

EARTH WORLD ARCHITECTS



MANIFESTO

In pursuit of beauty ... a single brush stroke should suffice.
a building should be simple; yet provocative and dynamic.

...a building should be an emotional experience
...move you
...technology and program guide the process
...a building defines the inhabitant's relationship to the world itself...
the way it's entered...
an existential reference...

space should embrace technology, culture, style,
nature and context

space should...
...pay homage to the site,
...have respect for function,
...embrace the natural and humanmade order,
...be harmonious with nature and climate
...pay service to aesthetic values...

Proportion, Light, Shade, Mood, Texture, Atmosphere



PUBLIC

04

FUTURE AFRICA HUB
FUTURE AFRICA CONFERENCE CENTER
FUTURE AFRICA HOUSING UNITS
FUTURE AFRICA RESEARCH COMMONS
CENTENARY BUILDING

COMMERCIAL

16

I-CAT OFFICES
BELGIUM EMBASSY
ROYAL THAI EMBASSY
STORTEMELK HYDRO STATION
FOGHOUND INTERACTIVE
TRIBECA COFFEE FACTORY
LUCKY BREAD FACTORY COMPLEX
INOAR

RESIDENTIAL

36

WATERFALL HOUSE 1
BOSVELD FARM HOUSE
ROWAN STREET
COURTYARD HOUSE
FLOATING CONCRETE BOX
HIGHVELD HOUSE
BLOCK HOUSE
WATERFALL HOUSE 2
BRICK VAULT HOUSE
BUSHVELD HOUSE
FLOATING TIMBER BOX
HOUSE ALTO
BUSHVELD STEEL HOUSE
FLOATING CONCRETE ROOF
GROENKLOOF HOUSE
WALL STREET RESIDENTIAL

PUBLICATIONS

62

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, ARTICLES AND BOOKS

RECOGNITION

64

AWARDS
THE TEAM

The brief called for the design of an environment that would facilitate and enhance transdisciplinary research within the African context. The facility should be a place where collective research is done with a strong focus on science leadership development. The Hub is a space where the whole campus can congregate, eat, and share ideas.

A complete plywood structural portal system - designed in detail and modeled three-dimensionally in the architect's offices, and then sent to CNC (Computer Numerical Control) Machines for cutting and manufacturing of site components, and then rapidly assembled on-site.

Future Africa is to provide an integrated live-work environment for postdoctoral students from all cultures and backgrounds, fostering fellowship, understanding, and collaboration among the vast diversity of cultures and disciplines on our continent.

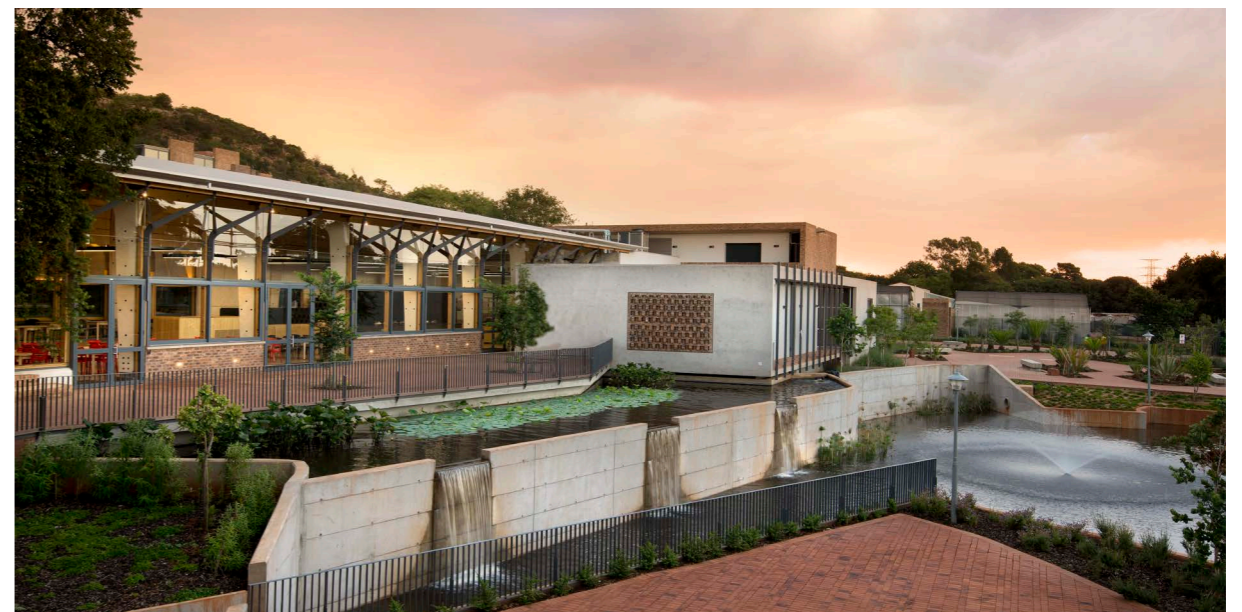
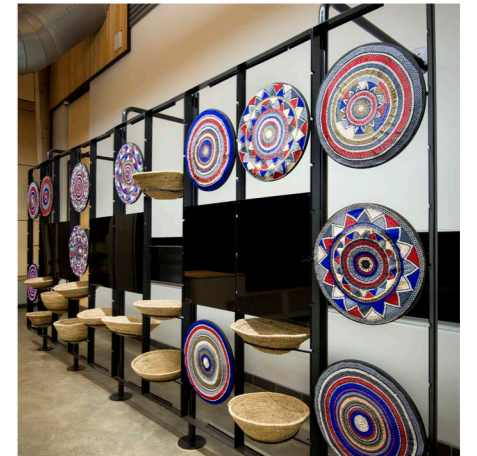
The facility consists of 280 one, two, and three-bedroom living units with four communal living and cooking areas and a creche. Additionally, it includes a Central Hall (Future Africa Hub), a Research Commons, and a Conference Facility (250-seater auditorium with two 50-seater multi-purpose rooms and six break-away rooms, all linked to the auditorium and doubling up as translation booths).

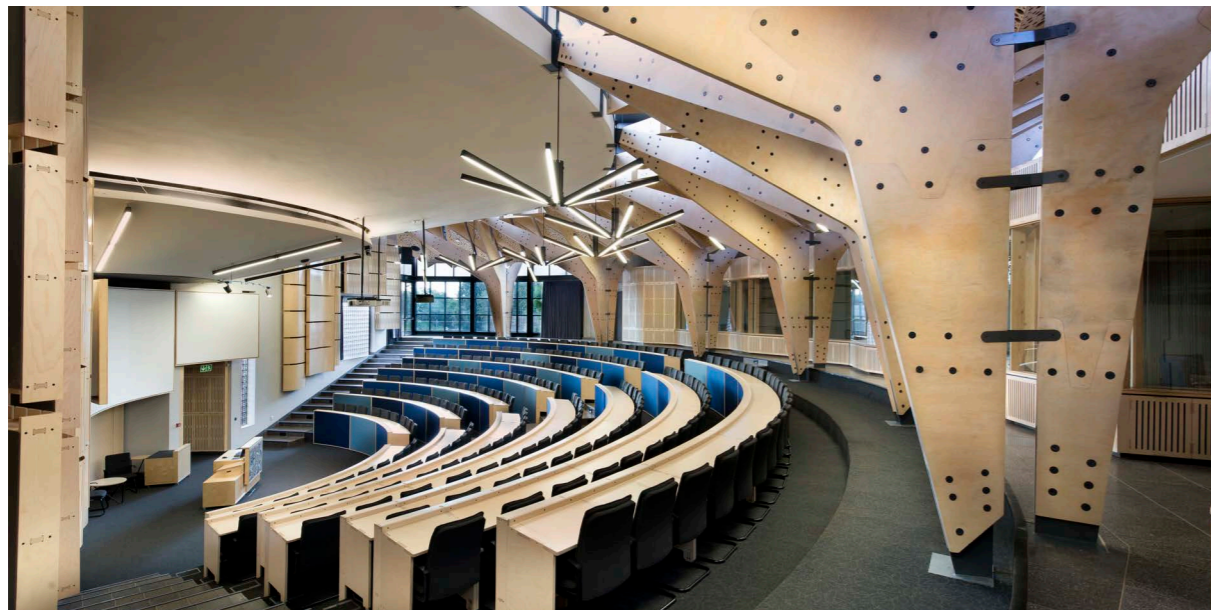
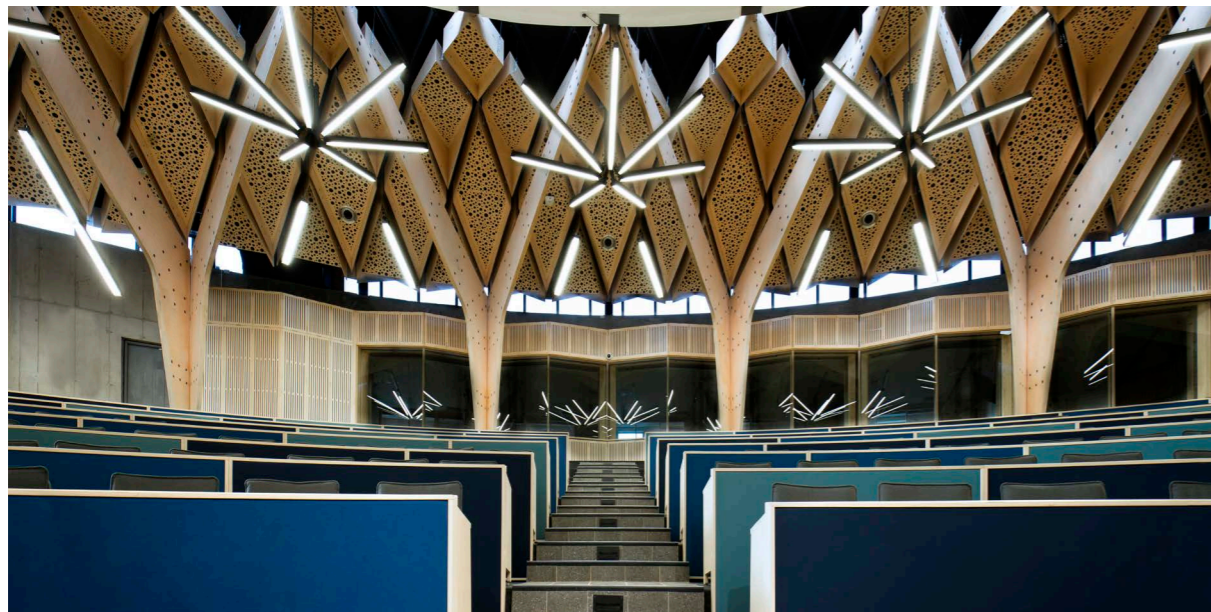
The environment resulting from the development must foster community, ownership, participation, and thought integration through spatial transparency, democracy, and choice. The conventional approach at universities calls for clusters of buildings with some shared facilities central to the residential units, which still creates islands and isolation. The reimagining of this typology called for centralized spaces for interaction, which would facilitate collaboration, cultural interaction, and friendship. Central to the collaboration/communal facilities are food and its preparation. With the vast cultural diversity on our continent, the idea of sharing thoughts around "dinner tables" was at the core of the organization. The landscape design also formed part of the system by reintroducing 56 orphan crops and allowing foraging to explore alternative cuisines and creative interaction around new tastes, textures, and colours.

FUTURE AFRICA HUB

PRETORIA







The Future Africa Conference Facility consists of a 250-seater auditorium, two 50-seater multi-purpose rooms, and six break-away rooms linked to the auditorium, also doubling up as translation booths. A complete plywood portal structural system was designed in detail and modeled three-dimensionally in the architect's offices. It was then sent to CNC (computer numerical control) machines for cutting and manufacturing on-site components, which were rapidly assembled on site. The extensive use of timber in the entire building was an imperative sustainable strategy.



FUTURE AFRICA CONFERENCE CENTER

PRETORIA



FUTURE AFRICA HOUSING UNITS

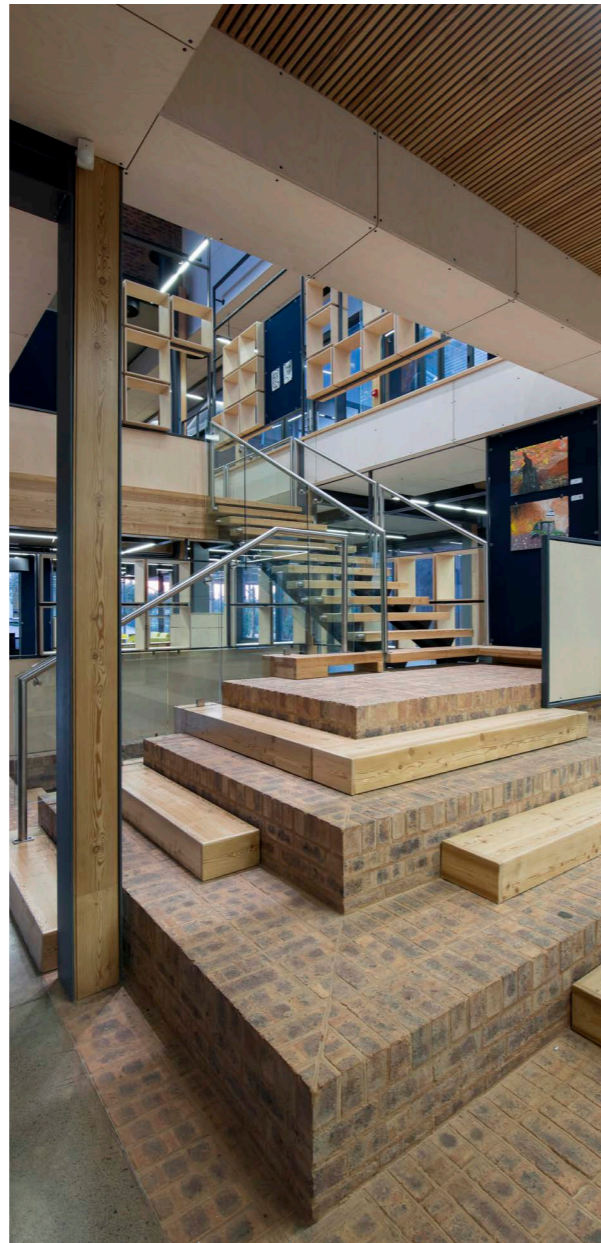
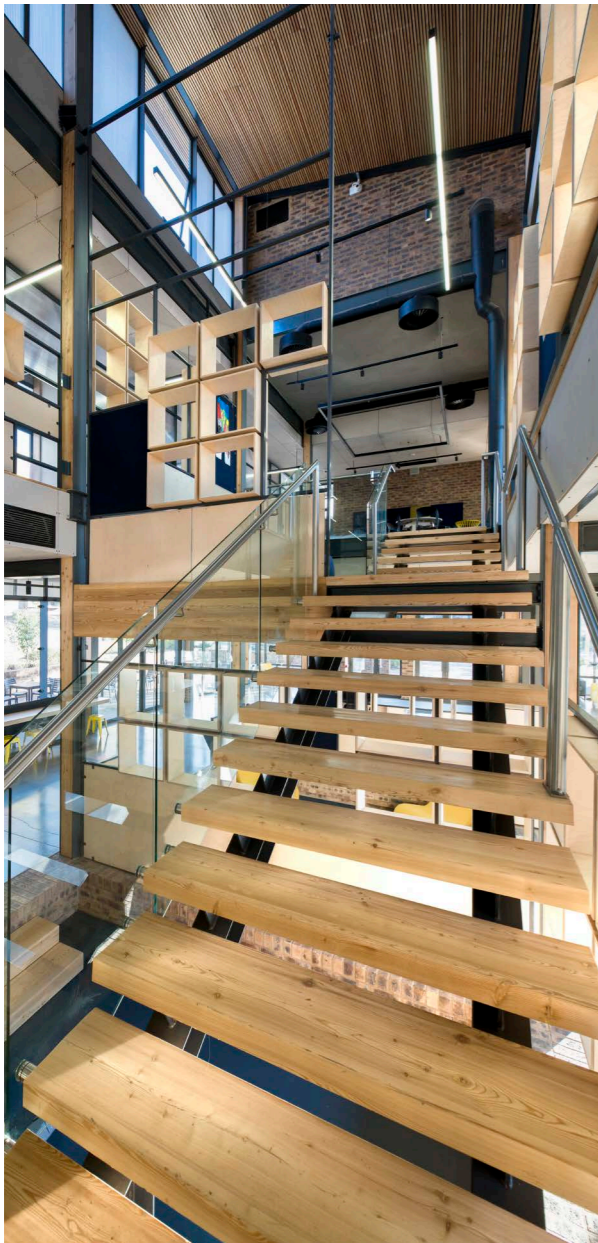
PRETORIA

Spatial organization went against the norm for hostel/communal living environments, where isolated blocks with either 8 or 16 rooms are organized alongside small kitchen and living areas. Although the living units are comfortable and allow for private contemplative activity, the circulation is through the communal living areas, which also house communal kitchens.

The housing complex consists of 280 one, two, and three-bedroom living units. The electronic models were shared with the precast manufacturer. Precast concrete elements were manufactured 11 km off-site and then brought to the site for on-site assembly with cranes.



Earthworld Architects

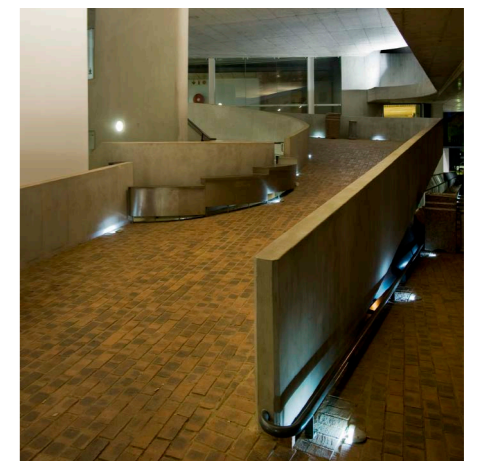
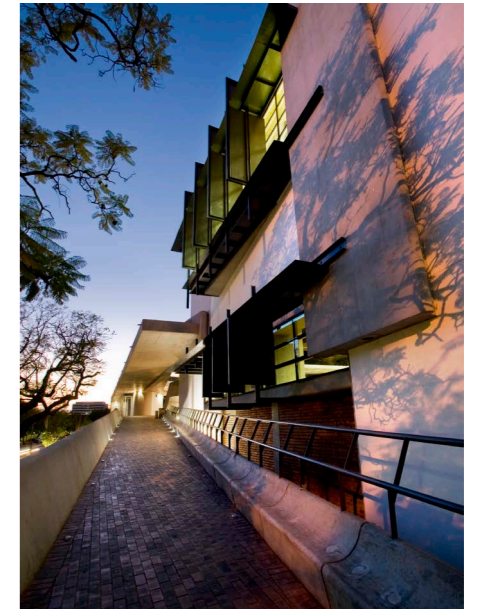
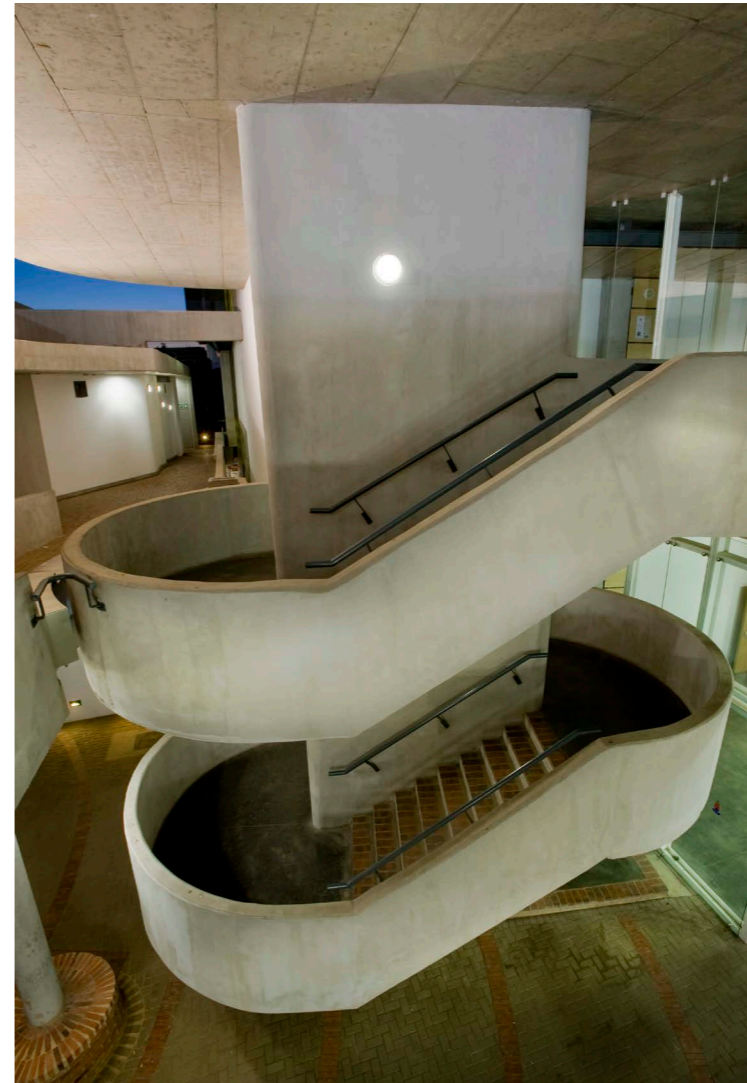
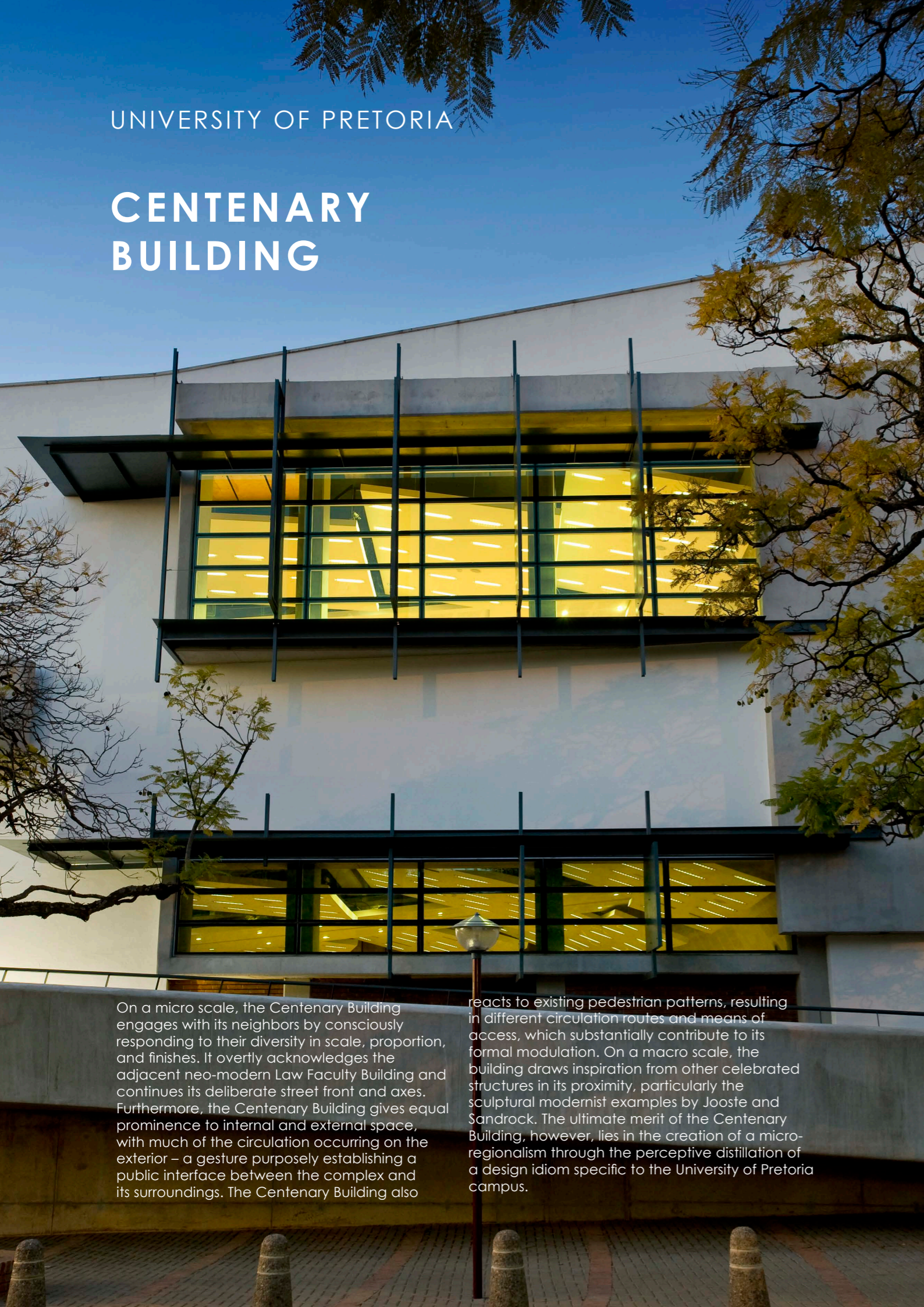


FUTURE AFRICA
RESEARCH
COMMONS

PRETORIA

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

CENTENARY BUILDING



On a micro scale, the Centenary Building engages with its neighbors by consciously responding to their diversity in scale, proportion, and finishes. It overtly acknowledges the adjacent neo-modern Law Faculty Building and continues its deliberate street front and axes. Furthermore, the Centenary Building gives equal prominence to internal and external space, with much of the circulation occurring on the exterior – a gesture purposely establishing a public interface between the complex and its surroundings. The Centenary Building also

reacts to existing pedestrian patterns, resulting in different circulation routes and means of access, which substantially contribute to its formal modulation. On a macro scale, the building draws inspiration from other celebrated structures in its proximity, particularly the sculptural modernist examples by Jooste and Sandrock. The ultimate merit of the Centenary Building, however, lies in the creation of a micro-regionalism through the perceptive distillation of a design idiom specific to the University of Pretoria campus.



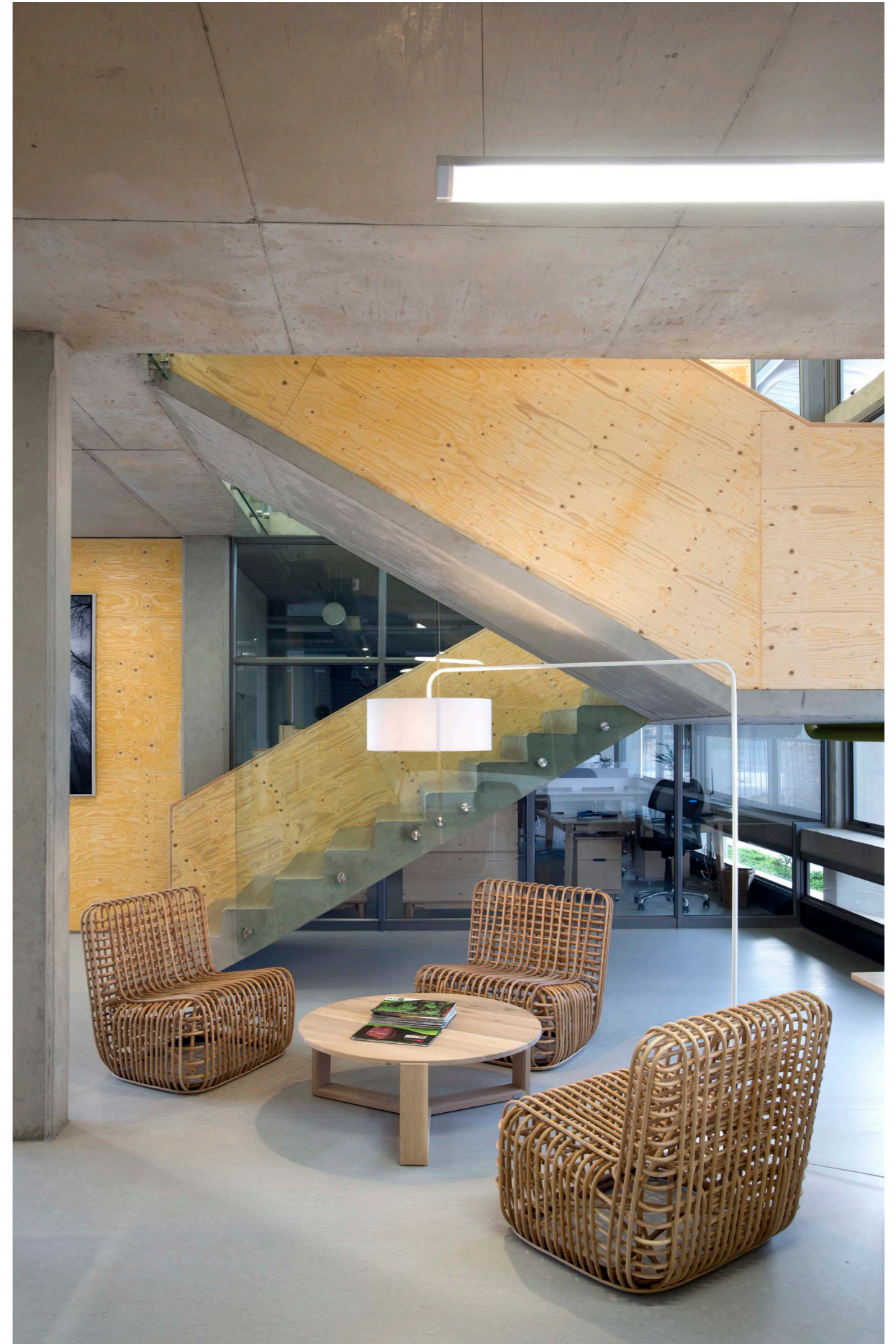
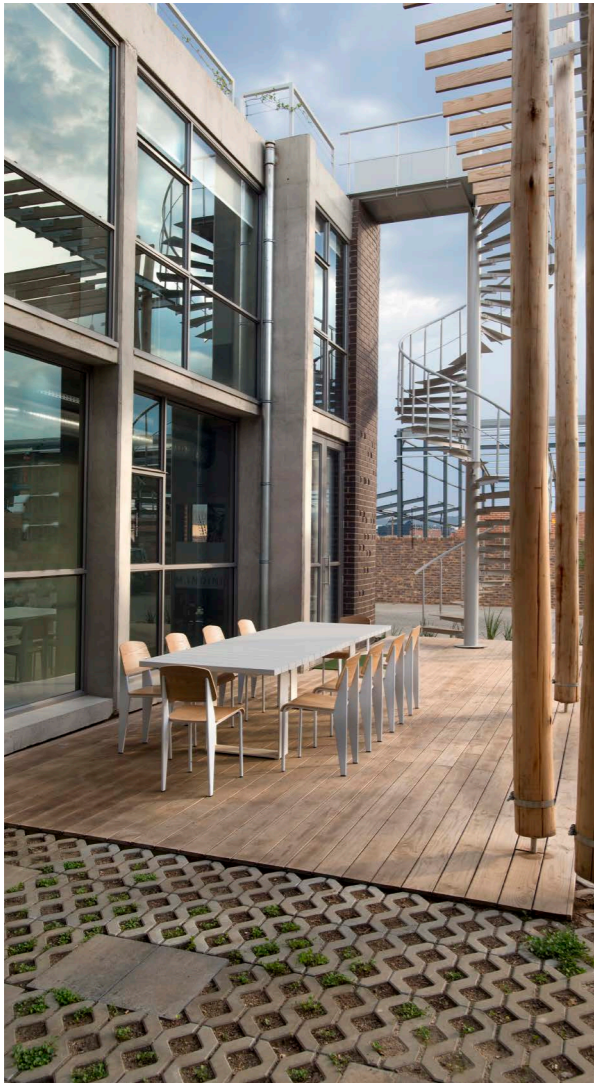
PRETORIA EAST

I-CAT OFFICES

In essence, a building should be sustainable on all three levels: ecological, social, and economic. The brief from the client required a building that could showcase sustainability concepts - the values that I-Cat embraces. The design of I-CAT's new offices and warehouse aims to perform on all these levels of sustainability. Passive design systems such as orientation, shading, natural ventilation, and lighting were carefully considered to create a strong foundation for the building's sustainability. These systems ensure a broader comfort zone for users. The building's envelope is oriented directly to the north, and a courtyard was created on the southern side to further moderate the climate during summer. The northern overhang allows for winter heat gain and summer shading, while the southern facade permits ample natural light.

A grid-tied photovoltaic system was designed to meet the day-to-day energy demands of the building. Rainwater from the roofs is collected and stored in a large underground water tank buried in the courtyard. All water is pumped from the tanks to a water filtration plant located in the warehouse. The design attempts to minimize building maintenance, and natural materials were prioritized. A monolithic face brick wall creates a bold street facade that is broken up with a punched steel window frame, further enhanced by special bricks that form an integrated pattern in the brick facade.

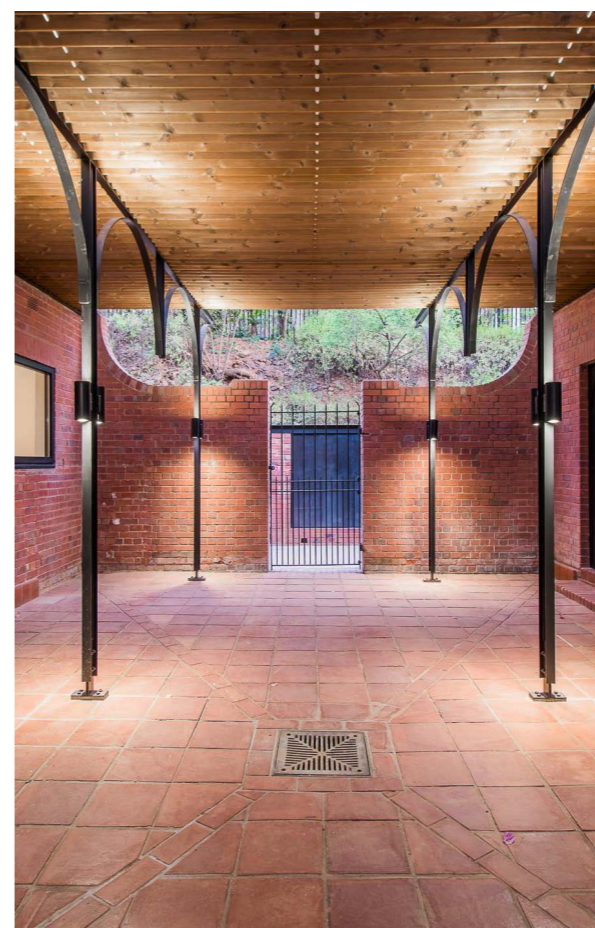
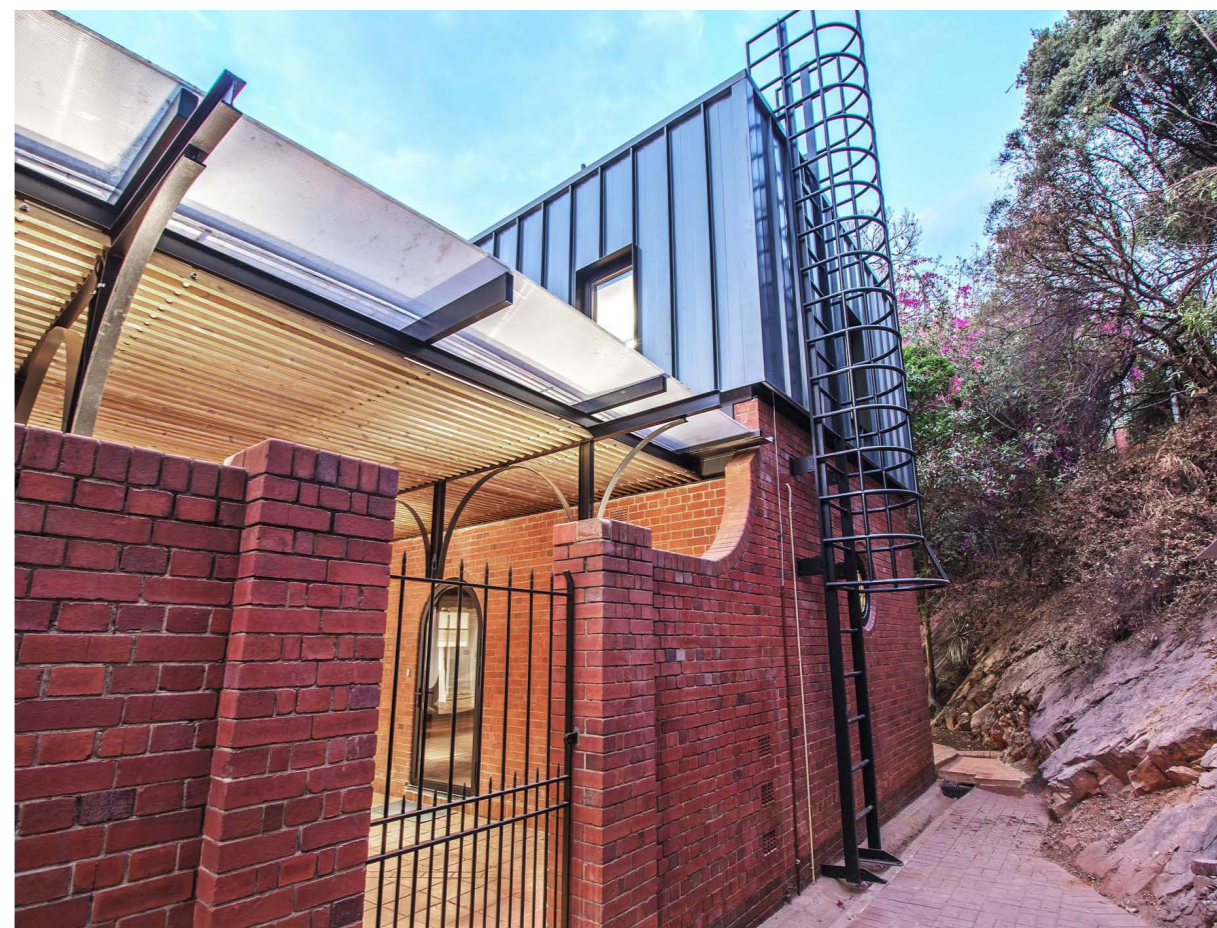
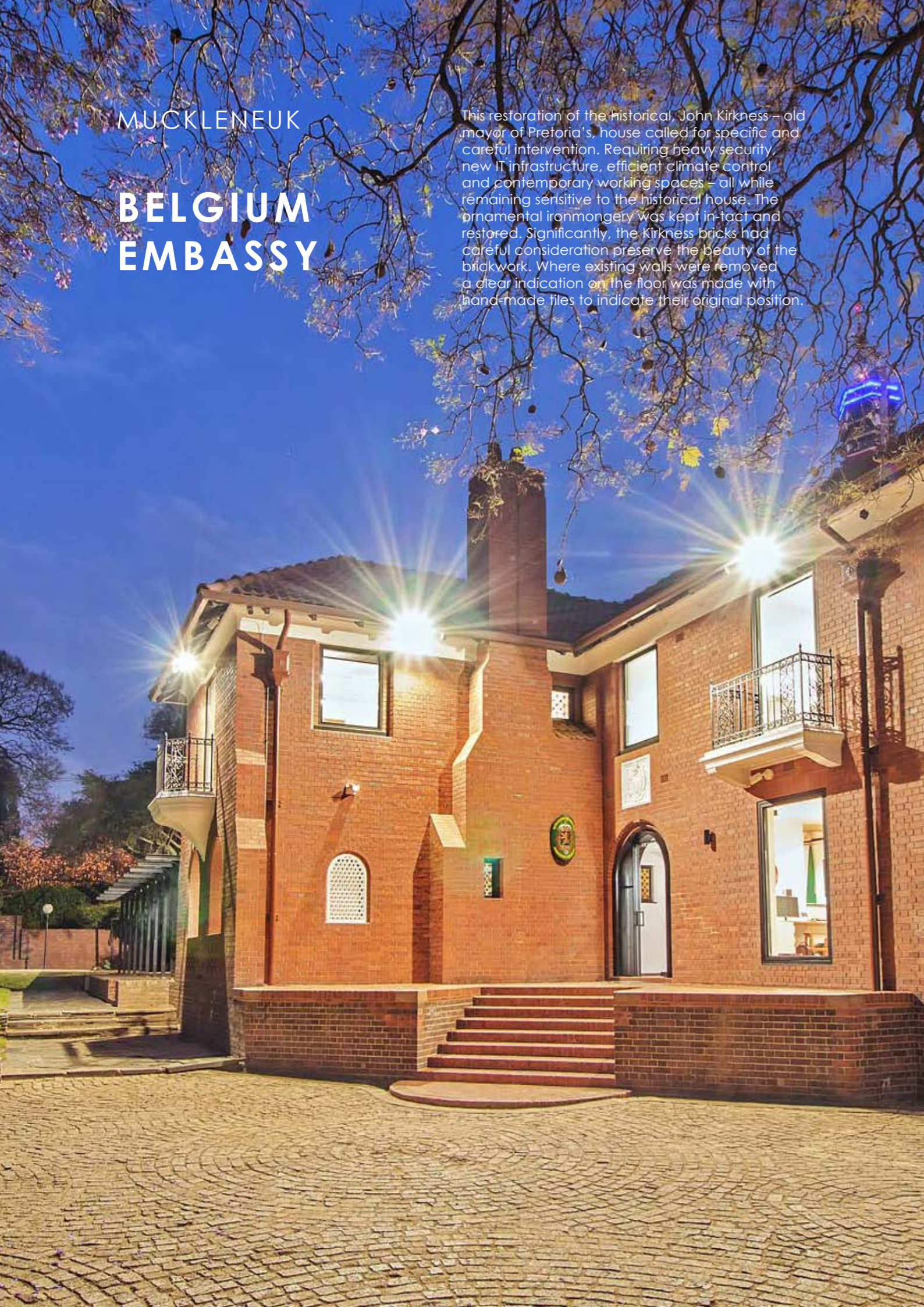
A horizontal concrete box frames the glazing on the northern facade, serving as a light shelf, and also protrudes inward to act as desk shelving. A timber pole and thermo-treated pine pergola structure float above the southern courtyard, which is planted with grass blocks and low water-usage plants, and further enriched with timber decks and a linear koi pond. The fever trees planted in the courtyard will eventually grow through the pergola structure. A spiral staircase extends from here to the roof garden, providing an aerial overview of the pergola and courtyard.



MUCKLENEUK

BELGIUM EMBASSY

This restoration of the historical, John Kirkness – old mayor of Pretoria's, house called for specific and careful intervention. Requiring heavy security, new IT infrastructure, efficient climate control and contemporary working spaces – all while remaining sensitive to the historical house. The ornamental ironmongery was kept in-fact and restored. Significantly, the Kirkness bricks had careful consideration preserve the beauty of the brickwork. Where existing walls were removed a clear indication on the floor was made with hand-made tiles to indicate their original position.

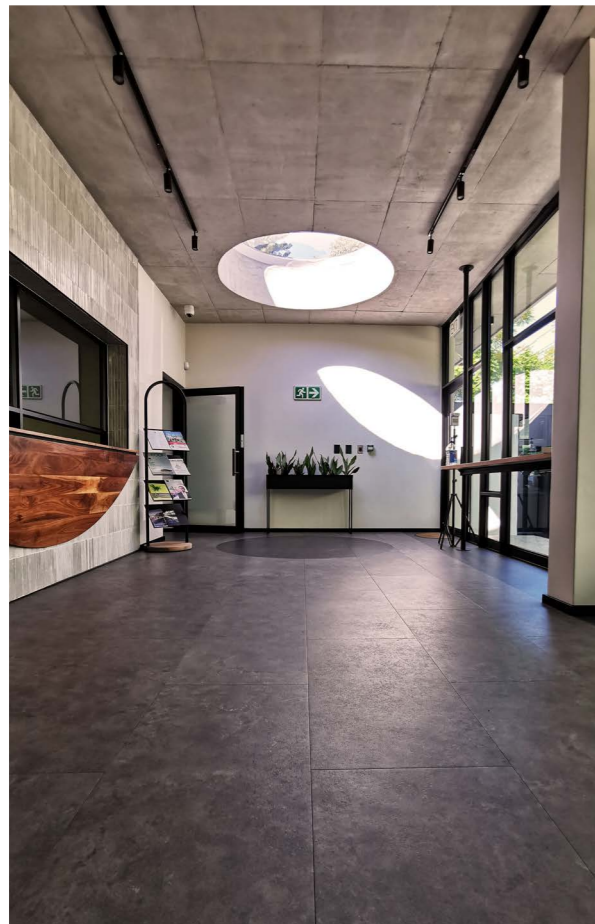


PRETORIA

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY

The aristocratic dwelling was built at the beginning of the 20th century. The original features include a grand timber staircase, numerous ornate fireplaces, built-in classical joinery, and a grand room with exposed detailed trusses. The design approach was to peel back the layers of add-ons and identify, preserve, and restore precious heritage fabric, such as fireplaces, brass ironmongery, picture rails, doors, louvers, joinery, and timber floors. The new addition's aesthetic is distinctively modern, showcasing the juxtaposition between the new and the old.

The main objective was to modernize the entire building from an energy-efficiency and building-services perspective, introducing and upgrading artificial lighting, mechanical ventilation, and IT infrastructure. A custom timber tree pergola was added to the existing main courtyard, allowing for additional public space that can be used year-round. We closely collaborated with the clients, incorporating symbolic Thai patterns onto the hanging panels to create a sense of ownership for the building's current inhabitants. The project's end result is a sensitive fusion of opposites: a marriage between old and new, between an old home and a contemporary office, becoming a flagship representation of what a 21st-century embassy in South Africa should embody.

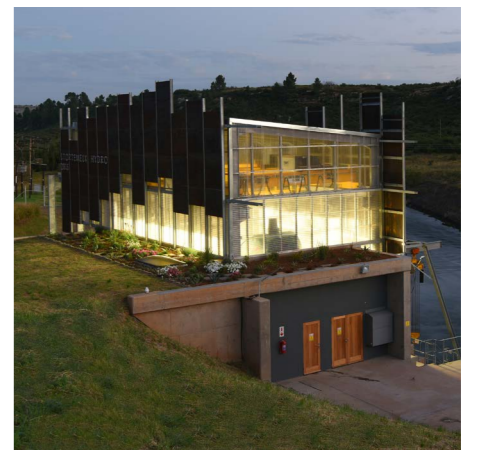
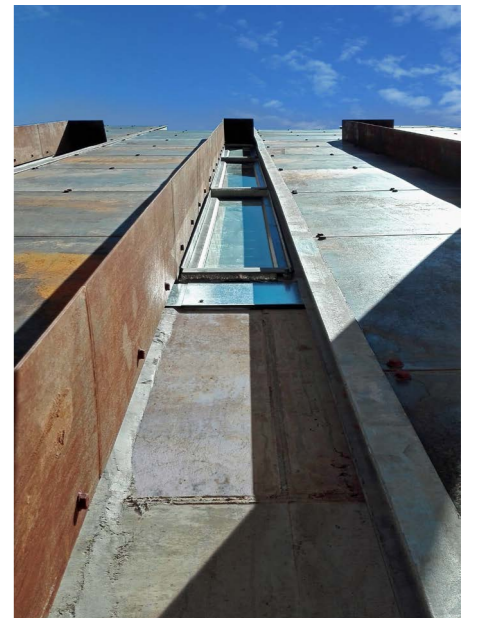


CLARENS

STORTEMELK HYDRO STATION

Situated in the rolling foothills of the Drakensberg Mountains, along the banks of the Ash River, the Stortemelk Hydroelectric Plant celebrates the importance it holds in producing clean, sustainable energy in South Africa. Comprised of several building skins, the design approach is intended to create different experiences of the plant from the exterior and from within the interior. Clad in Corten Steel and Polycarbonate sheeting, the architecture is intended to blend with its landscape, while still allowing good quality light to penetrate the plant's interior. Articulating the façade with slotted window openings allows for the perception that the electrical production of the plant is spilling out into the surrounding environment, creating a beacon in the landscape.

Upon approaching the site, the Corten Sheeting reaches up into the skyline, announcing the building and the adjacent river from a distance. The lightness of the steel construction is then contrasted by the more stereotomic design of the rest of the plant, which protrudes from the riverbank as a plinth.



The design of a coffee shop and coffee machine showroom was achieved using shipping containers as the building blocks. The building was placed on the street edge to create a public interface with the neglected streetscape. On the opposite side of the street façade, a courtyard is formed through the vertical stacking and placing of containers. The containers are stacked in such a manner that the cutting up and alterations of containers are minimized. The two containers that form the showroom on the first floor are placed and cantilevered from the ground floor containers to form the coffee shop below. Clerestory windows allow natural light between the two first-story containers and act as a space filler between containers.



MIDRAND

FOGHOUND
INTERACTIVE



Earthworld Architects

MIDRAND

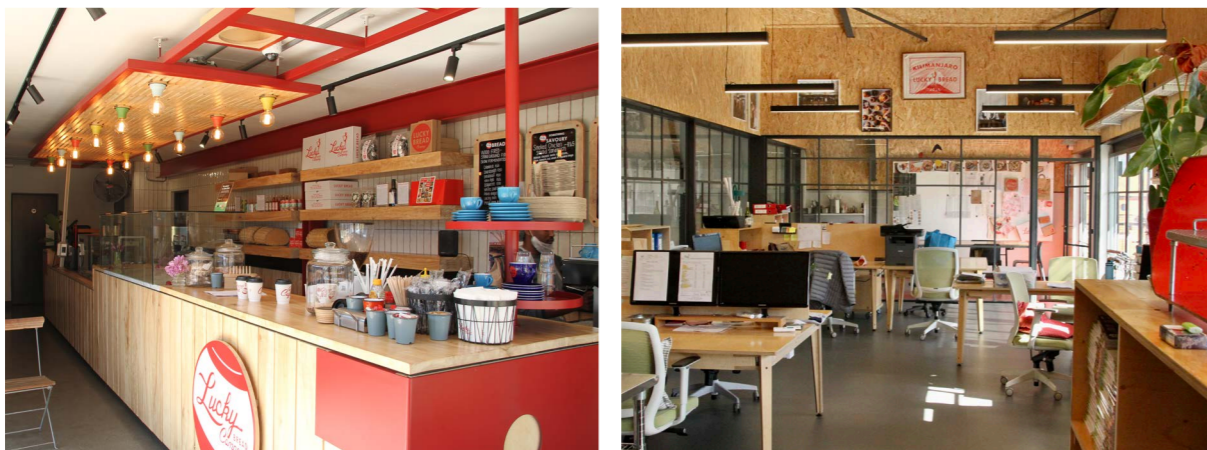
TRIBECA COFFEE FACTORY

A new facility for TriBeCa Company combined storage warehouses, a state-of-the-art pod factory, administrative offices, and a new micro coffee roaster for Asmara Coffee.

The two wings were envisioned for the building, with the productive spaces taking on a more stereotomic language to the west, and the administrative functions and client interface being a more accessible glass façade, with a vegetated screen protecting the glazing from the early morning sun. Between these two wings, the warehouse and coffee-pod factory served as the infill, allowing the building to project the idea that people and production were the primary focus of the building, with storage and manufacturing becoming the intervening space.

The detailing of the building was kept in line with what has come to represent the architecture and design of TriBeCa over the years, namely selecting material palettes that require little to no finishing or cladding, and bespoke details unique to the identity of the company.





CENTURION

LUCKY BREAD FACTORY COMPLEX

The intention was to adaptively re-use as much of the original fabric without breaking it down. The careful small-scale intervention in the building provides a new lease of life for a derelict factory. One warehouse was revitalized as a multi-purpose facility with a combination of storage and office space. The additional space allows for a Deli to be added. The other warehouse was revitalized as an artisan bakery for Lucky Bread. The bakery has become their head office as well as the main distribution outlet for all their franchise outlets. Additionally, the bakery has a factory outlet shop serving the surrounding community with all sorts of treats.

Lastly, the bakery boasts its traditional wood-fired pizza/bread oven, imported from France. It is all about the making and baking of food in the traditional way. The two buildings are tied together by the central courtyard space. An intriguing steel structure with mesh physically ties the two buildings together and forms the base structure for the indigenous plants to creep up and take total control. The detailing of the building is in line with what has come to represent the architecture and design of TriBeCa and Lucky Bread over the years. This includes selecting material palettes that require little to no finishings or cladding, as well as bespoke details unique to the identity of the company.

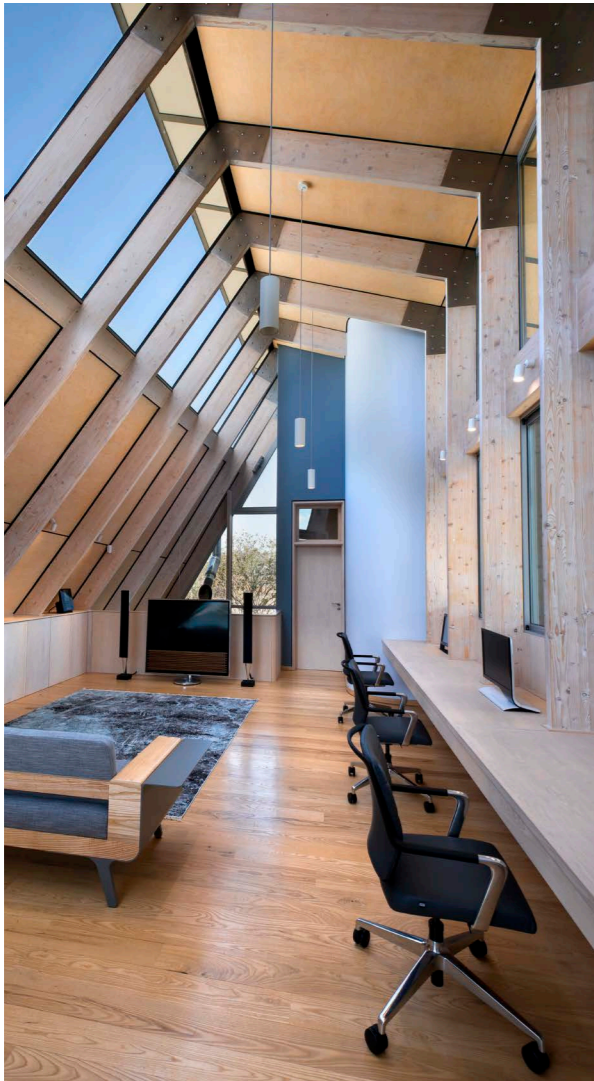
PRETORIA

INOAR

Inoar's new Nieuw Muckleneuk salon blends Brazilian heritage with a nature-inspired concept. Repurposing a former psychiatrist's office and garden flat, the renovated space now accommodates offices, a reception, retail area, café, and salon. The design emphasizes existing trees, integrating large windows to showcase them. Off-shutter concrete extends the garden flat, softening the building's edges, while a central courtyard serves as the heart of the space. A concrete roof with an opening for a frangipani tree and a gently curving wall around it foster an intimate connection between nature and the architecture.







WATERFALL HOUSE 1

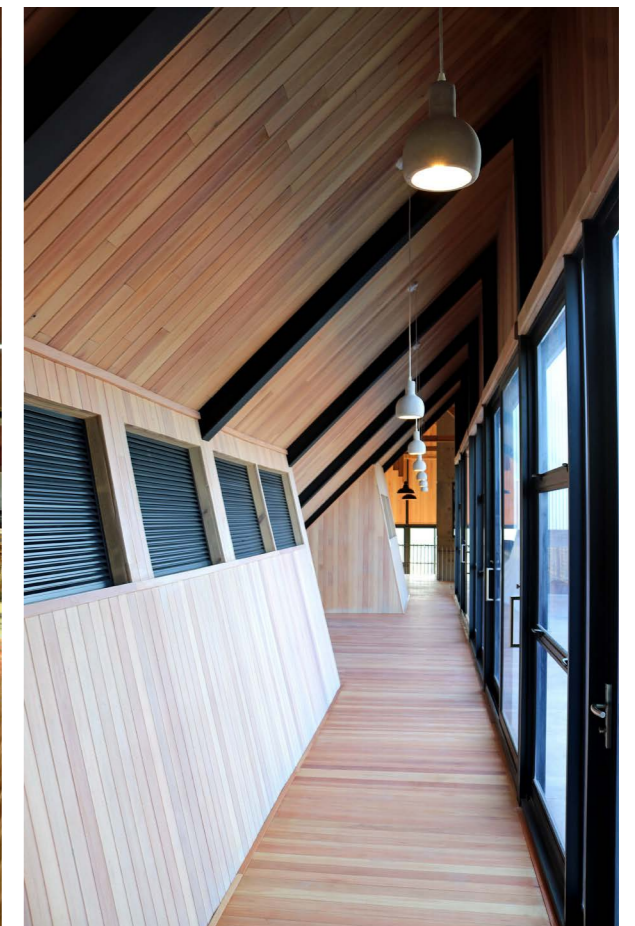
MIDRAND

This technologically advanced home seamlessly blends indoor and outdoor spaces. Guests are encouraged to discover the lively social areas such as the expansive double volume patio, eco-pool that flows into a planted pond, framing the scenic communal lake view, a welcoming living area, and a bar that opens onto the pool and patio, all while ensuring the distinct privacy of the overhead space. The house features a rainwater collection system, borehole filtration station, and full automation for lighting, heating, and entertainment, accessible via cell phone or control panels. This residence encourages undiscovered possibilities within the South African architectural scene.

RUST DE WINTER

BOSVELD FARM HOUSE

The design called for various living spaces, each with its own character. However, while the House van der Westhuizen takes on a familiar shape of the traditional, pitched roof house, it's built using a system of pre-manufactured steel components. This design attempts to rethink the spaces its typical form creates, while also making the construction of the spaces eligible to those who interact with the building on a daily basis.



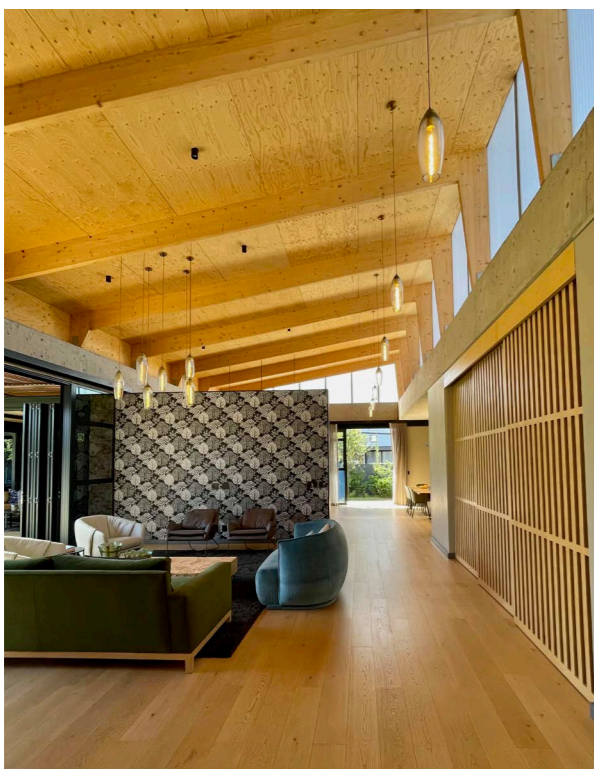
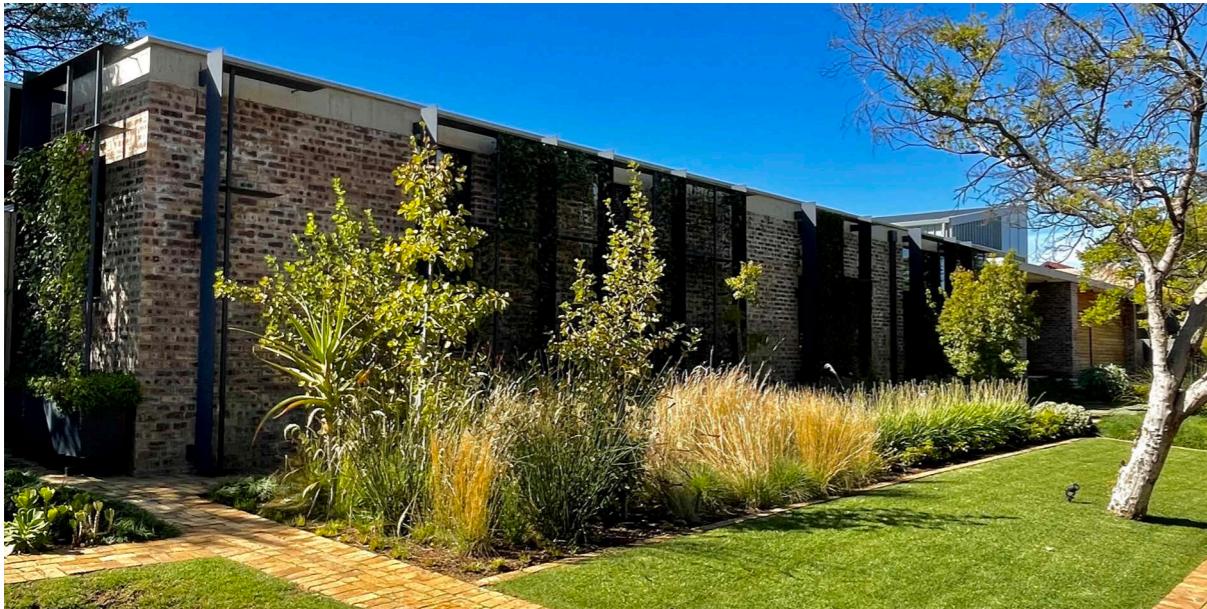


ROWAN STREET

STELLENBOSCH

Adjacent to a beautiful public park, the original family home overlooks the Stellenbosch and Jonkershoek mountains opening up the suburban fabric to views. A popular route to the Eersterivier passes by with access to an abundance of trails for mountain bikers and dog walkers alike. Due to its small corner plot, the house's square design limited natural light penetration. While preserving some original walls and the footprint, the new addition is made up almost entirely of timber. A corrugated pyramid roof covers the central square, emphasizing the essential family spaces, with surrounding lean-to roofs sheltering a traditional "stoep" that transforms into openable solariums strategically positioned for added privacy and heating during winter warmth.





COURTYARD HOUSE

PRETORIA

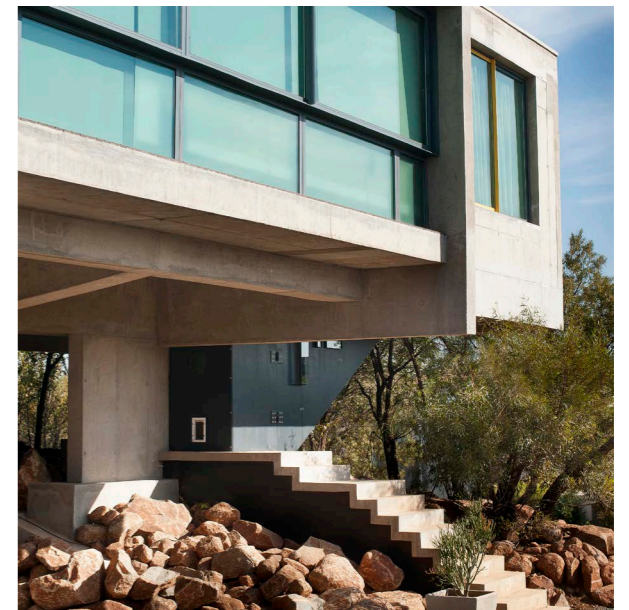
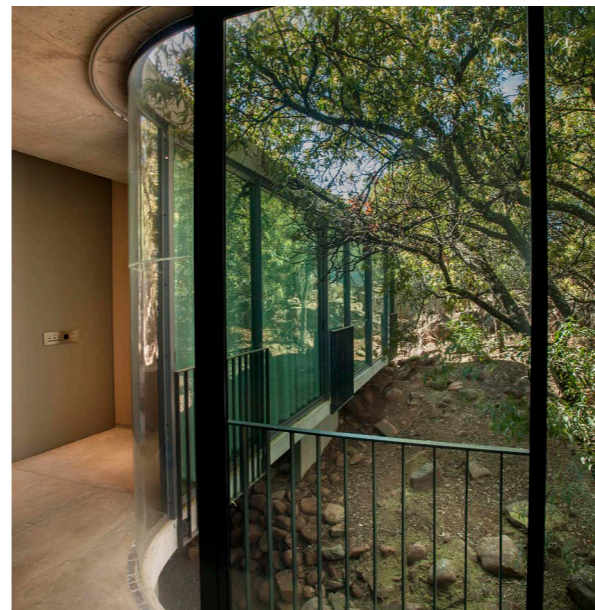
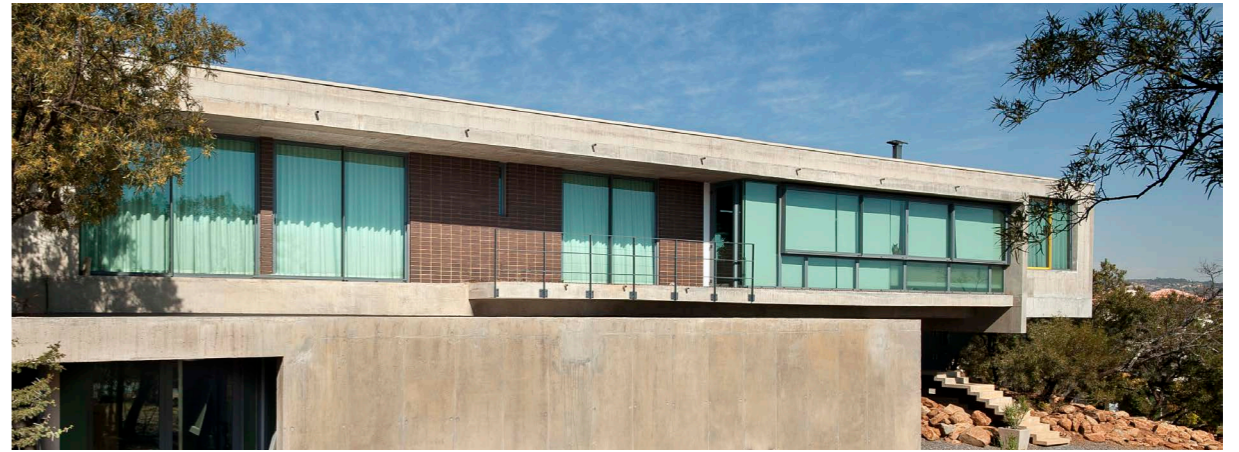
The house sits on a flat, enclosed residential site allowing for 3 courtyards and a large open front space. Opting out of a southern wall, the house's façade acts as a barrier, featuring green screens and select openings creating a large open landscape at street view. A 1:5 volume circulation space connects living and bedroom areas, adorned with laminated spruce beams and plywood. The facades exhibit external walls, built with a simple flush jointed Clinker brick, aluminium glass facades with high-performance for thermal comfort, and floating roofs for summer shade. Finally, the landscape design was a palette of a well-considered indigenous plants and trees.



FLOATING CONCRETE BOX

SILVER LAKES

To limit any disturbance to the site, the design limited contact to the two rocky outcrops. A palette of steel, glass and concrete were chosen. The building comprises of two perpendicular concrete blocks carefully positioned amid prominent Karee en Appelblaar trees, and bridging between the two rocky outcrops. The house, barely touching the ground, and features two contrasting in character, floating staircases as the only access points slightly above the natural ground level. Aside from basic ancillary facilities, the client's brief was clear: 4 en-suite, a study, open plan living, dining, kitchen, and family room.





MIDDELBURG

HIGHVELD HOUSE

Nestled in the rolling hills of Mpumalanga's Highveld, the home caters to passionate plant lovers, prioritizing a greenhouse before the house. The conservatory serves as the main point of entry, from here one can move freely into the summer and winter courtyards, the western living wing, and the eastern bedroom wing.

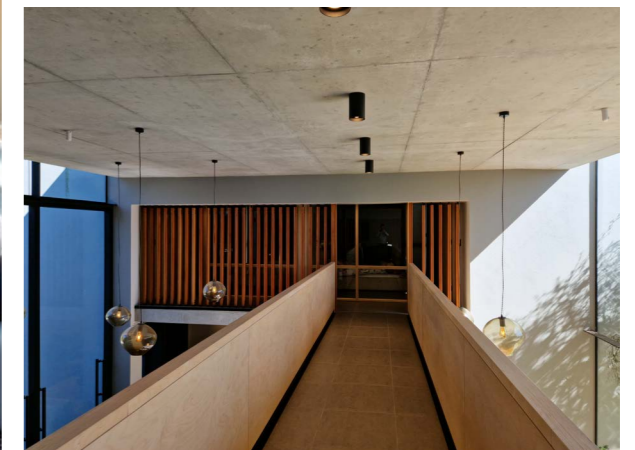
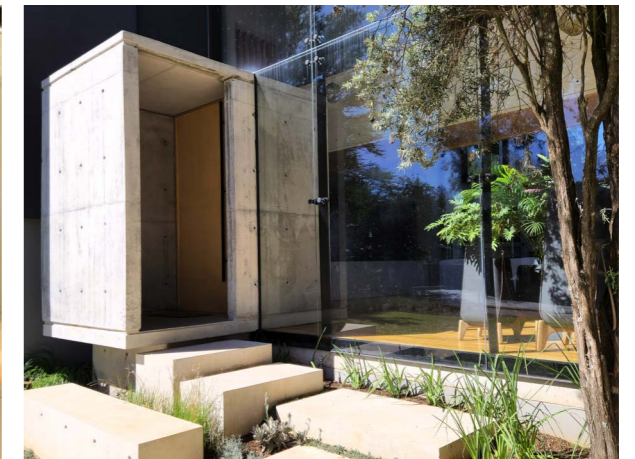
Operating off the grid, the house employs various sustainable strategies for thermal efficiency and reduced carbon footprint. The interior is composed of natural materials, with stone walls, honed and polished concrete floors, and bagged washed masonry walls. The birch plywood ceiling's light tone influenced the Scandinavian style evident in the cabinetry and kitchen design.



BLOCK HOUSE

PRETORIA

The house underwent substantial alterations, emphasizing spatial clarity by removing superficial mass, creating two stereotomic blocks connected by a transitional space. The building is a negotiation between; Solid vs Void, Open vs. Closed and Introverted vs. Extroverted. Thus, the idea of carving into mass was explored, creating very specific openings where light enter the building. A floating timber bridge and floor unify the space between the two stereotomic blocks, while a 5.2m glass opening extend the transitional area to the outdoor pool. Materials used for construction were selected to maintain a minimalist yet textured and warm aesthetic.



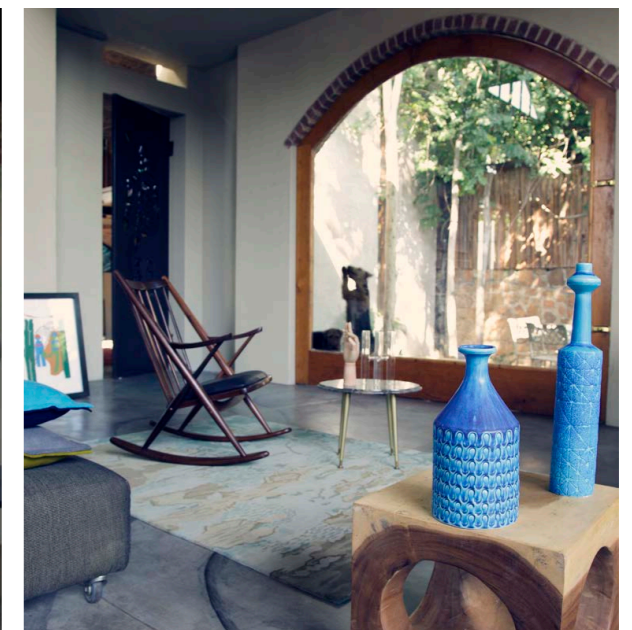


WATERFALL HOUSE 2

MIDRAND

50

Wrapped around a central courtyard, the design's focus was that of place making for a small family in the context of sweeping estate in one of Gauteng's most frenetic areas. With this kept as the driving intention, respect is still paid to the expansive panoramas over the dam to the south of the house. The principles applied to the wrapped massing of the design are carried through to the materiality of the interior, with much of the space being clad in plywood, exuding a visual warmth in a way only timber can. The communal spaces of the house appear to float above the far more stereotomic private areas on the natural ground level.



BRICK VAULT HOUSE

PRETORIA

The brief was simple and open-ended. Design a house with character, where materials and the effective use thereof are prevalent. The basic design parameters set, was to design a "shell" suitable for future conversion and simple change as the requirements and lifestyle of the clients change. Space is articulated with natural light, let into the main living space through glass walls on the Western- and Easter Facades. The solids are only broken where a small door punctures the Northern Façade. Entering the main living-area you become aware of the vast space covered by the membrane-like vault.

51



BUSHVELD HOUSE

ROODEPLAAT

The building is carefully placed as pavilions, nestled amidst thorn trees, comprises of four interconnected pavilions catering to living, sleeping, services, and guests forming a combined unit. Its design encompasses three conceptual elements: the roof and ceiling emulate the horizontal plane of the acacia thorn trees providing shade for its inhabitants, "anthill-like" fireplaces acts as beacons in the landscape, and jagged-edge stonewall elements mirror the surrounding stone of the landscape. Notably sustainable, the design integrates effective glass shading, excessive roof insulation, solar hot water heating, planted roofs, water harvesting linked to landscape irrigation, and energy-efficient glazing.



FLOATING TIMBER BOX

PRETORIA

Nestled on a small lake within the expansive residential estate of Mooikloof. The design inspiration was drawn from the seamless integration of the lake with the house, which served as both a natural backdrop and a picturesque view visible from every room. Three distinct pavilions, each strategically align with the lake. While two pavilions were crafted using brick and concrete, the third pavilion, is constructed from timber and appears to delicately float above the second brick structure.





HOUSE ALTO

TULBAGH



BUSHVELD STEEL HOUSE

BOSCHHOEK

Taking inspiration in the work of Jean Prouvé most of the house's steel structure and infill was prefabricated off-site, greatly reducing construction time and allowing use of materials & techniques rarely used outside urban areas. The home is mostly constructed of a light tectonic structure with a small part as a stereotomic brick structure to the south. The prefabricated glass and light wall infill system encloses the living spaces. As the site is located among the Waterberg mountains – the clients were excited about the contemporary design as not to challenge the natural beauty, but to allow for awesome vistas.



FLOATING CONCRETE ROOF

LYNNWOOD RIDGE

58

This project belongs to a body of work where the relationship between structure, the impact on a site and the architect's role as mediator between landscape and man was explored. The entire site should become the actual dwelling. The structure must merely reinforce the latent potential of the site, ordering nature just enough to facilitate dwelling. The constraints of the project created an interesting interplay between the size of the house, requiring 4 bedrooms to house the family, and the compact nature of the estate in which the project finds itself situated.

GROENKLOOF HOUSE

PRETORIA

The site offers a commanding Northward city view, which features into the design to optimize solar access. The southern facade opens towards Klapperkop, whilst still protecting the client's privacy from cyclists and joggers in the nature reserve. The horizontal planes of the roofs are cleverly utilized as living terraces. The layout forms an L-shape configuration while preserving views. The material palette is kept simple and honest, consisting of red face brick walls, a concrete super structure, aluminium, glass and a light-weight steel roof. Private areas exhibit a more stereotomic composition, contrasting with the open and exposed, shared spaces.

59



WALL STREET RESIDENTIAL

PRETORIA

Wall Street, a high-end housing development in Alphen Park, Pretoria, holistically integrates natural surroundings into its design, setting it apart from neighbouring developments. The street elevation explores the use of raw materials that timelessly perches it amongst its neighbours. When standing in the main communal yard of the complex one is reminded of the spatial qualities of 'The Salk Institute', each entrance, pergola, balcony or even carport visible within the yard, is an accentuated threshold alluding to the more private spaces beyond it. Bold masonry panels cut through the building to articulate each unit. Robust concrete beams define each balcony/ planted garage roofs while airy steel and timber carports delicately float above the entrances. The interiors boast the same raw materials once again



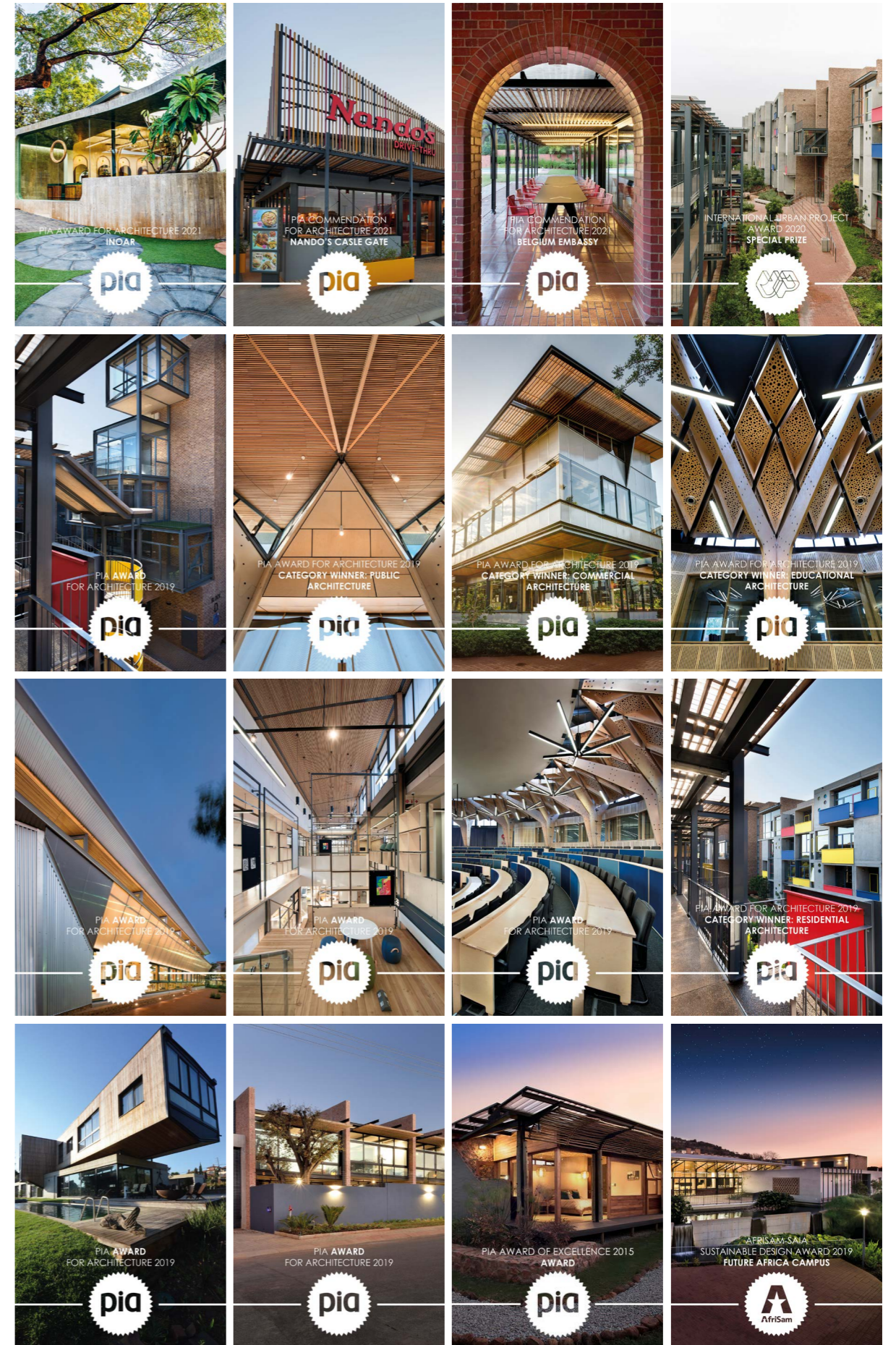
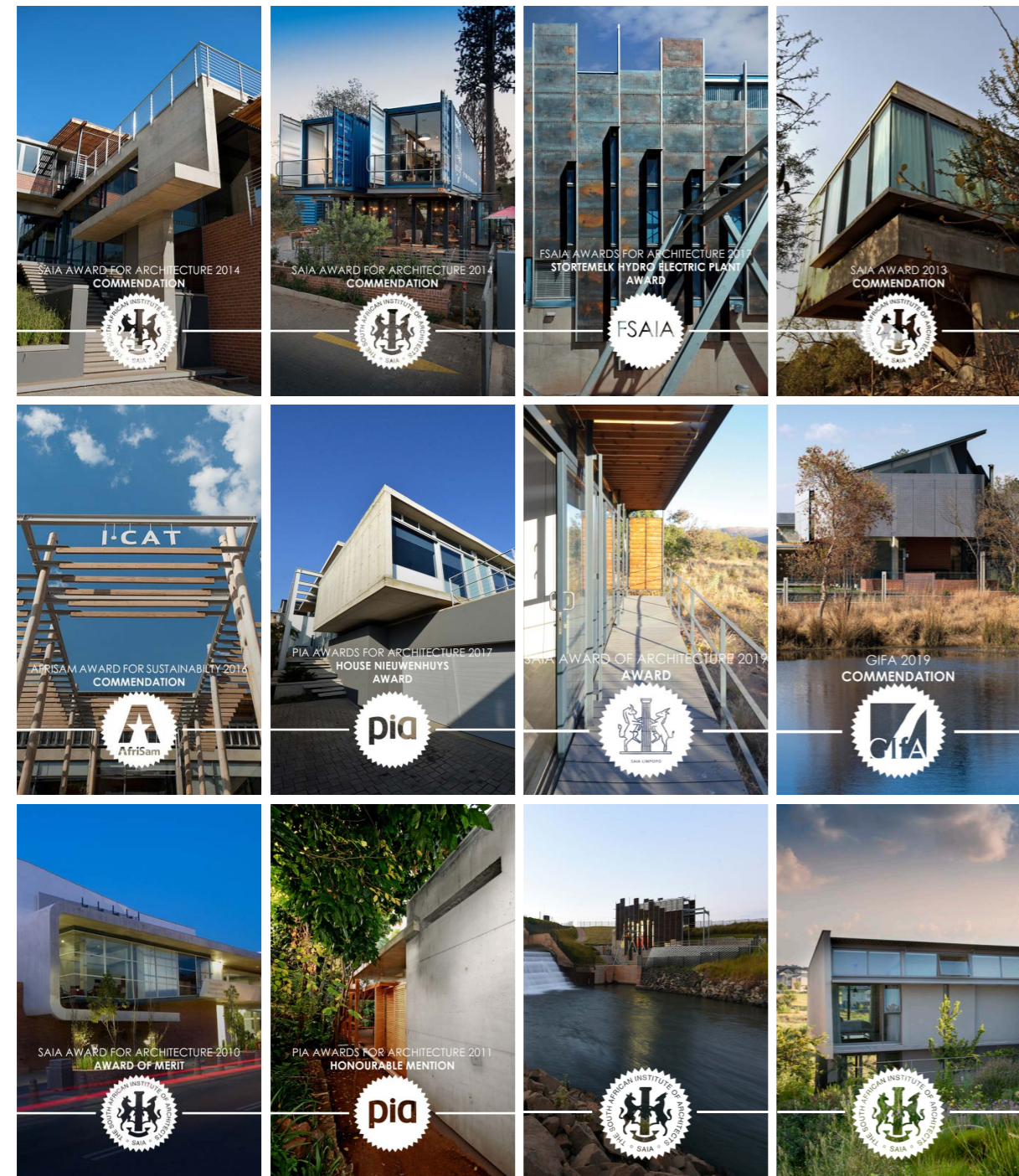
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, ARTICLE AND BOOKS

PUBLICATIONS

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