

POPULAR ARCHITECTURE AND THE CULTIVATED ARCHITECTURE

Popular architecture is the earliest building creativity, which is linked with the beginnings of sedentary life. It is the work of the orderer and co inventor, both executors of work, masters formed form work and through it. Cultivated architecture belongs to works with distinguished values which are expressed mainly in the composition of external images and their ornamentation, as well as on the inside. The later cultivated architecture then the popular one, is the work of outstanding designers, originally self formed at around several centuries ago. They were prepared in institutions of learning in the field. The popular architecture, originally in the developed countries, is being replaced, and as a result even in the other countries, is letting its place to the cultivated architecture. Popular architecture seen in general is firstly estimated as social and historical evidence of the past, along with other values. Popular habitats are classified according to several criteria, and the most important one is being voluminous composition criteria. Besides other classifications based on the materials and construction techniques, architectural treatment, etc., help to understand the heritage value which is an indicator of the degree of development of society in a certain period. Popular architecture puts on the defensive, its performances across the typology, ranging from simple variations to them too highly evolved. This is in contrast to the cultivated architecture, which occurs mainly in the best examples of external architectural treatment. Popular architecture and the cultivated one are subject to restoration interventions. These interventions aim to maintain the initial phase and the original situation in many plans. Any subsequent construction phase is preserved, also reconstructions are prevented, even partial ones, and restorative interventions are aimed at

maintaining the original values.

The Albanian case of evaluation of popular architecture and construction heritage in general, is a phenomenon of post World War II. Particularly in the field of popular architecture in Albania, within about four decades, remarkable achievements have been realized in the activities of exploring, documenting, deploying protection, study, restoration, and finally the publication of various professional levels of these unique values. These values, as shown by historical Centres of Berat, are tangible evidence of creative activity ethnos Illyrian-Arban-Albanian, vital, creative and clearly self-supporting in many plans.