The space within palatial enclosures was distributed hierarchically, depending on whether it was public or private. Private spaces included the royal residence, located in the most central and inaccessible part of the enclosure, designed also to accommodate the sovereign's extended family. It was split into residential units arranged around courtyards with porticos that gave access to the private rooms. These always included a main room with adjacent bedrooms, all richly furnished and decorated for receiving the most intimate of guests and holding private parties.

**Name:**
Palace of Ziri in 'Achir (Qasr)

**Dynasty:**
Around Hegira 336 / AD 947 Zirid

**Details:**
Kef Lakhdar, Aïn Boucif, Médéa, Algeria

**Justification:**
Similar to ordinary people's residences, royal residences were arranged around interior courtyards with a fountain in the centre and columns around the edge.

**Name:**
Dar al-Jam'i

**Dynasty:**
Hegira 1298–1300 / AD 1880–2 Alawid

**Details:**
Meknès, Morocco

**Justification:**
Tiled walls, wood carving, practical decorative niches in walls, rugs, cushions, tapestries and a range of furniture made for luxurious, comfortable and hygienic rooms.

**Name:**
Niche

**Dynasty:**
Hegira 296–467 / AD 909–1074 Rustamid of Sedrata

**Details:**
National Museum of Antiquities and Islamic Arts
Algiers, Algeria

**Justification:**
Tiled walls, wood carving, practical decorative niches in walls, rugs, cushions, tapestries and a range of furniture made for luxurious, comfortable and hygienic rooms.

**Name:**
Alhambra vase

**Dynasty:**
Hegira 8th century / AD 14th century Nasrid

**Details:**
National Archaeological Museum
Madrid, Spain

**Justification:**
Tiled walls, wood carving, practical decorative niches in walls, rugs, cushions, tapestries and a range of furniture made for luxurious, comfortable and hygienic rooms.