



The cannes city on the azurine coast of France

Ahmet Hadrovic

Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

* Corresponding Author: **Ahmet Hadrovic**

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Abstract

The author's travels in the Mediterranean part of France were related to his participation in the Cannes Water Symposium, namely: 9th Cannes Water Symposium (June 26-28, 2007), 10th Cannes Water Symposium (June 24-26, 2008), 11th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 3, 2009) and the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 2, 2010). At these symposia, the author presented his works related to the theme of water, mainly through examples of the symbiosis of water and architecture: 1. Les exemples de la symbiose autochtone entre l'homme et l'eau dans la Bosnie et Herzégovine, 10th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes 24.-26. June 2008, 2. "How to preserve water as a resource?", 11th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes June 30 - July 3, 2009, 3. "Water and Environment, Water and City", 12th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 30 - July 2, 2010. He exhibited his works in the form of posters in the lobby of the Palais des Festivals Cannes. The symposium was international in nature, taking place in the form of lectures and workshops, and was attended by scientists and experts from practice (including the French Navy), where various aspects of the importance of water in people's lives were looked at. The author had the great honor of being in the working presidency of the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30 - July 2, 2010), where he gave a lecture about his vision of this symposium, its place and importance, about developing the importance of water in people's everyday lives, with a special with reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Inspired by this symposium, the author later published the book Water and man in autochthonous symbiosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Avicena, 2014.

Keywords: France, Cannes, Synergy of natural environment, social environment and man

Introduction

The author's travels in the Mediterranean part of France were related to his participation in the Cannes Water Symposium, namely: 9th Cannes Water Symposium (June 26-28, 2007), 10th Cannes Water Symposium (June 24-26, 2008), 11th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 3, 2009) and the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 2, 2010), (Figure 1). At these symposia, the author presented his works related to the theme of water, mainly through examples of the symbiosis of water and architecture:

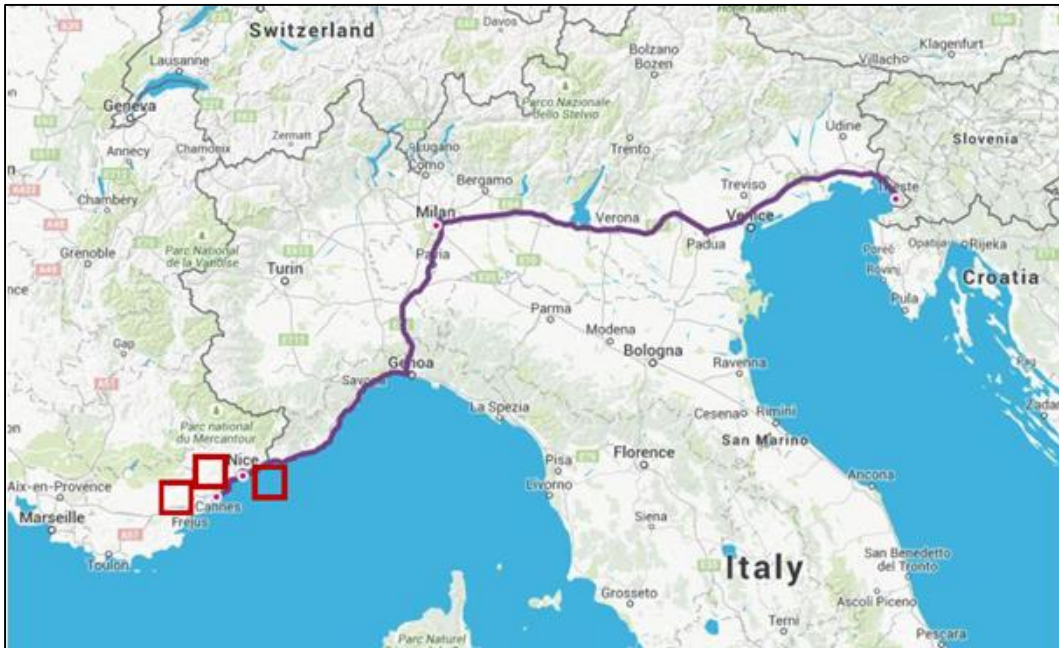
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He exhibited his works in the form of posters in the lobby of the Palais des Festivals Cannes (Figures 2, 3, 4).

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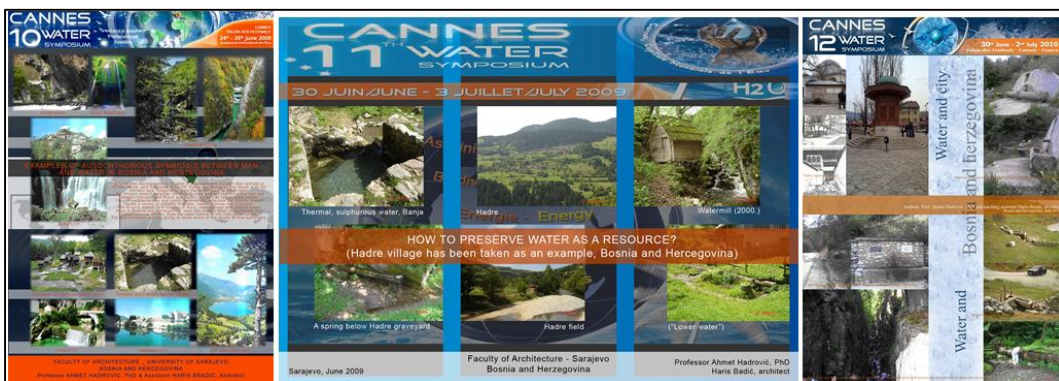
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with reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina (Figure 4). Inspired by this symposium, the author later published the book *Water and man in autochthonous symbiosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Avicenna, Sarajevo, 2014.



Source: Hadrovic, A. (2018). *Architecture in the travelogues of an architect. Book 2: The Mediterranean*, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo, pp. 99 - 125 (in Bosnian)

Fig 1: Map of the French Riviera. (The places the author visited are marked with red squares)



Source: Haris Braic (24 juni 2008., June 28, 2010., 30. Juni 2009., 30. Juni 2010.)

Fig 2: Author's works exhibited in the lobby of the Palais des Festivals Cannes in Cannes



Source: Haris Braic (June 28, 2010)

Left: The author next to the work-poster at the Palais des Festivals Cannes (10th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 24, 2008). Right: The author in the company of Professor Raoul Carruba, president of the Cannes Water Symposium

Fig 3: 10th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 24 - 26, 2008



Source: Haris Braic (June 28, 2010)

Left: The author next to the work-poster at the Palais des Festivals Cannes (12th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, 28.06.-03.07.2010). In the middle: The author in company with Professor Raoul Carruba, president of the Cannes Water Symposium. Right: The author gives a lecture at the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 28 - July 3, 2010)

Fig 4: 12th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 28 - July 3, 2010

During his participation in the Cannes Water Symposiums, the author visited the cities of Monte Carlo and Nice, whose architecture is presented in this book, *Architecture in the travelogues of an architect*. The aim of the study trips was to get to know the cities on the spot and through their analysis (through 'cabinet work') to contribute to the author's theory of "Architecturally defined space" [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19].

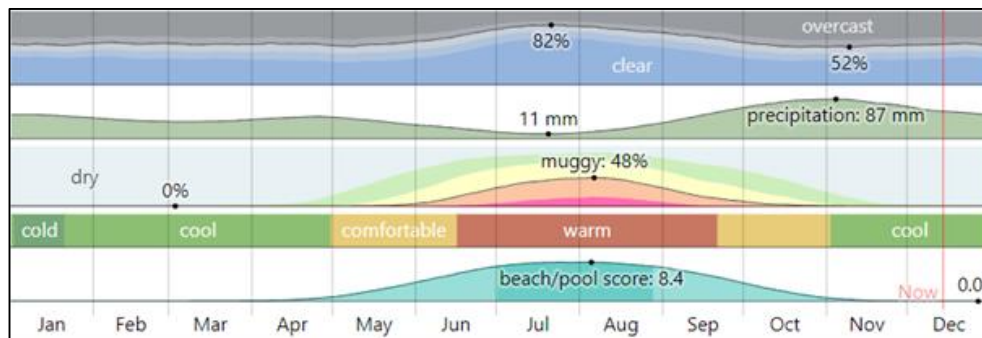
Natural resources and sights

The climate in Cannes is classified as Csa according to the Köppen-Geiger climate typology [20]. In Cannes, summers are short, hot, humid, dry and mostly clear, and winters are long, cold and partly cloudy. During the year, the temperature usually varies from 4 °C to 28 °C and is rarely below 0 °C or above 30 °C. The warm season lasts 2.8 months, from June 21 to September 14, with an average daily temperature above 25 °C. The hottest month of the year in Cannes is August, with an average high of 27 °C and a low of 18 °C. The fresh season lasts 4.1 months, from November 21 to March 26, with an average daily temperature below 16 °C. The coldest month of the year in Cannes is January, with an average low of 4 °C and a high of 13 °C. In Cannes, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter part of the year in Cannes starts around June 16 and lasts for 2.9 months, and ends around September 13. The clearest month of the year in Cannes is July, during which the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy on average 81% of the time. The cloudier part of the year starts around September 13th and lasts for 9.1 months, ending around June 16th. A wet day is a day with at least 1.00 millimeters of liquid or liquid precipitation equivalent. The chance of rainy days in Cannes varies throughout the year. The wet season lasts for 9.0 months, from September 7 to June 5, with a greater than 15% chance of a given day being rainy. The month with the most rainy days in Cannes is November, with an average of 6.8 days with at least 1.00 millimeters of precipitation. The drier season lasts for 3.0 months, from June 5 to September 7. The month with the fewest rainy days in Cannes is July, with an average of 2.0 days with at least 1.00 millimeters of precipitation. Among rainy days, we distinguish those that have only rain, only snow or a mixture of the two. The month with the most rainy days in Cannes alone is November, with an average of 6.8 days. According

to this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain itself, with a peak probability of 24% on November 18. It rains in Cannes all year round. The month with the most rain in Cannes is October, with an average rainfall of 82 millimeters. The month with the least rain in Cannes is July, with an average rainfall of 11 millimeters. Day length in Cannes varies significantly throughout the year. In 2023, the shortest day is December 22, with 8 hours and 56 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 15 hours and 26 minutes of daylight. We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether sweat will evaporate from the skin, thus cooling the body. Lower dew points appear drier and higher dew points appear wetter. Unlike temperature, which usually varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so although the temperature may drop at night, a sultry day is usually followed by a sultry night. Cannes experiences significant seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The more sultry period of the year lasts for 3.3 months, from June 12 to September 22, during which time the comfort level is sultry, oppressive, or miserable at least 12% of the time. The month with the most humid days in Cannes is August, with 12.9 days that are humid or worse. The least humid day of the year is March 3, when humid conditions are actually unheard of. The average hourly wind speed in Cannes experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windiest part of the year lasts for 6.8 months, from October 5 to April 30, with an average wind speed greater than 12 feet per second. The windiest month of the year in Cannes is February, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.1 meters per second. The calmer time of the year lasts for 5.2 months, from April 30 to October 5. The calmest month of the year in Cannes is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.0 meters per second. The wind is most often from the west for 6.0 days, from June 7 to June 13, with a peak percentage of 31% on June 11. The wind is most often out of the south for 2.5 months, from June 13 to August 27, with a peak percentage of 36% on July 31. The wind is most often from the east 9.3 months, from August 27 to June 7, with a peak percentage of 41% on January 1. Cannes is located near a large body of water (eg an ocean, sea or large lake). This section reports the average surface temperature of that water over a wide area. The average water temperature experiences extreme seasonal variations throughout the year. The season with warmer water lasts 2.5 months, from July 2

to September 16, with an average temperature above 22 °C. The month of the year with the warmest water in Cannes is August, with an average temperature of 24 °C. The colder water season lasts 4.7 months, from December 9 to April 30,

with an average temperature below 15 °C. The month of the year with the coldest water in Cannes is February, with an average temperature of 13 °C (Figure 5) [21].



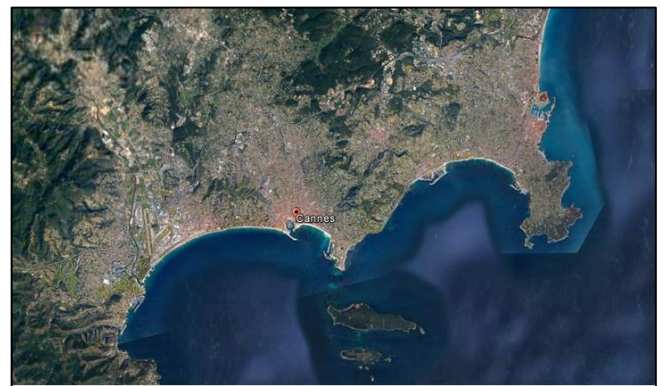
Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Cannes, France
<https://weatherspark.com/y/55258/Average-Weather-in-Cannes-France-Year-Round>
 Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Fig 5: Cannes weather by month

Cannes is a city (with about 72,435 inhabitants, 2020) [22] located on the Cote d'Azur, in the French department of Alpes-Maritimes (Figure 6). Until the arrival (1815) of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) in this city after his escape from the island of Elba, Cannes was a small town with a fort on a hill with fishing as the main occupation of the people. Today it is a fashionable city where many prestigious festivals are held (among which the most famous film festival, Le Festival de Cannes), scientific and business gatherings, important political conferences... The history of Cannes begins in the 2nd century BC when the Lygian Oxybii were here (from the Peloponnese) founded a fishing settlement known as Aegitna (Greek: Αγγιθνα) [23]. A battle took place in this area (69 AD) between the Roman Emperors who ruled for only three and eight months respectively: Oth (Marcus Salvius Otho Caesar Augustus, 32-69) and Vitellius (Aulus Vitellius Germanicus Augustus, 15-69). The Saracens (the European name for Arab-Fatimids) attacked (891) this place and stayed there until the end of the 10th century. In the 10th century, the city was known as Canua (which is etymologically connected with "canna" = "reed"). On the hill of Le Suquet above the sea coast (that is, the marshes along the sea coast), Catholic monks built (1035) a church with a fort, and since then this place has been called Cannes. These monks managed the city until 1530, when the city got its new administration. During the 18th century, the Spanish and the English tried to control the Lérin Islands (near Cannes), later Jean-Honoré Alziary, Bishop of Fréjus. At the end of the 19th century, there was a hospital on these islands for the recovery of soldiers from the Crimean War (1853-1856). The first Baron Brougham and Vaux, Henry Peter Brougham (1778-1868), gave a great impetus to the development of Cannes by building (1836) his villa "Eleonore-Louise" on the Croix des Gardes, a slope above the sea. His example was later followed by many wealthy individuals from France. At the end of the 19th century, Cannes was connected by railway with other parts of France, when its intensive development began, as a fashionable place, where many luxury hotels were built [24]. This trend will continue during the 20th century when the famous Carlton, Majestic, Martinez and JW Marriott Cannes hotels and the Palm Beach casino were built. At the same time, the city is getting general social facilities such as a post office, many schools and a sports center. The

launch of the film festival (Le Festival de Cannes, the first was held on September 20, 1946) Cannes received the most significant boost in its development and importance until then.

The greatest and most significant natural resource of Cannes is its geographical location on the Cote d'Azur of France, where the Mediterranean climate (type Csa, according to the Köppen climate classification) and beautiful sandy beaches have provided the conditions for the organization of many contents generated by the modern age.



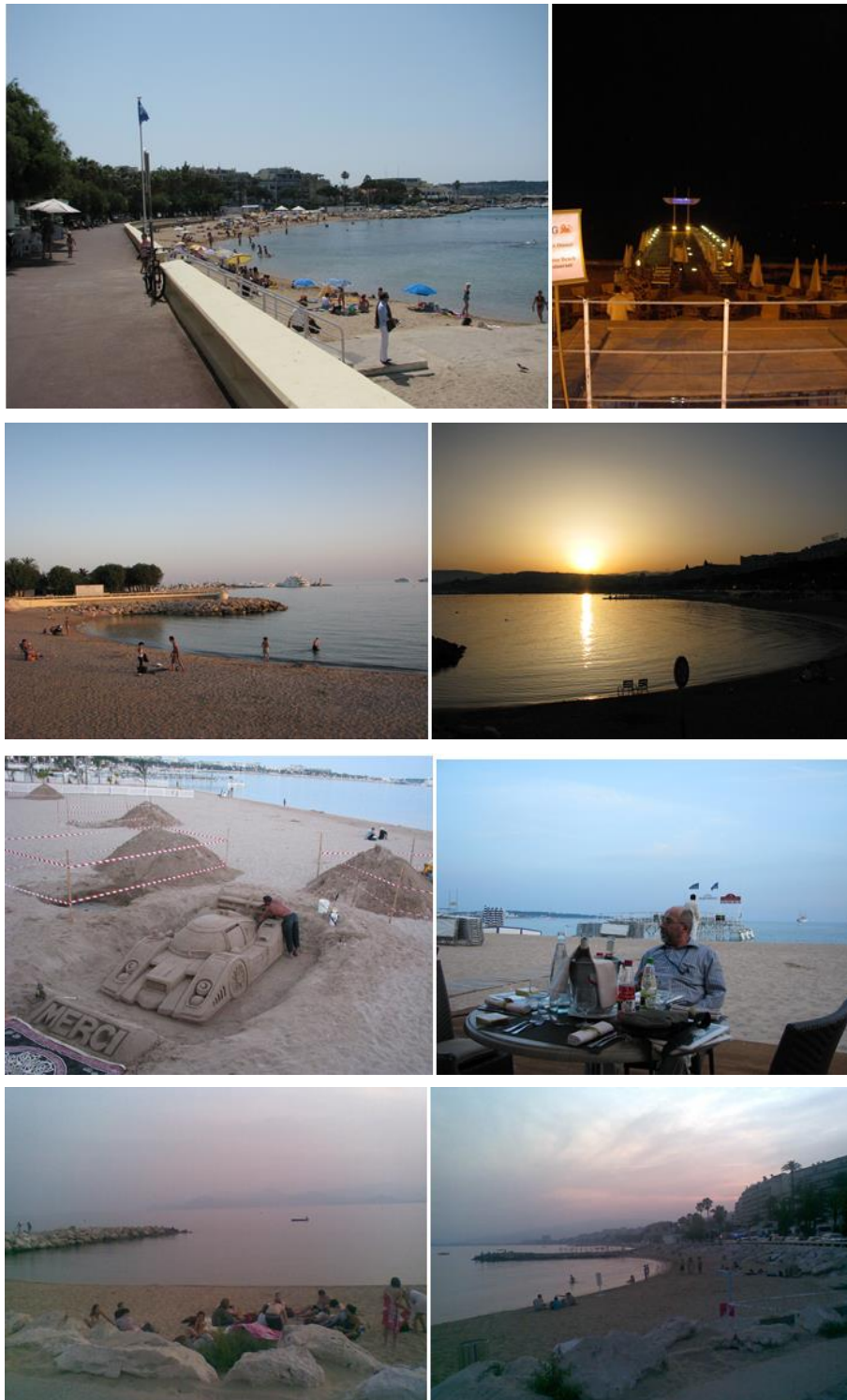
Source: Google Earth. Accessed: December 14, 2023

Fig 6: Cannes. Location

Le Festival de Cannes has generated a number of other, similar content: MIPIM (Le marché international des professionnels de l'immobilier), MIPTV (Marché International des Programmes de Télévision), MIDEM (Marché International du Disque et de l'Édition Musicale), Cannes Lions (International Festival of Creativity), NRJ Music Awards, annual television festival in the last week of September. Technopolis Sophia Antipolis, a highly sophisticated cluster, is situated on the hills above Cannes. 6,500 companies are registered in Cannes, of which 3,000 are from trade, crafts and services. Cannes is the headquarters of Thales Alenia Space, the first European satellite manufacturer. The urban image of Cannes is defined by the La Croisette promenade (Figures 7,8,9), the sea coast with long sandy beaches (about 2.5 km long, about 20 m wide), luxury hotels, galleries, restaurants, cafes, boutiques, a

pedestrian promenade with palm trees and flower arrangements. The old town of Le Suquet with the chapel of St. Anne, raised on a hill above the coast, is another important

image of the city of Cannes that complements the La Croisette promenade.



Source: Author (June 28, 2007)

Source: Haris Bradic (June 28, 2007)

Fig 7: The sandy beaches of Cannes along the Promenade La Croisette



Source: Author (June 29, 2007)

Fig 8: View of the Ster harbor of Cannes from Le Suquet



Author at Cannes Marina

Source: Haris Bradic (June 29, 2007)

Fig 9: The old port in Cannes

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

Although Cannes is a relatively new city, it has an extremely valuable architectural heritage. Here, its main natural resources, the climate, the sandy coast, the hill above the coast, the plain and the rocky slopes have been wonderfully harmonized with the built architectural-urban structures into a unique whole whose life generates the overall meaning of Cannes as a unique city in the world.

The Promenade la Croisette is both a promenade along the seashore and a gallery of many contents, which many people come to, sometimes out of the most natural human need to "meet someone". The promenade of la Croisette was formed in the second half of the 19th century, although its current appearance owes more to the sixties of the 20th century, when it was renovated. Its name comes from the cross that once stood on the promontory between Cannes and the Gulf of Golfe-Juan, which attracted many pilgrims. This wide footpath runs between the sandy beach and the coastal road, where you'll find all the posh hotels and posh boutiques. The French love to 'walk' - you'll find romantic couples strolling after a meal and chic French women walking their dogs with their husbands. La Croisette also has playgrounds for children at both ends - a small fair is at the end of the Palais des Festival. Here you will find many free events and activities such as music concerts during the summer months. Plenty of

bars and restaurants can be found along both sides - beach clubs on the beach side and fancy restaurants on the shopping side. Its fame comes mainly from the Palais des Festivals, where the Cannes Film Festival is held every year with a red carpet that reaches the boulevard. But you cannot leave Cannes without walking along the Croisette and enjoying the beautiful view of the sea and the island of Sainte Marguerite. It is the best place to witness how this city became one of the luxury capitals of France. The street is dotted with luxury shops such as Chanel or Louis Vuitton, as well as five-star hotels such as Le Canberra Hotel, Splendid Hotel, the legendary Carlton Hotel or the oldest, Le Grand Hotel. Of course, you can just sit on the Croisette - there are blue metal seats for that purpose, and you can sit under the palm trees and enjoy the shade on sunny days. It's fantastic for people-watching and admiring the sports cars gliding down the boulevard. This promenade is also the entrance to some of the best beaches in Cannes, both public like Plage Mace or Plage du Casino, and private like Croisette Beach or chic Baoli Beach. The exclusive Pierre Canto Marina, located at the other end of the promenade, is where all the A-list stars drop anchor during the Film Festival, while the smaller Port de la Pointe Croisette, a yacht marina, stands at the top of the boulevard ^[25] (Figure 10).



Source: Haris Bradic (June 28, 2007)

Fig 10: Author on La Croisette Promenade in Cannes

Le Suquet is the old quarter of Cannes, known for its winding cobbled streets lined with restaurants, stunning views of the bay of Cannes and its open-air market. Once home to a local fishing community and before that the site of a defensive fort, this town is the center of everything Cannes was, centuries

before it became the glitz and glamor of international film fame. Here, one can see centuries-old buildings, catch panoramic views for miles, and eat at restaurants ranging from upscale French restaurants to casual bistros, tapas bars, and cafes (Figure 11).



Source: Haris Bradic (June 29, 2007)

Fig 11: Author at Le Suquet with the chapel of St. Ana

The most luxurious hotel on the Promenade la Croisette is the Hotel Carlton, whose domes are modeled after the wonderful appearance of the artist La Belle Otero (1868-1965). The

domes of this hotel are one of the most recognizable symbols of Cannes, similar to the meaning that Big Ben has for the image of London (Figure 12).



Dinner during the 11th Cannes Water Symposium (30 June - 3 July 2009)
 Source: Author (June 30, 2007)

Fig 12: Hotel Carlton

The Russian Orthodox Church (French: L'église Saint-Michel-Archange) was built (1894) by order of Russian Empress Maria Alexandrovna (wife of Emperor Alexander II, 1818-1881) and designed by architect Louis Nouveau. The foundation of the church is in the form of a Greek cross, and

its roof is coated with a special varnish that leaves a special impression on the observer. Duke Peter Aleksandrovič was buried in the crypt of this church after he died in the nearby town of Antibes, as a "white emigrant" (Figure 13).



Source: <https://structurae.info/ouvrages/eglise-saint-michel-archange-decannes>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9d/ACORCannes.jpg>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Fig 13: Russian Orthodox Church in Cannes

A particularly valuable architectural, cultural and historical heritage of Cannes are its museums. The Museum of Art and History of Provence (French: Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Provence) is arranged in the summer house of Jean-Paul

Clapiers built (1773-1774) according to the project of the architect Jean Orello. The building was converted into a museum in 1977 (Figure 14).



Source: <http://tiptop.com/trips/french-riviera-grasse-world-s-capital-ofperfume>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Source: <http://www.museesdegrasse.com/accueil/musee-dart-et-dhistoirede-provence>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Fig 14: Museum of Art and History of Provence

The Castrum Museum (French: Musée de la Castrum) is located in the fortress of Le Suquet and the chapel of St. No. The museum exhibits exhibits of material culture from the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Pacific, the Himalayas,

ceramics of the Maya people and relics from Peru. In the chapel of St. Anne (12th century) is an organized collection of musical instruments from Asia, Africa, America and Oceania (Figure 15).



Source: <https://www.viator.com/Cannes-attractions/Castrum-Museum-Musee-de-la-Castrum/d786-a1809>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Source: <http://www.journees-du-patrimoine.com/SITE/musee-castrum--cannes-21759.htm>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Source: <https://www.seecannes.com/museums/castrum-museum-cannes-657759>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Fig 15: Castrum Museum

The Navy Museum (French: Musée de la Marine) is dedicated to the life and military career of the great sailor from Provence, François-Joseph, Paul Comte de Grasse

(1722-1788). The museum exhibits 30 ship models (Figure 16).





Source: <http://info-provence.com/en/attractions-provence/museenational-de-la-marine-de-toulon/>, Accessed: December 14, 2023

Fig 16: Naval Museum in Cannes

The Museum of the Sea (French: Musée de la Mer) is located in the Royal Fort on Île Sainte-Marguerite, a former state prison building. Artifacts of underwater archeology and the

"Man in an Iron Mask" collection are kept in the museum (Figure 17).



Source: <https://www.halaltrip.com/attraction-details/519/musee-de-lamer/>, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g187221-d591641-Reviews-Musee_de_la_Mer-Cannes_French_Riviera_Cote_d_Azur_Provence_Alpes_Cote_d_Azur.html#photos;aggregationId=101&albumid=101&filter=7&ff=294895309, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Figure 17. The Sea Museum in Cannes

The Museum of Photography (French: Musée de la Photographie) is located on the Lérins Islands, and was arranged with the involvement of professional photographer André Villers, who portrayed many important personalities

from various walks of life. There are works by Pablo Picasso, Robert Doisneau, Jacques Henri Lartigue, Lucien Clergue, David Douglas Duncan (Figure 18).



Source: <http://www.cannes-i-get.com/en/musee-de-la-photographieandre-villers-mougins-c1191.html>, Accessed: December 14, 2023

Fig 18: Museum of Photography in Cannes

International Perfume Museum (French: Musée International de la Parfumerie), (Figure 19).

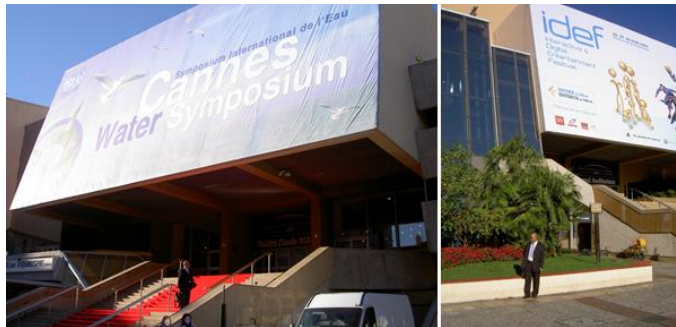


Source: https://www.google.ba/maps/uv?hl=en&pb=!1s0x12cc28aacbd7d54f:0x88429c0243d9b0d9!2m2!2m2!1i80!2i80!3m1!2i20!16m1!6!1b1!2m2!1m1!1e1!2m2!1m1!1e3!2m2!1m1!1e5!2m2!1m1!1e4!2m2!1m1!1e6!3m1!7e115!4shttp://www.museesdegrasse.com/accueil/musee-international-de-laparfumerie!5sMus%C3%A9+International+de+la+Parfumerie+cannes+-+Google+Search&imagekey=!1e1!2shttp://www.museesdegrasse.com/download/file/fid/241&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjA4I_5uKjcAhWLNpoKHa87DAEQoioItQEwCg, Accessed: December 14, 2023.

Fig 19: International Perfume Museum in Cannes

The Festival and Congress Palace (French: First building Palais des Festivals et des Congrès) was built in 1949. The new building was built on the site of an older building (which

was demolished) according to a project (1979) by architects Sir Hubert Bennett and François Druet. The building was expanded and redesigned in 1999 (Figure 20).



Author at Théâtre Claude Debussy
 Source: Haris Bradic (June 27, 2007)



Source: Haris Bradic (June 27, 2007)

Fig 20: Festival and Congress Palace (French: Palais des Festivals et des Congrès)

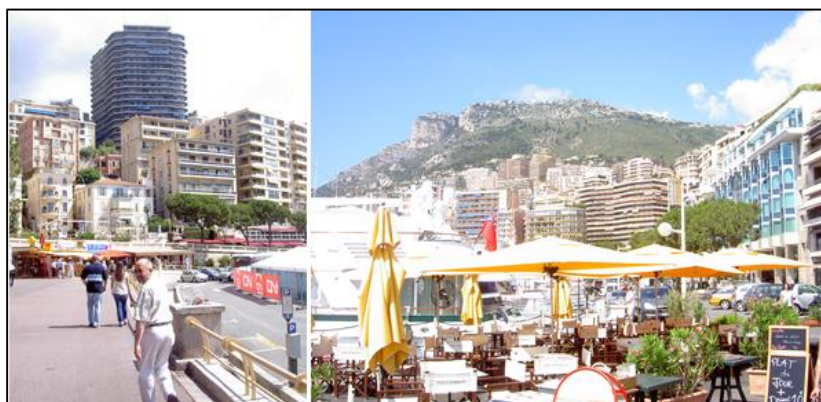
Many villas were built in Cannes, above all those in the exclusive Quartier des Anglais, among which the most famous are: Villa Louise Eléonore (one of the first villas built (1835-1839) in Cannes), Villa Fiésole (today known as Villa

Domergue, according to the painter Jean-Gabriel Domergue (1889-1962). One of the best ways to see the image of the city of Cannes is to sail along its coast (Figure 21).



The author in sailing the sea near Cannes
Fotos: Haris Bradić (27.06. 2007.)

Fig 21: Sea navigation along its coast in Cannes





Fotos: Haris Bradić (27.06. 2007.)

Fig 22: A new part of Cannes

4. Conclusion

The author's four visits to Cannes were part of his participation in the famous "Cannes Water Symposiums", where the author presented his works. The content of the topics presented at these symposia was diverse and rich, and it directly inspired the author to present his previous (and later) research on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina through his published books and scientific works. Visiting cities and towns in various natural environments around the planet enriched his 'file' of global architecture studies, through the topic "Defining Architectural Space (ADS)".

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