This research is interested in territory as re-ordination of space by a human presence in a specific context. So this reflection is at the crossroads of a "natural" spatial form and a product space. Historical approach must be considered in the analysis of urban planning and risk’s management. This analysis helps to focus and to consider the spatial stratifications that echo to society’s evolutions, conjunctures and crises. During its evolution, the urban territory has various internal dynamics between the productive forces and pulsing stimulating risk-taking to achieve the issues considered for some actors as fundamental to the expansion of the city; but also repulsive forces that hinders the development of this area depends on other territories. This process of the risk’s "instrumentalization" manipulates the various representations of different issues: economic, politic, identity, security. Moreover,
the multiplicity of architectural and urban configurations seems impacting significantly on the way to experience the city and thus interact with the notion of risk in both its impulsive and repulsive dimension.

At the intersection of three dimensions of human existence: the natural, socio-cultural and constructive dimensions, architecture can be viewed as a continuum of manifestations of the presence and evolution of a human group on a geographical territory.

Through a main Tunisian case confronted to its socio-political evolution, our demonstration aims to question the architectural and urban design process concerning different situations of disaster’s management during different periods (vernacular period (Ottoman period)-colonial period- modernist period). In addition Rhodes in Greece is studied as another corpus, justified by the common history with Tunis of the passage of the Ottoman Empire. This archeological methodology aims to build bridges between various logics of managing disasters in the making urban areas from several contexts (Tunisian, Greek, Turkish and also French) and to illustrate how those different logics can coexist.

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Sarra KASRI is an Architect. After a Master of Research in Architecture she completed her training with a European Master of Engineering entitled "Techniques and Advanced Calculations in Construction and Environment" at the end of which she focused her thoughts on the theme of architecture and risks. Currently, Sarra Kasri is an Architecture teacher at the Ecole Nationale Superieure d'Architecture Paris-Belleville in the Specialization and Advanced Architecture Diploma (DSA) "Architecture and Major Hazards". She supervises Architects specializing in risk management. At the same time, Sarra Kasri is a PhD student at University Paris Est in the Laboratory Techniques Territories and Societies (LATTS), where she conducts research on the logic of interactions between architecture as signified living materiality and risks. Sarra Kasri, participates in various research and workshop programs on urban resilience in different territories: in France (flood of Seine in Paris), in Japan (earthquake-resistant construction and urban planning) and in Costa Rica (multidisciplinary approach of risk and resilience).]