role. On the contrary, the presence of the different experts is essential to avoid the uncritical intended to replace the participation of the technicians or minimize the importance of their resources, lowering, consequently, the final costs.

With other authors it is shared the conviction that typifying constructive solutions, it will be achieved considerable advantages through a more systematic knowledge of the buildings design phase. Establishing itself as a repository of best practices, supporting the development of the intervention following the recommendations of international documents. This base solution, aims to consider, adapted from the scientific and technical literature available on the subject and finally, through the constructive model several intervention solutions in the building are introduced in the houses, contributing to the identification and discussion of its value.

Similarly, the constructive model makes also possible to define the context of modifications, such as stucco, tiles, elements of carpentry, ironwork, stonework, etc., thus serving as a support to the geometric and constructive survey of the existing building, thus speeding its application along the various stages that constitute the intervention process.

In summary, the main purpose of the constructive model is to speed up the intervention processes for safeguarding and upgrading of the buildings, taking advantage of all the forms. The building model is not limited, however, to this particular building, being multiplied, for instance, to another building of similar characteristics that has suffered deep modifications, thus maintaining the presence of many traces of its original construction: foundations; buried walls; exterior walls; floors; roofs; interior walls; vertical accesses; exterior window frames; interior door frames; and installations.

In the case of the city of Porto, it was possible to identify the existence of several standards systematization. This context has motivated the conception of a constructive model of Porto bourgeois houses, based on the degree of occurrence of the different constructive solutions identified in the studied sampling, resulted in an abstract building, readily associable to any bourgeois house of the Porto of the second half of the XIX century (fig. 4). The association of the model to this kind of building allows the application of the constructive model in several interventions in the Porto bourgeois houses, such as the presence of intense moisture or the need to substitute existing constructive solutions, as well as the presence of isolated structural, constructive or functional defects; or any other case, it will be possible to estimate the measurements in situations of difficult determination, as presented from this material, was based on main literature about the subject and on the consultation of hundreds of analysed buildings, largely located in the Historic Centre of the city. The first systematization with data resulting from the most recent research, also includes, mainly, the handful of architectural works concerning Porto bourgeois houses, as well as the studies conducted by Ernesto Veiga de Oliveira and Fernando Galhano, complemented by small works of Oliveira, Leitão and Segurado. Similarly, the constructive model makes also possible to define the context of modifications suffered by the building, such as the presence of intense moisture or the need to substitute existing constructive solutions, as well as the presence of isolated structural, constructive or functional defects. In the Porto bourgeois houses, the constructive model makes also possible to define the context of modifications, such as the presence of intense moisture or the need to substitute existing constructive solutions, as well as the presence of isolated structural, constructive or functional defects. In the Porto bourgeois houses, this kind of model allows the application of the constructive model in several interventions, such as the presence of intense moisture or the need to substitute existing constructive solutions, as well as the presence of isolated structural, constructive or functional defects.

In fact, if in the case of monuments or other exceptional buildings, it is possible to fulfill the requirements of the Amsterdam Declaration, it became consensual that the knowledge and the techniques applied in the interventions in exceptional buildings should also be applied to the current building. Since the Amsterdam Declaration, it became consensual that the knowledge and the techniques applied in the interventions in exceptional buildings should also be applied to the current building.