

Explanation Objectives

The four objectives are: „MUST“-, „SHOULD“-, „CAN“- and „WISH“- Objectives.

MUST Objectives

are objectives which comprise *regulations*²¹ or *given conditions*.

²¹ „A designer works under complex legal constraints that exert a powerful influence on the form a building may take. In the USA and Canada, local zoning ordinances control building uses, heights, areas, distances from property lines, and on-site parking capacities. Building codes enacted at the local, county, state, or provincial level regulate everything from building heights and areas to the types of interior finish materials that may be used. Further constraints are often imposed by local fire districts and by special state codes pertaining to schools, hospitals, nursing homes and other particular uses.“ /3/

Regulations are statutory requirements or prohibitions which must be followed. These set down current standards in the form of minimum qualitative or quantitative requirements, with the intention that "public safety or order, and in particular life or health, are not endangered".

The implementation of such *regulations* can be enforced by administrative or legal means. Any infringements can result in criminal proceedings or statutory fines.

Regulations comprise the laws and by-laws of the area in which the object is to be constructed, and stipulations imposed for example by planning and zoning boards, design and architectural review boards, building code officials, environmental protection agencies, health and safety boards and public utility commissions.

Given conditions can be natural (e.g. site and soil conditions, climate and vegetation), technical (e.g. power supply, roads) or legal (e.g. site data, property rights, contractual clauses) in character.

SHOULD Objectives

are objectives which contain *standards* or *agreements*.

Standards are guidelines formulated by privately organized institutions, European Community committees or international standardization institutes, and set down and compiled in sets of specifications whose application is recommended. No special dispensations or exceptional rulings are therefore required for projects which deviate from these.

Standards only have a legal effect when stipulated in agreements (e.g. between the owner and the architect), laws, by-laws, and - with the creation of the Single European Market in 1993 - the "Codes" compiled by the CEN programme committee on the construction industry. These codes specify mandatory aims to be achieved. The individual member states of the European Community are, however, free to choose how they incorporate the requirements of the codes in their national laws or statutes.

Such *standards* are issued by associations and quality control institutions such as:

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) = ISO Standards
- Comité Européen de Normalisation (CEN) = EURO Codes
- Federation International de Natation (FINA) FINA Pool Construction Guidelines
- Deutsches Institut fuer Normung e.V. (DIN) = DIN Standards
- Verein Deutscher Ingenieure e.V. (VDI) = VDI Guidelines

Agreements are supplementary arrangements between public or private clients and the architect (e.g. on town planning, form and use related, financial, energy and ecological aspects), which are set down in writing in the architect's "schedule of designated services" and are to be fulfilled by the architect, or otherwise litigation may follow.

CAN Objectives

are objectives which contain *requirements*.

Requirements comprise qualitative or quantitative properties of the object to be designed and its parts, which are stipulated by the architect. In stipulating these requirements, he will use his own expertise, i.e. his scientific knowledge and practical experience - supplemented or backed up as necessary by relevant information, data or advice from third parties (e.g. research reports, professional literature, specialists in individual fields).

WISH Objectives
are objectives which contain *ideals*.

Ideals are future-orientated wishes which represent a conscious challenge by the architect or client to the actual conditions he encounters. The conditions, i.e. the circumstances created by the time or physical environment in which the object is designed, generally prevent these **WISH** Objectives from being achieved in practice. One can only strive towards the closest approximation.