



# Traces of History

Pre-diploma / Diploma Program

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# Introduction

My pre-diploma semester has been an investigation of the growth of the city. How has it expanded and why has it turned out the way it looks today? What is caused by nature and what developments has buildings and their functions been decisive for? I did not find all answers, but I came closer to a holistic picture of why Oslo city looks the way it is today.

For my diploma, I knew that I wanted to work with transformation in some way.

The mapping was an urge to find places, and structures, that does not fulfil their potential today. I was looking for a function that had seized to exist in the city, planning to find a strategy for reusing them.

Too many buildings are demolished despite their architectural value, building capacity and in terms of sustainability. I think the best way to secure the surviving of a structure is to transform it into a program needed today.

Working with transformation is different than building something from scratch. The concept must be the structure itself, its odd details, organisational logic, and existing qualities. These can be exaggerated or hidden, but they are there, waiting to be addressed. This is, in my opinion, what makes transformation interesting.

# the Rivers

Around year 1000, Oslo was founded at the mouth of Alnaelva. The rivers have always had an important role in the city. Firstly, as water sources for people, animals and meadows. Secondly, as the basis for the industrialisation of the city. Both Akerselva and Alnaelva has had a lot of industrial activity since the middle ages. Building factories and mills along the rivers has been decisive for the placement and growth of the rest of the city.

As the industry grew, the rivers became more and more just a drain for the production waste. They became smelly scars through the city and when electricity came, the rivers were redundant in the city scape. Both Akerselva and Alnaelva were redirected into underground culverts many places. In the middle of the 1900s the municipality further moved Alnaelva, to make space for efficient communication (highways, railways) towards the city centre.

The buildings of industry, however, was not removed. Eventually, most production disappeared from the city and many of its buildings were left vacant. The previous production city had become the recreational city.

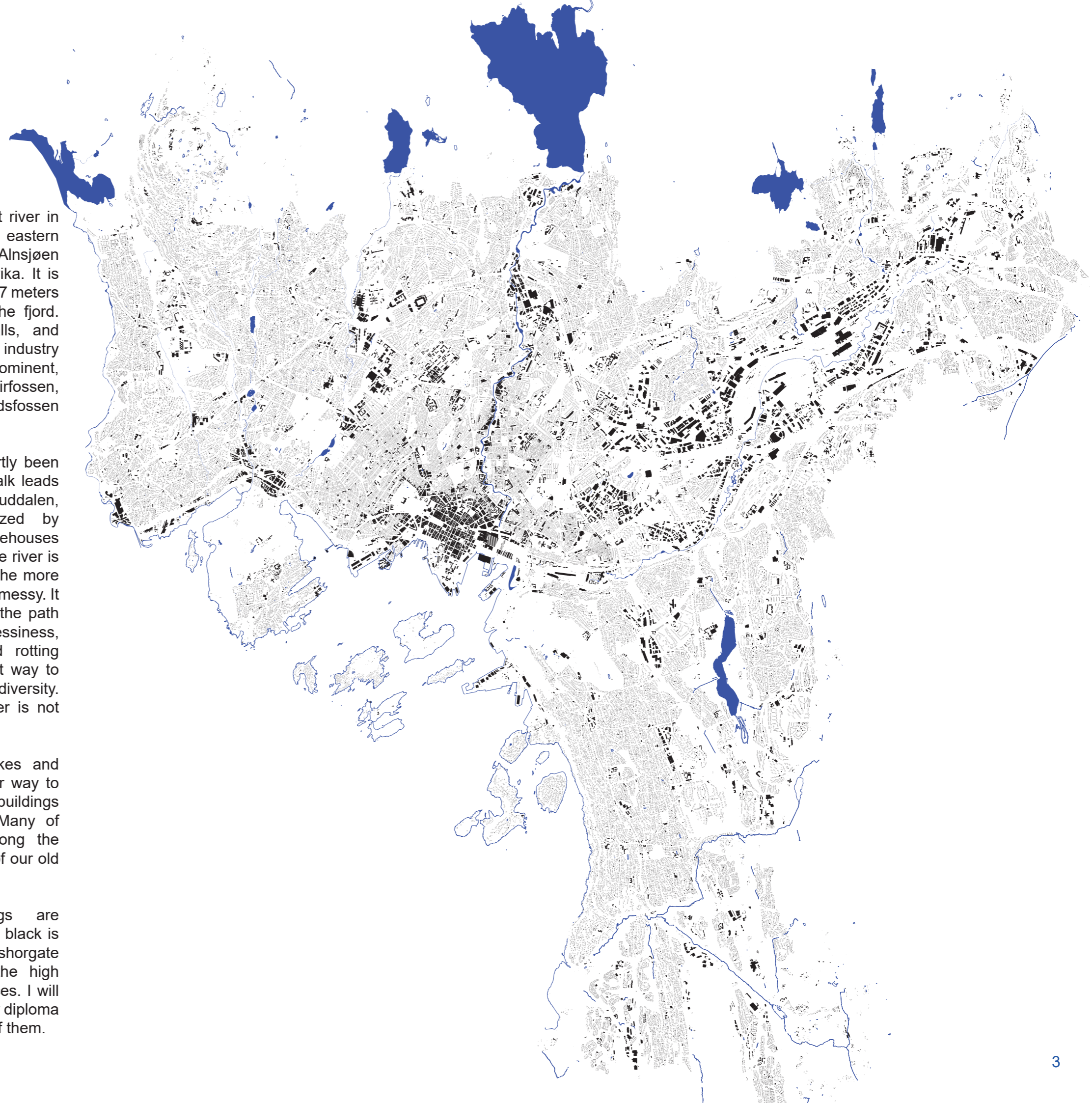
Alna river (previously Brynseelva, Klosterelva and

Loelva) is the longest river in Oslo. It runs through eastern part of the city, from Alnsjøen in Lillomarka to Bjørvika. It is 15km long and falls 237 meters from the source to the fjord. The biggest waterfalls, and therefore where the industry has been most prominent, are found at Leirfossen, Brynsfossen, Nygårdssfossen and Kværnerfossen.

From 2001 it has partly been dug up again. The walk leads you through Groruddalen, a valley characterized by infrastructure, warehouses and satellite cities. The river is something else than the more visited Akerselva. It is messy. It is quiet. Signs along the path explains that this messiness, the fallen trees and rotting sumps were kept that way to keep the existing biodiversity. This is nice. The river is not only for people.

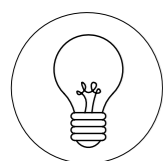
This map shows lakes and rivers in Oslo on their way to the fjord. The black buildings are non-residential. Many of them are placed along the river, and are traces of our old production city.

The gray buildings are residences, whilst the black is not. Residence is a shoragate in the city, hence the high rental and buying prices. I will therefore not focus my diploma on transforming any of them.



# the Production

Oslo previously produced most of what was demanded in the city, from food to building materials. Here are some of the biggest and most famous businesses.



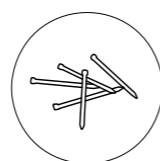
## ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION

Standard telefon- og kabelfabrik  
Tandbergs Radiofabrik  
NEBB  
Oslo Lysverker  
Elektrogården



## FOOD PRODUCTION

Erlanger Bryggeri  
Schous Bryggeri  
Frydenlund Bryggeri  
Ringnes Bryggeri  
Bergene Sjokoladefabrik  
Bjølseren Valsemølle  
Sætre Kjæksfabrik  
Christiania Bryggeri  
Nora Fabrikker  
Freia Chokoladefabrik  
Jarlsberg Mineralvann  
Coca-Cola



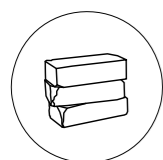
## METAL PRODUCTION

Christiania Spigerverk (1853-1993)  
Thunes Mekaniske Værksted  
Skabo Jernbanefabrik  
Andersen og Co. Metalvarefabrik  
Norsk Jernstøperi  
N. K. Nielsen Jernstøperi  
Oslo Sveisefabrikk  
Støperiet  
Christiania Jernseng- og Jernvarefabrik  
Oscar Skotvedt Mekaniske



## TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Christiania Seilduksfabrikk  
Nydalens Compagnie (1847-19634)  
Hjula Veveri (1855-1957)  
Nedre Vøiens Bomuldsspinderi (1846-1946)  
Timms Reperbane  
Shoddyfabrikken  
Den Norske Skofabrikk  
Joh. Petersen Lin og Bomuldsfabrikk  
Blystad Fabrikker



## BRICK PRODUCTION

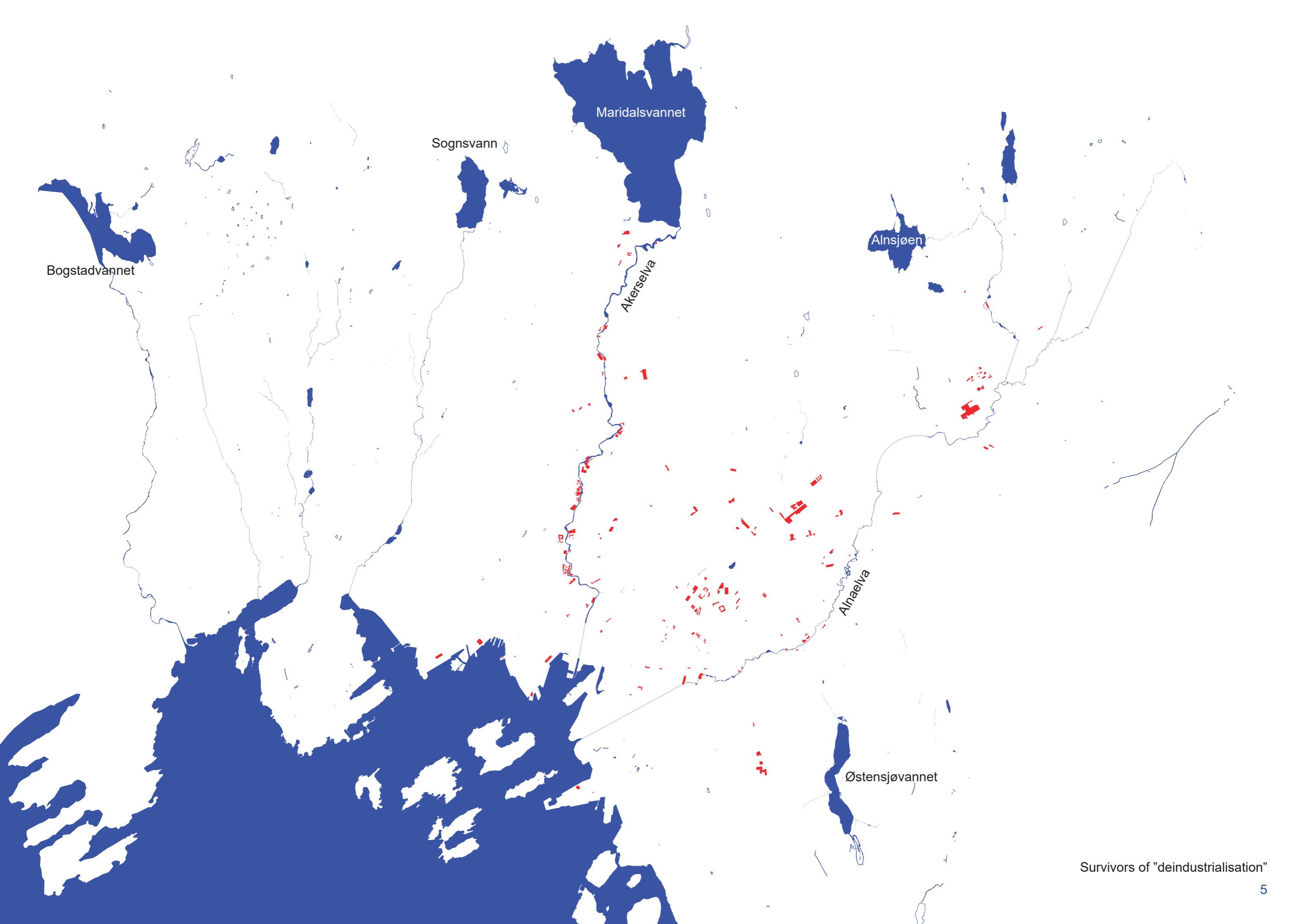
Akers Teglverk  
Alna Teglverk  
Bentse Teglverk  
Bislet Teglverk  
Bjølseren Teglverk  
Bredtvedt Teglverk  
Bryn Teglverk  
Dæhlengen Teglverk  
Ensjø Teglverk  
Hasle Teglverk  
Haugens Teglverk  
Haugerud Teglverk  
Havna Teglverk

Holmboes/Holmen Teglverk  
Hovin Teglverk  
Håkon Vs Teglverk  
Høyehall Teglverk  
Jordal Teglverk  
Kasa Teglverk  
Kristiania Teglverk  
Lilleberg/Lenschow Teglverk  
Lillo Teglverk  
Mellomverket Teglverk  
Munkehagen Teglverk  
Nes Teglverk  
Normannsløkken Teglverk

Nygaard Teglverk  
Pilestredet Teglverk  
Regineborg Teglverk  
Ris Teglverk  
Schultzehaugen Teglverk  
Smalvolden Teglverk  
Sollerud Teglverk  
Svendengen Teglverk  
Teisen Teglverk  
Tobiassen Teglverk  
Voksen Teglverk  
Økernlund Teglverk  
Øvre Foss Teglverk

## OTHER PRODUCTION

Sotafabrikken  
Den Norske Zinkhvidt-Fabrikk  
Norske Destillationsværker  
Bryn Tændstikfabrikker  
Nordox Kemiske Fabrik



Bogstadvannet

Sognsvann

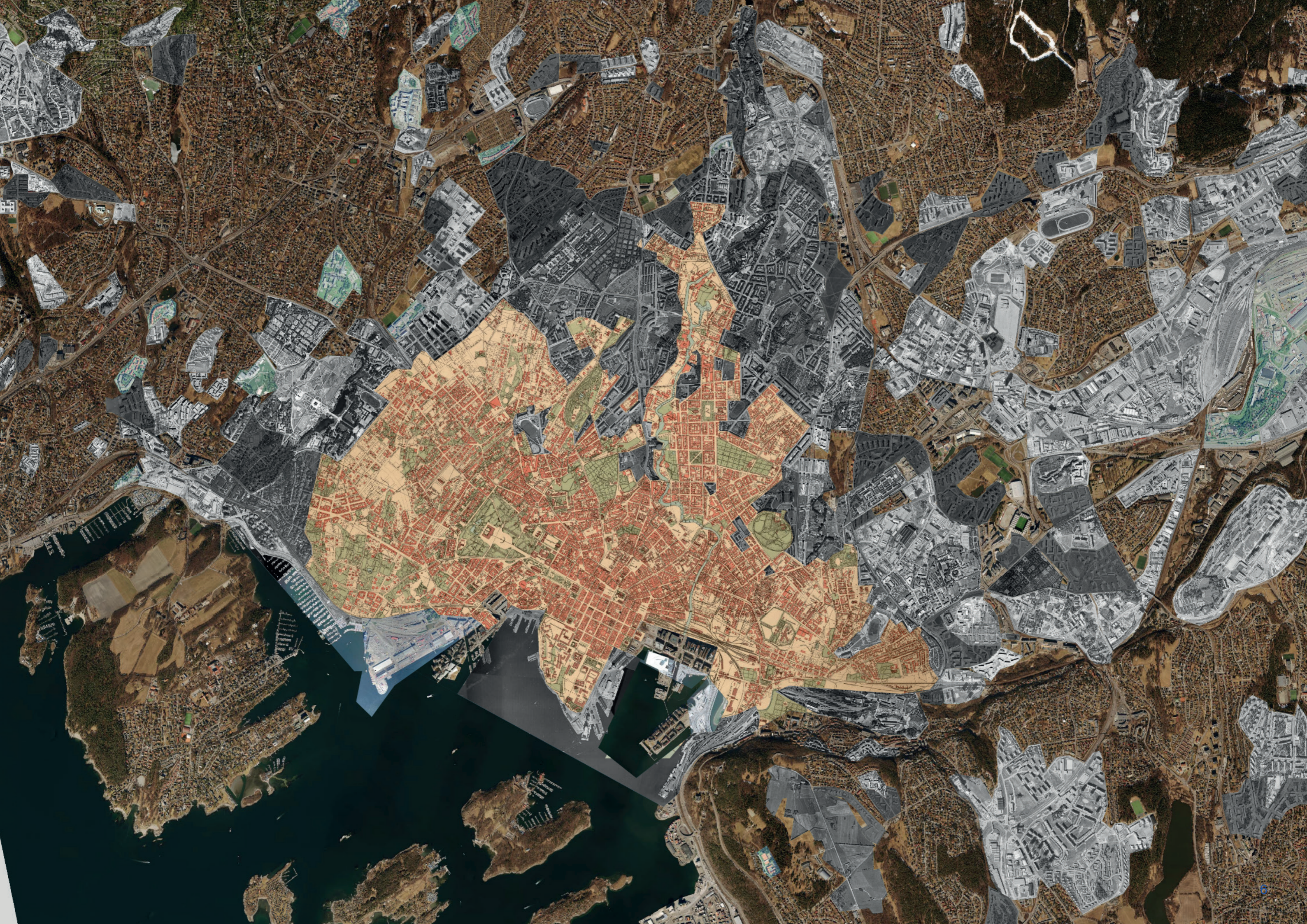
Maridalsvannet

Akerselva

Alnsjøen

Alnaelva

Østensjøvannet



# the City

The map on the previous page is a collage of the urbanisation of Oslo from 1900 and until today. As visible in the map, Akerselva had urban buildings and factories from the beginning of the century. The rest of the city has gradually expanded from what was the city centre, the fortress. Eventually, satellite cities appeared in the outskirts of the city.

Buildings have been used and reused, renovated and transformed to fit the shifting needs of the city scape. Following is a list of some of the most famous and successful transformations in the city.

## Definitions

**Transformation:**  
reconstruction +  
program change

**Rehabilitation:**  
recovery

**Reconstruction:**  
physical change

**Program change:**  
new function

## From industry

AHO  
Adress: Maridalsveien 29.  
Program: University  
Architects: Jarmund/Vignsnæs  
Arkitekter.  
Transformed: 2001.

Oslo Lysverker.  
Program: Energy company  
Built: 1938.  
Architect: City architect in  
Oslo

Akers Mekaniske Verksted  
Adress: Bryggetorget 5.  
Program: commercial, office,  
residence

Akers Mekaniske Verksted.  
Program: workshop, shipyard.  
Built: 1841, moved to Aker  
Brygge in 1854.

DoGA  
Adress: Østre Elvebakken 1-7,  
Hausmannsgate 16.  
Program: national centre for  
architecture, residence, office.  
Architects: Jensen og Skodvin  
Arkitekter, A38 Arkitekter.  
Transformed: 2003-2005.  
Price: 5 millioner euro.  
Size: 3000kvm.  
Awards: Statens  
byggeskikkpris 2006,  
Cityprisen 2007, Olavsrosa  
2007.

Transformator station  
Program: Transformator  
station for Oslo  
Elektrisitettsverk. Protected,  
Norways oldest electric  
station.  
Built: 1898.

Dramatikken Hus/Oslo  
Mekaniske Verksted.

Program: serving.

Oslo Elektriske  
Sveiseverksted.  
Built: 1850s.

Grunerløkka studenthus  
Adress: Marselis gate 24.  
Program: Student housing.  
Transformed: 2001.  
Architects: Ola Mowe,  
Hrtb. Awards: Oslo Bys  
Arkitekturpris 2002

Kornsilo Nedre Foss.  
Program: Grain silo.  
Built: 1953.

KhiO  
Adress: Fossveien 24.  
Program: University.  
Architects: Lund Hagem.  
Transformed: 2003-2010

Christiania Seilduksfabrikk.  
Program: canvas factory.  
Built: 1856.  
Architect: P. H. Holtermann  
Mat og Merkevarerhuset Mills  
Adress: Sofienberggata 19.  
Program: hovedkvarter, kontor  
og matfaglig senter for Mills.  
Arkitekter: Element Arkitekter,  
Ledsten Arkitektur

Kværnerhallen  
Adress: Smeltedigelen 1  
Program: office.  
Architects: Hille Melbye.  
Size: 16 000kvm.  
Transformed: 2012.  
Kept: brick facade.

Platehallen i Kværner Brug.  
Program: production hall for  
pipes and turbines.  
Built: 1946, extended 1960.

Mills  
Program: mayonnese factory.

Construction: reinforced  
concrete slabs and columns.

Mathallen  
Adress: Vulkan 5,  
Program: Food Court.  
Arkitekt: LPO Arkitekter.  
Transformed: 2012.  
Awards: Olavsrosa 2014

Vulkan Jernstøperi, Gamle  
Broverksted.  
Program: iron foundry.  
Built: 1908, extended in 1936.

Myrens Verksted  
Program: gym.

Myrens Verksted.  
Program: Iron forge  
Built: 1848.

Sinsen Panorama  
Adress: Trondheimsveien 197.  
Program: Residence.  
Architects: Pride Architects  
Transformed: 2003.

Sinsen silo.  
Program: Grain silo.  
Built: 1952.

## Other

Amerikalinjen  
Program: Hotell  
Architects: Kritt Arkitekter

Den norske Amerikalinjen  
hovedkvarter.  
Program: shipping company.  
Built: 1915-1919.  
Architects: Andreas Bjercke,  
Georg Eliassen.  
Protected in 2017.

Kulturhuset 2.0  
Adress: Youngs gate 6.

Program: culture.  
Architects: Tuvalu Arkitekter.  
Transformed:  
Price: 50 millioner.  
Size: 2000kvm.  
Awards: Oslo bys  
arkitekturpris 2018

Bygård.  
Program: Residence

Litteraturhuset.  
Adress: Wergelandsveien 29.  
Program: culture, commercial,  
serving.  
Architects: Askim og Lannto  
Arkitekter.  
Transformed: 2007.  
Awards:  
Fortidsminneforeningens  
Kulturvernpris

Oslo Lærerskole.  
Program: University.  
Arkitekter:  
Built: 1912.

Nobels fredssenter  
Adress: Brynjulf Bulls Plass 1  
Program: Museum.  
Transformed: 2005.

Vestbanestasjonen  
Program: Train station.  
Built: 1872.  
Architects: Georg Andreas  
Bull

Sentralen  
Adress: Øvre slottsgate 3/  
Tollbugata 30.  
Program: Serving  
Architects: Atelier Oslo, KIMA  
arkitektur.

Torggata bad  
Adress: Torggata 16.  
Program: Food court, concert  
hall, bowling, pub

Transformed: 2019  
Arkitekter:

Torggata bad  
Program: Public bath.  
Built: 1925.  
Architects: Christian  
Morgenstjerne og Arne Eide.

Youngskvartalet  
Adress: Youngs gate 15  
Program: office  
Architects: Fabel arkitekter.  
Transformed: 2018.  
Price: 300 millioner kroner.

Østbanehallen  
Adress: Jernbanetorget 1.  
Program: commercial.  
Architects: Mellbye arkitektur  
interiør (rehabilitation 2015).

Østbanestasjonen  
Program: Train station.  
Built: 1854.  
Architects: Heinrich E.  
Schirmer, Wilhelm von Hanno

# the Site

Ammerud satelite city

Alna lake

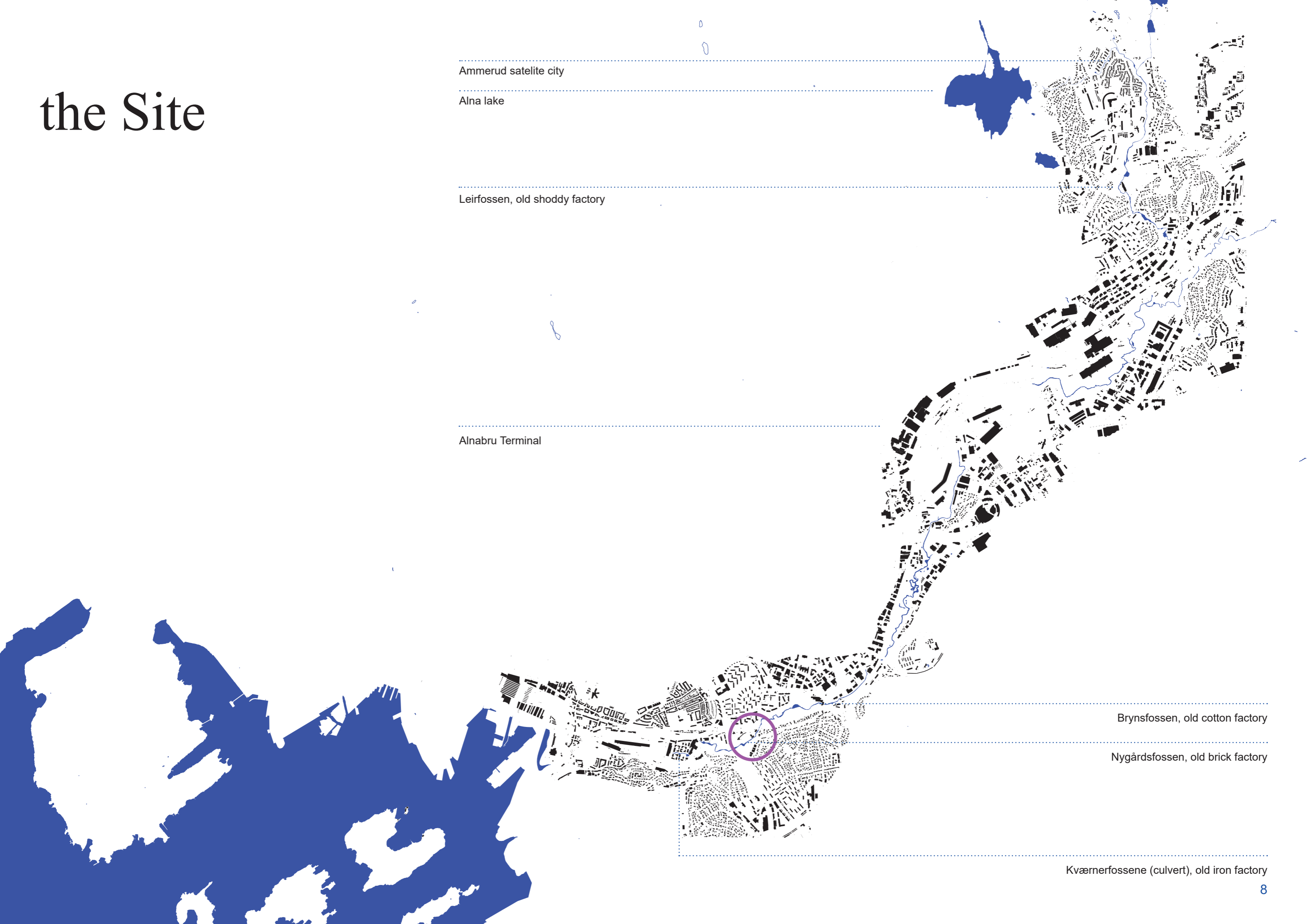
Leirfossen, old shoddy factory

Alnabru Terminal

Brynsfossen, old cotton factory

Nygårdsfossen, old brick factory

Kværnerfossene (culvert), old iron factory





## Arnljot Gellines vei 35/41

The chosen site lies at the entrance to Svartdalsparken, the only remaining primeval forest in Oslo. This upper part of the forest is characterized by steep terrain and rushing waterfalls. A pedestrian bridge is fixed to the rock on the opposite side of the river. This bridge is part of the trail following the river from Lillomarka to Kværner (only interrupted and piped under Alna terminal).

To the north of the site is Hovedbanen, the rail tracks connecting Oslo central station and the local stops towards Lillestrøm. The other trains going north uses the underground tracks. The L1 local train drives past every five to ten minutes. Also using the rail tracks are less frequent freight trains, delivering goods at Alna terminal. The trail tracks make the site quite noisy.

Behind the tracks to the north is Etterstad, a housing estate characterized by free standing lamellas in an open grass field. The south is peppered with single family homes, making the rail tracks look like the boundary between the city and the suburb.

On the site is the old Nygård factories, established around 1900s. The factories consisted of a mill producing bricks

and timber until the 30s. The factory was then bought by the company Nordiske Destillationsverker A/S, producing pesticides.

There are two buildings on the site today. The factory brick building to the south was built in 1906, after the previous one burned down. This was designed by Karl Høie in 1850. In 2017 it was yellow listed. The upper floor of the factory has been used for storage and workshop, the lower floors are in such a poor condition that they remain unused.

The industrial concrete building to the north was raised in 1948 and later renovated in the 70s. The first floor is now used by the motorcycle club Bandidos, while the other floors are being renovated by Kroloftet. The building is supposed to be used as workshops, music studios and so on. I can't find anything on this at PBE.

Today, two tall housing blocks (Kværnerhøyden) are to be raised in the parking lot between them. Together with the towers, the developers are proposing to demolish the two or three upper stories to make space for outdoor areas connected to the new residence. This is a waste of space, material and existing architectural structure.

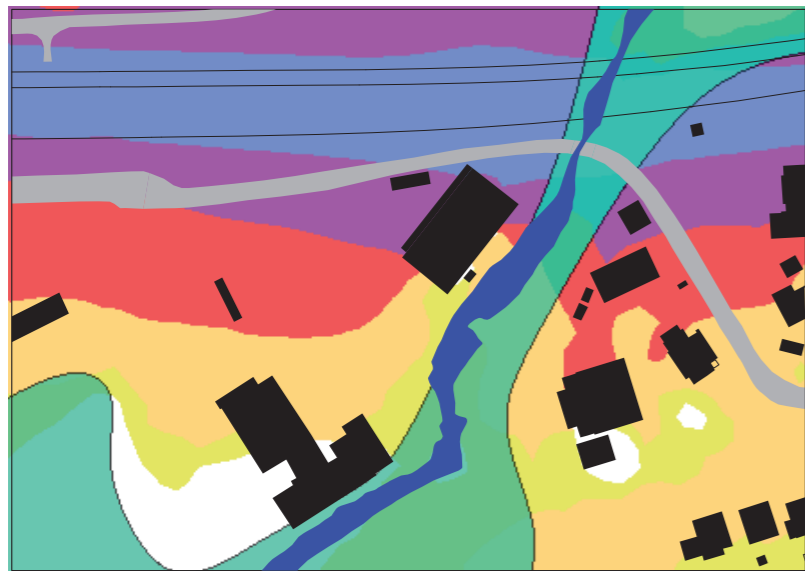




Aerial photo, 1947



Nygård Fabrikker seen from the south, 1955



Noise map 1:2000

The noise from the train tracks make the building unfit for residential units apart from to the south. The green field marks quiet area, decided by Oslo municipality.



Regulations.

Two new residential towers are planned on Nygårdskollen, Kværnerhøyden. The striped hatch covering the existing buildings means residence, commercial, private and public services.



Terrain on site 1:2000

The south east part of the site falls down more than ten meters to the river.



The factory building with its characteristic chimney



Svartdalsparken with Alna river and Alnastien from the rooftop.



L1 Lillestrøm-Spikkestad train driving past the site.

# the structure

Arnljot Gellines vei 41

The industry building from 1948 has a footprint of 470 square meters. In total, the building is approximately 2000 square meters. It is situated in a steep terrain down towards Alnaelva, resulting in the two lower floors being subterranean from the north. They each has their own vehicle entrance (garage doors) accessed by ramp from Nygårdskollen.

The buildings' main construction is a reinforced concrete skeleton, with concrete slabs resting on top. The vertical circulation is placed in the entrance corner from the Arnljot Gellines street, leaving a generous open space in the middle. The building is not insulated.

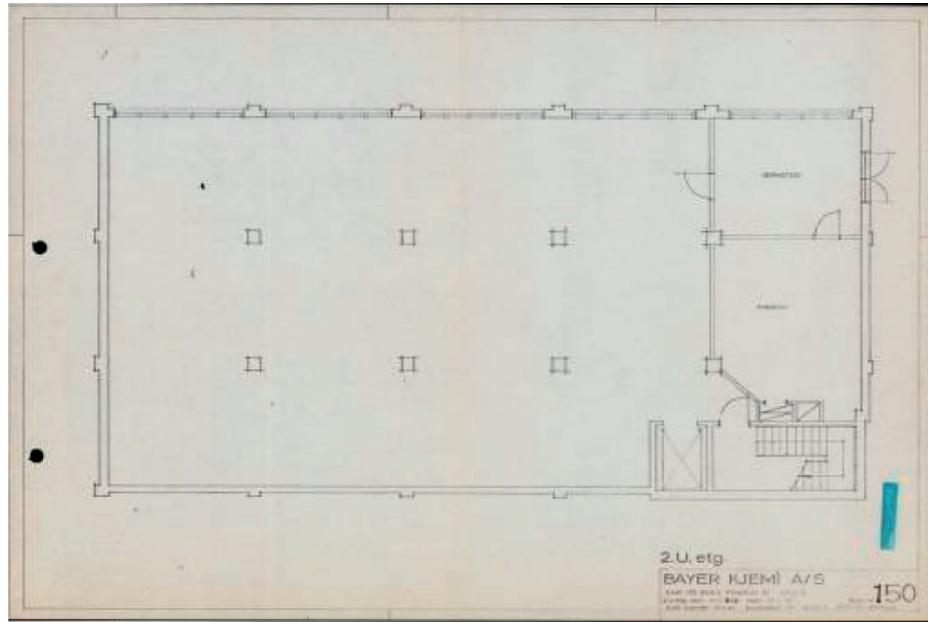
The building is 15 meters wide and 30 meters long, subdivided with a logical column grid of 5m x 6m.



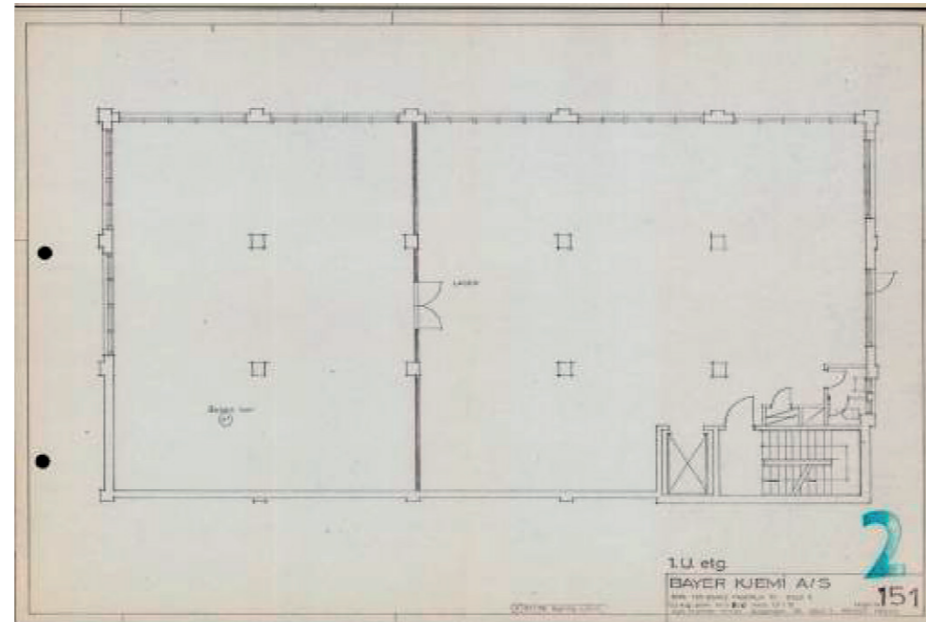
From the street.



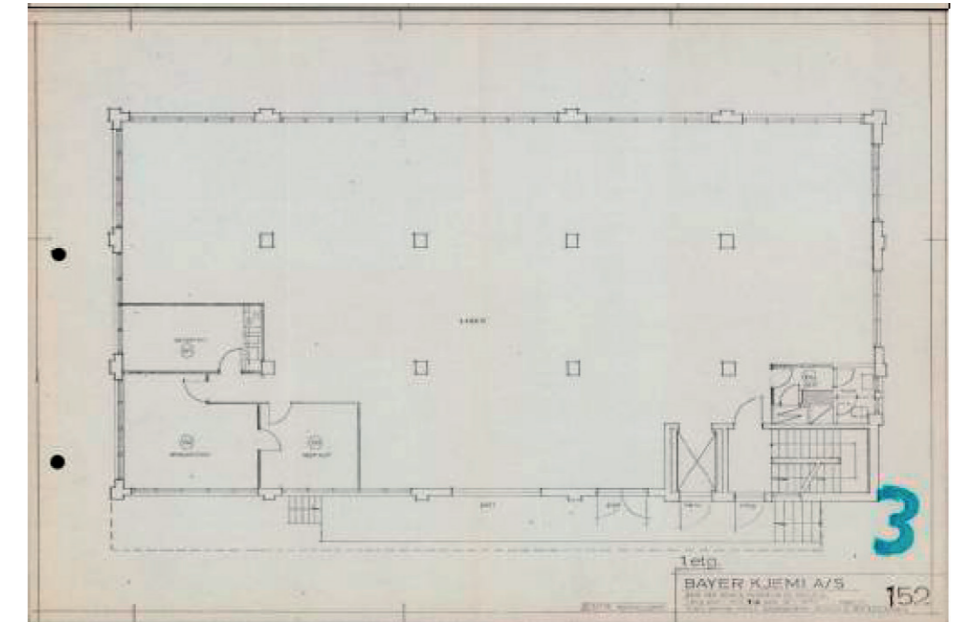
From the river.



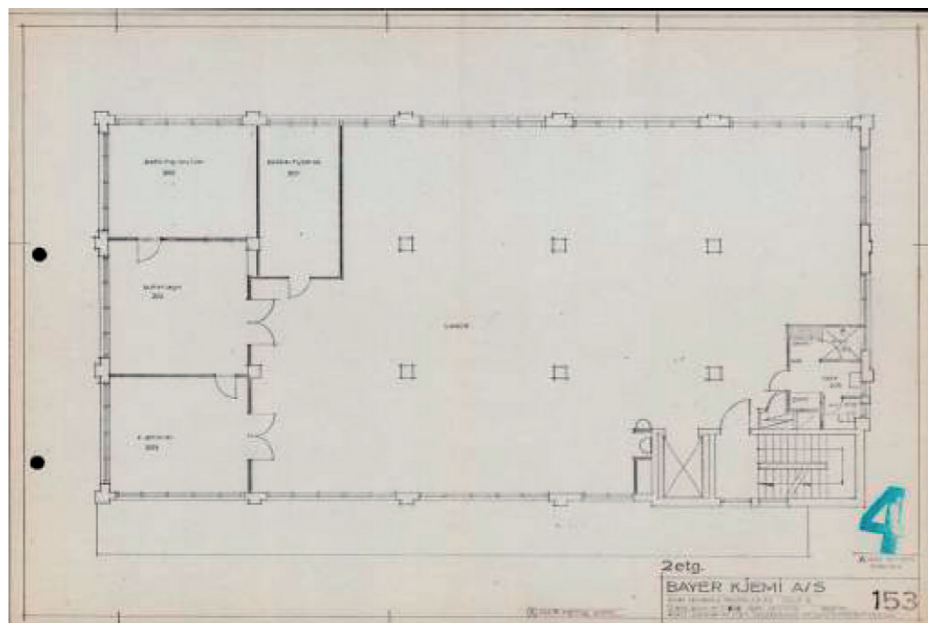
U2 floor, subterranean NW



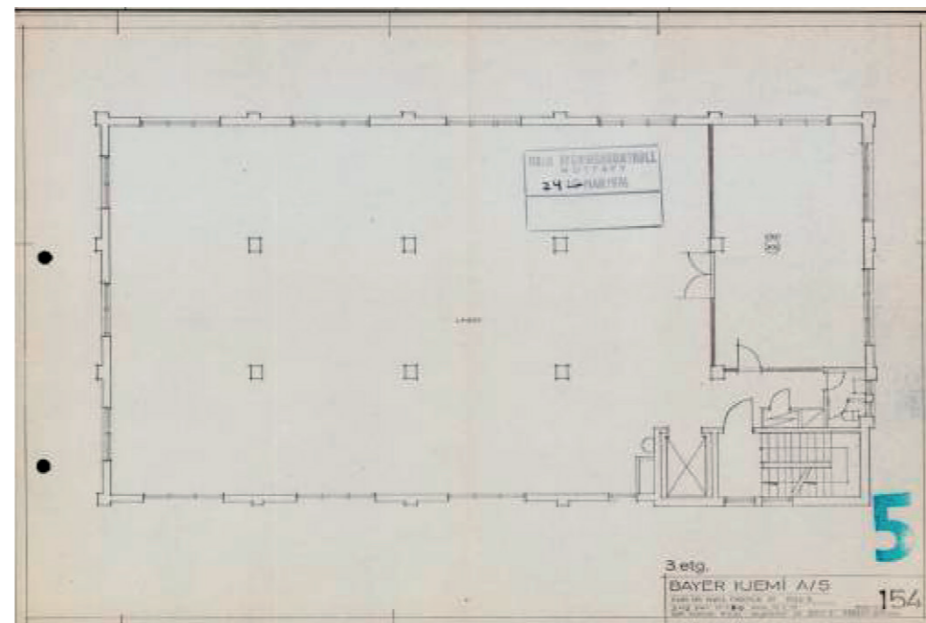
U1 floor, subterranean NW



Ground floor



1st floor



2nd floor



Top of the staircase.



5m x 6m column grid.



Beam and window rythme in U1.

# the Program

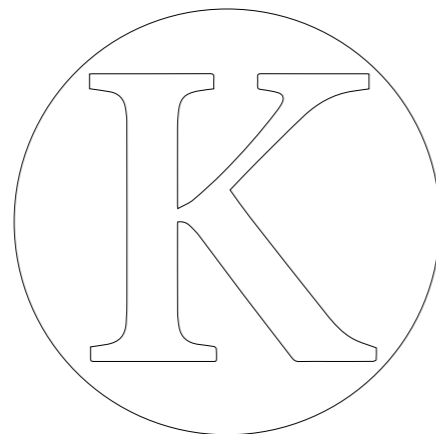
With transformation, the starting point is different. It requires a deep understanding of the building. This structure is flexible, made efficient by the grid structure and organization of necessary functions in one corner. The flexibility offers the opportunity to transform the building into many different programs. The noisy surroundings make it unsuitable for housing.

Since summer 2020, the site and buildings has been rented out to Kroloftet. Kroloftet is a non-profit creative work community, offering its members workspace and workshop equipment. When I started my diploma, Kroloftet had just moved in and started the rehabilitation of both buildings on the site.

A makerspace is a common space where people can produce or repair what they please. It is often in the fields of art, technology, or science. The space offers both analogue and digital tools to be used by the members. The road from idea to product is short, as new technology that previously was reserved for big business are

accessible for amateurs. This is for example laser cutters and 3D-printers.

Makerspaces are popping up many places and is a part of the global maker movement. This movement be a continuation of do-it-yourself (DIY). The idea of the common space is to gather people, both professionals and amateurs, to exchange ideas and knowledge and to collaborate.

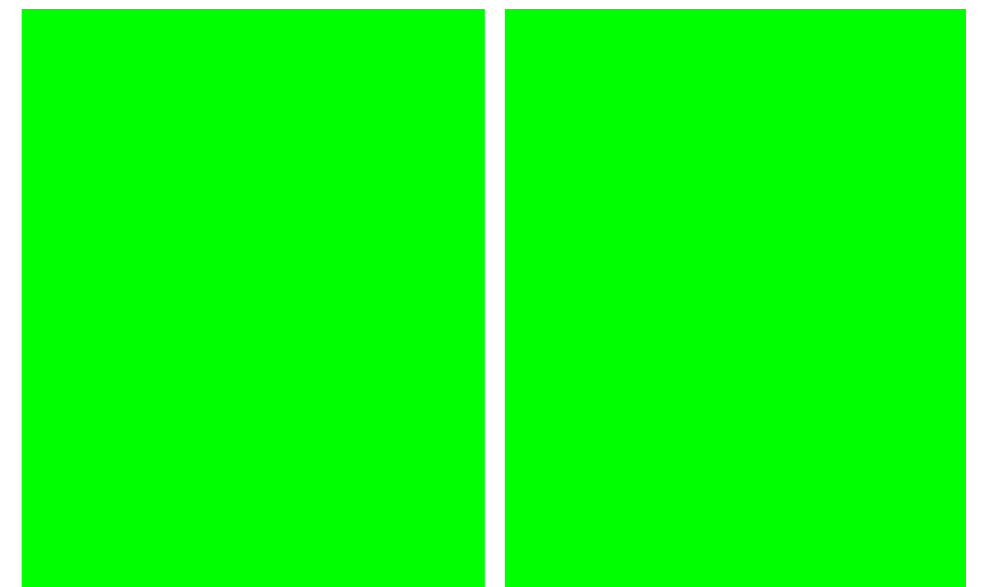
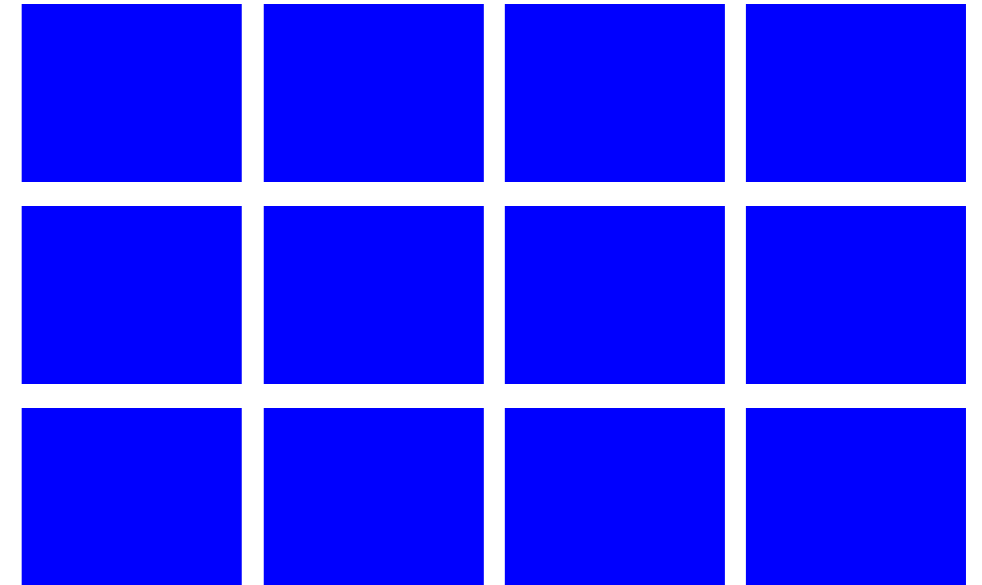


Kroloftet

S: divisioned  
Possible programs: studio residence, work space

M: semi  
Possible programs: office, workshops

L: open  
Possible programs: climbing hall, food court, concert







**TROMS OG FINNMARK**

LYNGEN FabLab Lyngen Forskningsstiftelse Mit  
HARSTAD Harstad Makers (iQuben)  
TROMSØ Skills Makerspace

**NORDLAND**

BODØ Makerspace Bodø  
MELØY Makerspace på Meløy Bibliotek  
STOKMARKNES Makerspace Vesterålen

**TRØNDELAG**

TRONDHEIM Omega Verksted, Hackheim, Trigger Oppfinnerverksted, Folkeverkstedet

**MØRE OG ROMSDAL**

MOLDE Protomore

**INNLANDET**

BRUMUNDDAL Makerspace i Brumunddal (MIT)  
GJØVIK Vitensenteret Innlandet  
RYFOSS Jokerspace Ryfoss  
RINGEBU Makerspace Ringebu  
TYNSET Tynset TeknoLab

**VESTLAND**

FØRDE Sunnfjord Skaparhus  
BERGEN HackBergen, Marineholmen Makerspace, Verkstedet, Village

**VIKEN**

DRÅMMEN Drammen Folkeverksted  
KONGSBERG Kongsberg Vitensenter Devoteket, Kongsberg  
Innovation Centre  
MOSS Verket FabLab  
NESODDEN BiT RiG FiX  
SARPSBORG Inspiria Makerspace  
SVELVIK Makerspace Svelvik

**ROGALAND**

KLEPPÉ Horpestad Makerspace  
STAVANGER Creator Makerspace, Makerspace Vitenfabrikken, Verkstedet Sølvberget

**VESTFOLD OG TELEMAR**

HORTEN Folkeverkstedet Horten Bibliotek  
PORSGRUNN DuVerden Makerspace  
TØNSBERG Makerspace Central Tønsberg

**AGDER**

ARENDAL Makerspace Vitensenteret Sørlandet  
KRISTIANSAND Makerspace Norway  
MOSBY Skaperhuset Sør

**OSLO**

OSLO Bitraf, Bouvet labben, Fellesverkstedet, Folkeverkstedet Deichmanske, Hackeriet, Kodegenet, Kroloftet, StovnerLAB, TeknoLab, Teknoteket, Volum Atelierfelleskap

# organization

## Submitted material diploma

Text	Abstract	
	Program / Pre diploma report	
	Process material	
Drawings	Situation plan	1:500
	Situation sections	1:500
	Outdoor plan	1:200
	Plans	1:100/50
	Sectons	1:100/50
	Axonometric	
Illustrations	Rendering/collage	
Models photos	Site model	1:500
	Model	1:100

Diagrams

## Schedule diploma semester

Week 33	Research
Week 34-35	Site analysis Program studies Volume studies
Week 36-38	Existing structure
Week 39-40	Architectural approach
Week 41-42	Organizational logic
Week 43	Midcrit
Week 44-47	Revise after midcrit Produce drawings Finish drawings
Week 48-59	Make models if delivering
Week 50	Submit everything



# AHO

Reference project

Built: 1936-38  
Program: Transformer  
Architect: Harald Eng

Transformed: 2001  
Program: University  
Architect: Jarmund/Vigsnæs

The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO) is the place I have spent most of my time during the last 5 years. It is in Maridalsveien 29 and is one of three public architecture schools in Norway. The school facilitates for approximately 700 students.

The structure that today houses AHO was built in 1936-38. Back then it worked as a transformer workshop for Oslo Lysverker. In 2001, Jarmund/Vigsnæs Arkitekter transformed the old factory into a modern university. AHO has relevance to my

diploma in many ways. Firstly, the structure is built up in a similar way as the building I am transforming: Concrete skeleton with spans of 6 meters. The facades are closed with bricks and glass. This too was previously factory and storage which has guided the ceiling height, placement of windows and building depth.

The transformation included logic organization of functions and circulation. The ground floor consists of all common functions: workshop; cafeteria; lecture halls; library; and computer labs. Some of the

slabs and even beams are removed to ensure daylight to access these functions. The first floor is reserved for studios. Both these floors are planned so that you can walk all the way around it. The upper floor is inhabited by people who work at the school.

The second relevance AHO has to my diploma is the program. I am not designing a school, but a place for production in many scales. This is also what AHO is about. The workshops are the most specific program.



# Eilert Smith Hotel

Reference project

Built: 1937  
Program: Storage and office  
Architect: Eilert Smith

Transformed: 2020  
Program: Hotel and restaurant  
Architect: Trodahl

Eilert Smith Hotel is a boutique hotel and Michelin restaurant RE-NAA located in Stavanger city centre. The building is design by functionalist architect Eilert Smith in 1937. He designed it as both storage, offices, and business facilities for the peasant workers organisation.

The original design shares characteristics with the paint factory that I will transform in my diploma. They are both typically functionalist, with each function being visible, and nothing more than it needs to be. This is emphasised by the stairwell which is pulled out of the building and underlined

with vertical windows. They are both stripped of details and ornaments. The constructive pillars are visible in the façade and horizontal window bands run seemingly uninterruptedly.

Transforming the building from storage space to luxury hotel included both rehabilitation and extension. The structure was poorly maintained and not insulated. For insulation, Trodahl Arkitekter used Isokalk, a mix of aerogel and lime mortar sprayed on the outside. This insulation makes it possible to keep the plastered surface and the overall expression as 50mm is enough.

Furthermore, the transformation demanded an extension. Two stories were added on the roof. This is the master suite. Trodahl Arkitekter wanted the to keep the functionalist expression and decided on a solution in line with the existing architecture. The stairwell/clock tower was extended to maintain the height difference. The two roof stories were pulled back and softened with rounded corners and a less dense appearance. The ground floor was rebuilt to have the same footprint as the roof.

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