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international working group for
documentation and conservation
of building, places and schemes
of the modern movement

Minimum Documentation Fiche 2003

composed by national/regional working party of:
Do.co.mo.mo Serbia

0.1 Picture of building



depicted item:
Military Medical Academy

source:
Bogunović, Nebojša (ed.). The Military Medical Academy. Beograd: Yugoslavia public, 1983.

date:
1983

db code
HLT-RS-011-b-0001

1. Identity of building

- 1.1 **Current name of building:** Military Medical Academy [MMA] (Vojno- medicinska akademija – VMA)
- 1.2 **Variant or former name:** /
- 1.3 **Number & name of street:** 17 Crnotravska Street, Banjica
- 1.4 **Town:** Belgrade
- 1.5 **Province/state:** Serbia
- 1.6 **zip code:** 11000
- 1.7 **Country:** Serbia
- 1.8 **National grid reference:** 44°45'54.1"N 20°28'07.1"E
- 1.9 **Classification/typology:** Medical Academy, hospital of central type
- 1.10 **Protection status & date:** -

2. History of building

- 2.1 **Original brief/purpose:**
HLT, Health center
- 2.2 **Dates:**
Invited competition for preliminary design, 1973
Outline design, 1974
Detail design 1974-75
Start of construction 16th September 1975
Completion, 31st October 1981
- 2.3 **Architectural and other designs:**
Architectural design: Josip Osojnik, architect, and Slobodan Nikolić, architect
- 2.4 **Others associated with building:**
Project organization: "Osnova", Belgrade
Construction contractor: "Ratko Mitrović", Belgrade
- 2.5 **Significant alterations with dates:**
/
- 2.6 **Current use:**
The leading national medical institution (hospital wards, outpatient's polyclinic, preventive medicine, pharmacy, education and medical research)
- 2.7 **Current condition:**
in good condition

3 Description

3.1 General description

MMA is a Breitfuss model of a hospital, with a tall building block with nursing functions placed above a flat building block with treatment and outpatient functions. The structure of the building shows a clear division between the nursing units in the ward block and the departments on the lower floors. The external appearance of the ward block is of an imposing design, and it dominates the Belgrade skyline.

3.2 Construction

The primary structure is in-situ reinforced concrete, secondary structure, facades and interior fitting out in standardized assembly elements. Total floor area: ca. 170,000 m² (5000 rooms in total, including 18 operating theatres, and 1200 hospital beds).

3.3 Context

Greenfield site in the outer perimeter of the city center.

4 Evaluation

4.1 Technical

State of the art- medical building- designed and constructed to the highest technical standards of the period it belongs to.

4.2 Social

State hospital primarily serving the former Yugoslav Army personnel and their families, but also open to civilian population as a part of public health system. Maintains a high standard of medical care, research and education.

4.3 Cultural & Aesthetic

Awarded the highest architectural award in the former Yugoslavia, the "Borba" Federal Award for outstanding architectural achievement, 1981

4.4 Historical

One of the most significant buildings in public health care system in former Yugoslavia, and an important regional research as well as medical education institution. Represents the highest point of integration of architectural, technological, and management expertise in the field of medical buildings of the era.

4.5 General assessment

MMA is one of the most imposing modern buildings of large scale in the city of Belgrade. It represents a technical, technological and architectural achievement of high quality which marked the epoch of 1970- 80s. Its urbanite position is on a high point of the city relief, combined with the dominant architectural expression of high modernism, which makes it one of Belgrade's most important landmarks.

5.1 Principal references

1. Аноним. „Традиционална награда „Борбе“ за најбоље архитектонско остварење у Југославији 1981.“, Архитектура урбанизам, Београд, бр. 88-89, 1983, стр. 35.
2. Bogunović, Nebojša (ed.). The Military Medical Academy. Beograd:Yugoslaviapublic, 1983.
3. „Закон о Војномедицинској академији“, Службени војни лист, Београд: Државни секретаријат за послове народне одбране, бр. 10, 6. Мај 1960., стр. 293-294.
4. Мацура, Милорад. „Детерминанте развоја здравствене архитектуре“, Архитектура, Загреб, бр. 152-153, 1975, стр.46-48.
5. Миленковић, Александар. „Плодови ранијих сетви – Седамнаести конкурс „Борбе“ за најбоље архитектонско дело у 1981. години“, Архитектура, Загреб, бр. 180+1/82, 1982, 76-78 стр.
6. Осојник, Јоже и Слободан Николић. „Нови објекат Војномедицинске академије у Београду“, Архитектура урбанизам, Београд, бр. 90-91, 1983, стр. 6-9.
7. Пантелић, Драгољуб. Војномедицинска академија ЈНА, 1950-1985. Београд: Војномедицинска академија, 1985.

5.2 Visual material attached

Attachment 1: level 1-6 (source: Bogunović, Nebojša (ed.). The Military Medical Academy. Beograd: Yugoslaviapublic, 1983.)

Attachment 2: constructive level + levels from 9 to 15 (source: Bogunović, Nebojša (ed.). The Military Medical Academy. Beograd: Yugoslaviapublic, 1983.)

Attachment 3: photos of the building (source: Архитектура урбанизам, Београд, бр. 88-89, 1983, стр. 35.)

5.3 Rapporteur/date: Nataša Janković, June 2011