CLASSICAL IRAN

14 days
Countries visited

Iran

Tour Highlights

• The poetic city of Shiraz
• Persia’s ancient capital, Persepolis
• The tomb of Cyrus the Great
• Stunning mud-brick village of Kharanagh
• Ancient mosques and palaces of Isfahan
• Shopping for crafts in bazaars
• Isfahan's stunning Friday mosque
• Khans and gardens of Shiraz and Kashan
• Qom - the Islamic Heart of Iran
• The National Museum of Iran
CLASSICAL IRAN

Places visited
Shiraz • Firuz Abad • Persepolis • Naghsh-e-Rostam • Naghsh-e-Rajab • Pasargadae • Yazd • Chak Chak • Kharanagh Village • Meybod • Na'in • Isfahan • Kashan • Abyaneh • Tehran • Qom

What's included
• Visa authorisation code
• Arrival & departure transfers
• Ground transport with driver
• Accommodation
• Breakfasts
• English-speaking guide
• Entrance fees to sites & parks

What's not included
• Meals not mentioned in itinerary meal plan
• Drinks
• Tipping
• Personal items (laundry, telephone, etc.)
• Medical expenses
• Any services not mentioned in itinerary

All accommodation subject to availability. Final accommodation choices will be confirmed after booking.
Your Itinerary Explained

The first part of the text in each day is the itinerary schedule and will explain what you will normally see/do during this day of your itinerary.

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The part of the day's text in italics (and comes after the three dashes “---”) is background information on the places or sites on that day of your itinerary. It is not part of your itinerary and may mention places that will not be visited on your itinerary. If you have any questions please ask us. Travel times where noted are only meant as a guideline.

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Tour Itinerary

Day 1  Arrival  Meals

Depart your home country on a flight to Shiraz. On arrival a hotel room will be available to you.

NOTE: If you arrive on this day (as opposed to the early hours of the following day) it is not a problem. The hotel room will be available from 2pm.

Flight

Overnight in Homa Hotel, Shiraz

Day 2  Shiraz  Meals

On arrival into Shiraz airport in the early morning hours you will be met by a Travel The Unknown representative and transferred to your hotel. After some sleep meet in the hotel lobby at 11am sharp. Today's tour will visit Khan Madrassa, the Narenjestan gardens and house, the 19th century Nasir-ol-Molk Mosque, and the Holy Shrine of Ali Ebn e Hamze Shrine. You will also have the chance to visit the tomb of the famous Iranian poet Hafez. There will also be an opportunity at some point today for ladies to buy suitable clothing for their time in Iran. Overnight in Shiraz.

Khan Madrassa, a theological school in Shiraz, was founded in 1615. After being partly destroyed by earthquakes, only the elaborate entrance portal remains of the original building. Still in use and having been rebuilt, the roof offers excellent views over the Bazaar.
Shiraz is the capital of Fars province in Iran and the fifth most populous city in the country. The earliest references to the city date back to 2000 BC and it has been an important trading centre for over a thousand years. It was briefly the country's capital on two occasions in the Zand and Saffavid eras. It is famous for its poets, including Hafez and Saadi.

The poet Hafez is buried on the north bank of the Khoshk River in Shiraz, his hometown. Hafez wrote poetry with numerous references to wine and love in the 14th century and is recognized as the master of the Ghazal, a form of poetry composed of five to fifteen couplets. Built in 1953, Hafez’s tomb is engraved with some of his works. It is a place of pilgrimage for Iranians, who treat their poets the way rock stars are treated in the West.

Ladies clothes shopping opportunity - as clothing in Iran can be difficult for ladies we will take you for a short visit to a market to pick up some items of clothing appropriate to the local customs, fashions and, of course, restrictions.

Nasir Ol Molk was a wealthy governor of Shiraz during the Qajar era and built this private mosque to his own personal taste. It is a very colourful affair known as the “Pink Mosque” for its liberal use of pink tiles. Its design follows advanced mathematical and geometrical patterns and the wooden elements are made from expensive walnut wood. Some bricks are also made of wood and were designed to insulate the building from earthquakes. There is also a well that used cows to pull up water. The mosque, however, is most famous for its stained glass windows.

Imamzadeh-ye Ali Ebn-e Hamze is a 19th century shrine built on the site of older shrines. The current incarnation boasts a huge bulbous Shirazi dome, stained glass windows that allow plenty of light to enter and mirror work that is truly dazzling.

Narenjestan-e-Ghavam (also known as “Qavam House”) is a beautifully-set historic house built by the Qavam Family who were originally merchants from Qazvin (west of Tehran). The inside is ornately decorated with mirrors, inlay work and hand-painted tiles. The gardens, Bagh-e-Ghavam, boast seven types of orange trees and display beautiful symmetry.

Overnight in Homa Hotel, Shiraz

Day 3 Shiraz - Firuz Abad - Shiraz

After breakfast, there will be an excursion to Firuz Abad from Shiraz. Visit the old walled city and the famous palace of Ardashir overlooking the lake. In the evening you will visit Vakil Bazaar. Overnight in Shiraz.

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Firuz Abad
**Firuz Abad** was originally built by the Sassanian King Ardashir in 200 AD, who designed it as his own royal residence. Firuz Abad was christened "Ardashir-Khurra" which means 'the Glory of Ardashir'. It was originally a walled city in the shape of a circle, with four gates located at each cardinal point. Out of the centre of the city, the remains of the square minaret of rubble-rose stone can still be seen. Nearby is the enormous palace of Ardashir, which was built on a plain overlooking a small natural lake. In the opening of the valley are some striking bas-reliefs that depict Ardashir defeating the Parthian King, Artabanus. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in June 2018 as part of the Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region.

**Vakil Bazaar** is the most famous of Shiraz’s markets. With its wide brick avenues, it is more roomy than most and was originally intended to enhance Shiraz’s role as a trading centre in the Zand era when it was built by Karim Khan. It acts as a living ethnographic museum and is a great place to people-watch, with frequent visitors from the Persian Gulf, various Nomadic tribes and people from all over Southern Iran. The lovely Serai Mushir is a caravanserai near the Southern Vakil Bazaar that is also worth visiting.

Total travel time : 3.5 hours
Overnight in Homa Hotel, Shiraz

### Day 4 Shiraz - Persepolis - Naghsh-e-Rostam - Shiraz

**Shiraz - Persepolis - Naghsh-e-Rostam - Shiraz**

Full day excursion to Persepolis and its museum. There will also be the chance to visit Naghsh-e-Rostam and Naghsh-e-Rajab. Overnight stay in Shiraz.

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**Persepolis** was the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid kings that tells the story of the Archaemenid Empire’s magnificence and grandeur, as well as its demise. The city wasn’t recovered until the 1930s, which is partly why it still survives so intact today. Construction of the site began under Darius the Great, but the complex was expanded upon by subsequent rulers and contains the remains of the palaces of Darius, Xerxes and Artaxerxes. The Tachara Palace is decorated with famous bas-reliefs depicting kings, courtiers and other gift-bearing representatives of tributary nations of the Persian Empire. The Persepolis Museum, thought to have once been a harem to the king’s consorts and concubines, displays a stone foundation tablet and other artefacts recovered during excavations.

**Naghsh-e-Rostam**, a mooted UNESCO world heritage site, is a series of four rock-tombs, fashioned out of a cliff. Archaeologists think the tombs are those of Xerxes I, Artaxerxes I, Darius I and Darius II. The tombs copy the model from Persepolis, showing the kings supported by figures of surrounding nations. Also carved into the cliff are seven Sassanian reliefs that show images of imperial conquests and royal processions, including Shapur I’s famous victory over the Roman Emperor Valerian.

**Naghsh-e-Rajab** is a magnificent archaeological site dating back to the early Sassanid era, located near the ruins of the ancient Achaemenid city of Istakhr. It is the site of four limestone rockface inscriptions and bas-reliefs that feature the investitures of Ardashir I and Shapur I, as well as Shapur’s military victory over the Romans.

Total travel time : 2 hours
Overnight in Homa Hotel, Shiraz
Day 5  Pasargadae - Yazd  Meals

Drive to Yazd and visit Pasargadae, the tomb of Cyrus the Great, as well as a four thousand year old Cyprus tree en route. Overnight in Yazd.

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Pasargadae was established as a city by Cyrus the Great (the founder of the Persian Empire) in about 546 BC, predating the famous site of Persepolis. The city houses Cyrus the Great’s simply-constructed tomb, which consists of six stone tiers supporting a modest rectangular burial chamber. The tomb has an unusually imposing architecture which combines styles of its contemporary civilizations. Also in the serene plain of Dasht-e-Morghab are the remains of Cyrus the Great’s several palaces made of black limestone plinth. Just north of the Palace is the Prison of Solomon, often mistaken for a sundial or fire-temple.

The Cypress Tree in Abarkuh is 25m high with a circumference of 18m. It is estimated to be over 4000 years old and some believe it may be the oldest living thing in Asia.

Total travel time : 6.5 hours
Overnight in Dad International, Yazd

Day 6  Chak-Chak - Kharangagh  Meals

After breakfast there will be an excursion to Chak-Chak and Kharanagh before returning to Yazd. The afternoon will be free to spend as you please and in the evening there will be an optional visit to a Zurkhaneh on your own time. Overnight stay in Yazd.

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Pir-e-Sabz, or Chak Chak, is a small Zoroastrian shrine set on a cliff side, famed for being one of the most important shrines in Iran. In Farsi, Chak Chak literally means ‘Drip Drip’. The name refers to the local legend of the princess who was sheltered in a cave by a Zoroastrian God to save her from the invading Arab army. The princess waited anxiously for the army to leave, hearing only the sound of dripping water from the rocks. Today, an annual celebration between the 14th and 18th of June sees many Indian and Iranian Parsis visit the site for pilgrimage.

The Kharangagh Village is a bewitching 1,000-year-old village composed of many crumbling mud-brick buildings. The mosque, the caravanserai and the eclectic 17th century shaking minaret have now been restored. The village also boasts an impressive ancient aqueduct.

A Zurkhaneh, which literally translates as “house of strength”, is a traditional gymnasium where Pahlevani rituals are practised. These rituals combine martial arts, callisthenics, strength training, music and poetry. There are around 500 of the gyms dotted around the country, each with strong ties to its local community. Some of them welcome visitors, though a small contribution may be expected.

Total travel time : 2 hours
Overnight in Dad International, Yazd
Today will be spent sightseeing in Yazd including a walking tour through the old Fahadan area of Yazd, Alexander’s Prison, the Friday Mosque, the Bazaar, Mirchachmagh Maidan and the Water museum. There will also be a visit to the two Zoroastrian Towers of Silence (Dakhma), and the Fire Temple. Time permitting there will also be a visit to Dowlabad Gardens, Overnight in Yazd.

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Yazd, one of the oldest mud-brick cities in Iran, is the centre for Iran’s small Zoroastrian community, who first established a settlement there to shelter from the invading Arabs. Having escaped destruction from Genghis Khan, it blossomed into a trade centre in the 14th and 15th centuries, producing silk, textiles and carpets. Named after Yazdegerd I, a Sassanid ruler, the city’s modern-day inhabitants are known as peaceful, hardworking and family-oriented people. Its skyline is famous for wind badgirs, an energy-efficient form of air conditioning that makes use of any little wind to cool building interiors.

Yazd’s two Dakhma, or ‘Towers of Silence’ date back to the 18th century and reign over the city. The towers were used as storage houses for the dead, who were left there to decompose and be devoured by birds until as recently as 50-60 years ago. Zoroastrians believed burials or cremations would pollute the Earth or Fire, which are precious elements in their religion. They felt that using Towers of Silence was a better way of recycling the deceased.

Yazd’s Zoroastrian Fire Temple is also known as 'Ateshkadeh', which means 'Eternal Sacred Flame'. It houses an active fire that has burned for about 1,500 years. It was first moved to Yazd in 1174 and to its present site in 1940.

Yazd’s Jameh Mosque (Friday mosque) is arguably the city’s greatest architectural landmark. It dates back to the 15th century and was built on the site of an older mosque, which was most likely built on the site of an even older Fire Temple. Flanked by two 48-metre-high minarets, it boasts a 15th-century inscription and has one of the tallest tiled entrance portals in Iran. The best mosaics can be seen on the dome and mihrab.

Yazd Water Museum, housed in a former merchant’s house originally built in 1929, is one of Yazd’s best new attractions. The museum displays a variety of water objects from qanat to water ownership documents. The museum traces the water history of the region and how water technologies and everyday life have been interwoven across the ages.

The beautiful Dowlatabad Garden complex features historic buildings constructed during the time of Mohammad Taqi Khan. Its wind badgir is 33 metres high, the highest in Yazd. The advanced building architecture and the beautiful gardens make it one of the city’s most celebrated sights.

Overnight in Dad International, Yazd
Day 8  Yazd - Isfahan

In the morning drive to Isfahan via Meybod and Na‘in. In Na‘in visit the 10th century Friday Mosque, and the 17th century Pirnia House which is now also an Ethnographic Museum (if it is open). After lunch continue to Isfahan for an overnight stay.

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**Meybod** is an ancient desert town composed of mud-brick buildings dating back some 1,800 years. Visitors have the chance to look around a 17th-century caravanserai and witness a weaving demonstration. There is also a 300-year-old postal station and a colossal Safavid-era Ice House with an eccentric cone-shaped roof. Several pottery workshops surround the town’s masterpiece, the Narin Castle. It dates back to Sassanian times and is said to be the oldest mud-brick construction in Iran.

**Na‘in** is a relaxed ancient town situated on a crossroads in the desert between Yazd and Isfahan. Its location has allowed Na‘in to act as a trading centre since the Sassanid era. Na‘in has long specialized in handicrafts and in past centuries it was famous for spectacular ceramics and textiles. Today it exports skillfully-woven carpets and camel-wool cloaks to all over Iran and beyond. Most striking in the town are the Narin Castle and Jameh Mosque. Narin Castle is a fire temple from the pre-Islamic Parthian and Sassanid eras that is composed of roughly-shaped mud bricks and boasts a large moat. Na‘in’s Jameh Mosque is one of the first Iranian mosques and was built between the 11th and 12th centuries. ‘Jameh’ is understood by Persians to refer to the grand mosque of a city where people congregate for Eid and Friday prayers (the word ‘Jam’ means ‘gathering’). Defying the style of its time, it has elaborate stucco work inside and an underground prayer hall.

Total travel time : 4.5 hours
Overnight in Abbasi Hotel, Isfahan

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Day 9  Isfahan

Take a full day tour of the beautiful city of Isfahan, including the Grand Square, the Friday Mosque and the Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque. Finish by admiring the local crafts of the Qeisarieh Bazaar. Overnight in Isfahan.

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With a myriad of stunning boulevards, ornate gardens and some of the most impressive architecture Iran has to offer, **Isfahan** was once the 17th-century Safavid capital of Persia and still retains a high status in the country today. It was referred to as ‘Nesf-e-Jahan’ in ancient Safavid sources, which translates to ‘Half of the World’.

Located in the historic centre of Isfahan, the **Masjed-e-Jameh (‘Friday mosque’)** can be seen as a stunning illustration of the evolution of mosque architecture over twelve centuries, starting in 841AD. It is the oldest-preserved edifice of its type in Iran and a prototype for later mosque designs throughout Central Asia. The complex, covering more than 20,000 square metres, is also the first Islamic building that adapted the four-courtyard layout of Sassanid palaces to Islamic religious architecture. Its double-shelled ribbed domes represent an architectural innovation that inspired builders throughout the region. The site also features remarkable decorative details representative of stylistic developments over more than a thousand years of Islamic art.
Built by Shah Abbas the Great, the magnificently-tiled **Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque** is one of the architectural masterpieces of Safavid Iranian architecture, standing on the eastern side of Naghsh-e-Jahan Square in Isfahan. Built between 1603 and 1619, the mosque is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The mosque is also known as Imam Mosque or Jameh Abbasi Mosque.

**Isfahan’s Grand Bazaar** (a.k.a. Quesarieh or Imperial Bazaar) links the Shah mosque in Imam Square with the Jameh Mosque. Parts of it date back over a thousand years, but the majority dates to the Shah Abbas period (16th Century). The bazaar is a maze of alleyways, madrassas and caravanserais and is probably the best place in Iran for souvenir and gift shopping including many arts and crafts for which Isfahan is famous.

**Naqsh-e-Jahan Square** (meaning ‘pattern of the world’, a.k.a. Imam Square) was built at the centre of Isfahan between 1598 and 1629. It measures about 160m wide by 510m long and is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era including the Shah Mosque, the Grand Bazaar, the Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque and the Ali Qapu palace. The creation of the square by Shah Abbas the Great was key to centralising power in Iran. It was this square that inspired French poet Renier to describe Isfahan as ‘half the world’, a tag that has stuck with Iranians. It is the second largest square in the world after Tiananmen Square.

**Overnight in Abbasi Hotel, Isfahan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 10</th>
<th>Isfahan</th>
<th>Meals</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isfahan - Chehel Sotun Palace</td>
<td>Half-day sightseeing in Isfahan where you will visit the famous bridges of Shahrestan, Khajou &amp; Sio-se-pol, the Armenian Quarter and Chehel Sotun Palace. There will also be free time to spend in the Bazaar. The rest of the day is for you to spend as you please. Overnight in Isfahan.</td>
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The **Chehel Sotun Palace** was built by Shah Abbas II in the 17th century. The 20 wooden columns of the palace are reflected in the surface of the pool and give rise to its nickname, ‘Palace of Forty Columns’. The Throne Hall has a fascinating series of frescos with imposing historical scenes above them on the upper walls. The perfectly-manicured palace garden Bagh-e Chetal Sotun is UNESCO listed.

**Isfahan’s Armenian Quarter** (a.k.a Jolfa or New Jolfa) dates back to the era of Shah Abbas I, who transported Christian craftsmen from the town of Jolfa in Northwest Iran. Today it boasts 13 Armenian Churches, the most important and interesting of which is **Vank Cathedral**. Its interior mixes Islamic and Christian styles. It is a riot of Biblical scenes, many of which are gloriously gruesome.

**Overnight in Abbasi Hotel, Isfahan**
### Day 11  Isfahan - Kashan

**Morning drive to Kashan. En route visit the ancient village of Abyaneh. In Kashan, visit the Agha Bozorg Mosque, the historical gardens of Fin and a historic house. Overnight in Kashan.**

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**Found on the rim of the central Salt Desert, Kashan dates back to prehistoric times. It is the city of carpets, velvets, glazed tiles, pottery and rosewater. Kashan is home to the Royal Gardens of Fin, with their abundant water supply, garden, pool with numerous spouts and an old historical bathing-house. Kashan also boasts numerous old khans (private residences, the Agha Bozorg Mosque, a covered bazaar and the ancient Sialk Mounds - a settlement dating back to approximately 4,500 BC.**

The Qajar-period **Agha Bozorg Mosque** boasts a symmetrical design and minarets that are composed of exquisite tiles. Its large door is decorated with studs that represent verses in the Qur'an.

**Abyaneh** is a beautiful ancient village located at the foot of the Karkass mountains. The village’s buildings are characterised by a unique reddish clay and many interesting architectural styles. The Abyaneh people steadfastly resisted conversion to Islam until around the 16th century, preferring to hold onto Zoroastrianism – the ancient Iranian religion.

**Total travel time : 4.5 hours**

**Overnight in Negin Hotel, Kashan**

### Day 12  Kashan - Qom - Tehran

**After breakfast drive to Tehran via the city of Qom. Overnight in Tehran.**

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**Qom, the site of the shrine of Fatema al-Masumeh, is considered one of the holiest cities in Iran. It is the largest centre for Shi’a scholarship in the world. While the inhabitants can be somewhat ambiguous towards tourists compared to other parts of Iran, it is an interesting look inside one of the vanity projects of the Islamic Republic. It is hard to deny Qom’s splendour.**

**NOTE:** to visit the centre of Qom it will be necessary to take a local bus in and out.

**Total travel time : 3 hours**

**Overnight in Espinas Hotel, Tehran**

### Day 13  Tehran

**Today you will visit the National Museum of Iran, Golestan Palace and the Crown Jewels museum. Overnight in Tehran.**

**NOTE:** There are many things to do in Tehran. If you would like to spend more time in Tehran or to visit other places in Iran not covered on your itinerary please contact us about this. Depending on the day of the week some sights visited in Tehran on the main tour may vary.

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Tehran has been Iran’s capital since 1778 and is its biggest city, with over 14 million people living within its metropolitan area. It also boasts countless museums and is at the heart of most of Iran's cultural and artistic events. The city is on an upwards slope going North, with the city centre at about 1,200m and parts of North Tehran rising up to 1,700m.

**The Golestan Palace Complex** is the oldest of all the historic monuments in Tehran, belonging to a group of buildings once enclosed within the historic Arg of the ancient city. The Arg itself was built during the Safavid dynasty between 1524 and 1576. It later became the royal residence of the capital during the Qajar dynasty, first lived in by Agar Mohamed Khan Qajar. The Palace today appears as it did in 1865 when it was rebuilt by Haji Abolhasan Mimar Navi, but parts of the original structure still remain. As a complex of 17 different palaces built over a time span of 200 years, the Golestan Palace has historically been the place of coronations and important ceremonies. The Tahkt-e-Marmar or marble throne is particularly stunning, and the palaces are adjacent to beautiful gardens.

**The National Archaeology Museum of Iran** was completed in 1928 by the French architect Andre Godard. It contains ceramics, pottery and other archaeological gems from excavations all over Iran, including Persepolis, Susa and many other significant sites. The exhibition displays are charmingly chaotic, but stuffed with authentic artifacts, including pottery dating back to 6-7th millennium BC. Striking finds include a human-headed capital from Persepolis and some stunning friezes from the Apadana Palace. The museum is an absolute must for anyone interested in archaeology or the history of Iran.

**The Crown Jewels Museum** houses the largest set of crown jewels in the world. Its displays include splendid crowns and expensively decorated thrones, swords and shields, aigrettes and a vast number of precious gemstones used to make exquisite jewellery. Highlights include the world’s largest pink diamond and the famous Peacock Throne. Open Saturday to Tuesday (afternoons only).

Overnight in Espinas Hotel, Tehran

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**Day 14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tehran - Departure</th>
<th>Meals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Tehran airport for departure flight.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Flight
Accommodation

Shiraz: Homa Hotel (Hotel)  4 nights

The Shiraz Homa Hotel is located right next to the Azadi Park, with spectacular views of the Zagros Mountains. The hotel offers both garden and mountain view rooms. The Homa Hotel boasts several restaurants serving various cuisines, including Iranian and Western. A tennis court, swimming pool and shopping arcade provide guests with ample activities to fill their leisure time. There is also free wireless internet.

Phone: +98 71 322 880 009
Address: Meshkin Fam, Shirāz, Iran
Website: www.homahotels.com

Yazd: Dad International (Hotel)  3 nights

Hotel Dad is located at the heart of the historic city of Yazd and is among Yazd's most famous structures and establishments. Dating back to almost a century ago, Hotel Dad was designed by Haj Abdolkhalegh Dad who created the site in 1928. The bedrooms each feature an en suite bathroom, air conditioning, free internet connection, mini-bar and satellite TV. The hotel offers an indoor swimming pool and Jacuzzi in the area.

Phone: +98 35 162 294 00
Address: Yazd Province, Yazd, No.214, Dahom Farvardin
Website: www.dadhotel.com

Isfahan: Abbasi Hotel (Hotel)  3 nights

The Abbasi Hotel is well known as the location of the 1974 Agatha Christie-based film, Ten Little Indians. The 300 year old complex was built as a Caravanserai for travellers journeying along the Silk Road. The bedrooms include air-conditioning, satellite television and a fridge. Wifi available.

Phone: +98 311 222 601 019
Address: Amadegah St., Chaharbagh-e-Abbasi Avenue, Isfahan
Website: www.abbasihotel.ir/en/
Kashan : Negin Hotel (Hotel) 1 night

The Negin Hotel is located in the heart of old city next to the ancient and famous Bazar and within 5-10 minutes walk of multiple historic mosques, houses and districts in Kashan. The on-site restaurant and coffee shop serve a range of traditional Persian dishes. Wi-fi is available at this hotel.

Phone : +98 315 523 55 25
Address : Mohtasham st, Kashan, Iran
Website : www.negin.info/en/

Tehran : Espinas Hotel (Hotel) 2 nights

Espinas is a modern hotel in the heart of Tehran. Boasting a traditional Persian restaurant and a breakfast bar which commands wonderful views among the treetops of Keshavarz Boulevard. The hotel also has a fitness centre with sauna, steam room and swimming pool for guests use. All rooms have contemporary furnishes with a range of modern amenities including; a safety deposit box, mini-bar, LCD TV and tea/coffee making facilities.

Phone : +98 218 3844 / +98 21 8899 6658
Address : Keshavarz Blvd, Tehran
Website : www.espinashotels.com

All accommodation subject to availability. Final accommodation choices will be confirmed after booking.