

**Regional Progression Gardens of Lahore in
Context of Design & Open Spaces with Historical
Timeline: *Pre and Post Partition***

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Abstract:

Lahore an historic city filled with cultural richness, has been home of a diverse array of gardens and open spaces that have evolved over centuries. This research aims to find the regional progression of gardens in Lahore, tracing back their development from the Early Islamic period to the present date. It discusses the difficulties in managing and preserving in the face of urbanization and offers plans for conservation and sustainable development. The future development always requires the study of design elements, notable gardens, and historical context to know the city's horticultural heritage and its effect on current urban planning. In doing so it the examination of landscape design principles and the frequency of usage of open spaces within the Gardens of Lahore, spanning from the Mughal era up till now, is important. Through past analysis and current evaluation, it shows that the spatial organization, horticultural arrangements, and architectural elements that define these horticultural marvels. The core function of the open space is to promote leisure, ecological, sustainability and social connection. The historic timeline discussed explore the There are many different kinds

of gardens and open spaces in Lahore, a historic city with a rich cultural heritage, which have developed over ages. The purpose of this study is to determine the Lahore gardens' chronological growth from the Early Islamic era to the present. In doing so, this study offers a knowledge of the city's horticultural past and its influence on present urban planning through the design features, famous gardens, and historical context. This study looks at the use of open spaces and landscape design concepts in the Gardens of Lahore from the Mughal era to the present. It is evident from historical research and contemporary appraisal that these horticultural marvels are distinguished by their spatial arrangement, horticultural arrangements, and architectural features.

Keywords: Gardens, culture, Urban planning, heritage, social interaction, horticulture, history.

1- Introduction:

Gardens have played a pivotal role in shaping the urban landscape of Lahore, serving as spaces for recreation, contemplation, and cultural expression. From the functional gardens of the Early Islamic period to the grand Mughal gardens that symbolized paradise on earth, and the modern parks that cater to the needs of a growing population, the evolution of these green spaces reflects the city's rich cultural tapestry. This research paper delves into the regional progression of gardens in Lahore, exploring the design principles, key features, and notable examples from each historical period. By examining the interplay between historical influences and contemporary developments, this study aims to provide insights into the city's horticultural legacy and its impact on urban planning and design. The significance of open spaces as a major component in the urban history of South Asian cities has been overlooked the settlement development. As the pre-industrial city is understood in term of duality between the spacious and designed monumental fort complex and the dense and organically evolved neighborhood. These open spaces in between the buildings however have played a more crucial role than has been recognized. They not only established the development's pattern but also were expressive of the social hierarchy of these spaces, garden formed theatres for displays of the native royal court's and the British colonial management. As a delight settings they

were exclusive to the top members of the community (Rehman, Atta, and Aslam 2013). The private pleasure gardens of Mughal period became public parks with restricted access in the colonial and post-colonial period. Garden tradition must have come down with ancient civilizations but when we see the ground realities of today, With reference to Lahore, we find that there exists nothing but just few examples, which are only mentioned in history prior to the comings of Mughals (Javed and Taj 2013). From the scant evidence of written word and folklore, it appears that none of these gardens had any strict settings. Maybe the Mughals brought it with them the concept of a formal garden featuring a striking landscape design, bubbling fountains, and running water in addition to having a perimeter wall with imposing entrances is common. It's of challenging to locate the origin of these garden of the Ming Dynasty to their ancestry of Asia-Pacific. As they had carried with them the refined palate of the building design and its embellishment

since also the design of stunning gardens, which amply represented the customs of Turkey, Iran, Turan, and other nations of Lahore, in Central Asia serving since their Darus Saltanat, had a sizable portion of the Mughals' architectural and landscape legac. As this city with its strategic location and surrounding natural environment, was once a location where most of the immigrants from Iran, Afghanistan and other Central Asian countries were chosen as settlements. (Nadiem 2005).

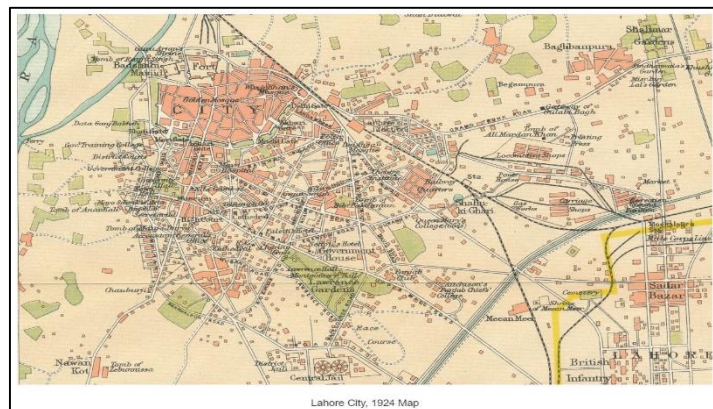


Figure-1 Old map of Lahore and its green spaces (Post, Forum. "Lahore and US." Punjab Partition, September 8, 2021.)

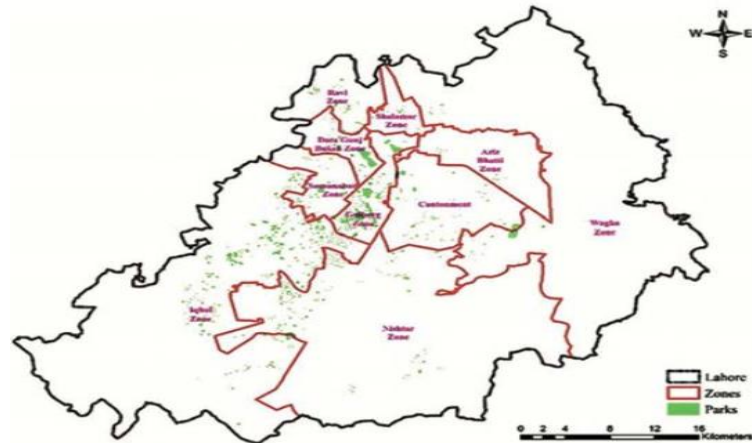


Figure -2 Spatial Distribution of Park in Lahore (Al-Rashid 2020)

2- Literature Review:

The study of gardens and open spaces in Lahore has been the subject of extensive research and scholarly works, providing a rich foundation for this paper. The following literature review shows some major sources and their influence on the regional progression of gardens in the city.

Attiya Anwar khan wrote a book “Gardens of Mughal Lahore: in 1988, which is a landmark work on the subject matter. It explains the craft and historical facts of Mughal gardens with complete facts and figures, with example of Shalimar gardens and Ghulabi Bagh, the work elaborates further on visual symbolism. Constance M Villier at the start of 20th Century elaborated in his book, “the gardens of great of the Great Mughal”, in 1913 about the splendor and details of Mughal gardens with principal features involved in the construction.

To know more about the garden in the historical context "Lahore: Illustrated Views of the 19th Century" by F.S. Aijazuddin (1991) is a great source. It shows illustrations and pictures right from the start of Colonial period, showing amalgamation of Local and British Landscape design. In terms of contemporary Landscape design and planning, "Urban Green Spaces and Sustainable

Cities: A Case Study of Lahore" by Sadia Fazal and Syed Ghulam Gillani (2015) show a good analysis to promote sustainable development, it show the pros and cons in enhancing local heritage also need for people. To add more, many articles have been written to highlight the importance of horticulture and open spaces.

The sources discussed with historical data, building studies and planning documents have helped in making ground for this work, showing a detail understanding of the progression of gardens in the area, and its effect on cityscape.

3- Documented p gardens & details city of lahore, the study context:

The Landscape of Lahore have a cultural relevance dating back to the Islamic period, with the Mughal times as the most important in terms of horticulture and open spaces. Here is a chronological overview of Lahore's gardens as they have evolved in terms of open spaces and design:

3.1- Islamic Era:

a) Early Islamic Period (11th-16th Century): Before the Mughals, the city of Lahore had several gardens during the Ghaznavid and Mamluk periods, such as:

- Bagh-i-Malik Ayaz Bagh-i-Zanjani
- Bagh Shah Ismail
- Bagh Qutb-ud Aibak
- Bagh-i-Shah Kaku Chishti
- Bagh-i-Daulat Abadi

However, these gardens did not survive due to urban development in Lahore.

a) Mughal Era (16th-17th Century): The construction and planting of gardens in and around Lahore started with the arrival of the Mughals in 1526. The earliest Mughal gardens were:

- Bagh-i-Mirza Kamran (northwest, built by Babur's son)

- Naulakha Bagh (east)
 - Bibi Haj Taj (east)
- b) Akbar's Reign (1584-1598): During Akbar's reign, when Lahore became the capital, garden construction on a large scale began. Nobles built pleasure and fruit gardens along major roads connecting Lahore with Delhi, Multan, and the Grand Trunk Road.
- c) Shah Jahan's Reign (1628-1658): Under Shah Jahan, the areas between existing gardens were filled with a variety of new gardens. Some notable gardens from this period include:
- Shalamar Gardens (1641-42)
 - Gulabi Bagh
 - Bagh-i-Eeshan
 - Pervaiz Bagh
 - Bagh Mahabat Khan
 - Anguri Bagh
 - Bagh Fateh Garh
 - Bagh around the tomb of Nadira Begum
 - Bagh Abul Hasan
 - Bagh Ali Mardan Khan
 - Bagh Mulla Shah
 - Bagh Wazir Khan
 - Bagh-i-Anarkali
 - Chauburji garden or Nawan Kot garden
- By the end of Shah Jahan's rule, Lahore became known as the "city of gardens", with garden suburbs extending in every direction for several miles.
- d) Design features: The Mughal gardens of Lahore were designed based on the Persian concept of the Chaharbagh or "four gardens", representing a microcosm of an earthly utopia or paradise. These gardens featured:

- 1) Rectilinear layouts with quadrilateral garden plots
- 2) Water features like cascades, fountains, and pools
- 3) Pavilions and baradaris (pavilions)
- 4) Fruit orchards
- 5) Lush green spaces with a variety of plants and trees

The gardens served multiple purposes, including pleasure, official business, poetry readings, meditation, and transit stations during processional journeys. They dominated the land-use plan of the city, with streams, wells, mosques, tombs, and mansions. The Shalimar Gardens, built by Shah Jahan in 1641-42, are a prime example of Mughal garden design and open spaces. They feature terraced gardens, marble cascades, and a profusion of fountains (410 in total), creating a cool and refreshing environment. In summary, the gardens of Lahore progressed from early Islamic gardens to the grand Mughal gardens, with the latter being a significant representation of the Persian concept of paradise gardens, featuring intricate designs, water features, and lush open spaces.

4- British Era:

During the British Colonial Period (1849-1947), the gardens and open spaces of Lahore witnessed a blend of Mughal and British landscape design principles. The British introduced new plant species, horticultural practices, and an emphasis on public approachability. Example include: 1884: Establishment of Punjab Public Library with surrounding gardens. 1886: Founding of Aitchison College, known for its landscaped grounds.

- *Maintenance of Shalimar Gardens*: Continued preservation and maintenance of the historic Shalimar Gardens.

Late Period (1921-1947):

The continued focus on gardening and botanical aspects in landscape design with start of new plant species and techniques

gave birth to increase in public parks and leisure spaces. The blend of Mughal garden elements with British colonial design principles.

5- Design features:

The British brought their love of gardening to Lahore, introducing new plants, landscaping ideas, and even ways to care for the greenery. But they didn't just plow under the Mughal style. They cleverly blended it in, keeping the water features and symmetrical layouts that everyone loved. Parks like Lawrence Gardens (now Bagh-e-Jinnah) became popular hangout spots, reflecting the British focus on giving everyone a place to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature. This timeline shows how Lahore's parks transformed during this period, becoming a unique blend of Mughal heritage and British design

6- Garden in Lahore after independence:

1947 and the independence of Pakistan started the development of garden which began to evolve, influenced by both the heritage of British architecture combined with fresh ideas that were appropriate for the sociocultural setting of the just constituted nation.

a) Post-Independence Period (1947-Present)

- 1) *Continuation of British Traditions:* The starting years after independence saw the continuation of British garden design principles, with an emphasis on horticultural and botanical aspects. Gardens built during this period often featured extensive lawns, flower beds, and water features.
- 2) *Bagh-e-Jinnah:* Formerly Lawrence Gardens, remained a important public park with the Quaid-e-Azam Library, strolling trails, and a botanical garden.
- 3) *Shalimar Gardens:* Maintenance and preservation of the historic Shalimar Gardens continued, ensuring its status as a key cultural and historical site.

b) 1980s-1990s: Expansion and Modernization:

This period saw the establishment of several new parks and recreational spaces to cater to the growing population of Lahore.

- 1) *Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park*: Spanning 67 acres, this park features an artificial lake, a mini-zoo, and various recreational facilities.
- 2) *Model Town Park*: One of the largest parks in the city as it includes a centrally located pond, walking tracks, and recreational areas.
- 3) *Jilani Park*: Known for its floral arrangements and artificial waterfall, this park also hosts annual horse racing competitions.

c) 2000s-Present: Contemporary Developments:

T developments in garden design have combined modern amenities and facilities to enhance public use and recreation.

- 1) *Greater Iqbal Park*: Formerly Minto Park, this 125-acre park offers panoramic views of historical landmarks such as Minar-e-Pakistan, Badshahi Mosque, and Lahore Fort. It includes botanical spaces, an open-air gym, and a food court.
- 2) *Lahore Wildlife Park*: Established in 1981, this park covers 242 acres and includes a zoo, a safari track, and boating facilities. It is a major attraction for families and tourists.
- 3) *Jallo Park*: Features a botanical garden, a butterfly house, and various recreational facilities, making it a popular destination for nature supporters.

d) Design Principles and Influences:

- 4) *Blend of Mughal and British Elements*: Post-independence garden design has sustained to blend Mughal and British elements, with a prominence on symmetry, water features, and greenery.

- 5) *Focus on Public Accessibility:* Modern gardens and parks are designed to be accessible to the public, providing recreational spaces for families, children, and tourists.
- 6) *Environmental and Horticultural Emphasis:* There is a strong focus on environmental sustainability and horticultural diversity, with the introduction of new plant species and landscaping techniques.

Here is a stylistic comparison of garden design across the Early Islamic, Mughal, British colonial, and post-1947 periods in Lahore, presented in a table format.

Period	Key Features	Design Elements	Notable Gardens
Early Islamic Period	- Gardens built by Ghaznavid and Mamluk rulers	- Basic layouts	- Bagh-i-Malik Ayaz
(11th-16th Century)	- Limited surviving examples due to urban development	- Simple water features	- Bagh-i-Zanjani
		- Functional and aesthetic purposes	- Bagh Shah Ismail
			- Bagh Qutb-ud Aibak
			- Bagh-i-Shah Kaku Chishti

Period	Key Features	Design Elements	Notable Gardens
			- Bagh-i-Daulat Abadi
Mughal Era	- Extensive use of Persian Chaharbagh (four-part garden) design	- Symmetrical layouts	- Shalimar Gardens
(16th-17th Century)	- Integration of water features like cascades, fountains, and pools	- Enclosed by walls	- Naulakha Bagh
	- Gardens served as pleasure, official, and transit spaces	- Use of marble and red sandstone	- Bagh-i-Mirza Kamran
	- Symbolic representation of paradise	- Terraced gardens	- Bibi Haj Taj
		- Lush greenery and fruit orchards	- Gulabi Bagh
			- Bagh-i-Eeshan
			- Pervaiz Bagh

Period	Key Features	Design Elements	Notable Gardens
British Colonial Period	- Blend of Mughal and British landscape design	- Rectilinear layouts	- Lawrence Gardens (Bagh-e-Jinnah)
(1849-1947)	- Introduction of new plant species and horticultural practices	- Emphasis on botanical aspects	- Shalimar Gardens (maintained and preserved)
	- Development of public parks and recreational spaces	- Public accessibility	- Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park
	- Continued use of water features	- Integration of Mughal elements with British design	- Model Town Park
			- Jilani Park
Post-Independence	- Modern amenities integrated with traditional design	- Blend of historical and modern elements	- Greater Iqbal Park
(1947-Present)	- Focus on public accessibility and	- Emphasis on environmental sustainability	- Lahore Wildlife Park

Period	Key Features	Design Elements	Notable Gardens
	recreational facilities		
	- Preservation of historical gardens	- Use of modern landscaping techniques	- Jallo Park
	-Development of new parks and green spaces	- Continued use of water features and lush greenery	- Bagh-e-Jinnah
			- Shalimar Gardens (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

7- Prominent Design feature of Park in Lahore:

Here are some prominent parks of Lahore are discussed below with their key design features, to elaborate on the matter further:

- a) Shalimar Garden
- b) Lawrence Garden.
- c) Lahore Gymkhana Golf course.
- d) Jillani Park.

a) The Shalimar (Mughal) Garden:

Shalamar, a Mughal terraced garden located five kilometers east of Lahore, was designed by Emperor Shahjahan. Its upper terrace is called "Farah Bakhsh" or pleasure-giving, and its lower terrace is called "Fayz Bakhsh" or bounty-awarding. (Nadiem 2005). The three terraced garden in Lahore, a Mughal period monument, features a high perimeter wall, merloned parapet, and a variety of palatial buildings including resting chambers, sleeping chambers, arcaded pavilions, royal baths, and smaller

pavilions and apartments. The walkways have brick-on-edge paving and entrance gateways with unique fiancé-mosaic revetment, a rare feat in Lahore. (Farooq and Kamal 2021). The open spaces alongside the places and pavilions were divided into squares in traditional charbagh pattern which were recreated by means of water channels and walkways and were filled with fruit-trees, flower plants, bushes and shrubberies. Among the fruit-trees were those of mangoes, cherry, apricot, pear, apple, almond, quince, mulberry, grapes, and decorative trees like Chenar and poplars,

Figure 03 Shalimar Garden (Nadiem, 2005)



while sweet-scented flower plants and shrubberies were varieties of roses, poppies, lilies, iris, anemones, violets, red cyclamen, pinks, jasmines etc. Many of them were indigenous, but several were brought from various of Central Asia to be sown here (Khalid 2021).

The Upper and Lower Terraces are divided into four sections, each with 105 spraying fountains and 153 flower beds. The Middle Terrace has a central platform with a water tank and 152 fountains, and six rectangular garden spaces with English-style roses. Two gateways on the Lower Terrace serve as historical entrances. The British inserted an entrance in the center of the south wall of the site, which is now reserved for dignitaries. Everyday access is via a little gap in the southern wall to the east. There are external piers and recesses decorating the site's surrounding wall, and six hexagon-shaped towers or burjs.

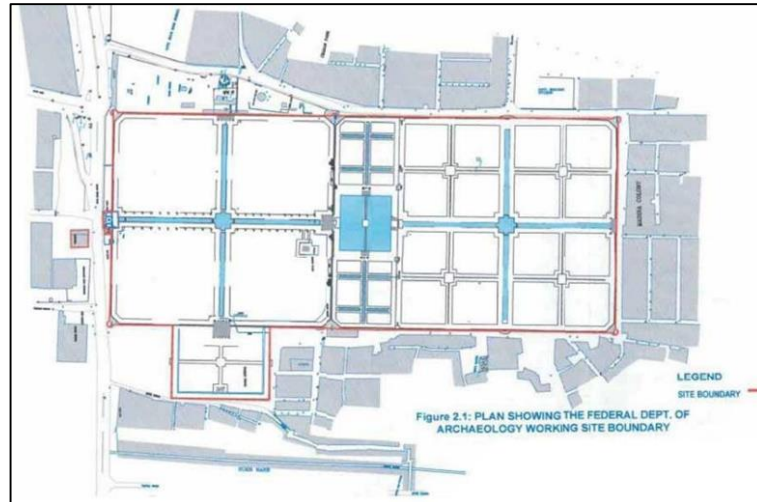


Figure 04 Plan of Shalimar Garden Site under Federal Department (UNESCO, 2024)

Conceptually, the gardens adhere to a Symbolic geometry and pattern conjure up an image of the earthly paradise described in the Quran. Literary sources from the time and the following claim that they were planted with fragrant flowers, rich fruit, fragrant shrubs, and attractive shapes and colors. When the garden was utilized to enjoy cold evenings under the moonlight, special care was given to varieties that flowered and scented the night air.

Shalamar Gardens features 410 gushing fountains, including a chashma-e-jushan fountain on the Aramgah courtyard. The fountains were replaced with red-painted concrete replicas in the 1960s and 1980s. The fountain is shaped like a lotus bud and features a shallow basin with a lotus motif. Excavations found ruins of a fountain aligned with the garden's central channel. It was discovered about south of the Grand Trunk Road, northwest of the filtration tanks, at a depth of around 45 feet below the surface at the time. (Shahzad et al. 2017).

Surprisingly, it is still linked to the gardens' primary hydraulic system because, during the time when water was flowing

through the location, water was still visible departing the excavated fountain (Nabi, et al. 2017).



Figure 05 Fountain Work at Shilar Garden (UNESCO, 2024)

b) Lawrence Garden (English Garden)

A significant garden in Lahore's past is called Lawrence Garden. Originally, John Lawrence used it as a Botanical Garden, modeling it after England's Kew Garden, while serving as Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869. It has the name of John Lawrence, whose statue formerly stood there but is now at Foyle.

It was originally 176 acres, but half of that area was donated to the Lahore Zoo, and some of the surrounding roads are also lined with trees. Presently Known as Bagh-e-Jinnah, it currently occupies 141 acres. Pakistan has a stunning botanical garden that is expertly maintained. Along with nearly all varieties of annual flowers, it boasts nearly 150 varieties of trees, 140 types of shrubs, 50 types of creepers, 30 palms, nearly 100 varieties of succulents, and roughly the same indoors. The garden enjoys a positive reputation in chrysanthemum exhibits since it was the first institute to begin cultivating the greatest number of chrysanthemum types. It contains four hillocks and three nurseries. There are several well-known and lovely features in the garden. The garden hosts a famous cricket Known as Gymkhana Cricket Ground from 1885, it also offers tennis courts, Quaid-e-Azam library, walking-tracks, A restaurant, an outdoor theater, and the Masjid Dar-u-Islam and an playground.

Every year, the garden is honored to host the Gul-e-Daudi exhibition (Saleem, Ayesha 2013).

c) Cricket Ground Garden

A renowned cricket ground has existed at Bagh-e-Jinnah since 1885. It was constructed for the amusement of civil servants and government officials. Here, Lahore Gymkhana Club often held events. In addition to hosting competitive games and friendly matches, the stadium hosted Pakistan's first unofficial Test against the West Indies in 1948.

After a few more informal Tests, Bagh-e-Jinnah hosted an official Test match between Pakistan and India in 1954–1955.

d) Lahore Gym Khana Club Ground

The Gymkhana in Lahore was established as “The Lahore and Mian Mir Institute” in 1878 across from the expansive Governor House estate in the Lawrence Gardens. The appellation of “Lahore and Mian Mir Institute” became The Lahore Gymkhana on March 23, 1906. The premise was seized by the Punjabi government in 1972 and is currently home to the Quaid-e-Azam Library. As a result, the Club relocated to The Upper Mall, which was formerly The Golf Club of Lahore Gymkhana and covered 117 acres of property that was leased from the Punjab Government.



Figure 06 Lahore Gymkhana Club Ground (Nadiem, 2005)

Prior to the building of Qaddafi Stadium, all local and international cricket matches were held at the Lahore Gymkhana cricket ground, which is situated on 73 Kanals of land leased from the Punjab government.

e) Jilani Park:

Jilani Park, originally called Race Course Park, is a park in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. It is in front of the well-known Services Hospital on Jail Road. It is well-known for its floral exhibitions and man-made waterfall. This park hosts yearly horse racing competitions. The Jilani Park, formerly known as Race Course Park, is genuinely a sight to behold. It is essentially a park for families, and many people come here to amuse themselves. This park is home to many big grounds and has an abundance of flowers that provide a lovely scent by entering in it. Many people exercise, jog, and take walks here in the early morning. And in the People enjoy themselves at evening picnics with their family.

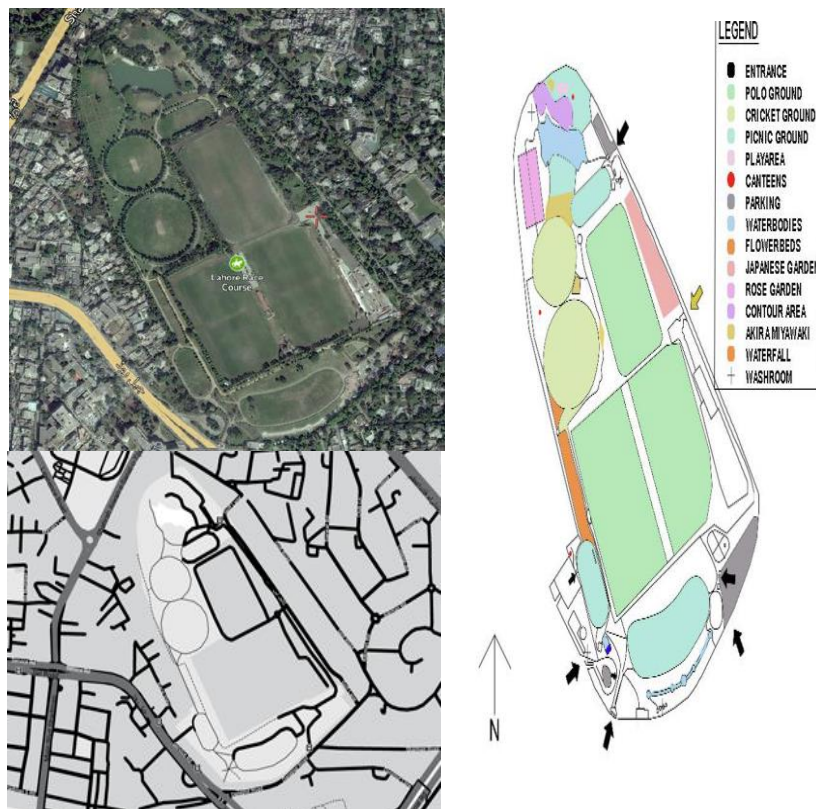


Figure 07 Circulation, Satellite and Schematic plans of Jilani Park (Nadiem, 2005)

The park, 88 acres, has 65 security guards, 117 gardeners, and a 4.5 cusec tube well for water supply. It features six canals, cricket grounds, canteens, study hall, fitness facility, gym, lake, open spaces, and a variety of trees, flowers, and bushes. The park's water system is divided into several locations, with 75% used adjacent to the tube well. The park's landscaping is done in a Japanese aesthetic, with 80,000 plants and flowers planted in six canals, imported from other countries. The lake is attractive and features child-friendly swings, cradles, and slides.

Gent's gymnasium, which has all the necessary exercise and fitness equipment, is situated behind the lake. There is also a fitness center available only for ladies; this facility is completely enclosed on all sides to ensure women's privacy and safety. where ladies can exercise with ease, comfort, and freedom. For this reason, a training center is also available, where new kids who join the gym receive instruction in fitness and health. There is a gorgeous study hall available in the park. Readers have access to a variety of general and Islamic literature, and several publications that connect them to the rest of the world are often displayed. In the park, there is also a stunning mosque available for religious purposes.

f) Lahore race club park:

When Lahore was still a part of British India's Punjab Province, in 1924, the Lahore Race Club was founded. It is located in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, and is dedicated to the sport of horse racing. The club has a corporation registration. Some veterans assert that the club was founded in 1874, although while horse races were held in Lahore at that time, the current club's official records do not go that far back. The incorporation date was January 18, 1924. The club's Formerly, the racetrack was located on Jilani Park's current site in Lahore—Jail Road. The government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto requested in 1976 that the club relocate its races from the Jail Road course, but the club refused to depart until 1980. After around fifteen months without any races, however, in September 1981 the club started up its racing schedule again on a new 2,254-meter course at Kot Lakhpat. It has become stronger since then and is currently in charge of the Pakistan Derby, among other races. The club held

Pakistan's first floodlit evening horse racing in June 2005. Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and Dubai Crown Prince Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, who provided funding for the about Rs 30 million night racing project, attended the inaugural event. Tariq Aziz, a former secretary of Pakistan's National Security Council and a close advisor to President Musharraf, serves as the club's chairman. The park is entirely lit by solar electricity (Rehman 2014).

7-Landscape techniques and design:

Soils, drainage, climate, and other factors are taken into consideration in both landscape architecture and design since they are necessary for the survival of particular plants. Any activity that alters the land's observable characteristics is referred to as landscape, and this includes but is not limited to:

- Living elements, plants and animals, or gardening the practice of cultivating plants with the intention of transforming a landscape into a lovely setting.
- Landforms, the elevation and form of the landscape, and water bodies are examples of natural elements.
- Structures, buildings, fences, and other tangible items made and/or erected by humans are examples of human components.
- Abstract components, such the lighting and weather.

Both science and art are involved in landscaping, which calls both keen observation and creative thinking. An expert landscaper integrates natural and man-made components together with understanding.

Conclusion

The regional progression of gardens in Lahore represents a rich tapestry of cultural influences, design principles, and urban planning strategies. From the functional gardens of the Early Islamic Period to the grand Mughal gardens that symbolized paradise on earth, and the modern parks that cater to the needs of a growing population, the evolution of these green spaces reflects the city's diverse heritage and its ability to adapt to changing times. The Park and Horticulture authority was

established in 1998 which was quite late in comparison with rest of the world. It started at a part of Lahore Developmental Authority and the metropolitan corporation. This historical timeline has enabled to explore the key features, notable gardens, and historical context of each period, highlighting the interplay between historical influences and contemporary developments. By examining the design principles and their impact on urban planning, this study provides insights into the city's horticultural legacy and its role in shaping the urban landscape. In the Mughal times and Sikh times there were pleasure which were exclusively for royal use, residential and funerary gardens, later in British period a new category of garden was development when the monarchy was transforming to democracy as recreational gardens and public open space began to emerge, the parks were no longer domain of the Lords, they were open to public. This continued to grow in the post-independence garden development phase of Lahore under the new concept of parks. The preservation and integration of Lahore's garden legacy will be essential to preserving the city's distinct identity and guaranteeing a harmonious blend of modernity and tradition as the city grows and changes. Inspiring future generations to appreciate and acknowledge the value and beauty of these green places, this research lays the groundwork for future improvements of the city's rich horticultural legacy.

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