

Regretfully the volumes are expensive, although they may be bought separately (£45 per volume). Nonetheless, anyone thinking of re-creating the use of a building would do well to turn to them for inspiration. This is so even if the use is to remain basically the same: see, for example, the re-use of the Church of Scotland's South Church, Stirling, as a community Baptist church. Another example is that of Christchurch, Oldbury, where the chancel has been retained for worship and the nave and aisles converted for office and meeting space. My own particular religious favourites, however, are St John's, Belper, now a town hall and heritage centre, and the church tower at Gypsy Hill, London, now a residential building with a roof garden/terrace.

I began by quoting the preface: 'The aim is to achieve a harmonious balance celebrating both.' The emphasis must be both harmony and celebration. Thus there must be sensitivity to both history and the future coupled with an attention to detail: see 'The Metaphorical Gates' in the Jewellery Business Centre. While architects have this sort of vision the re-use of our buildings is in safe hands. The Church of England as custodian of so many buildings—good, bad and indifferent—should take heart.

Chancellor Rupert Bursell QC

*ECCLESIASTICAL LAW* (2nd edition) by MARK HILL, Oxford University Press, 2001, lxi + 761 pp (£68) ISBN 0-19-826890-4

Six years ago, we welcomed the first appearance of Mark Hill's *Ecclesiastical Law*. Readers of this *Journal* do not need to be told how invaluable it has proved. On the main topics of ecclesiastical law, it has become the obvious book to consult, for its admirable selection of material and its clear, if occasionally provocative, commentary. It is a pleasure to welcome a second edition, re-ordered and refurbished but in ways which enhance rather than detract from the original design.

The re-ordering is partly a matter of presentation. The second edition is from Oxford University Press, now the leading publisher of ecclesiastical law books, and known for its high standard of book design. With its sober black binding (though with a touch of episcopal purple), an attractive typeface, more generous page lay-out, greater use of headings and paragraph numbers, the book is attractive and easy to use.

But the re-ordering also moves the furniture around quite considerably. In the first edition, each chapter was followed by a selection of the relevant Canons, Measures, and cases. Now the author's text of some 250 pages is followed by 500 pages of materials. Those pages contain the Canons, twenty-seven Measures and eight Statutory Instruments, the Church Representation Rules and twenty cases (the great majority decided since 1990). I think this, more conventional, arrangement does make it easier to consult the book: although I used the first edition with great frequency, I could never be sure quite where to find, say, a provision in the Pastoral Measure 1983. As before, the text of both statutory material and judgments is lightly edited, and I was pleased to see that interpretation sections, sometimes unhelpfully omitted in the first edition, are now printed in full.

What of the refurbishment? The book has been brought absolutely up to date, even to the extent of the author chancing his arm that the long-running saga of the Churchwardens Measure would lead to Royal Assent while the book was in the press: he was right. The original selection of material has stood the test of time (though space has been found for the text of the Sharing of Church Buildings Act

1969, not in the first edition), but all the important material of the last six years has been added with appropriate deletions where earlier material has been rendered obsolete.

So far as the text of the chapters is concerned, recent legislation has required a deal of rewriting. Much of the chapter on cathedrals is new and gives a very clear account of the Cathedrals Measure 1999. Chapter 2 on the Constitution of the Church of England reflects the establishment of the Archbishops' Council and the reconstitution of the Church Commissioners by the National Institutions Measure 1998. The Faculty Jurisdiction Rules 2000 led to many adjustments to chapter 7 on the faculty jurisdiction.

A detailed comparison of old and new editions shows the care with which the text has been revised. For example, the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Reform of the House of Lords prompts the inclusion of a brief section on Establishment; the implications of the Human Rights Act 1998 may not be as profound as the author believes, but the possibilities are fully noted; there is a new paragraph on judicial review; and Chancellor Hill, as he now is, refers to the recent publication by the Ecclesiastical Judges Association on costs in faculty cases. There are full references to articles in this *Journal* and to some of the fascinating theses produced by candidates on the Cardiff LL.M. course.

Within five days of its publication, this new edition was cited in argument in Sheffield Consistory Court. Every reviewer must find something to disagree with, and it happens that the particular material cited (paras 7.69–7.71 on changes to listed churches) provides an example. I wonder whether it is right to continue to give such prominence to Sir John Owen's formulation in *Re St Mary's, Banbury*. As Mark Hill rightly argues, the apparent disagreement between the Court of Arches and the Court of Ecclesiastical Causes Reserved may be more apparent than real, not least as the reconstituted Court of Arches has twice revisited the matter: the second occasion was in *Re St Mary the Virgin, Sherborne*, which he does not cite on this point. And my reference to the reconstitution of the Arches Court leads me to suggest that in the third edition, for there surely will be one, the fact that section 3(2)(d) of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963 makes all chancellors judges of that court should be more fully reflected in the text; notes 135 and 142 do not quite make the point. Apart from that, initial testing suggests that this new edition is as reliably accurate and as readable as the first.

Some law publishers, to their shame, persist in treating ecclesiastical law as almost a non-subject. All credit to Mark Hill and OUP for producing this splendid and wholly modern account of a living branch of English law.

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*THE CANON LAW OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. A HANDBOOK* by RHIDIAN JONES, T&T Clark, Edinburgh, 2000, xxi + 153 pp. (hardback £19.95) ISBN 0-567-08717-4

An extraordinary amount of work has gone into the production of this valuable little book. It is misleading to call it a 'handbook', for its entries are pithy and stick largely to well-referenced definitions. In the Preface, the author rightly calls it a 'dictionary'. As such, it covers the canon law of the Catholic Church both of the East and of the West, the Church of England, and, to a small extent, the Anglican