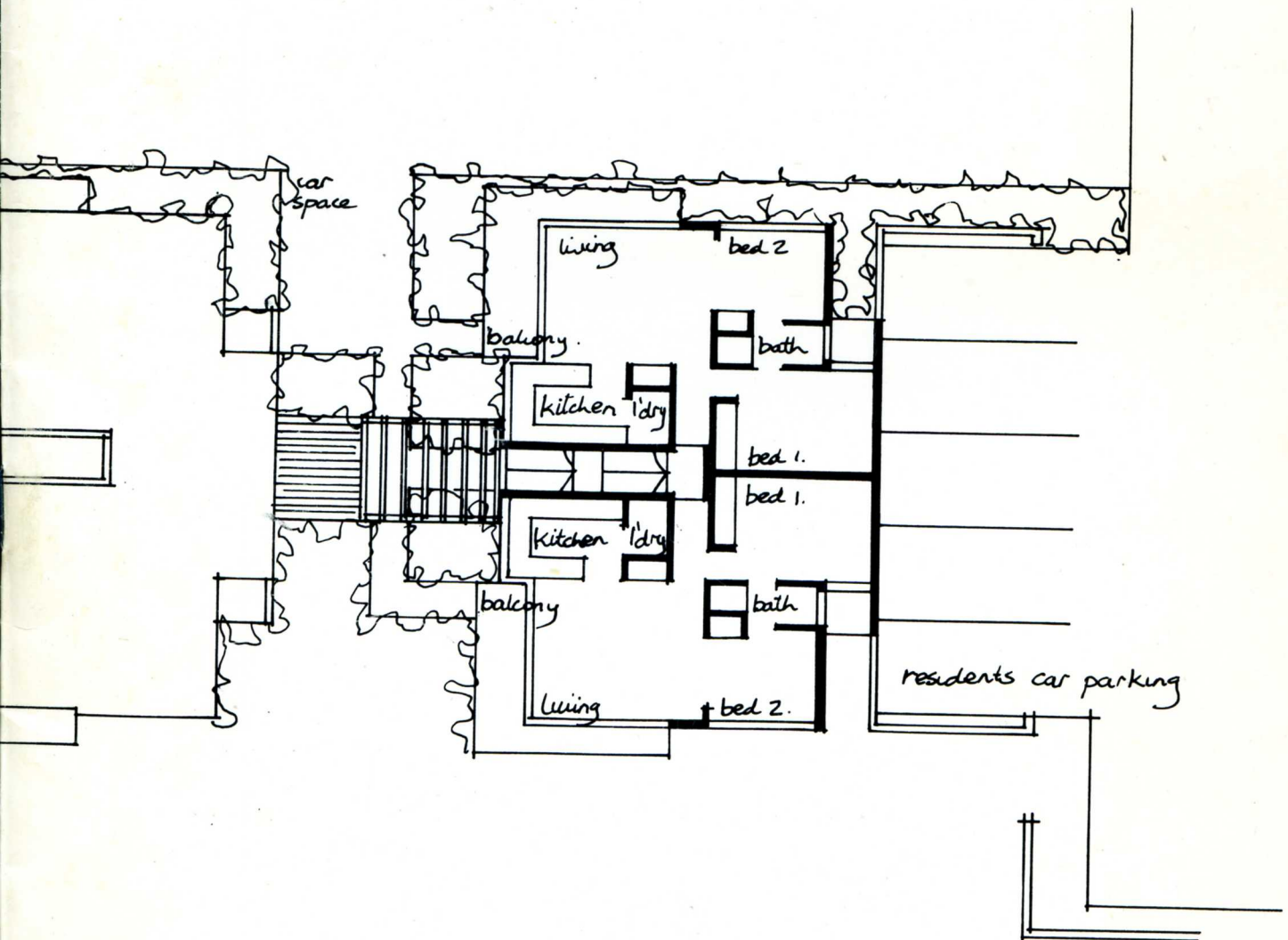


ABEL TASMAN VILLAGE.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT BY
THEO TEN BRUMMELAAR APRIL 1989.



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INTRODUCTION TO THE
CONCEPT OF THE

ABEL TASMAN VILLAGE

BY

THEO TEN BRUMMELAAR

April 1989

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THE DUTCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Although there have been centuries of contact between the Dutch and the continent of Australia (ref. 1) it is largely the group of migrants who left the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies (later Indonesia) after World War II who are now at the age of retirement.

The so-called "post war" immigration was a result of formal government policy in both the Netherlands and Australia between 1945-1960. More than 120,000 people choose to leave their home, their friends and their family to go to the unknown cities and open country, literally on the other side of the world.

They were often families with parents in their late twenties. Most had basic education (which did not include English) and believed in the need for "assimilation". The conditions during the voyage and the years after arrival have been described elsewhere (ref. 2 & 3).

Now, some 25-60 years later, we may simply state that the immigrants of that period have integrated into the Australian society. They have often replaced their old behaviour pattern with an "Aussie way of life". The government policy at that time encouraged this strongly. Their material wellbeing is reasonably secure, although there are some signs of stress. The Social Welfare Sub-committee of the Federation of Netherlands Societies reported 868 cases requiring assistance in the period June 1986-May 1987. This represented an increase of 26% over the previous period (ref. 4).

The immigrants of "the Great Wave" have seen their children settle in Australia, and feel attached to this country. Growing older (and most are now 60 or more years old) presents them with some needs, in addition to the problems commonly experienced by the general "greying" population.

Their command of the English language - adequate for practical every day life, but often very superficial - reduces drastically after retirement when it is no longer used for communication in the workplace. The reduction in mobility of the people of advancing age also reduces contact with users of the English language. A social isolation results.

The long-term memory of the ageing takes a more prominent place and the increase in available time to recall memories of their youth leads to a sharpened awareness of cultural and behavioural differences between them and their neighbours. This results in further increases in isolation.

The courage and fearless acceptance of risks, displayed when they migrated, is slowly being replaced by an awareness of their vulnerability now that they have become dependent on health, social and public transport services.

There has always been a need for social contact with people in similar circumstances. Earlier "social clubs" were formed all over Australia. After all, these years, these clubs still fulfill an important function.

A short history of Netherlands Societies published in 1985, lists 27 such organisations in New South Wales (ref. 5). The Dutch however, are spread relatively evenly (and therefore relatively thinly) over the populated areas. A decrease in mobility with advancing years does therefore mean a disproportional barrier to social contact with "their own" people. (See Appendix A for distribution figures for the Sydney region).

Comparison between the total population of NSW and the population of people speaking Dutch at home in the area of Sydney, Illawarra and Hunter Valley (source: Census 1986):

AGE GROUPS

	5-19 *	20-34	35-64	65 +
NSW	1,270,841	1,298,404	1,829,443	594,871
% of total	25.4%	26.0%	36.6%	11.9%
Dutch Speakers	978	2,330	7,298	2,655
% of total	7.4%	17.6%	55.0%	20.0%

* Children under 5 years not counted as they do not speak Dutch/English yet.

A study of the above small table clearly indicates that the people speaking Dutch at home have a very different age distribution compared with the general population of the people of NSW.

The age groups less than 35 years of the Dutch speakers is considerably under-represented (7.4% instead of 25.4% and 17.6% instead of 26.0%). This is not surprising, because the children of migrants grew up in Australia, went to school in Australia and probably married English speaking partners.

However, the above-35-years group of people still speaking Dutch at home is proportionally about double that of the general population (55% instead of 36.6% and 20% instead of 11.9%). These are the people who came from the Netherlands, settled in Australia, became integrated in the Australian society, but retained their "Dutchness" (at least in their behaviour patterns if not nationality). Probably a "normal" result considering they migrated as responsible adults of medium educational standard.

These are the people who, when they get older, need to share their memories and experiences with people who had similar experiences. They will need to talk about their youth (in the Netherlands) and they want to feel "at home" in Australia but still speak Dutch when at ease.

Their command of the English language is likely to decrease and they are at risk of becoming more isolated than most elderly people, especially when Dutch speaking partners fall away.

It is imperative that an environment is created where they are on the one hand among people they can converse with and relate to as "my own" and on the other hand not be isolated from the Australian society in which they have lived for some 25-40 years.

It follows that staff in a Village for the aged would have to be bilingual and that such a Village should not be exclusively for Dutch speaking elderly folk.

The "ABEL TASMAN VILLAGE" is proposed to provide such an environment. There, our courageous Dutch first settlers will find a sympathetic atmosphere to spend their retirement years in safe and relaxed happiness.

ORGANISATION OF THE DUTCH COMMUNITY

About 25% of the people born in the Netherlands are members of one or more Dutch Social Clubs. The other 75% will visit clubs irregularly or will not need the clubs. It is a remarkable fact that the membership of the so-called "instuif groepen" (see later) contains a large number of people who were previously never associated with a Dutch social club.

The many clubs have formed a Federation (ref. 5) in 1967. This Federation played a major role in matters concerning the total Dutch-Australian population. It organised many social events, but also became, at times, an advisory group making official representations.

Since the middle seventies, the Federation concentrated its efforts also in the area of social welfare. It created several sub-committees with specific objectives:

(a) The Holland Festival Committee

This committee is entrusted with the organisation of the Holland Festival. This Festival is a yearly "carnival" type Dutch fete which raises money for the social welfare work in the Dutch-Australian community. Since 1980 it has raised some \$200,000.

(b) The Social Welfare Committee

The Social Welfare Committee is entrusted with the organisation of the practical aspects of providing social services. Their function could be summarised into the following areas of responsibility:

- (i) assistance in unforeseen circumstances - accidents, fires and floods;

(ii) organisation of many monthly meeting groups all over the Sydney, Illawarra and Hunter Valley areas. These are the so-called "Instuif Groepen" (drop-in groups). The elderly and the lonely get together during the day for a cup of coffee and a chat;

(iii) hospital, nursing home and home visitation.

(c) The Abel Tasman Committee

This committee has done the original spadework, which led to the registration of the "Abel Tasman Village Association Ltd" as a company under the NSW Companies Code.

The Abel Tasman Village Association Ltd has now become a separate identity and is a member of the Federation.

One of the members of the Federation is the "Juliana Village Association", incorporated in November 1972. It has aims similar to the Abel Tasman Association (ref. 6).

JULIANA VILLAGE

In November 1980, a Village for the aged was officially opened. "Juliana Village" in the Southern Sydney suburb of Miranda, was the brainchild of Mr Jan Logeman who, through the Dutch Society in the Sutherland Shire formed a committee in late 1969 for the creation of a Village for the aged of Dutch origin.

The organisation grew rapidly as the members of the Dutch community put their enthusiastic support behind the project - all voluntary.

Two years later, \$2,000 had been collected. By the end of 1974, the finances had grown to \$23,700. Fetes (called "kermis" in Dutch) were held once a year and other special fundraising activities were organised.

The community, the clubs, but also commercial interests were urged to provide interest free loans to the Association.

Land was bought in November 1975, a grant from the Australian government was announced in September 1976 and a gift was received from the Dutch "Queen Juliana Fund" representing \$93,900.

The above represents an enormous effort by the community. People donated by putting change in money boxes, baking cakes for the fete, having 20 "paying guests" for dinner. But it was clear that even this enthusiasm could not collect the more than one million dollars required.

Future residents were asked to show their faith in the plans by paying in advance. These people took the risk of mortgaging their homes to allow progress payments to be made. This made it possible for the government to pay the \$410,000 subsidy.

Juliana Village is a permanent proof of hard work and trust. The people who were largely responsible for this are now themselves enjoying a well earned rest, some of them in Juliana Village.

It is necessary for a younger generation to be involved with the Abel Tasman Village. This seems likely, judging by the enormous participation of the not yet elderly in the organisation of the Holland Festival, which raised monies for the future Village.

Juliana Village contains 28 serviced units and 16 self care units, staff quarters, a kitchen and dining room/social meeting place.

The gardens were especially landscaped with Australian native plants, to provide low maintenance and a beautiful restful "Village-type" environment.

The quality of the Village was such that the architect, Mr L Kristensen, received an "Award of Merit" from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and an "Award" presented by the Australian Council of Rehabilitation of the Disabled (Oct 1982).

Juliana Village was enlarged by 29 self care units on a separate, but nearby block of land. This became the "Logeman Court" in 1985 and further expansion (including serviced units) took place in 1987-88.

The Village with over 120 residents is an obvious success. The Dutch speaking residents form about 50% of its population, the staff is largely bilingual. Above all, the Village - even though it is one of the lowest entry cost Villages in Sydney - is financially viable to the extent that it made a sum of \$100,000 available as an interest-free loan to the Abel Tasman Village.

It will not come as a surprise to note that the Board of the Abel Tasman Village Association intends to follow the methods and financially responsible attitude of the Juliana Village Board. In fact, three members of the Board of the Abel Tasman Village were involved with the creation of the original Juliana Village during the years 1972-1981.

ABEL TASMAN VILLAGE ASSOCIATION LTD

The need for a second Village for elderly of Dutch origin was widely discussed immediately after the completion of Juliana Village in 1980, although it took until 1982 before a Holland Festival was held with the sole aim to raise money for the provision of a nursing home or a home for the aged and other social welfare aims.

Individual clubs profited from their efforts at the Festival, but a proportion of the income went directly to the Federation Benevolent Fund. The first donation (1982) was \$20,000. Similar donations were made in each of the following 4 years. The festival in 1987 produced \$40,000. But in 1988 the Festival income was severely reduced, partly because of the additional expense due to the visit by Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands to the Holland Festival in November 1988 and a display of a model of the Dutch Delta-works which did not attract as many visitors as was anticipated. This may also have been due to the enormous variety of attractions during the Australian Bicentenary Year 1988.

A provisional committee was created as a sub-committee of the Federation in 1985. They accepted as their first task, the need to survey the needs of the community. The result of the study was a clear indication that it was NOT a nursing home which was required, but accommodation very similar to that provided in Juliana Village.

The next task undertaken was the location of suitable (and affordable) land. Mr Kristensen and several Board members - all in a voluntary capacity - spent a large number of days searching. But then, in 1987-1988, a block of land was suggested to us by Father J McCann O.M.I. who was the parish priest for a Roman Catholic community in Chester Hill. With his assistance and the understanding attitude of the local and the senior dignitaries of the Church, it has become possible to purchase the land on very favourable terms. In fact, at a price well below the official market value.

The only condition was the requirement of a multi-purpose hall, which would also be available for conducting religious services for the local parishioners.

The Federation decided to create a separate legal identity which would be charged with the planning, design, construction and the ongoing care for the organisation in the Village. It was to be named "Abel Tasman Village". This name was chosen to express the connection between the future residents, citizens of Australia and their country of origin which produced one of the discoverers of the Australian continent - Abel Jansz Tasman (1603-1659) who mapped part of the Australian coast in 1642-44.

A company (limited by guarantee) was registered on the sixteenth day of December 1988. At that time, the Board consisted of the following persons:

Mr A F Kool

Company Director
Board member, Juliana Village
Chairman, Dutch Federation

Mr L J G Gijzen

Accountant

Mr T A van Gestel

Welfare Liaison Officer

Mr T ten Brummelaar	Senior Lecturer (Civil Eng) (ex Boardmember, Juliana Village)
Mr C P Turmer	Structural Engineer Boardmember, Juliana Village
Mr W F Engelbrecht	Building Maintenance Officer
Mr H Frank	Company Director
Mrs A M A Dijkman	Office Manager

THE LAND

The land is located on the Northern side of Waldron Road, Chester Hill and measures 10,550 sqm. It is primarily a flat block of land with a cluster of trees in one corner (see artist's sketch). There is also a small building, in poor state of repair, which serves as a church and church hall.

On the western side, there is a local sportsground, mainly used for cricket in the summer. The Eastern side adjoins a service station, which is the beginning of a 300 metre long shopping centre along Waldron Road, ending with the railway station on the southern side of Waldron Road.

To the north of the block and in the north-eastern corner, there are residential cottages.

From the location of the land, it is clear to see that shopping is within easy walking distance. The railway station and regular bus services provide transport to and from Chester Hill and the surrounding areas. Hospitals are available in the adjacent suburbs of Bankstown, Lidcombe and Fairfield.

The land has an estimated value of \$450,000 (as per February 1989) and has been made available to the Abel Tasman Village for a sum of \$350,000. This is to be paid in two amounts - \$176,000 immediately and a further sum of \$174,000 in two year's time.

Both the Juliana Village Association and the Federation Benevolent Fund made an initial \$100,000 (each) available to the Abel Tasman Association to cover the initial outlays. It should be noted that a Federal Government subsidy for the Village - \$926,000 was granted in 1988. To receive this grant, substantial progress must be made with the Village construction before July 1989. In discussions with the Department recently, it has been made clear that delays due to approval of plans by Council and the Department can be accommodated.



Existing Site

From the distribution of the Dutch speaking population over the Sydney area (see Appendix) it may be noted that there are concentrations of the Dutch in Blacktown/Baulkham Hills, the Blue Mountains/Penrith and the Hornsby/Kuringai districts. Chester Hill is situated not far from the centre of gravity of these districts, which together contain about one third of the people speaking Dutch at home.

ARCHITECTURAL PROPOSALS

Mr Leif Kristensen, the Architect, produced sketch plans for the Village in mid-1988. By the end of 1988 they had taken the final form shown in the attached plan. (Fig 1)

During the visit of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix and His Royal Highness Prince Claus of the Netherlands, a small booklet describing the plans was handed to the Queen. A model of the Village was displayed at the Holland Festival and seen and discussed by hundreds of visitors to the Festival.

The plans have been slightly changed since then to comply with some additional requirements by the Council and the Department of Community Services & Health. In February 1989 the final plans were submitted for approval. On 7 March 1989, the Bankstown Council approved the Development Application. Detailed working drawings are now being produced.

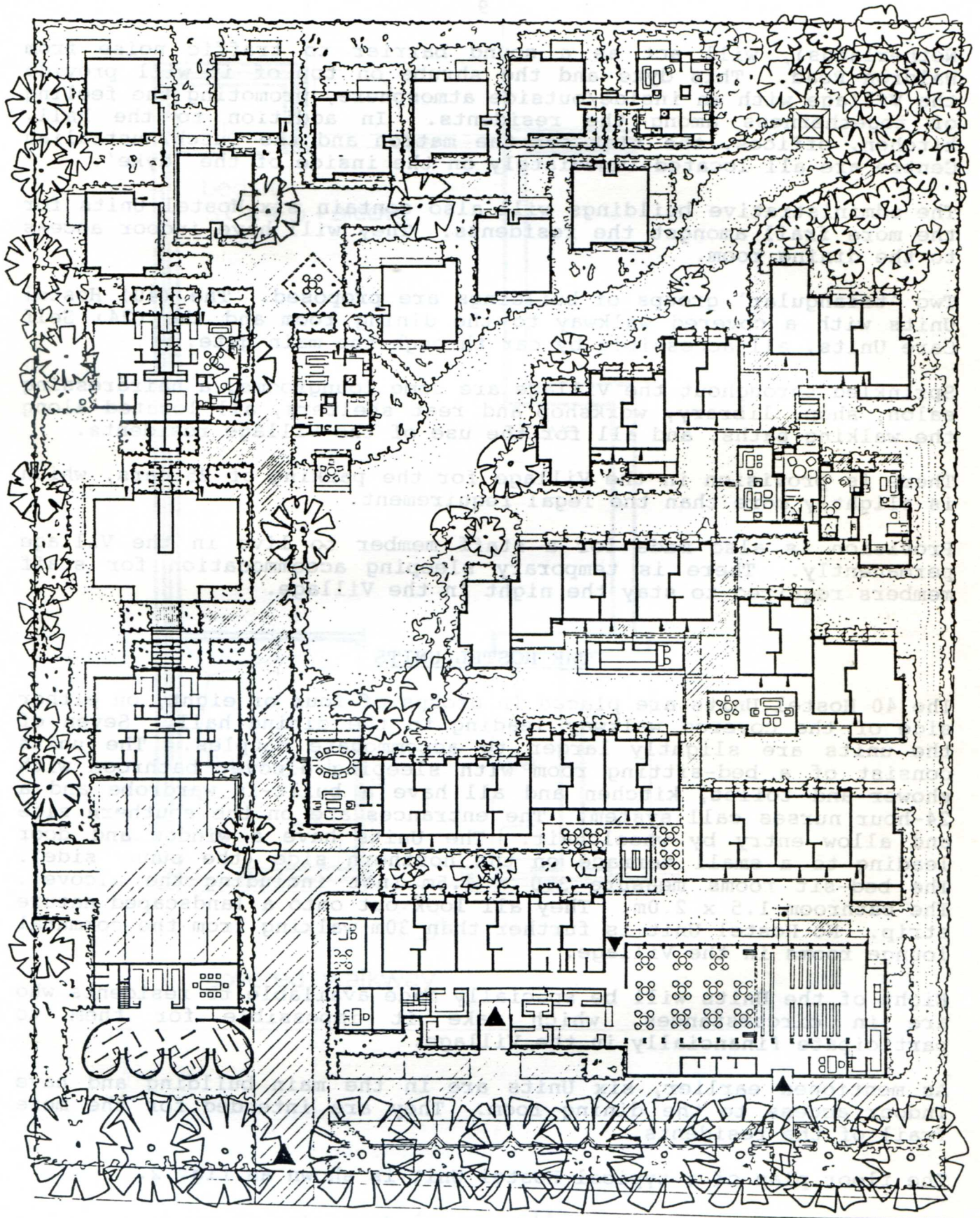
Basic to the design are two important restraints:

- (a) The Self Care Units and the Hostel Units are not to be mixed for administrative reasons pertaining to the subsidy by the Australian Government;
- (b) There has to be a multi-purpose hall which is suitable for religious services and which can seat 150-180 people. This hall replaces the facilities offered by the timber church building on the site at the time of land purchase.

Possible future traffic noise along Waldron Road (reasonably busy arterial road) must also be accommodated.

In his design, Mr Kristensen has made use of the existing cluster of trees on the 'top' end of the land by providing a walking/recreation 'park' diagonally from the trees to the main entrance. This gives a pleasant open space which acts as a very unobtrusive 'separator' but which still binds two sections of the Village together. This 'Village Green' is to be landscaped to symbolise a 'dry' creek bed, thus providing a soft 'Australian' aspect to the Village.

The multi-purpose hall had to be near Waldron Road, to allow easy access to the church for the visitors from outside the Village. The Hall is therefore located parallel to Waldron Road. Between the Hall and the Road a symbolised 'dyke' (to indicate the bond with the



Waldron Road

Fig 1

Netherlands), will act as a sound barrier to traffic noise from Waldron Road. This dyke and the shrubs on top of it will provide the Village with an inside/outside atmosphere, promoting the feeling of togetherness among the residents. In addition to the hall, kitchen, offices, the flat for the matron and the Dutch/Australian Centre are all located immediately on the inside of the 'dyke'.

The administrative buildings will also contain six Hostel Units for the more frail amongst the residents. They will have indoor access to the dining room.

Two 'triangular' groups of buildings are proposed. The (40) Hostel Units with a covered walkway to the dining room and the (24) Self Care Units, all accessible by car through the main gate.

Sprinkled throughout the Village are some loungerooms, a hairdressing salon, shop, library, workshop and rest shelters, all located along the walking paths, and all for the use of the Village residents.

There is provision in the Village for the parking of 25 cars, which is slightly more than the legal requirement.

Provision is also made for a staff member to live in the Village permanently. There is temporary sleeping accommodation for staff members required to stay the night in the Village.

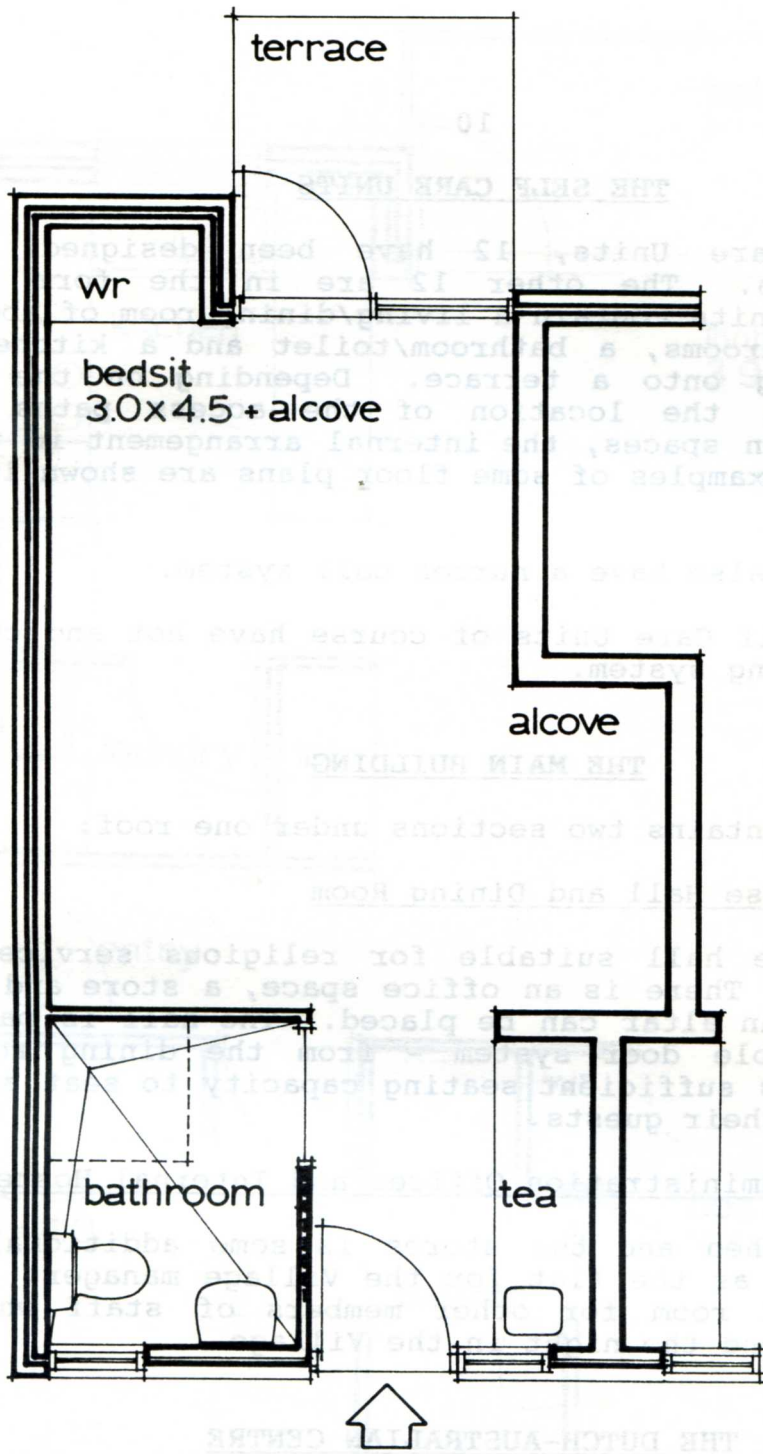
THE HOSTEL UNITS

The 40 Hostel Units are placed in groups of four or eight, on either side of the covered walkway leading to the dining hall. Seven of the units are slightly larger to accommodate couples. The units consist of a bed-sitting room with sleeping alcove, bathroom with shower and toilet, kitchen and all have a built-in wardrobe and a 24-hour nurses call system. The entrances are on the southern side and allow entry by wheelchair. The Units have a window and door leading to a small terrace on the northern side (the sunny side). The bed-sit rooms measure 3.0 x 4.5m (not including the alcove). The bathroom 1.5 x 2.0m. They all look out onto a landscaped nature strip. No Hostel Unit is further than 30m walking from the communal lounge rooms in the Village.

Eight of the Units will be specially made available to residents who are in circumstances, which make it impossible for them to participate financially in the Village.

As mentioned earlier, six Units are in the main building and have indoor access to the dining room. They are intended for the more frail of the residents.

The floor plan of a typical Hostel Unit is shown as fig. 2.



serviced unit (typical)
 floor plan
 abel tasman village

Fig 2

scale 1:50

THE SELF CARE UNITS

Of the 24 Self Care Units, 12 have been designed in three two-storey buildings. The other 12 are in the form of small cottages. All the Units contain a living/dining room of about 19sqm floor area, two bedrooms, a bathroom/toilet and a kitchen. They have a door leading onto a terrace. Depending on the location within the Village, the location of the access paths and the landscape of the open spaces, the internal arrangement in the Units varies slightly. (Examples of some floor plans are shown in figures 3-5).

The Self Care Units also have a nurses call system.

Hostel Units and Self Care Units of course have hot and cold water and a built-in heating system.

THE MAIN BUILDING

The main building contains two sections under one roof:

(a) The Multi-purpose Hall and Dining Room

A multi-purpose hall suitable for religious services of all denominations. There is an office space, a store and a raised section where an altar can be placed. The hall is partitioned - by a removable door system - from the dining room. The dining room has sufficient seating capacity to seat all hostel residents and their guests.

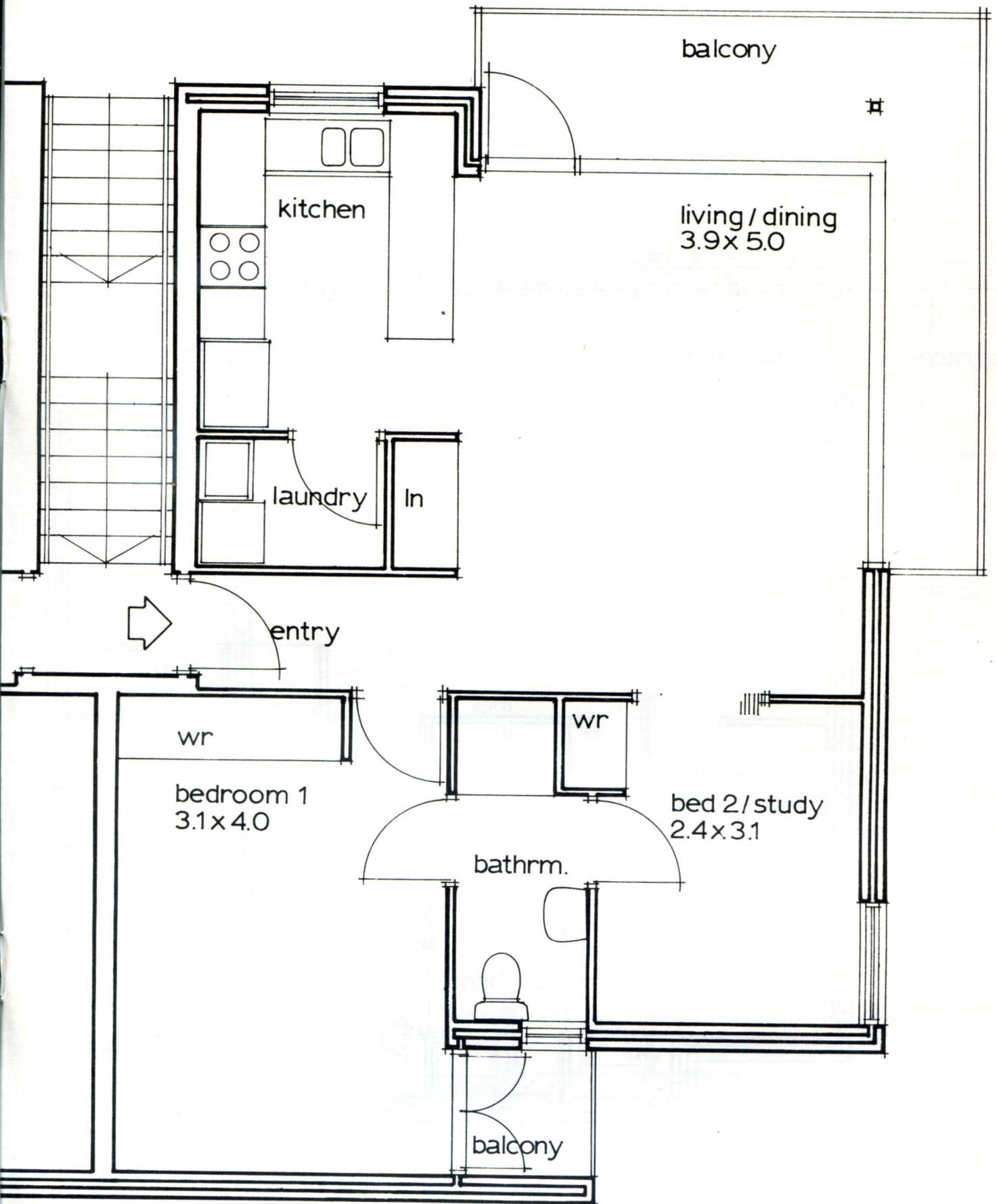
(b) The Kitchen, Administration Offices and Internal Hostel Units

Above the kitchen and the stores is some additional storage areas, as well as the flat for the Village manager. There is also a bed-sit room for other members of staff who may be required to spend the night in the Village.

THE DUTCH-AUSTRALIAN CENTRE

To the left of the main entrance of the Village, a building has been located which will house meeting rooms, workshop space and a reference library on the Dutch-Australian Connection (in English and Dutch). There is some additional storage space, possibly for the purpose of an archive of documents relating to the migration from the Netherlands. Finally, the Centre will have a space for a permanent but changing exhibition. For example, there will be displays on:

- (a) The situation in the Netherlands and in Australia which lead to the great migration movement after the Second World War.
- (b) The manner of transport used to bring the migrants from the Netherlands to Australia.

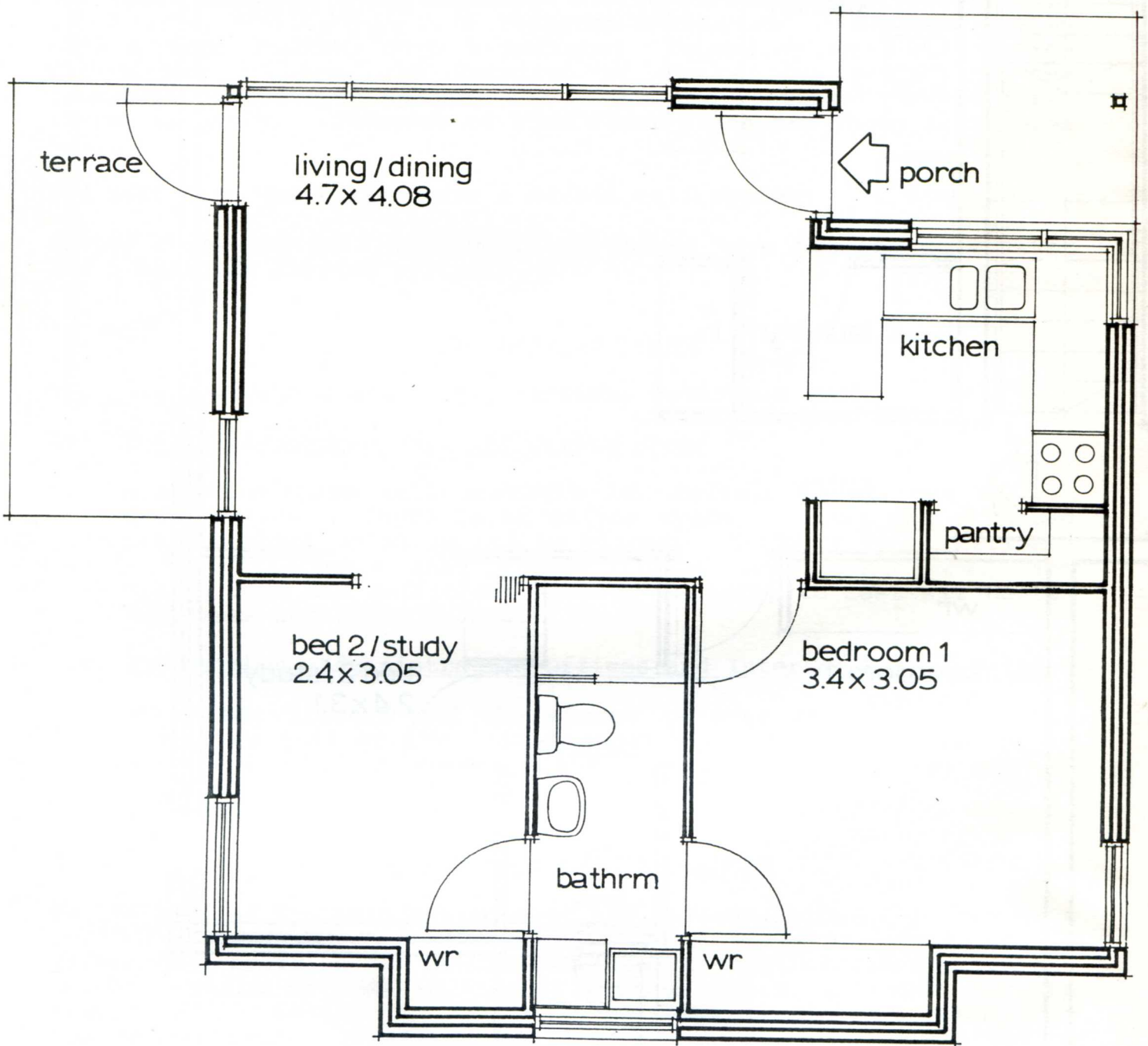


selfcare unit (2 storey block)
first floor plan

abel tasman village

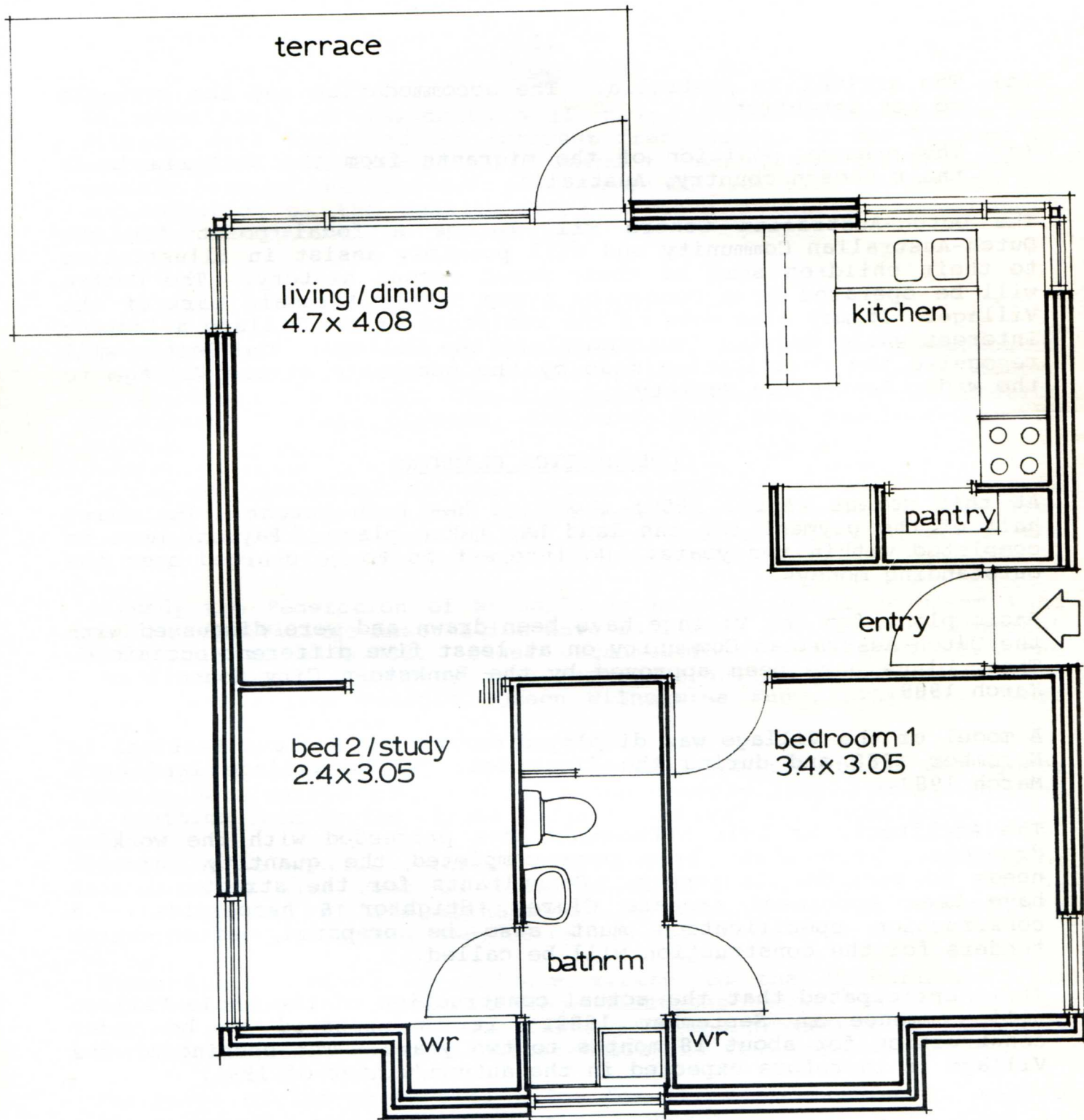
Fig 3

scale 1:50



selfcare unit
 floor plan
 abel tasman village

Fig 4
 scale 1:50



selfcare unit
floor plan

abel tasman village

Fig 5

scale 1:50

- (c) The arrival in Australia. The accommodation and the struggle to get established.
- (d) The present position of the migrants from the Netherlands in their chosen country, Australia.

The Dutch-Australian Centre will become a focal point for the Dutch-Australian Community and will possibly assist in illustrating to their children some of their proud recent history. The Centre will be operated by a Community group but will remain part of the Village. It may give some of the residents of the Village a lasting interest while drawing 'outsiders' to the Village. The Centre will recognise the contribution made by the occupants of the Village to the wider Australian Society.

CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

At this moment (April 1989) the land has been bought. The first half of the payment for the land has taken place. Payment must be completed within two years. No interest is to be charged over the outstanding moneys.

Basic plans for the Village have been drawn and were discussed with the Dutch-Australian Community on at least five different occasions. These plans have been approved by the Bankstown City Council on 7 March 1989.

A model of the Village was displayed during the Holland Festival in November 1988 and during the first fete on the Village land on 5 March 1989.

The Architect, Mr Leif Kristensen, has proceeded with the working drawings. When these have been completed the quantity surveyor needs to provide his report. Consultants for the structural work have been appointed (Messrs Clarey, Stighter & Associates). A construction specification must also be prepared, after which tenders for the construction will be called.

It is anticipated that the actual construction of the whole Village will commence in September 1989. It is expected to be under construction for about 18 months to two years. The opening of the Village is therefore expected in the autumn/winter of 1991.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

No firm estimate can be made at this stage, although preliminary estimates for land, construction and landscaping costs indicated AUD4.25 million. A subsidy of \$926,000 from the Australian Government for the accommodation associated with the Hostel Units has been promised. It must be emphasised that this is only a first estimate and many changes should not only be expected but should be considered certain.

FINANCING

In principle, the residents will pay for the above (minus the subsidy) with donations and interest free loans. As the Village is not intended as a commercial dividend returning venture the actual amounts paid by the residents will be on the low side of average for accommodation of the quality provided in the Village compared to other accommodation for the elderly.

CASH FLOW DURING CONSTRUCTION

This is a difficult area of consideration as it is the intention of the Abel Tasman Village Board to keep the cost of borrowing moneys to an absolute minimum. The experience gained during the creation of Juliana Village however, indicate that the problems can be solved.

It is not practical to ask future residents (whose capital is usually totally in the form of the ownership of the house they live in) to pay towards the Village years before they can enter the Village. Therefore another type of bridging finance is required.

Already the Federation of Netherlands Associations Benevolent Fund and Juliana Village Association have each made available an interest free loan of \$100,000. Other organisations associated with the Dutch-Australian Community have made substantial gifts or interest free loans. (For example, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, \$25,000). More has been foreshadowed.

Donations from the public and from several Dutch Clubs in the Sydney region have raised some \$10,000 since January 1989. Money raising activities such as the annual Holland Festival will continue.

An action to attract interest free loans of \$1,000 for a period of three years will soon be launched with the co-operation of the Consul General of the Netherlands in Sydney. It is confidently expected that a further \$50,000 can be raised by this means.

Three board members on private visits to the Netherlands will approach possible sources of money donations there. This action is largely directed towards assistance with the provision of furniture for the offices, the multi-purpose hall and the communal spaces.

The total of the above will allow for the construction to reach a stage beyond the placing of the foundations. It will then be possible to have the future residents begin to contribute financially to the Village. Many people have already indicated they they would be willing to do so if they were to be considered for a place in the Village.

The method of payment to be adopted will probably be entirely parallel to the one used by Juliana Village which was as follows:

Future residents pay an amount as soon as the unit has been definitely allocated to them	10%
When the foundation has been completed they pay	30%
On completion of the roof	30%
And on entering the Village	30%

The method sketched above will allow for sufficient cashflow, although it may be necessary to arrange for some temporary bridging by financial institutions. Indications are that this will not give serious difficulties.

In any case, at the moment the Village is occupied, it will have been paid for. The loans can be repaid as the donations and loans by the residents will cover that part of the cost of the Village not covered by the government grant and other donations. However, it is the wish of the Village Board to make sure that not all the advantages resulting from the enormous gifts and subsidies flow only to the first residents.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RESIDENTS

Again, it is proposed to model the financial management on the model of Juliana Village (which works so well).

The units will be available on a licence agreement. The fee to be determined as soon as more accurate construction costs can be estimated.

The first residents pay their fee according to the above scheme. Part of this fee will be refunded as soon as the unit has become occupied by a new resident and his/her fee has been received and according to the following scale:

NOTE: THIS IS THE PRELIMINARY PLAN, AS IT IS TOO EARLY TO MAKE DEFINITIVE STATEMENTS

In the first year	89%
In the second year	86%
In the third year	83%
In the fourth year	80%
In the fifth year	77%
In the sixth year	75%

After the sixth year, there is no further reduction.

Residents of the Self Care Units pay a fee which covers the maintenance of the buildings and gardens. It also covers the insurance of the buildings and the council and water rates.

This fee does not cover the insurance of the furniture. Neither does it cover electricity and telephone costs.

Residents are requested to provide their own furniture, floor coverings, curtains, etc. A stove and refrigerator will be provided.

The maintenance contribution will be 15% of the aged pension for couples and 20% of the aged pension for singles.

Residents of the hostel units pay a weekly board and maintenance fee equal to 85% of the aged pension for a single person. The Village will provide three meals a day, electricity and heating. The staff will assist with the cleaning of the unit. If the doctor decides that nursing home accommodation is necessary for the resident, the administrator will assist in obtaining a suitable nursing home.

The Juliana Village Association has managed to slowly increase its capital to the extent that provision for the loan of \$100,000 to the Abel Tasman Village became possible in 1988.

It is therefore expected that the Abel Tasman Village will also be able to slowly accumulate funds over the years so that the Village will always be able to renew itself which providing the best of possible care to the elderly, especially those that came to Australia from the Netherlands.

CONCLUSION

Abel Tasman Village is no longer only a plan. Thanks to the co-operation from the Catholic Church, the efforts of the different sub-committees of the Federation of Netherlands Societies and above all, the enthusiastic support from the Dutch language community in the Sydney region, construction is soon to commence.

The need for a Village where there is some special care for the extra problems associated with growing older in an adopted country rather than one's country of birth has been established. The first Village of this type for people of Dutch background is functioning well and receives only praise from its residents. However, that Village is not sufficiently large enough for the number of people requiring accommodation in the near future.

There are still several hurdles to cross before the first residents can enter the new Village. Not the least of them, the need for funds to allow unburdened cash-flow during the period of construction.

Collection of money by festivals and fetes will continue, of course, but it would be wonderful if the problem was solved by many more interest-free loans or gifts from members of the community.

DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE SPEAKING DUTCH AT HOME,
IN LOCAL AREAS AND AGE GROUPS

SOURCE : CENSUS 1986

LOCAL AREA	TOTAL POPULATION DUTCH SPEAKING	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	AGE DISTRIBUTION				% OVER OR UNDER STANDARD AVERAGE OVERALL OF SYDNEY AND BORN IN THE NETHERLANDS				TOTAL BORN IN THE NETHERLANDS	% OF TOTAL POPULATION IN AREA
			5-19	20-34	35-64	65+	5-19	20-34	35-64	65+		
Ashfield	45	0.1	2	12	20	11	-2.9	9.1	-10.6	4.4	82	0.5
Auburn	28	0.1	0	9	16	3	-7.4	14.6	2.1	-9.3	52	0.3
Bankstown	287	0.2	6	37	178	66	-5.3	-4.7	7.0	3.0	398	1.0
Baulkham Hills	430	0.4	55	42	282	51	5.4	-7.8	10.5	-8.2	666	3.4
Blacktown	931	0.5	85	149	539	158	1.8	-1.6	2.9	-3.1	1301	2.8
Blue Mountains	440	0.7	39	61	245	95	1.5	-3.7	0.6	1.6	612	5.3
Botany	17	0.0	0	2	13	2	-7.4	-5.8	21.4	-8.3	47	0.3
Burwood	37	0.1	5	10	15	7	6.1	9.5	-14.5	-1.1	51	0.4
Camden	62	0.3	6	11	31	14	2.3	0.2	-5.0	2.6	96	3.0
Campbelltown	357	0.3	40	95	190	32	3.8	9.0	-1.8	-11.1	535	2.0
Canterbury	121	0.1	10	23	61	27	0.9	1.4	-4.6	2.3	207	0.4
Concord	36	0.2	4	4	28	0	3.7	-6.5	227	-20.0	60	0.8
Drummoyne	36	0.1	0	9	20	7	-7.4	7.4	0.5	-0.6	73	0.8
Fairfield	348	0.2	30	63	214	41	1.2	0.5	6.5	-8.2	485	0.7
Gosford	352	0.3	24	54	176	98	-0.6	-2.2	-5.0	7.8	554	3.9
Hawkesbury	220	0.5	10	41	131	38	-2.8	1.1	4.5	-2.7	368	5.6
Holroyd	182	0.2	8	37	100	37	-3.0	2.8	-0.1	0.3	281	1.4
Hornsby	489	0.4	57	69	285	78	4.3	-3.5	5.2	-4.1	721	3.0
Hunters Hill	24	0.2	2	2	13	7	1.0	-9.2	-0.9	9.1	29	1.0
Hurstville	90	0.1	7	18	50	15	0.4	2.4	0.5	-3.4	132	1.0

Kogarah	71	0.2	0	7	48	16	-7.4	-7.7	12.6	2.5	106	0.9
Kuringai	391	0.4	55	65	203	68	6.7	-0.9	- 3.1	- 2.6	492	2.1
Lake Macquarie	386	0.3	25	44	222	95	-0.9	-6.2	2.5	4.6	684	4.4
Lane Cove	72	0.2	5	13	39	15	-0.4	0.5	- 0.9	0.8	117	1.4
Leichhardt	115	0.2	5	42	57	11	-0.3	19.0	- 5.5	-10.5	197	1.2
Liverpool	288	0.3	13	58	162	55	-2.9	2.6	1.2	- 0.9	413	1.7
Manly	125	0.3	3	24	64	34	-5.0	1.6	- 3.8	7.2	196	2.1
Marrickville	66	0.1	4	21	34	7	-1.3	14.2	- 3.5	- 9.4	139	0.4
Mosman	111	0.4	8	32	51	20	-0.2	11.3	- 9.1	- 2.0	140	2.1
Newcastle	156	0.1	7	29	86	34	-2.9	1.0	0.1	1.8	304	1.9
North Sydney	174	0.3	7	62	73	32	-3.4	18.1	-13.1	- 1.6	236	1.4
Parramatta	359	0.3	23	84	183	69	-1.0	5.8	- 4.1	- 0.8	520	1.6
Penrith	844	0.6	83	158	467	136	2.5	1.2	0.3	- 3.9	1265	4.2
Randwick	251	0.2	16	63	128	44	-1.0	7.5	- 4.0	- 2.5	336	0.9
Rockdale	125	0.1	10	27	68	20	0.6	4.0	- 0.6	- 4.0	162	0.6
Ryde	216	0.2	20	51	116	29	1.9	6.0	- 1.3	- 6.6	305	1.2
Strathfield	41	0.2	0	13	18	10	-7.4	14.1	-11.1	4.4	65	0.7
Sutherland	742	0.4	54	102	411	175	-0.1	- 3.8	0.4	3.6	1009	3.7
Sydney	225	0.3	14	87	98	26	-1.2	21.1	-11.5	- 8.5	313	1.0
Warringah	1288	0.7	93	199	728	268	-0.2	- 2.1	1.5	0.8	1698	4.3
Waverley	188	0.3	16	45	80	47	1.1	6.4	-12.5	5.0	253	1.1
Willoughby	167	0.3	16	37	82	32	2.2	4.6	- 5.9	- 0.9	224	1.4
Wollondilly	114	0.5	12	22	66	14	3.2	1.7	2.9	- 7.7	199	5.1
Wollongong	916	0.5	35	110	504	267	-3.6	- 5.6	0.0	9.1	1460	3.2
Woollahra	151	0.3	9	37	75	30	-1.4	6.9	- 5.4	- 0.2	206	1.2
Wyong	246	0.3	11	24	117	94	- 2.9	- 7.8	- 7.5	18.2	379	4.0
Cessnock	176	0.1	12	31	98	35	-0.6	0.0	0.6	- 0.1	374	3.5
Rest of Hunter	148	0.2	2	25	78	43	-6.0	- 0.7	- 2.3	9.0	295	5.2
Rest of Illawarra	577	0.4	30	70	335	142	-2.2	-5.4	3.0	4.6	1016	4.2
Column total	13261		978	2330	7298	2655					19853	
% of 19853	66.8		5.0	11.7	36.8	13.4						
% of 13261	100.0		7.4	17.6	55.0	20.0						

NOTE: 66.8% OF MIGRANTS BORN IN THE NETHERLANDS STILL SPEAK DUTCH AT HOME

APPENDIX B

	<u>Born in the Netherlands</u>	<u>Speak Dutch at Home</u>
Blacktown/Baulkham Hills	1967	1361
Manly/Warringah	1894	1413
St George/Sutherland	1409	1028
Outer West (Blue Mountains/Penrith)	1877	1284
Hornsby/Kuringai	1213	880
Hunter Valley/Gosford	2187	1464
Illawarra/Wollongong	2476	1493

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