



CURRICULUM VITAE *fieldwork in photos***PERSONALIA**

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2012 ~ ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION, HOVE-SØRBØ, NORWAY

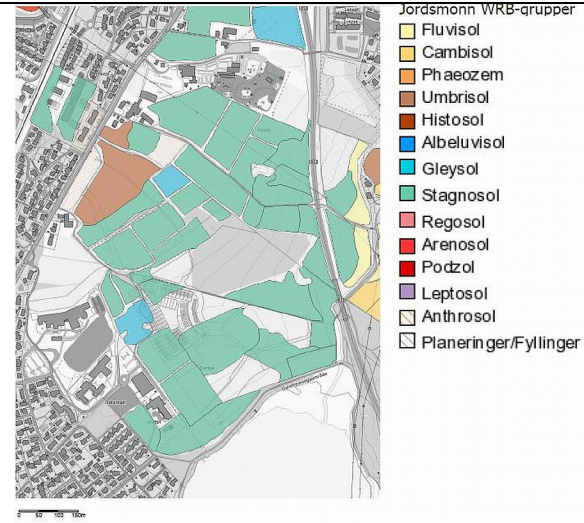


Scraping the ground, revealing ancient graves, house layouts and other features.



Guided silver bead from a prehistoric grave, found at Hove-Sørbo.

Aftenposten: ' 1500 year old house found, which probably belonged to a chief.'



Soil conditions determine preservation levels of archaeological materials in the soil.



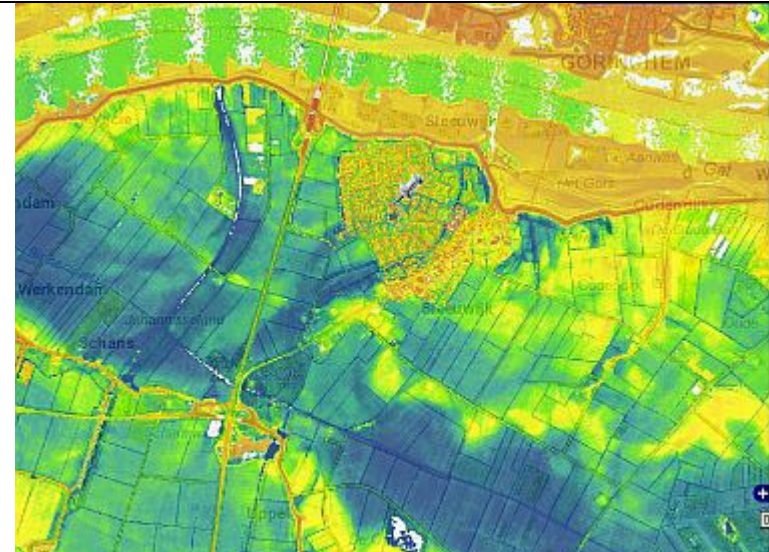
Research during construction work. This geoheritage site is made accessible to the public.



In some cases, mechanical coring is applied to aid archaeological research.



Hand coring at the former island Schokland to study the relation archaeology - sea level rise.



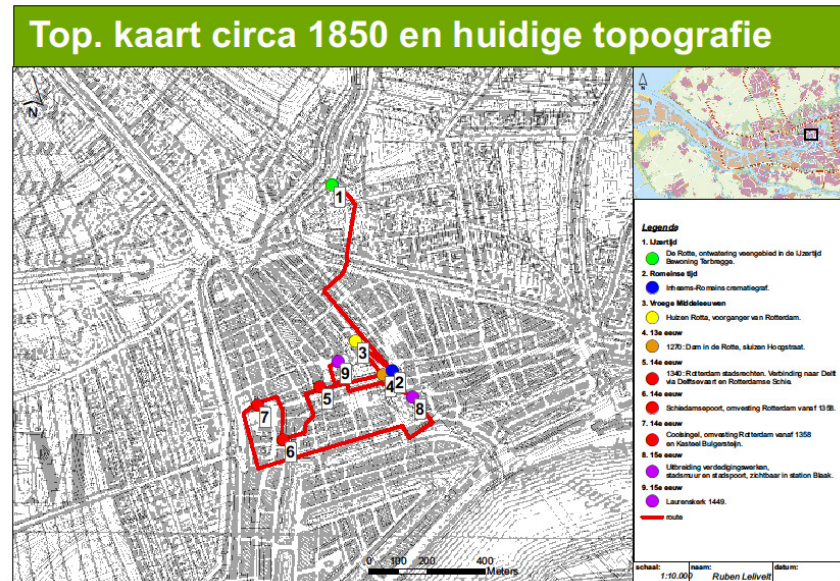
DEMs are used to identify former channel belts with possibly related archaeological remains.

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2012 - 2003 ~ (GEO)ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK , ROTTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS



Rotterdam is a modern city, but is of medieval origin. This map shows 17th c. Rotterdam.



An archaeological walk in the city presents the area's occupation history since prehistory.



The archaeological relationship Rotterdam - rural area being studied at Voorne-Putten.



Unique geological and archaeological observations are possible in deep construction pits.



A rubber boat was used to reach a floating peat layer in the middle of the Kalodiki Fen.



Soil samples, intended for pollen analysis, were wrapped in cling foil and aluminium foil.



Lab techniques used: grain size analysis, pollen preparation and thermo gravimetric analysis



Historic maps of Thesprothia reveal archaeological and palaeoenvironmental information.

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2003 ~ ECOLOGICAL FIELDWORK , QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA (CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS AUSTRALIA)



Farmland is lost because of erosion. Downstream, drainage systems are silting up.



Native tree seeds were gathered, grown in a plant nursery, and planted to fight erosion.



Erosion influences the ecosystem of the Great Barrier Reef, which needs clear water.



The protection of the Great Barrier Reef is also of interest for the tourist industry.

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2002 ~ ECOLOGICAL FIELDWORK , NORTHERN TERRITORY, AUSTRALIA (CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS AUSTRALIA)



Uluru - Kata Tjuta NP is managed according to western traditions and aboriginal philosophy.



Weeding of introduced grass is necessary to protect the ecosystem and to minimise fire risk.



Fauna survey, Newhaven reserve: in various ecosystems animals were trapped and studied.



Aboriginals and volunteers assist scientists in Newhaven reserve during the fauna survey.

2001 ~ HYDROLOGICAL RESEARCH, TALKJOUNTE MOROCCO



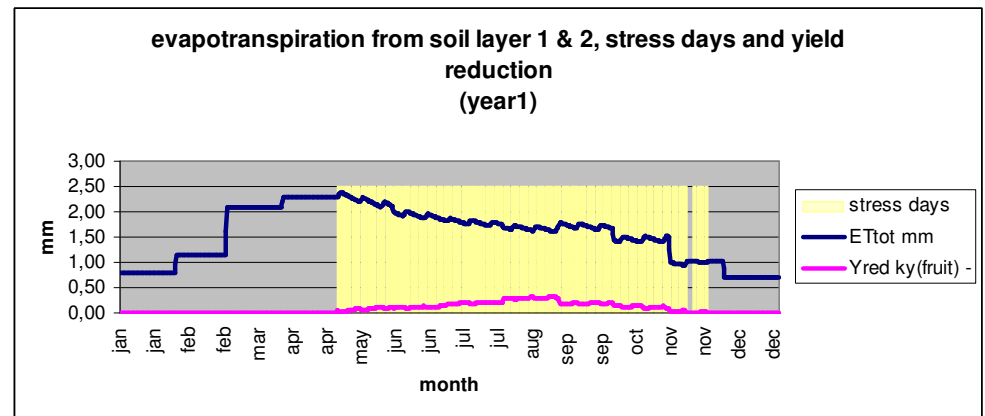
During wet periods, the wadi of Talkjounte provides traditional irrigation canals with water.



The distribution of irrigation water occurs by small, manually operated sluices.



An ancient system of water rights controls water supply and thus crop yields.



In EXCEL, the effect of water stress on yield of olive trees was modelled.

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2000 ~ HYDROLOGICAL RESEARCH, LA PEYNE, FRANCE



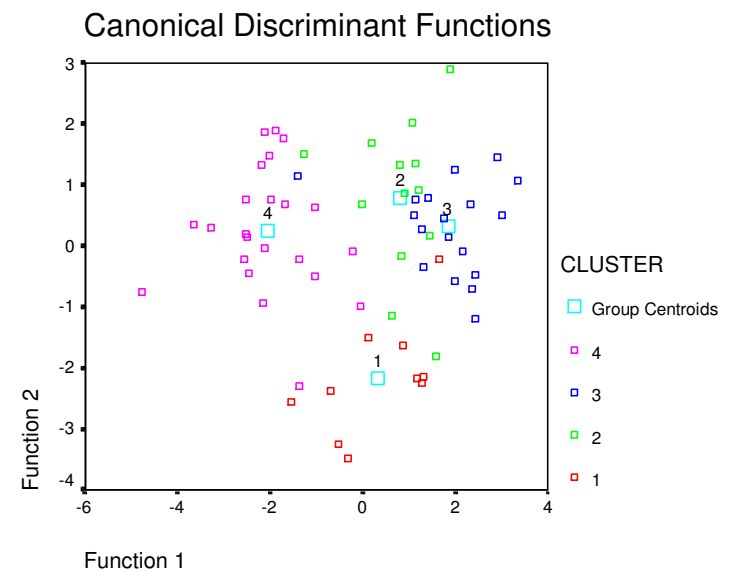
Hydrological research was performed in the winery landscape of the Peyne catchment.



Two geomorphological units: river terrace (round pebbles) and colluvium (angular pebbles).



A rainfall simulator was used to determine the infiltration capacity of the soil.



Statistics were applied to define soil units, based on hydrological and pedological properties.

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Fieldwork is teamwork