

KEYNOTES

Gill Campbell

Gill Campbell started her career as environmental archaeologist with a degree in environmental archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London (now part of UCL). After finishing her BSc she took a M.Sc. in 'the Utilisation and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources' at University of Birmingham to strengthen her botanical skills and knowledge before moving on to work as an on-site environmental archaeologist and project archaeobotanist on various sites in the UK. She started working for English Heritage (now Historic England) on contract in 1988 based at Oxford University Museum before joining the organisation as senior archaeobotanist in 1999. Currently, she is the Head of Environmental Studies at Historic England and acting Head of Archaeological Conservation and Technology, managing a team of ten archaeological scientists. Their team provides advice on good practice in environmental archaeology and undertakes and commissions collaborative research. Her current projects include the Tintagel Castle Research Project, investigations at Marble Hill House, London, and a 3rd edition of *Environmental Archaeology: guidelines for good practice*. She is convenor of the joint English Heritage and Historic England Science Network and a trustee of the National Heritage Science Forum, co-chairing the working group on resources.



Kristina Douglass

Kristina Douglass is an archaeologist, whose current work investigates human-environment interaction in Madagascar. She integrates archaeological, paleoecological, ethnohistorical, ethnographic and biological data to understand the dynamic relationship between communities and their environment over time. In particular, she focuses on culture change and continuity, subsistence strategies and mobility in contexts of resource scarcity, plant and animal extinctions and unpredictable climatic conditions. For the last seven years she has directed the Morombe Archaeological Project (MAP) in southwest Madagascar. The project combines regional survey and excavations with gathering oral histories in the Velondriake Marine Protected Area, a locally managed marine protected area, and the nearby Mikea National Park. Through collaborations with conservationists, biologists, geneticists and other anthropologists, the MAP has begun to reconstruct the historical ecology of Velondriake and Mikea, offering a long-term view of changing human-environment dynamics, migration, settlement and faunal extinctions. Douglass' work aims to bridge divides between anthropology, conservation and development, while critically addressing the role of archaeological narratives of human environmental impact in conservation and policy discourse. Her work contributes to current debates over conservation, extinction and sustainability in one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, with the view that archaeological data can help refine approaches to modern-day conservation issues and build more holistic understandings of human-environment dynamics.



Camilla Speller

Camilla Speller is a biomolecular archaeologist, Assistant Professor in Anthropological Archaeology at the University of British Columbia Department of Anthropology. She obtained her BA from the University of Calgary with a double major in archaeology and biological anthropology. She completed her MA at Simon Fraser University in 2005, using aDNA analysis to examine the distribution of salmon species at the Northwest Plateau site of Keatley Creek in British Columbia Canada. She completed her PhD at Simon Fraser in 2009 with a dissertation that applied ancient DNA techniques to study the human use of wild and domestic turkeys in the Southwest United States. In 2010 she was awarded a SSHRC postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Calgary to continue her research on North American turkey domestication. In 2012 she was awarded a Marie Curie Fellowship to train at the University of York BioArCh Centre. During this time she applied ZooMS and ancient DNA analysis to address questions concerning historic whale exploitation. She was appointed as a Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of York in 2014 where she led the ancient genetics group at BioArCh until 2018, when she moved to the Department of Anthropology at UBC. She applies biomolecular techniques to address questions related to human-environment relationships in the past and present, ancient diets, and how humans have shaped their physical environment, from broad ecosystem impacts to the micro-environment of the human body, including ancient microbiomes.



Christine Hastorf

Christine Hastorf is an archaeologist and is currently Professor in the Anthropology department at the University of California, Berkeley. Her research focuses on agriculture, political complexity, gender, archaeobotany, and the archaeology of the Andes. She has worked on the shores of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia since 1992. She received her PhD from UCLA in 1983. At Berkeley, she directs the Archaeological Research Facility as well as the McCown Archaeobotany Laboratory, and is the Curator of South American Archaeology at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology. She won the Society for American Archaeology Fryxell Award for Excellence in the Botanical Sciences in Archaeology in 2012. She is a Fellow of the California Academy of Sciences, and was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 2014. Hastorf has received research grants from the National Science Foundation and the Wenner Gren Foundation for the project 'Multi-Community Formation in the Lake Titicaca Basin Bolivia', and National Geographic.

