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Title

**NeoNet dataset. Radiocarbon dates from Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic transition in the North Central-Western Mediterranean watershed**

Paper Authors

1. Huet, Thomas

2. Miriam, Cubas

3. Juan F., Gibaja

4. F. Xavier, Oms

5. Mazzucco, Niccolò (corresponding author)

Paper Author Roles and Affiliations

1. ASM-CNRS, thomashuet7@gmail.com

2. Universidad de Alcalá. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Departamento de Historia y Filosofía. Área, C/Colegios, 2. E-28801. Alcalá de Henares. Madrid. Spain, miriam.cubas@uah.es. ORCID: 0000-0002-2386-8473

3. Escuela Española de Historia y Arqueología en Roma (EEHAR-CSIC). Via di Sant’Eufemia 13, 00187, Rome (Italia), [juan.gibaja@eehar.csic.es](mailto:juan.gibaja@eehar.csic.es) ORCID: 0000-0002-0830-3570

4. SERP, Seminari d’Estudis i Recerques Prehistòriques, Secció de Prehistòria i Arqueologia. Universitat de Barcelona, oms@ub.edu ORCID: 0000-0002-1642-548X

5. Università di Pisa, Dipartimento di Civiltà e Forme del Sapere, niccolo.mazzucco@unipi.it ORCID: 0000-0002-9315-3625

Abstract

A short (ca. 100 word) summary of the dataset being described: what the data covers, how it was collected, how it is stored, and its reuse potential.

The NeoNet dataset aims to contribute to model the pioneer farming front (i.e. Neolithisation) in the Central and Western Mediterranean by focusing on the co-existence period of last hunter-gathers and first farmers (ca. 8000 to 5000 uncal BP). The complete dataset is stored in the NeoNet repo in Zenodo c14data.tsv file (a dataframe with tab-separated values) and connex dataframe. The dataset counts 2815 radiocarbon dates coming from 528 archaeological sites, and 1739 different archaeological records (stratigraphic units, structures, negative features, hearths, etc.). Among other fields, particular attentions have been paid on the homogenisation of the laboratory code, the archaeological context, and the references, in order to facilitate further data extractions. Indeed, the dataset is linked to an opensource RShiny interactive web app (NeoNet app), and a getter function (R package c14bazAAr, function get\_neonet).

Keywords

Radiocarbon dates, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Mediterranean archaeology, etc.

**(1) Overview**

Context

The Neolithisation of the Central and Western Mediterranean represents a fundamental step in the process of Europe Neolithisation. From the Aegean Neolithic, two main ways of diffusion spread towards West: a continental one, via the Central and Eastern Balkans, and a coastal one, via the Mediterranean shores [**1**]. This latter is mainly associated to the groups bearing Impressed Ware pottery, which in a few centuries moved from western Greece to the southern façade of the Iberian Peninsula, along the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian coasts. During this expansive process, several transformations occurred, including the emerging of new pottery decorative style [**2**], the adoption of new types of stone tools [**3**], the domestication of new plants and animals [**4**], the creation of new interaction zones and exchange networks [**5,6**], changes in the symbolic sphere [**7**], etc. The contact with groups of local hunter-gatherers might have played a role in this process of change [**8**,**9**]. Despite that, the study of the interactions between Neolithic and Mesolithic populations remains a complex subject of research that, first of all, needs a solid chronological framework. During the last decades, hundreds of radiocarbon dates have been published as outcome of the research on the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. Several recent papers have provided analysis of radiocarbon datasets for this chronological and geographical area [**10**-**14**]. However, raw radiocarbon data is often presented in form of large datasheet and exploring the data is not trivial. In addition, published dataset are often biased, as radiocarbon dates are previously filtered by authors on the basis of different criteria (type of dated sample, standard deviation of the sample, data reliability, etc.). In order to overcome such limitations and to provide a user friendly, open access, and updated tool for exploring the radiocarbon data we built NeoNet. NeoNet is an online geospatial dataset of radiocarbon dates for the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in the Central and Western Mediterranean. The NeoNet app has been built in order to facilitate the selection of absolute dates (c14 dates) by providing selection tools at spatial, chronological and cultural level.

This dataset is born as part of NeoNet, a thematic research network funded by the Spanish ‘*Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación 2017-2020: Acciones de dinamización "Redes de Investigación*’ in the framework of the Spanish Program for the Generation of Knowledge and Scientific and Technological development for the Spanish System of Research, Development and Innovation of the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (ref. RED2018-102382-T and PID2020-112513RB-I00). The project (<https://redneonet.com/en/home-en/>) reunites scholars from different institutions across the entire Mediterranean area in order to create a space for discussion about the origin, development and consolidation of Neolithic communities along the Mediterranean basin. To create common practices in the publication, selection, and interpretation of radiocarbon dates was one of the goals of NeoNet network.

The dataset integrates datasheet of radiocarbon dates already published in the web [11,13-15], including online datasets as Eurovol and Radon [16,17], but as well data from the personal archives of the authors. All radiocarbon dates have been individually revised, and many missing or erroneous information have been corrected. NeoNet integrates and complete recent geospatial dataset for other regions and/or chronological periods, contributing to create open access repository for radiocarbon dates [18-20].

*Spatial coverage*

(Boundary coordinates can be found using the [itouch map](http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html) tool.)

The spatial coverage concerns the Central and West Mediterranean. More precisely the Mediterranean watersheds of this region (main rivers: Ebro, Rhône, Po, etc.). This area attests the diffusion of the Impresso-Cardial Complex (ICC). However, in future versions the dataset will be enlarged to the entire Mediterranean Basin, including from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Atlantic coasts of Portugal.

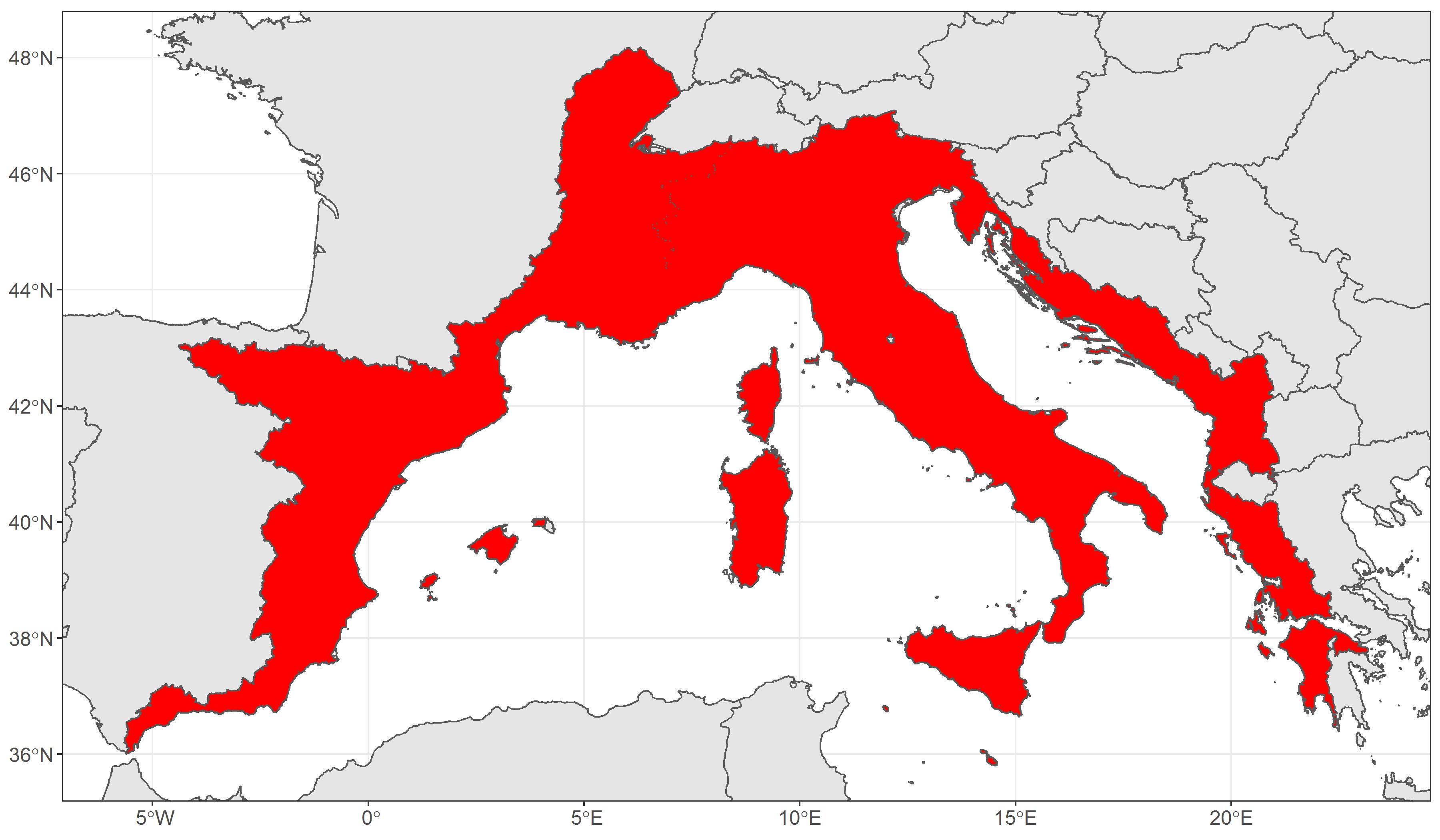


Figure 1. Region of interest (in red): watersheds of the Central and West North Mediterranean

The minimum bounding box of the region of interest is:

Northern boundary: + 48.2 N

Southern boundary: + 35.8 N

Eastern boundary: + 5.7 E

Western boundary: + 23.2 E

*Temporal coverage*

The temporal coverage starts from 8000 BP and stops at 5000 BP (uncalibrated) in order to cover the latest hunter-gatherers live style (i.e. Late Mesolithic and its regional *facies*) to the first testimonies of farming economy (i.e. Early Neolithic and its regional *facies*).

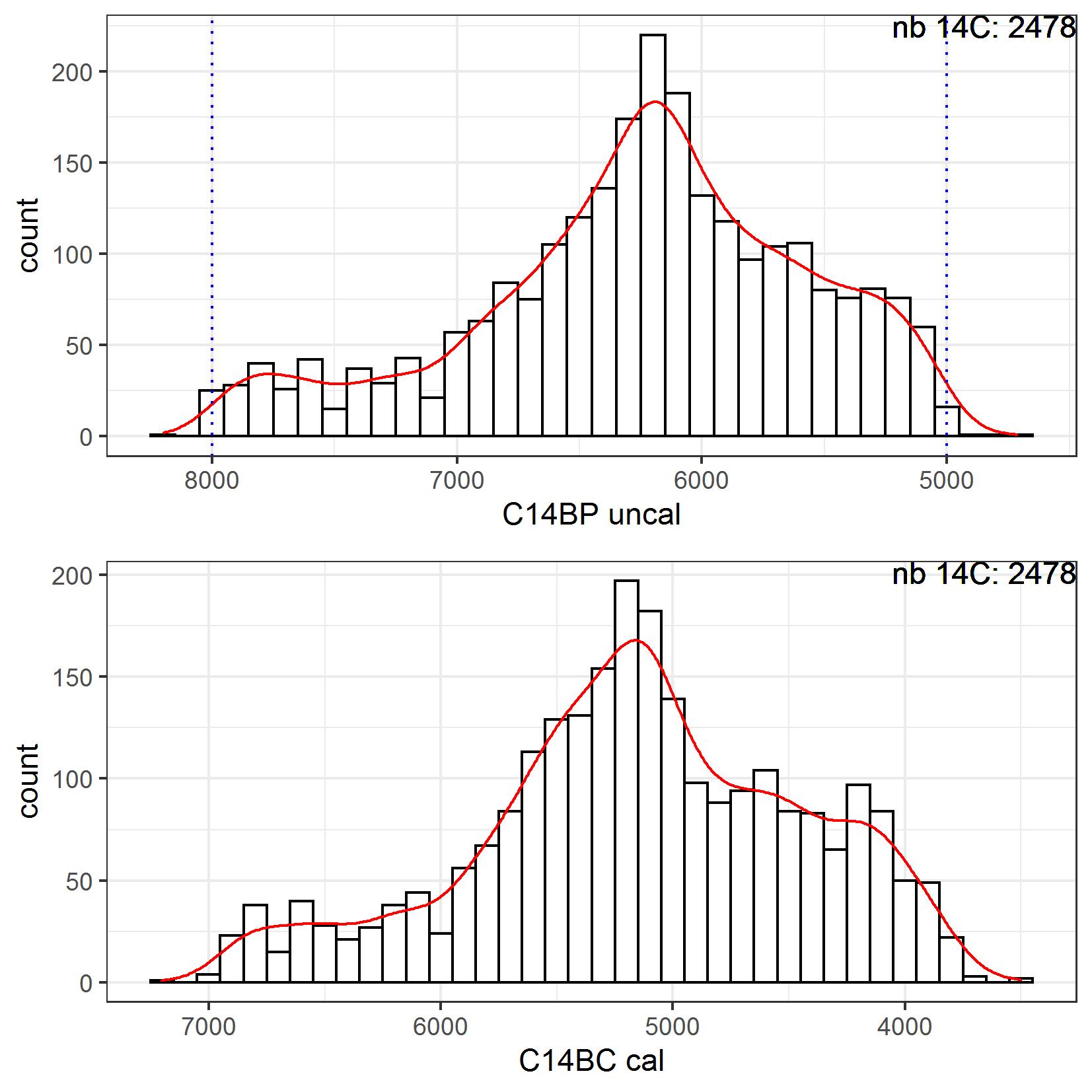


Figure 2. Chronological distribution of C14 uncal BP ages with bounding limits (top) and means on C14 cal BC ages (bottom)

(2) Methods

Describe the methods used to create the dataset (ca. 100-200 words), including the following sub-headings:

The creation of the NeoNet dataset was enabled by a collaborative synthesis of published radiocarbon dates between the East Adriatic and the Levantine Coast of the Iberian Peninsula. Each author has taken in charge a part of the whole dataset: Adriatic western Balkans and Italy (NM), South of France (TH), and eastern Spain (MC, JFG, XO). The dataset has been focused on information with a high reuse potential (conventional naming, URIs, etc.). The data structure has been thought to be reused in NoSQL databases where columns SiteName and LabCode could be used as unique keys. Further addition of presence/absence data about major cultural traits and contextual information (layers, structures, etc.).

***Steps***

The series of procedures followed to produce the dataset. This should include any source data used, as well as software and instrumentation involved.

Desk-based data integration from various radiocarbon publications (site monographies, radiocarbon inventories, online databases, etc.)

***Quality Control***

Please list the methods used for quality control in the production of the data.

Cross verifications between different publications, standardisation of columns names and values according to current standards, duplicate suppression, etc. Scripting routines (R language) have been applied to verify, modify and summarize the dataset.

***Constraints***

Please list any constraints involved in data production.

The dataset structure has been voluntarily reduced to radiocarbon core fields in order to have the less possible non available (n/a) data. All fields, and all cells have been checked. When no values were available (n/a), we fill the cells with this value. Currently, the n/a values represent 2% of the whole dataset and are largely concentred in the PhaseCode, the Material, and the Material Species fields.

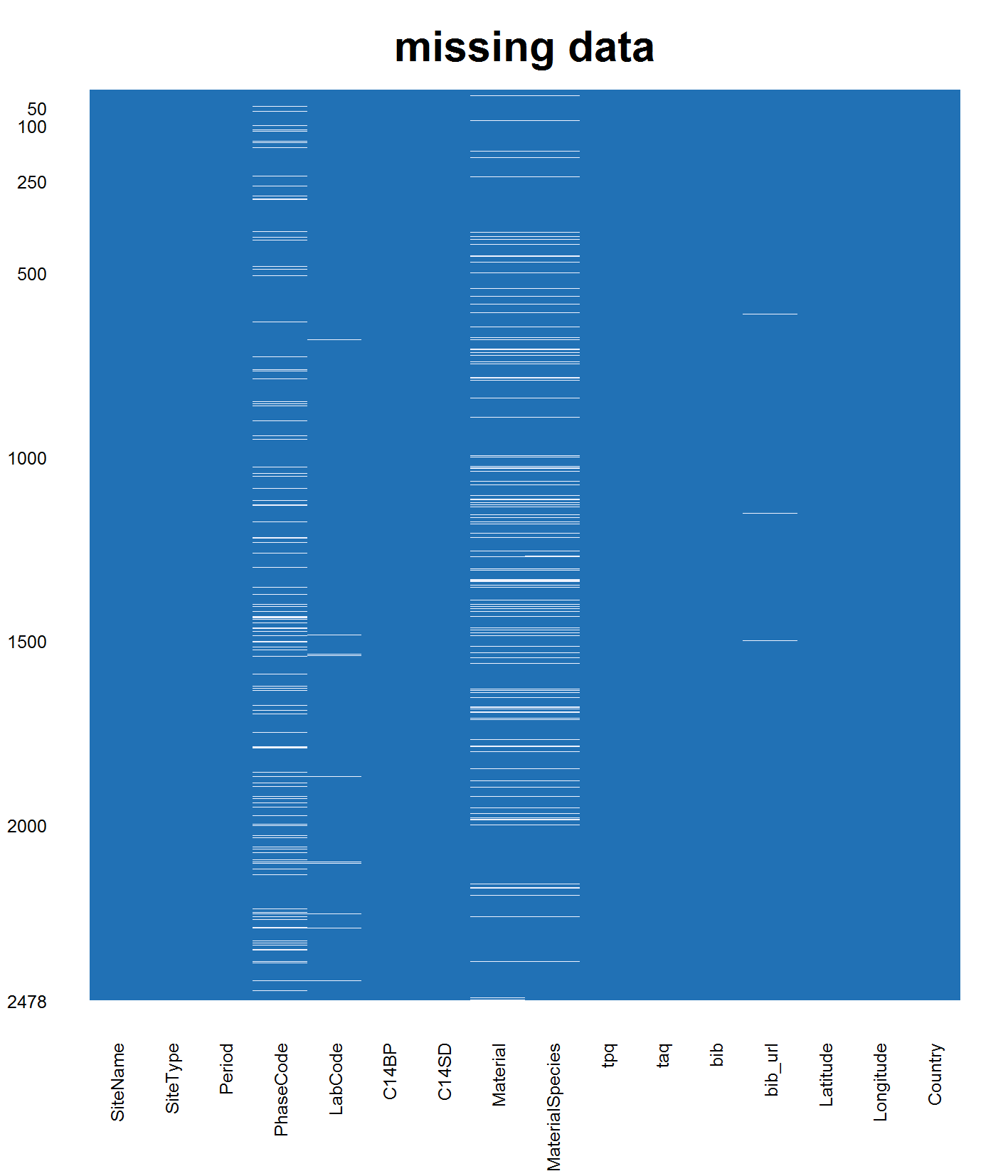


Figure 2. Missing values (in blank) in the dataset

**(3) Dataset description**

***Object name***

Typically the name of the file or file set in the repository.

The dataset is mainly the c14data.tsv file (a dataframe with tab-separated values). Other references files: files c14refs.tsv for bibliographical references (BibTeX format), c14\_material\_life.tsv for equivalences between material species and material life duration, ~~c14\_period\_abrev.tsv for period abbreviations~~

**Radiocarbon dataset (c14data.tsv)**

The NeoNet dataset reuses the EUROEVOL layout to register the main information of radiocarbon dates [**16**]. A unique identifier based on the standard laboratory identifiers (LabCode) in respect to the conventional naming of laboratory codes and sample notation [**21**], the conventional radiocarbon age (C14Age), the standard deviation associated error (C14SD). The date table also includes the name of the site (SiteName), the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude, Latitude), the cultural period associated to the radiocarbon date (Period), the stratigraphical or structural context of sample provenance (PhaseCode), the type of material from where the date has been extract (Material) and a specification of this material (MaterialSpecies), a calculated time rank in cal BC *terminus post quem* (tpq) and *terminus ante quem* (taq), bibliographical references with a short title (bib) and a DOI/BibTeX key (bib\_url)

**Bibliographical references (c14refs.tsv)**

Bibliographical references of each C14 date are stored in the c14refs.tsv file. If only a BibTeX key is given, and no DOI, this file result of the join between the bib\_url field of the C14 spreadsheet and the references.bib. If the DOI exists, the full bibliographical reference is given.

**Material life (material.life.tsv)**

Material life duration are stored in the c14\_material\_life.tsv file. The two fields show the material type (material.type) and the material life duration (life.duration). The former has been aligned to the EUROEVOL values (cereal, fauna, wood charcoal, etc.). Material life abbreviation are defined as following: CE (Cereal charred seed); F (Faunal material); H (Human bone); OR (Organic sediment); SD (Sediment); SE (Charred seed); SH (Shell); WC (Wood Charcoal).

**Periods (c14\_period\_abrev.tsv)**

Periods and periods abbreviations are stored in the c14\_period\_abrev.tsv file. The two fields show the period abbreviation (period.brev) and the period full label (period). Periods abbreviations are defined as following: LM (Late Mesolithic); UM (Undefined Mesolithic); LMEN (Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic); EN (Early Neolithic); MN (Middle Neolithic); LN (Late Neolithic); UN (Undefined Neolithic).

***Datatype***

lease enter one or more from primary data, secondary data, processed data, interpretation of data, or final report.

Secondary data

***Format names and versions***

E.g. ASCII, CSV, Autocad, EPS, JPEG, Excel, SQL, etc.

CSV, UTF-8

***Creation dates***

The start and end dates of when the data was created (dd/mm/yyyy).

Records created from February 2020 to July 2021 as part of the NeoNet work group.

*Dataset Creators*

Please list anyone who helped to create the database (who may also not be an author of the data paper), including their roles and affiliations.

The primary researcher responsible for the data collation was Niccolò Mazzucco. The respective contributions of each authors have been detailed in the Methods section.

***Language***

Language.

English

***License***The open license under which the data has been deposited (e.g. CC0).

CC BY 4.0

***Repository location***

If already available, please include a permanent identifier such as a DOI that points to the online location of the dataset.

NeoNet is hosted at the following address: http://shinyserver.cfs.unipi.it:3838/ hosted by the University of Pisa. The associated datasheet is available on Zenodo: https://zenodo.org/record/4582714#.YEH7dpvjK71 (all versions doi).

***Publication date***

If already known, the date the dataset was published in the repository (dd/mm/yyyy).

XXX April 2021

(4) Reuse potential

(ca. 50-200 words) Please describe the ways in which your data could be reused by other researchers both within and outside of your field. This might for example include aggregation, further analysis, reference, validation, teaching or collaboration.

The NeoNet dataset completes radiocarbon datasets such as Euroevol [16] and MediCarbon [19], Katsianis [20] and Piberia [15]

The NeoNet dataset is linked to the function get\_neonet() from the R package c14bazAAR [22]. This function is part of the package getter function that allows browsing XX different radiocarbon databases or datasets and homogenised their formats.

The NeoNet dataset is also embedded in the NeoNet app (https://neolithic.shinyapps.io/NeoNet2/) host on the ..... This interactive web app facilitates the selection of dates by providing selection tools for spatial, chronology, date accuracy. The map interface facilitates the multi-scalar study of the mobile border between the Last Hunter-Gathers and the Early farmers.

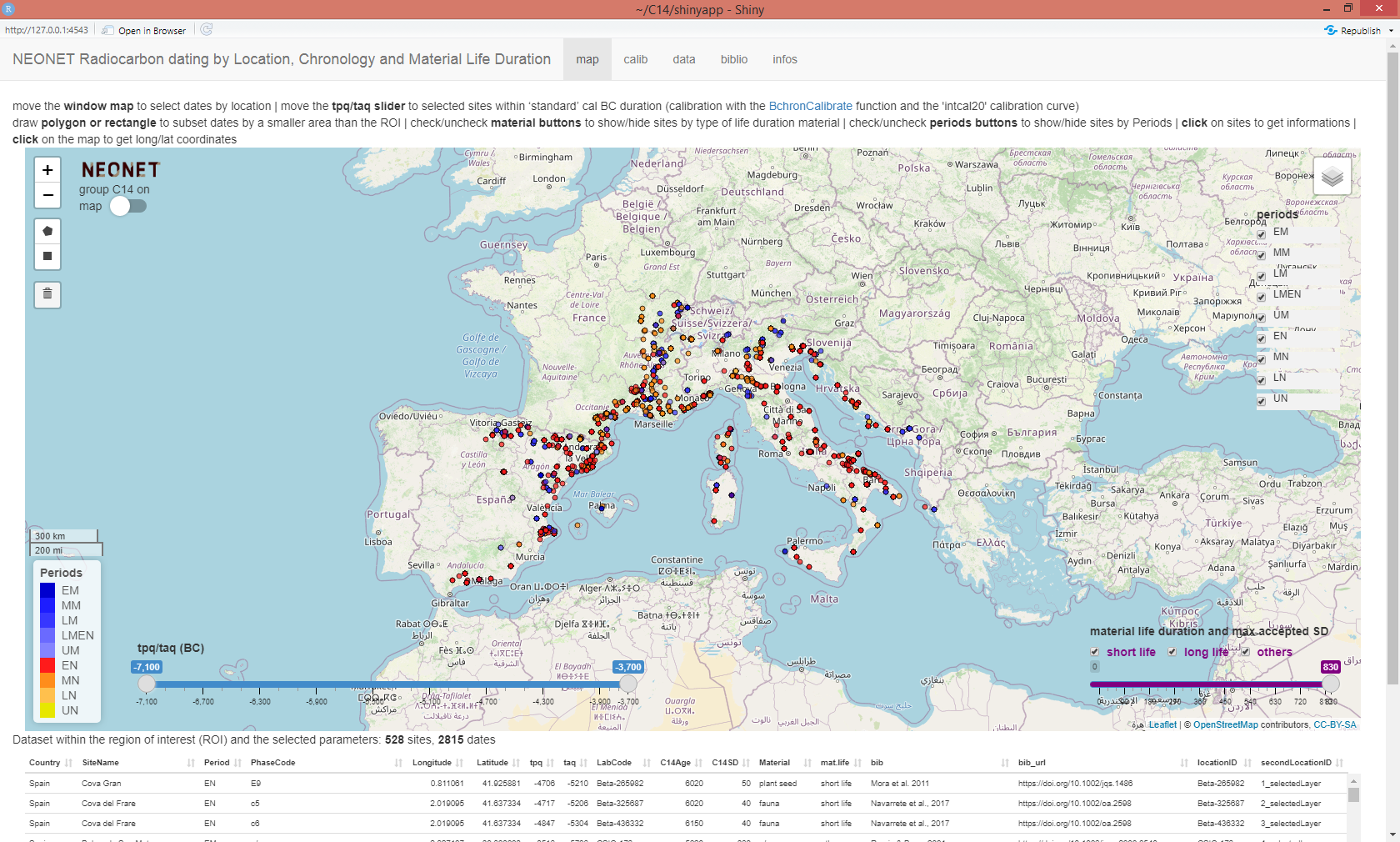


Figure 3. NeoNet app (RShiny) screen capture

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Please enter references in the Harvard style and include a DOI where available, citing them in the text with a number in square brackets, e.g.

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