Muslim rulers continuously worked to ensure their people were supplied with water, a task to which they applied the scientific knowledge available at the time. The most robust installations used to supply water have survived, such as dykes, aqueducts and norias (waterwheels).

**Name:**  
Sahrij Swani (Basin of the Norias)

**Dynasty:**  
Hegira 11th–12th centuries / AD 17th–18th centuries Alawid

**Details:**  
Meknès, Morocco

**Justification:**  
The largest norias were installed alongside rivers, powered by the current. They were part of a complex irrigation system that was used to water the fields.