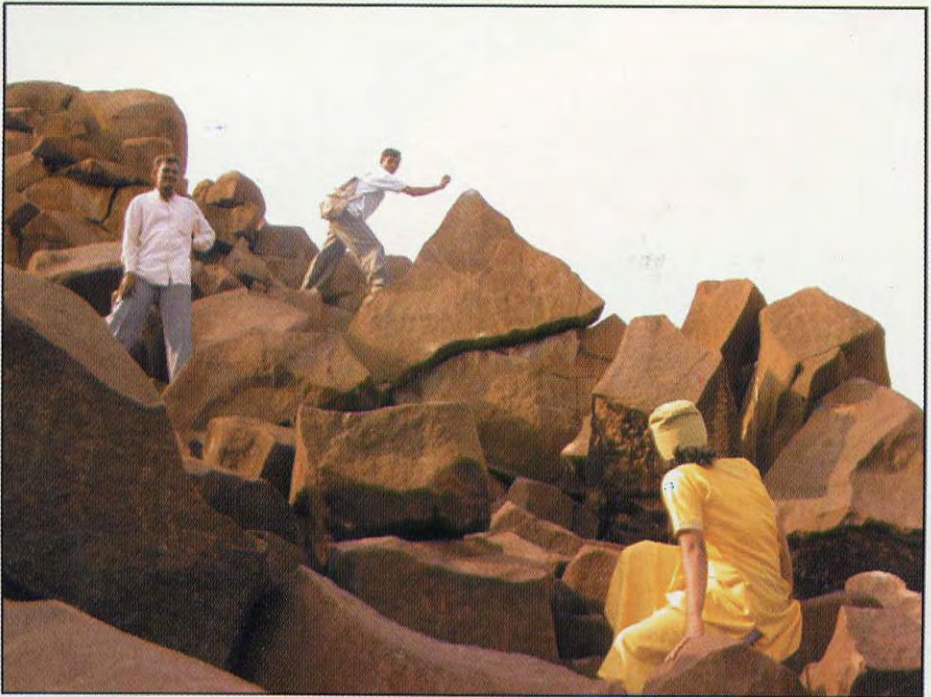




*Figure 3* The three main hills at Sanganakallu-Kupgal. The picture is taken from the south peak of Hiregudda towards the southwest. Choudammagudda is visible on the left, and Sannarachamma beyond it in the distance. All three hills are associated with evidence for Neolithic activity, which focuses in particular on hilltop plateaux, like the one seen in the middle of this picture (and known as Area A).



*Figure 4* Karnatak University students visiting a rock art site on the large dolerite dyke at Hiregudda. The rock with the triple-horned bull petroglyph is used as a 'rock gong'.



*Figure 5* Quarrying of granite boulders at Sannarachamma. Visible in the foreground are the trenches of earlier excavations, which have been partially filled in by wall collapse.



*Figure 6* Explosions created during industrial scale granite quarrying at Choudammagudda.



*Figure 7* The remnants of an ashmound once located on the top of Choudammagudda. The ashmound was destroyed by quarrying activity prior to 2002, which sent most of it tumbling over the cliff edge.



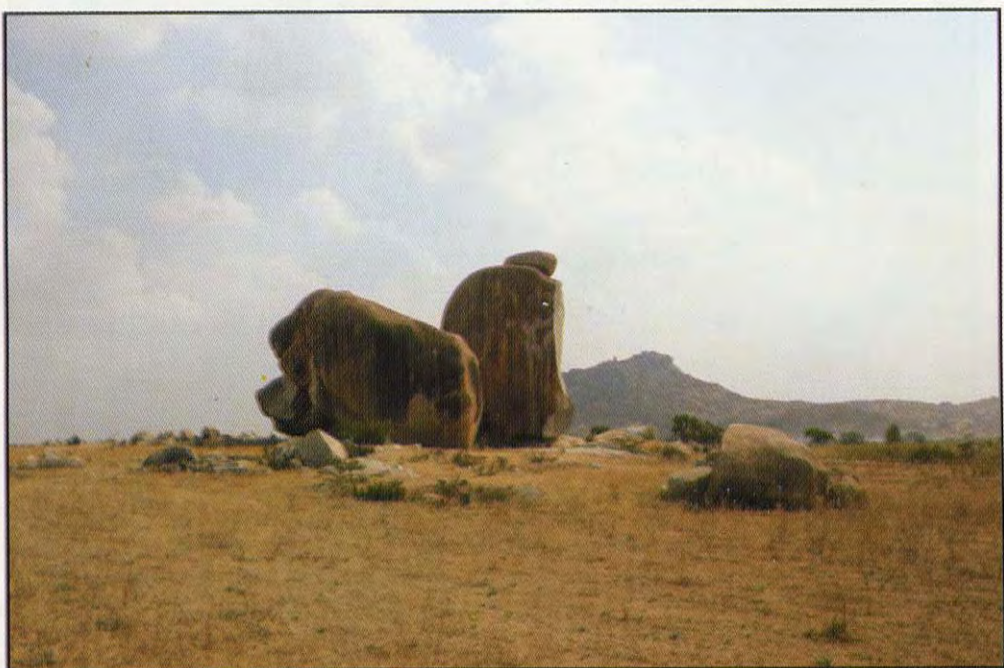
*Figure 8* A rock art site at Choudammagudda, photographed in 2003 and now destroyed completely. The pictographs occupied a granite boulder that has been quarried.



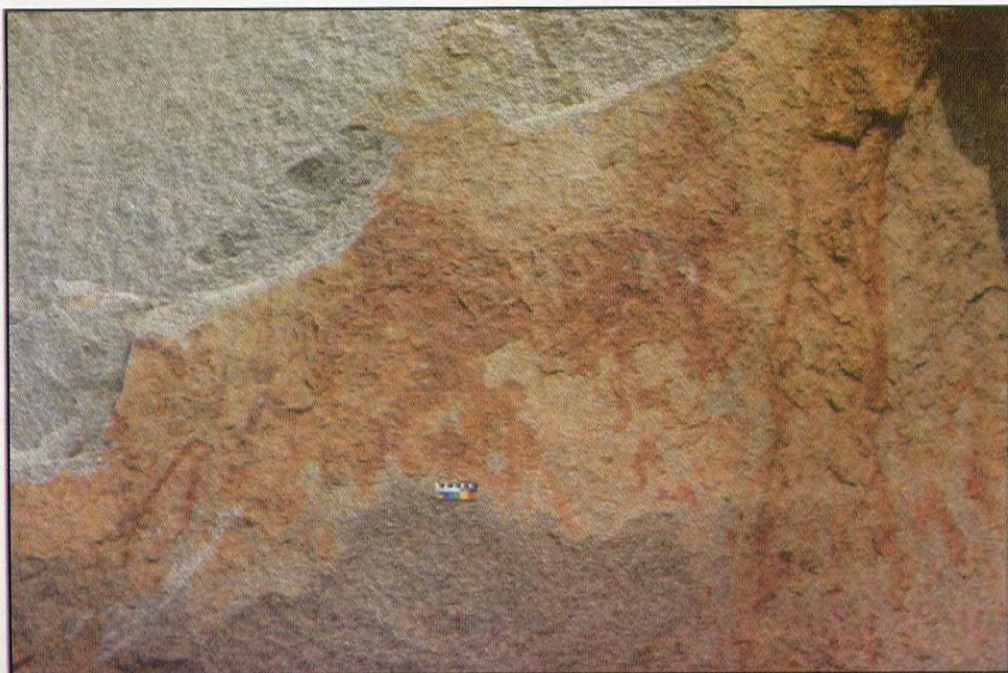
*Figure 9* Kupgal Ashmound 2 in 1998. The ashmound had been levelled by 2002, and little evidence of its former presence now remains at the site.



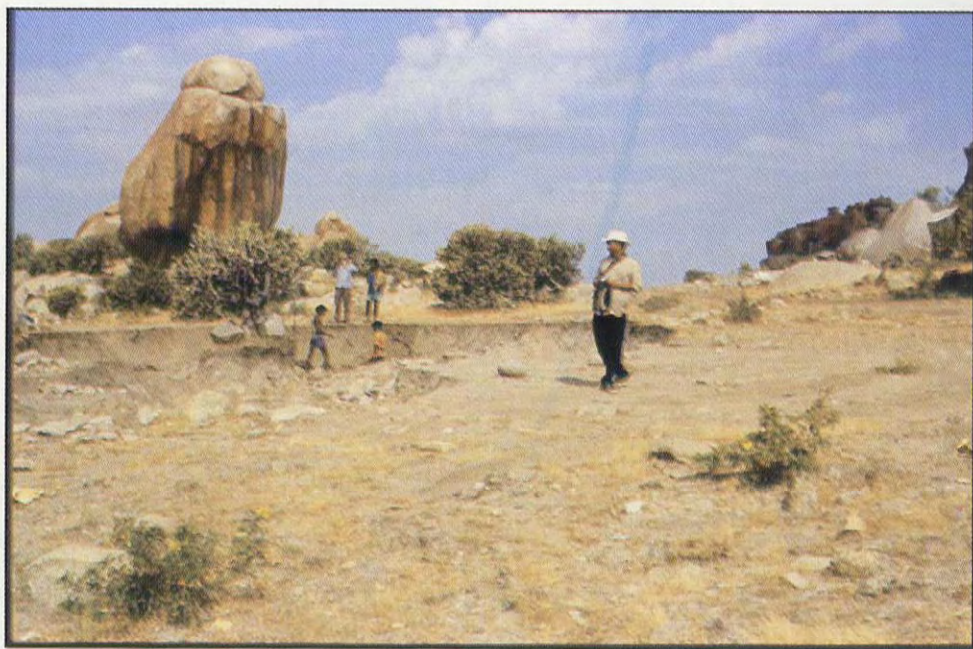
*Figure 10* Quarried megalith on the lower northeast slope of Hiregudda.



*Figure 11* Birappa rockshelter from the northwest, showing damage due to quarrying. Such activity has removed many large boulders around the rockshelter, and parts of some of the boulders that make up the shelter itself.



*Figure 12* Destruction of rock art at Birappa rockshelter by granite quarrying.



*Figure 13* Large modern mining pit in Area A at Hiregudda in 1998. The pit was excavated to remove commercially valuable ashmound and habitation deposits, and was subsequently expanded in size, resulting in the removal of substantially more archaeological material. The large boulder on the left was subsequently partially quarried as well, as seen in Figure 14.



*Figure 14* Area A at Hiregudda in 2003. The stone circle known as Feature 1 can be seen in the centre of the picture. The edge of the large mining pit shown in Figure 13 can be seen on the left of the photo, where a small group of people are gathered. The partially quarried boulder behind them is the same boulder seen in Figure 13.