

## **Conder, Hugh Neville 1922 - 2003**

Hugh Neville Conder [commonly known as Neville Conder] was born the son of J.R. Conder, an advertising agent, in London, England on 30 April 1922. He studied briefly at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London but left to join the Royal Air Force on the outbreak of World War Two, however, an accident in which he lost his left arm prevented him actually serving and instead he returned to his architectural studies. He chose not to go back to the Bartlett but instead entered the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London where ,from 1940 to 1945, he was taught by Frederick Gibberd, Geoffrey Alan Jellicoe and G. Gordon-Brown.

In 1946 he began working with Hugh Casson (1910-1999) and 1956 they formed the Casson Conder Partnership.

Between 1949 and 1951 Conder was section designer for the 1951 Festival of Britain and in 1950-52 was consulting architect to the Board of Trade for the British Industries Fair.

He was also an industrial designer. His work in this field included a decorative light for the British Industries Fair in 1951 [illustrated in 'Art and Industry' January 1953 (p.21)]; and a telephone kiosk for the General Post Office in 1958.

Conder was the author of 'An Introduction to Modern Architecture' (London: Art & Technics, 1949). He was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (FRIBA) and a Fellow of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers (FSIAD). He lived in Twickenham, Middlesex, for many years and died in Chichester, Sussex on 20 June 2003

Worked in

UK

Works

Architectural projects by Conder and the Casson Conder Partnership included the United Kingdom Pavilion at the Van Riebeeck Festival Fair in Cape Town, South Africa (1952); Arts Faculty buildings on the Sidgwick site at Cambridge University (1952-59); entrance and central suspended light feature for the British Industries Fair at Earls Court London (1953); flats at Melrose Terrace, Hammersmith, London (1954); Fig Tree Cottage, Kensington, London (1954); the Staff House and

Refectory building at Birmingham University (1962); headquarters for the General Dental Council in London (1946); the Elephant and Rhinoceros Pavilion at London Zoo (1963); the National Westminster Bank in Manchester (1965); Derby Civic Centre (1971-76); a weir below Poultney Bridge in Bath (1972); the Wyvern Theatre, Swindon (1975); and the Ismaili Centre in London (1980-83) for which Conder was awarded the CBE.

In addition to their architectural work, the Casson Conder Partnership also worked on exhibition design projects including stands for Crittall at the Baghdad Trade Fair (1954) and the Building Exhibition in London (1957 and 1959).

With Higgison Brown & Stuckey, Conder also designed a computer centre for Millfield School in Street, Somerset (1987)

### Bibliography

Conder, Neville. An introduction to modern architecture. London: Art and Technics, 1949

### Links

- Alan Powers. 'Neville Conder'. The Guardian 14 July 2003  
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- British Library. Sounds. Conder, Neville. (1 of 13). National Life Story Collection: Architects' Lives <https://sounds.bl.uk/Oral-history/Architects-Lives/021M-C0467X0042XX-0100V0>
- UK Modern House [http://www.ukmoho.co.uk/html/architect/Neville\\_Conder.html](http://www.ukmoho.co.uk/html/architect/Neville_Conder.html)
- Shahed Saleem. The Ismaili Centre, London. C20 The Twentieth Century Society <https://c20society.org.uk/building-of-the-month/the-ismaili-centre-london>