

# *Restoration Design of "Siming Cave Day" in Zhenyin Garden of Southern Song Dynasty*

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**Abstract:** During the Southern Song Dynasty, as a stage of cultural prosperity and high development of garden art in Chinese history, many exquisite private gardens emerged. Among them, "True Hidden Garden" and its core landscape "Siming Dongtian" are famous for their unique landscape layout, profound cultural deposits and recluse ideas, which have become precious samples for later generations to study Song Dynasty garden art. However, with the change of history, the true Yin Garden and its "Siming Cave sky" have no longer been the original appearance, leaving only documentary records and scattered relics, which attract unlimited imagination. This paper aims to carry out a scientific and reasonable restoration design of "Siming Dongtian" through in-depth research on the historical background, cultural characteristics, garden design concepts and relevant documents and materials of "True Hidden Garden" in the Southern Song Dynasty, combined with modern archaeological discoveries and garden restoration techniques, in order to reproduce its former glory and provide a new perspective and inspiration for contemporary garden art, historical and cultural research and tourism development. In the process of restoration design, the aesthetic orientation, spatial layout, plant configuration and architectural characteristics of the gardens in the Southern Song Dynasty were analyzed in detail to build a restoration framework that conforms to the historical landscape. In the design, attention is paid to the interlocking and tortuous spatial layout of mountains and rivers, and modern gardening technology is used to simulate natural mountains and rivers, creating the artistic conception of ink painting. At the same time, the restoration design emphasizes the in-depth excavation and display of cultural connotation. By restoring the cultural elements such as pavilions, stone inscription forests, poetry couplets and other cultural elements in the "Siming Cave Sky", it not only restores its material form, but also inherits its spiritual connotation, so that tourists can feel the secluded feelings and elegant taste of the intellectuals of the Southern Song Dynasty during the tour.

## 1. Research background

### 1.1. Historical background

The Southern Song Dynasty true garden "Siming Cave Sky" is one of the best landscapes with great historical, cultural and artistic value in ancient Chinese gardens. But the real hidden garden of the Southern Song Dynasty, due to historical reasons, as well as various natural and man-made reasons, has long ceased to exist. All that was left were scattered relics and historical records. Therefore, through the restoration design of "Siming Dongtian" in Zhenyin Garden of Southern Song Dynasty, we have a deeper understanding and research on its landscape style and cultural connotation. After the restoration design of the garden, it will provide us with an important historical witness to feel and understand the charm of the ancient garden art. The restoration design of Zhenyin Garden in Southern Song Dynasty can further explore its rich cultural genes. As a unique cultural heritage of the Southern Song Dynasty, it is of great significance to study the garden, which integrates many elements of literature, art, religion and other fields. Through the restoration of the landscape layout of Zhenyin Garden in Southern Song Dynasty and the analysis of the flow lines in the garden, the cultural connotation of Zhenyin Garden in Southern Song Dynasty can be explored more deeply, the essence of Chinese ancient garden landscape can be better inherited and developed, and the development track of Chinese ancient garden art can be explored. The cultural gene of Zhenyin Garden in Southern Song Dynasty and its significance in religion, literature and art are deeply explored.

### 1.2. Character background

At the peak of power, there appeared a brilliant situation of "a three-phase door, two Kings of the four dynasties, five Shang books, seventy-two Jinshi", becoming one of the most powerful families in Ningbo and even the Southern Song Dynasty.

Southern Song Shi Shi occupied Yuehu Shizhou No. 89. Shi Hao personally designed the garden, the "Songdao" to "Zhuzhou", build the "true hidden hall", take the name of Siming mountain in the garden, prepare for the "Siming cave day", Song Xiaozong to help its help, under the editao Anfu silver million gold, "Siming cave day" from this name, Song Xiaozong will "Songdao" to "Zhuzhou", "true hidden hall" Song Guangzong built "Dongtian", give "Siming cave day" a. Shi Hao invited Chunxi four gentlemen to Zhu Zhou, set up the hall to teach, to show appreciation. The garden became a gathering place for literati and writers at that time, and made an important contribution to Song rhyme culture.

In the Southern Song Dynasty, an important means to reflect personal taste and social status in gardens was Shi Shi's elaborate design and construction of gardens, which showed Shi Shi's appreciation of natural beauty and pursuit of life quality, which was an important and direct reflection of the importance of spiritual life of the upper class of society at that time. Therefore, Shi Shi's development and management of gardens in the Southern Song Dynasty, Not only for recreation as the main function; It also has a more direct expression of personal taste and social status.

Shi Hao's personal experience and political career not only reflected his personal ability, but also reflected the social changes and cultural characteristics of the Southern Song Dynasty at that time, and had an important impact on the political trend and cultural atmosphere at that time. Shi Hao's role in the political stage of the Southern Song Dynasty was closely related to his family background. Because the Shi family was very prominent at that time, its prosperity and influence can be said to be a reflection of the Song rhyme culture of the Southern Song Dynasty. In addition, the Shi family had a significant influence on the politics, economy and culture of the Southern Song Dynasty. The Shi family, who played a pivotal role in the history of the Southern Song Dynasty, not only played an

important role in the development of the political culture of the Southern Song Dynasty.

Therefore, in the development process of the later generations, the Shi family's garden construction and cultural activities played a very important influence. Their garden works were not only praised at that time, but also had an important inspiration for the later garden design. The garden concept and aesthetic taste of Shi family influenced the later generations of garden artists and designers through the written records of their garden works, and promoted the development and innovation of garden art. As a bridge between the past and the future, the garden works of the Shi family have also had an important impact on modern people's cognition and creation of garden art. Therefore, it can be said that the Shi family's garden design and construction occupy a pivotal position in the history of garden development.

## **2. Research significance**

Drawing on Shi's family gardens, the garden design represented by Shi Hao Zhenyin Garden, for example, focuses on the standard of garden construction shown by the family in Mingzhou during the Southern Song Dynasty. Shi Hao himself also described the true hidden Garden with his poems to express the idea of hiding, which filled the gap in our study of the private garden in Mingzhou of Southern Song Dynasty. At the same time, the Si Ming Shi family culture as a feature to promote the development of Ningbo regional culture, promote the development of tourism, and promote the consideration of rural construction and economic development to be fully reflected.

### **2.1. Private gardens in Mingzhou, Southern Song Dynasty**

Shi's family garden design is represented by Shi Hao's true hidden garden - Siming Dongtian, which is mainly based on its gardening standard in Mingzhou at that time. Zhenyin Garden is described by Shi Hao's poems, which reflects his thoughts of retreat and fills the gap in the study of private gardens in Mingzhou of Southern Song Dynasty. As for the garden sites of the Southern Song Dynasty, excavations or ground remains are very rare. Although the base of the True Hidden Garden still exists, the ground building has been rebuilt several times. However, there are some descriptions in Shi Hao's poems and poems, which reflect his thoughts of seclusion and filial piety culture, which are worth digging and studying deeply.

### **2.2. The cultural connotation of Shi Shi in the Four Ming Dynasty**

The Shi family of the Southern Song Dynasty, represented by Shi Hao, Shi Miyuan and Shi Song, is one of the famous families in Chinese history. They achieved brilliant achievements in the official, there is "a three-phase, four Kings, two Kings, five Shangshu, seventy-two Jinshi" said. The family not only had a profound impact on the political situation of the Southern Song Dynasty, but also played a positive role in promoting the social, economic and cultural development of their hometown Ningbo. Up to now, many historical and cultural relics related to the Shi family are still preserved in Dongqian Lake and Yuehu Lake in downtown Ningbo. These relics not only witness the activities of the Siming family in the Southern Song Dynasty, but also are valuable resources and important carriers in the development of modern tourism. They have a long history and cultural value and are of great economic significance.

### **2.3. Strengthen cultural communication and promote the development of Ningbo's tourism economy**

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### **3. Restoration design of "Siming Cave Sky" in True Hidden Garden**

#### **3.1. Site status and area estimation**

##### **3.1.1. Present situation of "Siming Cave Day" site in Zhenyin Garden**

The true hidden Garden "Siming Dongtian", once located in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, is one of the representatives of the Song Dynasty gardens in Ningbo. After hundreds of years of wind and rain changes, the buildings, rockery, plants and so on of Zhenyin Garden no longer exist, but as a typical artificial mountain and water garden in the Southern Song Dynasty of Ningbo, Zhenyin Garden is of great research value, and its "Siming Cave sky" view is the study value of the scenic spots of Siming Mountain. At the same time, "Siming Dongtian" was also a place where literati and noble scholars often gathered in the Southern Song Dynasty. Their activities further enriched the cultural atmosphere of Siming Dongtian and left valuable spiritual wealth for later people, which was helpful for the study of the recluse thought of literati and noble scholars at that time to devote themselves to mountains and rivers<sup>[1]</sup>.

Therefore, the restoration design of "Siming Dongtian" in Zhenyin Garden not only needs to focus on the restoration of buildings and landscapes, the restoration of vegetation, the stacking of fake rocks and the renovation of water systems, but also needs to combine the historical and cultural background at that time and the feelings of scholars and writers to restore its historical style and give it new vitality.

##### **3.1.2. Area inference**

Although the historical data did not mention the area of Siming Cave sky, it can be inferred from relevant papers that the area of Zhuzhou in the Southern Song Dynasty was about 0.6 hectares. Although the shape of present-day Zhuzhou (now Ningbo No. 2 Middle School) was different from that in the Southern Song Dynasty, the area was roughly the same, and the "Siming cave sky" in the Zhenyin Garden was built on the Zhuzhou.

### **3.2. Landscape characteristics of times and regions**

#### **3.2.1. Landscape characteristics of Southern garden in the Southern Song Dynasty**

The garden area of the Southern Song Dynasty is relatively small, the function has changed, from simple entertainment and leisure, into a place to gather society, highlight identity and taste. It means that the garden is no longer a simple view and pleasure, but has become an important part of the literati life that reflects the change of the social cognition and use of the garden at that time.

The spatial layout of gardens in the Southern Song Dynasty has realized the innovation of diversity and richness, and is no longer limited to one layout form. The diversity and richness of the spatial layout of gardens in the Southern Song Dynasty have become the innovation of the layout of gardens in the Southern Song Dynasty, which makes the gardens more reasonable in space utilization and more abundant and diverse in landscape effect, and the landscape effect has been significantly

improved<sup>[2]</sup>.

In the selection of plants in the Southern Song garden, more from the perspective of landscape effect and expression of artistic conception to consider. Different from the past, the Southern Song garden mainly planted flowers, paid more attention to the construction of landscape, emphasized the organic integration of natural landscape and garden architecture, and planted a large number of evergreen trees and flowers, making the garden green and green all the year round.

### 3.2.2. Characteristics of Ningbo classical garden landscape

The area of classical gardens in Ningbo is small, most of the private gardens are almost gardens, only in the corner of the house, overlapping rocks into mountains. The mountain is a small mountain, you can climb, more pools in front of the mountain, to live water. Ningbo is on the bank of the three rivers, there are two lakes with the sun and the moon, countless rivers in the city, and many pools in the park are connected with the water outside the park.

The mountains and stones in the gardens of Ningbo are gray and earth-colored, and they are made of local materials. In the book of Duxiu Mountain, it is written: "The stones are taken from the waste in the wilderness.

There are many kinds of flowers and trees in Ningbo classical gardens. Nowadays, although we can not see too many flowers and trees planted in the garden of the ancients, according to the literature, the climate and soil of Jiangnan are suitable for the growth of flowers and trees. Such as near the building has bamboo, pine, wu, banana, green all the year round, for the garden color.

### 3.3. Gardening implication

Deeply influenced by the traditional Chinese garden design concept and integrating the essence of garden art since the Southern Song Dynasty, the garden design meaning of "Siming Cave Sky" in Zhenyin Garden shows its unique aesthetic characteristics and cultural connotation. It is mainly manifested in:

The first is to highly summarize and recreate the natural landscape. Through careful layout and combination of natural elements such as rocks, water, and plants, the natural form of mountains and rivers is skillfully used in the design to create the beauty of artistic conception of "garden in painting, garden in painting". For example, in the garden, by piling rockeries, digging ponds and diverting streams and other ways, the formation of peaks and mountains, ever-changing landscape, so that people like being in nature, being in the mountains and rivers, happy, natural<sup>[3]</sup>.

The second is to pay attention to the space layout and the sense of rhythm. Siming Cave follows the design principle of "winding paths leading to quiet" in Chinese gardens, and makes the tour full of surprises and changes through the tortuous path, the emerging landscape and the organic transformation of space. Every corner of the garden may open a new scene, and every space has its unique style and atmosphere, with both a broad and cheerful vision and a quiet and far-reaching retreat, forming a kind of spatial art that combines static and dynamic, and produces virtual and real<sup>[4]</sup>.

Third, the idea of advocating nature is integrated in the construction of garden landscape. Shi Hao's book Mao Feng Zhen Yin Rambling volume 40 "Zhen Yin Yuan Ming" article, expressed his own retreat thought. The "fish and bird" in "the nature of fish and bird" all have Buddha nature; The thought of "Hujiangshan Yousan thought" in "Hujiangshan Yousan Thought" comes from Pan Yue's "Autumn Xing Fu" in Wei and Jin Dynasties, which shows that Shi Hao had a yearning for Jianghu mountains and fields. The above two points as well as the true secret of the number, can reflect the fairy secret thought contained in the construction of the garden.

The meaning of "Siming Dongtian" in Zhenyin Garden lies not only in Shi Hao's pursuit of seclusion, but also in the natural integration of landscape architecture in the garden and the humanistic

interest of landscape creation. For a long time, the garden has been pursuing the scenery of nature and the interest of humanity. Influenced by the theory of landscape painting, "Siming Cave Sky" in Zhenyin Garden uses the composition laws and spatial relations in traditional landscape painting, and concentrates the scenery of Siming Mountain in the garden through "shrinking and imitating" and other landscape construction methods, creating an artistic conception like landscape painting, reflecting the space management and painting pursuit of the landscape tour experience of the literati garden.

### 3.4. Reference of ancient paintings

In the restoration of the design, a large number of ancient paintings of the Southern Song Dynasty were referred to. Although Xiao Zhao's *Wenji Returning to Han Dynasty* painting is a story of the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, the clothes and buildings of the characters are all in the style of the Southern Song Dynasty, showing the scene before and after the gate of a senior official's residence (see Figure 1). Tong Yin play the moon map performance of the first courtyard after entering the gate of senior officials' residence in the capital, the garden in front of the building, the flower house, the banana stone, the burning is visible. This practice of the main building facing south and the door facing east or west is the traditional layout method of many old houses in Hangzhou (see Figure 2). The design of the atrium refers to the diagram of the Pine Garden, which has a square pavilion and a large and beautifully carved stone flower bed in the broad court (see Figure 3). At the same time, the architectural form and plant configuration also refer to the Southern Song Dynasty ancient paintings.



Figure 1: *Wenji Returning to Han Dynasty* painting



Figure 2: Tong Yin playing with the moon



Figure 3: Picture of pine-shaded courtyard

Because of the Southern Song Dynasty, thousands of years ago, experienced the replacement of the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, the Siming Dongtian site no longer exists. About the image data,

Wang Chong's "Sky Map of Siming Cave" and Kong Peng's "Siming Cave Heaven Welcome Fairy" are of great reference significance. In Wang Chong's "Sky Map of Siming Cave", you can see square pavilions with four corners, pavilions with heavy eaves, ships, pine, willow, bamboo, peach and other elements; Kong Peng's "Siming Cave Tianying Fairy Map" can see rockery stones, hard revegetes, white jade railings, no bricks in the garden, there are plantains, Indus and other plants.

### 3.5. General Layout

In his book, Shi Hao described in detail the core attractions and overall layout of Zhenyin Garden, and further visually depicted the flora and fauna of the garden and the Siming Cave through a number of poems. Through the study of these documents and the reference of ancient paintings, it can provide reference for the restoration and design of Zhenyin Garden (see Table 1).

In volume 40 of Shi Hao's book *Mao, Zhenyin Garden Ming* describes the source of the core scenic spots and the overall landscape features of Zhenyin Garden. "The stone is the mountain, the spring is the pool, and the nine chants of the four Ming mountains are taken from the PI Lu, as if the description of the pavilions moving and planting and the left building Pavilion of the garden" provide an important basis for the restoration of "Siming Dongtian".

Shi Hao has written the following books: "Tour of the Siming Cave", "Welcome the Fairy · The Cave", "The Migrating Warbler (Siming Cave)" and "Nanpu · The Cave", which focus on the visual description of flora and fauna and the shrinking scenery of the Siming Cave. Lu Zujian's "title Shi Zi Ren bi zhi": "Xiangjia small Siming mountain, more repair Taoyuan Miao Mang between. Four sides of the tower set off, a stream of smoke from the curved ring. Zhongzhou tired stone potential I, outside the peak distant shrugged Cuicui snail. The old saying is that sunsets are infinitely better, but there are more sunsets here." From the poem, we can see the layout of the buildings in Siming Cave and the relationship between the landscape and the surrounding environment.

Through the poems such as *Yingying* and *Yingyuan Ming*, the author makes an understanding of Shi Hao's background and life experience, and extracts the garden view expressed by Zhenyin Garden in combination with the aesthetic thought of garden design of scholariat of Southern Song Dynasty. Shi Hao followed his own ideal of true conceit, learned from Peidu's seclusion paradigm, took the tradition of immortal conceit in Siming area, incorporated it into the shaping of his own seclusion life, built the Siming Dongtian, enjoyed the happiness of his family, and lived a retired life.

According to the "Nine chants of Siming Mountain" and "Siming Cave Tiantan Mountain Map Chant collection preface" can be introduced, there are often clouds in Dala Mountain, twenty miles of endless land called the clouds, north of the clouds, south of Yunnan, Yunnan has streams, thirty miles of mountain long hang peaks (Santai Mountain) have waterfalls, called the flows of the caves, the top of the Fan Xie, the valley has deer pavilion, the wood of the mountain is Qinglingzi, the beast of the mountain is Ju monkey, The stone window is the origin of the Siming Mountain, in the Siming mountain Yu Mountain there is a rectangular cliff. There are holes in the cliff side, there are four holes, looking at the distance is like a window of the building, the sun, the moon and the stars can be passed through.

The names of scenic spots described in relevant literature include Siming Caves -- Stone Windows, Guo Yun, Yunnan, Yun North, and Flow Caves etc. The buildings include true hidden Temple, Luting, Fan Pavilion, library, Xie Yuchen Temple and so on.

According to the above literature research and ancient painting reference, roughly determine the landscape layout, architectural layout and landscape. After the restoration design, the whole garden can be divided into four blocks, square pond - four sides of the tower, Siming Dongtian shrink, curved water and the courtyard of the mansion.

Main gate facing east, main building facing south. The gate is three single eaves hanging on the

top of the hill, entering the first courtyard after the gate, the open porch steps are tall and high, and the root has a hexagonal protective altar made of brick, and the POTS are lined with loads. The hall is connected to the main building, and behind the hall is the wide and high main hall, which is connected to the two sides of the auricle. The main building has heavy eaves and rests on the top of the hill. There are curtains between the wooden lattice Windows on the upper floor and railings on the lower floor. The flower beds in the atrium are planted with loose stones. The south of the garden has bamboo shade pavilion, green bamboo. The house has an I-shaped building, which has a college, a corridor and a temple of dust. The curved water cup is arranged on the west side of the house, surrounded by buildings, curved corridors and walls. The water flows in from the square pond, flows out from the south wall, and flows into the outer river.

The north side of the main double-eaves building is close to the Siming Cave, pick up the steps, to the mountainside, see the stone window on the left, walk a dozen steps, the Fan Pavilion reflects into the eyes, in the Fan Pavilion, the garden view. You can also enter the Siming cave from the mountainside inside the day, up to the stone window, through the four points, visible sun and moon stars. Run along the caves to the flowing caves and run the waterfalls straight down. To the north, through the clouds and clouds. Spring waterfall with the valley into the square pool, deer pavilion built in the valley, dark green pond, four sides of the tower, painting pavilion Zhu bar, true hidden pavilion built in the garden left, with the porch, porch porch, borrowing the scenery outside the lake, willow wind water pavilion four face water, considerable landscape .

Table 1: Design basis for restoration of "Siming Cave Sky" in Zhenyin Garden

Category	Description	Recovery design basis
Historical document	Shi Hao, Mao Feng Zhen Yin Rambling Volume 40 Zhen Yin Yuan Ming	The core scenic spots and the overall landscape characteristics of Zhenyin Garden are described, which provides an important basis for the restoration of "Siming Cave sky".
	Shi Hao's poetry works	Poems such as "Second Yun Land Affairs View Tour of the Siming Dongtian" visually describe the flora and fauna and the shrinking scenery of the Siming Dongtian.
	Lu Zujian, "Zhi Shi Zi Ren bi zhi"	This paper describes the layout of Siming Cave architecture and the relationship between the landscape and the surrounding environment.
	"Nine Chants of Siming Mountain" and "Preface to Tiandan Mountain Map Chants of Siming Cave"	It provides the geographical features of Dalan Mountain and Siming Mountain, names of scenic spots (such as stone window, Guo Yun, Yunnan, Yun North, and Flow Caves) and legends.
Building layout	Main gate facing east, main building facing south	Follow the traditional layout method, combined with literature description design.
	Gate, hall, hall, main building, etc	The form and layout of the main gate, hall, hall and main building are described in detail.
	Atrium flower bed, bamboo pavilion, Academy, Xie dust temple, etc	The layout of other important buildings and landscapes in the park is introduced.
landscape	Square pond - four sides of the floor, Siming Dongtian shrink, Qu water, the palace courtyard	According to the reference of literature and ancient paintings, the landscape layout and landscape zoning are roughly determined.
	Landscape elements (e.g. stone Windows, waterfalls, fan pavilions, deer pavilions, etc.)	Restored the unique landscape of Siming Mountain, such as stone Windows, waterfalls and so on.
Landscaping concept	Shi Hao's true hidden ideal draws on Peidu's reclusive paradigm	Combined with Shi Hao's life experience and the background of The Times, the garden view expressed by the true hidden Garden is extracted.
	Blending Xianyin tradition in Siming area	The Xianyin tradition of Siming area is incorporated into the garden design.



### 3.6. Streamline analysis

The mainstream line in the park is formed, the secondary tour is instantaneous, and the internal route of the rockery is also set up. The park has set up a number of views, the curved corridor and the willow wind water pavilion use borrowed scenery, and the use of height difference to create landscape effects, in the Fan Pavilion, the whole garden view.

### 3.7. Garden elements

#### 3.7.1. Construction

The characteristics of ancient architecture style have been fully considered and demonstrated in the restoration design of the Southern Song Dynasty's true garden "Siming Cave Day". In architectural form, ancient buildings adopt the form of heavy eaves resting on the top of the hill, and the form of cornices dougong is a form dominated by heavy eaves resting on the top of the hill and cornices dougong. In terms of structural layout, ancient buildings tend to be mainly laid out in depth, with the front, middle and back phases being the main ones, connected by corridors or separated by plant landscapes in the middle<sup>[5-6]</sup>. In the overall restoration design of the garden, the deep layout is also adopted, and the whole park is divided into a well-defined spatial structure through a series of courtyards and corridors, with parts in the front, middle and back.

Showing the style of ancient architecture can not only highlight the beauty and uniqueness of the architecture, but also enable the ancient culture to be inherited and developed. The application of the style features of ancient buildings, in the restoration design of "Siming Cave Sky" in Zhenyin Garden of Southern Song Dynasty, is not only the restoration of the original appearance of history, but also a better understanding and experience of the charm and cultural connotation of ancient buildings.

The restoration design of "Siming Dongtian" in the Southern Song Dynasty Zhenyin Garden fully shows the style characteristics of ancient architecture, making the restored Zhenyin Garden more historical and cultural value and ornamental, so that people can experience the unique charm of ancient architecture.

#### 3.7.2. Plants

In the restoration design scheme of "Siming Dongtian" in Zhenyin Garden, the design of plant configuration and landscape seasons aims to restore and display the historical natural beauty. Through careful plant selection and layout, the cultural atmosphere of the garden will be reproduced, and the ornamental value of the garden will be realized. Besides, the traditional cultural significance of the original vegetation types in Ningbo and the modern garden aesthetics will be considered. Thus, the historic culture and ecology of the design are guaranteed, specifically; It is based on the original vegetation types in Ningbo, combined with the traditional significance of garden culture, and through the design of plant configuration, the "Siming Dongtian" of Zhenyin Garden presents a unique landscape with both historical heritage and modern flavor.

In the selection of garden plants, the first consideration is the plant varieties recorded in ancient paintings and poems, such as pine, willow, bamboo, peach, etc., which are not only inextricable with the historical context of Siming Dongtian, but also greatly helps to reflect the noble character of ancient literati and the noble character of standing up to frost and snow. In addition, for plants such as pine and bamboo, it also has a profound meaning symbolizing the vitality of eternal life, which is of great significance<sup>[7]</sup>. In addition, taking into account the ecological protection and sustainable development of the garden, some local plant varieties are also integrated into the plant to adapt to the special local climate conditions. At the same time, our choice of garden plants is also based on the

tradition of respecting the historical context.

The main purpose of landscape seasonal design is to express the natural beauty of the four seasons, taking spring as an example. In this season, plum branches and peach blossoms bloom in the garden, bringing vigor and vitality; In summer, aquatic plants, represented by lotus water lilies, bloom in the pond, creating a cool and pleasant scene. In autumn, the seasonal change of the leaf color of maple leaves and ginkgo biloba from green to yellow gives the garden a golden coat. In winter, evergreen plants represented by pine and bamboo trees bring a touch of green life to the cold season and embellish the garden with flavor<sup>[8]</sup>. The changes of these landscape seasons not only enrich the viewing experience of tourists, but also reflect the pursuit of natural scenery in traditional gardens. Therefore, the garden design pays attention to the seasonal changes of the four seasons in order to create a natural beauty.

In order to enhance the viewing effect at night, special consideration was given to the configuration of night flowers, such as tuberose, a genus of nocturnal plants, which can emit a unique aroma at night, thus bringing different visual and olfactory feelings to the viewer during the day.

In short, the design of plant configuration and landscape season takes into account many factors such as history, culture, ecology and aesthetics, and promotes the inheritance and sustainable development of traditional garden culture by restoring and reproducing the natural beauty and cultural atmosphere of Siming Dong Sky.

### 3.7.3. Rockery

In the restoration design, the mountain is close to the north side of the main building with heavy eaves, and the overall rockery is divided into two parts by the spring waterfall. The mountain twists and turns, shrinking to simulate the scenery of Siming Mountain, imitating the continuous form of natural mountains, creating a height drop in space, shaping the overall level of the garden, and creating different visual effects of high, far-reaching and flat. Follow the steps up the rockery to the mountainside, look to the left, you can see the stone window, and then walk into the Fan Pavilion, you can have a panoramic view of the garden<sup>[9]</sup>.

### 3.7.4. Water System

The river network in Ningbo city is dense, and the pools in Ningbo gardens are mostly living water, which is connected with the water system outside the garden. If the water is not source, it will be dry, and if it is not flowing, it will be rotting. Therefore, in the restoration design of "Siming Cave Sky" in Zhenyin Garden, the water from the Moon Lake is introduced from outside the garden, and two small openings are opened in the northwest and south, and the water flows into the northwest corner of the garden. To the south, the square pond forms a scene of curved water, which finally flows out of the south wall and into the outer River<sup>[10]</sup>. At the same time, the water bodies combined with the rockery, shuttling through the rockery caves, entering the flow holes, considerable waterfalls straight down, and the flow of spring waterfalls will flow north with the valley into the square pool.

Through the study of ancient books, ancient paintings, poems, etc., the overall shape and direction of the water system are designed, and the form of combining with the rockery is adopted to communicate with the living water outside the park, which not only maintains the clarity of the water body, but also provides a good habitat for the biodiversity of the garden.

## 4. Conclusion

A preliminary exploration has been made on the spatial restoration design of "Siming Cave Sky" in Zhenyin Garden. Since the entity of the garden has long been abandoned, the land construction and changes of future generations are difficult to verify, so the restoration design of "Siming Cave Sky"

in Zhenyin Garden can only be deduced by ancient paintings, ancient books, poems, etc. There are still many difficulties in determining the details of the garden, and detailed research needs to be further promoted. Therefore, there are still greater difficulties in the spatial restoration design of "Siming Cave Days" in Zhenyin Garden. Therefore, at present, the real hidden garden "Siming Cave Days" in addition, the garden construction characteristics of Zhenyin Garden "Siming Cave Days" reflect the characteristics of the garden construction style of the Southern Song Dynasty, contains the typical thoughts of Jiangnan literati, and pursues the elegant and leisurely taste of natural beauty. It is of great research value among the garden works of Ningbo in the Southern Song Dynasty, and is of great significance to the study of the garden building style of Jiangnan in this period.

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