

# Rebuilding Zeeland with gifted houses

How the gifted houses impacted the reconstruction of  
Schouwen-Duiveland after the Watersnoodramp of 1953

Rianne van der Kaden 5206952,

AR2A011 Architectural History Thesis  
Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment  
Delft University of Technology  
18 April 2024





## Abstract

The Watersnoodramp (North Sea flood) of 1953 forever altered the landscape and lives of people in the Netherlands. The destruction of architecture in affected regions needed to be quickly rebuilt in order to get lives back to normal as soon as possible. Internationally, countries came to help by donating houses to the Netherlands. Seventy years later, these houses are still dispersed in the three affected provinces in the Netherlands. The houses are proof of international aid and generosity and play an important part in Dutch history, however the awareness of these houses is fading. This research is dedicated to reveal the impact the gifted houses made on the reconstruction in Schouwen-Duiveland. By revising history and observing now, this research puts the long-term development (1953-2023) of these houses into perspective and highlights the strengths and weaknesses that can be recognised in order to learn from them in contemporary practices. Through an analysis of historical archives, news articles, books and fieldwork, this study investigates the multifaceted effects of international donations of prefabricated houses on the region's recovery process. Not a lot of academic research has been done on this topic, as only recently (2020-2023), the topic of protecting this piece of history has arisen in the public, leaving a large gap of research of around 60 years. Schouwen-Duiveland has been affected most in terms of architectural damages by the Watersnoodramp. For this reason, most gifted houses were distributed over this island. The gifted houses made it possible for people to return to Schouwen-Duiveland relatively quick. The houses weren't entirely to Dutch customs, but alterations that were made created larger acceptance within communities. The gifted houses boosted the economy and have still proven their worth within the communities on Schouwen-Duiveland and other affected areas because of their qualities and location. Another Watersnoodramp is not unthinkable. In the future, the practice of gifting houses remains a valuable contribution for future reconstruction efforts in other disaster-hit areas. An ideal gifted house for everyone can never be designed, but cultural differences and unique character can contribute to the story-telling within cityscapes. To ensure suitability and acceptance, cultural differences, variety and flexibility are important aspects to be included in the design of a gifted house.



Fig. 1: Grachtweg in Zierikzee with gifted houses. (*Zierikzee, Grachtweg met geschenkwoningen*, 1955-1960, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Fotoarchief familie Ochtman, nr O-2556)

## Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 The Watersnoodramp and the aftermath in Zeeland</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Damages . . . . .	6
1.2 Recovery . . . . .	7
1.3 Distribution of houses . . . . .	8
<b>2 The Gifted Houses</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 New Quality of Life . . . . .	11
2.1.1 The Austrian Houses . . . . .	12
2.1.1.1 Austrian summerhouses . . . . .	12
2.1.1.2 Friesland . . . . .	13
2.1.1.3 Austrian Chalet . . . . .	14
2.1.2 The Danish House: De 5e bu . . . . .	15
2.1.3 The Finnish Houses . . . . .	15
2.1.3.1 Fi 7e . . . . .	15
2.1.3.2 Fi 5e . . . . .	16
2.1.4 The French House . . . . .	17
2.1.5 The Norwegian Houses . . . . .	17
2.1.5.1 No 7e . . . . .	17
2.1.5.2 No 5e bu . . . . .	18
2.1.5.3 Norwegian barracks . . . . .	19
2.1.6 The Swedish Houses . . . . .	19
2.1.6.1 Zw 5e . . . . .	19
2.1.6.2 Zw 5d . . . . .	20
2.1.6.3 Zw 9d . . . . .	20
2.1.7 Eligibility . . . . .	21
2.2 Placement . . . . .	22
<b>3 Changes through time</b>	<b>24</b>
3.1 Challenges and alterations . . . . .	24
3.2 Legacies . . . . .	26
3.2.1 Monumentality . . . . .	26
3.2.2 Streetnames . . . . .	26
3.3 Future prospective . . . . .	28
<b>4 Conclusion</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>5 Discussion and Recommendations</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>33</b>

## List of Figures

1	Grachtweg in Zierikzee with gifted houses. ( <i>Zierikzee, Grachtweg met geschenkwoningen</i> , 1955-1960, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Fotoarchief familie Ochtman, nr O-2556) . . . . .	i
2	The Dutch thank the Norwegian folk ( <i>Dank aan het Noorse Volk</i> , 1954, photograph, Watersnoodmuseum, <a href="https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/geschenkwoningen/">https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/geschenkwoningen/</a> ) . . . . .	1
3	Location of Zeeland in the Netherlands . . . . .	2

4	Inundated areas and breaches in Zeeland, Zuid-Holland, and Noord-Brabant ( <i>Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953</i> , 1961, map, Rijkswaterstaat) . . . . .	5
5	Destroyed and damaged houses/farms in the affected provinces and within Zeeland due to the Watersnoodramp (as of end of March, 1953). . . . .	6
6	Status of houses and farms in Schouwen-Duiveland as of end of March, 1953. ( <i>Maandstatistiek van de industrie 1953 editie APRIL</i> , 1953, table, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, p.81) . . . . .	7
7	Barakkenkamp in Noordgouwe. ( <i>Noordgouwe barakkenkamp</i> , 1953-1955, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr DIA-3132) . . . . .	8
8	Possible ways for transportation in South-West Netherlands in 1953 ( <i>Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953</i> , 1961, map, Rijkswaterstaat, p.344) . . . . .	9
9	Distribution of gifted houses in affected areas (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, map, BOUW, nr.15, p.286) . . . . .	10
10	Dutch emergency housing at Beijersdijkje. (KLM Aerocarto N.V., <i>Zierikzee. Beijersdijkje noodwoningen</i> , 1953, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr SW-1368) . . . . .	12
11	Austrian summer houses (Types I, II, III in order) original appearances (Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr X-5095, nr WA-0189, nr BUR-0033) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.293). . . . .	13
12	Type Friesland original appearance ( <i>Dreischor Mr. Pieter Moggestraat</i> , 1954-1955, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Albums Schouwen-Duiveland, nr A-9311) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.293). . . . .	14
13	Austrian Chalet ( <i>Overdracht geschenkwoning</i> , 1953-1954, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Sint Philipsland 422) . . . . .	14
14	House Ingrid ( <i>Oplevering Deense geschenkwoning</i> , 1953-1955, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Sint Philipsland 422) . . . . .	15
15	De 5e bu original appearance ( <i>Kerkwerf Beatrixstraat 7</i> , 1972, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr KWV-0121) and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.292). . . . .	15
16	Fi 7e original appearance ( <i>Finse woningen</i> , n.d., photograph, J.L. Meyer boekhandel, Finlandplein in Nieuwe-Tonge) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.288). . . . .	16
17	Fi 5e original appearance and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.288). . . . .	16
18	French house original model (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, photograph, BOUW, nr.15, p.294), original floorplan and altered floorplan (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.294). . . . .	17
19	No 7e original appearance ( <i>Zierikzee Grachtweg</i> , 1954-1956, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr ZZE-1671) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.289). . . . .	18
20	No 5e bu original appearance ( <i>Ouwerkerk Noorsestraat</i> , 1955-1960, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-0205) and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.290). . . . .	18
21	Norwegian barracks original appearance and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.290) . . . . .	19
22	Zw 5e original appearance (K. de Feijter, <i>Kerkwerf Vloedstraat</i> , 1954, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Fotoarchief familie Ochtman, nr O-2934) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.291). . . . .	20
23	Zw 5d original appearance ( <i>Oosterland Sändstromstraat</i> , 1989, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-0745A) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.291). . . . .	20
24	Zw 9d original appearance (Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr M-0300) and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.292). . . . .	21



25	Common forms of placement: Linear (K. de Feijter, Nieuwerkerk. Achterzijde Magnoliastraat; links de Erling Steenstraat, met de geschenkwoningen, 1954-1956, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-1317) and square ( <i>Luchtfoto van geschenkwoningen op het Finlandplein</i> , 1953-1954, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Nieuwe-Tonge 340) . . . . .	22
26	Duinwegje (Burgh) in 1960 (Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr WA-0017) and in 2023 (Google Street View, 2023) . . . . .	24
27	Julianastraat (Oude-Tonge) with Swedish gifted houses (type Zw 9d). (Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Oude-Tonge 0442) . . . . .	25
28	Julianastraat in Oude-Tonge (2024), newly built Scandinavian-inspired housing next to original Swedish gifted houses. . . . .	25
29	King Haakon of Norway visits Koning Haakonstraat ( <i>Koning Haakon</i> , 1954, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Zeeland, WNM Stavenisse) . . . . .	27
30	Relations of the street's names in Schouwen-Duiveland, Goeree-Overvlakkee, and Tholen . . . . .	27
31	Noorsestraat (left) with gifted houses from Norway and Zweedsestraat (right) without gifted houses. ( <i>Ouwerkerk. De Noorsestraat, gezien vanaf het Oostslop</i> , 1954-1955, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-0047) . . . . .	28
32	Areas in Schouwen-Duiveland affected by the storm. ( <i>Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953</i> , p. 488, 1961, map, Rijkswaterstaat) . . . . .	33
33	Damages to houses and farms as a result of the North Sea flood in the Netherlands February, 1953 ( <i>Maandstatistiek van de industrie 1953 editie APRIL</i> , 1953, table, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, p.81) . . . . .	34
34	Overview of the distribution of gifted houses in 1954 (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawing, BOUW, nr.15, p.287) . . . . .	35
35	Timeline of the delivery of the prefabricated elements to construction sites . . . . .	36
36	Criteria of the Red Cross for granting gifted houses (J. Lock, <i>Huizen van Hout</i> , 2018, table, Watersnoodmuseum) . . . . .	37
37	Placement designs of the gifted houses in urban context, part 1.(G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.300) . . . . .	38
38	Placement designs of the gifted houses in urban context, part 2. (G.W. Jansen, <i>Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden</i> , 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.301) . . . . .	39
39	Status and definitions . . . . .	40

## List of Tables

1	Amount of donated houses and different types by each donor country . . . . .	8
2	Questionnaire to be filled out by the municipality for each gifted house (J. Lock, <i>Huizen van hout</i> , 2018, table, Watersnoodmuseum) . . . . .	22
3	Existing and demolished houses ( <i>Geschenkwoningen</i> , 2023, table, Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, p.44) . . . . .	24
4	Recognisability* of gifted houses ( <i>Geschenkwoningen</i> , 2023, table, Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, p.45) . . . . .	24
5	Status of gifted houses ( <i>Geschenkwoningen</i> , 2023, table, Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, p.45) . . . . .	26



## Introduction

The devastating Watersnoodramp (North Sea flood) of 1953 forever altered the landscape and lives of the people in affected regions in the Netherlands.<sup>1</sup> In this catastrophic event, which claimed thousands of lives and left countless buildings in ruins, a remarkable initiative emerged – the donation of 860 prefabricated houses to the Netherlands.<sup>2</sup> These houses, generously contributed by various benefactors, not only symbolize the compassion and solidarity extended to the survivors but also serve as a unique case study in the intersection of humanitarian aid and architectural resilience.



Fig. 2: The Dutch thank the Norwegian folk (*Dank aan het Noorse Volk*, 1954, photograph, Watersnoodmuseum, <https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/geschenkwoningen/>)

The Watersnoodramp was a natural flooding disaster that occurred on the night of January 31st and February 1st in 1953. The English translation of this event would be close to 'North Sea flood' and is sometimes also referred to as 'the Big Flood', however, these names aren't specific. The Dutch term for this disaster refers specifically back to the flood of 1953, which is why the Dutch term will be used in this research. In The Netherlands, three provinces were affected by the North Sea flood of 1953: Zeeland, Noord-Brabant and Zuid-Holland. Zeeland was affected most because of the position of the province and considering most of the land is below sea level. Because this province was affected most, the most drastic changes had to happen here. To recover from the disaster, Zeeland needed swift and transformative action. Recovering went on local, national, and international levels. Affected regions would receive many donations from other countries, including prefabricated houses.

Initially, these houses did not have a specific name.<sup>3</sup> Over the past decades, they have seen multiple names like 'noodwoningen' (emergency houses)<sup>4</sup> and 'watersnoodwoningen' (North Sea flood houses), but these have proven

1. H. Gerritsen, "What happened in 1953? The Big Flood in the Netherlands in retrospect," *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A* 363, no. 1831 (June 15, 2005): 1271–1291, <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2005.1568>, <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2005.1568>.

2. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld* (2021), accessed December 14, 2023, <https://www.dorpsstadenland.nl/projecten/geschenkwoningen-watersnoodramp-1953-in-kaart-en-beeld/>.

3. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden," *BOUW* 15 (1954): 286–302.

4. Kees Molkenboer and Nederlands Fotomuseum, *Ingebruikneming eerste noodwoning na de watersnoodramp*, 1953, <https://geheugen.delpher.nl/nl/geheugen/view/ingebruikneming-eerste-noodwoningen-na-watersnoodramp-abbenbroek--kees-molkenboer?facets%5BsubthemeStringNL%5D=Water&coll=ngvn&maxperpage=4&page=155&identifier=NFA01%3Aamol-25055-1>.



to be outdated as people did not resonate with these definitions.<sup>5</sup> As the name 'geschenkwoning' is most common (as of 2024), this research uses the English definition of the term to reference these houses: gifted house(s).

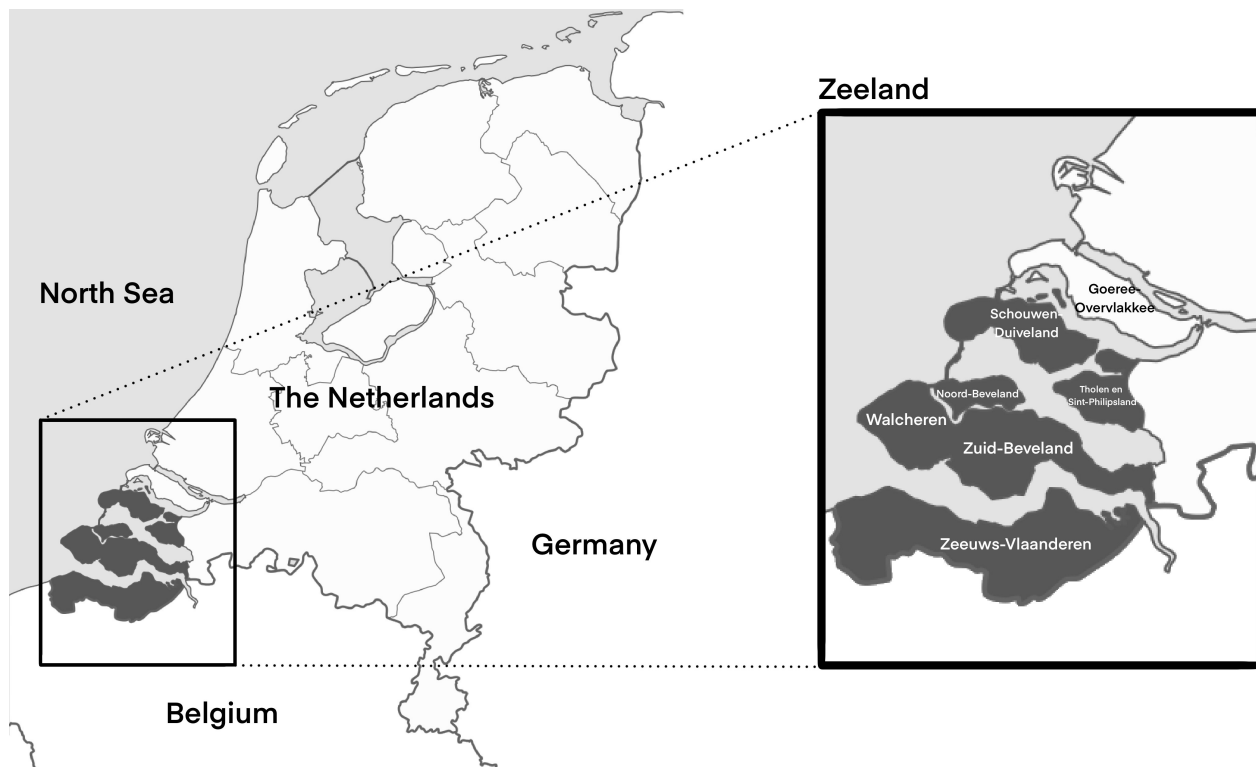


Fig. 3: Location of Zeeland in the Netherlands

Over seventy years later, the extraordinary narrative of these gifted houses is at risk of fading from collective memory. The gifted houses were celebrated in the Netherlands as they allowed the people to get their lives back on track relatively quick.<sup>6</sup> In that time, these houses were popular,<sup>7</sup> now the existence of the gifted home is fading.<sup>8</sup> The problem lies in the limited awareness surrounding these houses, their unique stories often overshadowed by more widely known historical events such as the Delta Works. Consequently, a significant portion of these homes has faced to demolition, and the few that remain stand as silent witnesses to a fading legacy. Many have undergone alterations, leaving them unrecognizable.

In an era marked by the growing specter of climate change, it cannot be ruled out for the Netherlands that similar events could never happen again in the future.<sup>9</sup> From this historical event, the Dutch have learned to take their safety from water seriously,<sup>10</sup> but it can never be totally sure what the future holds. It is against this backdrop that the history of the gifted houses becomes a crucial case study, offering insights into both the strengths and weaknesses of the process of donating houses. By understanding the nuances of how communities were rebuilt and lives restored, we collect knowledge that can guide people towards more effective and compassionate responses in the future to those in need.

Schouwen-Duiveland emerged as a focal point of devastation, experiencing the most profound impact and enduring the most architectural damages. This island within Zeeland bore witness to the construction of a significant number of gifted houses, making it an unparalleled case study for investigation. The choice of Schouwen-Duiveland as the primary focus of our research is rooted in its unique position as the epicenter of both destruction

5. Janny Lock, "De geschenkwoningen van West-Brabant," September 20, 2022, accessed February 23, 2024, <https://www.brabantserfgoed.nl/page/14634/de-geschenkwoningen-van-west-brabant>.

6. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

7. Jansen.

8. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

9. Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat, "Watersnoodramp 1953," October 11, 2023, <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/water/waterbeheer/bescherming-tegen-het-water/watersnoodramp-1953>.

10. Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat.



and reconstruction. This thesis highlights the following research question: How did the gifted houses impact the reconstruction of Schouwen-Duiveland after the Watersnoodramp and what lessons can be learned for contemporary reconstruction?

To answer this question, this research is divided into multiple sub-question related to three key themes in the three chapters. These themes are: the strategy to recovery after the disaster, the actual houses and the long-term developments of these houses.

The first chapter 'The Watersnoodramp and the Aftermath in Zeeland' goes back in history to navigate the damages and sketch the recovery plans of Zeeland to locate the gifted houses in the bigger picture. This first chapter focuses on the sub-question: How were the gifted houses put to use in Zeeland? The Watersnoodramp is a well-known event in Dutch history, discussed across various sources, including news articles targeting the general public. For precise data related to damages and related developments, scientific research papers by H. Gerritsen, W. van der Ham, and A.M.J. De Kraker, are consulted. CBS (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek)<sup>11</sup> and Rijkswaterstaat ('verslag over de stormvloed van 1953' published in 1961)<sup>12</sup> are other sources that are consulted as they provide detailed information on the damages and other related data, though discrepancies with older Rijkswaterstaat reports may arise due to variations in relevant times and dates. Regarding the Netherlands' recovery strategy from the North Sea flood, finding clear information on architectural and urban changes proves challenging. Existing literature predominantly centers around the Deltawerken (Delta works), focusing on landscape and infrastructure. Because there was no clear masterplan for recovery and the gifted houses were never seen as a strategy, this chapter will narrate what happened instead. A limited strategy, known as the 'bevriezingsplan' (freezing plan), is mentioned in various sources, notably in an article by K. Enneking in *Geschiedenis Magazine* and a report by P.J. Zwemer on the disappearance of settlements in Walcheren. This plan suggested rebuilding a few large cities instead of all in Zeeland. Due to objections, this plan was never executed.<sup>13</sup> According to Omroep Zeeland, it happened to some extent,<sup>14</sup> and this shows some relationship to the distribution of gifted houses.

The second chapter takes a closer look at the gifted houses and will describe what they were like, how they were chosen and the changes that were made in order to fit with Dutch living standards. This chapter will also dive into the distribution among people and how the distribution was made. The second chapter focuses on the question: What were the qualities of a gifted house? The article written by G.W. Jansen is the first source to publish information on the choices, division, construction, floor plans, styles and execution of the houses.<sup>15</sup> This source plays an important role as primary source, however it is flawed. Jansen writes about the changes that were made to the houses because of differences in living standards but does not provide the altered technical drawings as they were never made/updated. This article is also written in the midst of rebuilding with gifted houses, meaning his numbers weren't up to date. This research also makes use of articles and reports which are not officially academic. A report made by Dorp Stad & Land is one of these. This organisation is an advising-bureau and made an inventory and short summary on these homes in their report 'Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld'. They mainly used the article from Jansen as source but they provided more information on a long-term perspective<sup>16</sup> of these houses which they did though fieldwork. Another non-academic article used in this research is by K. Loeff. In collaboration with Dorp Stad & Land, another brochure has been made called 'geschenkwoningen' and this provides more information from people who live in these houses and some elaborated research on the status of these houses.<sup>17</sup> The Dutch Red Cross, and sister organisations, played a key role in the provision and distribution of the houses. However, a lot of their information is lost or never kept. Everything they had was donated to the archives and a lot of people who were active in 1953 have either already retired or passed.

11. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek [CBS], *Schade aan woningen en boerderijen ten gevolge van de stormramp van Februari 1953: Toestand per einde Maart 1953*, April 1953, [https://historisch.cbs.nl/detail.php?nav\\_id=&index=&id=504511314](https://historisch.cbs.nl/detail.php?nav_id=&index=&id=504511314).

12. Rijkswaterstaat, *Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953* (Den Haag, nl, January 1, 1961), accessed February 15, 2024, <http://resolver.tudelft.nl/uuid:b5ef3731-92b0-4404-8dfc-8ab7f63619ae>.

13. Koen Enneking, "Hoe de Watersnoodramp van 1953 Zeeland moderniseerde," January 19, 2023, accessed January 12, 2024, <https://geschiedenismagazine.nl/hoe-de-watersnoodramp-van-1953-zeeland-moderniseerde>.

14. Omroep Zeeland, "Zeeland heeft veel meer verdronken dorpen dan gedacht," April 20, 2018, <https://www.omroepzeeland.nl/nieuws/10686667/zeeland-heeft-veel-meer-verdronken-dorpen-dan-gedacht>.

15. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

16. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

17. Karel Loeff and Arlette van Popel, *Geschenkwoningen* (2023), accessed December 14, 2023, <https://www.heemschut.nl/nieuws/actueel/bericht/nieuwe-brochure-geschenkwoningen-is-uit>.



The third and last chapter 'Changes Through Time' focuses on the long-term development of the houses. This chapter will sketch an image of how these houses are standing as of 2024 and will discuss the lasting impact they made on Schouwen-Duiveland. The third chapter focuses on the question: how did the gifted houses change over time? In terms of the long-term perspective of these houses, it's difficult to map changes when there is such a large gap of time in which nothing was documented. The most in detail and recent information that sheds light on the long-term developments on this topic is found in the inventory of the gifted houses by Dorp Stad en Land (2021).<sup>18</sup> Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut is another organisation that continued to build upon the research done by Dorp Stad & Land and offers more information in their report on the gifted houses.<sup>19</sup> These organisations have recognized the importance of remembering these houses as an important part of the history of the Netherlands<sup>20, 21</sup> Both organisations plead for the gifted houses to gain more recognized status and wish them to become monumental and gain protective rights(2023).<sup>22</sup> It is difficult to find out what happened to each gifted house as some have already been demolished<sup>23</sup> or have been renovated till such an extent they are no more recognisable.<sup>24</sup> Another issue to be found when evaluating these houses in the long-term is that documentation on paper doesn't align with findings during fieldwork. Dorp Stad & land and Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, despite not being academic sources, are more accurate than the report of Jansen of 1954.<sup>25</sup> Location, orientation, and execution are the aspects that misalign most. J. Lock explains this misalignment in the report of Jansen due to the fast pace in which the building took place and the many people and organisations<sup>26</sup> it took that wished to help rebuild Zeeland. It was impossible to document it all.<sup>27</sup>

The reason these key themes were chosen with these sources is to illustrate an undiscovered strategy within the recovery of urban landscapes after a natural disaster. By revising history and observing now, this research will put the long-term development (1953-2023) of these houses into perspective and will highlight the strengths and weaknesses that can be recognised to learn from them in contemporary practices.

Given the limited academic literature on this specific topic, the information necessary for this thesis relies on qualitative research based on a diverse range of sources, predominantly drawing upon materials found in archives, books, and the Watersnoodmuseum. Due to the scarcity of scholarly publications on this subject, the methodology also involves critically examining and synthesizing information from non-academic sources. Most of these sources have done research based on fieldwork, which is why this research will also do quantitative research during fieldwork to crosscheck sources and find new information. It is worth noting that the archival records from the past might be incomplete or not appropriately preserved, posing challenges to the reliability and completeness of the data. These limitations will be mentioned and as far as possible will they be fact-checked with other sources and fieldwork.

18. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

19. Loeff and Popel, *Geschenkwoningen*.

20. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

21. Loeff and Popel, *Geschenkwoningen*.

22. Loeff and Popel.

23. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

24. Watersnoodmuseum, "Geschenkwoningen watersnoodramp," December 21, 2018, accessed February 15, 2024, <https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/geschenkwoningen/>.

25. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

26. Janny Lock, *Huizen van Hout: Woningen geschonken na de Watersnoodramp* (Ouwerkerk, nl: Watersnoodmuseum, 2018).

27. Lock.

# 1 The Watersnoodramp and the aftermath in Zeeland

The Watersnoodramp was the most significant natural disaster the Netherlands had encountered in the 20th century.<sup>28</sup> For centuries, floods have had major impacts on the Dutch landscape,<sup>29</sup> with the first recordings of a flood in the Netherlands being 838.<sup>30</sup> On the night of January 31st and February 1st, a storm tide raged across the northwest European coasts, inundating low-lying coastal regions of countries bordering the North Sea. These countries include the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and a limited area of Germany.<sup>31</sup> On the scale of Beaufort (Bft), the storm reached a power of 11 Bft (103-117km/h) in the evening of January 31st and created a storm power of 10 Bft (88-102 km/h) on the Dutch coast. After that, the storm held onto a power of 9 Bft (75-88 km/h) for 20 more hours.<sup>32</sup> The Dutch dykes have protected their people from the water for generations, but proved unequal to the task as the confluence of a spring tide and minimal maintenance undermined their efficacy<sup>33</sup> and went on to surprise many people in their sleep. The government had plans to do maintenance on the dykes ever since the 20's but because of the period of wars and recovering from them, there was no budget left to maintain the dykes.<sup>34</sup>

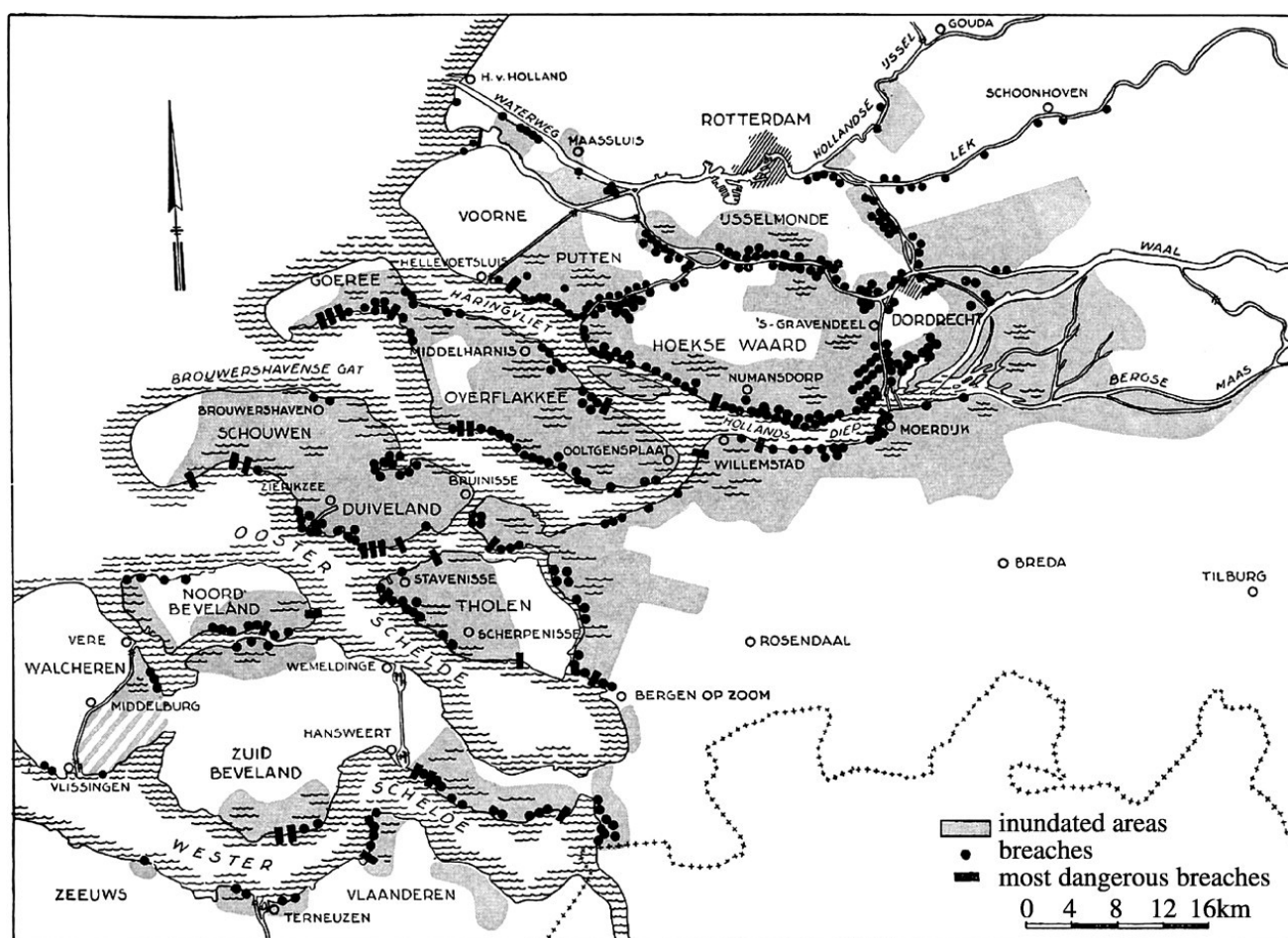


Fig. 4: Inundated areas and breaches in Zeeland, Zuid-Holland, and Noord-Brabant (*Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953*, 1961, map, Rijkswaterstaat)

28. Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat, "Watersnoodramp 1953."

29. A.M.J. De Kraker, "Flood events in the southwestern Netherlands and coastal Belgium, 1400-1953," *Hydrological Sciences Journal* 51, no. 5 (October 1, 2006): 913-929, <https://doi.org/10.1623/hysj.51.5.913>, <https://doi.org/10.1623/hysj.51.5.913>.

30. Watersnoodmuseum, "Eerdere vloed - Watersnoodmuseum," January 11, 2023, accessed March 10, 2024, <https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/rampen/>.

31. Gerritsen, "What happened in 1953? The Big Flood in the Netherlands in retrospect."

32. Jasper Goedbloed, *Het Getij en de Noordwesterstorm*, 1st ed. (Ouwkerk, nl: Watersnoodmuseum, 2017).

33. Willem van der Ham, "Watersnoodramp van 1953 was te voorkomen," *Tijdschrift voor Waterstaatsgeschiedenis*, 2006.

34. Ham.



## 1.1 Damages

There was no established plan in place dictating actions to be taken in the event of a storm surge. There was no protocol.<sup>35</sup> The flood of 1953 resulted in 136.262ha inundated area.<sup>36</sup> In Zuid-Holland 53.488ha, Zeeland 37.094ha and Noord-Brabant 45.680ha.<sup>37</sup> Around 187.000 deaths of animals drowned and the amount of human casualties resulted in 1836 in the Netherlands. People who had lost their life were of all ages, with the youngest being only hours old. Beyond the loss of life, the event caused extensive devastation upon the landscape, cityscape, and infrastructure of the affected regions. The large number of fatalities and amount of damages in the Netherlands can be attributed to the country's low-lying terrain,<sup>38</sup> which allowed the seawater to reach 4,55m +NAP (Normaal Amsterdams Peil) in Vlissingen.<sup>39</sup>

Schouwen-Duiveland had 19.200ha of land, around 16.200ha of which was inundated.<sup>40</sup> Schouwen-Duiveland counted 54 dyke breaches,<sup>41</sup> most of them being on the south side of the island. A total of 22.769 individuals within Schouwen-Duiveland had to be evacuated, and 9.082 people were able to remain on the island, often as guests in the house of others.<sup>42</sup>

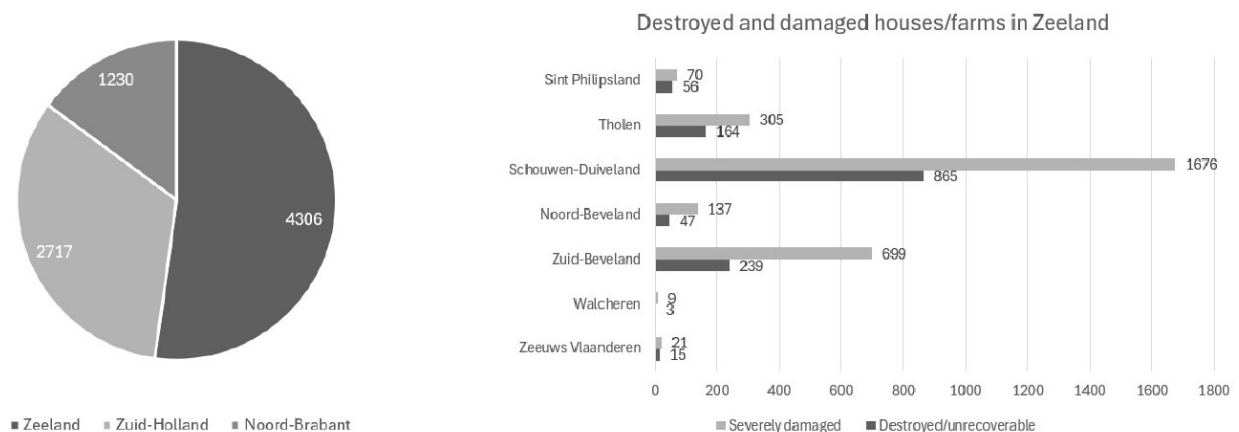


Fig. 5: Destroyed and damaged houses/farms in the affected provinces and within Zeeland due to the Watersnoodramp (as of end of March, 1953).

Schouwen-Duiveland had the most damaged houses of any region.<sup>43</sup> Before the disaster, there were a total of 6.964 houses and farms on Schouwen-Duiveland. As of the end of March 1953, it was confirmed that 1599 (22.96%) had not been in contact with the water, 2.938 (42.19%) were still in the water and 2.427 (34.85%) had been in the water but had become dry.<sup>44</sup> Figure 6 shows how many of these were houses and farms and what the status of these were. For the full table, see Appendix (Figure 33).

35. Van Een Onzer Verslaggevers, "wederopbouw-na-watersnoodramp-verliep-efficient-zonder-masterplan," January 29, 1993, <https://www.cobouw.nl/43037/wederopbouw-na-watersnoodramp-verliep-efficient-zonder-masterplan>.

36. Rijkswaterstaat, *Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953*.

37. Rijkswaterstaat.

38. Gerritsen, "What happened in 1953? The Big Flood in the Netherlands in retrospect."

39. Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat, "Watersnoodramp 1953," February 7, 2024, <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/water/waterbeheer/bescherming-tegen-het-water/watersnoodramp-1953#:~:text=De%20hoogste%20waterstand%20in%20Zeeland,op%20deze%20hoogte%20en%20braken..>

40. Rijkswaterstaat, *Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953*.

41. Rijkswaterstaat.

42. Verslaggevers, "wederopbouw-na-watersnoodramp-verliep-efficient-zonder-masterplan."

43. [CBS], *Schade aan woningen en boerderijen ten gevolge van de stormramp van Februari 1953*.

44. [CBS].

	Housing stock on Jan. 31st 1953 (houses and farms)	Of which												Remained dry
		Still in the water						Stood in water, but came dry						
		Total		Of which				Total		Of which				
				Destroyed/damaged beyond repair		Severely damaged				Destroyed/damaged beyond repair		Severely damaged		
		Houses	Farms	Houses	Farms	Houses	Farms	Houses	Farms	Houses	Farms	Houses	Farms	
Schouwen-Duiveland	6964	2575	363	726	113	876	161	2307	120	25	1	586	53	1599

Fig. 6: Status of houses and farms in Schouwen-Duiveland as of end of March, 1953. (*Maandstatistiek van de industrie 1953 editie APRIL*, 1953, table, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, p.81)

## 1.2 Recovery

The vast amount of damages resulted in the need for quick decision making, in order to recover from the disaster. The first task was to path up the dykes to get rid of the water and The Netherlands put a new defense system into action: the Deltawerken (Delta works). This plan included new dams, new dykes and the 'stormvloedkering' (storm-surge barrier) and was first presented in 1955,<sup>45</sup> which eventually the Netherlands became famous for. To accelerate plans, the islands within Zeeland had to work together. The water had always separated the islands, and now it was what united them. Because of the new dams, the individual island had a better connection with other islands.<sup>46</sup> Schouwen and Duiveland became Schouwen-Duiveland in this process.

People from the islands wished to go back to their old homes as soon as possible, but rebuilding every city would take too much time and resources in a short amount of time. To get as many people back to Zeeland, the 'bevroezingsplan' (freezing plan) was introduced by the Reconstruction Committee of Schouwen-Duiveland.<sup>47</sup> This committee was founded right after the flood.<sup>48</sup> They decided that farms shouldn't be in villages anymore; they had to move to the countryside. On the flip side, homes of non-farmers in rural areas had to move to villages.<sup>49</sup> The freezing plan froze the idea of rebuilding certain settlements. It suggested that rebuilding central cities as growth centers was more efficient.<sup>50</sup> To make these villages better, they needed to be as big as possible, and new buildings should only be built there. People were not allowed to return to the 'frozen' cities and had to relocate to existing villages designated as growth centers, even if their houses did survive the storm.<sup>51</sup> Smaller settlements hit by the disaster, like Moriaanshoofd, Looperskapelle, Brijdorpe, Elkerzee, Noordwelle, Ellemeet, and Capelle, were not allowed to rebuild.<sup>52</sup> However, there was disagreement in Schouwen-Duiveland,<sup>53</sup> so Ellemeet and Noordwelle got new buildings. Some villages got smaller and vanished entirely. These are referred to as the drowned cities.<sup>54</sup>

To aid the housing shortage, the Dutch built camps with emergency housing<sup>55</sup> (see figure 14). These camps were filled with prefabricated wooden houses, but were only built for temporary use and were all removed when they were no longer necessary.

The Netherlands received money and donations from 65 other countries.<sup>56</sup> Most aid coming from different countries was meant for the reconstruction of lost infrastructure and buildings.<sup>57</sup> Part of these donations were the prefabricated houses to serve as a quick solution to the housing shortage. These were the gifted houses. Besides these houses, other types of prefabricated public buildings were also donated.<sup>58</sup>

45. Enneking, "Hoe de Watersnoodramp van 1953 Zeeland moderniseerde."

46. Enneking.

47. Enneking.

48. Enneking.

49. Zwemer, *Walcherse Wüstungen* (Groningen, nl, October 23, 2022), accessed February 23, 2024.

50. Enneking, "Hoe de Watersnoodramp van 1953 Zeeland moderniseerde."

51. Enneking.

52. Zwemer, *Walcherse Wüstungen*.

53. Zwemer.

54. Omroep Zeeland, "Zeeland heeft veel meer verdrinken dorpen dan gedacht."

55. Zeeuws Archief, *Noordgouwe Barakkenkamp*, 1955, accessed March 21, 2024, [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21656576&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Aanoodwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21656576&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Aanoodwoningen&miview=viewer).

56. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

57. Jansen.

58. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.



Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, and France were the countries to donate these wooden homes to those who lost theirs during the flood. In an article in *BOUW* (1954), they published the first available information on these houses. According to G.W. Jansen, a total of 824 houses were donated to Zuid-Holland, Zeeland, and Noord-Brabant.<sup>59</sup> Jansen mentions that at the time this article was written, the total number of houses was raised by 25 shortly before because the Norwegians donated more houses. There have not been any later publications on these houses but more recent research by 'Dorp Stad and Land' has found that the total came out to be 860 houses.<sup>60</sup> Out of the 860 houses donated to the Netherlands, 413 went to Zeeland, 248 went to South-Holland and 199 went to Noord-Brabant.<sup>61</sup> According to Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, the distribution over the provinces was mostly influenced by architectural damages.<sup>62</sup> This makes sense as Schouwen-Duiveland received the most gifted houses and had the most architectural damages.

The Centrale Directie van de Wederopbouw en de Volkshuisvesting was in charge of the coordination of the distribution, transport, and construction methods.<sup>63</sup> The same organisation also collaborated with the countries that wished donated houses and through discussions, different types of houses were selected.<sup>64</sup> In total, there were 15 types of prefabricated houses donated, 13 of those 15 are still found in Zeeland.<sup>65</sup>



Fig. 7: Barakkenkamp in Noordgouwe. (*Noordgouwe barakkenkamp*, 1953-1955, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr DIA-3132)

Country	Amount of houses donated	Different types of houses
Norway	326	3
Sweden	230	3
Finland	15	2
Denmark	72	1
Austria	206	5
France	1	1
Netherlands*	10	-
Total	860	15

TABLE 1: Amount of donated houses and different types by each donor country

\*The Central Bureau of Horticultural Auctions in the Netherlands (Dutch: Centraal Bureau Tuinbouwveilingen) donated 10 Austrian houses that they received after World War II.<sup>66</sup>

### 1.3 Distribution of houses

The distribution of residences to municipalities rested with the provincial authorities.<sup>67</sup> Considerations included the percentages of destroyed private and public housing, the preference of some donors to concentrate the homes rather than disperse them, the ability to acquire the required building land in the short term, and other relevant factors.<sup>68</sup> Not every city could receive gifted houses, which is why growth centers were appointed by provincial

59. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

60. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

61. Loeff and Popel, *Geschenkwoningen*.

62. Loeff and Popel.

63. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

64. Jansen.

65. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

66. Dorp Stad en Land.

67. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

68. Jansen.

authorities.<sup>69</sup> In the printed minutes of one of the sessions held by provincial authorities, it is mentioned that they hoped that the gifted houses would boost the growth of the selected cities.<sup>70</sup>

The majority of homes were distributed in packaged elements via train, only some were shipped by boat.<sup>71</sup> The German railroads and trains were used free of charge and no customs clearance costs were involved.<sup>72</sup> The houses were shipped with sometimes furniture included such as closets and kitchens.<sup>73</sup> Stevedore company the Vijfvinkel in Rotterdam owned the trucks and had the capacity to distribute the houses that arrived in Rotterdam.<sup>74</sup> They owned customs- and general cargo storehouses at the 'Binnenhaven' and at the 'Spoorweghaven' in Rotterdam. They were able to get a low premium on transport-insurance and were able to take care of the customs and clearance costs by directing it through the Ministry of Reconstruction and Public Housing (Ministerie van Wederopbouw en Volkshuisvesting).<sup>75</sup>

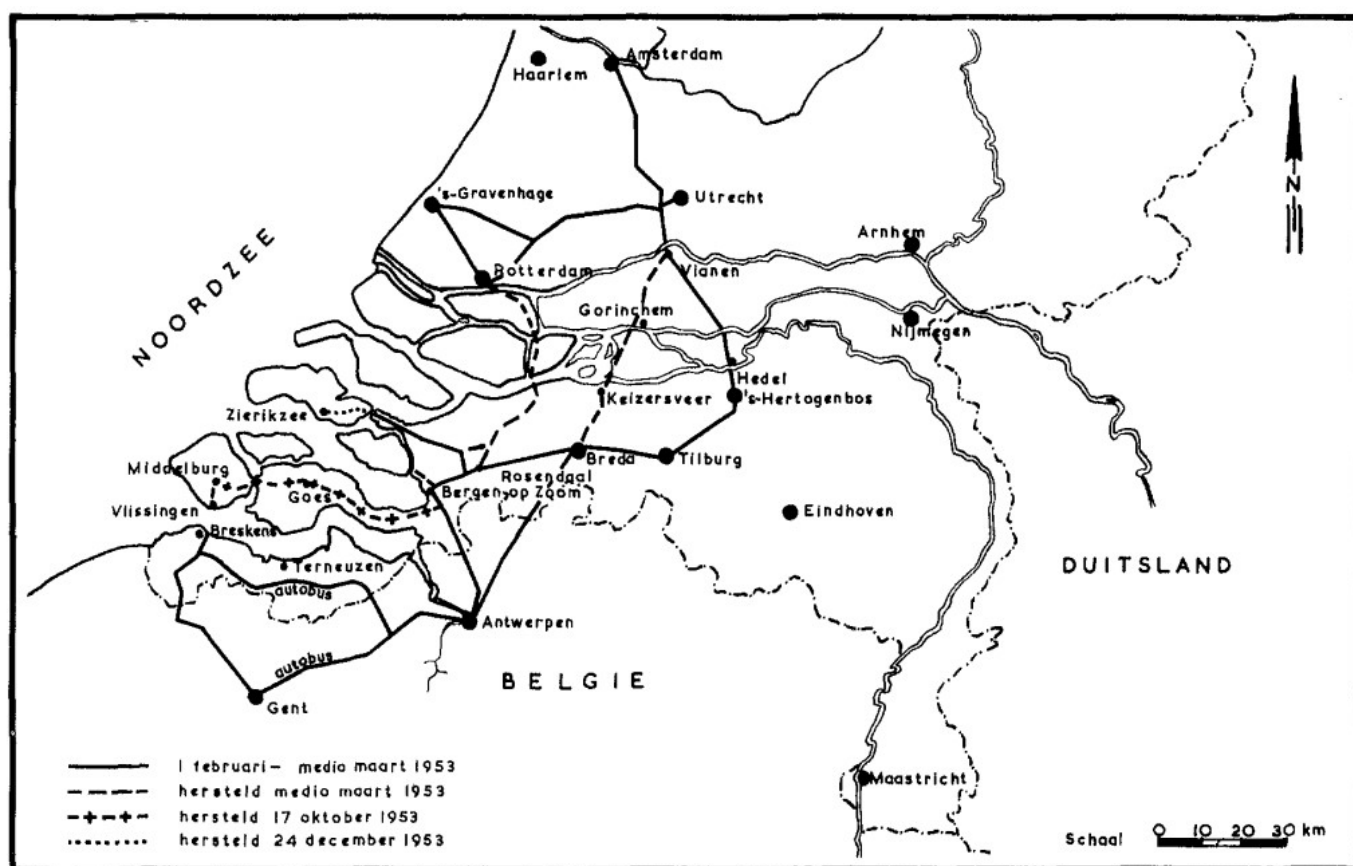


Fig. 8: Possible ways for transportation in South-West Netherlands in 1953 (*Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953*, 1961, map, Rijkswaterstaat, p.344)

The aftermath of the storm limited the transportation possibilities in the affected areas. In the image above, it can be seen when the transport connections were restored. For this reason, the prefabricated houses could not always be built directly on site and different construction sites had to be appointed. There were 4 distinct construction sites for these houses: Kruiningen, Klundert, Nieuwerkerk and Zierikzee. The administration established

69. Zeeuws Archief, "Provinciaal Bestuur van Zeeland, Gedrukte Notulen van Provinciale Staten van Zeeland," March 23, 1954, [https://www.zeeuwsarchief.nl/mais\\_ajax\\_proxy.php?mivast=239&mizig=435&miadt=239&miaet=918&micode=6.11-1954.1&minr=38754146&milang=nl&misort=last\\_mod%7Casc&mizk\\_alle=geschenkwoningen&mialg=block\\_2&miview=ocr](https://www.zeeuwsarchief.nl/mais_ajax_proxy.php?mivast=239&mizig=435&miadt=239&miaet=918&micode=6.11-1954.1&minr=38754146&milang=nl&misort=last_mod%7Casc&mizk_alle=geschenkwoningen&mialg=block_2&miview=ocr).

70. Zeeuws Archief.

71. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

72. Lock.

73. Lock.

74. Lock.

75. Lock.



the dates on which the prefabricated elements were delivered on the specific sites (see Appendix, Figure 35). The first houses arrived in Kruiningen on May 27th, 1953. The last houses delivered in 1953 were on July 10th, 1953 but delivery was picked up again on the 8th of April in 1954. The houses were shipped in numbered packages and were either shipped by railroads or by boat. Because of a few missing packages, the building pace got delayed for some houses.<sup>76</sup>

In Zeeland, 362 houses went to Schouwen-Duiveland, 20 went to Reimerswaal and 31 went to Tholen. It was deemed desirable to provide special assistance to the severely affected island of Schouwen-Duiveland. A portion of the funds made available from the Austrian side was allocated for the purchase of 140 vacation homes. These structures were erected on the dry areas of the island with a dual purpose: firstly, to serve as housing for evacuated families for several years, whose return is essential for the island's recovery; and secondly, to be rented out as summer residences thereafter, contributing to the economic revitalization of the island. The summer homes were constructed in the municipalities of Burgh, Haamstede, and Renesse, which are sought after as vacation destinations due to their beautiful beaches and lush dunes.

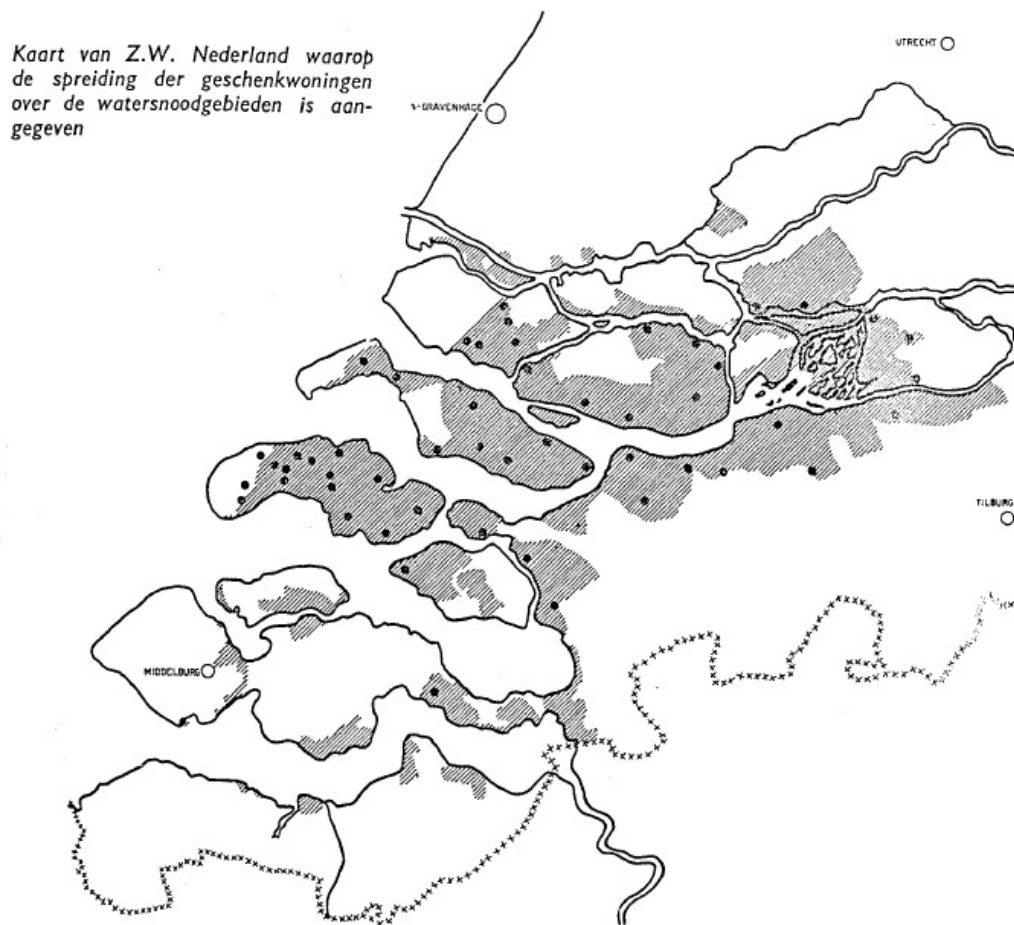


Fig. 9: Distribution of gifted houses in affected areas (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, map, BOUW, nr.15, p.286)

76. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

## 2 The Gifted Houses

All houses were designed for prefabrication and have been built before in their country of origin.<sup>77</sup> In order to obtain favorable purchase prices and expedite the delivery of residences, standard designs were selected, at the request of the donors.<sup>78</sup> Various housing capacities, ranging from 5, 7 to 9 persons, were chosen to achieve the desired differentiation in family size, with specific quantities of each type contributing to the overall diversity.<sup>79</sup> The diverse array of housing types helped avoid the impression of monotonous repetition in the respective areas. Individuality was further emphasized by situating residences in distinct manners and painting exterior woodwork in a variety of colors.<sup>80</sup>

Despite picking standard designs, alterations were still made. Modifications to the layout deemed desirable or necessary following Dutch housing customs. The appearance of the facades were never changed in favour of Dutch customs. Alterations and qualities are discussed further in this chapter.

### 2.1 New Quality of Life

At first, the Dutch people weren't 100 percent sure about the gifted homes. Wooden homes were a lot more common in Scandinavia, while in the Netherlands the people have a preference for stone homes as they appear sturdier and were convinced to give more living comfort.<sup>81</sup> Wooden houses were considered hard to heat, cheap and for people who were poor or lived outside of the norms.<sup>82</sup> People with doubts compared the houses to wooden shops and sheds that were single-walled and were therefore badly insulated.<sup>83</sup> This meant draft, cold winters, and hot summers. The Dutch wooden barracks (temporary housing) people were familiar with in Beijersdijkje (Figure 10) left people cold in the winter, which did not help stimulate the acceptance of the houses, especially in Schouwen-Duiveland.<sup>84</sup> These temporary emergency houses have all been removed.

As these houses typically originated from colder climates, the insulation was even greater than the Dutch insulation norm.<sup>85</sup> The houses were double-walled and double-glazed. New residents quickly appreciated the comfort as they received comfort that was considered luxurious at that time: indoor flushing toilets, showers with hot and cold water, separate bedrooms (instead of one big bedroom for the whole family), and ample storage space. Many residents believed they were better off than before.<sup>86</sup> Despite eligibility, some individuals declined a gifted house due to various reasons, they already found a house, had preferences for different locations, had concerns about size, or were skeptical about unseen quality.<sup>87</sup>

The gifted houses weren't built the same way to fit Dutch standards or to make the construction easier.<sup>88</sup> The basement of these houses was often omitted as the basement was designed for laundry- or workspace. However, with the Dutch climate, it was more normal to perform these tasks outdoors. Even though the basements were omitted, they kept the mason basement walls to protect the wooden facade from water.<sup>89</sup> The wooden facades were meant to be painted once every four years. Strictly, these houses were only allowed to be painted a specific colour to create uniformity in the streets.<sup>90</sup> This was done with creosote paint and had to be repainted every 4 years.<sup>91</sup> All the window frames had to be painted with a white high-gloss paint.<sup>92</sup> Most of the original slated roofs were exchanged for standard Dutch (red) roof shingles, as this was cheaper and commonly accessible in the Netherlands.<sup>93</sup> The red roof shingles made it possible for the houses to blend in better within Dutch cityscapes.

77. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

78. Jansen.

79. Jansen.

80. Jansen.

81. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

82. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

83. Lock, "De geschenkwoningen van West-Brabant."

84. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

85. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

86. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

87. Lock.

88. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

89. Dorp Stad en Land.

90. Dorp Stad en Land.

91. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

92. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

93. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.





Fig. 10: Dutch emergency housing at Beijersdijkje. (KLM Aerocarto N.V., Zierikzee. *Beijersdijkje noodwoningen*, 1953, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr SW-1368)

People with limited possessions received *f*6.000 for new interiors. This money came from the Nationaal Rampenfonds. The Dutch bond of *Plattelandsvrouwen* set up a committee for furnishing advice. Their interior architect was also a victim of the storm in Schouwen-Duiveland. Model houses were opened for public viewing to inspire and advise people of a new modern interior. Despite the advice, a lot of people still stuck to old Dutch traditions of furnishing.

Norwegian and Swedish houses came with a framed photo of a Norwegian/Swedish land- or cityscape. Attached was a metal plate to remind people that the house was gifted from the respective country. Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing demanded that the photos be put in the house for at least 10 years.

## 2.1.1 The Austrian Houses

### 2.1.1.1 Austrian summerhouses

These dwellings know three types, featuring variations in roof design—some with hipped roofs and others with shed roofs. Finalized plans were made based on design sketches by Mr. F.H. Klokke, following consultations with the Centrale Directie and the Thermobau sales office in Vienna. They adhere to a modular system with a standard unit of 1.25 meters. Anticipating families with children, all types incorporate three bedrooms. The living room dimensions are modest, reflecting an expectation of outdoor activity. Given the intended occupancy by evacuated families for a prolonged period, a heating facility was incorporated into the living space. Additionally, central sheds have been constructed at each site to accommodate storage. All summerhouses had a version with a pent roof, but type II (Figure 11) also knew a hipped roof version. These were mostly built on the *Acaciaaan-Populierenlaan* in

Burgh-Haamstede. Colloquially, the neighbourhood with the hipped roof was often referred to as 'Korea'.<sup>94</sup>

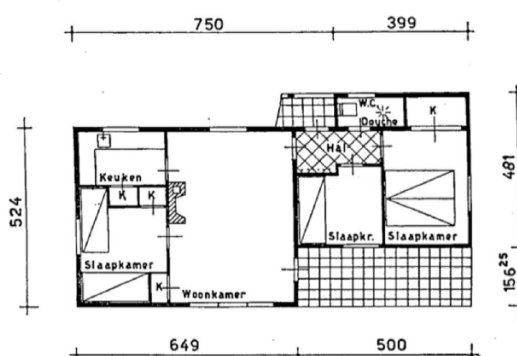
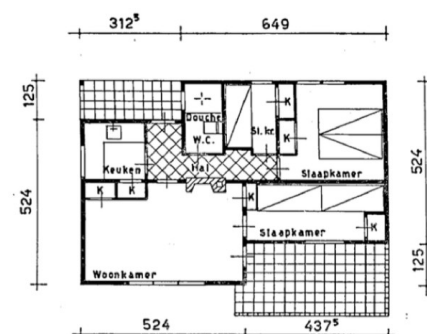
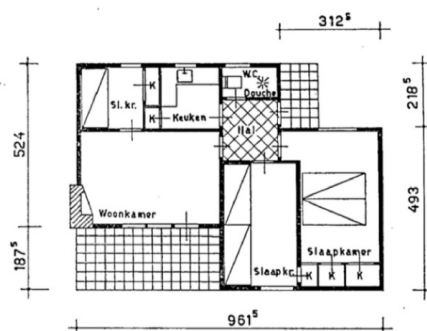


Fig. 11: Austrian summer houses (Types I, II, III in order) original appearances (Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr X-5095, nr WA-0189, nr BUR-0033) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.293).

### 2.1.1.2 Friesland

The Netherlands was able to buy another type of Austrian house: type 'Friesland'. This house was originally designed and built for personnel of Philips and was designed by architect G. Arendzen.<sup>95</sup> All architectural and construction drawings were still available, making it possible to build 66 of these houses in a short period. This house consists of two semi-detached homes with two levels. With the money that was left, additional double storage spaces were bought and placed next to the houses.

94. Zeeuws Archief, "Nieuw-Haamstede. Acacialaan-Populierenlaan. Oostenrijkse geschenkwoningen. In de volksmond werd (en wordt) deze wijk "Korea" genoemd.," 1953, accessed March 21, 2024, [https://www.archieven.nl/mais\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21676762&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Casc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/mais_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21676762&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Casc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer).

95. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

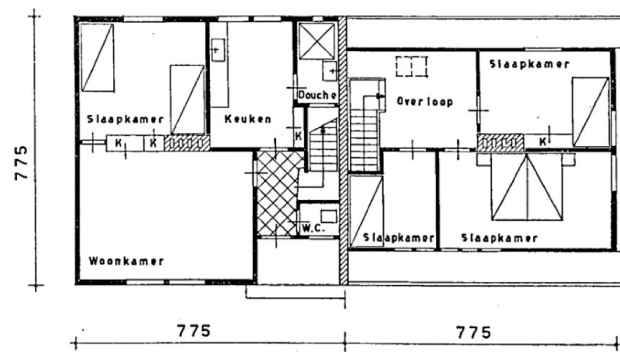


Fig. 12: Type Friesland original appearance (*Dreischor Mr. Pieter Moggestraat*, 1954-1955, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Albums Schouwen-Duiveland, nr A-9311) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.293).

### 2.1.1.3 Austrian Chalet

This type was donated to the Netherlands in World War II. Back then, these were exchanged for white cabbages, as there was food shortage in Austria and housing shortage in the Netherlands.<sup>96</sup> These houses were in possession of the Centraal Bureau Tuinbouwveilingen in the Netherlands and there are no floorplans found of this type. This type was known to be spacious and had a remarkable balcony. The wooden facade elements were dark brown and the window frames were white. Some municipalities considered these houses to be too luxurious and ended up giving them to municipal authorities.<sup>97</sup>



Fig. 13: Austrian Chalet (*Overdracht geschenkwoning*, 1953-1954, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Sint Philipsland 422)

96. Dorp Stad en Land, *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*.

97. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.



### 2.1.2 The Danish House: De 5e bu

The design of this bungalow resulted from a collaboration between architect Mogens Rye Jacobsen, a manufacturer with experience building similar houses in Denmark, and representatives from the Central Directorate of Reconstruction and Housing.<sup>98</sup> This type shares similarities with Norwegian bungalows in terms of floor plans. In Danish houses, the kitchen is accessible from the main circulation space, and the master bedroom is isolated, while the opposite is true for Norwegian bungalows. Both feature combined toilet and shower facilities, common in Scandinavian countries for smaller dwellings. The Danish bungalows include a simple central heating and hot water system, and storage spaces are also incorporated for practicality and aesthetics.

The Danish home has 1 master bedroom and 2 smaller bedrooms. This house had a separate section for coals, laundry and storage accessible from outside.



Fig. 14: House Ingrid (*Oplevering Deense geschenkwoning*, 1953-1955, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Sint Philipsland 422)

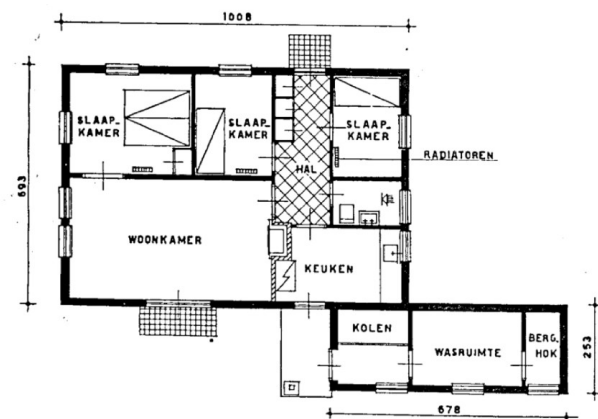


Fig. 15: De 5e bu original appearance (*Kerkwerf Beatrixstraat 7*, 1972, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr KWV-0121) and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.292).

### 2.1.3 The Finnish Houses

#### 2.1.3.1 Fi 7e

The facade is characterised by small wooden elements which are aligned horizontally. The roof shingles are red and are of Dutch origin. Typical of this house was the greenhouse-like extension of the main volume (see 'waranda' on the floorplan). This served as the entrance and is traditionally used by the Finnish to put on and take off skis. The 'waranda' is not the entry to the house. Before one could enter the main hall, they had to cross the waranda and a vestibule where people could use the stairs. This is something that cannot typically be seen in Dutch houses. The house has 2 levels with 3 bedrooms. The general bathroom was downstairs, across from the living room and next to the spacious kitchen. The size of this house was considered as a middle-class house. Originally, these houses were planned with basements for storage, bikes, fuel, heating, and laundry. However, due to high costs, the basements were omitted. Instead, residents received a cellar closet (where the stairs going down would be) and extra storage space. Despite this change, the built-in closets enhanced living comfort. Despite not building

98. Jansen, "[Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden](#)."

the basement, they did use high foundation walls to keep the original look, which is why the lower section of the house is covered in brick. The Finnish houses were delivered with an original watercolour of a Finnish artist.

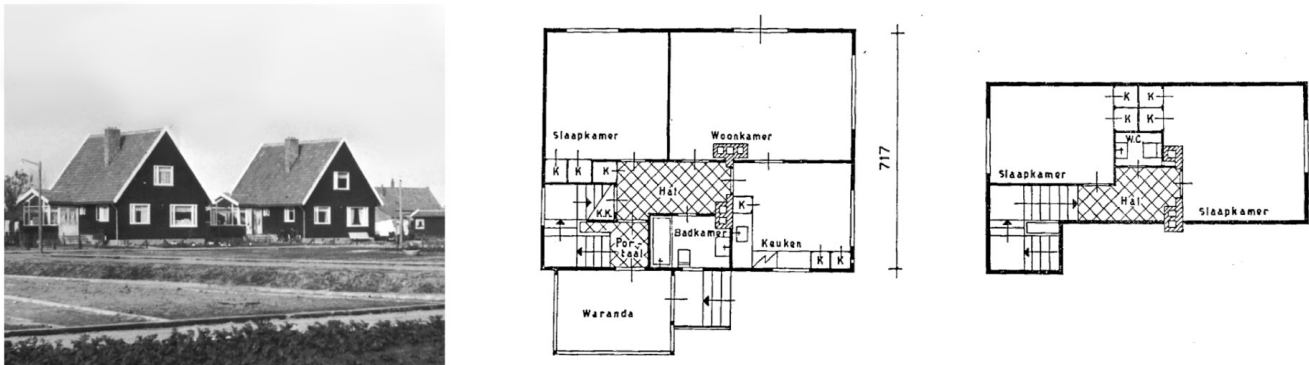


Fig. 16: Fi 7e original appearance (*Finse woningen*, n.d., photograph, J.L. Meyer boekhandel, Finlandplein in Nieuwe-Tonge) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.288).

### 2.1.3.2 Fi 5e

The facade is characterised by small wooden elements, aligned vertically. The roof is less steep than type Fi 7e and the house is significantly smaller. The roof slopes extend over the main entrance to serve as shelter. This house also has a 'portal room' located before the main hall. The connection with the stairs was often not found in the main hall and was separate. This house doesn't include a standard bathroom: the toilet and shower are separate. No source can confirm how these houses were built exactly. What is noticeable is the stairs down, towards a basement. According to Dorp Stad & Land (2021), none of the houses were realised with a basement, making it very likely for this to be an outdated floorplan. According to G.W. Jansen (1954), one house of this type was donated to Herkingen in Zuid-Holland (see appendix, figure 34), but was not built yet when he wrote the article for the magazine BOUW in 1954. Organisation Dorp Stad & Land, have pinpointed that one of this type is located in Dreischor (Schouwen-Duiveland). However, this turns out to be false. Floorplans provided by real-estate listing website 'Funda', can prove this is an Austrian gifted house. This leaves to believe that Fi 5e might never have been built as there is no historical or contemporary proof.

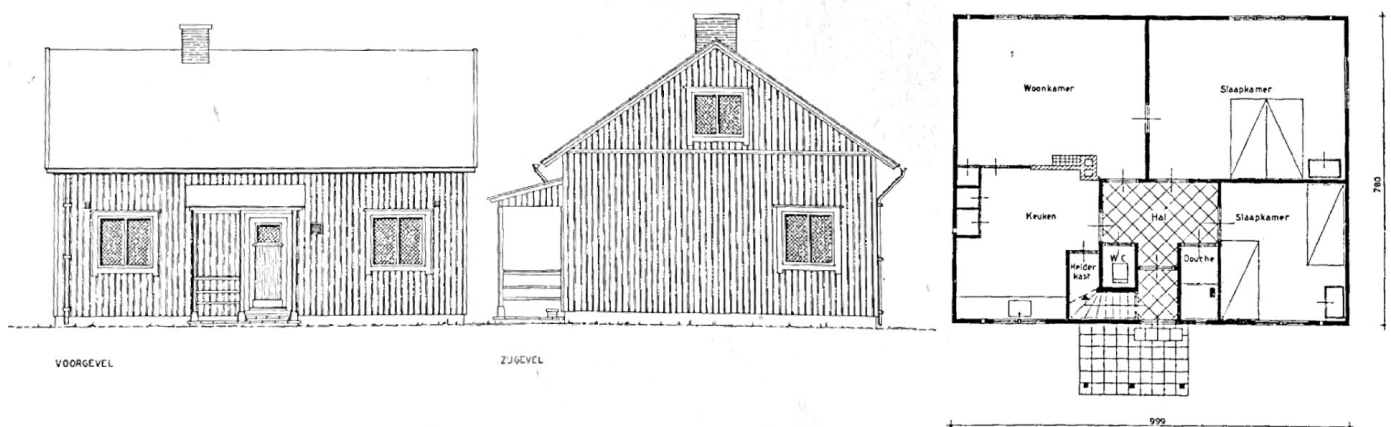


Fig. 17: Fi 5e original appearance and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.288).

### 2.1.4 The French House

The prefabricated bungalow donated by the 'Société Industrielle de Construction des Maisons préfabriquées' was originally designed for export to Australia. It conforms to Australian building regulations, with the toilet located outside the dwelling. This was changed for Dutch living comfort. The living room's exterior door serves as the main entry point. There was only one house of this type donated. As of 2024 it still stands in Kerkwerve and carries the name it originally received: 'je me plais',<sup>99</sup> meaning 'I enjoy'.



Fig. 18: French house original model (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, photograph, BOUW, nr.15, p.294), original floorplan and altered floorplan (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.294).

### 2.1.5 The Norwegian Houses

Norway has been making prefabricated houses since the end of the nineteenth century. The prefabricated houses were put to great use after the war as the people in Norway experienced great housing shortages as well.<sup>100</sup> Norwegian and Swedish often had a red/brown facade colour with white accents. Front doors would often be painted an outstanding colour like corn-yellow, blue-green, English-red, and navy blue.

#### 2.1.5.1 No 7e

This housing type, widely built in Norway, is one of the standard designs developed by the Directorate for Housing of the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Labour. Originally, the Norwegian houses had a slated roof. The slated roof was exchanged for a Dutch red tiled roof, because the Netherlands didn't have much slate it was very expensive.

Originally planned with bathroom facilities, sauna, workspace and storage in the basement.<sup>101</sup> Financial constraints led to the omission of the basement. The original design didn't connect all bedrooms to the hallway on the first floor, this was later changed to meet Dutch standards. The entrance was made bigger and the main entrance was put at the opposite side of the original plans, to create space for a shower and toilet. Preferably they had an additional door that connected the kitchen with the outdoors, but this wasn't feasible because of the fabrication method.<sup>102</sup> The sauna was considered too different for the Dutch folk and was therefore left out. There was also no need for a workspace and laundry space in the basement, as a lot of Dutch women did their laundry outside and any other chore was usually done in a shed in the garden. The Norwegians were allowed to pick a colour for their

99. Zeeuws Archief, "Kerkwerve Vloedstraat / Kerkweg. Achterzijde Groene Kruisgebouw. Links is nog een glimp te zien van het volgende huis aan de Kerkweg: een geschenkwoning uit Frankrijk, dat de naam kreeg: Je Me Plais.," 1960, accessed March 21, 2024, [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33798997&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=geschenkwoning&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33798997&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=geschenkwoning&miview=viewer).

100. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

101. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

102. Jansen.



houses (only in Lapland they had to be painted a corn-like yellow). In the Netherlands, people could not choose but a variety of colours were provided: brown, green, red, white, and yellow.<sup>103</sup> Forty houses in Burgh, Haamstede, and Renesse differ in construction, dimensions, and layout due to the involvement of 3 different factories. To simplify placement, half of the houses are mirror images of the other half. Complete sets of specifications and detailed drawings were prepared for both types to prevent implementation errors.

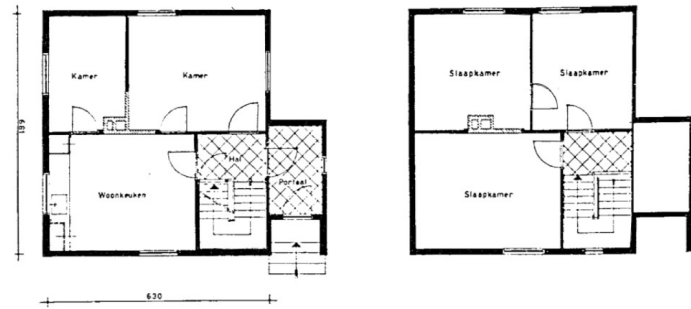


Fig. 19: No 7e original appearance (*Zierikzee Grachtweg*, 1954-1956, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr ZZE-1671) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.289).

#### 2.1.5.2 No 5e bu

The Norwegian Red Cross later donated another type of housing: the Norwegian bungalow, which is very similar to the Danish bungalow. The layout design for these bungalows was based on a standard type supplied by Norway for the American military in tropical and subtropical regions. The design followed a 1.22-meter modular system and utilized standard elements and manufacturing methods of the factory responsible for production. Additionally, the kitchen includes a dining area with a sunken pantry accessible from it. Because of aesthetic purposes, the storage space was integrated into the floorplan of the house.

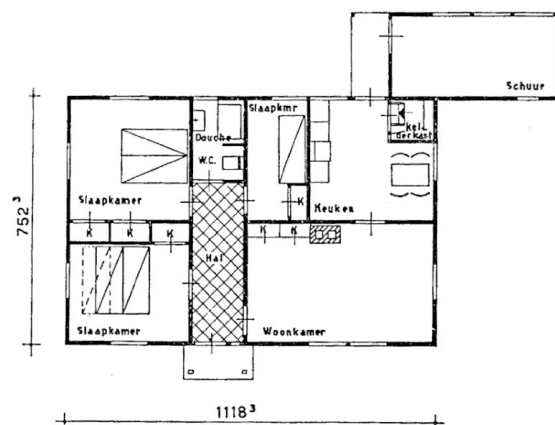


Fig. 20: No 5e bu original appearance (*Ouwerkerk Noorsestraat*, 1955-1960, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-0205) and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.290).

103. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

### 2.1.5.3 Norwegian barracks

Norway's final donation was a residential barracks, consisting of four units with a living room, two bedrooms, a covered entrance, a bathroom, and a separate toilet. A Norwegian employers' association gifted it.<sup>104</sup> The barracks were added to the emergency housing complex in Zierikzee. Future plans included relocating and repurposing it as a community center or kindergarden. If this was ever done, is unknown. There are no historical pictures found of the Norwegian barrack. There are, however, images found of different gifted barracks in Oosterland. This particular barrack was not residential but intended as a kindergarden. It looks similar to the Norwegian barrack but was originally gifted by the Swedish 'Save the Children'.<sup>105</sup>

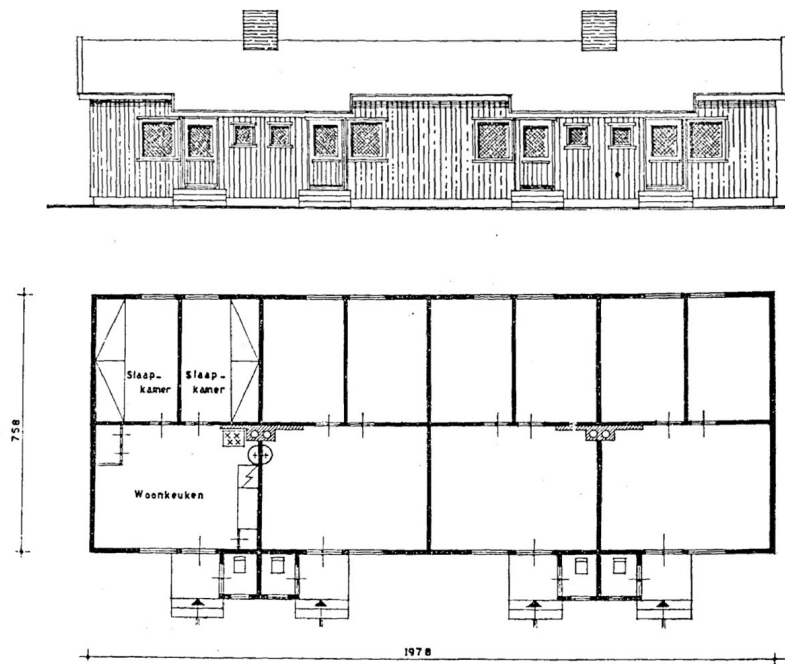


Fig. 21: Norwegian barracks original appearance and floorplan (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.290)

### 2.1.6 The Swedish Houses

Norwegian and Swedish often had a red/brown facade colour with white accents. Front doors would often be painted an outstanding colour like corn-yellow, blue-green, English-red, and navy blue. Just like the Danish houses, it was common for the Swedish houses to receive names and attach them next to the front door. Unlike Danish houses, the Swedish names would be related to Swedish geography.

#### 2.1.6.1 Zw 5e

This dwelling conforms to a standard design frequently seen in Sweden. No modifications were made to its layout. Following the principles applied to Norwegian residences, this type also omitted the basement. Though lacking a parapet, its straightforward floor plan aligns seamlessly with the traditional Dutch village aesthetic. An extra door from the kitchen to outdoors was desired but not feasible because of fabrication, so it was not done.<sup>106</sup>

104. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

105. Zeeuws Archief, "Oosterland," 1956, [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33797349&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Casc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33797349&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Casc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer).

106. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

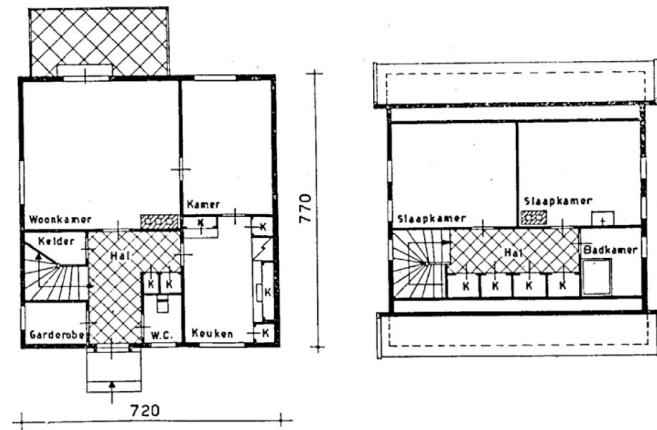


Fig. 22: Zw 5e original appearance (K. de Feijter, *Kerkwerpe Vloedstraat*, 1954, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Fotoarchief familie Ochtman, nr O-2934) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.291).

### 2.1.6.2 Zw 5d

In consultation with the technical and urban planning advisors of the Swedish Red Cross, the floor plan E 25 from the Efficient Housing Study Group was chosen for these homes.<sup>107</sup> This house's exterior is very similar to Zw 9d, but was designed for 5 people instead of 9. During World War II when Norway experienced housing shortage as well, Sweden donated these type of houses to Norway as well.<sup>108</sup>

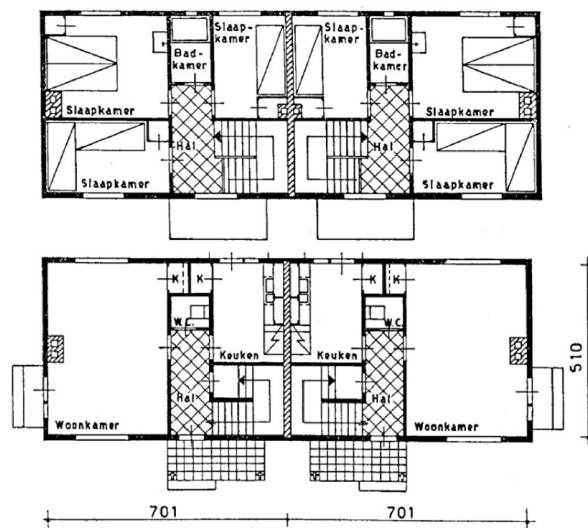


Fig. 23: Zw 5d original appearance (*Oosterland Sändstromstraat*, 1989, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-0745A) and floorplans (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.291).

### 2.1.6.3 Zw 9d

This house was designed to accommodate a family of nine. Consequently, the kitchen was relocated to the space originally designated for storage, with the vacated area converted into an additional bedroom. The Zw 5d and Zw 9d types share similar construction features, including spacious staircases providing ample storage for wardrobes.

107. Jansen, "[Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden.](#)"

108. Watersnoodmuseum, "[Geschenkwoningen watersnoodramp.](#)"



Asbestos-cement vents were installed for toilet and bathroom ventilation. Double storage spaces were added to these homes using funds donated from Austria. The continuous living room, extending from front to back with a double garden door frame, allows for optimal sunlight exposure. An awning above the front doors softens the architectural stiffness. The elevated basement and minimal roof overhang result in the houses appearing somewhat raised. Painting the upper floor in a dark color and the ground floor in a light color reduces the perceived height. Some municipal authorities did not pursue this suggestion, viewing it as too 'revolutional',<sup>109</sup> and applied the combination in reverse.

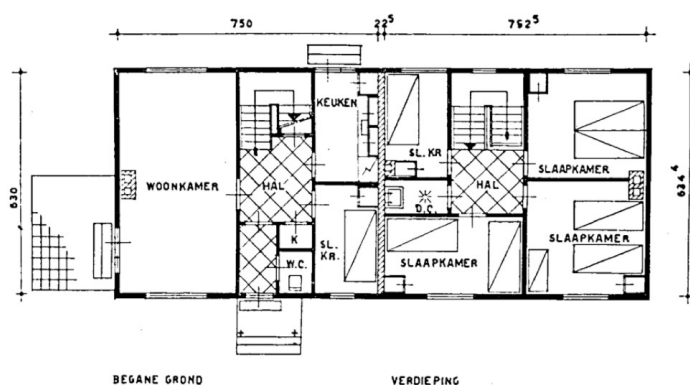


Fig. 24: Zw 9d original appearance (Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr M-0300) and floor plan (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, floorplans, BOUW, nr.15, p.292).

### 2.1.7 Eligibility

On August 24 (1953), a meeting was convened under the chairmanship of the director of the Dutch Red Cross in the Rolzaal in The Hague to discuss the distribution among people.<sup>110</sup> It was a demand from donating countries that the houses could only be given to those who had lost their house during the disaster unless people got approval from the Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing.<sup>111</sup> It was considered unreasonable that a household of two people would receive a big house. Often families would get one house. Family members who had moved out before had to move back in again.<sup>112</sup>

The representatives received the criteria of the Red Cross for granting a house. The exact criteria can be found in the appendix (Figure 36). The Red Cross wanted to make sure the houses would only be offered to victims of the disaster who also wanted to live there.<sup>113</sup> In the context of the initiative undertaken by the Dutch Red Cross, the head of the Red Cross formulated a questionnaire to be completed by individual municipalities for each Red Cross gifted house offered. This questionnaire (Table 2) addressed various aspects, including the social rehabilitation of future residents, as the Red Cross aimed to preclude individuals exhibiting antisocial characteristics.

To prevent people from benefiting from them financially, the Red Cross demanded that the houses could not be sold within 3 years (excluding cases of death/emigration).<sup>114</sup> There were many restrictions when it came to the gifted houses. Restrictions differed in each municipality, but generally, people were not allowed to paint/decorate the rough-wood walls and ceilings within the first few years because the wood needed time to settle. There was a desire to keep the neighbourhoods of the gifted houses as neat as possible. Residents were not allowed to collect waste material on the plots or were allowed to keep animals that could cause a nuisance. There were exceptions: dogs, cats, chickens, doves, and birds. Later, building chicken coops also became prohibited.<sup>115</sup>

109. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

110. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

111. Lock.

112. Lock.

113. Lock.

114. Lock.

115. Lock.

1	Name and initials of the head of the family
2	Address (or evacuation address)
3	Place of residence
4	Household composition, age and gender
5	Occupation of the father and, if applicable, other family members
6	Salary of the father and, if applicable, other family members
7	Financial position of the parents post disaster
8	Does the head of the family hold a public or social function?
9	Social reputation of the concerned family
10	Was the head of the family owner, owner-occupier or renter of the damaged property?
11	Under which compensation scheme does the concerned family fall? (e.g. household, textile, business, housing damages)
12	Other comments

TABLE 2: Questionnaire to be filled out by the municipality for each gifted house (J. Lock, *Huizen van hout*, 2018, table, Watersnoodmuseum)

Each municipality decided which colours the houses were allowed to be painted, to maintain uniformity in streetscapes.<sup>116</sup> Non-compliant residents would be fined 250f, which was considered expensive at that time. Despite restrictions, people who had received a gifted house were generally appreciative.<sup>117</sup>

## 2.2 Placement

Before the houses were placed, Sangster, Architectural advisor of the board of the Dutch Red Cross, wanted to locate the new houses as close to each other as possible.<sup>118</sup> Initially, the donated houses were mixed but a lot of commotion arose<sup>119</sup> which led to the final decision to place the houses together that were from the same donation country. They had to be placed in rows or around a square where there would be a playground or in some cases a memorial. Preserved drawings (see Appendix Figure 37 and Figure 38) of the placement mainly show the placement within cities outside of Schouwen-Duiveland, but the placement was not done much differently.



Fig. 25: Common forms of placement: Linear (K. de Feijter, Nieuwerkerk. Achterzijde Magnoliastraat; links de Erling Steenstraat, met de geschenkwoningen, 1954-1956, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-1317) and square (*Luchtfoto van geschenkwoningen op het Finlandplein*, 1953-1954, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Nieuwe-Tonge 340)

The land use for detached houses, especially bungalows, was relatively extensive. Despite concerns, including those related to fire safety,<sup>120</sup> a number of residences were designed as semi-detached, a construction method commonly employed in Scandinavian countries.<sup>121</sup> Most houses were put on large plots with spacious gardens.

116. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

117. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.

118. Lock.

119. Lock.

120. Lock.

121. Jansen, "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden."

End of 1955, the activities surrounding the gifted houses by the Bureau Coördinatie Watersnood had come to an end.<sup>122</sup>

122. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*.



### 3 Changes through time

#### 3.1 Challenges and alterations

The gifted houses helped fulfill the wishes to reconstruct Schouwen-Duiveland and other areas. Even though the wooden houses needed time to convince others of their value, they were quickly adopted into the Dutch cityscapes. The houses were considered harmonious and to blend in well with the surrounding brick buildings.<sup>123</sup> The gifted houses were celebrated and attracted tourists.

However, in 70 years, the gifted houses have not remained the same. Zeeland originally had 413 gifted houses and as of 2023, 52 of these have been demolished. Schouwen-Duiveland had 362 of 413 total gifted houses in Zeeland and has demolished 49 of the total 52.

Houses	Zuid-Holland	Zeeland	Noord-Brabant	Total
Originally built	248	413	188	849
Demolished	69	52	46	167
Existing	179	361	142	682

TABLE 3: Existing and demolished houses (*Geschenkwoningen*, 2023, table, Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, p.44)

Besides demolition, the gifted houses have also gone through modifications, leaving some unrecognisable. In the table below, it is shown what the considered recognisability of the gifted houses is in each province. In Zeeland, only 10% are considered authentic, and 23% other gifted houses are close to original.

Recognisability	Zuid-Holland		Zeeland		Noord-Brabant	
Authentic	26	10%	41	10%	12	6%
Almost authentic	87	35%	96	23%	42	23%
Modified	23	9%	91	22%	33	18%
Heavily modified	43	17%	113	32%	55	29%
Demolished	69	28%	52	13%	46	24%
Total	248	100%	413	100%	188	100%

TABLE 4: Recognisability\* of gifted houses (*Geschenkwoningen*, 2023, table, Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, p.45)

\*for a description of the meaning behind the recognisability status, see Appendix Figure 39.

Noticeably, most of the gifted houses have renewed facade material. Some of them are still wood, but most of them have exchanged the wood for plastic cladding which does stick close to the original look of the wood. The colours aren't original either. Restrictions to specific colours have been let go of and people are free to choose the colour for their facades. For a lot of streets, this means uniformity has been lost over the years, but there are still many streets in which they are coloured uniformly with their original colours.



Fig. 26: Duinwegje (Burgh) in 1960 (Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr WA-0017) and in 2023 (Google Street View, 2023)

123. Leeuwarder Courant, "Wederopbouw is al ver gevorderd," *Delpher*, October 1, 1955, 3, [https://www.delpher.nl/nl/kranten/view?qql%5B%5D=%28date+\\_gte\\_+%2201-01-1953%22%29&query=geschenkwoningen&coll=ddd&redirect=true&page=5&identifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&resultsidentifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&rowid=2](https://www.delpher.nl/nl/kranten/view?qql%5B%5D=%28date+_gte_+%2201-01-1953%22%29&query=geschenkwoningen&coll=ddd&redirect=true&page=5&identifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&resultsidentifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&rowid=2).



Fig. 27: Julianastraat (Oude-Tonge) with Swedish gifted houses (type Zw 9d). (Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Watersnoodmuseum, WNM Oude-Tonge 0442)

They were not only accepted into the cityscape, the style inspired the rest of the reconstruction as well. Within multiple streets, there are more buildings found that have typical Scandinavian features. An extreme case found is on the Julianastraat in Oude-Tonge (Goeree-Overflakkee), there are currently only 6 houses left from the original 24 (Swedish) houses. On the original plots of the gifted houses, they built new houses in Scandinavian styles and colours. This adoption of style is still present in Schouwen-Duiveland. In recent years the 'Scandinavian fields' were realised as a new neighbourhood in Zierikzee. As the name suggests, this neighbourhood is inspired by Scandinavian architecture but is more of a blend with Dutch housing architecture.



Fig. 28: Julianastraat in Oude-Tonge (2024), newly built Scandinavian-inspired housing next to original Swedish gifted houses.

The Austrian summerhouses primarily serve leisure purposes, with some now serving as permanent residences. In Nieuw-Haamstede, Norwegian houses with proximity to the beach, originally intended for permanent residency, are used as summer retreats as well. The western part (Burgh-Haamstede, Westenschouwen, and Renesse) of Schouwen-Duiveland has grown popular for tourists, which is why many summerhouses are located here. Recently added summerhouses here mimic Scandinavian architectural styles as seen with the gifted houses. Often they are executed in plastic cladding instead of wood, but still imitate the wood appearance. The modern summerhouses are often larger but less colorful than the original gifted houses.

The gifted houses have mostly been repainted with more neutral colours compared to the original colours. Bold accent colours are no longer common, making them blend in more with the surrounding architecture. In most cases, building parts have been added to make the original houses bigger.

## 3.2 Legacies

### 3.2.1 Monumentality

As of 2018, the spreading of awareness for gifted houses has grown. Organisation like Dorp Stad % Land and Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut wish for the houses to gain protective status as the gifted houses show how international help helped reconstruct areas in disaster. The story of solidarity also has urgency today and must therefore continue to be told.

Status	Zuid-Holland	Zeeland	Noord-Brabant
National monument (rijksmonument)	0	0	0
Municipal monument (gemeentelijke monument)	24	0	33
Landmark (beeldbepalend pand)	23	0	0
Protected cityscape (beschermde stadsgezicht)	0	4	0

TABLE 5: Status of gifted houses (*Geschenkwoningen*, 2023, table, Erfgoedvereniging Heemschut, p.45)

As of 2023, some houses have been listed as municipal monuments, landmarks, or protected cityscapes (Table 5). Despite having the most gifted houses, Zeeland has listed only 4 gifted houses as protected cityscapes. Three of which are close to authentic, while the fourth has been undeniably modified. All four houses (No 7e & No 5e bu) are found in Brouwershaven (Schouwen-Duiveland).

### 3.2.2 Streetnames

Streets throughout the provinces received names that were linked to the countries that donated the houses that stand there. Not all streets are designated in direct association with the donor country. Some thoroughfares bear the name of the contributing country, while others are designated in homage to noteworthy individuals from those countries in the 1950's.

The Dutch Red Cross engaged with sister organisations to identify and propose suitable names for the new streets accommodating the gifted houses. In pursuit of appropriateness and relevance, the Dutch Red Cross curated lists of suggested street names. These suggestions were meticulously considered to ensure alignment with the historical and cultural contexts of the contributing countries, thereby imparting a meaningful and commemorative quality to the newly established street names. The new street names were to contribute to the broader narrative of post-flood reconstruction and international collaboration within the region.





Fig. 29: King Haakon of Norway visits Koning Haakonstraat (*Koning Haakon*, 1954, photograph, Zeeuwse Ankers, Beeldbank Zeeland, WNM Stavenisse)

Not all donated houses are found on streets with particular country-linked street names. Some streets are also named after the Dutch royal family or after the events. As of 2023, out of 313 houses, only 68 houses are located on a street (within Schouwen-Duiveland) that is named with a link to the country of donation. This especially becomes interesting when we compare the street names with neighbouring areas like Goeree-Overflakkee and Tholen see figure 30. Schouwen-Duiveland wasn't that persistent in naming their streets according to the suggestions of the Red Cross, unlike Goeree-Overflakkee and Tholen.

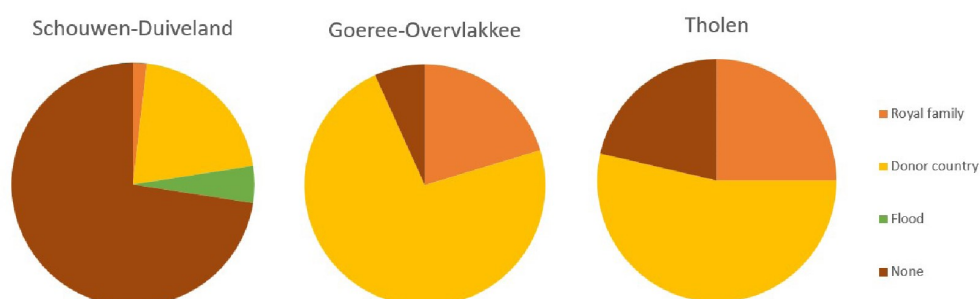


Fig. 30: Relations of the street's names in Schouwen-Duiveland, Goeree-Overflakkee, and Tholen

Several residences have undergone demolition, consequently resulting in the diminished presence of gifted houses on the particular streets designed for them. Notably, Deensestraat (Danish Street) in Ellemeet now boasts only a singular Danish gifted house, while Ouwerkerk features a Zweedsestraat (Swedish Street) devoid of any

gifted house. Historical photographic evidence can show the absence of the Swedish dwellings on this particular street<sup>124, 125</sup>. Because some streets are unrelated to the donor countries and some streets that are named after donor countries do not always exclusively hold gifted houses, it cannot always be recovered where the demolished gifted houses originally stood.



Fig. 31: Noorsestraat (left) with gifted houses from Norway and Zweedsestraat (right) without gifted houses. (*Ouwerkerk. De Noorsestraat, gezien vanaf het Oostslop*, 1954-1955, photograph, Zeeuws Archief, Beeldbank Schouwen-Duiveland, nr D-0047)

### 3.3 Future prospective

The houses perform the role of a memory for the Watersnoodramp within society. The gifted houses are an important part of Dutch history.<sup>126</sup> They are proof of how other countries have come to help after the disaster. Over the years, the houses have proven to be more durable than the Dutch originally thought. However, authenticity is fading and the awareness of the houses will continue to fade into history if the houses do not get a protected status.

124. Zeeuws Archief, *Noordgouwe Barakkenkamp*.

125. Zeeuws Archief, *Ouwerkerk. Panoramafoto vanaf de nieuwe toren naar het zuidoosten*, 1962, accessed March 21, 2024, [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21674930&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21674930&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer).

126. Loeff and Popel, *Geschenkwoningen*.

## 4 Conclusion

In order to answer the main research question: *how did the gifted houses impact the reconstruction of Schouwen-Duiveland after the Watersnoodramp and what lessons can be learned for contemporary reconstruction?* I would like to reflect on the answers of the three subquestions.

For the first sub-question *how were the gifted houses put to use in Zeeland?*, there is evidence that the provision of gifted houses was as a successful strategy for the post-disaster reconstruction of Schouwen-Duiveland and other affected regions. These houses symbolize not only solidarity and international humanitarian aid but also showcase architectural resilience. With the international donation of prefabricated houses, the affected areas due to the Watersnoodramp, were able to recover faster than they would have on their own.

The process of donating prefabricated houses was not free of challenges and required correct management. While most of the houses were not initially designed as donations, the adaptable nature of prefabricated and lightweight elements facilitated simple assembly. Occasional shortcomings in documentation or delivery were inevitable. The second sub-question was *what were the qualities of a gifted house?*. It was understood that not just any house could be donated and alterations had to be made to fit into Dutch customs or elements had to be omitted/replaced to either save money, materials, time, or labour. Communities embraced the houses despite initial concerns and skepticism, many eventually believed they were better off than before the storm. They had amenities offered such as improved insulation, central heating, hot and cold water, flushing toilets, and separate bedrooms.

Beyond housing needs, the gifted houses served dual purposes as summer residences, contributing to the economic revitalization of the region. The varying designs of the gifted houses were able to house various family sizes and minimized the risk of architectural monotony in the streets. Gifted houses strengthened international relationships, which is evident in the continuation of mainly Scandinavian architectural styles within affected areas. Most people believed the gifted houses were a unique contribution of character to the Dutch cityscapes and were convinced they blended well with neighbouring buildings.

Lastly this research focused on the sub question: *how did the gifted houses change over time?* Over seventy later, the houses have proven their durability. The majority still stands, however, their recognisability and authenticity are fading. The long-term development shows that it's not possible to donate a house suitable for all cultures and people. Some gifted houses were more popular than others and adaptations have been necessary to accommodate evolving needs and preferences. The most prominent changes made to the houses are the exchange of wood facades for plastic or brick, additional building parts to increase living size and the change of colours. The houses in Schouwen-Duiveland still have high monetary value today as their generally located on large plots and on prime locations within a few of the biggest cities of the island. However, their value is not related to the authenticity. The houses that are mostly authentic, have shown signs of deterioration. In order to preserve these houses, also the authentic ones need refurbishment to keep them livable.

In the future, the practice of gifting houses remains a valuable contribution to future reconstruction efforts in other disaster-hit areas. An ideal gifted house for everyone can never be designed, but cultural differences and unique characters can contribute to the storytelling within cityscapes. To ensure suitability and acceptance, cultural differences, variety, and flexibility are important aspects to be included in the design of a gifted house.



## 5 Discussion and Recommendations

This research started with limited sources to provide information. Some general information is often still not correctly published. During this research, an attempt was made to fact-check as much as possible via fieldwork. This led to a few findings that were incorrectly published in other sources. This was not surprising as this topic has not been widely documented. The reconstruction of all affected areas was put on full speed and not everything was kept. On top of that, many people who were involved in the reconstruction efforts have already passed.

For this research, additional information was sought in archives from the sister Red Cross organisations from designated donor countries. Due to limited access and language barriers, these could not have been accessed and processed in this research. So far, none of the foreign archives are used in the sources used in this research. This opens the possibility for more in-depth research, as a lot of general information is still unknown about these houses (e.g. name of architects or usage in country of origin).

Despite missing a lot of information that would seem most accessible, a lot of information has also been found that goes way more in-depth than this research does. For more information, I recommend the book by Janny Lock called 'Huizen van hout' and the article by G.W. Jansen in 'BOUW' (nr. 15, 1954). These sources contain more information about the economic and detailed construction aspects of the gifted houses.

## References

- [CBS], Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Schade aan woningen en boerderijen ten gevolge van de stormramp van Februari 1953: Toestand per einde Maart 1953*. April 1953. [https://historisch.cbs.nl/detail.php?nav\\_id=&index=&id=504511314](https://historisch.cbs.nl/detail.php?nav_id=&index=&id=504511314).
- De Kraker, A.M.J. "Flood events in the southwestern Netherlands and coastal Belgium, 1400–1953." *Hydrological Sciences Journal* 51, no. 5 (October 1, 2006): 913–929. <https://doi.org/10.1623/hysj.51.5.913>. <https://doi.org/10.1623/hysj.51.5.913>.
- Dorp Stad en Land. *Geschenkwoningen Watersnoodramp 1953 in kaart en beeld*. 2021. Accessed December 14, 2023. <https://www.dorpsstadenland.nl/projecten/geschenkwoningen-watersnoodramp-1953-in-kaart-en-beeld/>.
- Enneking, Koen. "Hoe de Watersnoodramp van 1953 Zeeland moderniseerde," January 19, 2023. Accessed January 12, 2024. <https://geschiedenismagazine.nl/hoe-de-watersnoodramp-van-1953-zeeland-moderniseerde>.
- Gerritsen, H. "What happened in 1953? The Big Flood in the Netherlands in retrospect." *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A* 363, no. 1831 (June 15, 2005): 1271–1291. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2005.1568>. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2005.1568>.
- Goedbloed, Jasper. *Het Getij en de Noordwesterstorm*. 1st ed. Ouwerkerk, nl: Watersnoodmuseum, 2017.
- Ham, Willem van der. "Watersnoodramp van 1953 was te voorkomen." *Tijdschrift voor Waterstaatsgeschiedenis*, 2006.
- Jansen. "Woningen voor de watersnoodgebieden." *BOUW* 15 (1954): 286–302.
- Leeuwarder Courant. "Wederopbouw is al ver gevorderd." *Delpher*, October 1, 1955, 3. [https://www.delpher.nl/nl/kranten/view?qql%5B%5D=%28date+\\_gte\\_+%2201-01-1953%22%29&query=geschenkwoningen&coll=ddd&redirect=true&page=5&identifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&resultsidentifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&rowid=2](https://www.delpher.nl/nl/kranten/view?qql%5B%5D=%28date+_gte_+%2201-01-1953%22%29&query=geschenkwoningen&coll=ddd&redirect=true&page=5&identifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&resultsidentifier=ddd:010614216:mpeg21:a0109&rowid=2).
- Lock, Janny. "De geschenkwoningen van West-Brabant," September 20, 2022. Accessed February 23, 2024. <https://www.brabantserfgoed.nl/page/14634/de-geschenkwoningen-van-west-brabant>.
- . *Huizen van Hout: Woningen geschonken na de Watersnoodramp*. Ouwerkerk, nl: Watersnoodmuseum, 2018.
- Loeff, Karel, and Arlette van Popel. *Geschenkwoningen*. 2023. Accessed December 14, 2023. <https://www.heemschut.nl/nieuws/actueel/bericht/nieuwe-brochure-geschenkwoningen-is-uit>.
- Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat. "Watersnoodramp 1953," October 11, 2023. <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/water/waterbeheer/bescherming-tegen-het-water/watersnoodramp-1953>.
- . "Watersnoodramp 1953," February 7, 2024. <https://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/water/waterbeheer/bescherming-tegen-het-water/watersnoodramp-1953#:~:text=De%20hoogste%20waterstand%20in%20Zeeland,op%20deze%20hoogte%20en%20braken..>
- Molkenboer, Kees, and Nederlands Fotomuseum. *Ingebruikneming eerste noodwoning na de watersnoodramp*. 1953. <https://geheugen.delpher.nl/nl/geheugen/view/ingebruikneming-eerste-noodwoningen-na-watersnoodramp-abbenbroek--kees-molkenboer?facets%5BsubthemeStringNL%5D=Water&coll=ngvn&maxperpage=4&page=155&identifier=NFA01%3Aamol-25055-1>.
- Omroep Zeeland. "Zeeland heeft veel meer verdronken dorpen dan gedacht," April 20, 2018. <https://www.omroepzeeland.nl/nieuws/10686667/zeeland-heeft-veel-meer-verdronken-dorpen-dan-gedacht>.
- Rijkswaterstaat. *Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953*. Den Haag, nl, January 1, 1961. Accessed February 15, 2024. <http://resolver.tudelft.nl/uuid:b5ef3731-92b0-4404-8dfc-8ab7f63619ae>.
- Verslaggevers, Van Een Onzer. "wederopbouw-na-watersnoodramp-verliep-efficient-zonder-masterplan," January 29, 1993. <https://www.cobouw.nl/43037/wederopbouw-na-watersnoodramp-verliep-efficient-zonder-masterplan>.

- Watersnoodmuseum. "Eerdere vlooden - Watersnoodmuseum," January 11, 2023. Accessed March 10, 2024. <https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/rampen/>.
- . "Geschenkwoningen watersnoodramp," December 21, 2018. Accessed February 15, 2024. <https://watersnoodmuseum.nl/kennisbank/geschenkwoningen/>.
- Zeeuws Archief. "Kerkwerf Vloedstraat / Kerkweg. Achterzijde Groene Kruisgebouw. Links is nog een glimp te zien van het volgende huis aan de Kerkweg: een geschenkwoning uit Frankrijk, dat de naam kreeg: Je Me Plais.," 1960. Accessed March 21, 2024. [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33798997&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=geschenkwoning&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33798997&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=geschenkwoning&miview=viewer).
- . "Nieuw-Haamstede. Acacialaan-Populierenlaan. Oostenrijkse geschenkwoningen. In de volksmond werd (en wordt) deze wijk "Korea" genoemd.," 1953. Accessed March 21, 2024. [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21676762&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21676762&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer).
- . *Noordgouwe Barakkenkamp*. 1955. Accessed March 21, 2024. [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21656576&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Anoodwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21656576&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Anoodwoningen&miview=viewer).
- . "Oosterland," 1956. [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33797349&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=1&micode=5873&minr=33797349&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer).
- . *Ouwerkerk. Panoramafoto vanaf de nieuwe toren naar het zuidoosten*. 1962. Accessed March 21, 2024. [https://www.archieven.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21674930&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer](https://www.archieven.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy0.php?mivast=0&mizig=261&miadt=239&miaet=14&micode=5870&minr=21674930&milang=nl&misort=unitdate%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=trefwoord%3Ageschenkwoningen&miview=viewer).
- . "Provinciaal Bestuur van Zeeland, Gedrukte Notulen van Provinciale Staten van Zeeland," March 23, 1954. [https://www.zeeuwsarchief.nl/maisi\\_ajax\\_proxy.php?mivast=239&mizig=435&miadt=239&miaet=918&micode=6.11-1954.1&minr=38754146&milang=nl&misort=last\\_mod%7Cdesc&mizk\\_alle=geschenkwoningen&mialg=block\\_2&miview=ocr](https://www.zeeuwsarchief.nl/maisi_ajax_proxy.php?mivast=239&mizig=435&miadt=239&miaet=918&micode=6.11-1954.1&minr=38754146&milang=nl&misort=last_mod%7Cdesc&mizk_alle=geschenkwoningen&mialg=block_2&miview=ocr).
- Zwemer. *Walcherse Wüstungen*. Groningen, nl, October 23, 2022. Accessed February 23, 2024.



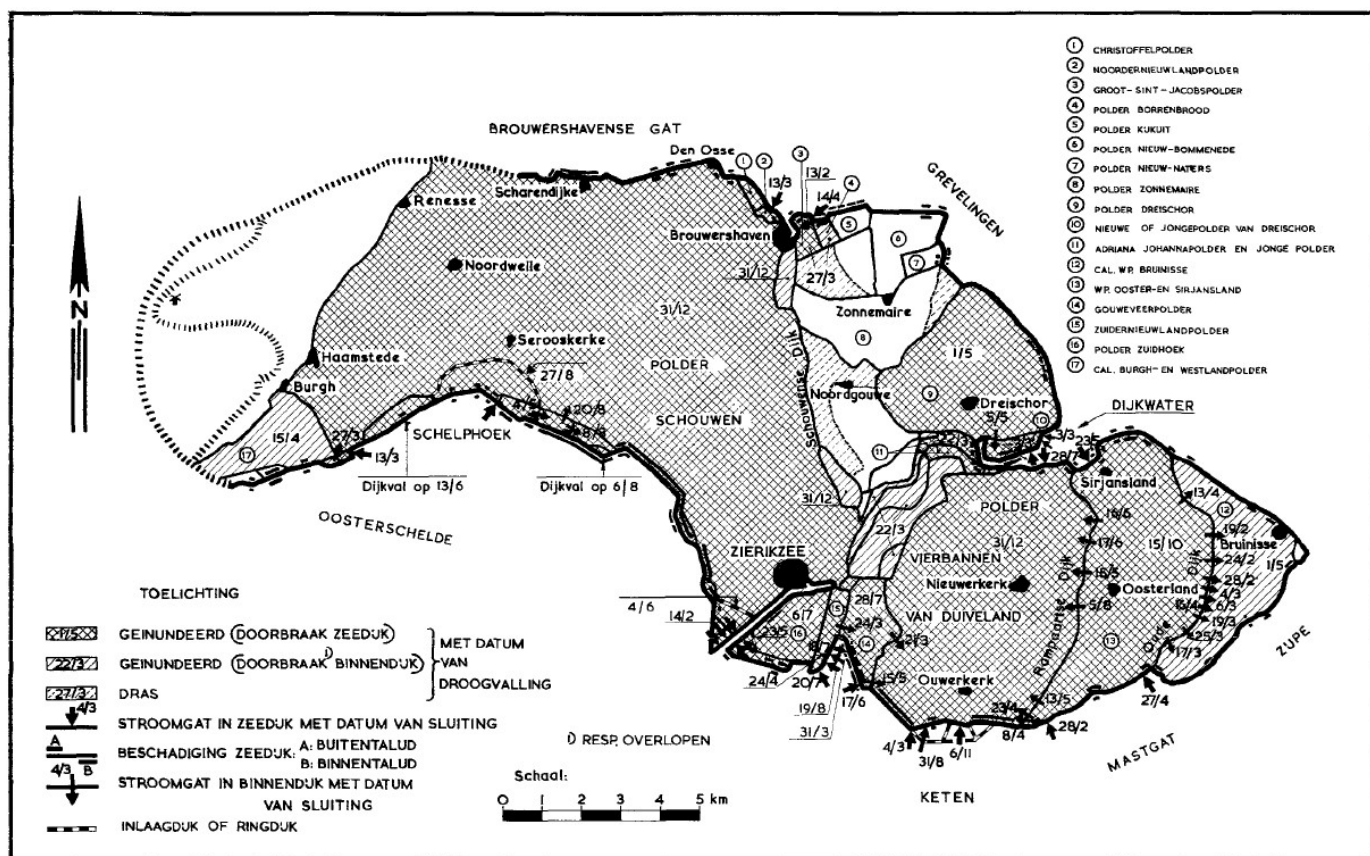


Fig. 32: Areas in Schouwen-Duiveland affected by the storm. (*Verslag over de stormvloed van 1953*, p. 488, 1961, map, Rijkswaterstaat)

Staat 3. Schade aan woningen en boerderijen ten gevolge van de stormramp van Februari 1953 (toestand per einde Maart 1953)

	Woning- voorraad op 31 Jan. 1953 1) (incl. boerde- rijen)	Waarvan												Niet in het wa- ter ge- staan hebbend (woningen en boerde- rijen)
		nog in het water staand 2)						in het water gestaan hebbend doch reeds droog gekomen						
		Totaal		waarvan				Totaal		waarvan				
				vernietigd of onherstelbaar beschadigd		zwaar beschadigd <sup>3)</sup>				vernietigd of onherstelbaar beschadigd		zwaar beschadigd <sup>3)</sup>		
Wonin- gen	Boerde- rijen	Wonin- gen	Boerde- rijen	Wonin- gen	Boerde- rijen	Wonin- gen	Boerde- rijen	Wonin- gen	Boerde- rijen	Wonin- gen	Boerde- rijen			
Zeeuwsch Vlaanderen .....	10 396	-	3	-	1	-	2	1 389	58	12	2	16	3	8 946
Walcheren .....	8 654	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 407	31	3	-	7	2	7 216
Zuid-Beveland .....	4 386	1 106	91	198	30	626	9	1 200	108	11	-	40	24	1 881
Noord-Beveland .....	2 117	7	19	-	2	-	14	462	41	34	11	101	22	1 588
Schouwen-Duiveland .....	6 964	2 575	363	726	113	876	161	2 307	120	25	1	586	53	1 599
Tholen .....	3 564	52	52	1	-	9	16	1 475	179	146	17	217	63	1 806
Sint Philipsland .....	533	-	-	-	-	-	-	486	41	54	2	61	9	6
TOTAAL ZEEELAND	36 614	3 740	528	925	146	1 511	202	8 726	578	285	33	1 028	176	23 042
Goeree-Overflakkee .....	8 870	7	8	2	3	-	3	5 713	258	484	59	228	44	2 884
Voorne, Putten en Rozenburg	4 963	70	19	1	-	-	-	1 057	419	136	1	5	49	3 398
Hoeksche Waard .....	9 099	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 787	262	469	35	387	56	5 050
IJsselmonde .....	13 484	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 670	12	54	-	12	4	11 802
Eiland van Dordrecht .....	20 286	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 188	13	45	-	-	1	13 085
Alblasserwaard .....	13 862	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 164	231	484	-	102	1	9 467
Krimpenerwaard .....	10 243	1	-	1	-	-	-	671	2	41	-	4	2	9 569
Elders in Zuidholland .....	22 022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 112	-	4	-	-	-	20 910
TOTAAL ZUIDHOLLAND	102 829	78	27	4	3	-	3	25 362	1 197	1 717	95	738	157	76 165
Land van Heusden en Altena	5 761	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 156	544	41	-	210	-	3 061
Langestraat .....	7 198	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 540	33	21	2	9	1	5 625
Elders in Noordbrabant-West	28 475	32	4	18	-	12	3	4 072	503	315	43	398	157	23 864
TOTAAL NOORDBRABANT-WEST..	41 434	32	4	18	-	12	3	7 768	1 080	377	45	617	158	32 550
ELDERS IN NEDERLAND .....	11 587	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	2	-	2	-	11 561
T O T A A L N E D E R L A N D	192 464	3 850	559	947	149	1 523	208	41 880	2 857	2 381	173	2 385	491	143 318

1) In gemeenten waar schade aan woningen o.g. boerderijen ten gevolge van de stormramp is ontstaan.

2) Uiteraard berusten de gegevens omtrent de mate van beschadiging op ramingen.

3) De herstelkosten per woning o.g. boerderij zullen vermoedelijk meer dan f. 3 000 bedragen.

N.B. Blijkens deze enquête, welke ook de schade aan kerken en scholen omvatte, werden 3 kerken vernietigd of onherstelbaar beschadigd en 35 zwaar beschadigd en bedroegen de overeenkomstige gegevens voor scholen resp. 7 en 49.

Fig. 33: Damages to houses and farms as a result of the North Sea flood in the Netherlands February, 1953 (Maandstatistiek van de industrie 1953 editie APRIL, 1953, table, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, p.81)

*Overzicht van de verdeling der geschenkwoningen*

GEMEENTEN	Finse woningen		Noorse woningen			Zweedse woningen			Deense woningen	Oostenrijkse woningen		Franse woningen
	type Fi 7e	type Fi 5e	type No 7e	woon- barak	type No 5e bu	type Zw 5e	type Zw 5d	type Zw 9d	type De 5e bu	zomer- woningen	type „Friesl.”	type Fra 6e bu
<b>Zuid-Holland</b>												
Abbenbroek						11	4					
Den Bommel											6	
Goedereede			18				14	6				
's-Gravendeel			4				4					
Heenvliet												
Heinenoord		1				4					6	
Herkingen							16					
Middelharnis			1									
Nieuwenhoorn	13					13						
Nieuwe Tonge											6	
Numansdorp											4	
Ooltgensplaat											10	
Oudenhooft							16	8			10	
Oude Tonge												
Papendrecht			18									
Puttershoek											10	
Sliedrecht												
Stellendam			16									
Strijen			4			14						
Zuid-Beijerland			18									
Zuidland			4									
<b>Zeeland</b>												
Brouwershaven			2									
Burgh			10							21		
Dreischor											4	
Duivendijkke									9			
Elkerzee						5						
Ellemeet						4			5			
Haamstede			14							69		1
Kerkwerpe						8			8			
Kruiningen			6				16					
Nieuwerkerk			25			14		10				
Noordwelle									5			
Oosterland							20					
Ouwkerk					22							
Renesse			16							50		
Serooskerke									8			
Stavenisse			19									
St. Philipsland									5		6	
Zierikzee			6	1								
Nog te verdelen					3							
<b>Noord-Brabant</b>												
Almkerk			8			2						
Dussen			10									
Halsteren			4									
H. en L. Zwaluwe			9			10		6				
Fijnaart			19			4		12				
Klundert			20									
Raamsdonk			5			3		2				
Terheyden											4	
N. Vossemeer			25								10	
Werkendam			4									
Willemstad						5						
Zevenbergen			15									
<b>Totale</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>

Fig. 34: Overview of the distribution of gifted houses in 1954 (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawing, BOUW, nr.15, p.287)



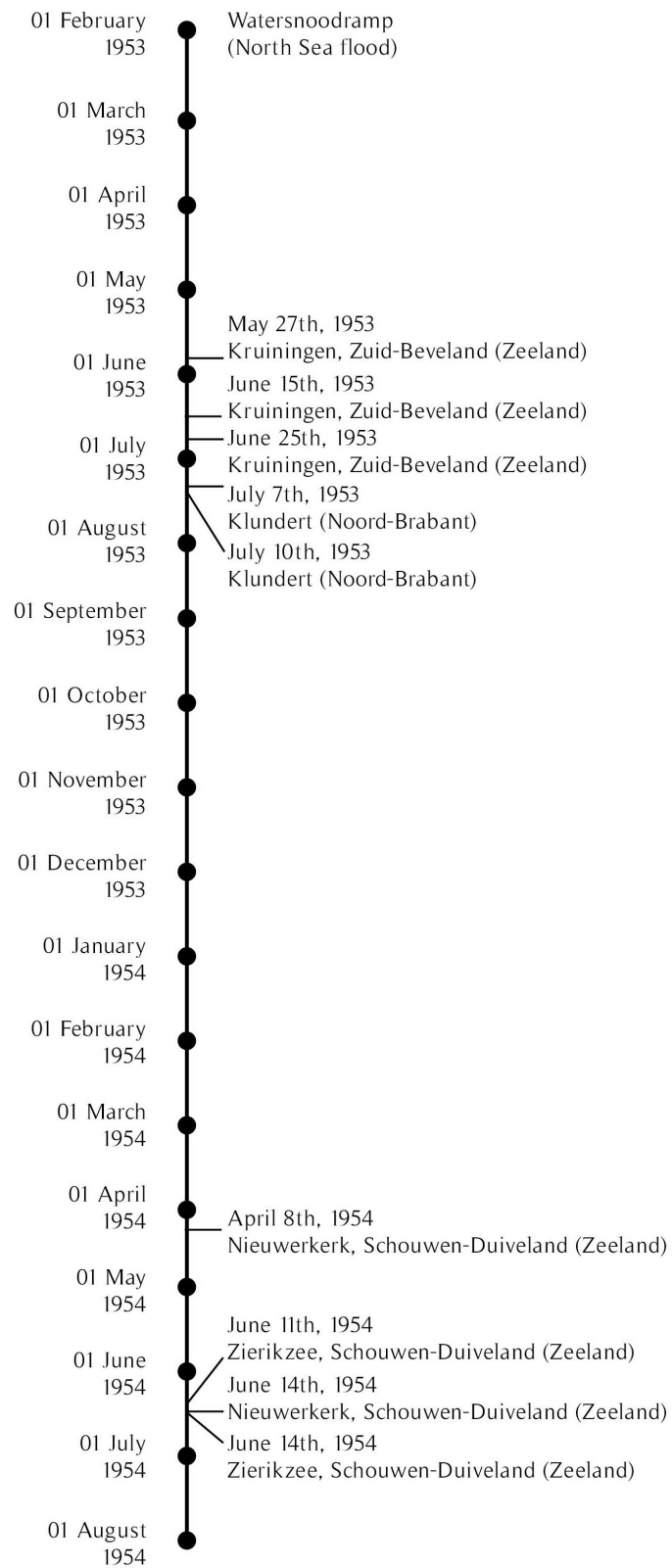
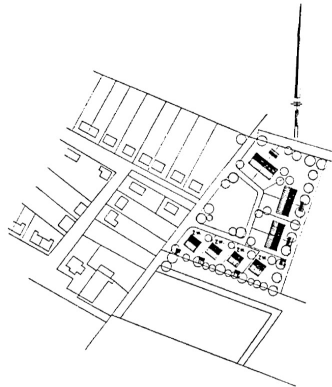


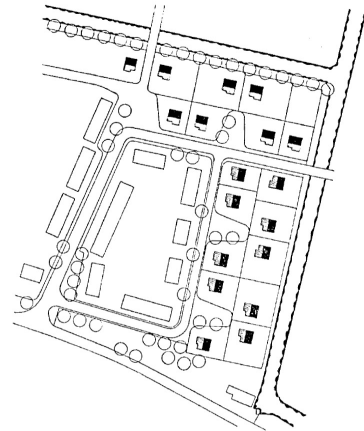
Fig. 35: Timeline of the delivery of the prefabricated elements to construction sites

A	It is obviously assumed that the houses must naturally benefit the victims of the disaster;
B	Although we understand the difficulties this may bring about here and there, the Dutch Red Cross would still prefer to see transfer take place to owners/residents.
C	Only if this is not possible, the houses will have to be transferred to residents/non-owners, and it would be appreciated if the transfer could take place to an existing or yet-to-be-established housing association.
D	Trusting that this meets the agreement of those present, the Red Cross would like to exclude possible antisocial elements from the allocation of the houses.
E	Another important point, in our opinion, is that it should not happen that such a house is occupied by a victim who immediately sells it for certain reasons, perhaps even after having derived a certain financial benefit from it, to, for example, return to their previous state.
F	In this context, I would like to ask if it would be possible, in order to prevent the houses from being sold shortly after occupancy, other than due to death or emigration, to apply Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Housing Accommodation Act 1947 in such a way that, for example, generally for the first three years, the local authorities do not grant permission to the resident to occupy another house. In case an exception might be desirable, it would be greatly appreciated if you would consult the main office of the Red Cross in such cases to ensure that the property is used as much as possible in accordance with the intentions of the donors.
G	Returning to point c), which concerns the transfer to housing associations, the speaker emphasizes the points relevant to the relationship between the Red Cross and the housing association. Firstly, it is essential that the houses are rented to disaster victims who qualify based on social indicators, in accordance with the Red Cross ethos, regardless of their personal beliefs or political convictions. This international Red Cross principle should naturally be highlighted in the donations. If the lease needs to be terminated within three years of the initial rental due to non-payment or other reasons, it would be appreciated if prior written consultation could take place with the main office of the Dutch Red Cross in The Hague.

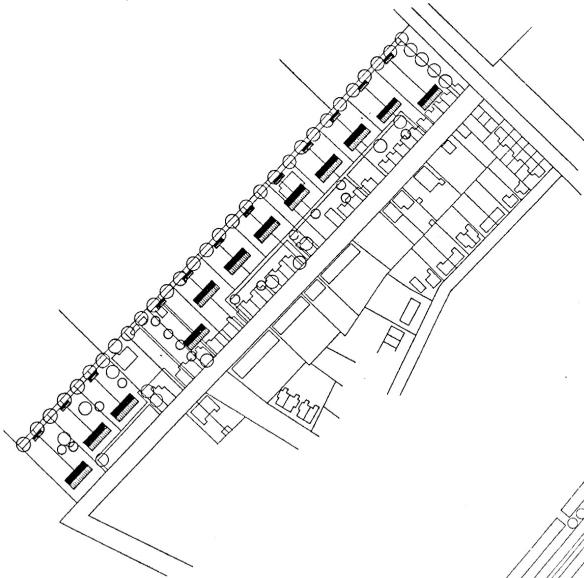
Fig. 36: Criteria of the Red Cross for granting gifted houses (J. Lock, *Huizen van Hout*, 2018, table, Watersnoodmuseum)



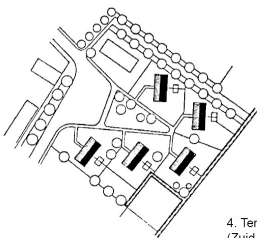
1. Four houses type Zw 5e and six houses type Friesland in Herkingen (Goeree-Overvlakkee, Zuid-Holland). Design by *Instituut Stad en Landschap*.



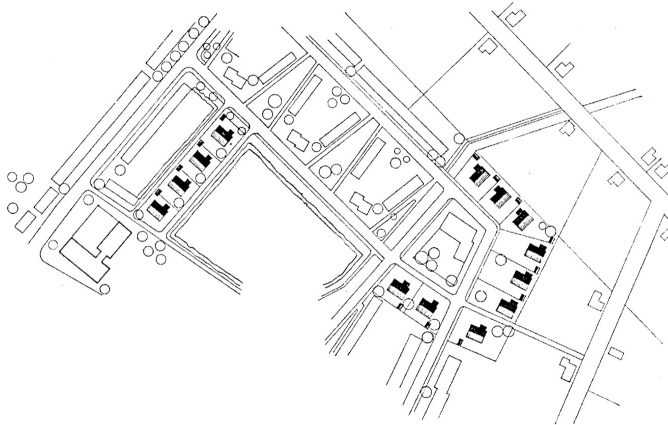
2. Eighteen gifted houses, type No 7e in Goudswaard (Zuid-Holland). Design by architectsbureau Kuiper, Gouwewet, De Ranitz and Bleeker.



3. Sixteen gifted houses, type Zw 5d and 8 gifted houses, type Zw 9d in Oude Tonge (Goeree-Overvlakkee, Zuid-Holland). Design by *Instituut Stad en Landschap*.

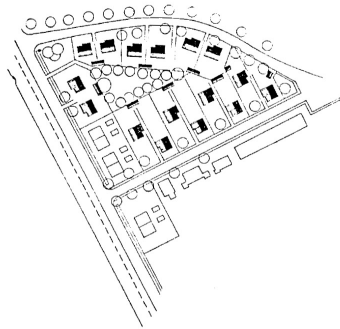


4. Ten gifted houses, type 'Friesland' in Papendrecht (Zuid-Holland). Design by *Instituut Stad en Landschap*.

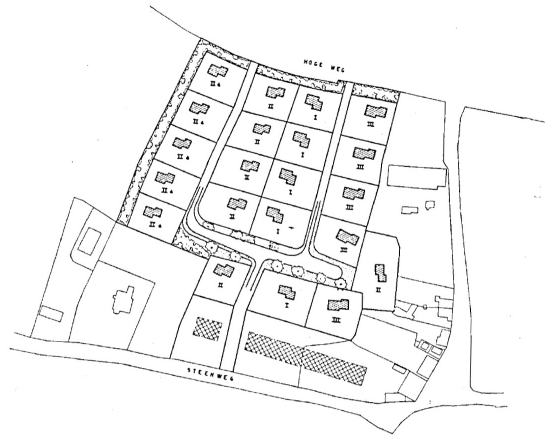


5. Thirteen gifted houses, type Fi 7e in Nieuwe Tonge (Goeree-Overvlakkee, Zuid-Holland). Design by *Instituut Stad en Landschap*.

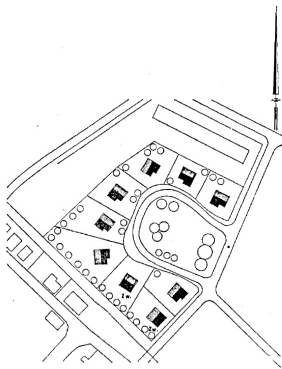
Fig. 37: Placement designs of the gifted houses in urban context, part 1.(G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.300)



6. Sixteen gifted houses type No 7e in Stellendam (Goeree-Overvlakke, Zuid-Holland) Design by *Instituut Stad en Landschap*.

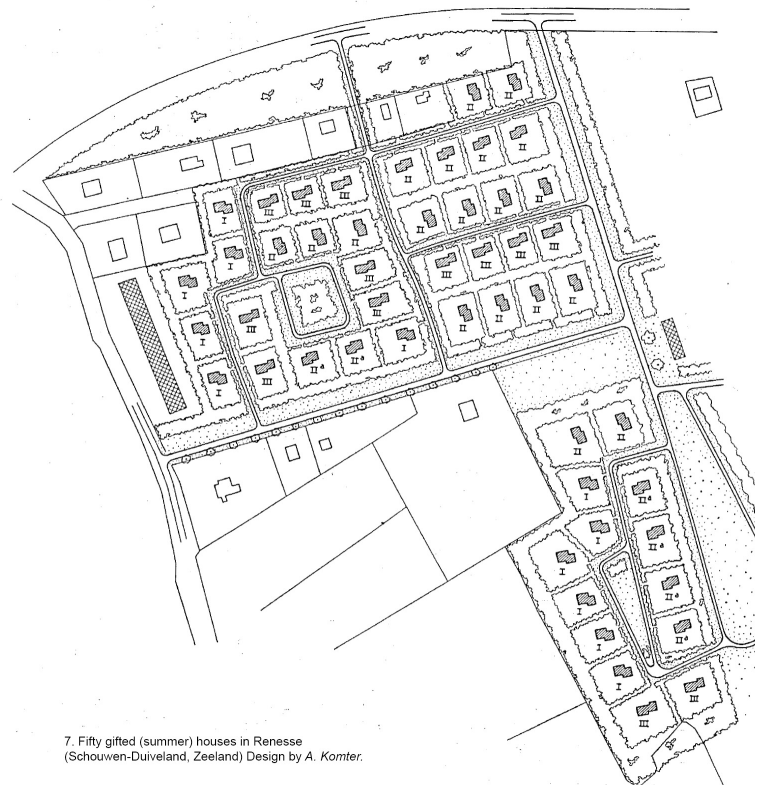
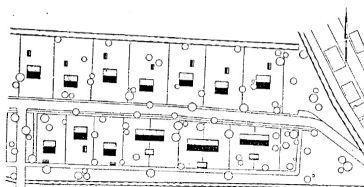


7. Twenty one gifted (summer) houses in Burgh (Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland) Design by *A. Komter*.



8. Seven gifted houses type No 7e and two gifted houses type Zw 5e te Almkerk (Noord-Brabant). Design by *Centrale Technische Dienst Land van Heusden en Altena*.

9. Six gifted houses type Zw 9d and ten gifted houses type Zw 5e te Hoge en Lage Zwaluwe (Noord-Brabant). Design by *prov. Planologische Dienst voor Noord-Brabant*.



7. Fifty gifted (summer) houses in Renesse (Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland) Design by *A. Komter*.

Fig. 38: Placement designs of the gifted houses in urban context, part 2. (G.W. Jansen, *Woningen voor de Watersnoodgebieden*, 1954, drawings, BOUW, nr.15, p.301)



Status/condition	Definition
Authentic (intact)	A dwelling that has been restored purely in parts can be very intact. For example, if planks are replaced by wooden planks of the same type and size, the house is very intact.
Almost authentic	That is a dwelling in which components have been modified, while the overall picture is still recognizable. Frames have been renewed, fittingly. The facade planks have been replaced fittingly and in wood. Despite reversible modifications such as shutters and solar panels, a dwelling can still be very intact.
Modified	This concerns a house that has been fundamentally altered. The main layout has been changed with extensions, the wooden facades replaced by plastic, the frames modified, or larger dormer windows installed.
Heavily modified	Most of these houses have exchanged the original appearance of wood to brick. These houses blend well with traditional Dutch housing architecture, making them hard to recognise. Often, the wooden structure is still present on the inside. Usually, more components of these houses have been adapted, such as the main structure, frames, and doors.
Demolished	The gifted house has been demolished in its entirety.

Fig. 39: Status and definitions

[illegible]

Schouwen-Duiveland	Noordwille	Ingridstraat	8 4326AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Noordwille	Ingridstraat	10 4326AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	1 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	3 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	5 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	7 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	9 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	11 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	13 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	15 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Serooskerke	Frederikstraat	17 4327AD	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ellemet	Deenestraat	3 4332LE	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ellemet	Weelweg	6 4323LR	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1980	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ellemet	Weelweg	8 4323LR	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1975	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ellemet	Kip Kerkweg	5 4323LP	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ellemet	Schelpweg	30 4323LR	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1956	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ellemet	Schelpweg	36 4323TR	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1953	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Weelweg	16 4322NC	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1954	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Carlstraat	15 4322BB	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Charestraat	12 4322BA	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Ingridstraat	15 4322BA	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Ingridstraat	17 4322TB	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Frederikstraat	2 4322BG	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Frederikstraat	4 4322BG	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Frederikstraat	6 4322BG	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Frederikstraat	8 4322BG	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Frederikstraat	10 4322BG	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Plattweg	17 4322BG	Sweden	Zw Bd	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Plattweg	19 4322BG	Sweden	Zw Bd	Residential	1953	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke (looperskap)	Kapelweg	18 4322UJ	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Scharendijke	Hogeweg	12 4322TB	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1956	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Morianshoofd	Taijweg	14 4322TB	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1970	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Morianshoofd	Oude Oudeweg	9 4321SP	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Brouwerhaven	Jan Catstraat	6 4318BA	Norway	Nw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Brouwerhaven	Jacob Catstraat	8 4318BA	Norway	Nw Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Brouwerhaven	Krabbedijke	1 4318BP	Norway	Nw 7e	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Brouwerhaven	Krabbedijke	3 4318BP	Norway	Nw 7e	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Brouwerhaven	Brugweg	29 4318TL	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1954	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Kerkweg	19 4321AB	France	Fr 6a	Residential	1955	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Beatrijstraat	7 4321AP	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Beatrijstraat	9 4321AP	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	5 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	7 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	9 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	11 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	13 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	15 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	17 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	19 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	21 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	23 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	25 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	27 4321AM	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	29 4321AM	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	31 4321AM	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	33 4321AM	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	35 4321AM	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	37 4321AM	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Vloedstraat	39 4321AM	Sweden	Zw Se	Residential	1955	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Kerkwerke	Heuweg	1 4321TE	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1955	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Dreischer	Stoofweg	4 4315CA	Austria	Summerhouse	Residential	1953	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Dreischer	Bogeweg	3 4315CB	Denmark	De Se bu	Residential	1980	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Dreischer	Mees ter P. Moggestraat	12 4315AD	Austria	Friesland	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Dreischer	Mees ter P. Moggestraat	54 4315AD	Austria	Friesland	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Dreischer	Mees ter P. Moggestraat	56 4315AD	Austria	Friesland	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Dreischer	Mees ter P. Moggestraat	58 4315AD	Austria	Friesland	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Schuddebeurs	Zuidijk	18 4317NC	Austria	Friesland	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Schuddebeurs	Zuidijk	18 4317NC	Austria	Friesland	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Zierikze	Grachtweg	16 4303KI	Norway	Nw 7e	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Zierikze	Grachtweg	17 4303KI	Norway	Nw 7e	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Zierikze	Grachtweg	18 4303KI	Norway	Nw 7e	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Sijlandslaan	Lageweg	2 4308BA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Sijlandslaan	Lageweg	10 4308BA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Sijlandslaan	Lageweg	12 4308BAH	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Sijlandslaan	Oudijk	7 4308XN	Norway	Nw Se bu	Residential	1953	None	Solitary
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Oud Hellegeweg	33 4307LA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1956	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Oud Hellegeweg	35 4307LA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Oud Hellegeweg	37 4307LA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Oud Hellegeweg	39 4307LA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Oud Hellegeweg	41 4307LA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Oud Hellegeweg	42 4307LA	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	18 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	20 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	22 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	24 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	26 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	28 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	30 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	32 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	34 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	36 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	38 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	40 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	42 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	44 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	46 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	48 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	50 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	52 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	54 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	56 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	58 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	60 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	62 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	64 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	66 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	68 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	70 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	72 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	74 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	76 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	78 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	80 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	82 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	84 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	86 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	88 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	90 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	92 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	94 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	96 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	98 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	100 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	102 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	104 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	106 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	108 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	110 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	112 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	114 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	116 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	118 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	120 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	122 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	124 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	126 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	128 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	130 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble
Schouwen-Duiveland	Oosterland	Sindstronstraat	132 4307XN	Sweden	Zw 5d	Residential	1954	None	Ensemble

Schouwen-Duiveland	Ouwerkerk	Zwanenburgseweg	6 4305NJ	Norway	No Se bu	Residential	1954 None	Solitaire
Schouwen-Duiveland	Ouwerkerk	Nieuwe Ronde Blokweg	1 4305NG	Norway	No Se bu	Residential	1954 None	Solitaire