

and the Welsh experience would be studied to see what lessons could be learned from it.

Other topics in this book which may be of considerable interest to both Welsh and English church lawyers are the following: what exactly is a church; to what extent is a church (as a body) subject to the jurisdiction of the temporal courts (including judicial review); canonical obedience; the teaching authority; the *ius liturgicum*; what makes a person a member of a church; does membership carry with it any obligation to believe (and if so what); the law about the ordination of women as priests; the law relating to the Provincial Assistant Bishop (equivalent to Provincial Episcopal Visitor); the disciplining of clergy; whether clergy have an obligation to solemnise the marriage of non-believers; the effect of clergy being members of the PCC (an essentially lay body); pastoral reorganisation; exclusion from Holy Communion; protection from loss of office for clergy and lay workers; the bishop and the chancellor in the faculty jurisdiction; the law of the churchyard; the law of the parsonage house; the legal status of diocesan quotas; cathedrals and their chapters.

Reading this book will provoke much useful thought on topical issues in both churches. It provides a solid base of legal information. Some will wish to have it on their bookshelves as a handy and readable textbook of church law. Others will use it to assist their thinking on unresolved legal and structural issues in the two churches. Still others will use it as an index of issues which might arise in a forthcoming debate about disestablishment of the Church of England. The book is confidently recommended for all or any of these purposes.

Thomas Coningsby QC, Vicar-General of the Province of York

*CREATIVE RE-USE OF BUILDINGS* by DAVID LATHAM, Donhead Publishing Ltd, Lower Coombe, Donhead St Mary, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 9LY, 2000, xx + 232 & vi + 206 pp (two volumes) (hardback £80) (ISBN 1 873394 33 0)

I have long thought that the almost knee-jerk reaction against any form of modern architecture is both ill-informed and unfair. These two volumes confirm me in that belief. The author (whose head appears as a cast top to a drain pipe in the new Jewellery Business Centre in Birmingham) sets out his stall as follows:

“Creative Re-use” is more than just the conversion or rehabilitation of a property for a new, or continued use. It is a process that harnesses the energy and quality of the original building, whether of special architectural interest or simply a work-a-day redundant building, and combines this with the new energy and activity that the new use brings. The balance between the existing building and the new use is variable dependent upon character, condition and the needs of the user. The aim is to achieve a harmonious balance celebrating both.’

He then goes on to demonstrate how that has been achieved in buildings as diverse in their origins as warehouses, railway cottages, a farm, water tower and prison—as well as a theological college, an abbey and, of course, churches. He writes with lucidity but his brief is delivered less in lengthy prose than in case studies backed up with numerous illustrations (sixteen colour plates and 400 black and white illustrations). The result is very approachable and a first rate example of book design and publishing. Every time I open these books I find my heart lifted.

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