



You are invited to a

CHURCHILL CHAT

Date: Monday 7th August 2017
Time: 5.45pm – 7.30pm
Venue: The Masonic Club, 169 Castlereagh St Sydney (a 3 min walk from Town Hall Station just around the corner from Park St)
Cost: Nil – yes, like most Churchill Chats, its FREE
RSVP: Wednesday 2nd August

You are invited to attend a Churchill Chat on Monday 7th August at 5.45pm for a 6.00pm start. A Churchill Chat is an opportunity for Fellows to share their work, and to introduce the Churchill Fellowship program to others.

Dinner will be available at your own expense in the bistro at the conclusion of the chat (7.30pm). Arrangement will be in place for you to order prior to the Chat for 7.30pm meal service.

We have three presenters (PTO for information about the presenters):

1. Prue Golland (CF2015) - "Race Running for children with cerebral palsy"
2. David Holm (CF2011) – "Our outdoor rooms: The absorptive city"
3. Paul Gibson-Roy (CF2015) – "Restoring species rich and functionally complex grassy communities – feasible or fiction?"

There is no formal need to book and you are welcome to bring a friend. However it is helpful to have an idea of those who are planning to attend for seating and catering purposes. Enquiries to Elizabeth Comino on 0417 402 369 or email

Elizabethcomino@gmail.com

Abstracts



Prue Golland

Cerebral palsy is the most common cause of childhood physical disability and arises from multiple and varied aetiologies, resulting in multiple and varied presentations. In Australia, a child is born with cerebral palsy every 15 hours. All children with cerebral palsy will have some degree of motor impairment. The motor impairment can be relatively mild and present in the form of a limp through to a severe motor impairment which significantly limits functional movement.

The heterogeneity of presentations amongst children with cerebral palsy poses a challenge to both families and clinicians with respect to choosing the 'right' interventions. With such variability in presentations, no one intervention will address all the needs of all children.

Over the past 15 years, the evidence base relating to interventions for cerebral palsy has grown at a rapid pace making it hard for individuals with cerebral palsy, their families and clinicians to keep abreast of changes and new developments. As researchers and clinicians supporting individuals with cerebral palsy and their families, we have a responsibility to not only provide the most effective interventions, but also to provide individuals and their families with clear and easy to understand information to help empower them to make decisions about which interventions are right for them.

During this talk, Prue will provide a brief introduction to cerebral palsy, discuss some of the findings from her Churchill Fellowship undertaken in 2016, including bringing those findings to life through two projects – an intensive motor learning camp and RaceRunning.



David Holm

Charles Correa the seminal Indian architect commented that "the cities of the world must become more absorptive and at once enjoyable". This sub continental view inspires my thinking for the growth of Australian cities. It is acknowledged that our cities and societal infrastructure cannot sustain continued urban sprawl. Australia's urban development since European settlement has seen us embrace the values of European place making blended, not always successfully in the the 20th century with a reliance on the motor vehicle. Historically public place has been provided by public bodies worldwide. As our economies evolve the private provision of publicly accessed space is also a relevant model. World cities have at grown randomly or organically, via ideological master planning or in response to transport growth strategies. As part of a Churchill Fellowship I visited and drew over 200 public places within these cities, experiencing and recording typological varieties into the four sectors of public place, infrastructure, mercantile and ceremonial place. It is the premise of my thinking that Australian cities are at a nexus of resolving increasing urban densities by holding durable community public place making at their core. Dense urban living can occur in a more populous Australia focussed around quality public places. These findings support increased

densities and the transit oriented development of cities into egalitarian places of diverse social and cultural attributes. As we increase the densities of Australian cities they must become more absorptive, connected to transport and more publicly accessible.

Paul Gibson-Roy

Whether it is feasible or not to restore species rich and functionally complex native grasslands or grassy woodlands has been hotly debated by environmentalists over the past decade. During this time there has been growing evidence from a number of small scale projects across several states that this is indeed possible. However, despite these promising developments and the critical need to increase the extent of these threatened plant communities, there has been relatively little uptake or support of these approaches. Explanations for this situation are varied, but prime among them is the likelihood that these new approaches challenge strongly held views concerning the degree to which restoration can or should be involved in conserving complex ecological communities. At the same time there is evidence of much greater success restoring native grassy communities in the United States where well developed restoration markets have created large scale and financially viable seed production and restoration sectors. This presentation will contrast what has been learnt to-date about restoring Australian grasslands and grassy woodlands and the US experience with similar floras.