

# MEET THE CLIENTS PART II:

OCTOBER 25TH 2011, 10.00 — 18.00

## SESSION #1 10.10 — 12.00

BEN CAMPKIN (Chair)

**MARK CARNALL**  
From connoisseurship to bioblitz: monitoring climate change through insect collections

**SCOTT MEADOWS**  
Oak Processionary Moth infestations in London and St. Hellier

**MATTHEW GANDY**  
Hackney moths

**NICKY COUTTS**  
The unholy insect

## SESSION #2 13.35 — 14.45

JENNIFER GABRYS (Chair)

**BEN CAMPKIN**  
Terror by night: bedbugs in London

**HELEN BYNUM**  
From Liverpool to Sierra Leone: anti-mosquito expeditions in the 1900s

**BILL BYNUM**  
Knats in 17th century London, mosquitoes in 20th century Bombay

10.00 — 12.00 at UCL Grant Museum of Zoology, Rockefeller Building 21, University Street, London WC1E 6DE  
13.30 — 18.00 at Animal Estates HQ, Department of Wildlife Client Services ARUP Phase 2 Gallery at Arup, 8 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BJ

## SESSION #3 15.00 — 16.15

MATTHEW GANDY (Chair)

**TADJ ORESZCZYN**  
People, buildings and house dust mites

**JAMIE LORIMER**  
Stag beetles, dead wood and the biopolitics of urban decay

**JENNIFER GABRYS**  
Blue Bottle flies, biodegradability and urban matter

## SESSION #4 16.25 — 18.00

MATTHEW BEAUMONT (Chair)

**ELEANOR MORGAN**  
How spiders scaled our cities

**JOANNE BRISTOL**  
The work of ants in the age of interspecies production

**CHINA MIEVILLE**  
Closing reading, Bug

Organised by MATTHEW BEAUMONT and BEN CAMPKIN  
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# INSECT CITY

Insects are barometers of the wider political, economic, social and technological factors that shape urban environments. In this one-day workshop a multi-disciplinary group of researchers will examine relationships between insects, cities, and citizens. Speakers from a range of arts, humanities, entomological and medical disciplines will present illustrative examples that elicit how a range of insects - spiders, ants, beetles, bedbugs, cockroaches, dustmites, mosquitoes, moths, termites - interact with the built environment and urban populations, and have agency in the production of the city and urban experience.

Joseph Gandy, Sir John Soane's Rotunda of the Bank of England in Ruins, 1830

ANIMAL ESTATE 8.0: LONDON  
October 13th, 2011 — January 20th, 2012  
london@animalestates.org  
www.animalestates.org

Richard Mabey

'I still have a personal weakness for the improbable and the idiosyncratic. I still find the thought of foxes strolling through London's west end at night, of Mediterranean weeds flourishing in domestic rubbish tips, hugely uplifting and a metaphor for the resilience and the regenerative powers of nature.'

But when I pitter about abandoned dock basins and redundant cemeteries today, I am struck by a disconcerting thought. Might I have turned into a kind of ecological slummer, an obsessive seeker after romantically squalid habitats and blind to the kinds of environment the inhabitants of these run down quarters of the city would really like? This is more than a matter between me and my conscience.

These crucial green refuges have been rather myopically designated as 'brownfield sites', and earmarked as the prime sites for development in the city. Can they really be written off so easily? Don't they have any intrinsic value - for humans and wildlife - because of their spontaneous greening?

The Unofficial Countryside, 1999

Matthew Frith

The stag beetle requires dead wood to complete its lifecycle. The eggs are laid underground by logs, or stumps of dead trees, and the larva (or grub) will spend up to seven years inside slowly growing in size. A wide range of woods are used, especially oak, but also ash, elm, sycamore, lime, hornbeam, apple, cherry and even some garden tree varieties. An exception, however, is coniferous species such as fir, pine and cypress, which they usually avoid. The larvae do not eat the wood of live trees and shrubs, and are thus not a pest.

Instead they are an important decay agent, helping to return the nutrients of dead wood back to the soil. Adults emerge from the soil between July and August, from mid-May until late July. Males search earlier and appear to be more active as they search for females to mate, and can often be seen flying on sultry summer evenings an hour or two before dusk. As adults they are short-lived and generally die after mating, although occasionally some may over-winter in places such as compost heaps.

London Wildlife Trust, 2000



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