

Evans manages the detailed examination of the political and legal preliminaries to those treaties with insight and clarity, although for most readers the most interesting aspects are likely to be the application of the wording of those treaties to individual circumstances. In the unlikely event of an insular Briton finding himself a member of the Ecclesiastical Law Society he might even be surprised at how many cases concern the United Kingdom!

Although not within the direct scope of this book itself, perhaps the most interesting question for ecclesiastical lawyers is what effect the direct application of the European Convention on Human Rights into our national law may have on the practice of ecclesiastical law. For example, does article 9(1) permit a cleric to ignore the canonical duty to use authorised services in private devotions? (No! Article 9(1) permits the adoption of a religion of choice; once the choice is made, the cleric is bound by the regulations of that Church). When such problems arise — and they will — this book will prove an excellent starting point for those who have to find the answers.

ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT: MEETING THE NEEDS OF DISABLED PEOPLE by LISA FOSTER. Donhead Publishing Ltd, 1997. xi + 124 pp (hardback £32) ISBN 1-873394-18-7

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS by JAMES STEVENS CURL. Donhead Publishing Ltd, 1997. xii + 352 pp (hardback £47.50) ISBN 1-873394-04-7; (paperback £19.95) ISBN 1-873394-25-X

A review by Chancellor Rupert Bursell QC

I always look forward to reviewing books from these publishers: their books are always beautifully produced, well designed and attractively set out. Neither of these two books proved a disappointment, different though they most certainly are.

Meeting the needs of disabled persons is, of course, a matter of concern for all churches at the present time, but many will need a timely reminder that there are disabled persons to consider who are not wheelchair bound. As Foster says (at p. xi):

‘wheelchair users are not the only disabled people and access should not just be about ramps and handrails. Changing the definition of who are disabled has affected the design approach in a fundamental way. Designing for wheelchair users alone can lead to separate routes and dedicated lift devices like the wheelchair platform lift, a device generally not usable by other disabled people.’

Foster states —

‘... I was interested in countering the perception that good access provision for disabled people, primarily level access for wheelchair users, poses a threat to historic buildings and is irreconcilable with the conservation objectives.’

However, there is always a tension between those concerned to grant access to all and the conservation of a historic environment. Indeed, an illustration of a platform lift in Winchester Cathedral is described as having ‘the least impact on the historic fabric’. It must all be a question of balance. Would such a lift ever be permitted in the mediaeval stair going up to the old Chapter House at Wells? The principle, however, is not only important for the disabled: if the needs of the present day may be catered for in a historic environment, that logically brings in consideration of the worshipping needs of a present day congregation as well. Once again, it should be a matter of balance.

The book itself is well documented with photographs, sketches and plans. The

chapter headings illustrate the breadth of the book itself: A Pattern of Change; Criteria for Developing an Access Strategy; Circulation Strategies; Design Considerations; Vertical Circulation; and Cultural Monuments. Indeed, it will be invaluable to anyone considering the question of disabled access. The one caveat that should be noted is that, although the law is mentioned, it is cursorily dealt with, partly no doubt as Donhead already publish *Legislation for the Built Environment* by P. Cooling.

As to the *Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms*, its scope is precisely as suggested by the title. Not only are the terms themselves clearly and concisely defined, but this book too is embellished with photographs, sketches and plans. I confess to a previous ignorance about uppers, wythes and margents,¹ to name but a few. For me it will be invaluable. An excellent present for any friend who is equally ignorant — or, of course, for oneself!

Editor's Note — Readers may also be interested in three reprints recently issued by Donhead: *Mortars and Cement* by L. J. Vicat (first published 1837; reprint 1997; 352 pp (£30) ISBN 1-873394-26-8); *Observations on Limes* by C. W. Pasley (first published 1838; reprint 1997; 160 pp (£23) ISBN 1-873394-27-6); and *Treasures on Earth, A Good Housekeeping Guide to Churches and their Contents* by Peter Burman (first published 1994; re-released 1997; 320 pp (£19.95) ISBN 1-873394-10-1). *Treasures on Earth* was reviewed in 3 Ecc LJ 344. Donhead books may be ordered direct from the publishers, Donhead Publishing Ltd, Lower Coombe, Donhead St Mary, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 9LY.

¹ Respectively, fir-poles used for crude roofing; partitions between flues in a chimney stack; and strips of floral or foliate forms hanging downwards, often from a mask or ring.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LEGAL MANUSCRIPTS IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by J.H. BAKER with J.S. RINGROSE. The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 1996. xc + 828 pp (incl. Indexes). (£95 hardback) ISBN 085115 3763

A review by the Revd Thomas G. Watkin

John Moore (1646–1714) was Bishop of Ely and a bibliomaniac. During his life, he had, according to Professor Baker's introduction to this volume, hoarded manuscripts of every description, 'keeping rough notes and commonplace books of little or no value alongside priceless medieval volumes of acknowledged importance', collecting printed books with the same enthusiasm and lack of discretion. At his death, he had acquired what was probably the most important private library in England at that time and, although some interest in its acquisition was shown by the University of Oxford, the library was instead purchased by the king, George I, and given to the University of Cambridge. Hence, the collection was known as the Royal Library. Among the items which Cambridge received as the result of this royal munificence were manuscripts relating to English law. Indeed, the majority of the legal manuscripts in the University Library came to it from the King's gift, and thus from Bishop Moore's collection.

The sources from which Moore himself assembled his library are difficult to trace. Professor Baker believes that the majority were purchased by Moore in London during the first ten years of his residence there, which began in 1686. A small number, five or six, can be traced to the considerable library of Sir Thomas Knyvett of Norfolk, which Moore acquired while Bishop of Norwich from 1691 to 1707. A quarter of Moore's collection of legal manuscripts can be traced to five earlier collections which he acquired, namely those of William Fletewoode (d. 1594), Francis Tate (d. 1616), Robert Nicholas (d. 1667), Sir Geoffrey Palmer (d. 1670) and Bulstrode Whitelocke