



## Archetypes

Archetypes can be described as similar forms or physical arrangements of human environments which have been repeated or copied over long periods of time and continue to perform the same types of functions. They are considered to be universal. For example, the amphitheatre may be described as an archetypal form because it has been consistently used for similar purposes over time in different contexts.

## Vernacular

Vernacular refers to regionally distinct landscapes and landscape forms created by people who were not usually

professional designers. Understanding and using vernacular can help landscape architects to interpret existing landscapes and to relate new spaces to site history for continuity and unity in regional landscapes.

## Historic paradigms

Precedent and paradigms from historic landscapes can also be a source of or influence on generation of form in design. Studying past landscapes is a primary way to learn about the discipline of landscape architecture and the context of contemporary concepts and approaches to design.