

Welcome to the Inner Temple Library's quarterly electronic newsletter. The newsletter aims to keep members and tenants of the Inner Temple up to date with news and developments in the Library.

### **Saturday Opening**

Approval has now been given to make Saturday opening permanent, subject to attendance figures continuing at a satisfactory level.

One of the four Inn Libraries will be open from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on each Saturday during the legal terms.



### 2007

### **February**

3 February	Lincoln's Inn
10 February	Middle Temple
17 February	Gray's Inn
24 February	Inner Temple

#### March

3	March	Lincoln's Inn
10	March	Middle Temple
17	March	Gray's Inn
24	March	Inner Temple
31	March	Lincoln's Inn

### April

CLOSED
Middle Temple
Gray's Inn
Inner Temple

Timetables for the period up to July 2007 are available in the Library and via the Opening Hours section of the Library web site.

# AccessToLaw: The Statute Law Database

The Library's <u>AccessToLaw</u> web site continues to be updated, with new sites being added, and all current entries being checked and revised every two months.

The most notable site added recently is the UK Statute Law Database. This initiative of the DCA's Statutory Publications Office was released to the public on the 20th December 2006, having been under development since the 1990s.

The SLD is a database of consolidated UK primary legislation currently in force or in force as at any date from February 1991. UK secondary legislation is available as enacted from 1991. It provides a historical view of primary legislation for any date from the first of February 1991 and also allows users to view prospective legislation. For each Act details are given of any amendments since original enactment: amendment date, commencement and repeal dates, amending instrument citations. It is also possible to view provisions for different jurisdictions (for example, if there are different versions for England and Wales and for Scotland). The "New Legislation" section lists legislation added to the database in the last seven days.

Users should note that the SLD is not yet completely up to date. In cases where the Act has not been fully updated a warning notice will appear on the "Results within Legislation" page, which lists the years for which there are outstanding amendments to that legislation. The "Tables of Legislative Effect" are provided to identify the repeals and amendments not yet applied to the database. It is expected that the database will be completely up to date by the end of 2008.

The Statute Law Database can be accessed via the Legislation section of AccessToLaw.



# Dame Elizabeth Lane: the first woman Bencher

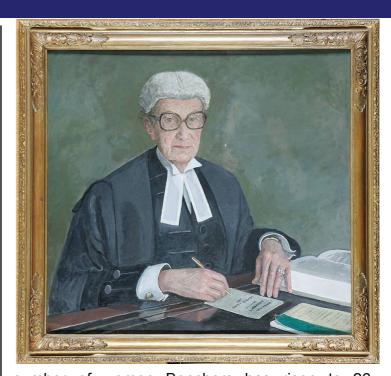
In 1965, Dame Elizabeth Lane became the first woman to become a Bencher of an Inn. She was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1940 and remarkably became Britain's first female County Court judge in 1962, before going on to become the first female High Court judge when she was appointed to the Family Division in 1965.

According to Mr. Justice Singer, Dame Elizabeth's appointment to the Family Division of the High Court came at a time when England's divorce laws and judicial attitudes were 'male oriented and male dominated' (Fam LJ 31, 115). The introduction of a female High Court judge into this environment was therefore groundbreaking. It also paved the way for other women to progress within the Family Division: shortly afterwards, Elizabeth Butler-Sloss was asked by the President of the Family Division to become a registrar in the Divorce Registry.

Despite what Dame Elizabeth referred to as her 'invasion' into a 'masculine preserve', she claimed to have suffered very little prejudice, either as a woman barrister or as a woman Bencher. As a barrister, early prejudice against women came from litigants rather than from solicitors, judges or her fellow barristers.

Dame Elizabeth's success in the legal profession also gave her a platform from which to show her support for women in other professions. In May 1980 she was guest of honour at a dinner organised by the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation, speaking on the subject of 'life at the Bar'. As the sole female Bencher, Dame Elizabeth also enjoyed certain privileges. She was asked to receive Her Majesty the Queen on Grand Day and show her to the powder room, for example, causing her fellow Benchers to dub her 'lady-in-waiting extra-ordinary'.

In the forty-one years since Dame Elizabeth was made the first female Inner Temple Bencher, the



number of women Benchers has risen to 26. Perhaps Dame Elizabeth's most lasting gift to women at the Bar is the replacement of the address 'My Lord' by 'My Lady'. This change was made shortly after Dame Elizabeth's appointment as Commissioner of the Manchester Crown Court in 1961, where she was initially referred to as 'My Lord'. She is also partly responsible for the provision of separate robing facilities for male and female barristers; early in her career, when women barristers were very rare, she was expected to share the men's robing-room.

Dame Elizabeth was clearly very attached to the Inner Temple and on her death she left a generous £2000 to be spent on the Hall to 'ensure that some or all of the windows... can be opened' (*Law Society's Gazette*, 1988). Of being an Inner Temple Bencher she said that it was 'a source of great happiness and pride' to her. Her autobiography, *Hear the Other Side: Audi Alteram Partem*, was published three years before her death in June 1988 and provides an interesting account of the legal career of one of the most important women in Inner Temple history. A copy is kept in the Legal Biography collection at the Inner Temple Library.



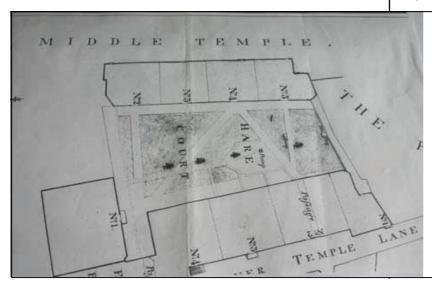
### Inspiration from Macrobius: Hare Court Garden

When asked to formulate a new design for the garden of Hare Court, my first instinct was to clear all the dark trees and so reveal the beautiful old Purbeck stone paths and drainage channel which criss-crossed the courtyard. The paths date back to the era of the Great Fire of London when a concerted effort was made to improve the City streets. Very few of them now remain, so here in the ground of Hare Court they are an important part of the City's history.

I also wanted to link the new steps from Quadrant Chambers (Middle Temple) across to No 3 Hare Court, by laying a new Purbeck stone path, the same width as the existing ones, using the same pattern of broad stones, narrower courses and long edgers. Precedent came from the earliest detailed Inner Temple plan of Hare Court dating from 1820, which reveals several Purbeck stone paths criss-crossing Hare Court and thus linking the chambers. At the north end it shows a path and passage from No 2 Inner Temple Lane over to No 4 and 5 Hare Court (No 4 is equivalent of No 3 today). Though this had long disappeared, it could now be reinstated to serve the new orientation presented by the recently built Middle Temple steps.

The buildings around Hare Court are high and lack uniformity: all part of its charm perhaps, but such a volume of space needs something to take the eye, and soften the noise. White stemmed birches *Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii* were selected for their stunning white trunks, also their dainty catkins in spring and their golden leaves in autumn. Four were chosen to honour the four Hare brothers, Nicholas, Ralph, Hugh and John who were members of the Inner Temple in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

The eldest brother, Nicholas Hare built chambers on the south side of the court in the late 1560s. He was the eldest of eight sons of John Hare, citizen and mercer of London and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1548 at the request of his Uncle, Sir Nicholas Hare, a Bencher of the Inn (Sir Nicholas was appointed in 1553 as Mary 1's Master of the Rolls). He followed his uncle in becoming a Bencher and subsequently served as Treasurer of the Inn in 1584. After his death in 1597, the chamber and buildings were granted to his brothers Ralph and Hugh successively. It is remarkable that of the eight Hare brothers four joined the Inner Temple. Maybe the four trees in the 1820 plan were also representative of the four Hares.



Source: Inner Temple Archives
Detail from 1820 Plan PLA /1/1

This shows the former walkways across the Court linking various chambers, as well as the drainage channel running parallel to the east side of Hare Court aiming towards the side of No. 1. Four trees follow the same line. Also visible bottom right is No.1 Inner Temple Lane where Dr Johnson lived 1760-1766.

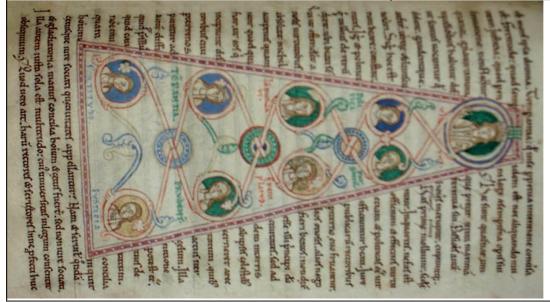


Inspiration for the planting plan came from an illustration in the writings of the fifth-century philosophical writer, Macrobius, specifically his Commentary on the 'Dream of Scipio' in Book VI of Cicero's De Republica. I had been privileged to see this exhibited in the Library on one of the Grand Nights. This mid twelfth-century manuscript is one of the Inner Temple's earliest and most prized; it was copied and illuminated around the time of the consecration of the Temple Church. The illustration, shown below, was so distinctive in its shape and pattern that I was able, using a computer, to superimpose the two designs, plotting sculpture and trees in the spaces occupied by the circles. With only minor adjustments, they fitted well, avoiding the paths. Initial plans were thwarted, however, by a Saxon grave, which meant no planting could take place in that spot, and as so often happens in design, over time, the plan changed and was simplified. Critically, however, the illustration gave me the confidence to re-orientate the old tree line using the central axis.

Meanwhile, low groups of dark green and golden yew have also been planted so as further to soften the courtyard, loosely following the outer circles in the illustration so that the paths are framed at their entrances and exits. These will be clipped low into an organic cloudy shape so that they mound and bubble. Two of these groups have fastigiate golden yew to act as focal points at the end of the path and/or steps. On the south side, *Sarcococca ruscifolia* has been planted, to create a neat low evergreen sward which will provide welcome scent beside the path in late Winter and early Spring. Once the ground has settled, all these planting areas will be covered with gravel.

An exciting new sculpture called 'Justice' has been commissioned from Tanya Russell ARBS, principal of the Art Academy, 201 Union Street, London SE1 0LN. It will be installed in the centre of the area between the two existing Purbeck stone paths, by late Spring or early Summer 2007. Thus the redesign of Hare Court will be complete, to be enjoyed and cherished by all those who live and work in the buildings which surround it and are served by it.

By Kathy Brown Pg.Dip. OCGD Landscape and Garden Designer Email: kathy\_brown@tinyworld.co.uk www.kathybrownsgarden.homestead.com



Source: Inner Temple Library, Petyt MS 511.10

Illuminated page of Macrobius's Commentary on the Dream of Scipio from Book VI of Cicero's *De Republica*.



## Focus on the Scots Law Collection



This year we celebrate (or lament, as the case may be) the three hundredth anniversary of the Act of Union. The retention by Scotland of its distinct legal system was of course an important feature of that settlement, so this is perhaps a good moment to recall that under the co-operative scheme drawn up by the Librarians of the four Inns in the early 1990s, Scots law was designated one of our areas of specialisation. Partly as a result of this we are fortunate in having one of the most comprehensive Scots law collections in an English practitioners' library. The collection has the advantage of being largely self-contained, occupying about two thirds of the shelf space in Room G: see the plan of the Library main floor. In addition to the major current series of law reports, such as Session cases and Green's weekly digest, we have the more specialist Scottish civil law reports and Scottish criminal case reports, a large collection of nominate reports covering mainly the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and Morison's Dictionary of Decisions and Synopsis, together covering 1540 1816. Our collection of the authoritative "institutional writings", frequently cited in Scottish courts, is more or less complete, and includes the Institutions of Stair and the Commentaries of

Hume and Bell. The core of the text book collection is *The Laws of Scotland: Stair memorial encyclopaedia*. This is to Scots law what *Halsbury's Laws* is to English. The work was published in 25 volumes between 1987 and 1996, and a loose-leaf revision is currently in progress. We also regularly acquire practitioners' works on individual topics, our newest titles being *Criminal defences* by Chalmers and Leverick and *Personal bar* by Reid and Blackie.

The publications of the <u>Stair Society</u>, to which the Library is a long-standing subscriber, complement the "working" Scots law collection by providing modern editions of standard works such as Bankton's *Institute* and Hope's *Major Practicks* alongside new scholarly works on Scots law and legal history, and editions of legal records.

In conclusion, a word on legislation. Acts of the United Kingdom Parliament extending only to Scotland were included in the annual volumes of statutes and in *Current law statutes*, both in Room J. We also have an early nineteenth-century folio edition of Acts of the pre-union Parliament of Scotland, in Room G, as well as earlier collections of Scottish statutes which in view of their rarity are not on the open shelves. The Acts of the Scotlish Parliament, from 1999 to date, are all freely available on the internet: see the <u>Scotland page of our AccessToLaw web site</u> for these and many other Scots law resources.





### **New Acquisitions**

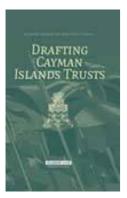
Responding to a recent suggestion for more

material on discrimination law, we have recently acquired Age discrimination: a guide to the new law edited by Shaman Kapoor, which by coincidence appeared just before we received the new edition of Discrimination law handbook published by the Legal Action Group.



In addition to a second edition of

Adrian Zuckerman's *Civil procedure*, there are two new more specialist procedural guides, in each case the first we have acquired for the court concerned. These are *Technology* and



Construction Court practice and procedure by Michael Davis and Robert Akenhead Q.C., and Administrative Court practice and procedure edited by Beverley Lang Q.C. Many thanks to Master Akenhead and Master Lang for presenting these, and to Mr Justice Handley for Estoppel by conduct and election and James Kessler Q.C. for Drafting

Cayman Islands trusts.

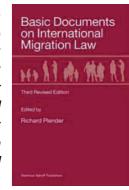
Two established authors on injunctions have just produced revised editions: Sir David Bean's Injunctions and Mark Hoyle's Freezing and searching orders, the latter a successor to The Mareva injunction and related orders. Other new editions to note are: Anti-social behaviour and disorder: powers and remedies, by Collins &



Cattermole, Colinvaux's Law of insurance, Expert

evidence, by Hodkinson & James, Jackson & Powell on *Professional liability* (formerly *Professional negligence*), *Restitution* by Goff & Jones and McGee's *Limitation periods*.

Our thanks are due to the following authors and editors who (in addition to those already mentioned) kindly presented new titles or editions: Bob Osamor for Fundamentals of criminal procedure in Nigeria, Master Plender for Basic documents on

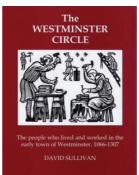


Law of Commons and of Town and Village Greens
Second Edition
Mary Chart. Acres.

international migration law, Master Spencer

for Evidence of bad character, Navjit Ubhi and Barry Denyer-Green for Law of commons and of town and village greens, and Stephen Wildblood and Claire Wills-Goldingham for Family finance in practice.

We are equally grateful for two works of historical interest written and presented by Benchers: Death of a circuit



(concerning the Oxford circuit) by Master Graeme Williams, and The

Death Circuit

Being some account of the Oxford Circuit and how it was abolished.

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GRAEME WILLIAMS OC

Westminster circle by Master Sullivan.

Click here to see the latest new acquisitions list.



# Tracey Dennis, Deputy Librarian



I have recently taken up the post of Deputy Librarian following the retirement of Adrian Blunt. This is not my first appointment at the Inner Temple Library as I was an Assistant Librarian here from 1994 to 1998. After leaving the Inner Temple I was head of

Library Services at Lewis Silkin Solicitors. It is probably fairly unusual to return to a previous place of employment but this has given me the opportunity to see how far the Inner Temple Library has developed its services and to see clearly the differences between library provision for the Bar and for a solicitors' firm with its own Library.

The most important recent initiatives at the Inner Temple Library have included the expansion of the range of electronic resources available, the provision of PCs for word processing and accessing email accounts, tours of the Library offered to pupils, the Library's electronic Newsletter and the launch of the AccessToLaw gateway site: the Library is undeniably keeping abreast of developments in information provision, and finding new ways of helping users locate the materials they require quickly and easily.

So how does this compare with life in a law firm library?

The range of databases available at my previous library was much more restricted, as was the range of books, journals and law reports. This is because in a law firm the library holdings have to reflect the firm's client base and specific areas of expertise.

Here, by contrast, we have to attempt to cater for the specialist and the generalist, as far as resources allow.

The type of research undertaken at the law firm was quite different. Over the past few years we found ourselves doing much more business-orientated research and a vast amount of current awareness work, based on clients and industry sectors. As the lawyers became more familiar and comfortable with using the legal databases, so the Library moved to doing more business information research.

Now that I am back at the Inner Temple, I am looking forward to doing more in-depth legal research and to developing my knowledge in those areas about which the Library staff are increasingly being asked, such as treaty research. I am also hoping to be involved in answering the historical and genealogical queries that the Library receives in increasing numbers: again, something very different from the research queries in a law firm.

I am very fortunate to have returned to a Library that not only has a vast collection of great historical importance but is also keeping pace with the changing world of information provision and continually striving, with the aid of the latest technology, to develop its services for the benefit of the modern Bar.



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