



MARRAKECH,

I Love you

ART

ARCHITECTURE

OTHER

This is a personal 15 day trip map to Marrakech by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
*****	Menara Airport	E2A Architecture	Marrakesh Menara Airport ال دول ي ال م نارة مراكش مطار	Completed in 2008, the terminal extension of the Marrakech Menara Airport in Morocco—designed by Swiss Architects E2A Architecture—uses a gorgeous facade that has become a hallmark of the airport. Light filters into the space by arabesques made up of 24 rhombuses and three triangles. Clad in white aluminum panels and featuring stylized Islamic ornamental designs, the structure gives the terminal a brightness that changes according to the time of day. It's also an excellent example of how a contemporary building can incorporate traditional cultural motifs. It features an exterior made of 24 concrete rhombuses with glass printed ancient Islamic ornamental motives. The roof is constructed by a steel structure that continues outward, forming a 24 m canopy providing shade. Inside, the rhombuses are covered in white aluminum.
*****	Zone 1: Medina			
**	The Pearl Marrakech		Av. Echouhada et Rue du Temple شارع دو معبد	Open both to hotel guests and visitors, the Delano is the perfect place to get away from the hustle and bustle of the Medina, and escape to your very own oasis. With a rooftop restaurant serving from lunch into the evening, it is the ideal spot to take in the magnificent sights over the Red City and the Medina, as well as the imperial ramparts and Atlas mountains further afield. By night, the daybeds and circular pool provide the perfect setting to take in the multicolour hues of twilight, as dusk sets in.
*****	La Mamounia	Henri Prost and Marchisio	Avenue Prince Moulay Rachid شارع الأمير مولاي رشيد	Facing the Atlas Mountains, this 5 star hotel is probably one of the top spots in the city that you shouldn't miss. It took its name from its magnificent gardens of Prince Mamoun. Surrounded by ramparts, offering beautiful views of the Atlas, with an 8-hectare garden, the hotel attracted some of the most prominent and powerful figures in the world. Winston Churchill, Hitchcock, Charlie Chaplin, Mick Jagger, Edith Piaf, and Jacques Chirac all stayed at the palace. Originally, in the 1920s, the hotel aimed to attract mainly long-stay clientele and included only fifty rooms on one floor. The painter Jacques Majorelle (whose villa and garden are one of the major attractions of Marrakech) decorated the lounge bearing his name. After the Second World War, the number of rooms reached 100.
*****	Koutoubia Mosque		Avenue Mohammed V شارع محمد الخامس	The Kutubiyya Mosque was built in 1199 as the largest mosque in Marrakesh. The mosque was founded in 1147 by the Almohad caliph Abd al-Mu'min right after he conquered Marrakesh from the Almoravids. A second version of the mosque was entirely rebuilt by Abd al-Mu'min around 1158, with Ya'qub al-Mansur possibly finalizing construction of the minaret around 1195. This second mosque is the structure that stands today. It is considered a classic and important example of Almohad architecture and of Moroccan mosque architecture generally. The minaret tower, 77 metres (253 ft) in height, is decorated with varying geometric arch motifs and topped by a spire and metal orbs. It likely inspired other buildings such as the Giralda of Seville and the Hassan Tower of Rabat, which were built shortly after in the same era. The mosque is ornamented with curved windows, a band of ceramic inlay, pointed merlons, and decorative arches; it has a large plaza with gardens, and is floodlit at night. Only exterior for non muslims.



****	Hotel Les Jardins De La Koutoubia	Rue Koutoubia N°16 حدائق الفندق من الكتبية	Overlooking the Koutoubia Mosque, the Rooftop Restaurant of this classic Marrakech hotel offers a place of calmness and serenity, where you can enjoy both traditional delicacies and authentic Indian cuisine. By day, you can refresh your senses with snacks beside the rooftop pool, while nighttime sees the packed restaurant burst into life. But though it stands right above the heart of the Medina, the noise and disorder are all left behind, as you relax instead to the sound of birds among the overhanging palms.
*****	Jemaa el-Fnaa Square	Jemaa el-Fnaa Square ساحة جماع الفناء	Built around the 12th century by the Almohads as a public square where public executions took place. During the day it is predominantly occupied by orange juice stalls, water sellers with traditional leather water-bags and brass cups, youths with chained Barbary apes and snake charmers despite the protected status of these species under Moroccan law. The square was featured in the Alfred Hitchcock movie The Man Who Knew Too Much.
*****	Chez Chegrouni	Place Djamaâ Elfna N°4-6 جامع الفنا رقم 06/04	Favourite old-timer in the square that still serves cheap but famously good no-frills couscous, tagines and Moroccan salads at reasonable prices. No alcohol.
**	Musee Boucharouite	Azbezt 107, Derb al Cadi	Berber boucharouites (rag rugs made from recycled cloth) may be a poor cousin to the famous jewel-toned Moroccan carpets, but this beautifully collated gallery housed in an 18th-century riad displays the artistry of this lesser-known craft. The museum is the work of avid collector Patrick de Maillard, who lives on site and is often around to animatedly talk you through his collection. The rooms are scattered with Moroccan popular art, from agricultural implements to painted doors, in addition to the boucharouites. The terrace upstairs is a lovely secret cafe serving refreshments.
****	Marrakech Souk	D.S.Abdelaziz عبد العزيز	The souks are the heart of the Marrakech medina and have been the centre for trade in the city a thousand years. Today they're as much a tourist attraction as anything but still have that exotic, chaotic feel. Over 3000 stalls sell everything from tagines and glassware to scarves and spices. Even if you're not into shopping, the souks are still a spectacle that's well worth experiencing. But they're also all kinds of crazy, and being plunged into the heart of the action can be a bit of a shock to the system. An amalgam of colour, energy, and vibrance. There is nothing that isn't sold here- perfumes, spices, bags, clothes, baskets, shawls, carpets, shoes, even safety pins. Mon-Sun (8am-8pm)
*****	Rahba Kedima Square	Rahba Kedima Square ساحة الرحبة القديمة	This small but awesome place is one of the most charming squares in the city. It has a small cafe where you can sit, have some coffee and tea and watch everything going on around. The carpet souk is here also and from time to time you can see berber men walking around and selling their carpets to the shops. Very unique. Dogs, donkeys, women, children, shops. Worth a visit.
*****	Mouassine Mosque	Rue Sidi el-Yamani شارع سيدي اليماني	The very same owner of Le Musee de la Photographie opened another interesting museum in a beautifully restored historic residence. To get there is a little but fun puzzle. The museum is housed in a historic big and beautiful residence that is still being restored to its original state. A marvel of architecture with woodwork, plaster and mosaics. The museum houses an exposition about photographic studies on drapery. The Mouassine Mosque, located in the neighborhood of the same name, was built by Saadian Sultan Al Ghalib Bi-Allah. The mosque was commissioned by the Saadian sultan Moulay Abdallah al-Ghalib. Construction took place between 1562-63 CE (970 AH) and 1572-73 CE (980 AH). The Mouassine Mosque, along with the Bab Doukkala Mosque built around the same time, appears to have been part of a larger plan to build new "model" neighbourhoods in this area and spur an urban renewal of Marrakesh. To the right of the mosque is the fountain with the same name and to the left, the souks and bazaars. It's also known as Al-Achraf Mosque and has three entrances. Non-Muslims are not permitted to enter inside the mosque.
****	Mouassine Fountain	Rue Sidi el-Yamani شارع سيدي اليماني	The medina had 80 fountains at the start of the 20th century, and each neighborhood had its own for water for cooking, public baths, orchards and gardens. The Mouassine Fountain, near Rue el-Mouassine, is a prime example, with carved wood details and continued use as a neighborhood wool-drying area and gossip source. The fountain is part of the Mouassine complex that comprises a 12th century mosque, a library, a hammam and a madrasa. The fountain is situated directly to the north of the mosque's ablution chamber. The fountain was built in 1570 on the order of Sultan Moulay Abdallah. It is fed by underground channels that were created when the city was founded in 1072. The water comes from the Atlas Mountains.
*****	Almoravid Koubba	Kaat Benahid قبة المرابطيين	The Almoravid Qubba, built in the 12th-century, is famous for being the last remaining example of Almoravid architecture. It is notable for



				its extraordinary decoration. Most scholars today believe that it belonged to the nearby Ben Youssef Mosque, the main mosque of the city at the time, and that it was a pavilion used for ritual ablutions before prayer. The dome (qubba) tops a rectangular building, measuring 7.35 by 5.45 meters, sheltering a water basin. In the corners, between the wings of the cupola and the rectangular outer walls, are four miniature cupolas carved with some of the earliest muqarnas decoration in Morocco. Due to the rise of the ground level of Marrakesh, today's visitors must descend two floors to reach its entrance. In addition to the koubba itself, visitors can view a large water cistern and remains of fountains for performing ablutions. Mon-Fri (8.30am-6pm)
*	Chouf Fountain		Kaat Benahid الشوف نافورة	The Shrob ou shouf fountain (also spelled Chrob ou chouf) is a historic wall fountain in the medina of Marrakech. The fountain was built during the reign of the Saadian sultan Ahmad al-Mansur (1578-1603). The fountain was erected during the Saadian or Saadi dynasty period, when Marrakesh was the capital of Morocco, and closely resembles other Saadi fountains in style (e.g. the fountains of the Mouassine Mosque and Bab Doukkala Mosque). Its crown is made of wood in the form of a honeycomb, and a green tile roof covers the whole. The fountain consists of a simple loggia or large alcove sheltering an access to water. Old photographs show that the loggia was once deeper and included a trough for the water at the base of the innermost wall, while a wooden bar across its entrance prevented animals (e.g. donkeys, horses) from drinking the same water as humans.
***	Marrakech Museum	Mehdi Menebhi	Place Ben Youssef, Marrakech-Médina ضع بن يوسف، مراکش- المدينة المنورة	Marrakech Museum is located at the Dar Menebhi Palace, built at the end of the 19th century by Mehdi Menebhi. The palace was restored by the Omar Benjelloun Foundation and then converted into a museum in 1997. The house itself represents an example of classical Moorish architecture, with fountains in the central courtyard, traditional seating areas, a hammam and intricate tilework and carvings. The museum's large atrium was originally a courtyard, and is now covered in glass and fabric. It's home to a wide range of exhibits, with a special focus on Moroccan history. Much of the original structures, including many mosaics, have been preserved. Don't miss the Hammam, which is the old traditional bath palace. It is beautiful, and has three rooms. General admission 30 DHS. Mon-Sun (9am-6.30pm)
*****	Medersa Ben Youssef		Kaat Benahid مدرسة بن يوسف	Founded in the 14th century under the Merenids, this Quranic learning centre was once the largest in North Africa, and remains among the most splendid. Functioning today as a historical site, the Ben Youssef Madrasa was the largest Islamic college in Morocco at its height. Historically, madrasas have served as a center for learning, worship and community interaction. In addition to teaching Quranic Tasfeer and Islamic jurisprudence, Islamic schools often taught a wide variety of subjects, including literature, science and history. General admission DHS 50. Mon-Sun (8am-5pm)
*****	Maison de la Photographie Museum		46 Rue Bin Lafnadek 46 سوق الفاسي	When Parisian Patrick Menach and Marrakshi Hamid Mergani realised they were both collecting vintage Moroccan photography, they decided to open a photography museum to show their collections in context. Together they 'repatriated' 4500 photos, 2000 glass negatives and 80 documents dating from 1870 to 1950; select works on view here fill three floors, organised by region and theme, and include a rare, full-colour 1957 documentary shot in Morocco. Most works are editioned prints from original negatives, and are for sale. After your visit, head up to the rooftop terrace for a coffee or pot of tea. Amazing skyline views from the rooftop. General admission DHS 40. Mon-Sun (9am-7.30pm)
****	Tanneries		Derb Baâzzi دربي بزي	The main leather tanneries in Marrakech are located in the Bab Debbagh quarter in the north end of the medina; the location provides access to the Oued Issil river across the busy road (dry in the summer months and flowing quickly in winter months) and is also removed from the city, so it doesn't bother nearby residents with the smell. For lost wanderers, there is no shortage of 'faux guides' who will happily lead you to the tanneries – along with an extra stop to their relatives' shops for views and to enhance your buying experience. It's almost impossible to get here by yourself so you better set a fix prize of DHS20 to have a look around this must visit spot in Marrakech. Especially if you aren't traveling to other Moroccan cities.
****	Les Bougainvilliers Riad		Derb Ben Amrane, #5 Riad Zitoun Lakdim درب بن عمران رياض الزيتون	This riad (hotel) offers a rooftop terrace with views of the Medina and 2 patios, one with a plunge pool and one with a fountain. Riad Les Bougainvilliers is located a 2-minute walk from Jamaâ el Fna Square and the souks.
****	Dar Si-Saïd Museum		Riad Zitoun Jdid دار سي سعيد متحف	The Dar Si Said Museum is the oldest museum in the city with the greatest number of works of art exhibited. The Museum is officially



				called the Museum of Moroccan Arts. A monument to Moroccan m̄aalems (master artisans), the home of Bou Ahmed's brother Si Said is a showcase of regional craftsmanship. It now houses the Museum of Moroccan Arts, starting with the oldest object in Marrakesh: an AD 1002-1007 chest that belonged to a chamberlain of Spain's Umayyad Caliphate. The palace is enormous with several patios and with two floors. The building's most beautiful decoration is found at the entrance of the courtyard and on the second floor. Don't miss the beautiful red staircase. General admission 10 DHS.
****	Palais de la Bahia	El Mekki	5 Rue Riad Zitoun el Jdid قصر دي لا باهيا	Surely one of the most extraordinary imperial relics of Morocco, the Palais Bahia ("the brilliant") doesn't disappoint. Built at the start of the 19th century by architect El Mekki for Si Moussa, the then chamberlain of Sultan Hassan I, the palace showcases a wide range of architectural styles hinting at the chamberlain's playful spirit, especially after his son inherited it and added his own brand of flamboyant glamour to the place. Women's quarters bedecked with crimson-and-mustard-striped ceilings, a marble-tile courtyard the size of a soccer field, and extensive salons lined by stained-glass windows are just some of the features of the 20-acre space. General admission DHS 10. Sat-Thu (8am-6pm)
Zone 2: The Jewish Quarter (South Medina)				
*****	The Jewish Quarter		The Jewish Quarter ملاح	A mellah is a walled Jewish quarter of a city in Morocco. The home of the main spice markets in Marrakech and the gold souks. For a long time, the mellah of Fez remained the only one, and only in the second half of the 16th century (around 1557) the term mellah appears in Marrakesh, with the settlement there of Jewish population from the Atlas and from the city of Aghmat (some 30 km east of Marrakesh), which had an ancient Jewish community. A Frenchman, who was held captive in Morocco from 1670 to 1681, wrote: "In Fez and in Morocco [that is, Marrakesh], the Jews are separated from the inhabitants, having their own quarters set apart, surrounded by walls of which the gates are guarded by men appointed by the King ... In the other towns, they are intermingled with the Moors." Great for fabric shopping and just wandering about. You can also visit the synagogue, have a hammam at Ziani, eat lunch or dinner next to the storks by the Kozybar or admire (or buy) at the many metal workshops in Place Ferblantier.
****	Miaara Jewish Cemetery		Avenue Taoulat Miara, Mellah المقبرة اليهودية	Muslim burial grounds in Morocco are typically closed to visitors, but this sprawling walled Jewish cemetery of whitewashed tombs admits all who wish to pay their respects. It was established in 1537, narrowly predating the Mellah (Jewish quarter), but it's still well maintained by Marrakesh's small Jewish community – you'll see rocks of remembrance on top of some of the tombs. This cemetery was founded on 1530 by the Spanish Jews expelled in the XV century, so some of these graves have more than five centuries of history. Unfortunately it isn't very well preserved. Be careful of fake guides here, they will ask a big tip.
*****	Musee Tiskiwin		8, rue de la bahia درب السقا	One of Marrakech's most fascinating museums, the Tiskiwin Museum, or Maison Tiskiwin, is housed in a beautifully restored riad. The collection, amassed by Dutch anthropologist Bert Flint who has resided in the city since 1957, is organized into geographically themed exhibitions, with each room of artifacts marking out a different spot along the along ancient Saharan trade route from Marrakech to Timbuktu. The museum's displays and explanatory texts are eccentric, but Tiskiwin's well-travelled artefacts offer tantalising glimpses of Marrakesh's trading-post past. General admission DHS 20. Mon-Sun (9am-12.30pm/2.30pm-6pm)
**	Kosybar		Place des Ferblantiers, Rue de Berrima	Close to Badi Palace, Kosy Bar offers a rarity in dry Marrakech – alcohol. Emerge from a steamy hamman and rehydrate with a drink of water before skipping over the menu's expensive beers and opting for the more reasonably priced chilled white wine, perfect in this hot, bustling city. Head for the highest of the two roof terraces, look down on Marrakech in action, and watch and listen to the nesting storks on the old city walls. Or marvel as the waiter tries to negotiate the narrow, spiral staircase to the terrace carrying trays of drinks. Mon-Sun (11.30am-1am)
*****	El Badi Palace Ruins		Ksibat Nhass قصر البادي اطلال	El Badi Palace took twenty five years to build, with construction finally completed around 1593 and was a lavish display of the best craftsmanship of the Saadian period. Constructed using some of the most expensive materials of the time, including gold and onyx, the colonnades are said to be constructed from marble exchanged with Italian merchants for their equivalent weight in sugar. The palace was neglected after al-Mansur's death in 1603 and eventually fell into ruin



				after the decline of the Saadian dynasty. Its valuable materials (especially marble) were stripped away and reused in other buildings across Morocco. General admission €7. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
***	Saadian Tombs		Rue de La Kasbah ضريح السعديين	The Saadian tombs in Marrakech date back from the time of the sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. It will take you about half an hour to visit the tombs and light is not amazing, so you won't take many pictures. However, the decoration is so beautiful that you would vividly retain its image in your head. The Saadian Tombs in Marrakesh were sealed up for centuries until their rediscovery in 1917 because Alawite Sultan Moulay Ismail walled up the Saadian Tombs to keep his predecessors out of sight and mind. Occupying a quiet enclosure at the kasbah, the tombs are magnificently decorated with colorful tiles, Arabic script and elaborate carvings. The tombs were discovered in 1917 and were restored by the Beaux-arts service. General admission DHS10. Mon-Sun (8am-4pm)
*****	Bab Agnaou Door Entrance	Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur	Route d'Ourika شارع مولاي إسماعيل	Bab Agnaou was built in the 12th century as is one of the nineteen gates of Marrakech. While Bab er Robb was the official entrance to the city, Bab Agnaou gives entrance to the royal kasbah in the southern part of the medina of Marrakech. The function of the gate, as royal entrance, was primarily decorative. The façade consists of alternating sections of stone, likely quarried not too far from Marakesh, and brick surrounding the horseshoe arch. The corner-pieces are decorated with floral decorations extending around a shell. This ornamentation is framed by three panels and on these panels is an inscription from the Quran in Maghribi, foliated Kufic letters.
Zone 3: Around the Medina				
*****	Menara gardens		Aïn Mezouar حدائق المنارة	The Menara gardens are gardens located to the west of Marrakech, Morocco, at the gates of the Atlas mountains. The Jardin de la Ménara was created in the middle of the 12th century during the rule of the Almohad dynasty. The Agdal Gardens in Rabat, Ceuta, or Sevilla have been modeled after it. Agdal Gardens are laid out around a central water basin that is fed by aqueducts, rain water or ground water and irrigates the surrounding vegetation. The name menara derives from the pavilion with its small green pyramid roof (menzeh). The pavilion was built during the 16th century Saadi dynasty and renovated in 1869 by sultan Abderrahmane of Morocco, who used to stay here in summertime. Free admission. Access to pavilion 1€. Mon-Sun (6am-6pm)
*****	Majorelle Garden	Jacques Majorelle	Rue Yves Saint Laurent حديقة ماجوريل	Majorelle is a twelve-acre botanical garden and artist's landscape garden in Marrakech, Morocco. An archaeological museum, it contains the Islamic Art Museum of Marrakech. The edifice was designed by the expatriate French artist Jacques Majorelle in the 1920s and 1930s. It took French painter Jacques Majorelle (1886-1962) forty years of passion and dedication to create this enchanting garden in the heart of the "Ochre City". The garden has been open to the public since 1947. Since 1980 the garden has been owned by Yves Saint-Laurent and Pierre Bergé. After Yves Saint Laurent died in 2008 his ashes were scattered in the Majorelle Garden. General admission DHS70, museum DHS30. Mon-Sun (8am-5.30pm)
*****	Yves Saint Laurent Museum	Studio KO	Rue Yves St Laurent, Marrakech 40000 شارع إيف سان لوران ، مراكش 40000	Dedicated to the work of the legendary French fashion designer, the Musée Yves Saint Laurent Marrakech (mYSLm) opened its doors in autumn 2017. It houses an important selection from the Fondation Pierre Bergé - Yves Saint Laurent's impressive collection, which comprises 5,000 items of clothing, 15,000 haute couture accessories as well as tens of thousands of sketches and assorted objects. The library's collection includes books on Arabic and Andalusian history, geography, literature, and poetry, as well as numerous volumes related to botany, Berber culture, Yves Saint Laurent's oeuvre and the world of fashion. While researching the designer's archives in Paris, Studio KO was intrigued by the duality between curves and straight lines, and the succession of loose and clean cuts. From the outside, the building is composed of cubic forms adorned with bricks which create a pattern resembling threads of fabric. General admission 100 DH. Thu-Tue (10am-6pm)
*****	Gas Station	Jean-Francois Zevaco	Rue Al Madina شارع المدينة المنورة	This hidden concrete treasure was built in 1958 as a service station. Jean-Francois Zevaco, born in Morocco in 1916 was part of a team assembled by the French Modernist Michel Ecochard and alongside Le Corbusier, a member of CIAM. Zevaco designed this service station much in Niemeyer's style. A curved concrete roof is the main feature of this small gas station. Locals are used to visitors who admire the building so if you speak French, ask them about it, they will tell you how proud they are to work at a building designed by Zevaco.



Zone 4: Gueliz				
*****	ONCF Railway Station		Hasan II Avenue حسن الثاني شارع	The Marrakesh Railway Station is a railway station in Marrakesh and it is currently the southern end-point of the Moroccan railway system. The current station was opened on August 10, 2008. The old station, built in 1923 during French protectorate time, was located along Hasan II Avenue and served as a terminus of the rail system. It was within walking distance of the new city-centre (French Quarter) district and Royal Theatre. In 2008 a newly constructed station was opened adjacent to the old building and tracks were extended. The new station, located 100 meters closer to the city-centre district (and directly opposite the Royal Theatre), is larger and was built to serve the planned extension of the rail network towards Agadir and Laayone. Beautiful at night.
****	Théâtre Royal		Avenue Hassan II شارع الحسن الثاني	Inaugurated on 19th of September 2001 by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the Théâtre Royal de Marrakech has worked to secure the red city's reputation as one of the major artistic and cultural focal points of the world. Inside it's impressive 1200-seat open-air theatre and 800-seat opera house, the theatre hosts a variety of national and international cultural events including opera, ballet and musical performances. Although the majority of these performances are in Arabic or French, even if you are not gifted with the ability to speak either language the Royal Theatre still has a lot to offer. The entrance hall often houses a variety of painting, sculpture and photography exhibitions. Indeed, the impressive architecture alone is worth the visit. Built by Tunisian architect Charles Boccara, the Royal Theatre combines the traditional aesthetic design of arabic architecture with traces of modern influence. The imposing dome and grand marble pillars provides an immediate sense of awe which is matched by the interior entrance hall and auditorium. This is a truly outstanding monument; it is easy to see how this building has become the pride and joy of the Marrakchis.
***	El Harti Gardens		Fassi انه خرائط	Situated in the heart of Gueliz, the El-Harti Gardens have everything to offer. As one of Marrakech's larger new gardens, it is possible to find playgrounds for children and sports areas for everyone's enjoyment. However, what is perhaps most about El-Harti is the diverse range of plants and flowers it houses; alongside the the rose garden, the plethora of brightly coloured plants, the gigantic palm trees and the dozens of trees of species of trees, there is even a cactus garden hiding within El-Harti's gates. As you look along the long 100m long water basin lined with many water fountains, in the distance, standing tall amongst the palm trees, it is possible to see the floodlights of the Stade el-Harti, a multi-use 20,000 seat stadium that is predominantly used for the home games of Kawkab Marrakech football club. The garden offers a network of paths through well-maintained beds of daisies and other perennials shaded by olive and palm trees and sprawling bougainvillea. Mon-Sun (8.30am-5.30pm)
****	Hotel La Renaissance		89, Angle Bd Zerktouni & Mohamed V Gueliz, Boulevard Mohamed Zerktouni	This iconic hotel offers a stylish and contemporary edge to the city, balancing traditional elements of design with cool open spaces and hot splashes of colour. The real star of the hotel is, of course, its stunning rooftop pool and bar. With breathtaking views across the city and the Atlas mountains, the open air pool is a wonderful place to relax with a book, or cool down from the heat. By night, the rooftop bar buzzes with energy, making it a great place to meet friends.
Zone 5: Suburbs				
***	Fobe Home		Route d'Amizmiz Km 9.2 شارع أحمد وقار	Fobe Home was built as the private house of a film producer in Belgium so respect private property. However, if you are on your way to the beautiful Faculté Taroudant, don't miss it through the window because you may see it. The concept is based on a close dialogue with the land, vegetation and the atlas to the horizon.
**	Co-Habitation	Kilo Architectures	Avenue Hassan II شارع الحسن الثاني	This project, consisting of five experimental houses within a communal farm, proposes alternative modes of domesticity and co-habitation, both within the home and between homes. In each house, all the spaces benefit from a double orientation to the two different orchards and interior and exterior spaces flow into each other. A line is not inherently a domestic form; it does not shelter or enclose. However, when faced with the challenge of placing two houses on the site in such a way as to maximize privacy while democratizing access to the view, our strategy was to place two linear houses along a single line. The two houses are sited along the same line and each house disappears from the visual sight line of the other. Location is unclear.



***	Musée de la Palmeraie		Dar Tounsi دار التونسي	Nestled in the heart of the palm grove of Marrakech, the museum houses a private collection of paintings, photographs, sculptures, calligraphy and installations. With more than a hundred works, the Benchaâbane Foundation offers the visitor the opportunity to discover through this collection covering almost a century the work of Moroccan and international artists. Located in a former colonial farmhouse of the 40s, the rooms of the museum are spread in a green setting of one hectare composed of an Andalusian garden, a dry garden and a water garden. In addition to the permanent collection, since 2010 the foundation has been planning temporary exhibitions and artistic meetings. Mon-Sun (9am-6pm)
*	The American School of Marrakech	Charles Boccara	Route De Ouarzazate (Km 9) Bp 6195 الطريق دي ورزازات إكم 9 إبي بي 6195	The American School of Marrakesh was founded in 1995 by Joseph A. McPhillips III, Head of School at the American School of Tangier for thirty-five years. Started as a branch of the American School of Tangier, which had been in existence since 1950, the American School of Marrakesh was intended by Mr. McPhillips to be a model institution, reflecting his personal belief in education and a belief in the Kingdom of Morocco. Beautiful piece of architecture. Designed by Yoko Boccara and landscaped by Madison Cox, the present school facility is a tribute to the enduring nature of a school founded as a dream by Joe McPhillips and nurtured into successful pre-eminence in Marrakech by the combined efforts of teachers, parents, staff, administrators, board members, and friends of the school.
***	Palais Namaskar	Imaad Rhamouni	Route de Bab Atlas, No.88/69, Province Syba طريق باب أطلس، No.88 / 69، مقاطعة	Nestled in Marrakech's lovely outskirts, between the desert & the Atlas Mountains, Palais Namaskar is a tranquil oasis. This impressive 5 star luxury hotel and spa with private villas and suites will blow your mind. The architecture, feng shui-inspired with cascading water features and Moorish and Andalusian influences, will definitely be a contrast to what you've seen of Marrakech so far. Stay here one night if you can, completely worth it.
	Sahara Palace Marrakech	Stuart Church	Annakhil, Palmeraie قصر الصحراء	The majestic Hotel Sahara Palace Marrakech, featuring all the splendors of Moorish, Indian and Venetian architecture, is set on 54 hectares of beautifully landscaped gardens, surrounded by palm trees and olive groves. The property features 89 well-appointed, spacious guest rooms, including 15 luxurious suites, spread between the main palace and four riads. Another amazing hotel to visit, but not to stay based on negative comments of past clients. It features all the splendors of Moorish, Indian and Venetian architecture and is beautifully complemented by landscaped gardens, surrounded by palm trees and olive groves. Don't miss the central patio.

- ULR map: <http://bit.ly/2m1LwQ5>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Medina
2. The Jewish Quarter (South Medina)
3. Around the Medina
4. Gueliz
5. Suburbs



