

東南大學建築學院
SEU-ARCH YEARBOOK 2007—2008



2007—2008



東南大學出版社
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东南大学建筑学院2007—2008年鉴

SEU-ARCH Yearbook 2007—2008

东南大学出版社
南京

《东南大学建筑学院2007—2008年鉴》编纂委员会

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前言

2007—2008年，我们着重针对国家重大社会需求对学科布局和发展进行了深入思考，并确定构建建筑学数字技术科技创新和冬冷夏热地区资源节约型和环境友好型规划设计两大科技创新平台。

在具体的事业发展方面，也有一些是值得提及的：

学院“建筑设计及其理论”和“建筑历史与理论”两个国家重点学科点顺利通过评估验收，并被批准为建筑学一级学科国家重点学科；

继“中国建筑史”课程之后，学院本科生“建筑设计”课程再次荣获国家精品课程称号；

配合教育部理工科工程教学改革项目的实施，招收了第一届“杨廷宝班”学生，并在建筑学与土木工程学科的交叉等方面作出了初步的教改创新；

南京近代史遗址博物馆文化服务中心等一批建筑设计作品获得国家优秀建筑工程银奖、铜奖和省部级奖；

配合学院院庆80周年，学院编辑出版建筑设计教学研究丛书一套、国际联合教学成果一本，系统总结了我院十多年来建筑设计核心课程建设持续改革的成果。同时，学院实施了硕士研究生论文统一开题和答辩时间制度；

学院成功组织主办了亚洲建筑计算机学术年会（CAADIA），来自国内外的114名代表参加了会议，其中国外代表105名。同时，学院与瑞士苏黎世高工（ETHZ）续签2008—2010年交流合作协议，与法国拉维莱特建筑学院签订2008—2010年交流合作协议。国际联合教学开展也有声有色，先后与美国加州大学伯克利分校（UC Berkeley）和伍德博瑞大学（Woodbury）、苏黎世高工（ETHZ）、澳大利亚新南威尔士大学（UNSW）、荷兰代尔夫特工业大学（TU Delft）等开展国际联合教学取得成功。2007—2008年，学院还连续两年开展了与国内兄弟院校之间的联合毕业设计，并出版了相关成果。

2007年是一个特殊的年份，10月20日，建筑学院（系）迎来了80周年华诞。吴良镛、齐康、钟训正、关肇邨、戴复东、程泰宁6位院士和近千名校友参加了庆典活动。庆典同期举行了鲍鼎先生铜像揭幕仪式和刘敦桢先生诞辰110周年纪念会。院庆前夕，前工院北楼教室装修改造工作完成，本科生全部迁至新的学习环境，教学条件得到显著改善。

2008年同样是一个特殊的年份，因为它是改革开放实施的第三十个年头。伴随着思想解放的洪流，全国建筑教育事业空前繁荣。群峰竞秀、百舸争流构成了近三十年中国各大高校建筑教育发展的基本态势，今天，快速城市化进程和经济持续高速增长再一次使新世纪的中国建筑教育遭遇新机遇和新挑战。但不管怎样，我认为，建筑教育终究要体现博雅和通识的平衡，继承和展拓的并举。东大建筑发展历史上所一以贯之的严谨求实的治学精神，以及历史上创立的“严、实、活、透、硬”的建筑教学思想，体现了现代大学教育中崇尚知识诚笃（intellectual integrity）、崇尚学术尊严、崇尚理性的精神。正是这种办学理念、教学思想和学术精神引领和培育，并将继续造就一代又一代的东大建筑人才。

东南大学建筑学院院长 王建国

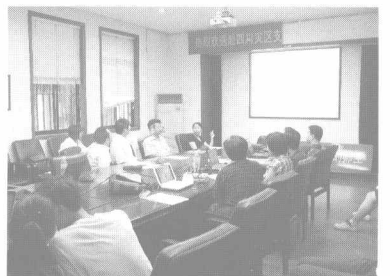
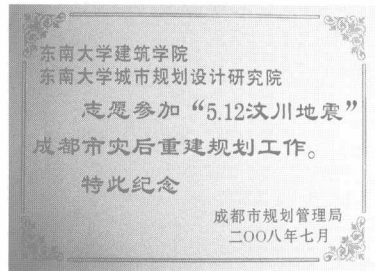
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抗震救灾

Post-disaster Aid Projects for the Quake Area, Sichuan Province

四川汶川“5.12”地震后,东南大学建筑学院王建国院长、安宁书记积极组织,召集院系骨干力量,投身抗震救灾工作,先后完成了绵竹县广济镇总体规划、广济镇村庄规划、广济镇灾后援建项目建筑设计、丽春镇灾后重建规划等,并结合工程实践,参与中国科学技术协会课题“地震建筑预案”研究。

Under the leadership and support of Jiangsu Province, Wang Jianguo and An Ning quickly organized groups which are the backbone of the School to enlist the post-disaster aid projects for the quake area in Sichuan Province.



绵竹县广济镇总体规划

Guangji Town Master Plan, Mianzhu Country

主要设计人: 段进 孔令龙 徐春宁 熊国平 王志东 邵润清 杨俊宴 王敏等

规划将广济镇城镇性质定位为生态型工贸城镇、镇域综合服务中心。规模预测: 2010年广济镇区人口为0.20万人, 建设用地33.83公顷, 人均建设用地169.15平方米。2020年城镇人口为0.40万人, 建设用地47.89公顷。

镇域规划: 结合灾损程度、未来发展的交通、区位条件等要素, 沿山发展生态旅游, 沿路发展工业贸易, 构建一镇六村沿山沿路有序发展的空间格局。镇村体系遵从区位优势、联系合理、规模经济的原则, 采取镇区、中心村、基层村三级设置, 并配置相应的公共设施, 构建宜居的居住环境。

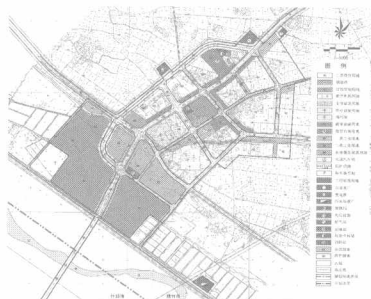
镇区规划: 镇区规划经多方案比较, 最终从广济的发展趋势和当地政府的意愿出发, 经过比选对“一心、一带、二轴、二区”的空间结构进行了深化。

防震规划: 按规范紧急避震疏散场所服务半径500米, 固定避震疏散场所服务半径1.5-3千米, 规划利用学校操场、街头绿地和滨河绿地等作为避震疏散场地。规划以城镇主、次干道为避震疏散通道。

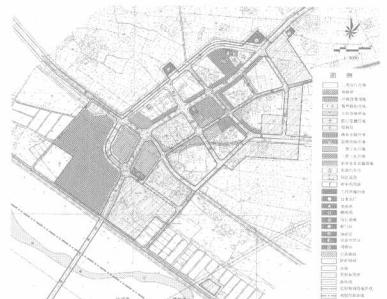
近期建设规划: 充分利用现有设施和建设条件, 具有可操作性, 符合“恢复生产、和谐生活”的重建原则和目标, 使城镇在近期形成比较合理的空间布局态势, 为远期目标的实现提供坚实基础。根据开发规模和当地的实际需要, 本规划确定广济镇灾后近期江苏援建项目10项。



镇域规划图



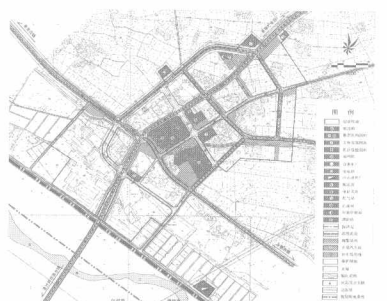
镇区总体规划图



镇区近期建设规划图



镇区道路交通规划图



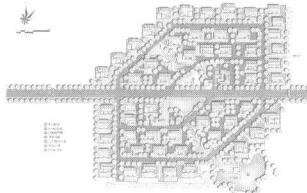
镇区防震减灾规划图

Guangji is planned to be an eco-town of industry and trade.

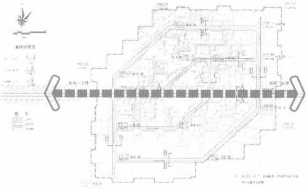
Recent construction plan: to make full use of existing facilities and construction, with the principles and objectives of the reconstruction "the resumption of production, harmonious life", form a more reasonable spatial layout to provide a solid foundation for achieving long-term goals.

绵竹县广济镇村庄规划 Guangji Village Plan, Mianzhu

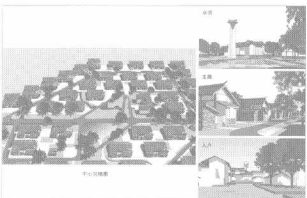
主要设计人：段进 孔令龙 张彤 徐春宁 王志东 吴锦绣 张玫英 杨静 王敏等



村庄建设规划总平面图



村庄道路及竖向规划图



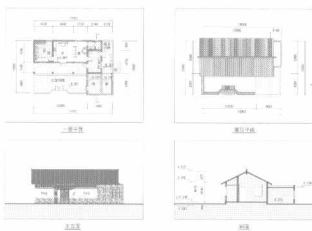
村庄总体效果图

卧云村位于绵竹市西南边缘、广济镇域西北部，沿山公路南北向穿过。结合现有村庄产业特色和良好的自然景观，利用村级道路、配套公共设施、生产设施、农业基础设施，规划卧云村规划设置1个中心村、21个基层村。

卧云村五组地处规划卧云行政村东北约600米，规划尽量集中布局，考虑土地资源、公共资源节约有效利用，强调自然空间在村庄中的渗透，重塑传统乡村生活。形成“一轴两片，一心双环”的结构，村庄形态具有可生长性。村庄建设用地0.85公顷，人均建设用地42.33平方米。规划居住建设用地坚持以人为本的原则，选择环境宜人的地段安排，并在居民住宅布局和设计上承载当地传统农村的生活习惯和环境。居住点以规划道路进行分割，相互之间相对独立，又相互沟通，建筑布置以均质形态为主。建筑采用了白墙灰瓦的风格，既体现了当地居民质朴的性格，又与周边的田园景色浑然一体，使农村田园风貌得到更好的展现。

Woyun Village with a north-south road along the hillside, is lying southwest of Mianzhu City, northwestern of Guangji town. By the combination of existing distinctive industries and good natural landscape, using the village road, public facilities, production facilities and agricultural infrastructure, planning a system of a village centre and 21 basic level villages.

Group five locates about 600 meters northeast of Woyun Village. To centralize land, make full use of land resources and public resources, emphasize infiltration of the natural space, and remodel traditional village life, planning a structure of "one axis-two area, one centre-double loop", with the form of growth. The amount of construction land can reach to 0.85hm², and Per Capita construction land can be 42.33m². Following the principle "putting people first", residential land is planned in a pleasant place and the residential design embodies local rural environment and living habits. Residential districts divided by the road, are both dependent and intercommunicate, to form a homogeneous mainly building layout. Building design uses the style of white walls and grey roofing tiles, to reflect the local residents' earthiness character and the surrounding rural landscape as well.



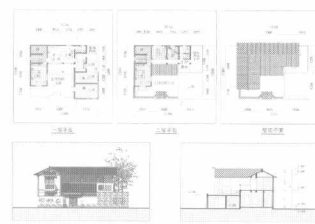
户型A



户型C



户型B



户型D



绵竹县广济镇灾后援建项目

Post-disaster Aid Projects of Guangji Town, Mianzhu County

主要设计人：张彤 韩冬青 邓浩 鲍莉 周颖 顾震弘等

江苏省昆山市援建的广济镇灾后援建项目包括镇卫生院、镇幼儿园、镇福利院、镇小学校及202户廉租房（该项目后取消）。项目位于镇中心区，与镇政府行政服务地块共同形成未来镇区的核心地块与中心空间。

街区设计

街区设计根据各项目的功能性质与规模大小，对中心区四个地块进行了用地划分，并对各地块的机动车出入口作出规定。在地块划分中沿保留水渠规划公共绿地，并在镇政府西南侧留出公共广场用地。作为震后新建镇区，本次设计力图通过对街墙的控制，形成明确的城市街道界面，以创造鲜明的城市空间特征。每个街区沿城市道路规定统一的后退界面，在街区内部则形成活泼丰富的空间环境。

在四块用地交叉的十字路口，遵照总体规划，保留水渠，设置公共绿地，在市政府前规划一个公共广场，该广场与绿地互为对角，共同形成镇区主要公共活动空间。保留水渠经改造成为景观水面。在十字路口的西南角，结合小学入口，水面适当扩大，形成一个湖面，设置市民休闲活动广场，并设立镇中心主题雕塑。

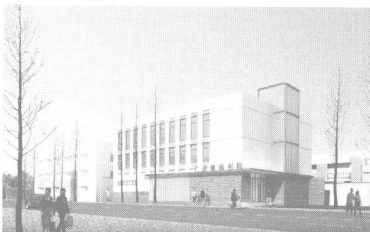
建筑设计

镇中心区各个援建项目遵循适用、安全、经济、美观的原则，以简洁明快的现代风格为主题基调，结合竹、木、卵石等地方材料和传统做法，体现地域风格。单体建筑设计遵照当地的气候特点，迎合主导风向，合理组织和利用自然通风和天然采光。所有建筑均采用植草屋面，提高完善围护结构的保温性能，结合建筑立面精心设计外遮阳系统。

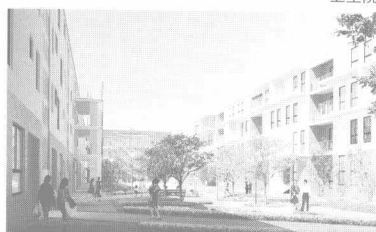
援建各项目均采用现浇钢筋混凝土结构，结构设计达到八度抗震标准，结构布置均匀合理，提高受力的整体性，能满足“小震不坏、中震可修、大震不倒”的抗震要求。



卫生院



福利院



廉租房

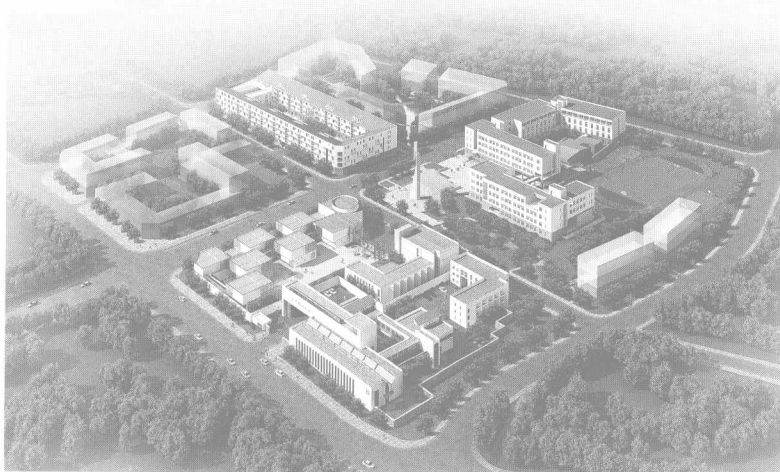


小学校



幼儿园

鸟瞰图



The post-disaster aid projects for Guangji Town are invested by Kunshan City, including a health center, a kindergarten, a welfare house, a primary school, and low-cost flats. The projects are located in the center of the town, which is the core of the new town, together with the new town government and civil service buildings.

彭州市丽春镇灾后重建规划

The Post-quake Reconstruction Plan of Lichun Town, Pengzhou City

主要设计人：王兴平 赵虎 袁新国 胡畔 李娜 席震 符彩云 吴珏

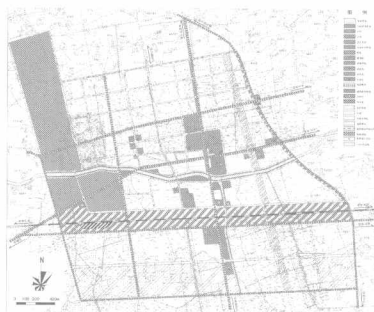
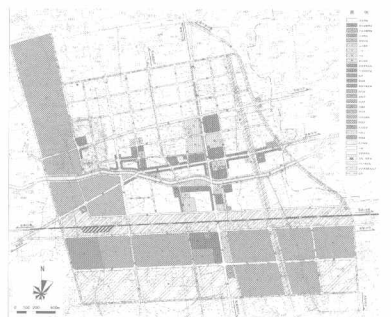
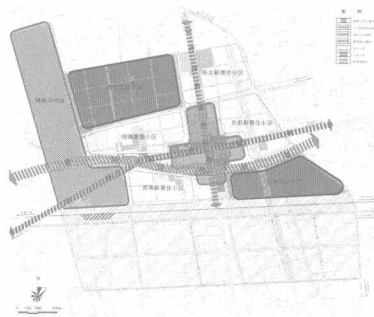
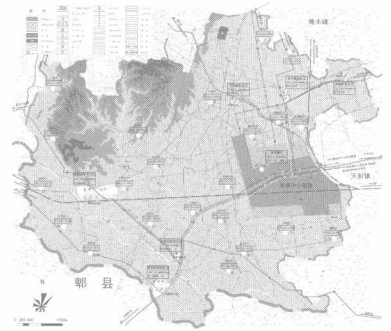
规划将丽春镇城镇性质定位为彭州市灾后经济重建的重要阵地，是彭州、郫县和都江堰市交界处的工贸型中心镇，是彭州市南部城镇密集区的副中心，远期是彭州市中心城区重要的城镇组团。规模预测：2010年丽春镇人口3万人，建设用地269.48公顷，人均建设用地90平方米。2020年城镇人口为4万人，建设用地337公顷。

镇域规划：结合灾损程度、未来发展的交通、区位条件等，将镇域整体规划为“三心三轴三片区”的空间结构。“三心”分别为丽春城镇，作为全镇的经济发展核心；谭家场新型社区，作为西部发展的中心；草鞋街新型社区，作为南部发展的中心。“三轴”一为彭温公路的发展轴线；二为北桂路发展轴线，三为北部的旅游发展轴线。“三片区”指以人民渠和行政界线为界划分的东部片区、南部片区和西部片区。镇村体系遵从安置灾民、适当聚集的原则，采取镇区、农村新型社区、农村小型聚居点三级设置，并配置相应的公共设施，构建宜居的居住环境。

镇区规划：镇区规划采取多方案，从丽春的发展趋势和当地政府的意愿出发分别完成了两套方案，供灾区人民选择。最终经过比选对“一带三轴七小区”的空间结构进行了深化。

防震规划：根据成都市防震减灾局的《汶川8.0级地震成都市灾后重建地震评价规划用图》，按规范避震疏散场地疏散半径在1公里以内，规划利用公园、绿地、广场、运动操场等空旷地区作为避震疏散场地。规划以城镇主要道路作为人员疏散和物质运输的主要救援通道，救援通道要求保证灾后有7米以上的宽度。

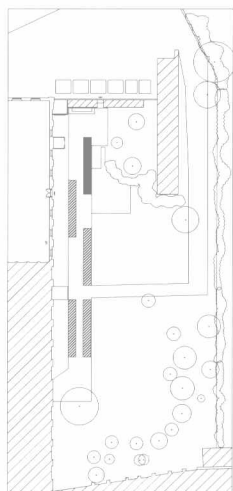
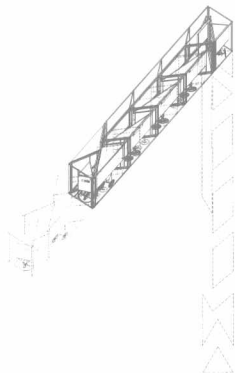
近期建设规划：以灾后重建规划为依据，以现状情况为基础，适应市场经济的发展要求，规划提出了紧凑布局、滚动开发的思路，使城镇在近期形成比较合理的空间布局态势，为远期目标的实现提供坚实基础。在农村新社区要注意增加相应的公共设施，吸引人口向新型社区集中。根据开发规模和当地的实际需要，本规划确定丽春镇镇区近期建设项目27项，6个农村新型社区近期建设项目61项，镇域基础设施建设项目6项。



Lichun town is planned to be an important part of Pengzhou city's post-quake economy reconstruction, the industrial and commercial center town on the border of Pengzhou city, Pi town and Dujiangyan city and the auxiliary city center of south town concentrated areas in Pengzhou city.

Recent construction plan: The plan brings up a thinking of compact layout and rolling development which based on post-disaster reconstruction plan and the status quo situation to accommodate the development requirements of market economy. So that towns can form more reasonable spatial layout situation in the near future to provide a solid foundation for achieving long-term goals. We should pay attention to increase corresponding public facilities in the new rural community to attract population gather up to the new community.

默默—2008威尼斯建筑双年展中国馆之一 MURMUR: Chinese Pavilion, La Biennale di Venezia, 2008



我们的作品名为Murmur，与中国馆的主题“Negotiation”呼应，意为威尼斯处女园中一群集身体-装置-建筑于一身的特殊物体，彼此低声细语，以微弱的声音构筑起一个公共领域。

它以钢为主材，由若干空房子构成，集体对环境作出默默反应。房子移动，互相低语，形成另一状态，又一次归于集体。作品以动为静，并以此纪念五月中之国难。

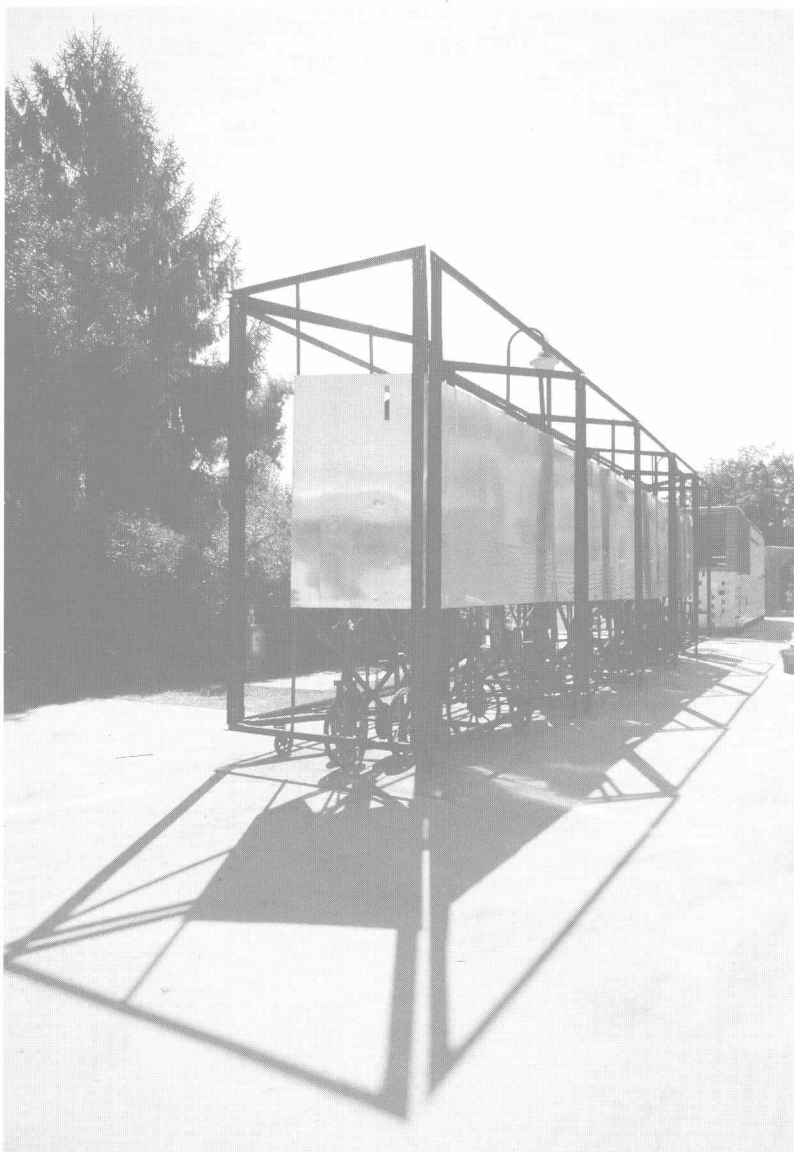
它也与双年展主题“Out There—Architecture Beyond Building”呼应，它是东方式的集合，不同于西方狂欢节中的假面舞会；它是身体劳动的表现，不同于当代图像社会的种种姿态。

它试图讨论建筑如何成为公共领域的边界条件，建筑如何在公共空间和私密空间中自然地呈现。因此Murmur是对公共语言和私人语言的一次讨论。

它还试图讨论建筑如何在极值条件下体现自己的猜想价值，建筑如何通过多种学科的过滤表现去芜存菁的能力。因此Murmur是一种对各种情形的应对策略。

Murmur表达了这样一种语言：重重叠叠，轻微难辨，似是而非。

状态：Uncanny，一面特殊的墙，在另四堵墙前突然整体轻轻移动，再分化为七个姿态不同的物体，三三两两游弋园中；或反之。其重点在于齐步走时的Murmur，而非简单拆分。各个体块互相位移，像中国古代的阵法——但速度缓慢，以动示静；它的竖框所勾画的背景在不断变化——但横向的金属体块却始终交叠不分，是一个还是七个？



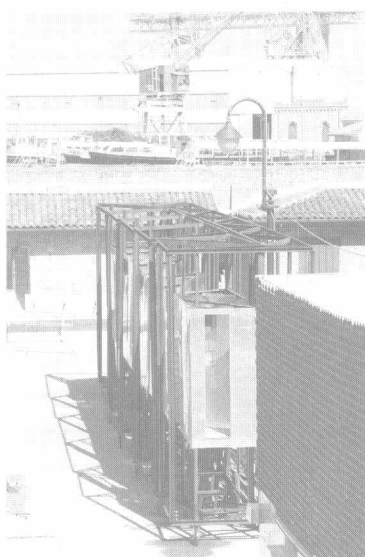
建筑师：葛明
助手：王志强 蒋梦麟 韩曼 高勤 刘畅 王英哲
Architect: Ge Ming
Project assistants: Wang Zhiqiang, Jiang Menglin,
Han Man, Gao Qin, Liu Chang, Wang Yingzhe

身体：整体为墙时逐个进入不同物体，分解时显露，并通过各种反射呈现多重迹象——但不是舞台，是为了实现身体在内外的角色转换——私人世界与生活世界的连接，而各个身体自身也因此似乎形成了机械的一个部分。真人人像处于不同标高来回移动，四周看到投影时，以为人悬在不同高度，似乎在不断测量环境。

材料：以铁为框，勾勒出天空与各个物体的界限。竖向的线条包含着形态各异的几何体块，它们采用反光金属表面，使它可以放在南京、威尼斯、墨西哥、纽约各个地方，隐隐反射环境，反射其余四墙——但不是玻璃，灰灰的，沉沉的，反射景物时像里希特的照片画。是不均匀的图像衬托着真实材料，还是真实材料在衬托着虚幻图像？

结构：不动声色，诸多形体各有其难度和复杂度，重心、轴心、运动类型、运动轨迹、内外连接各不相同——但材料使它们似是而非，难以分辨，只有进入的身体才能区别；各个物体之中，各个构件可以彼此分开，各有其用——但它们又无法分离，外框是独立的，但又是结构校正的最后一道工序，底座是独立的，但当架上重物时，各个轮子才能共同作用成为车子。

其实Murmur是一种日常的语言，是常被忽略的语言，对我们来说却意义重大，它是一种发声的练习——是我们视建筑为一种技艺所需要的练习，是当代中国建筑一片喧闹之中的默默之语。



Murmur is our response to "negotiation", the theme of the Chinese Pavilion 2008. It's suggestive of the whispering of various body-installation-architecture objects in the Virgin Garden of Venice, where a new type of public sphere is formed through the aggregation of tiny voices.

Using steel as the main material, Murmur consists of several empty houses that respond to the environment collectively. They move around, whispering to each other, gathering in new form before resolving once again in the collective. It's a stationary presence consists of movement, serving as a memorial to the national tragedy in May, 2008.

It also speaks to the biennale's theme "Out There--Architecture Beyond Building". Unlike the Masquerade in the western carnival, it's a collective in the style of the East; unlike the poses in the contemporary visual societies, it's an embodiment of craft and labor.

It tries to discuss how architecture becomes the boundary condition of the public sphere, how it's represented in a spontaneous way in public and private spaces. Therefore, Murmur is an alternative way to discuss the issues of public and private language.

It also asks the question of how architecture can realize its hypothetical value under extreme condition, how its filtering mechanism works by sifting through parallel disciplines. Therefore, Murmur is a kind of strategy which is able to respond to different situations.

Murmur is such a language: multi-layered, ambiguous, paradoxical.

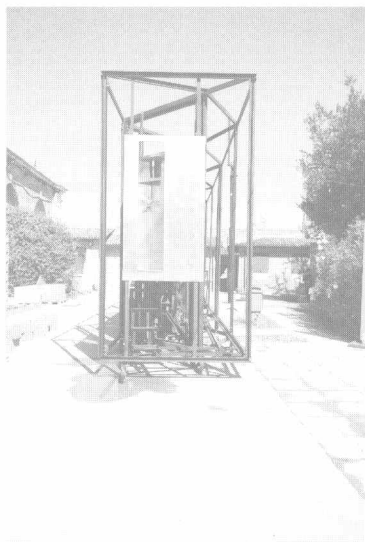
State: Uncanny. A special wall suddenly moves silently in front of other four walls before splitting into seven objects of different shapes, lingering in the garden in pairs. (The process can also be reversed.) Here the emphasis is not on the de/constructing process, but rather on the tranquil silence when the objects are "walking" together. The position shifting of them is not unlike the movement of the army array in ancient China slowed down—a way to express the idea of silence through movement. The background views outlined by the vertical frame of the objects are constantly changing, while the horizontal metal blocks are always mingled together: are they seven objects, or just one?

Body: The body enters each objects when the collective manifests itself as a wall, when they part, the body will be revealed as multiple images through various reflection mechanism. This is not a stage though, but a way for the body to shift between internal and external characters—an intersection of one's private world and the real world out there. Here, the bodies become part of the mechanism, real and fake portraits are moving at different heights, creating the illusion of people being suspended and thus "measuring" the whole environment.

Material: The iron frame is used to sketch out the boundaries between the objects and the sky. Different shapes of geometric blocks are made visible by the vertical lines, their reflective metallic surface projecting the environment as well as the other four walls—whether they are placed in Nanjing, Venice, Mexico city or New York. The effect, however, doesn't resemble that of glass, it's rather grayish and dim, like the photograph-like paintings of Gerhard Richter. Is the uneven image simply a backdrop of the real materials, or the other way around?

Structure: Deadpan. Each of the different shapes and forms has its own complexity: centre of gravity, axis, type of movement, trajectory, connection type...But the materials used add ambiguity to the objects, making them indistinguishable unless the "body" enters their sphere. Each component of the objects can be disintegrated and utilized differently, but they are not to be separated from each other. The frame is independent, while also serving as the last step in the structural calibration work flow; the base is independent, but it's only when heavy object is placed on top that the wheels will be able to work together as parts of a cart.

In fact, Murmur is a kind of daily language. Although often neglected, it is significant for us. It's a kind of "vocal practice" for us who regard architecture as craft, the murmur among the brouhaha of the contemporary Chinese architecture scene.



东南大学建筑学院简介

Introduction

东南大学（国立中央大学、南京大学工学院、南京工学院）建筑系创立于1927年，是中国现代建筑教育的发源地。

我国著名建筑教育先驱刘福泰、鲍鼎、卢树森等先生先后执掌建筑系，著名建筑家杨廷宝和刘敦桢学部委员、董薰教授等曾长期在该系任教和主持工作，其中杨廷宝还是中国建筑学会理事长，国际建筑师协会副主席。

本学科由建筑学院、建筑研究所、建筑历史遗产保护研究院、CAAD国家专业实验室、SEU-UNESCO GIS中心等构成，并与城市规划与设计研究院、建筑设计研究院形成产学研一体的体制。80年来，建筑学院已为国家培养了近3000名高级建设人才，其中院士6名，建筑工程设计大师10名。

1. 学科建设

东南大学建筑学科为一级学科博士学位授权点；2001年，“建筑设计及其理论”和“建筑历史与理论”双双被评为国家重点学科（均为所在二级学科排名第一），2007年评为一级学科国家重点学科。学科构建了“地域性建筑创作和城市设计”、“冬冷夏热地区建筑技术集成”和“数字技术应用”三大科技创新平台，基本形成科学合理的学科布局和优势互补、共同发展的学科态势。

本学科所在学院是全国高等院校建筑学学科专业指导委员会历届主任挂靠单位，一直是国家“985工程”和“211工程”重点建设的学科。

2. 学术队伍

本学科拥有3名院士、16名博士生导师、2名教育部“长江学者”特聘教授（全国同类学科中仅有）、1名“国家杰出青年基金”获得者，3人入选教育部“新世纪优秀人才支持计划”，5人入选省人才培养计划。

目前已形成一支以院士、长江学者等中青年学术带头人为骨干，年龄结构合理，年富力强，视野开阔、勇于开拓的学科队伍，并培养出在国内具有较大学术影响力的新一代学科带头人多人。师资队伍中的博士比例明显提高，在建筑、规划、历史、技术等主要二级学科方向，博士学位教师已达到55%，其中超过70%的教师有国外攻读学位、学习进修和科研合作的经历。

3. 科学研究

学科主要研究方向包括：地域建筑学和城镇建筑规划设计，现代城市设计理论与方法，高速城镇化背景下的城镇空间形态转型理论及相关技术，数字技术在城镇建筑学中的应用，中外建筑理论和遗产保护，小城镇人居环境规划建设理论及相关技术等。

2005年以来，学科梯队主持完成和承担国家自然科学基金重点项目1项，国家杰出青年科学基金1项，国家自然科学基金面上和青年基金10项。主持科技部“十一五”国家科技支撑计划重大（点）项目1项，参加4项。建筑设计获得国家优秀设计银奖2项、铜奖1项，部省优秀规划和建筑设计一等奖8项、二等奖8项；两人获中国建筑教育奖、两人获中国建筑教育奖特别奖；此外学院教师还获得中国建筑创作奖、青年建筑师奖、优秀图书奖、国内外规划设计竞赛奖。在国家和省部级项目的主持数量上在国内同类学科中处于领先地位。

2005-2007年间，出版专著、教材及译著54部，在本学科最高级学术期刊发表论文34篇，在其他核心期刊发表学术论文82篇。

The School of Architecture of Southeast University (which was renamed National Central University in 1920-1950, Nanjing Institute of Technology in 1950-1988) founded in 1927, it is the cradle of modern architecture education in China.

Famous Chinese architectural education pioneers, including Professor LIU Futai, BAO Ding, LU Shusen etc., have been as director here successively. Famous Chinese architects, such as Professor YANG Tingbao, LIU Dunzhen and TONG Jun had been teaching here for a long time. Among them, YANG Tingbao was ever the chairman of Architectural Society of China, vice-chairman of International Union of Architects.

SEU-ARCH is constituted by School of Architecture, Research Institute of Architecture, Research Institute of Architectural Heritage Protection, the State Specialized Laboratory of CAAD, SEU-UNESCO Geography Information System (GIS) Center, with the Research Institute of Urban Planning and Design, and the Research Institute of Architecture Design to form a system of studying and researching. In 80 years, the School of Architecture has taught and trained nearly 3000 senior architects, including 6 academicians, and 10 Famous Designers of Architecture and Construction.

1. Subject Development

SEU-ARCH is the national first-class discipline and specialties for doctor degree. In 2001, "Architectural Design and Theory", "Architectural History and Theory" were both commented as national key subjects. In 2007, SEU-ARCH was commented as a national key subject of the first-class disciplines. SEU-ARCH established "Regional Architecture and Urban Design", "Construction Technology Integration in the Area Where the Summer is Hot and the Winter is Cold" and "Application of Digital Technology", the three major scientific and technological innovation platforms, forming a scientific and rational arrangement in the subjects and a subject situation which complemented each other's advantages and jointly developed.

2. Faculties

SEU-ARCH has 3 academicians, 16 doctoral students' supervisors, 2 Distinguished Professors of "CHANGJIANG Scholars" of the Ministry of Education, 1 winner of "The National Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars", 3 scholars in the "Program for New Century Excellent Talents in University" of the Ministry of Education, 5 scholars in the "Human Resource Development Project" in the province.

Now there is a young and energetic faculties team with the reasonable age structure, broad vision, and the courage to open up, in which the academicians, CHANGJIANG Scholars, and other middle-aged and young academic leaders and scholars have been the mainstay. And the school has cultivated a lot of new scholars who have a great influence on the academic fields.

3. Research Achievements

The main research subjects include: regional architecture, urban planning and design, modern urban design theory and methods, theory and related technology of urban spatial patterns transition in the context of high-speed urbanization, application digital technology in urban architecture, Chinese and foreign architectural theory and heritage conservation, theory and related technology of town environment plan, etc.

Since 2005, SEU-ARCH has assumed and completed various projects of the Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), 5 projects of the National Science and Technology Support Program from "11th Five-Year Plan" supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology, won 2 Silver Award and 1 Bronze Medal of the National Award for Excellent Design, 8 first prizes and 8 second prizes of the Award of Ministry of Construction and Jiangsu Province for Excellent Planning and Architect Design. Two scholars won the Chinese Architectural Education Award, two scholars won the special prizes of the Chinese Architectural Education Award. Furthermore, the teachers in the school have won the Chinese Architecture Design Award, the Young Architects Award, the Outstanding Book Award, the awards for domestic and overseas planning and design competition. The amount of projects, at the national and provincial and ministerial level, is in a leading position in similar subjects in the country.

In 2005-2007, 54 monographs, textbooks and translated works have been published, 34 dissertations have been published on highest level academic journals of the same specialties, and 82 on other core journals.

4. 人才培养

学科拥有两门国家精品课程（建筑设计、中国建筑史）、一门江苏省精品课程（城市规划），承担教育部理工类教学改革课题1项（获准年度全国仅11项），获江苏省教学成果奖一等奖1项、二等奖2项。

新增“景观建筑学”和“遗产保护与管理”博士点两个（2004年）；培养博士生92人、硕士生333人、博士后6人，获全国优秀博士论文提名奖3篇，省级优秀博士和硕士论文多篇。

在历届全国大学生建筑学设计竞赛和作业评比中，本学科均名列前茅（包括中国首届建筑艺术双年展国际青年学生展唯一特等奖）。

5. 国际学术交流

主办有重要学术影响的国际学术会议6次，与美、英、法、日、瑞士、瑞典、荷、德、奥、韩、澳、新加坡等国建立了院际学术交流关系，与UNESCO等国际组织一直保持着经常性的联系，同多所国际知名大学展开了系列国际联合教学并互认学分，开展多项重要的国际和国内科研合作项目。

4. Education

SEU-ARCH has 2 national superfine courses, "Architecture Design" and "History of Chinese Architecture", 1 superfine courses in the province, "Urban Planning".

Two specialties for doctors were newly added, including "Landscape Architecture" and "Heritage Conservation" in 2004.

In the national architecture design competitions, the school is always among the best, including the only grand prize of International Exhibition of Architectural works of Students and Young Architects in the first Chinese Architecture Biennale in Beijing.

5. Academic Exchanges

6 international academic conferences with wide academic influence have been held here. The School has established academic relationship with architecture schools from the United States, UK, France, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, South Korea, Australia, Singapore and other countries, and has maintained regular contacts with UNESCO and other international organizations. Also, the school has established united teaching system with architecture schools of internationally renowned university, and carried out a number of important international and domestic scientific research and cooperation projects.