

EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF NEOLITHIC COLLECTIVE BURIALS FROM EASTERN IBERIA: RADIOCARBON DATING AT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF LES LLOMETES (ALICANTE, SPAIN)

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ABSTRACT. In the Valencia region of Spain, the dominant use of natural caves for collective burials during the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods has been documented. Collective burials are central to the hypothesis about social relationships in Copper Age societies from Iberia, and key to interpreting kinship-based societies. Les Llometes (Alcoi, Alicante) is one of the biggest collective burial sites existing in eastern Iberia. This article presents the direct ¹⁴C dates on 25 skeletal remains at the site. The results indicate that the site was used as a burial place from the end of the 5th millennium cal BC until the end of the 4th millennium cal BC, and is a first milestone for future studies that will shed light on the transition towards social structure through the use of a cemetery space. Moreover, this research is one of the few investigations of Late Neolithic collective burials in Iberia that comprises an extensive accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) ¹⁴C data set of almost all the individuals reported at a single site. This case also serves to highlight the utility of revisiting materials from historic excavations by ¹⁴C dating all the skeletal remains that define the minimum number of individuals, and therefore ensuring a more complete picture of the prehistoric human record.

KEYWORDS: Late Neolithic, Iberia, human burials, AMS ¹⁴C.

INTRODUCTION

The Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic shows regional variability in eastern and southern Iberia (Chapman 1990, 2008; Castro et al. 2006; Díaz del Río and García Sanjuan 2006). However, at an increasing number of sites through time, important changes in settlement patterns, landscape use, and social relations become evident and point out an existing overall competitiveness within society (Nocete et al. 2010; Bernabeu et al. 2012). This general framework encompasses views related to the center-periphery organization theory that hints at the existence of supra-regional intersettlement hierarchical systems, for example, in the Guadalquivir Valley (Nocete et al. 2010), or to the hypothesis of a class society with a tributary state, as reported for the Los Millares culture (Cámara 2000; Cámara and Molina 2006), both dating to the Chalcolithic (3000/2800 to 2200 cal BC). Although some researchers have suggested that this social stratification could have been linked to a kinship-based status (Díaz del Río and García Sanjuan 2006), no direct evidence from human remains (i.e. aDNA analysis) has been carried out yet to support this idea.

In this changing context of apparent social stratification, the study of collective burials, which become a general trend during the 4th and 3rd millennium cal BC, can shed new light. This phenomenon is associated with different types of tombs: natural caves, megalithic structures, artificial hypogea, and various types of chamber tombs. Funerary contexts have produced impressive evidence in some areas, such as an extramural cemetery with more than 100 tholoi tombs varying in size and grave goods accumulation in Los Millares (Chapman 1990, 2003). In the region, grave goods include pottery, polished stone tools, large flint blades, flint arrowheads, carved bone “idols,” and ornaments. One remarkable feature occurring in the Valencia region is the exclusivity of the use of natural caves for collective burials during the Late Neolithic and

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Chalcolithic periods. Even though there are several examples of individual pit tombs (García Puchol et al. 2013a), for nearly 2 millennia collective burials constitute the dominant burial pattern (Soler 2002; McClure et al. 2011; García Puchol et al. 2012a, 2012b). About 130 sites are known in the region, but information concerning the sequence and archaeological remains is often scarce and frequently not available (Soler 2002). Isolated caves and crevices (a crack forming an opening on the bedrock) as well as groups of burial sites, concentrated within a limited shared necropolis area that can occasionally be associated with neighboring valley hamlets, have been documented (García Puchol and Gómez Pérez 2011).

As a matter of fact, collective burials are central to the hypothesis about social relationships in Copper Age societies from Iberia and are key for interpreting kinship-based societies (Chapman 2008). This is one of the reasons why the timespan of rituals used for this type of burial must be properly documented. Using radiocarbon dates on all the skeletal remains, which define the minimum number of individuals (MNI), is fundamental to produce a complete picture of the period during which the burial site was used and better identify its commencement.

The Llometes burial site is well known in Spanish literature, since it is one of the first collective burials to be excavated at the end of the 19th century. At the time, Siret's works on several famous Chalcolithic and Bronze Age sites from Almeria, such as Los Millares and El Argar, were published (Siret and Siret 1887). The Llometes site includes two cavities, a cave and a crevice, situated within 15 m of each other, and located within the municipality of Alcoy, in the autonomous region of Valencia, Spain (Figure 1). Herein, Les Llometes will refer to the whole Llometes burial site; the crevice or the cave will be specified as such.

The Les Llometes site is positioned at the exit of the Barranc del Cinc ravine environment, towards the southeast of the Mariola Mountains. In 1884, naturalist Vilanova i Piera and engineer Vilaplana i Julia conducted investigations at the Llometes Cave, which were later transcribed by Vicedo and published by Pascual Pérez (1963). The small cavity, measuring 6×2.5 m, had a stratigraphical sequence spanning at least two levels, reaching 1.8 m in depth from the surface. The first level contained a total of six skeletons (placed in prone position) and grave goods consisting mainly of pottery and metal weapons. The second level revealed 18

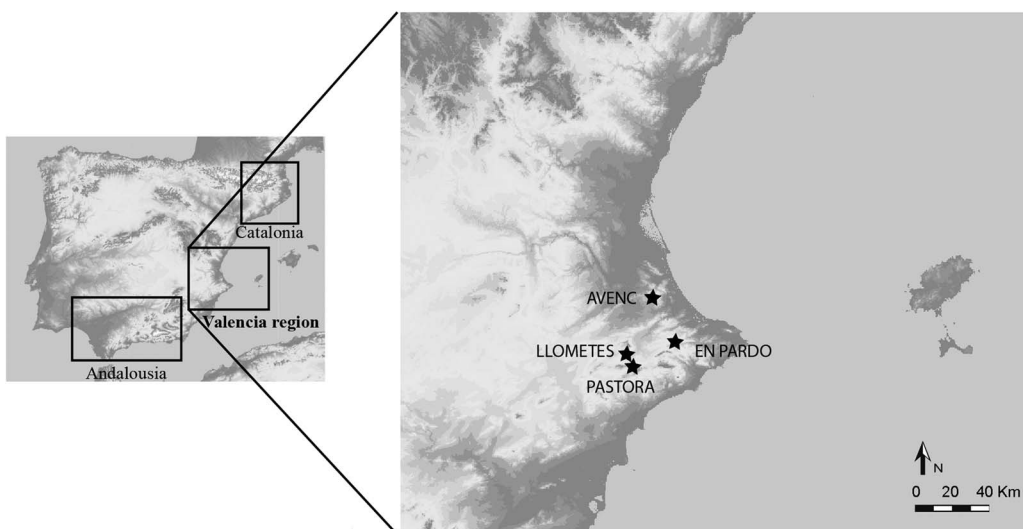


Figure 1 Map of Late Neolithic sites from eastern Iberia mentioned in the text

skeletons, positioned laterally and containing various remains including pottery, polished stone tools, large flint blades and flint arrowheads, as well as ornaments, although no metal artifacts were recorded. Unfortunately, the skeletal remains and grave goods recovered from Les Llometes Cave were dispersed among various private collections and later lost, while only a small part (five skulls) of the archaeological material was stored in the Archaeological Museum of Alcoi and the National Archaeological Museum of Madrid.

In the middle of the 20th century, during the construction of a power station, a crevice containing numerous human remains was discovered. The excavation was then conducted and published by Pascual Pérez (1963), although this area of the site was narrow (11 × 0.5 m) and difficult to access. In contrast to Les Llometes Cave, the orientation of the human remains found in Les Llometes Crevice was not recorded, and the archaeologist described them as being completely dismembered. The remains of the 23 individuals buried in the crevice, and their associated grave goods, were all stored in the Archaeological Museum of Alcoi.

Les Llometes is one of the biggest collective burials existing in eastern Iberia. Defining the precise time period for this type of burial ritual will help to understand the social transformations occurring during the Neolithic that led to a communal type of burial, not seen before in the region. More importantly, the direct ¹⁴C dates on all the skeletal remains at the site can show if both cave and crevice of Llometes burial site were used simultaneously, opening a new possibility of transition towards social structure through the use of a cemetery space. Besides checking ritual continuity through time, it is also important to rigorously document the presence of potential skeletal intrusions in this burial site from more recent periods as reported in other Neolithic sites in the region (Roca de Togores Muñoz and Soler Díaz 2010; Soler et al. 2010; Salazar-García 2012).

SAMPLE SELECTION AND METHODS

A preliminary osteological analysis was carried out in order to provide an anthropological background. It comprised the study of complete skulls and skull fragments with different degrees of preservation, since this is the anatomical part that defines the MNI at Les Llometes. The results of this study has yielded the presence of 28 adult individuals: 23 from the crevice and 5 from the cave. The sex and age distribution of the 23 skulls from the crevice and the five skulls from the cave is illustrated in Figure 2. The presence of four skulls with traumatic pathology is especially interesting because wound healing signs and remodeled borders suggest a long post-trauma survival as observed in Figure 3 (Campillo 1996). Study and sampling of all archaeological material included in this manuscript was carried out by permission of the director of the Archaeological Museum of Alcoi (Alcoi, Alicante, Spain), where they are currently stored (museum codes are given in Tables 1 and 2). Skull fragments from all 28 human adult individuals were sampled for ¹⁴C dating.

Prior to collagen extraction, visible contaminants were removed using aluminum oxide powder abrasion. Collagen extraction for ¹⁴C dating was carried out at the Department of Human Evolution, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (MPI-EVA) in Leipzig, Germany, using the method described in Talamo and Richards (2011); 500 mg of bone were decalcified in 0.5M hydrochloric acid (HCl), and kept at room temperature until no CO₂ effervescence was observed. Then, 0.1M sodium hydroxide (NaOH) was added for 30 min, to remove humic substances. The NaOH step was followed by a final immersion in 0.5M HCl for 15 min. The resulting solid was gelatinized following Longin (1971) at pH 3 in a heater block set at 75°C for 20 hr. The gelatin was then filtered using an Eeze-Filter™ (Elkay Laboratory

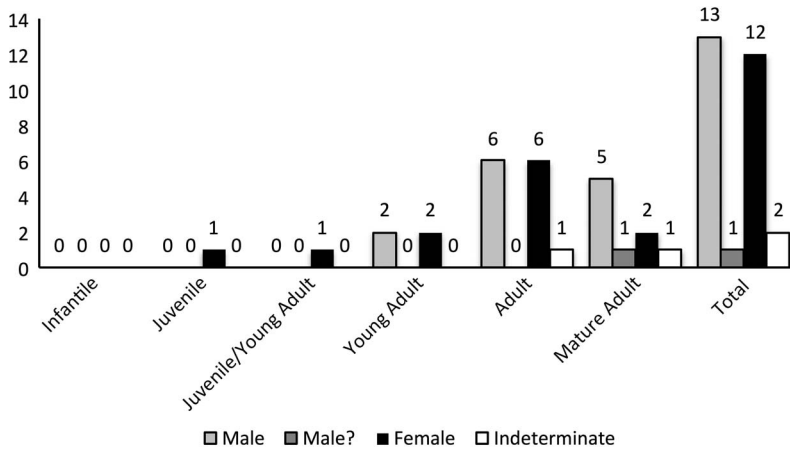


Figure 2 Sex and age distribution graph from the 28 identified individuals of Les Llometes (3 young adult females, 2 young adult males, 6 adult females, 5 adult males, 2 mature adult females, 6 mature adult males, 1 probable mature adult male, 2 indeterminate adult males).



Figure 3 Skull with traumatic pathology on frontal bone with clear signs of bone remodeling.

Products Ltd., UK) to remove small (<80 mm) particles. The gelatin was then ultrafiltered using Sartorius “Vivaspin 15” 30kDa ultrafilters (Brown et al. 1988). Prior to use, the filters were cleaned to remove any carbon-containing humectants (Higham et al. 2006). The samples were finally lyophilized for 48 hr. Only 3 samples of 28 did not produce enough collagen for ¹⁴C dating. Between 3 and 5 mg of the 25 remaining collagen samples were then sent to the Klaus-Tschira-AMS facility of the Curt-Engelhorn Centre in Mannheim, Germany, where they were graphitized and AMS dated (Kromer et al. 2013). All dates were corrected for a residual preparation background estimated from pretreated ¹⁴C-free bone samples, kindly provided by the ORAU, and pretreated in the same way as the archaeological samples.

Table 1 AMS ^{14}C dating of Les Llometes, C:N ratios, amount of collagen extracted (% Collagen) refer to the >30kDa fraction.

MPI code	Sample code	Place of burial	% Collagen	C:N ratio	Lab nr	^{14}C age (1 σ error)
S-EVA 7578	LL.11/6470/Vit. Investig.	Crevice	9.7	3.3	MAMS-16332	4670 \pm 23
S-EVA 7580	LL.22/6481/UA 171-004	Crevice	4.5	3.3	MAMS-16333	4490 \pm 23
S-EVA 7581	LL.18/6475/UA 171-002	Crevice	4.4	3.3	OxA-V-2360-16	4652 \pm 28
S-EVA 7583	LL.20/6500/UA 171-001	Crevice	6.0	3.3	MAMS-16351	4550 \pm 22
S-EVA 7584	LL.22/6483/UA 171-003	Crevice	1.9	3.5	MAMS-16352	4560 \pm 25
S-EVA 7585	LL.4/6471/Vit. Investig.	Crevice	8.5	3.3	MAMS-16353	4760 \pm 22
S-EVA 7586	LL.7/6469/UA 171-001	Crevice	1.7	3.3	MAMS-16339	4880 \pm 28
S-EVA 7587	LL.5/6480/Vit. Investig.	Crevice	1.8	3.3	MAMS-16340	5120 \pm 25
S-EVA 7588	LL.21/6472/UA 171-001	Crevice	2.0	3.2	MAMS-16341	4770 \pm 28
S-EVA 7589	LL.17/6465/UA 171-002	Crevice	1.6	3.3	MAMS-16342	4980 \pm 28
S-EVA 7590	LL.8/6478/UA 171-001	Crevice	2.5	3.3	MAMS-16343	4790 \pm 32
S-EVA 7591	LL.3/6479/Vit. Investig.	Crevice	3.5	3.2	MAMS-16344	5040 \pm 33
S-EVA 7592	LL.15/6498/UA 171-002	Crevice	2.2	3.2	MAMS-16345	4550 \pm 22
S-EVA 7595	LL.25/2132/Vit. Investig.	Crevice	1.6	3.3	MAMS-16346	4710 \pm 22
S-EVA 7596	LL.1/6468/UA 171-001	Crevice	1.4	3.5	MAMS-16355	4560 \pm 22
S-EVA 7597	LL.14/6473/UA 171-002	Crevice	3.3	3.3	MAMS-16334	4680 \pm 23
S-EVA 7598	LL.2/6476/UA 171-004	Crevice	3.5	3.4	MAMS-16356	4670 \pm 22
S-EVA 7599	LL.13/6464/UA 171-004	Crevice	7.0	3.3	MAMS-16357	4570 \pm 24
S-EVA 7603	LL.16/6474/UA 171-002	Crevice	3.1	3.3	MAMS-16348	4850 \pm 22
S-EVA 7604	LL.19/6499/UA 171-002	Crevice	3.3	3.3	MAMS-16358	4570 \pm 24
S-EVA 7605	LL.23/6482/UA 171-003	Crevice	4.1	3.2	MAMS-16359	4740 \pm 25
S-EVA 7601	LL.9/2205/Vit. Investig.	Cave	4.8	3.3	MAMS-16335	5180 \pm 24
S-EVA 7593	LL.10/6466/UA 171-003	Cave	4.9	3.4	MAMS-16354	4810 \pm 22
S-EVA 7600	LL.26/115/UA 171-003	Cave	4.0	3.4	MAMS-16347	4520 \pm 22
S-EVA 7582	LL.27/116/UA 171-003	Cave	3.2	3.4	MAMS-16338	4240 \pm 23

Table 2 Calibrated AMS ^{14}C dating of Les Llometes (unmodeled). Calibrated boundaries and ages of all the Late Neolithic sites from eastern Iberia mentioned in the text. All calibrations and the model were performed using OxCal v 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) with the IntCal13 curve (Reimer et al. 2013).

Late Neolithic	Unmodeled (BC/AD)		Modeled (BC/AD)		References				
	from	to	from	to					
Indices									
A_{model}	85.6								
A_{overall}	86.2								
	68.2%	95.4%	68.2%	95.4%					
End Late Neolithic			2630	2380	2800	2380			
End Or			3030	2760	3080	2530			
OxA-V-2360-21 (4381,28)	3030	2920	3090	2910	3080	2930	3090	2910	García-Borja et al. 2011
OxA-V-2360-19 (4418,29)	3100	2940	3320	2920	3100	2940	3270	2910	García-Borja et al. 2012
Start Or			3400	2950	4010	2930			
End En Pardo			2960	2690	3070	2500			
Beta95394 (4270,50)	3000	2760	3030	2680	3020	2870	3110	2700	Soler et al. 2010
Beta231886 (4430,40)	3310	2930	3340	2920	3270	2930	3330	2920	Roca de Togores Muñoz and Soler Díaz 2010
Beta203493 (4490,40)	3340	3090	3360	3020	3300	3090	3350	3020	Soler et al. 2010
Beta231875 (4550,40)	3370	3110	3490	3090	3360	3100	3380	3090	Soler et al. 2010
Start En Pardo			3530	3160	3960	3110			
End Pastora			2900	2760	2910	2550			
Beta231885 (4270,40)	2920	2870	3020	2700	2920	2870	3020	2770	Roca de Togores Muñoz and Soler Díaz 2010
UCIAMS-66313 (4275,20)	2910	2880	2920	2880	2910	2880	2920	2870	McClure et al. 2010
UCIAMS66305 (4480,20)	3330	3090	3340	3080	3330	3090	3340	3030	McClure et al. 2010
UCIAMS66307 (4480,25)	3330	3090	3340	3030	3330	3090	3340	3030	McClure et al. 2010
UCIAMS66312 (4500,25)	3340	3100	3350	3090	3340	3100	3350	3090	McClure et al. 2010
UCIAMS66314 (4505,25)	3340	3100	3350	3100	3340	3100	3350	3090	McClure et al. 2010
UCIAMS66309 (4510,20)	3340	3110	3350	3100	3340	3110	3350	3100	McClure et al. 2010
Beta231884 (4860,40)	3700	3630	3720	3520	3710	3530	3760	2950	Roca de Togores Muñoz and Soler Díaz 2010
Start Pastora			3880	3330	4070	3230			
End Les Llometes Crevice and Cave			3200	2810	3340	2740			
MAMS-16338 (4240,23)	2900	2870	2910	2760	3480	2860	4000	2790	This paper
MAMS-16333 (4490,23)	3340	3100	3340	3090	3340	3150	3350	3090	This paper
MAMS-16347 (4520,22)	3350	3110	3360	3100	3360	3120	3360	3100	This paper

MAMS-16351 (4550,22)	3370	3130	3370	3110	3370	3140	3370	3110	This paper
MAMS-16345 (4550,22)	3370	3130	3370	3110	3370	3140	3370	3110	This paper
MAMS-16352 (4560,22)	3370	3130	3490	3110	3370	3130	3490	3110	This paper
MAMS-16355 (4560,22)	3370	3130	3380	3110	3370	3140	3490	3110	This paper
MAMS-16357 (4570,24)	3370	3140	3490	3120	3370	3190	3500	3120	This paper
MAMS-16358 (4570,24)	3370	3140	3490	3120	3370	3190	3500	3120	This paper
OxA-V-2360-16 (4652,28)	3500	3360	3520	3360	3500	3360	3520	3360	This paper
MAMS-16356 (4670,22)	3520	3370	3520	3360	3520	3370	3520	3360	This paper
MAMS-16332 (4670,23)	3520	3370	3520	3360	3520	3370	3530	3360	This paper
MAMS-16334 (4680,23)	3520	3370	3620	3370	3520	3370	3630	3360	This paper
MAMS-16346 (4710,22)	3630	3380	3630	3370	3630	3380	3630	3370	This paper
MAMS-16359 (4740,25)	3640	3380	3640	3380	3640	3380	3640	3370	This paper
MAMS-16353 (4760,22)	3640	3520	3640	3510	3640	3520	3640	3380	This paper
MAMS-16341 (4770,28)	3640	3520	3650	3380	3640	3520	3650	3380	This paper
MAMS-16343 (4790,32)	3640	3530	3650	3520	3640	3530	3650	3510	This paper
MAMS-16354 (4810,22)	3650	3530	3650	3520	3650	3530	3660	3520	This paper
MAMS-16348 (4850,22)	3660	3630	3700	3530	3660	3630	3700	3530	This paper
MAMS-16339 (4880,28)	3700	3640	3710	3630	3700	3640	3710	3630	This paper
MAMS-16342 (4980,28)	3780	3710	3910	3660	3780	3710	3920	3660	This paper
MAMS-16344 (5040,33)	3950	3780	3960	3710	3940	3770	3960	3710	This paper
MAMS-16340 (5120,25)	3970	3810	3980	3800	3970	3810	3990	3550	This paper
MAMS-16335 (5180,24)	4040	3960	4050	3950	4040	3950	4050	3340	This paper
Start Les Llometes Crevica and Cave					4070	3840	4130	3720	
<i>Phase Late Neolithic</i>									
Start Late Neolithic					4250	4060	4250	3890	

The collagen quality control was performed through the analysis of stable isotopes and the collagen yield. The stable isotope analysis was carried out at the MPI-EVA, Leipzig (S-EVA: lab code), using a Thermo Finnigan Flash EA coupled to a Delta V isotope ratio mass spectrometer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At Les Llometes, the C:N ratio of all the samples is fully within the acceptable range (between 2.9 and 3.6). Furthermore, all samples displayed a collagen yield substantially higher than the 1% of weight used as a standard limit (Ambrose 1990; van Klinken 1999) (Table 1).

All the ^{14}C results are listed in Table 1. The Les Llometes burials in the cave range from 5180 ± 24 to 4244 ± 23 ^{14}C BP. For the crevice, burials range from 5120 ± 25 to 4490 ± 23 ^{14}C BP. This study is one of the few investigations of Late Neolithic collective burials in Iberia to comprise an extensive AMS ^{14}C data set of almost all the individuals reported at a single site (Les Llometes Crevice, 21 out of 23 individuals; Les Llometes Cave, 4 out of 5 available individuals from an estimated total of 25). The number of direct ^{14}C dates available for human remains, associated with Neolithic mortuary deposits, has increased in recent years, but few intensive studies comparable to Les Llometes have yet been published (Gibaja et al. 2012).

As we pointed out, in the Valencia region (eastern Iberia), collective burials in natural caves are common during the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. However, despite the great number of Late Neolithic burial deposits recorded in this region, only four (Pastora Cave, En Pardo Cave, Cova de l'Or, and Les Llometes) have a chronological data set of ^{14}C carried out directly on human remains. Of these, only Pastora Cave (McClure et al. 2010; García Puchol et al. 2013b), En Pardo Cave (Soler Díaz and Roca de Togores Muñoz 1999; Soler et al. 2010), and now Les Llometes (this paper) offer a significant data sample.

We created a Bayesian model of the Les Llometes site, together with the other aforementioned Late Neolithic sites. To achieve a better resolution, we divided the graph into two parts (Figures 4 and 5). The ^{14}C dates were calibrated using OxCal v 4.2.3 (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and the IntCal13 curve (Reimer et al. 2013) (Table 2). Figure 4 focuses on Les Llometes site, where we include all the dates from the crevice (in black) and the cave (in red, online version of article) in a single phase. Les Llometes Crevice and Cave were used as a mortuary deposit between the beginning and the end of the 4th millennium cal BC. It is possible that Les Llometes Cave began to be used for burial a little earlier than the crevice (at the end of the 5th and beginning of the 4th millennium cal BC) and ended later during the Chalcolithic period in the region at the start of the 3rd millennium cal BC (start boundaries at 4070–3840 and ending at 3200–2810, both at 68.2% confidence level, Figure 4, Table 2). Although only a few ^{14}C dates are available for Les Llometes Cave, these results confirm the simultaneous use of the two mortuary spaces. While ^{14}C dates from Les Llometes show that it was used for burial for almost a millennium starting at the end of the 5th millennium, the discovery of metal and a copper punch during older excavations at Les Llometes Cave (Pascual Pérez 1963) suggests that it was in use until the Chalcolithic and even perhaps the Bronze Age periods (Soler 2002).

Figure 4 is just a part of a broader figure (Figure 5), where the other three mentioned Late Neolithic sites are shown together with the Les Llometes boundaries. The data set from Pastora Cave (in total 12 AMS dates from a total number of 56 individuals) shows a long-term use of this type of mortuary space, spanning nearly 2 millennia, during the Late Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bell Beaker, and Bronze Age periods (second quarter of 5th millennium to the first

OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)

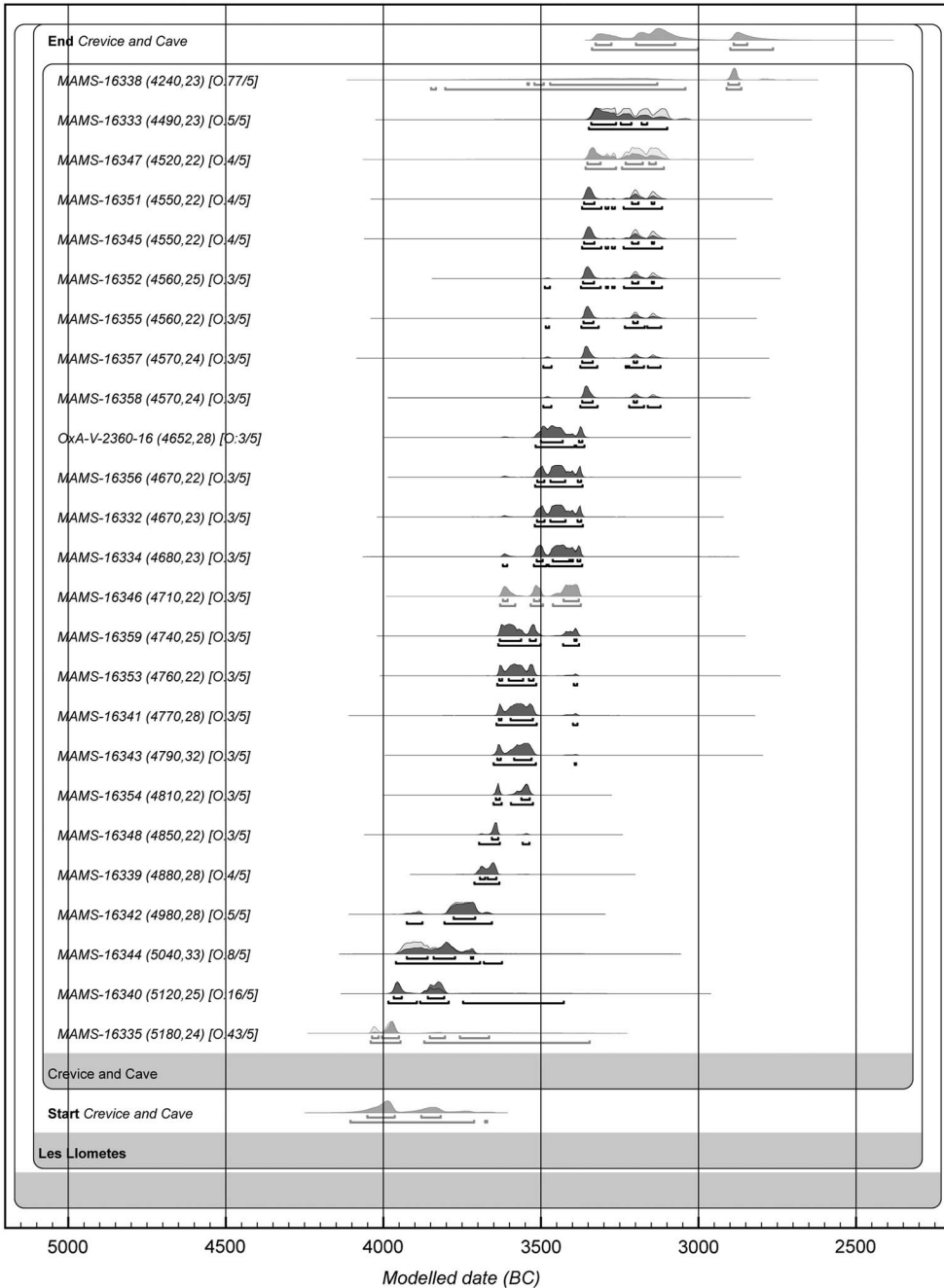


Figure 4 Calibrated ages and boundaries calculated using OxCal v 4.2 and IntCal13 (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013; Reimer et al. 2013) from Les Llometes Crevice (in black) and Cave (in red in the online version) human remains.

quarter of the 2nd millennium; McClure et al. 2010). A similar, though slightly shorter time-span, was established by six AMS dates measured from human remains excavated from En Pardo Cave (Soler et al. 2010) and two AMS dates measured from human remains from Cova

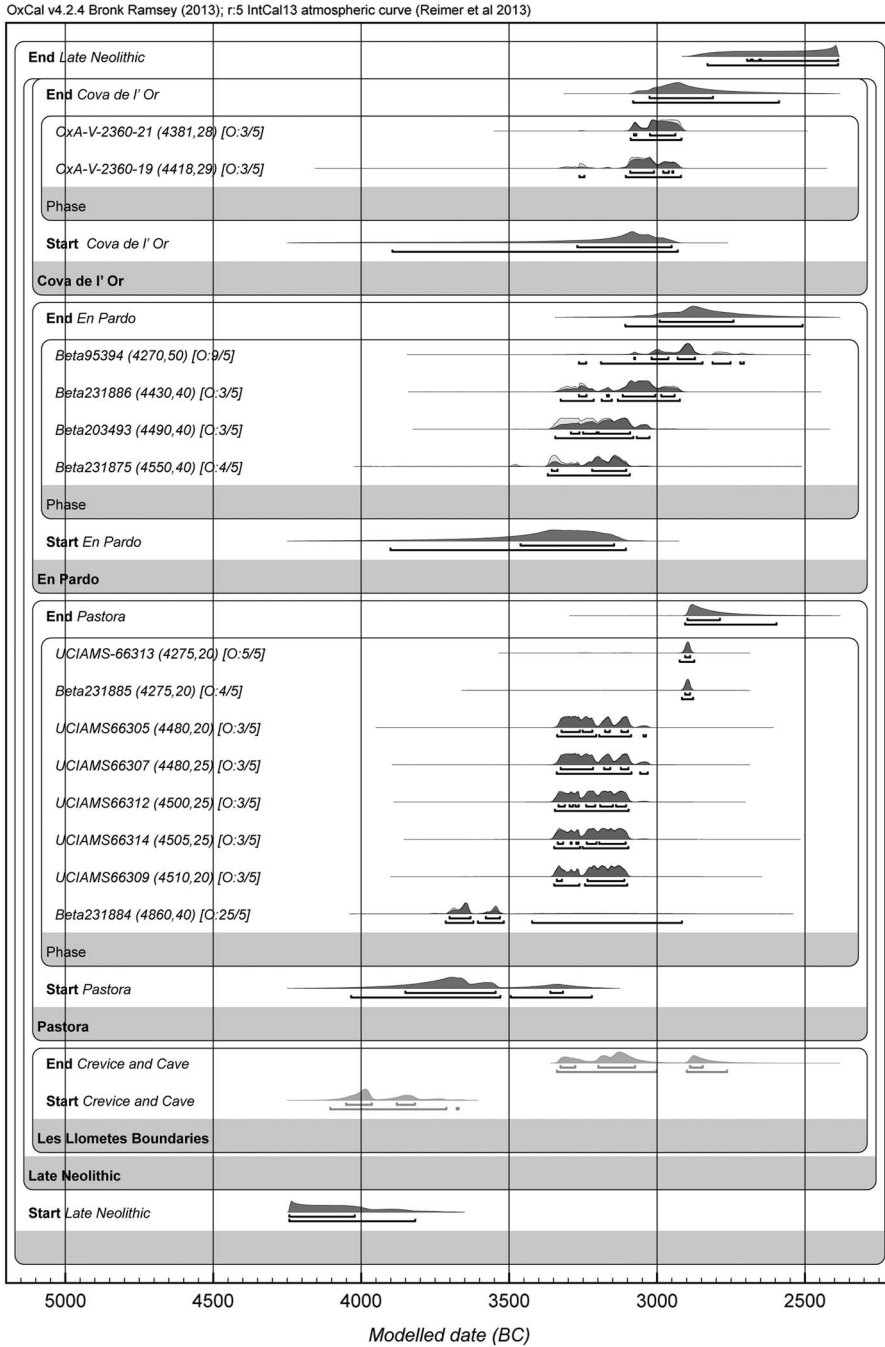


Figure 5 Calibrated ages and boundaries of all the Late Neolithic sites mentioned in the text calculated using OxCal 4.2 and IntCal13 (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013; Reimer et al. 2013). The end and start boundaries of Les Llometes produced in Figure 4 are shown in red in the online version of this article.

de l'Or (García-Borja et al. 2011, 2012). Here we focus only on the Late Neolithic time period of these sites. As calculated by OxCal v 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013), the other three burial sites are contemporary to Les Llometes site, as shown in Figure 5. To conclude, the Late Neolithic collective burials in the region start at 4250 and end at 2380 cal BC at a 68.2% degree of confidence (Table 2).

The ^{14}C dates obtained from both burial areas at Les Llometes (crevice and cave) show that collective burial rituals appear earlier than previously documented for eastern Iberia (McClure et al. 2010), between the end of the 5th millennium and beginning of the 4th millennium cal BC. This dominant collective burial ritual clearly contrasts with both previous and later periods in the region (García Puchol et al. 2012a). Formerly, Neolithic burial practices show a variety of customs, outside of inhabited sites as well as in caves and rock shelters (Bernabeu et al. 2001). During the Early and Middle Neolithic, the scarce human burial record indicates a range of practices, such as individual pit burials and the isolated use of caves, which frequently have unclear archaeological contexts (García-Borja et al. 2011, 2012). Later on, during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age, there is a more homogeneous and common presence of individual pit tombs (Bernabeu 2010; García Puchol et al. 2012a).

When comparing the appearance of collective burials in Les Llometes from eastern Iberia with the appearance of the same mortuary ritual in nearby Iberian regions, it stands out that this site is one of the earliest documented sites in the region. A brief review of published dates from collective tombs associated with megalithic structures from the regions of Andalucía (Díaz Zorita et al. 2012) and the inner Meseta (Rojo-Guerra and Garrido Pena 2012) suggest a bit later start than at Les Llometes (first quarter of the 4th millennium cal BC). At the same time as collective burials flourish in many regions of Iberia, during the first centuries of the 4th millennium cal BC, in Catalonia the Sepulcros de Fosa culture is dominant and attested by the characteristic burial feature of one or two bodies interred in pits of a varied morphology (Gibaja et al. 2012). More direct ^{14}C dating projects are required to build a representative chronological map that will allow a better understanding of this variability in synchronic and diachronic burial practices between and among Iberian regions. This is especially necessary in eastern Iberia, where of the ~130 purported Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic collective burials, only less than a tenth count with an accurate chronological framework based on direct dates and modern-technique excavations (McClure et al. 2010; Pérez Fernández and Soler Mayor 2010).

Meanwhile, dating almost all individuals from a collective burial as has been done for Les Llometes helps to start filling the knowledge gap on individual burial timing, thus serving as a starting point for the further study of potential social use of these collective burials. Based on the ^{14}C results presented here, one can observe equivalent chronologies at specific time periods for both the crevice and the cave (Figure 4), indicating that both acted as a necropolis for the same population. This suggests that at Les Llometes, the dead were intentionally buried in either the crevice or the cave, which with future analysis might support the hypothesis suggesting the existence of different social status or lineages. So far, social inequality signs in the region have been deduced mainly from aspects such as settlement patterns, settlement size, unequal storage capacity, or control and distribution of raw materials and crafts (Bernabeu Aubán et al. 2006). Hamlets excavated in the region show different storage capacities between sites and among different dwellings on the same site, suggesting social inequalities between families or groups (Pérez Jordà et al. 2011; García Puchol et al. 2014). Perhaps the simultaneous use of the two mortuary spaces reported at Les Llometes supports these views, although between the groups of individuals buried in the two areas there are no observed differences in terms of sex, age, or

spatial distribution of grave goods. It is therefore difficult to confirm social distinction from the burial context with the current available data. As an alternative to different social status, we should also consider the possibility that selected lineages were linked to distinctive collective burials (Lillios et al. 2014). Both hypotheses, however, need to be corroborated with more data. Further multi-isotope and ancient DNA studies at Les Llometes and other collective (García-Borja et al. 2013; McClure et al. 2014; Salazar-García 2014) and individual (Salazar-García 2009, 2011) burials in the region would provide a better understanding of the nature of social relationships from a synchronic and diachronic perspective among Neolithic/Chalcolithic populations in eastern Iberia and western Europe.

To summarize, the extensive ^{14}C data set obtained from Les Llometes individuals is a first milestone to support future studies to assess the emergence of social complexity and status differentiation in the Late Neolithic at a site that has played an important role in the prehistory of eastern Iberia for over 100 yr. It confirms the use of natural caves for collective burials over more than a millennium. Both the Les Llometes Crevice and Cave show an early start for collective burials as a routinely practiced ritual, spanning from the Late Neolithic until the beginning of the Chalcolithic, and providing evidence of a continuation of ritual practice through time. Of particular interest is that these ^{14}C results also document the earliest use of caves for collective burials in the Late Neolithic of eastern Iberia, ranging its start from the end of the 5th to the beginning of the 4th millennium cal BC. Furthermore, they suggest the presence of some distinctive treatment of individuals during burial by showing the simultaneous use of two mortuary spaces coexisting in a same burial area. As it stands, the ^{14}C dates from Les Llometes have surpassed expectations and broaden our knowledge about burial ritual activities in the prehistoric past.

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