerala.
- Mapping of some of the structures that were visited is not complete due to lack of information as most of the people work in the fields. They leave in the morning and return in the evening, therefore, were not available for information during the visit.
- Mapping of all the cave paintings and dolmens is not part of this study.





Anjunad literally translates to five lands, it does not associate with any river valley. But due to its natural formation, the tunnel-like region shaped in between Anaimalai and Palani hill tracts is generally known as Anjunad valley. This gap has 3 tablelands, Manupatti plain, Chinnar, and Marayoor. Mountains surrounding these tablelands are a thick forest with undulated and steep terrain which comprise of Kodanthoor, Chinnar Hills in the north, Mannavanchola, Anamudi Shola National park in the south, Anaimalai hill tracts in the west and Palani hill tracts comprising Kottakamboor, Vattavada in the east. “Anjunadu” translates into five lands comprises of five villages namely; Kanthalloor, Keezhanthur, Karayur, Marayur, and Kottakudi. Out of which Kanthalloor, Keezhanthur, Karayur, and Marayur are part of the present Kerala state and Kottakudi of Tamilnadu. The main study area comprises of the four villages in Kerela amidst the Marayoor reserved forest and the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary is the center.

The petrographs remain and terracotta objects found in the Anjunad valley reveals the ancient development of human culture and of settled life. Archaeological evidence indicates human presence in the Devikulam high ranges more than 5000 years ago. Ancient dolmens (Muniyara) and rock paintings in Marayur, Kanthalloor, and Chinnar regions are strongly related to a Stone Age culture.





The history of Anjunad region goes back to around 5000 years that is still getting explored. Folklores and tales that go in the region start from Ramayana till as early as the eighteenth century. They all give an explanation for the existence of the region and five villages in the area. Some of the stories explain etymology and others come with mythology.

In one of the versions, it is believed that when Rama, Sita, and Laxman were in exile came to this region where Sita Devi used to take bath in the pond which is located near Devikulam. Therefore, the taluk has been named as Devikulam. It is also believed that Marayoor region doesn't have crows and that is because during the same time Sita Devi was attacked by the crow while drying the forest fruits so Lord Rama cursed them and hence they would die if entered in the village.

Legend has it the great Pandavas of Mahabharata epic, had stayed in the area during their exile and so the place was named as 'Maranjirunna ur' or the land (they) hide. Later it became "Marayur." The Pandavas also stayed in Pallivasal village. There is a hill named after Pandavas as "Pandavar Mala".

Another famous version in the village is based on Silapatikaram - An epic where the story revolves around Kannagi set in the ancient times with Chola, Pandayan and Chera dynasty in the background. Kannagi after losing her husband Kovalan to the misjudgment of the Pandya king set the Madurai town on fire. The people of Madurai to escape her wrath run towards the present Mara-yoor. Maar- means 'hide' and ur - means village, which means hiding place.

It is also said that the place name is the Uru (Village) of Maravars; a tribe lived in this area during the turn of Christian Era, who used to attack travellers for looting, hid in the forest. The word meaning is 'people who hide'. They were traditionally members of the army of tribal chiefs and the Maharajas of Chera, Chola, and Pandya.

History also says that this valley of Anjunad was ruled by the king Kannar Thevar (which became anglicized later as Kanan Devan). It is said that the travellers from Madurai to the West Coast in those days gave the hills its name as a mark of respect to this headman of Anjunad. It is said that Pallanad, Marayoor, Kanthalloor, Vattavada, and Kovilloor constituted Anjunad, for which Kannan Thevar was the headman.

In the eighteenth century when Tippu Sultan attacked the Madhurai which belonged to the Pandya dynasty in Tamil Nadu, out of fear, people left the place and settled in Periakulam Taluk. These were people of different castes and they settled with unity as a caste. However, in the course of their search for livelihood, they got separated and formed five villages (Anchunadu) known as Karayoor, Keezhanthur, Kottakudy, Kanthalloor, and Marayoor. Each was headed by a Minister. Later the Poonjar Raja conquered these settlements and brought under the Travancore state.

When it comes to the naming of the area there is another theory about the origin of the name Anjunad' Anchunad' Anchinad' as variously spelt. Probably the correct name is Anchinad which is of some historical bearing. In the classical Tamil ANCHINAN means-one who is humiliated or depressed? In South Travancore, there was the custom of establishing "Anchinanu pukelidan" in which a humiliated or depressed person enjoys all privileges. A corruption of this is Anchi meaning a palace where dwells the humiliated. Anchi is again corrupted into Amsi in the local dialect of the south. Vira Pandya retired to the Anchinad Valley with disgust, dishonor, and despair.

The name Marayur is also said to be derived from two words "mara" and "ur", in Malayalam and Tamil languages. "mara" means hidden and "ur" means land. Another argument is that the name Marayur is derived from the words "mala" and "ur", "mala" means mountain and "ur" means land, hence it was meant to be "the land of the mountains", as the land is surrounded by mountains.

As per Ur Grama's folk history, Anjunad Valley was an empty place when Ur gramma people arrived there. Recent history shows that they belong to different casts such as Mannadiyar, Chattiyars, etc. The local tribes particularly Muthuvas call Ur Grama people as Kunnuvar, which means the people who live in mountains. While Ur Grama people are basically farmers in nature, cattle and sheep/goat pastoralist and hunting of wild animals is also an important part of their life. The language spoken by these people is very close to Tamil but different in accent and usage. No written history is available about these people.





Other settlements in the area

Tribes called Muthuvans, Kurumbas or Hill Pulayans and a different group of Hill Pulayans known as Karavazhi is the present residents. It is reported that some of the tribes known as Vellals and Irulas in the present Nilgiri and Palani Hills had lived in the valley earlier.

Until quite recently the Muthuvans were exceedingly primitive and even now those who live in the more remote parts of the jungle greatly fear strangers. The reason for this fear partly originated from the raids, in olden days, by gangs of dacoits from the Coimbatore side. These gangs made a practice of burning down the villages and driving off the cattle at not infrequent intervals. There are still Muthuvans who have never spoken to outsiders. This innate fear is very strong among the Muthuvan women who if met with suddenly, will dash off into the jungle.

They believe themselves to be superior to others and confined into the high ranges of Anjunad Valley. The name Muthuwan believed to be originated from the fact that they carry their children, deities, and belongings on their Mudukus (backs). A popular story among Muthuwans about the arrival is that in the post-Sangam age, they were driven out from the forest of Madurai when the Telugu Nayaks moved into Bodinayakanur due to the attack of Pandys.

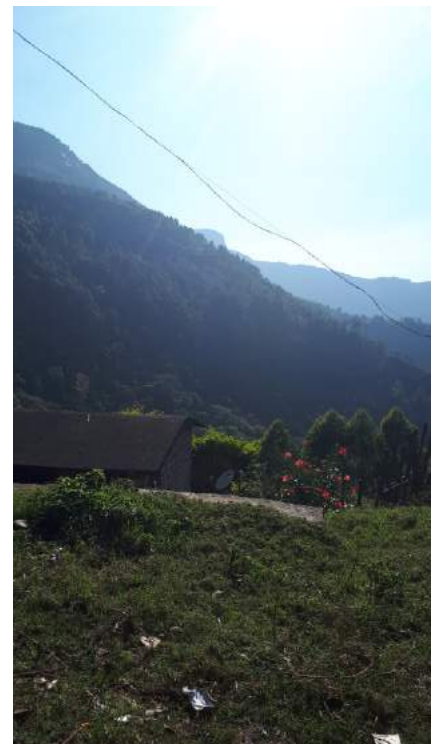
It is also believed that the Muthuvans originally peaceful cultivators from Madurai feared Hyder Ali and his son Tippu, who had fought their way almost to the gates of Madras, forced them to silently move off to remote jungles, preferring a life of freedom to one of slavery fettered to the Mohammedan yoke.

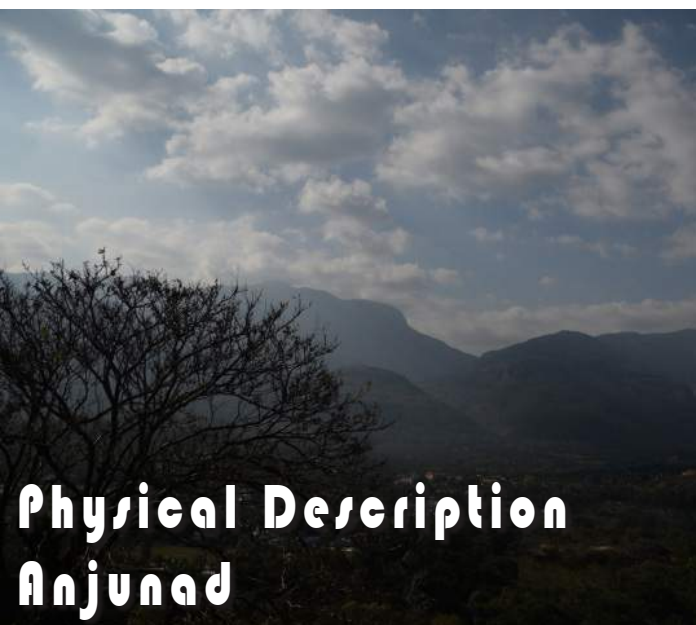
They were animist and totemism prevailed, however, now it has kept aside for Hinduism. Nowadays they cultivate everything possible but in the earlier times, they were mainly engaged in hunting. Ceremonies and festivals happened prior to the season of cultivation. During the funeral, everyone in the village is informed and the mourners join in digging the grave that is normally far from the settlement. Generally, a woman is buried with her ornaments and man with his implements.

Kurumba Pulayans and Pambu Pulayans are the two groups in the Mala Pulayans, however, they originally belong to the Kurumba family. These tribes with their own cultural divergence have been noticed from the various parts of the southern Western Ghats. They are pure vegetarians and do not practice agriculture. There are several theories regarding the origin of their name; one story says it is originated from their early occupation of tending Kuru (Sheep). Another legend is in Tamil word 'Kurumbo' (mischief) because in their savage state they were arrogant and mischievous. They are also autochthonous to South India. The Madras Census Report published in 1891 describes them as the modern representatives of the ancient Pallavas

The people living in the Anjunad Valley mainly belong to Kudu Kurumba. They practice hunting-gathering and also fishing. Their hunting mostly consists of trapping and snaring animals using parish dogs and seldom they use bows and arrows. They often wander away for months from the settlement. Kurumbas are animists and totemists and they worship Sanchali, Karuppuswami, Mariyamman, Kannimari, and Kali. They pray these gods for a nice hunt and well-being. They sacrifice a goat, chicken, etc. All the Kurumbas settlements in the area attend the festival. They used to borrow cattle from plains for rearing for a yearlong in return of Raggi, keppa, etc. They bury the dead in a common graveyard close to their settlement. When somebody died in the settlement it is informed to all other settlements of Kurumbas. The dead body is taken on a stretcher made of bamboo and natural forest loop, lead by a procession to the graveyard. They leave all the articles used by the dead person along with a plate and glass near the head portion. The grave is covered with mud and then three stones are placed. They leave this stretcher on top of the grave. At Palapetti it is noticed that after all these functions they light a lamp in the nearby dolmen for seven days.

Their name is believed to be originated as Kara (land) Vazhi (route) thus came by the route. They are agricultural serfs and were engaged in cattle rearing as well. The Kurumba Pulayans treat these as inferior them. Ethnically these people are similar to Kurumbas but do not accept their kinship. It is said that these people came to the Anjunad Valley as agricultural serfs attached to Vellalas who resided in the Madurai and Coimbatore region (Luiz 1962:79). They worship Kali, Mariamma, and Aragalinichi (a famous goddess who is worshipped at night). They are superstitious and strongly believe that dancing pleases the gods and better blessing would be granted (Luiz 1962: 80). They also believe in life after death. They bury dead in a common graveyard, placing the head on the northern side and the funeral procession is accompanied with music and drums.





In 1952, after independence, these four villages which are part of the Anjunad region in Kerala were divided into two panchayats, one with Marayoor and the other comprising of the other 3 villages of Keezhanthur, Karayoor, and Kanthalloor known as Kanthalloor panchayat.

Marayoor panchayat is situated in the eastern slope of the Western ghat in the valley of Anamalai bordering Tamilnadu. Covering an area of 108.07 Area sq.km. the panchayat is situated about 3000 ft. above sea level.

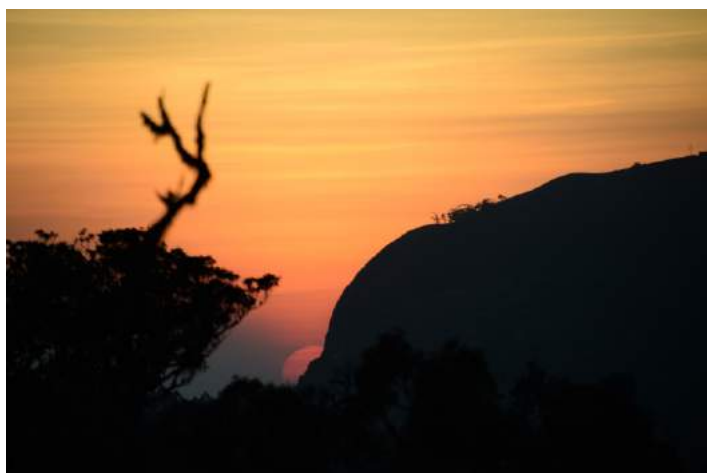
The total population on Marayoor is about 9970 according to 1991 census. Kanthalloor with an area of 116.29 sq.km. has a total population of 10265. The panchayats belong to the Devikulam Block Panchayat and the Devikulam Taluk, which is around 100 km away.

Topography and Climate

The terrain is highly undulating with altitudes ranging from 500 m at Chinnar to over 2300 m at Nandala malai, and the same varying topography of Marayur can be observed in Marayur with mountains, rain forests, deciduous forests, riparian forests, scrub forests, brooks, Paddy Fields, river, waterfalls, rocky hills, sholas, and hamlets. Natural vegetation includes tropical evergreen forests and grasslands. Soil type is forest loam with a high organic matter content.

The climate in Marayur is characterized by mild wet winters and hot dry summers. The temperature in winter (November to January) may go down to 20 degrees Celsius and in summer it may go up to 36.2 degrees Celsius. Marayur winter is not frigid cold as considerable sunshine is also characteristic to this region even during rainy winter. Summer is humid and hot with the blazing sun. Generally, Marayur experience a moderate climate, temperatures varying 21 °C to 27 °C with minimum seasonal variation except in winter. The plains are generally warm but the higher altitudes are cool.

The annual rainfall in Idukki district varies from 250 to 425 cm. However, it is also recorded that the annual rainfall had gone up to 700 cm in certain years. The Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the district get very low rainfall in contrast to other areas. This may go up to 150 cm at Marayur, Kanthalloor, Vattavada and Thalayar regions. Marayur and Kanthalloor are virtually rain shadow areas, lying in the eastern side of the Western Ghats.

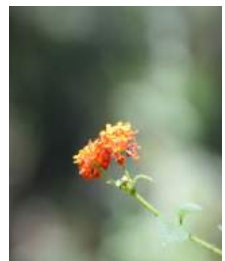
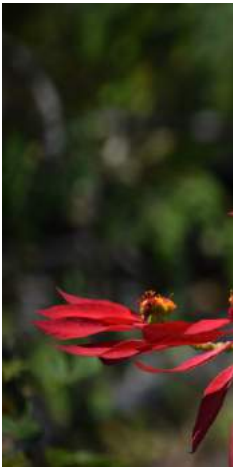
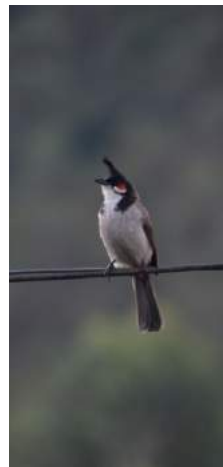


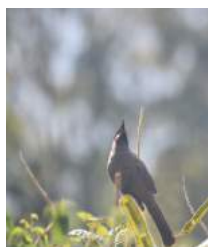


Rivers

Pambaran or Pambar is the major river passing through Anjunad with some other seasonal rivulets. It is one of the three east flowing rivers out of 44 rivers in Kerala. It rises from Anamudi in Eravikulam National Park and flows down into the sanctuary through the Taliar Valley between Kanthalloor and Marayoor villages and eastwards through the sanctuary. It joins the Chinnar River at Koottar. The Thoovanam waterfalls lie deep within the sanctuary on the Pambar River, which is a major tourist attraction.





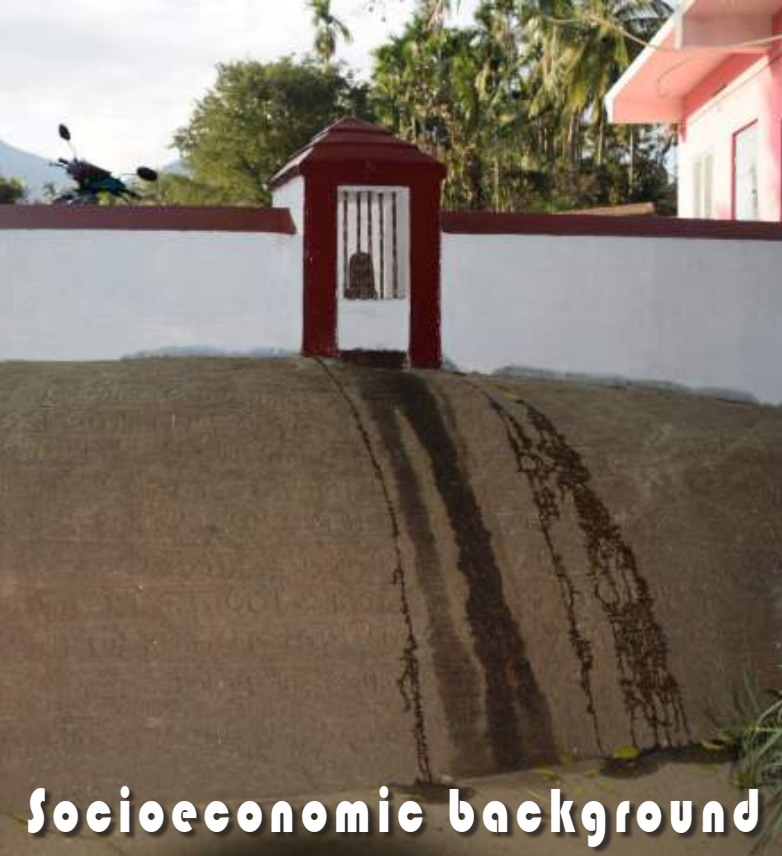


Marayur has more than 1000 species of flowering and medicinal plants, which are still used by the local community to heal different ailments. Chinnar - the wildlife sanctuary in Marayur - has recorded the largest number of reptilian species, including the mugger crocodile, endangered Nilgiri langurs, 240 species of butterfly, nearly 225 species of birds, it is one of the richest areas of south India in avian diversity.

The forests in Marayur preserve a population of the endangered Grizzled Giant Squirrel. The rare white bison has been recently reported in Chinnar wildlife sanctuary. Other important mammals found are elephant, tiger, leopard, guar, sambar, spotted deer, Nilgiri Thar, common langur, bonnet macaque, etc. The phenomenon of butterfly migration occurs in between the monsoons.

Maryoor contains a number of sandalwood forests and is the only place in Kerala where natural sandalwood forest is present. Sandal wood or *Santalum album* is a parasitic tree having a fragrant and close-grained yellowish heartwood. A climate with low rainfall is suitable for the growth of choice sandalwood trees from which good quality oil can be extracted. The 93 km² Marayur reserve forest is believed to have about sixty thousand naturally grown sandalwood trees, of which nearly 2,000 trees had been allegedly plundered in just one year since January 2004, when the last survey was conducted.

From this rich flora in Anjunad the locals use around 21 plants for the construction of the hut, and traditional purposes, 16 for domestic articles, 24 varieties for medicines, 15 for cultural and traditional purposes, 12 for clothing and cosmetics, 20 for tools and weapons and other daily uses and more to be documented.



Socioeconomic background

Anjunad is a primarily Hindu community that was migrated from now Tamilnadu has Tamil influence on almost everything. The language they speak, the festivals they celebrate and the food that they eat. Notable social progress was made in the area around 1954 when the Travancore Cochin Chief Minister Sri. Pattom Thanu Pillai, who seeing the dominance of the Tamil speaking population established colonies to settle Malayalees to reduce Tamil dominance. Since then there was a flow of settlers in the village. There was a large scale migration of Christian missionaries happened to the Anjunad Valley in the early 1970s and 1980s. At present people belonging to Hindu, Christian and Muslim communities live in this valley.

During the Early Historic period, Buddhism spread all over India including the Anjunad area which was destroyed by the Hindu revivalist around the same time. This is evident by the rock carvings and a small idol of Sakyamuni at Kovil Kadau that now is a shiv and Parvati temple.

Ur Gramam people are mainly Hindus, which is evident by the way villages are set. They have the entrance gateway, which is to be used every time people enter the village. This gateway is marked with a banyan tree and a temple. The rocky landscape in front was used for celebrations and festivals. They together as a community engage in day to day activity related to agriculture like removing the husk from paddy in this area.

The tribal community were animist and totemism prevailed, however, now it has been kept aside for Hinduism. They celebrate all Hindu festivals and all have their own gods and festivals related to that. Men perform a traditional dance which is called Veera vilayattu. Like men, women also performed as a group. Music and dance were used for entertainment and as part of the temple festivals.

Ur Gramam people and tribe have their own instruments like Sik Vadyem that they got when migrated to Anjunad. Other Musical instruments like kuzhal (flute), kottu and urumi are also used as supporting instruments.

The people in the region celebrate all Hindu festivals of Kerala and some of Tamilnadu with local festivals like Muthumariyamman festival.

There is a caste system in the villages, schedule cast people have a separate community. The village people have a very strict rule, they don't mix with the outsiders or marry outside the community and if anyone does that they are not allowed to live in the village. Generally, there was a leader of the village who was informed about anything important that has happened in the village or any other village. He would have a white flag that when hosted was considered a sign of something important that has happened.



sugarcane processing plant



There are 744 Scheduled Tribe households spread over 23 colonies with a population of 3204 (1 653 males and 1551 females). Tribes also have very strict rules in the community. All unmarried men of the settlement stay in the saavadi (Dormitory). Veli ilandaari is the leader of young men.

Tinnai veedu or Valaymapura or chaattram, which is a dormitory for the girls is used for seclusion when they menstruate. Menstruating women are considered to be impure and supposed to bring bad luck to their menfolk. So, they are made to stay in chattram on the outskirts of the village. The practice of housing women separately after their delivery is still followed amongst these tribes.

A person doing medicine is known as vaithyan. No one stores medicine for their future use. The belief is that storing medicine will make it impotent. Good knowledge about the medicinal plant species, which are distributed in the surroundings, exists that is passed on from generations to generations. Each household has their own recipes that are never shared with people outside their household as there is a fear of medicine losing its effect if the recipe is shared.

Housing condition is an indicator of the social and economic conditions of the households. Where the area was full of vernacular architecture consisting of mud and bamboo house with a wild grass roof for roofing that changed to a wooden roof with terracotta tiles is fast disappearing due to high maintenance and government schemes. Government schemes that give Rs. 4 lakh to the owner to construct a pucca-concrete house have changed the landscape of not only the villages but tribal colonies too. Though socially they are considered to be a sign of development, in reality, they contribute to the depletion of mental and physical health of the residents.

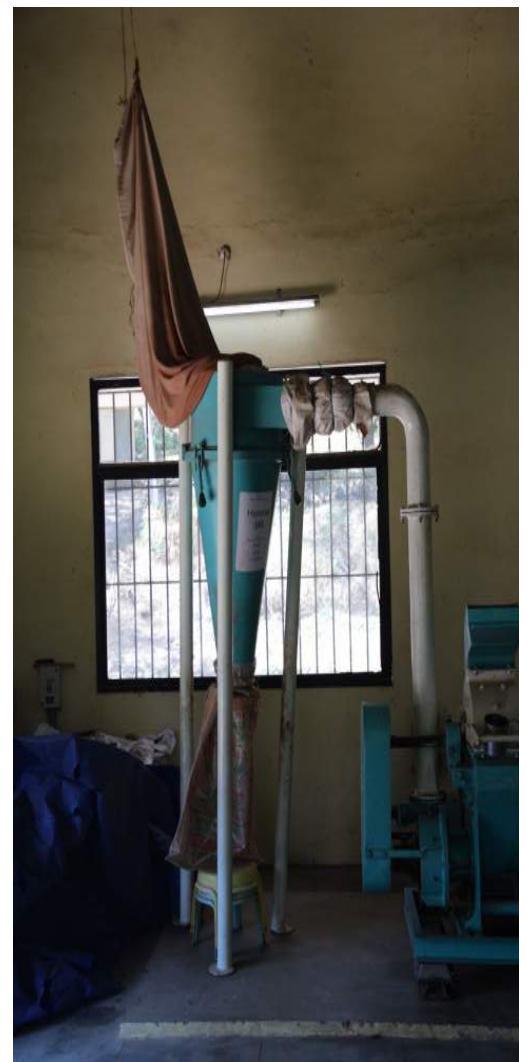


Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the region. Earlier this was one of the granaries of Kerala. However, the paddy cultivation became uneconomic and hence paddy cultivation is on the decline. The settlers started cultivating other crops that considerably affected spring water and not only this affected paddy cultivation but also has done considerable damage to the environment.

The conversion of paddy fields for other purposes, the indiscriminate growth of brick making units, the soil erosion and drought are an important problem. At present even lack of adequate labour force is also cited. The main crops grown in the village are tuber crops, paddy, banana, sugarcane, and lemongrass.

The forest with sandals covers an area of 9500 hectares in the village. It is quite revealing to note that out of an area of 10458 acres 4000 acres (38.25%) were cultivable fallow land. Out of the total cultivated land a quarter of the land was devoted to lemongrass cultivation. This was followed by sugarcane claiming 18.17percent of cultivated area and paddy 5.98%.

Agriculture is the main source of income for tribes too. They mainly cultivate Ragi, lemongrass, turmeric, which are all organically grown. This was recently recognized by the hotels so they started buying organically grown vegetables by the tribe from the auction that happens in the Marayoor town. These days the tribal people are also getting engaged with the forest department as guides etc that has also reduced poaching of sandalwood trees and increased their livelihood.





Dolmens and cists

Also called Muniyaras, these dolmens belong to the stone age and Iron Age. Located in the jungles and hills of Anjunad, these stone chambers were once buried under the ground but years of heavy rain washed away the soil and these Muniyaras became visible, as they are now. As many as 2,500 Muniyaras are recorded in the Anjunad region comprising Kanthalloor, Marayoor, and Chinnar. Essentially, there are two kinds of Muniyaras/ Dolmens--primary and secondary. The primary ones were used for placing the corpses in them, while in the secondary burials have earthen pots having ashes and charred bones after cremation were placed. Since there are two sizes of Dolmens that are discovered, it is believed that the larger ones were used either for meditation or for living that is still not confirmed.

The Dolmens are table-like stone structures made on the rocky surface. They have four sides standing stones, called Orthostats and the fifth, called capstone was placed on top as a covering. Generally, rectangular in shape some of them had the smaller side missing or a 'U' shaped opening. They are two sizes that are common in the region, which are either 70-90 cms height or 140 – 170 cms. Cists were very similar to Dolmens but completely buried inside the soil. It has got the actual form of a dolmen-like four orthostats and covered with a capstone. On the ground, they were generally marked by standing stones placed around it in a circle. They mainly had two chambers, one had earthen pots with ashes and bones, while the other had utility items and other personal belongings that they used when they were alive. To make these Dolmens and cists Limestones were used as it is a soft stone. It was weakened by applying plant juices and then hammered off in slices.



Rock art



The petrographs (colour paintings made on rock walls and rock surfaces) and petroglyphs (scratching, pecking, sculpting or drilling) are found in Marayoor and Kanthalloor panchayats. The first rock painting was discovered in the region was in Marayoor in 1974 and since then more were discovered in Kanthalloor, Chinnar and other places in the Anjunad valley. White kaolin, red ochre, and ashes are the main pigments used for these paintings.

Painting found in this area depict images of fighting, burial, elephant, sambar deer, Nilgiri Tahr, honey gathering, rituals, dances, and payee thullal. The red ochre paintings are older than the white kaolin paintings. The paintings of ritual dances, terracotta evidence point to a settled life of iron age. Similar motifs and text in ancient Tamil language inscriptions are also visible in the region around dolmens, rock arts and old temples in the valley.



There are three temples and many sacred groves which are believed to be from ancient time. Thannasiappar Kovil (Thannasi- Sanyasi) presently known as Thenkasi Nathan Kshetram is located in Kovilkadavu in the bank of Pambanar River. A tiny idol of Budha in Sakyamuni position, carvings of Pisces, lotus and few inscriptions in Tamil Vattezhuthu, etc are the main attraction. The temple has two chambers. Now converted to a Hindu temple with Lord Shiva and Parvathi as Kannaki and Kovilan are the deities of the temple. The temple is made on the mouth of a cave, which now blocked is believed to be coming from Madurai.

The Kuthunachi Amman of Karasanadu and clan deities of Marayoor, Karayoor, Keezhanthur, Karayoor, and Puthoor are the major sacred groves carrying archaeological remains like rock inscriptions, idols, etc.



Cave Temples and sacred groves



Vernacular architecture is the style of architecture that reveals the local culture, tradition, way of living in a community. It is the most sustainable form of architecture that has been developed over time using local material and craft in the region. The style of architecture is the most suitable/ comfortable for living in the region.

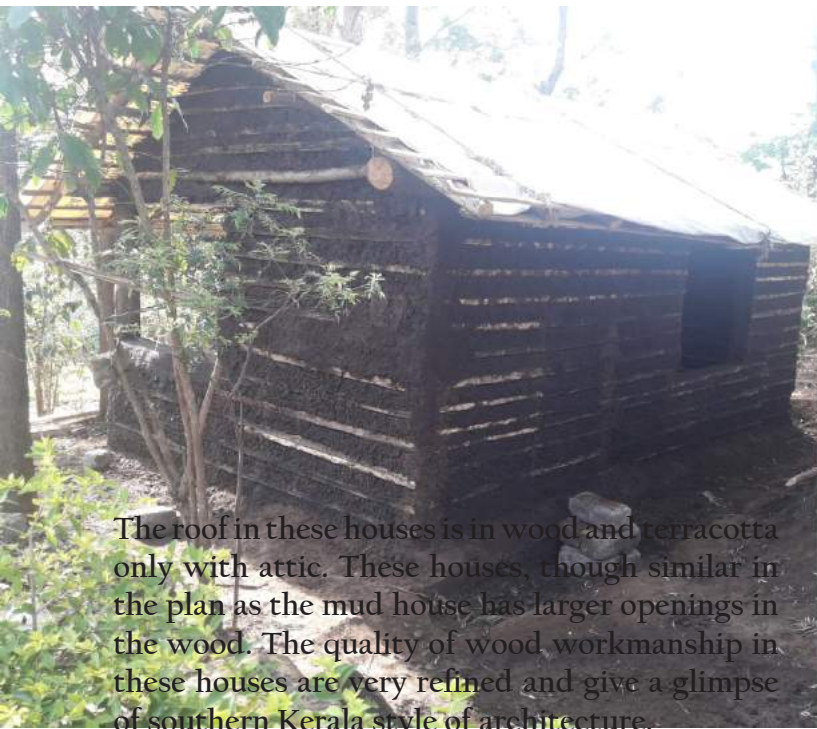
Anjunad people have a very simple way of living a life. With a hot climate and cool winters, they developed mud houses that are most comfortable throughout the season. They keep the inside cool in summers and warm in winters. They generally have small cosy houses as they live mostly outdoors and the rooms are used for sleeping purpose only. The houses always have a front yard and the backyard. The front of the house always has a verandah that is used for entertainment and to complete the chores of the day. The backyard separates the wet area, which are the kitchen and the toilet areas. Later on, the kitchen became part of the house but the toilet was still separate. More recently the toilet is also getting attached to the main house. These houses are so strong because of the construction techniques that they can withstand elephant attacks.

The house generally starts with a room/ hall that is connected to other rooms on the side and at the back. Front to back the house is divided into three parts. The first room is the entrance hall with rooms on the side, next again the same followed by the last room that mostly became kitchen and store in the more recent times.

The house used to have a sloping roof in bamboo and wild grass, which later became wood and terracotta tiles. The houses with sloping roof in terracotta tiles usually have an attic that is used for storage. These houses generally have very small or no windows, which also helps in keeping the insides cool. The openings are small and in wood. The doors also do not have high lintels as the general height of the house is also low.

The construction of the house is in mud and bamboo, where the bamboo structure is made with mud infills. It is then finished with mud and cow dung by burnishing with river stones. These houses are high on maintenance as they require regular maintenance of the roof and finishing.

The houses in recent times, near the planes, where the Malayalee community settled brought other modern and advanced methods of construction that included stone and lime. This kind of houses has thick walls. They have plinth in stone that is higher than the mud houses.



The roof in these houses is in wood and terracotta only with attic. These houses, though similar in the plan as the mud house has larger openings in the wood. The quality of wood workmanship in these houses are very refined and give a glimpse of southern Kerala style of architecture.

The mud houses are not very decorative the only form of decoration is the rangoli on the floor that is made every day in the morning by the woman of the house. The other form of decoration comes with refined workmanship of burnishing the floor and the walls. These are though not intended decorative element has become a feature for the houses in this region that adds to the overall aesthetic value of the structure. The other stone houses are slightly more decorative because of the use of wood. Sometimes lattice is found on the roof for decoration. All the woodwork is very refined that adds to the aesthetics of the house. The mud houses can be made @Rs. 1000/ sqft without the cost of the land and the stone houses @ 1500/sqft.



Present day Issues

Like any other rural area in India, Anjunad is going through a big change because of the lifestyle changes, globalisation and other urban pressure. In the case of Anjunad these changes are more harmful as they not only affect the humans but wildlife and Natural Forests too.

The main highway that goes through the valley of sandalwood forest to Udmalpet is getting busier day by day and the noise and other forms of pollution are becoming a big concern to the people living in the area. The noise from the trucks and buses is disrupting the wildlife and has resulted in pushing them deep into the jungle.

Lack of sensitivity amongst tourists in regards to wildlife and the use of inorganic products is another increasing concern. The use of plastic bottle for water is creating an enormous amount of waste that locals do not have any idea of how to deal with.

Insensitivity and lack of knowledge amongst locals have caused destruction of dolmens and cysts as they open them up in search of valuables.

Change to concrete housing is another big landscape changing movement that is happening in these villages and other tribal settlements. A lot of vernacular old houses have been demolished to make way for the concrete houses bright colored houses without giving any thought to the climate and surrounding of the area.





Rural heritage tourism

Why rural tourism

With the migration of people for jobs and urbanization, Rural cover is getting lost at a very fast pace. India, 11.4 % of the population that was urbanized in 1901 became 32% in 2014 and according to the UN will become 41% by 2030. Urbanization not only depletes rural areas but also heritage that is preserved in these areas for thousands of years. In the process of becoming cities, India has lost most of its heritage and green cover. It has also resulted in the loss of culture and authenticity of the place. In terms of tourism, the experience that is offered in these cities are all made up and not authentic. So when people want to travel they have started choosing places that are quiet, green, culturally rich and away from the cities. This Phenomena of travelling to quiet, rural settings away from the cities was very popular with international tourists but now is getting a lot of attention from domestic tourists too.

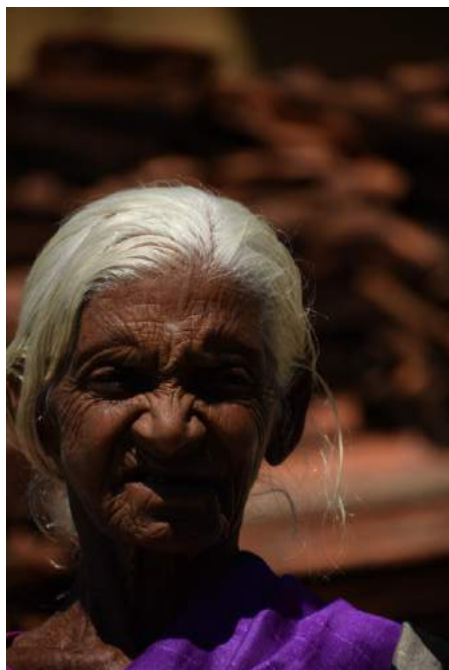
The rise in tourists to rural setting gave birth to new phenomena in tourism and that is called rural heritage tourism. Rural Heritage tourism covers vast varieties of tourism that can happen in rural settings that include adventure, agricultural, cultural, etc. It gives the opportunity to the tourists to know the culture of a place and experience that culture. It ensures tourists experiences that are unique and authentic. Agriculture is another area where rural heritage tourism is gaining popularity. In search of authentic ways of practicing agriculture a lot of people have started travelling to untouched areas. Since, urban areas do not have any such opportunities they travel to rural areas to learn about agriculture practices. Sometimes, agricultural tours and programs are organised for tourists and researchers to experience and learn rare, old, organic ways of cultivation and practices used in the agricultural industry. Treks and walks in search of nature and wildlife can be really adventurous and thrilling. Such tourism is the ultimate way of getting close to nature and rural areas are full of such untouched areas.

The rural heritage comes through the community that is in the area. The authenticity and the sustainability aspect of the rural heritage tourism all depend on the community and how the community approaches its heritage. Without the support and involvement of the community, the places lose their value and heritage, which leads to loss of interest of tourists in the place. Therefore, it is very important to involve the local community in the process of developing the tourism sector in rural areas. The experience and interaction that tourists have with the community add to the unique experience that people are looking for when travelling to these areas.

Rural heritage tourism programs are based on not only the facilities required by the tourists but more importantly for the local community. The rural heritage tourism programs are to benefit the community by:

- Giving a sense of identity and pride in the community. It helps in giving people a sense of belonging that makes them responsible to preserve and protect their heritage and culture.
- Improvement in socioeconomic status which includes employment generation, increased income, new business opportunity
- Stops migration – By new employment and business opportunities in the area
- Development of the place with improved infrastructure like roads, commuting facilities drainage, and sewage, waste management
- Overall upliftment of the society that includes women. Lot of craft and food industry depend on women and they are a major part of tourism development programs. It creates business opportunity and employment .
- Preserving the rural areas, forests, farmland and heritage and develop the area without losing its authenticity.
- The revival of craft and tradition, which are slowly on the verge of extinction.

Anjunad, one of the most unique places in the ‘God’s own country’. It is a perfect place to showcase what Rural heritage tourism could be. With the help of Kerala Government, KIITS and the forest department this can become a model village area to implement such a plan. It has the capacity to offer not only experiences in the rural, and culture sector but also for adventure and nature lovers. With its 5000 years old history, it attracts a lot of researchers and scholars from all over the world. Anjunad showcases few of the rare and endangered species of flora and fauna that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. It is a hub for famous wildlife photographers and nature lovers. With its high peaks, it offers adventure lovers unique treks through natural sandalwood forests to most exquisite places.





Attraction in Anjunad area

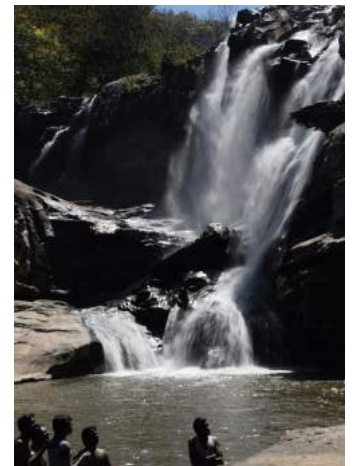
1. 5000 years old Dolmens and Cysts – Visit the rare sites is quite educating about megalithic and Neolithic age in this region.
2. Rock art and inscriptions – Treks to the site could be adventures and educating
3. Bird watching – With rare and endangered species of birds like spot-bellied eagle owl in the region, it is one of the most famous attractions of the Northern Kerala. Bird watcher enthusiasts from all over India travel to this region to watch these beautiful and endangered species.
4. Wildlife – Wildlife of Anjunad is again full of rare and endangered species of animals like Nilgiri Langur, Malabar giant Squirrel that is not available to watch anywhere in India attracts lots of tourists.
5. Medicinal plants – The forest in Anjunad is full of medicinal plants that have been used for centuries by the tribal community to heal all kind of diseases. This knowledge of medicinal plants is passed on from generations to generations.
6. Agriculture – Anjunad cultivates a lot of interesting crops like bamboo rice, lemongrass, banana, sugarcane, etc. This can be used for tourism purpose by planning programs where tourists get involved in the day to day activities of growing food. Programs can be designed where tourists get involved in a major activity like sowing or cutting the crop, which is mostly with some festival. These can be residential programs where tourists are taught about the local soil, crop, and steps involved in growing the crop with an on-ground activity. This can also extend to the process industry like jaggery making or removing the husk from paddy or banana chips preparation. Depending on the crop and season.
7. Sandalwood forest – Anjunad is the only place with natural sandalwood forests in Kerala. These forests also house famous flora and fauna of Anjunad region.
8. Treks through the forest to Rock art sites, dolmens or waterfalls.
9. Villages including tribal villages – showcasing their tangible and intangible heritage

- Tangible – Built heritage
 - Sacred grooves
- Intangible – Knowledge of medicinal plants
 - The craft of bamboo matting
 - Dance and music
 - Musical instruments
 - Food
 - Language in some tribes
 - Festivals

Tourists traveling for the purpose of experiencing culture wants to live in the place and experience the day to day activities, festivals, etc of the place. They are traveling for experience.

10. Thoovanam waterfall – Famous waterfalls of Pambar river in Chinnar wildlife century

11. Kovilkadau Temple with cave - With the history of more than a thousand years, this temple is near Anjunad on the banks of Pambar river.





Rural Heritage Tourism Development Plan

Development of the area for the purpose of tourism can be done under the following categories;

- Infrastructure development
- Facility development
- Training and education

Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development includes developing the area with proper roads, drinking water, sewage, electricity, waste management and internet facilities for the locals and tourists.

Waste management – Because of globalisation, easy access, and general development in the area, there is a lot of lifestyle changes that have happened in the recent past. It was easy for people to adapt to these changes but infrastructure in the area was not ready for change because of which a lot of waste is generated and there is no one or authority who knows how to deal with it. This waste is multiplied when there inflow of tourists from urban areas who are used to generating inorganic waste in terms of disposable stuff and plastic that they carry with them. Already there are issues with garbage where plastic bottles and wrappers are seen lying all over the village. This, if not dealt at this time can become a huge problem and affect wildlife in a big way. Therefore, a waste management plan is needed for the area on an urgent basis.

Drinking water facilities – The tourists come with a preconceived notion about water and therefore always prefer to have bottled water that increases a lot of plastic waste. But the area like Anjunad, with so many natural springs, has better drinking water through these springs than the bottled water. The results of This test of this water compared to the bottled water should be highlighted in the hotels and restaurants with an option given to the tourists to choose to drink natural spring water. This can also be highlighted by making drinking water booths which are sourced through natural springs. People can drink and fill water from these booths. This is not only going to help tourists and reduce waste but also locals.

Internet – Wifi zones could be created in the village around restaurants and hotels for the locals and tourists for communication. This will help the locals to be well connected to the outside world, showcase and highlight the heritage of their area and get bookings, etc directly.

Signages – Signages giving directions to the important tourist's spots and facilities are missing in the region. Signage is an important part of any tourist destination. It gives a sense of security to the tourists as they know where and how far the places are.

Facility development

Anjunad lacks good tourist facilities in terms of guest houses and hotels. Whatever exists are the replicas of the places that are available in the cities. Use of concrete and flashy material is starting to ruin the natural landscape. These structures are not only aesthetically unpleasing but uncomfortable to live in the hot climate. The tourists coming for authentic rural experience do not find them inviting. Instead, if home stays are offered that would appeal more to the tourists. The culture is best explored when one gets to live and experience the things that they do on daily basis. A simple thing like making rangoli every day outside their houses can be of extreme interest to the tourist. And, if they get to be part of the daily chores they will enjoy the most. Therefore, homestays could be one of the most perfect options for such a facility. This way it will give the opportunity to the locals and the tourists to interact with each other. This would be an experience not only for the tourists but for the locals too.

If hotels and guests houses are constructed using the local, vernacular architecture with local aesthetics and sensibilities, which would not only be built in much less efforts and cost but would also appeal more to the tourists. Toilets in this part plays a major role, where it needs to well lit, clean and tidy.

Shops – Some shops are available which sell local produces. The produces from the area are rare commodities that are gaining a lot of popularity in cities. People like to buy these as souvenirs. These shops need to incorporate information about local attractions, written texts, brochures, and books. They can work like tourists information centres with toilet Facilities.

Since, there is tea and coffee culture in the area and cute chai shops are available everywhere in the bazaar they just need little sprucing up. They use a unique ‘Jugad’ machine for making tea and coffee that can be highlighted.



Training and education

Educating about their region – This is the most important part of the training program where locals need to be educated about the region they are in. They need to understand the importance of this region, local customs, heritage, history, wildlife, etc. This enhanced knowledge about their culture will help them to be proud of what they are and where they live that will directly get translated to the work they do. They need to be explained that the tourists are here for them to see their culture, to have that rural experience and not what they think they may like coming from the cities.



They also need to be educated about the wildlife and how it can be protected. Since they have been living there and the recent past their lifestyle has changed without them realizing the negative effect that has had on the wildlife of the place. Hospitality – Basic hospitality services like making beds, cleaning toilets, room layouts needs to be explained and trained. This will ensure to them the knowledge of standard hospitality industry and expectations of the tourists in terms of hygiene. Food – Local cuisine is an important part of travel. Already, the food they consume is one of the most popular and healthy food, all it needs is right presentation. Locals need to understand the importance of presentation and laying table or seating on the ground. It is important that if they sit on the ground and eat then they should lay the food on the ground only for the tourists also but with some aesthetic sense that appeals to them. Presentation of food and table is very important but it doesn't need to lose its origin and authenticity. Using banana leaf has been an important part of the custom and such customs need to be highlighted. Locals could be trained to serve a few popular continental dishes like sandwiches too but keeping the main menu same as what is locally consumed. They need to showcase their cooking and preparation technique using the same utensils and equipment that they do at home.

Guide facilities – Guides are very important in these areas for trekking, birds watching, etc. These guides need to be educated about the cave paintings, dolmens, flora and fauna. They also need to know different languages. The guides could also be planned in a pair of two where one has the knowledge of the area and the other works as a translator.

Language teaching – Language is another important part of developing tourism in this areas. Basic English could be taught to locals as it is one of the most popular languages. This will help them to communicate with tourists.

Craft enhancements programs need to be planned for the locals for making products that can be made and sold from the available material in the villages.

Written material

Local Maps and Information – Right now there is very less information/ brochures/ online information that is available for the tourists. There are no maps, treks – trails that one can follow or make the itinerary on the basis of that. This kind of information is important for anjunad. Location of Rock art caves and dolmens are also not available for the people to go and explore the areas. Information on lodging, taxi services, toilets, natural spring water booths, caves, villages, rock art, dolmens, etc all need to be available in these leaflets.

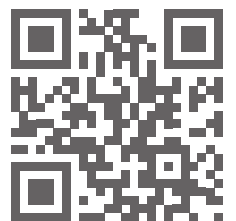
Rural heritage tourism can also have a negative effect on society in terms of

- depletion and destruction of cultural resources if they are not properly managed
- investment of public funds which often requires borrowing and servicing costs
- increased servicing costs for police and fire, sewage treatment, etc.
- congestion and overuse of community facilities
- can arouse hostility of residents
- brings about change in cultural values
- can reinforce social discrepancies.
- Erosion of traditional knowledge due to non-codification, non-transfer and non-application disrupt the continuity of sustainable resource management. Changes in culinary habits portend depletion of agro-biodiversity, reduced dependence on wild varieties and consequent knowledge loss

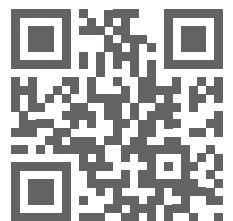
Do's and Don't's

To avoid any kind of negative effect on the society it is needed to be extra careful while designing the programs, training for the locals.

- It is needed for the trainer to train the locals using their customs, refining the systems that exist and not adding anything from outside.
- When the government comes up with any scheme for housing, it is needed that it's in tune with the local aesthetics and vernacular style.
- It is needed to preserve the character of the community and its cultural resources, offer an authentic experience, respect the social and cultural way of life of the host community all the while ensuring the sustainability and authenticity of the tourist product



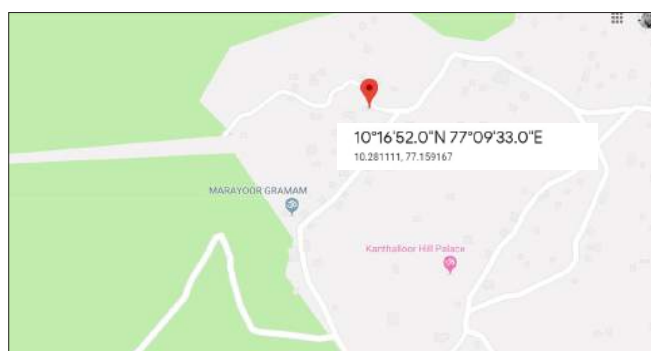
architectural heritage documentation







Serial No. - 1	
Name	
Present Name	Village entry
Past Name	Village entry
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	200 - 300 years
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	I



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Village Entry
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use		Entry Point to the village	
Past Use		Main entry and main village square for work and celebrations	

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is part of a larger site and the entire site is of importance. Four pillared structure/ gateway in stone has a sloping roof. That is approached by a few steps. It has a small temple on the side that is considered to protect the village and a large banyan tree.

Site & Surrounding

The structure/ site is surrounded by rocky landscape, which is also part of the site. It has a village on the right and the back. The sloping landscape on the left and village approach road in front.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is in stone with bamboo and a wild grass roof. The structure is not decorative. The stone pillar has carvings on them.



Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

This is the main entrance to the village. Anyone entering the village has to go through the gateway. This was also entertainment/ cultural and working hub of the village, where people still gather for celebrations.

Condition description

The site is in fine condition with some signs of deterioration. As there is garbage around, deterioration of stone has also happened with time.



Serial No. - 2	
Name	
Present Name	Hero's stone
Past Name	Hero's stone
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	200 - 300 years
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	I



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Village Entry
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road

Property Type			
Building	Structure	Precinct	
Site	Landscape	Others	

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	To offer gratitude to Martyr		
Past Use	To offer gratitude to Martyr		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The stone is set on a plinth of stone that makes a platform with two wooden pillars supporting the roof on top. The plinth is around two feet high. The entire platform is set on the big rocky land at the entrance.

Site & Surrounding

The stone is set at the entrance as part of the entrance site. It has a big frangipanni next to it and rocky landscape around it.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is in stone with bamboo and a wild grass roof.
The structure is not decorative. The stone pillar has carvings on them.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

The people who migrated from now TamilNadu state inhabited the village. To protect the village some of them sacrificed. The stone is to commemorate their death.

Condition description

The stone is in a fine state. It is protected from sun and water by a small roof.



Serial No. - 3	
Name	
Present Name	Perivetttil
Past Name	Perivetttil
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	75 years
Source of Information	Brinda P.S.
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II A



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Perivetttil
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From Main village road inside the village

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Others

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use		Residence	
Past Use		Residence	

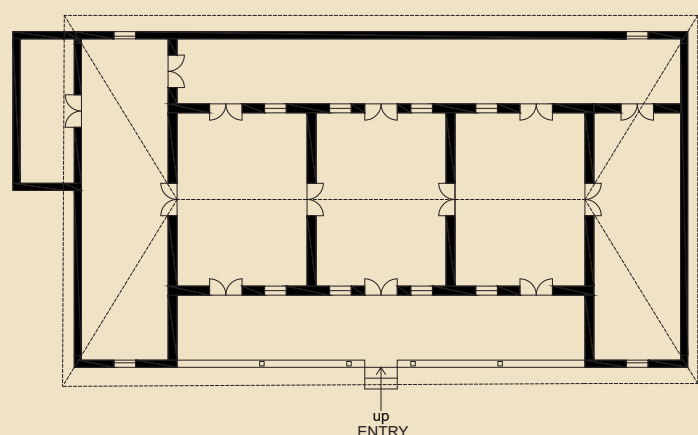
Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is part of a large piece of land. It is set in the center with open space in front back and side. Set on 18" high plinth is a long structure with a verandah in front. The verandah has access to three rooms that are connected to each other from inside. A similar verandah is at the back of these rooms, which is not like a verandah but closed space and used as storerooms. Both sides of these rooms, at the edge of the structure, are two rooms that are long rooms starting from the edge off the front verandah till the back side of the backspace. These are also connected to the rooms and the backspace internally. The internal three rooms have an attic on top. The verandah in front has about 2' high parapet wall that has wooden columns to support the roof structure.

Site & Surrounding

The structure is surrounded by open land from all three sides and a small passage on the right side. It has an internal village road in front, another house on the side and back.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone and lime. The roof has wooden structure and terracotta tiles. The doors and windows are all in wood. The pillars in the verandah are also wooden. Not at all decorative structure. The aesthetic value of the structure comes from its proportions, roofing and the front pillars in the verandah.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration	Structural deterioration	Dampness	
Vegetation Growth	Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth	
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars	Theft	Looting	
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions	Alterations	Development schemes	

State of conservation			
Good	Fair	Showing signs of deterioration	
Advanced State of decay	Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

The people who migrated from now TamilNadu state inhabited the village. To protect the village some of them sacrificed. The stone is to commemorate their death.

Condition description

The structure is showing signs of deterioration with capillary rise in the walls. The internal roof with attic has saged. There is cement repair and the floor has been redone in cement.



Serial No. - 4			
Name			
Present Name	Village Tank		
Past Name	Village Tank		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	100 years		
Source of Information			
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	I A		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Water Tank
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	At the end, through the main village road

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Others

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	For washing and filling water for household work		
Past Use	This was the only source of water for the entire village		

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The site is a sloping site with water tank and big rocks around it. It is around six feet by six feet structure, around 3.5 feet deep. The spring water through the rocks and hill at the back is channeled into the tank through stone channels.

Site & Surrounding

The site is surrounded by hilly landscape. In Front is the main village road that ends here and left are private houses.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is in stone and lime with lime plaster.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

This was the main source of water for the entire village. Rocks around the tank have inscriptions of animals and text old Tamil language.

Condition description

The structure is not in a good state with very little use. The surroundings are very dirty with plastic and garbage lying around.



Serial No. - 5	
Name	
Present Name	Pankaj's House
Past Name	
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	80 -- 90 years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Pankaj's House
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road coming downhill.

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Others

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use		Residence	
Past Use		Residence	

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name	Pankaj		
Address	Same as the property address		

Architectural description

The structure is a small structure set on sloping land. It is set on a 18" high plinth. The front has an open verandah with a wooden pillar to support the roof. The verandah also has a stone set in with a hole to beat rice and stone grinder (Chakki). With entrance from the center of the verandah, there is a small hall inside that has an attic which is accessible from the left. The right wall has an opening that opens into a small space that is the kitchen. This space opens to the back that has a verandah with the wet part of the kitchen. The back yard has a toilet tucked in the corner.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has open space in front, an internal road on the left, open land and then houses at the back uphill and downhill.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is in mud with bamboo framework. It is a load bearing structure with a wooden frame for the terracotta roofing. The walls and floor are all finished in mud. The structure is not decorative at all but the mud finish adds to the aesthetics of the structure.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration	Structural deterioration	Dampness	
Vegetation Growth	Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth	
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars	Theft	Looting	
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions	Alterations	Development schemes	

State of conservation			
Good	Fair	Showing signs of deterioration	
Advanced State of decay	Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

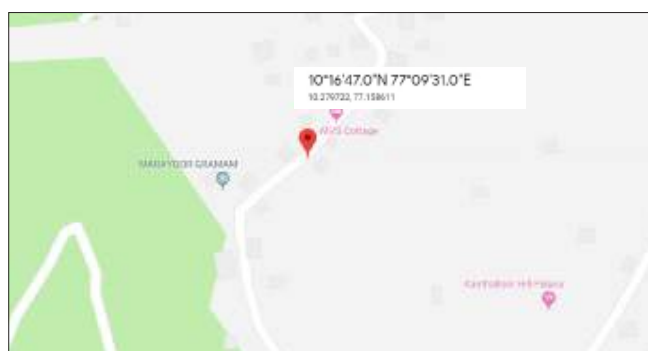
Old vernacular style of architecture adds to the cultural significance.

Condition description

Since the structure is in mud, it is well maintained as it needs regular repair and maintenance. The final mud finishing is done every few weeks. At the back, the structure has been covered up with tin sheeting. There is soot deposition in the wood of the roof.



Serial No. - 6	
Name	
Present Name	Unknown
Past Name	Unknown
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	100 years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II



Location	
Plot No./ Name	VIII/272
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From the main road to the village

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Others

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use		Residence	
Past Use		Residence	

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is part of a large piece of land. The land slopes down and is around 12' below the road level. The structure is set in the center of the land. It is a rectangular long structure. It has a 'C' shaped plan with a verandah in the center of the 'C'. The structure is set on 18" high plinth.

Site & Surrounding

With open land around the structure has the road in front, sloping land at the back and other houses on the side.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone and lime. It has a wooden roof structure for terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Built in vernacular style of architecture.

Condition description

The structure is in a bad state because of negligence. The wood of the windows is getting deteriorated. The tiles on the roof have loosened. Plaster is cracking. The lime wash on the walls is peeling off. The structure is used for storage purpose that has further ruined the condition.



Serial No. - 7	
Name	
Present Name	Temple
Past Name	Not known
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	200-300 years
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II A



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	Main Village street
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From the internal village road

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Others

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use		To worship	
Past Use		To worship	

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is a small structure without a roof with a tree next to it. It also has a trident as a mark of protection against evil. It has two steps in front.



Site & Surrounding

The structure has open land around with road on the left, tree on the right and houses at the back and side.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is in stone with no roof.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure		Division of Property

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

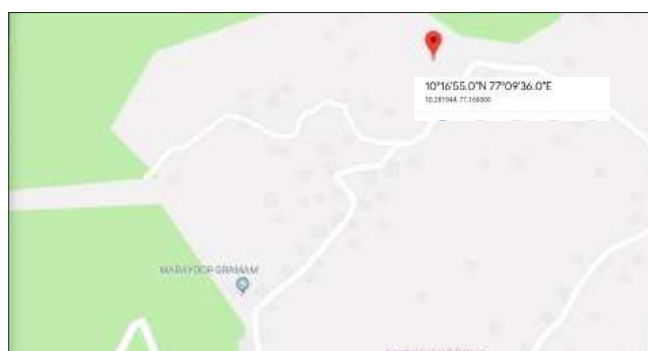
The structure deity and the entire site is set at the beginning of the village to protect the village from the evil.

Condition description

The structure is in a well-maintained state. It has been lime-washed with red trimmings.



Serial No. - 8			
		Name	
Present Name	St. Mary's Catholic Church		
Past Name	St. Mary's Catholic Church		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date	1951		
Approximate Date			
Source of Information	Priest Jose		
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II A		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From the highway going through Marayoor

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Others

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	None		
Past Use	To worship God		

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is part of a large site with boundary all around. It is a 'T' shaped structure on 18" high plinth. The main entrance is from the center of the head of the 'T'. There are two openings on this side and other window openings that lit the structure well.



Site & Surrounding

The structure is part of a large site with a new church and Brother's residence at the back. It has the main road in front.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone and lime. The roof is a wooden structure with terracotta tiles. The walls are finished with lime plaster.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	
			Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	
			Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	
Graffiti			Looting
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	
			Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	
			Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

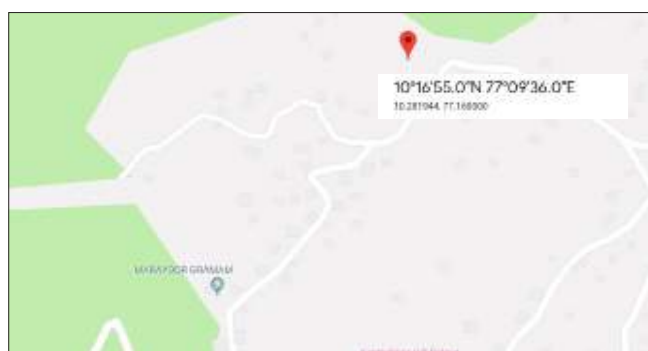
First church in Marayoor

Condition description

The structure has no use anymore therefore, getting neglected. It has started showing signs of deterioration with dampness on the floor and walls. Internally it has been changed with inappropriate use of new materials.



Serial No. - 9	
Name	
Present Name	Gauri Shop
Past Name	Gauri Shop
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	60-70 years
Source of Information	Lakshmi
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Gauri shop
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Marayoor gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Marayoor Gramam, Marayoor Post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From the highway going through Marayoor

Architectural description

The structure is rectangular in plan with the main shop in the center. On the left is a small room that is used for storage and on the right is another room of similar size connected to the shop from inside. On the extreme right is one more room. Outside is a continuous verandah with wooden post to support the roof. The shop has been a wooden partition at the back with a small passage behind it. The roof is sloping in all four directions.

Property Type			
Building	Structure	Precinct	
Site	Landscape	Others	

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Shop		
Past Use	Shop		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a road in front. There is an empty plot on the left and other structures on the right and back.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone and lime.
The main shop window and door is in wood. The roof is with wood with terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

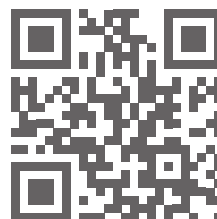
State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

Vernacular structure for shops

Condition description

The structure has started showing signs of deterioration. There is dampness in the walls. The floor has been changed with cemented floor and the front steps have been made new in bricks.







Serial No. - 1			
Name			
Present Name	Entry to the village		
Past Name	Entry to the village		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	200-300 years		
Source of Information			
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	I		

Location	
Plot No./ Name	Village Entry
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloore post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main road approaching the village

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	Entry Point to the village		
Past Use	Main entry and main village square for work and celebrations		

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The site has an entrance gateway, old banyan tree, and a temple. There is a new road that is passing through the site with a gateway on one side and tree and temple on the other side. The temple is a small temple with just a grab grihiya with entrance from the village side. The entrance gateway has steps leading to it and then going up to the village.

Site & Surrounding

There is a road going through in front and village at the back.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The gateway structure is of stone columns and stone lintels.
The temple is also made in stone.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	

Other remarks			

Adaptive reuse			

Significance

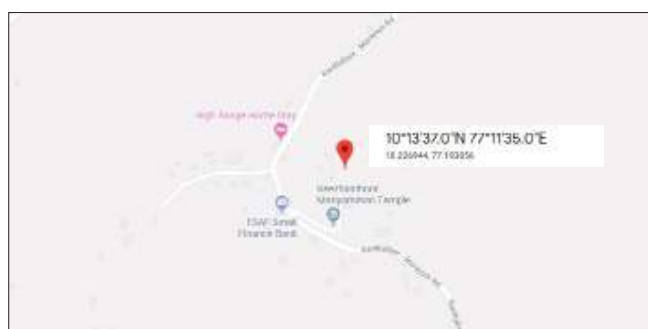
This was the main entry to the village

Condition description

The gateway structure has started deteriorating with loose joints. The steps in front of the gateway are also in a deteriorating state due to negligence. A new road has been added that goes through the entire set up leaving the temple and tree on one side and gateway on the other. The temple has been repaired and added with top decorations, making it look entirely new.



Serial No. - 2	
Name	
Present Name	Not Known
Past Name	Not Known
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main internal village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

Structure raised on a one-foot high plinth has two steps in front all along the verandah. The verandah has spaces in all three directions at the back and opening in front. It has a centrally placed column to support the roof on top. The structure is divided into two parts longitudinally with equal spaces in both the direction, which are accessible from the verandah.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a small court with a house in front. Sloping land with other houses at the back and side.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is load bearing in mud. It has mud flooring, wooden doors and windows, a wooden structure for the roof and terracotta tiles for roofing.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular architecture

Condition description

The structure is a well-maintained condition. It has been lime washed on a regular basis. The roof has blacked because of soot deposition.



Serial No. - 3			
Name			
Present Name	Abandoned house		
Past Name	Not known		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	70 years		
Source of Information	Raj Durian		
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	III		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main internal village road

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is a simple rectangular structure with two sides sloping roof.



Site & Surrounding

It has a small court in front and houses on the left and at the back with the main village road on the right.

Building material & Construction Techniques

It is a load bearing structure in mud and bamboo with wooden and bamboo beams and rafters and terracotta tile roofing.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

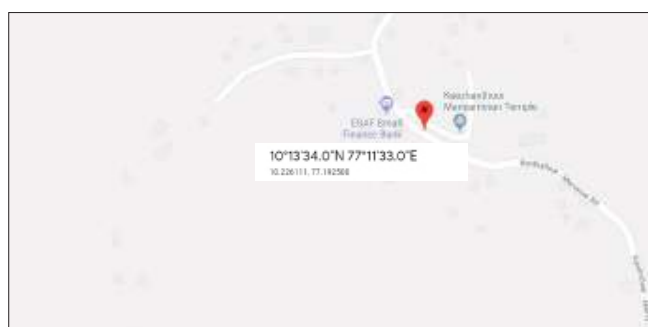
Vernacular Structure

Condition description

The structure is showing signs of deterioration with mud plaster cracking and falling off. The wooden and bamboo beams and rafters are rotting due to seepage and no maintenance. Terracotta tiles have moss deposition.



Serial No. - 4	
Name	
Present Name	C P Shivalingam's House
Past Name	C P Shivalingam's House
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 years
Source of Information	Kalayrresai
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	III



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanchur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanchur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main internall village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name	C P Shivalingam		
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is raised on 18" plinth. It is rectangular in shape with a verandah in front. The structure has been divided into two parts longitudinally, dividing verandah too. The right side verandah has been enclosed and divided into two spaces. One of them is an entrance and the other, a room. The back rooms are placed one after the other with Kitchen in the last room.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has court in front and empty land on the right and a pathway with another house on the right.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone and lime with lime plaster. The sloping roof on top is in wood with terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	

Other remarks

Adaptive reuse

Significance

Vernacular architecture

Condition description

The structure has started showing signs of deterioration. It has been repaired in cement. Flooring has also been changed to the cement floor. Walls are regularly limewashed. The floor has been cemented and cemented steps have been added. There is a capillary rise visible in the plinth.



Serial No. - 5	
Name	
Present Name	Tangraj house
Past Name	Tangraj house
Any Other Name	

Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	100 Years
Source of Information	Geeta Bhaskar

Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the internal village road

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

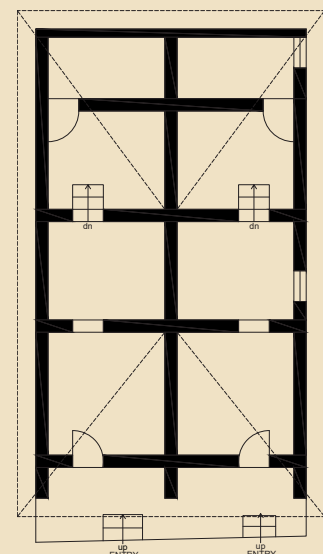
Ownership			
Protected	Single		Public
Unprotected	Multiple		Private
Any Other			
Name	Tangraj		
Address	Same as the property address		

Architectural description

The structure is a small structure, raised on 1' foot high plinth with four sides sloping roof. The structure has been divided into two parts, longitudinally with a verandah in front. Rooms are placed one after the other; the last being the kitchen with bedroom and living spaces in front.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a small court in front, small pathway on left, empty space on the right and house at the back.



Building material & Construction Techniques

It is a load bearing structure in mud and bamboo. The roof is in wood and terracotta tiles. The floor is laid in mud.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

Vernacular architecture

Condition description

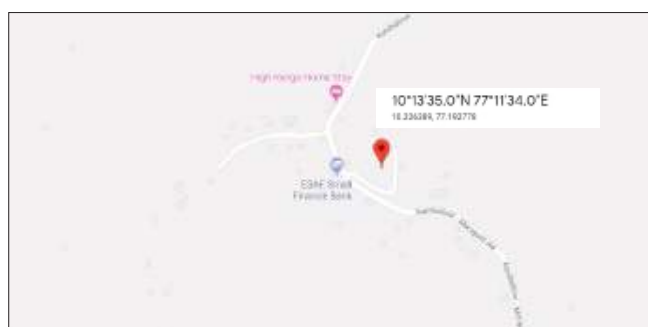
The mud walls and floor of the structure are well maintained as it is repaired on a regular basis. The entrance steps on one side are getting loosened. The roof is in deteriorating condition with soot deposition and moss deposition.



Serial No. - 6	
Name	
Present Name	Mannade house
Past Name	Mannade house
Any Other Name	

Age of Property	
Precise Date	48years
Approximate Date	
Source of Information	Tirupati Anna

Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	III		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the street perpendicular to the main village road towards left. The structure lies on the left side of the street in the end.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is a small structure, raised on 1' foot high plinth with four sides sloping roof. The structure has been divided into two parts longitudinally with a verandah in front. In this case, the verandah is also divided into two parts. Four rooms are placed one after the other; the last being the toilet and second last, kitchen with bedroom and living spaces in front.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has another house on the left, a street in front and open space on the right.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure with bamboo frame and mud infilled walls. The floor is also laid in mud. The roof is in wood and terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular house

Condition description

The mud walls of the structure are well maintained as it is repaired on a regular basis. There is soot deposition in the roof and moss deposition in tiles. The structure has been repaired with cement in a few places.



Serial No. - 7	
Name	
Present Name	Shaktiwal house
Past Name	Shaktiwal house
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 Years
Source of Information	Parvati
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	III



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Shaktiwal House
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From the main village road

Property Type		
Building	Structure	Precinct
Site	Landscape	Subtype

Property Subtype		
Religious	Civic	Commemorative
Commercial	Residential	Recreational

Property Use		
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	Residence	
Past Use	Residence	

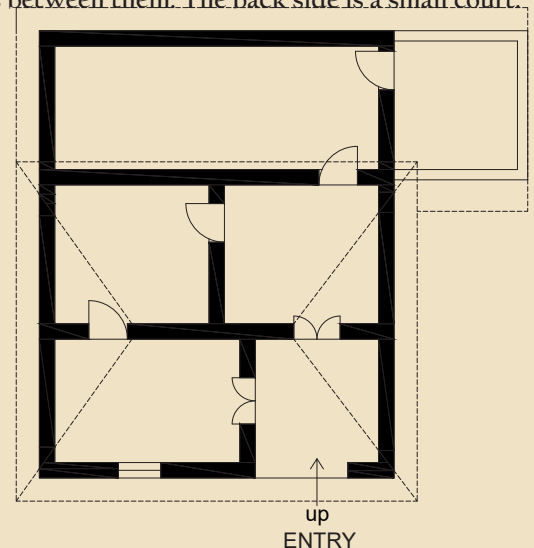
Ownership		
Protected	Single	Public
Unprotected	Multiple	Private
Any Other		
Name	Shaktiwal	
Address	Same as the property address	

Architectural description

The structure is rectangular in plan with the roof sloping in all four directions. There is small entrance verandah in front with doors to the room on the left and back side. The left side room has another room at the back, which is connected to the other side room. In the end, the entire width of the structure has a kitchen, which has a small extended store on the right.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a street in front and left with houses at the back and the other side with small open to sky courts between them. The back side is a small court.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure has stone plinth and walls. All been plastered and white washed. The floor is now cemented and the roof is wooden structure supporting terracotta tiles.



Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular style of architecture

Condition description

The structure has been repaired in cement. In most of the places, the floor has been changed to cemented floor. The walls are regularly whitewashed. The tiles and wood in the roof have soot deposition.



Serial No. - 8	
Name	
Present Name	Unknown
Past Name	Unknown
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 Years
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanchur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanchur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main internall village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single		Public
Unprotected	Multiple		Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

Single storey structure raised on a two feet high plinth. Typical rectangular plan with entry from the front verandah. The verandah, in this case, has been enclosed with wooden members and metal jaali. The roof is sloping, pitched roof.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has empty land with approach road in front. Small house on the left separated by a walkway and empty land sloping land on the right and open land at the back.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load-bearing structure in stone and lime.
The roof is in terracotta tile with wooden structure. Doors and windows are all in wood.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

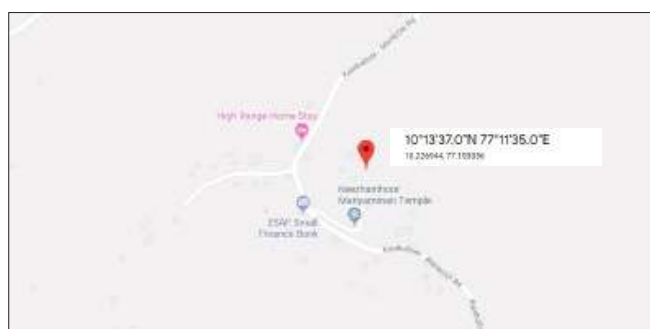
Vernacular house

Condition description

The structure is in good condition. There are some changes that have been made to the original structure like enclosing of the verandah.



Serial No. - 9	
Name	
Present Name	Not known
Past Name	Not known
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 Years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	III



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanchur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanchur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main internal village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

It is a small single storey structure with four sides sloping roof. A small verandah is approached from the front and the living space is accessible through the verandah.



Site & Surrounding

The structure has a small open space in front. House separated by a walkway on the right. Other houses on the left.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure has load-bearing walls in mud infills and bamboo frame. Sloping roof in terracotta tile and wooden structure.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

Vernacular architecture

Condition description

The structure is in a fine condition with few signs of deterioration. It has been whitewashed with lime. The wood in the roof is not maintained thereof has started rotting.



Serial No. - 10			
Name			
Present Name	Rangaswamy House		
Past Name	Rangaswamy House		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	50-60years		
Source of Information	Vijaykumari Rewati		
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II A		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Rangaswamy House
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Kurkanweed
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	From the main internal village road going back to the main village entry.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

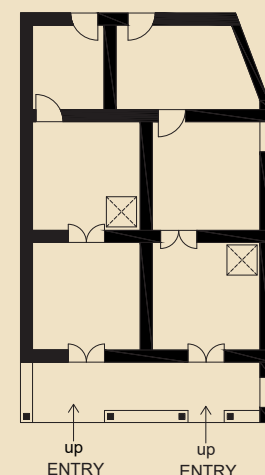
Ownership			
Protected	Single		Public
Unprotected	Multiple		Private
Any Other			
Name	Rangaswamy		
Address	Same as the property address		

Architectural description

The structure is a long structure, rectangular in plan. It has a verandah in front with sides covered and parapet in front with four wooden columns to support the roof. Inside is divided into two equal spaces longitudinally. Three rooms are placed one after the other on both sides. The last being the kitchen. This space at the end is larger than the space on the left side. The structure, because of its sloping roof has an attic on top, which is accessible from both the sides.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has the village road in front with small empty land. On the Left side is another house with a pathway in between. On the right side is empty land with other houses and the back is vacant land.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is load-bearing structure is stone and lime. The roof is wooden structure with terracotta tile roofing. Doors and windows are all wooden. And, the floor is laid in mud.



Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

Vernacular house

Condition description

The structure is in fine condition. it has been lime washed regularly. There is a small extension at the back. The roof has soot deposition because of the kitchen. Because of soot and dampness from top the attic is in deteriorating state.



Serial No. - II	
Name	
Present Name	Unknown house
Past Name	Not known
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 years
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	III



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single		Public
Unprotected	Multiple		Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is a small structure rectangular in plan. It is on a 15" high plinth. Verandah in front, which is enclosed by walls from both sides. There is a centrally placed column that supports the roof on top. Two steps in front takes one to the verandah. Verandah has only one door. The door is the only decorative feature of the house. It has been painted in brow with white edging.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a small pathway in front and other houses on the right and left separated by approximately two feet from either side. The back side is empty land that is sloping down.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is load bearing in mud and mud flooring. The roof has a wooden structure with terracotta roofing.

Threats to the Property				
Natural				
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration		Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds		Moss Growth
Negligence				
Lack of maintenance				
Vandalism				
Wars		Theft		Looting
Graffiti				
Urban Pressure				
Inappropriate additions		Alterations		Development schemes

State of conservation				
Good		Fair		Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks				
Adaptive reuse				

Significance

Vernacular structure

Condition description

The structure is in well-maintained condition. It has been lime washed regularly. The roof has a broken drain pipe and soot deposition.



Serial No. - 12	
Name	
Present Name	George MX Shop
Past Name	George MX Shop
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	1973
Approximate Date	
Source of Information	George Savior
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II A



Location	
Plot No./ House No./	George MX Shop
Galli no./ Street No./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Keezhanthur gramam
Village/ Town / City name	Keezhanthur gramam, Kanthaloor post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Shop		
Past Use	Shop		

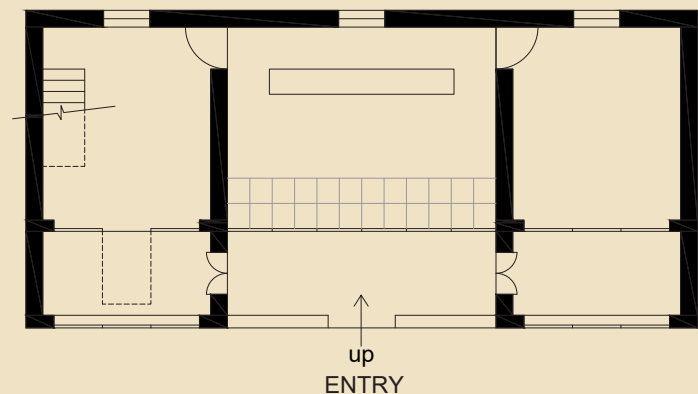
Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is a rectangular structure with a verandah in the center. Verandah has around 20" parapet in front with an opening in the center. The main shop in front opens in the verandah. The two side rooms, connected to the main shop are also accessible from the verandah. The entire shop has an attic, which is accessible from the left room. The verandah has around 20" high parapet with an opening in the center.

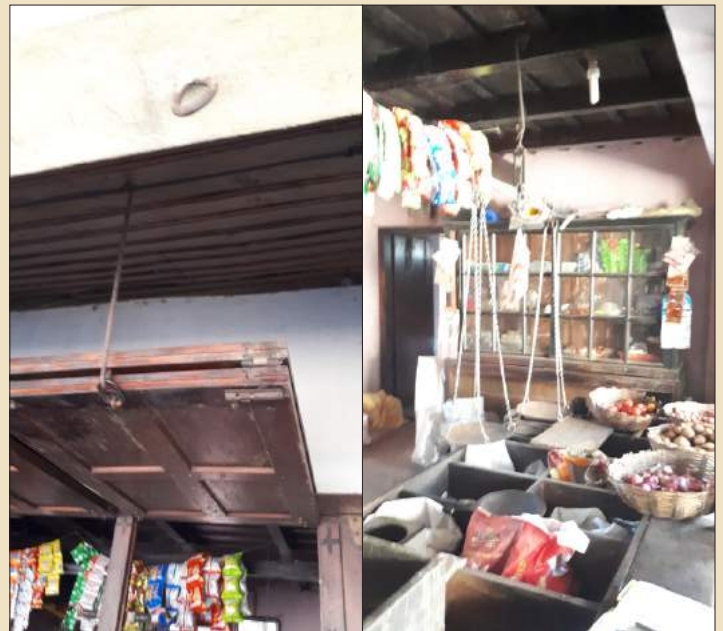
Site & Surrounding

The structure has another house on the left, approach road in front, sloping land with village road on the right and back is sloping down with street and other houses.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is load bearing in stone, cement, and bricks are also used. The doors and windows are all wooden. The roof has a wooden structure for terracotta tiles for roofing.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	
			Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	
			Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	
Graffiti			Looting
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	
			Development schemes

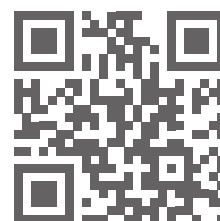
State of conservation			
Good		Fair	
			Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular architecture

Condition description

The structure is in fine condition with few signs of deterioration. The structure has the capillary rise in the walls that have caused plaster to flake and bricks to rot in a few places. The attic is not so well maintained with dust deposition everywhere.







Serial No. - 1	
Name	
Present Name	Entry to the village
Past Name	Entry to the village
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	--
Approximate Date	200-300 yrs
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II A

Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Karayur village
Village/ Town / City name	Karayur village, Pious nagar post, Kandaloore
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use		Entry Point to the village	
Past Use		Main entry and main village square for work and celebrations	

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other Name			

Architectural description

The site has three main features, which are the temple, tree and the entrance to the village. The entrance is marked by a small temple that is considered as the protector of the village. The temple has four stone posts tied with bamboo beams on top. Behind that are the steps that lead to the main village with the main village temple. The rocky sloping land in front was used for celebrations and routine agriculture work like removing the husk from rice, pounding rice. The rocks have inscriptions in old Tamil language.

Site & Surrounding

The site is surrounded by hills. It has a village at the back, Road on the right and valley on the left.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The pillars are in stone of the small temple with bamboo covering.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

The site was the main entry point to the village. It was mandatory for everyone entering the village to go via this path. The site is continued to be used for celebrations and festivals. The temple is considered to be the protector of the village. There are old Tamil inscriptions on the rocks.

Condition description

Historical Significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of a community, region or nation.
A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an important event



Serial No. - 2	
Name	
Present Name	Potalan house
Past Name	Potalan house
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	--
Approximate Date	70 years
Source of Information	Nadia Shiv Kumar
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Potalan House
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Karayur village
Village/ Town / City name	Karayur village, Pious nagar post, Kandaloor
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the internal village road coming from the main village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single		Public
Unprotected	Multiple		Private
Any Other Name	Potlan Same as the property address		

Architectural description

It is a rectangular structure with front verandah. Verandah has arched openings, that was probably added later. It also has a room on the left-hand side outside the main house. Verandah is blocked on the left with a small room and has the main house at the back. The house has mainly one big hall that has an opening from the front verandah. This hall opens into the kitchen at the back. The kitchen has a small store on the left and store at the back all along the length of the structure. The store has an opening on the right towards outside. The structure also has a small protruding room in front outside the front room. It has a two side sloping roof.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a court with other houses in front and the back. On the right side is a small pathway and the left side is hilly land with vegetation.

Building material & Construction Techniques

It is a load bearing structure in mud and bamboo. Wooden beam and rafters are used for the roof with terracotta tiles. Floors are mud floors

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

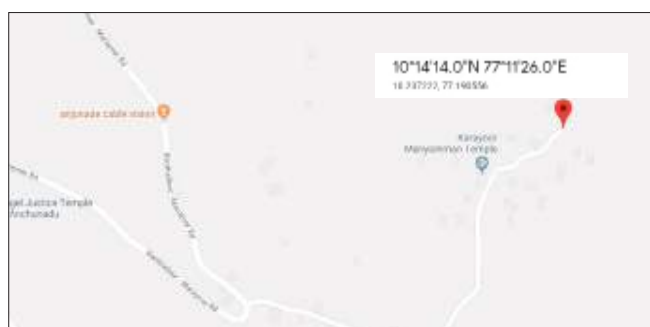
Vernacular house

Condition description

The front verandah of the structure has been modified and arches have been added. Another small room towards outside next to the verandah is also later addition. The white-wash from the structure is falling off. There is a capillary rise in the walls and wooden members in the roof are in deteriorating condition due to soot deposition and seepage.



Serial No. - 3	
Name	
Present Name	Abandoned house
Past Name	Not Known
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	--
Approximate Date	50 years
Source of Information	Raj Durian
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	III



Location	
Plot No./ Name	
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Karayur village
Village/ Town / City name	Karayur village, Pious nagar post, Kandaloore
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road going left

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		Subtype

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	None		
Past Use	Residence		

Ownership			
Protected	Single		Public
Unprotected	Multiple		Private
Any Other			
Name	Not known		
Address			

Architectural description

The structure is a load-bearing structure rectangular in shape. The entrance to the structure is from the front and openings in other directions. There is a small verandah in front on one side structure with interconnected rooms inside.

Site & Surrounding

The structure is set in front of the court. It has pathway on the right and hill sloping down on the left.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a mud, load-bearing structure. Wooden beam and rafters used for the roof, covered with terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular architecture

Condition description

The structure is an abandoned structure with missing doors. There is seepage and capillary rise in the structure. Wooden windows are in deteriorating condition.



Serial No. - 4	
Name	
Present Name	Mannadey House
Past Name	Mannadey House
Any Other Name	

Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50-60 years
Source of Information	Ishwarya

Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II B		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Mannadey house
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	Karayur village
Village/ Town / City name	Karayur village, Pious nagar post, Kandaloor
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the secondary village road going right

Property Type			
Building	Structure	Precinct	
Site	Landscape	Subtype	

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

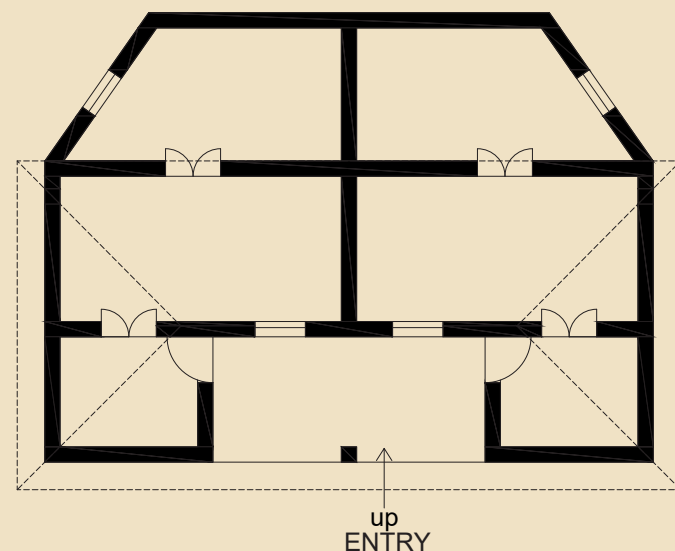
Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name	Shekhar and Radhika		
Address	Same as property address		

Architectural description

The structure has been divided into two parts along the central axis. It has similar spaces on the left and right side of the structure. Set on a foot high plinth has a central verandah with 'C' shaped spaces around it. The verandah has a column in the front center to support the roof. Left and right side of the verandah has rooms accessible from the verandah. On the back side of the verandah has two openings to the back rooms, which are connected to the front rooms. These rooms open out in the kitchen at the back and that opens out in the court with a separate toilet block.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a small court in front and back. On the Left side is open land and right has a small pathway.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is load bearing in stone and lime with lime plaster. Wooden structure supports the terracotta tiles on the roof.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

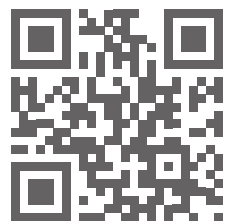
State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

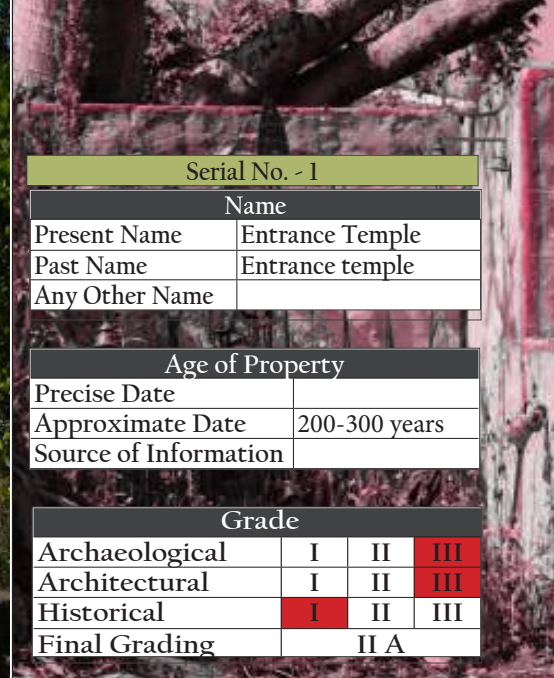
Vernacular Architecture

Condition description

The structure is in a well-maintained condition. Outside is limewashed regularly and inside is re-laid with mud. The only roof shows sign of negligence. There is soot deposition on the wood and terracotta tiles in the roof. The floor has been redone cement.







Serial No. - 1			
Name			
Present Name	Entrance Temple		
Past Name	Entrance temple		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	200-300 years		
Source of Information			
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II A		



Location	
House No./ Name	
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	SC colony,
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Patalamateru, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road from the highway, going down towards the SC colony

Architectural description

The structure is a small structure just to define the area for the deity. It's a small open structure with three sides and two steps in front. There is a tree at the back.



Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	Worship		
Past Use	Worship		

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name	Village Panchayat		
Address	Kanthaloor Village		

Site & Surrounding

Structure is set on the hilly sloping land with road on the side.

Building material & Construction Techniques

Basic load bearing structure in stone.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

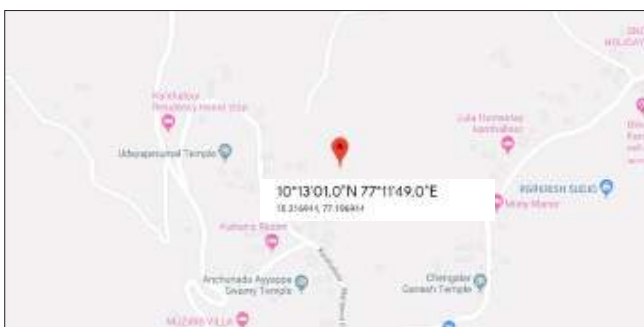
Such temples are mainly at the entrance of the village and very important as they are considered as the protector of the village.

Condition description

Structure is in a good condition as it is maintained and lime washed regularly.



Serial No. - 2	
Name	
Present Name	Goddess Mariamma temple
Past Name	Godess Mariamma temple
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	100 years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
House No./ Name	Godess Mariamma temple
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	SC colony,
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Patalamateru, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road from the highway, going down towards the SC colony

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	For worshipping		
Past Use	For worshipping		

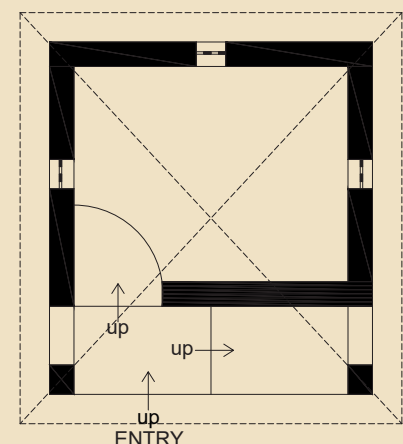
Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name	Village Panchayat		
Address	Kanthaloor		

Architectural description

The structure is part of a complex with another temple and a small court on a raised platform. It is a simple square structure with a covered verandah in front. The deity is kept inside the room that has only one entrance and small openings for a window on all sides. The verandah has small parapet on the sides with front open. The structure is approachable from the small open court in front. The roof is sloping in wood and Mangalore tiles.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has waterbody on the side and back. Farmland on the other side. It has Ganesh temple in front.



Building material & Construction Techniques

Structure is load bearing structure in stone, lime plastered and lime washed. Roof is wooden with terracota tiles



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration	Structural deterioration	Dampness	
Vegetation Growth	Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth	
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars	Theft	Looting	
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions	Alterations	Development schemes	
Encroachments	Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property	

State of conservation			
Good	Fair	Showing signs of deterioration	
Advanced State of decay	Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Old temple for one of the main goddess of the area.

Condition description

The structure has been maintained well. The walls have been whitewashed but there are signs of capillary rise. The roof has moss deposition that has turned dark with time.



Serial No. - 3			
Name			
Present Name	Ganesh temple		
Past Name	Ganesh temple		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	200 years		
Source of Information			
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II A		



Location	
House No./ Name	Ganpati temple
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	SC colony,
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Patalamateru, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road from the highway, going down towards the SC colony

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	To worship God		
Past Use	To worship God		

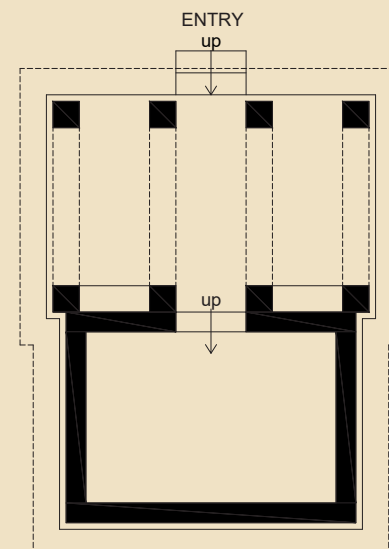
Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address	Kanthaloor		

Architectural description

The structure is part of a two temple complex with a small court in the center and a post. It is a simple rectangular structure on 1.5' high plinth. The verandah in front and the room for the deity are equal in size. There are four columns in front of the verandah that supports the roof on top. The room has niches on both the side of the entrance for the diety.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has an open field on the left and waterbody on the right. In front is the other temple with a small court in the center.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is all load bearing in stone. It has a flat chappri roof in stone. The structure has been whitewashed with red trimmings. The only decorative feature is the drain that has been carved out in stone.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

The structure is an old Ganesh temple visited by the village.

Condition description

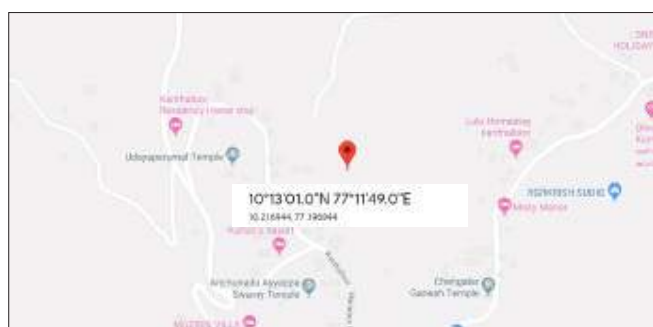
There is soot deposition in some areas and deterioration due to water otherwise well-maintained structure. All whitewashed directly on stone.



Serial No. - 4	
Name	
Present Name	Waterfall
Past Name	Waterfall
Any Other Name	

Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	500 years
Source of Information	

Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	IA		



Location	
House No./ Name	Waterbody
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	SC colony,
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Patalamateru, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road from the highway, going down towards the SC colony

Property Type			
Building	Structure	Precinct	
Site	Landscape	Subtype	

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Provides water for household work to the village		
Past Use	Provides water for household work to the village		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address			

Architectural description

The water spring comes from the hills at the back and cuts through the rocky landscape to go down in the valley.



Site & Surrounding

It is surrounded by farmland on all sides and temples towards the right of the approach pathway. center.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration	Structural deterioration	Dampness	
Vegetation Growth	Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth	
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars	Theft	Looting	
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions	Alterations	Development schemes	
Encroachments	Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property	

State of conservation			
Good	Fair	Showing signs of deterioration	
Advanced State of decay	Danger of disappearance		

Other remarks			

Adaptive reuse			

Significance

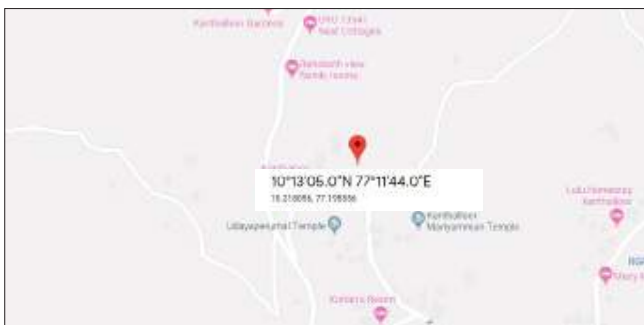
The spring water that is coming from the hills at the back is the lifeline of the village. The water from the waterfall is used for irrigation, drinking, washing, etc.

Condition description

There are plastic bags and filth around the edge of the waterbody as people bathe and wash clothes and leave the waste next to the waterbody.



Serial No. - 5	
Name	
Present Name	Chammi house
Past Name	Chammi house
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50-70 years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Chammi house
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Towards right through the main village road at the end before it turns left.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic		Commemorative
Commercial	Residential		Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

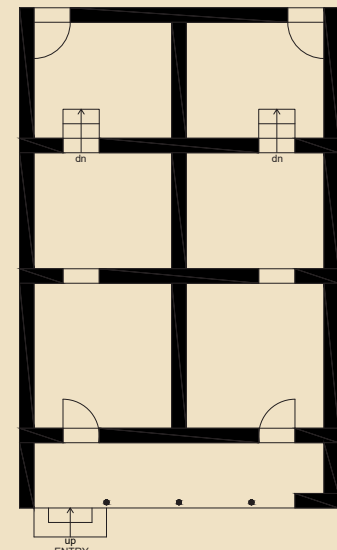
Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name	Shanmukam		
Address	Same as the property address		

Architectural description

The structure is placed around a small square. Internally the structure has been divided into two parts with similar spaces on both sides. It has interconnected rooms, placed in one line one after the other, three in a row. The structure has decorated verandah in front. At the back is another court with kitchen and toilet unit at the end of the court, separate from the house. The roof is slopping with wooden rafters and terracotta tiles.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has another house in front and left around the court. At the back, it has a square with a small toilet and kitchen at the end of the square and the right side is a valley with terrace farming.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone, plastered and limewashed in bright pink color. The roof has wooden structure and terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration	Structural deterioration	Dampness	
Vegetation Growth	Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth	
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars	Theft	Looting	
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions	Alterations	Development schemes	
Encroachments	Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property	

State of conservation			
Good	Fair	Showing signs of deterioration	
Advanced State of decay	Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

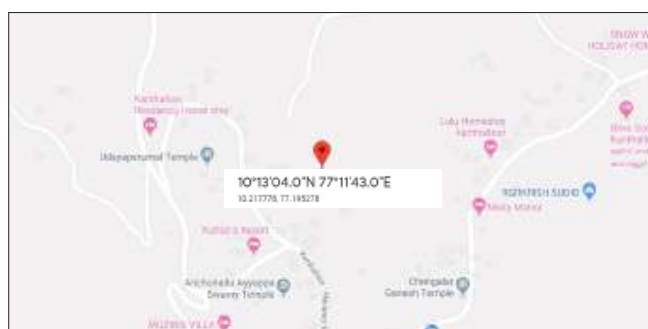
Old vernacular house

Condition description

The structure is in good condition as it looks recently repaired in cement. The floor has been cemented and painted.



Serial No. - 6			
Name			
Present Name	Kanairrum		
Past Name	Kanairrum		
Any Other Name			
Age of Property			
Precise Date			
Approximate Date	50 years		
Source of Information			
Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II B		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Kanairrum
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	SC colony,
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Patalamateru, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the main village road that turns left. Towards the left of the road.

Property Type		
Building	Structure	Precinct
Site	Landscape	Subtype

Property Subtype		
Religious	Civic	Commemorative
Commercial	Residential	Recreational

Property Use		
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	Residence	
Past Use	Residence	

Ownership		
Protected	Single	Public
Unprotected	Multiple	Private
Any Other		
Name		
Address	Same as the property address	

Architectural description

The structure is placed around a square with another house around the court. It is raised on approximately two feet high plinth. It has a rectangular plan with lockable spaces placed in 'C' shape in plan. They are generally all interconnected rooms. The structure has four side slopping roof.

Site & Surrounding

The structure has a small open court in front with another house. On the left of the structure is a small pathway with another house and the right side is empty land with flowering plants and trees.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load-bearing structure in stone. The roof is with wooden rafters and terracotta tiles.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property

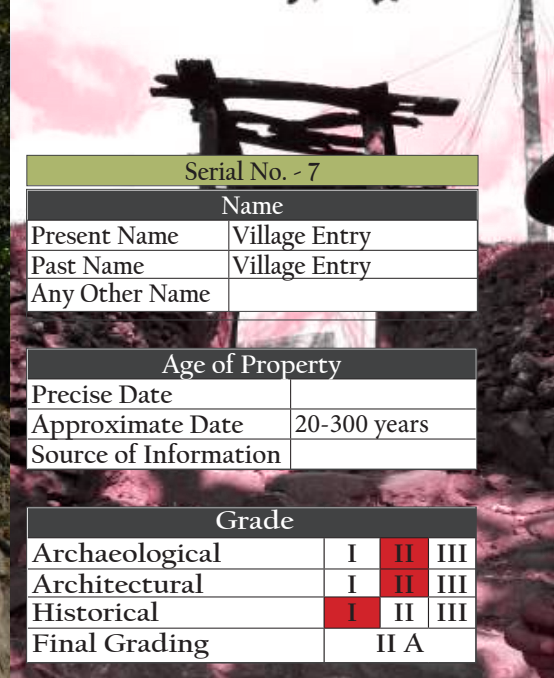
State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular house

Condition description

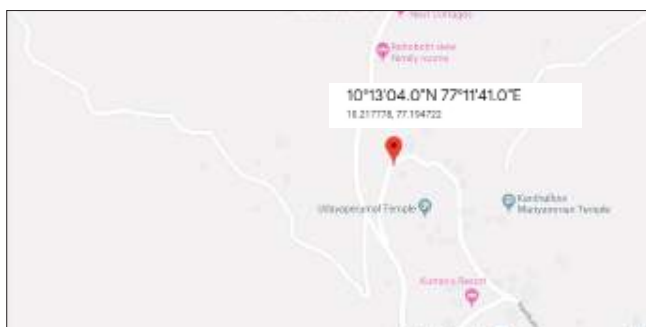
The structure is generally in a good state with colored lime wash. It has been repaired in cement in a few places. There is capillary rise in the walls.



Serial No. - 7	
Name	
Present Name	Village Entry
Past Name	Village Entry
Any Other Name	

Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	20-300 years
Source of Information	

Grade			
Archaeological	I	II	III
Architectural	I	II	III
Historical	I	II	III
Final Grading	II A		



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Village entrance
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through the series of steps from the main village road going down

Property Type			
Building		Structure	Precinct
Site		Landscape	

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use		Partially in Use	In Use
Present Use	None		
Past Use	Main entry and main village square for work and celebrations		

Ownership			
Protected		Single	Public
Unprotected		Multiple	Private
Any Other			
Name			
Address	Kanthaloor		

Architectural description

The structure is a small gateway like structure that can be approached through steps from the main road. It is rectangular in plan with six columns and roof on top.



Site & Surrounding

The structure has one big banyan tree on the right, steps in front, the village at the back and hilly rock land with vegetation on the left.

Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure has wooden columns and a flat wooden roof.



Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

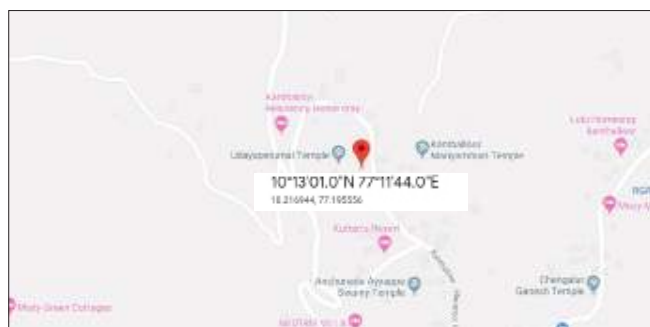
The structure was to mark the entrance to the village. Anyone who enters the village has through pass through this gateway. These kind of gateways are there in all the four villages but only this one is in wood.

Condition description

The structure is in a bad state with rotting wooden columns and roof. The steps in front are broken and unkept. The entry has no use therefore, the site is neglected. One of the main features that is the temple at the entrance is not there anymore.



Serial No. - 8	
Name	
Present Name	Maha Vishnu Temple
Past Name	Maha Vishnu Temple
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	50 years
Source of Information	
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	III



Location	
Plot No./ Name	Maha Vishnu temple
Galli no./ Street Name	
Locality Name	
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	Through steps from the main internal village road.

Property Type			
Building	Structure		Precinct
Site	Landscape		

Property Subtype			
Religious		Civic	Commemorative
Commercial		Residential	Recreational

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	To worship God		
Past Use	To worship God		

Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other			
Name			
Address	Kanthaloor		

Architectural description

It is a small rectangular structure with flat roof on a two feet high plinth.



Site & Surrounding

Structure has square in front and houses on the side.

Building material & Construction Techniques

Stone construction with metal grills in the openings.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration		Structural deterioration	Dampness
Vegetation Growth		Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars		Theft	Looting
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions		Alterations	Development schemes
Encroachments		Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property

State of conservation			
Good		Fair	Showing signs of deterioration
Advanced State of decay		Danger of disappearance	
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

The structure has associational value

Condition description

The structure has been well maintained with regular repair work. It has been repaired in cement with cemented steps and lime wash on walls. New metal gate and grills have been added in the openings.



Serial No. - 9	
Name	
Present Name	P S Balasubramaniam House
Past Name	P S Balasubramaniam House
Any Other Name	
Age of Property	
Precise Date	
Approximate Date	70 years
Source of Information	Shashikala Bala.
Grade	
Archaeological	I II III
Architectural	I II III
Historical	I II III
Final Grading	II B



Location	
Plot No./ Name	PS Balasubramaniam house
Galli no./Street Name	
Locality Name	SC colony,
Village/ Town / City name	Kanthalur, Kaanthalur post
District, State	Idukki, Kerala
Pin code	
Approach	The structure can be approached through the internal village road going up to the property.

Property Type			
Building	Structure	Precinct	
Site	Landscape	Subtype	

Property Subtype			
Religious	Civic	Commemorative	
Commercial	Residential	Recreational	

Property Use			
No Use	Partially in Use	In Use	
Present Use	Residence		
Past Use	Residence		

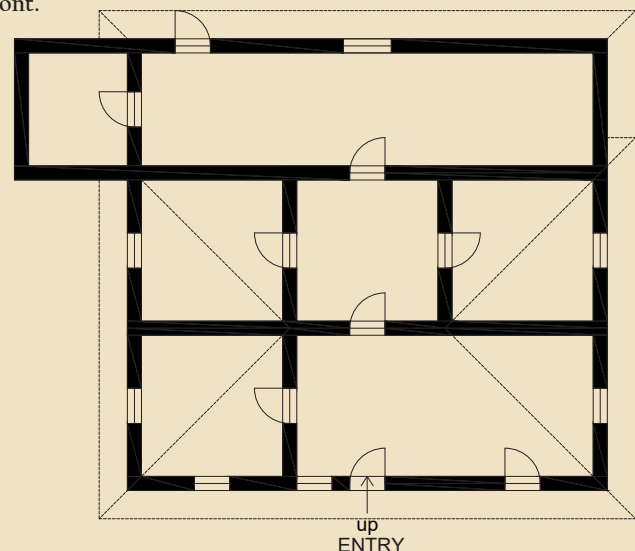
Ownership			
Protected	Single	Public	
Unprotected	Multiple	Private	
Any Other	P.S Balasubramaniam and Shashikala Balasubramaniam		
Name			
Address	Same as the property address		

Architectural description

The structure is part of a big land approached through a series of steps. It is a big house raised on a two feet high plinth. With an opening in the center, the structure opens into a rectangular room with another room on the left and at the back. The back square in plan room opens into rooms on all sides. The room at the back of this square room is a rectangular kitchen that opens in the court at the back. The court at the back has toilets at the back as a separate structure.

Site & Surrounding

The structure part of a big plot is surrounded by open land on all the sides with houses at the back and sides and road in front.



Building material & Construction Techniques

The structure is a load bearing structure in stone. It has a terracotta roof with wooden beam and rafters. The floor is finished with mud.

Threats to the Property			
Natural			
Material deterioration	Structural deterioration	Dampness	
Vegetation Growth	Nuisance of animals / birds	Moss Growth	
Negligence			
Lack of maintenance			
Vandalism			
Wars	Theft	Looting	
Graffiti			
Urban Pressure			
Inappropriate additions	Alterations	Development schemes	
Encroachments	Poor Infrastructure	Division of Property	

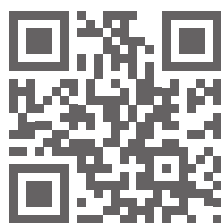
State of conservation			
Good	Fair	Showing signs of deterioration	
Advanced State of decay	Danger of disappearance		
Other remarks			
Adaptive reuse			

Significance

Vernacular architerture

Condition description

The structure though lime washed from outside is showing signs of deterioration with capillary rise in the walls. There is soot deposition in the roof and wooden members are getting deteriorated because of negligence.



PHD

