

A library for the modern law school: a statement of standards for university law library provision in the United Kingdom - 2009 revision prepared by the Libraries Sub-Committee of the Society of Legal Scholars

INTRODUCTION

About the Standards

The Statement of Standards for University Law Library Provision is a comprehensive and flexible set of standards providing authoritative guidance, for law schools and law librarians. It represents a broad and authoritative consensus of views. The Standards were originally drawn up by a consultative group established by the Libraries Sub-Committee of the Society of Legal Scholars in 1995 and approved by the Society after consultation with academic, professional and governmental bodies. Since then the Standards have been updated periodically. They have now been comprehensively revised by a working party of the Libraries Sub-Committee, after extensive consultation, and this revision was adopted by the Council of the Society on 9 September 2009.

The law library remains a crucial resource in legal education. These standards aim to assist law libraries to meet the needs of the research and teaching objectives of different university law schools. The Standards are not the basis for a system of accreditation but they will enable law libraries to achieve and measure the quality which is sought by internal and external regimes of monitoring and assessment. They may also assist law schools in ensuring that their law library has adequate and consistent funding to support the mission of the law school.

The Standards themselves are expressed briefly and were designed to be of general application to libraries serving an increasingly diverse range of law schools and law school activities. They are applicable to the academic stage of legal education only (undergraduate and postgraduate) delivered through all modes of study (full-time, part-time, franchised and distance learning). The Standards recognise that a law library is more than collections of information, in whatever format, but is a complex operation whose level and quality of services depend on a range of factors including its relationship with the law school, staffing, management, resources, access and delivery policies, equipment and buildings. They generally focus on outputs rather than inputs. They seek to provide guidance to law libraries wherever they currently choose to place themselves on the spectrum between traditional book-based library and virtual electronic library.

The Standards are supported by a more detailed commentary, which provides a guide to their interpretation and local application. The commentary also supplies information about current practice gathered by an annual survey of university law library provision conducted in collaboration with the British and Irish

Association of Law Librarians. The accumulated research data from these surveys indicate the range of success which has been achieved by libraries in meeting the Standards and the gap in performance remaining for those who aspire to achieve them, providing the basis for realistic benchmarks and targets. The data also form the basis for a series of analytical research reports which monitor trends in university law library provision.

Law is unique among disciplines in having such a set of standards and the Society, as representative of independent academic opinion, is unique in making this continuing commitment to the investigation, analysis, and expression of what is needed for effective library provision for its discipline.

Development of the Statement of Standards

The Statement of Standards for University Law Library Provision in England and Wales was originally published in 'A Library for the Modern Law School' in a special issue of Legal Studies in December 1995. That special issue also contained an 'Indicative List of Law Library Holdings' and the full text of a research report on law libraries and legal education in the United Kingdom, which formed a vital tool in the preparation of the Statement.

The Standards which have been developed and maintained by the Society demonstrate its long-standing commitment to the task of providing guidance to law schools and law librarians on library needs. The Society originally produced a Statement of Minimum Holdings in 1958 and it was revised four times during the thirty-seven years until 1995. At that time it was recognised that a new approach was required in response to the substantial changes which had taken place in legal education. The new form of the Statement in 1995 moved from a prescriptive list of holdings to a flexible document which allows law libraries to measure their work against the needs and objectives of their own law school.

The Statement was revised three times in the next fourteen years. It was extended in 1997 to take explicit account of the positions in Northern Ireland and Scotland and a brief account of the process and details of the adjustment of the Statement can be found in the Introduction to the 1997 revision. The 1999 and 2003 revisions of the Statement took the form of updates to the commentary.

The radical changes in legal education observed in the introduction to the 1995 Statement have continued at a pace which is at least as rapid. The diversification in the style of teaching, range of courses and qualifications, the monitoring and assessment of quality throughout the system both within universities and through the active involvement of government and the professions continues to figure prominently in the work of law schools. The need for the Standards as a tool created by independent academic opinion to measure quality and responsiveness to need has not fallen away and neither has interest in them.

The 2009 revision was carried out by a working party on behalf of the Libraries Sub-Committee of the Society, chaired by the Honorary Secretary of the Society and the Convener of the Sub-Committee. The working party conducted a full review of the Statement including both Standards and commentary and of the Indicative List of Law Library Holdings which accompanied the Statement. It is indebted to Dr Peter Clinch of Cardiff University, who undertook much of the detailed work. During 2008 two questionnaire surveys were conducted, one among heads of law schools and the other among university and college law librarians, to obtain their views on where the Statement and Indicative List were thought to be lacking and in need of revision, and on the form the revision might take. Particular attention was paid to the balance between print and electronic sources of information, remote access to information resources and services, the use of wireless technology, the relative roles of the library and the law school in teaching research skills, the growing incorporation of information literacy objectives, the comprehensive collection statements, and the standards for franchising and distance learning.

The revision benefited at various stages from comments arising from extensive consultation with individuals and organisations including the Association of Law Teachers, the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians, the Committee of Heads of University Law Schools, the Socio-Legal Studies Association, and a range of professional bodies, and advisers from the jurisdictions covered by the Statement.

It is the intention of the Libraries Sub-Committee to continue to update the comments on the Standards and the supporting data on current practice at regular intervals and to keep the Standards themselves under review for revision at more extended intervals.

Surveys and Research Reports

One of the essential aspects of the Standards is that they are linked to levels of actual provision. The measurements of provision were originally obtained from the results of surveys which formed part of the 1994 Research Report published with the 1995 Statement. The measurements appear in the commentary to the Standards and enable a library in possession of its own key performance indicators to gain a useful comparison with general and above average library performance.

The figures to update these indicators in the commentary are obtained by an annual survey of university law libraries in the United Kingdom which has taken place since 1996. This survey and the associated research report on its findings are funded in alternate years by the Society and by the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians. The Society is most grateful to BIALL for its collaboration in this important process. The data are shared and representatives of the two organisations agree the form and content of the surveys which follow a consistent methodology. A detailed report of each survey with comparative and trend analysis has appeared in *Legal Information Management* (formerly *The Law Librarian*) and a list of those reports appears below.

The Society would also like to express its appreciation to the Information Services staff at Cardiff University who have undertaken the survey and its analysis since its beginning. In particular, the Society is indebted to Dr. Peter Clinch, who served as principal researcher to the Consultative Group in preparing the original Research Report and most of the subsequent surveys. Their careful and conscientious work and the improvements they have made to the survey have underpinned the Statement and provided essential input into the work of the Libraries Sub-Committee.

The Indicative List of Sources for Law Libraries

The Indicative List of Sources for Law Libraries accompanies the Statement of Standards but does not form part of it. The Indicative List does not seek to offer a prescriptive list of publications to which law libraries should adhere and is not intended for use as a tool to appraise the stock of a law library in support of validation or accreditation exercises. The Indicative List provides guidance on the specific materials referred to in Standards and is designed as an aid to the selection of major items of law library stock. It has been fully revised in 2009 to take into account of materials in electronic form and its original name, 'Indicative List of Law Library Holdings', has been changed for the same reason. The Society would like to thank Dr. Peter Clinch of Cardiff University for undertaking this work and David Hart of Dundee University and John Knowles of Queens University Belfast for their advice on sources for Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively. Further detail appears in the introduction to the Indicative List.

Publication of the Statement of Standards

Society of Public Teachers of Law (1995) A Library for the Modern Law School: a statement of standards for university law library provision in England and Wales. *Legal Studies*, Special Issue, December 1995

Society of Public Teachers of Law (1997) A Library for the Modern Law School: a statement of standards for university law library provision in the United Kingdom – 1997 revision. *Legal Studies* **17**, 363-414

Society of Legal Scholars (2003) A Library for the Modern Law School: a statement of standards for university law library provision in the United Kingdom – 2003 revision. *Legal Studies* **23**, 690-710

The original 1995 Statement, the 1997, 1999, 2003 revisions and this 2009 revision, and the Indicative List of Sources for Law Libraries can be found on the Society's website, <http://www.legalscholars.ac.uk/>.

Publication of the reports of surveys of university law libraries

Clinch, Peter (1995) Research report into law library provision in England and Wales during the academic year 1993/94. *Legal Studies*, Special Issue, December 1995, 53-141

Clinch, Peter (1997) The SPTL-BIALL survey 1995/96. *The Law Librarian* **28**, 25-32

Clinch, Peter (1998) The BIALL academic law library survey 1996/97. *Law Librarian* **29**, 165-177

Clinch, Peter (1999) The SPTL academic law library survey 1997/98: part I. *Law Librarian* **30**, 202-208. Part II. *Law Librarian* **30**, 254-261

Jackson, Cathie (2000) BIALL academic law library survey 1998/99. *Law Librarian* **31**, 227-239

Jackson, Cathie (2001) SPTL/BIALL academic law library survey 1999/2000. *Legal Information Management* **1**, 28-39

Jackson, Cathie (2002) SPTL/BIALL academic law library survey 2000/2001. *Legal Information Management* **2**, 38-49

Young, Helen. (2002) Law librarians' survey; are academic law librarians in decline? *Legal Information Management* **2**, 50-55

Clinch, Peter (2003) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2001/2002. *Legal Information Management* **3**, 107-118

Jackson, Cathie (2004) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2002/2003. *Legal Information Management* **4**, 171-182

Clinch, Peter (2005) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2003/2004. *Legal Information Management* **5**, 240-253

Clinch, Peter (2006) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2004/2005. *Legal Information Management* **6**, 212-223

Clinch, Peter (2007) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2005/2006. *Legal Information Management* **7**, 184-199 and 304

Clinch, Peter (2008) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2006/2007. *Legal Information Management* **8**, 188-204

Clinch, Peter (2008) Getting the picture: UK academic law library standards. *Legal Information Management* **8**, 185-188

Clinch, Peter (2009) The SLS/BIALL academic law library survey 2007/2008. *Legal Information Management* **9**, to be published

Definitions

"European Union" includes "European Community";

"Head of the Law School" includes any other person or persons within the Law School to whom the relevant function of the Head under these standards may have been delegated, whether by the Head or otherwise;

"Law Library" means the printed, electronic and other materials held by the University Library which are directly concerned with law, wherever those materials may be located and however they may be arranged; and the services provided by the Library in relation to those materials;

"Law School" means the organisational unit within the University to which are assigned the majority of staff with responsibilities for teaching or research in law, or both, whether or not that unit belongs to some larger organisational unit (such as a faculty) or is itself divided into smaller units (such as departments);

"Postgraduate research provision" means the provision of supervision or training or both to students preparing a dissertation or thesis for a doctorate, Master's degree or other postgraduate degree or diploma to be awarded on the basis of research on a legal topic;

"Postgraduate taught course provision" means the provision of teaching for Master's or other postgraduate degrees or diplomas awarded wholly or principally on the basis of successful completion of advanced courses in law and of the examinations or other assessments related to those courses;

"Primary legal materials" means, unless otherwise indicated, legislation, secondary legislation, and law reports;

"Provision of LPC teaching" means provision of teaching leading to the award of a Diploma in Legal Practice by a provider approved by the Law Society to offer a Legal Practice Course which leads to the completion of the vocational stage of training;

"Provision of BPTC teaching" means provision of teaching leading to the award of a Bar Professional Training Course ("BPTC") certificate of competence by a provider approved for this purpose by the regulatory body for the BPTC;

"Provision of qualifying degree teaching" means, in England and Wales, provision of teaching leading to a degree, whether or not styled "LLB", satisfying the requirements of the Solicitors Regulation Authority or of Bar Standards Board for entry to the LPC or BPTC respectively; a Law School which provides all the courses needed to prepare for the Common Professional Examination or for a Diploma in Law recognised by the Solicitors Regulation Authority shall be regarded as making qualifying degree provision, even if it does not deliver a law degree;

"Provision of qualifying degree teaching" means, in Northern Ireland, provision of teaching leading to a degree, whether or not styled "LLB", satisfying the relevant requirements of the Council of Legal Education (Northern Ireland) for entry to the Certificate in Professional Legal Studies course in the Institute of Professional Legal Studies;

"Provision of qualifying degree teaching" means, in Scotland, provision of teaching leading to a degree, whether or not styled "LLB", satisfying the requirements of the Law Society of Scotland or the Faculty of Advocates for entry as a Scottish solicitor or advocate respectively, whether or not such degree includes all courses necessary for such entry; a law school which offers any degree whose title includes the word "Law" or "Legal" or any equivalent term and in which a majority of courses or credits may be accumulated in law subjects shall also be regarded as making qualifying degree provision;

"Provision of teaching for the Scottish DLP" means provision of teaching leading to the award of a Diploma in Legal Practice by a provider approved by the Law Society of Scotland or the Faculty of Advocates to offer such a Diploma as a requirement for entry as a Scottish solicitor or advocate respectively;

The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) was established in 1997 to provide independent assessment of how higher education institutions in the UK maintain their academic standards and quality, <http://qaa.ac.uk>.

"Service or subsidiary provision" means any provision of teaching in law subjects at degree level which falls within none of the preceding definitions.

The Society for College National and University Libraries (SCONUL) promotes excellence in library services in higher education and national libraries across the UK and Ireland, <http://www.sconul.ac.uk>, gathers and compiles library statistics and carries out significant work on library performance, measurement, assessment and evaluation.

THE STATEMENT

1 Policy, management and staffing

1.1 The core function of the Law Library is to provide services, premises, facilities and collections sufficient in quality and quantity to permit the attainment by the Law School of its teaching and research objectives.

Comment A. Linkage between the operations of the Law Library and the objectives of the Law School is the central concept of these standards, and in particular, of the management standards set out in the remainder of this section.

Comment B. "Core function" does not imply the absence of other functions, such as the provision of service to readers from other disciplines, to non-University readers in the local community, or to the national or international scholarly community. It is recognised that such activities may be of considerable significance to some Law Libraries.

1.2 In its arrangements for the management and direction of library and information services, the University should identify one person (the Law Librarian) who has formal responsibility for the management of the Law Library, and should ensure that that person can participate fully in the determination of Law Library policy.

Comment A. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that the Law Library is managed with proper regard to the distinctive requirements of the teaching and research programmes of the Law School.

Comment B. The standard does not require the University to maintain its law collection in separate accommodation: see 3.1 below.

Comment C. Nor does it require the appointment of a Law Librarian who carries no other responsibilities; though a commitment of less than 50 per cent of the Law Librarian's time should be regarded as insufficient.

Practice. In 2007, regrettably, 8 per cent of Universities employed a librarian whose commitment to servicing the information needs of the law school occupied less than 50% of their time. (2007/8 Survey).

Comment D. Where a library administration is organised on a functional rather than a subject basis, this standard will be met where one person is given responsibility for the co-ordination of functions as they affect the Law Library.

1.3 The Law Librarian should be appointed only after consultation with the Head of the Law School, should be properly qualified for the discharge of the responsibilities of the post, and should hold an appointment on an academic grade or one of equivalent responsibility.

Comment A. In most cases the Law Librarian will be a member of the University Library staff rather than of the Law School and formal responsibility for the appointment will therefore rest with the University Library. "Appointment" includes assignment, within the University Library, of an existing member of staff to the duties of Law Librarian.

Comment B. The Law Librarian should possess a professional librarianship or information science qualification, or equivalent experience.

Practice. In 2007, only 91 per cent of Universities appeared capable of meeting this criterion (2007/8 Survey).

Comment C. The Law Librarian should hold an appointment on an academic grade or one of equivalent responsibility.

Practice. Performance does not yet reach the criterion, for in 2007, 9 per cent of institutions had no one of academic or academic-related grade with their principal or sole function as the care and servicing of the law collection (2007/8 Survey).

Comment D. It is desirable that the Law Librarian also hold a law degree or other legal qualification or equivalent experience.

Practice. In 2007, 75 per cent of institutions had no member of library staff with a legal qualification (2007/8 Survey).

1.4 The Law Librarian should be assisted by staff who are properly qualified and adequately experienced, and sufficient in numbers, to provide library services appropriate to the size and mission of the Law School and to the forms of provision it offers.

Comment A. For library services see standards 2.1-2.7 below.

Comment B. For forms of provision see definitions, above.

Practice. In 2007, it was evident that law schools need to take action on this matter for 46 per cent of institutions had no one on a clerical grade with their principal or sole function as the care and servicing of the law collection (2007/8 Survey).

Comment C. Training should be provided to Law Library staff to enable them to acquire, and to up-date as necessary, the skills required in order that support may be provided for the full range of services the Library offers.

1.5 There should be effective formal machinery for communication and liaison between the Law Librarian, the Head of the Law School and the academic staff of the Law School so that all decisions affecting the Law Library are properly informed by the academic programme of the Law School, and vice versa.

Comment A. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that the Law Librarian is properly informed in advance of any developments within the Law School, such as new programmes or courses, or changes in teaching methods, which might have implications for library provision, and that the Law School is similarly informed of any changes in library provision, such as the discontinuance of subscriptions, which might affect its academic programme.

Comment B. The requisite formal machinery might include membership of the Law Librarian on relevant academic committees of the School, participation in formal arrangements for vetting new courses, and machinery for consultation of the Law School on decisions affecting the Law Library.

Comment C. The formal machinery should be such as to ensure that any law teaching and research staff in the University who are assigned to posts outside the Law School have adequate opportunities to participate in processes of consultation on Law Library matters.

1.6 In particular, there should be adequate means for ensuring that Law Library resource requirements of new teaching and research developments are identified, and adequately provided for, in advance; and for reviewing periodically the adequacy and appropriateness of Law Library provision for continuing teaching and research activities and for addressing any resource requirements or other matters disclosed by such reviews.

Comment A. This standard provides for concrete application to the Law Library of widely accepted principles of academic planning, see Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education, Code of Practice for the assurance of academic quality and standards in HE, particularly Section 1: Postgraduate research programmes, Section 2: Collaborative provision and flexible and distributed learning (including e-learning), and Section 7; Programme Design, approval, monitoring and review, <<http://www.qaa.ac.uk/academicinfrastructure/codeOfPractice/default.asp>>

The Aide Mémoire for reviewers evaluating learning resources, published by the Society for College National and University Libraries in 2003 at http://www.sconul.ac.uk/groups/quality_assurance/papers/Aide_MemoireFeb2003.pdf remains a useful supplement to the Handbook for Institutional Audit in England and Northern Ireland, Handbook for Institutional Review in Wales, and the Enhancement-led Institutional Review Handbook in Scotland, <http://www.qaa.ac.uk/publications/RMguides/default.asp>.

Comment B. Relevant new developments may include not only new degrees involving studies of a nature new to the institution, and new courses, but also new specialist subjects within existing courses.

Comment C. The adequacy and appropriateness of provision for continuing activities may be affected by such factors as increase of student numbers, changes in the pattern of student choice, new methods of teaching, new publications or sources of information, new ways of accessing information, and the outdating of existing library stock through the appearance of new editions or through simple passage of time. While revisions reflecting such changes are likely to occur on a rolling basis, there should be some effective system for periodically taking stock.

1.7 There should be effective means of obtaining and considering the views of users of the Law Library.

Comment A. Means might include users' committees, student representation on committees of the law school considering library matters, surveys, and suggestions boxes.

Comment B. In applying this standard, regard should be paid to the particular interests or requirements of distinct academic groups such as full-time undergraduates, postgraduates, research students, staff, part-time students and mature students.

2 Services

2.1 The Law Library's opening hours should be adequate to meet the needs of users.

Practice. In 2007, median weekly term-time opening hours were 81 hours, with 75 per cent of Universities offering at least 72 hours, and 25 per cent 96 hours or more; median weekly vacation hours were 49.6 hours. One library did not open on Saturdays in term-time and 85 per cent of libraries open on Sundays during term-time (2007/8 Survey). Five libraries stated that they provided 24 hour access throughout the term to their paper-based collections.

Comment A. In determining what opening hours are adequate, regard must be had to the character of the Law School and of users of the Library. Some students (e.g. part-time students) may find access difficult during ordinary opening hours and may need late evening and weekend opening, with full services. Opening hours may also need to be extended where reader places or library services are under pressure because of the weight of student numbers. Libraries serving Law Schools with a high percentage of part-time students, and libraries showing high student/seat

ratios (below, standard 3.2), may properly be expected to provide above-median opening hours.

Comment B. Flexibility in opening hours is desirable, so as to provide e.g. for the needs of students in periods of preparing assessments or examinations.

2.2 The Law Library should maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date catalogue of its holdings, conveniently accessible to users.

Comment. “Conveniently accessible” implies an online catalogue that can be freely accessed and searched on the internet.

2.3 The Law Library should, having regard to the teaching and research objectives of the Law School, formulate a loans policy distinguishing the types of material available for loan from those for use within the library only, and specifying loan periods and conditions for different types of loanable material. The policy should be subject to periodic review.

Comment A. In determining the loan periods, if any, for which materials shall be available, regard should be paid to the format of the item, its cost, the number of copies and the demand.

Comment B. In determining the hours over which the loan service should be available, regard should be paid to the factors noted in comment B to standard 2.1 above.

Practice. In 2007 the median weekly term-time hours for which a book loan service was available were 70 hours. Two institutions reported the replacement of the staffed loan service with an entirely self-issue service (2007/8 Survey).

2.4 There should be adequate means of providing assistance to users and answering enquiries.

Comment A. The normal means of offering assistance is by means of a properly staffed enquiry desk, open for adequate periods of time each week. Periods of opening totalling less than 35 hours per week, in the absence of alternative means of providing assistance, would not generally be considered adequate.

Practice. In 2007, the median weekly period of availability of a professionally staffed enquiry service was 35.8 hours, 51% of respondents provided an enquiry service for between 35 and 40 hours per week. Two respondents did not provide an enquiry service for law (2007/8 Survey).

Comment B. Assistance to users might additionally be provided by means of self-study packs, plans and guides, and electronic help.

2.5 The Law Library should provide users with appropriate information about the services available to them and, by agreement with the Law School, with appropriate induction or training in the use of those services.

Comment. This standard refers to induction and training in use of the library and its services. It refers to topics such as how to use the library catalogue effectively, find different types of library stock at the shelves, understand and use loan and return facilities, locate fire exits and toilets. For legal research skills training see standard 2.7, below. Views differ as to whether an introduction to library services should be provided by academic staff, or by library staff, or by both. It is for each institution to judge, according to its own circumstances, how new library users, particularly students, should be given an adequate induction, and post-induction instruction. Induction should include an introduction of the law librarian and his/her support staff to law students.

2.6 The Law Library should make available to users information about other services which may be used to supplement its own direct provision.

Comment. Users should be informed about the collections and services available through other libraries within the University's Library service, the availability of inter-library loans and the terms on which they may be obtained; and other libraries or services (including electronic services) to which the user might have access.

2.7 The Law Library and Law School should work together to ensure students receive adequate grounding through tuition and training, in the effective and efficient access to, and ethical and legal use of, information held in both paper and electronic formats.

Practice. In 2006, legal research skills instruction was a joint responsibility of Law Library and Law School staffs in 83 per cent of institutions, solely a law library responsibility in 10 per cent, and in the remainder, other professional library staff and IT training officers in the law school were involved. 69% of responding institutions took advantage of free training provided by major database suppliers and in 40% of institutions Lexis student associates contributed to the training (2006/7 Survey).

Comment A. The principles of information literacy within the higher education curriculum in the UK may be traced back to the Society of

College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL) position paper on Information Skills in Higher Education (SCUNUL, 1999)
<http://www.sconul.ac.uk/groups/information_literacy/papers/Seven_pillars2.pdf>.

Practice. In 2006, 40% of institutions required undergraduates studying law to follow a course based on the principles of information literacy. Of this number, 87% embedded the principles within a law course rather than a generic information literacy programme (2006/7 Survey).

Comment B. These standards do not prescribe that institutions adopt the principles of information literacy in training students but, whilst it is fundamental to the development of good lawyering that a student develops effective and efficient skills to access information, the importance of skills related to the ethical and legal use of information, embracing good citation practice, avoidance of plagiarism and adherence to copyright law should be recognised. Tuition and training should be directed to developing in students a full range of information seeking and use skills.

Comment C. Optimum learning is achieved if skills training is integrated with the rest of the syllabus. Assessment of the skill is highly desirable. The skill of effective legal research underpins the development of all lawyering skills and should be developed throughout the undergraduate programme. Training should not be restricted only to the first term of the first year.

Comment D. Appropriate library skills training should be provided for students on all degree programmes, both undergraduate and postgraduate.

2.8 The Law Library should provide support services (such as, for electronic sources: technical fault-finding generally and support in particular to enable remote access to electronic sources through access control or authentication systems; and for paper sources: conservation, binding and repair) which are of sufficient quality and availability to sustain the Law School's teaching and research objectives.

3 Space and physical facilities

3.1 The extent of the Law Library's premises should be sufficient, and their layout appropriate, to accommodate its services, collections, staff operations and equipment in a manner consistent with the teaching and research mission of the Law School and the consequent needs and practices of its users.

Comment A. Space provision for the Law Library needs to reflect the tasks associated with educational provision in law: for qualifying

degree provision, the inculcation of the skills of discovering, tracing, stating and applying legal rules and principles through the use of both primary and secondary materials. These activities imply a much higher level of in-library consultation of material than is requisite in other disciplines. The level increases further where there is postgraduate teaching or research provision, or where teaching approaches call for group work with in-library access to collections.

Comment B. More specifically, this pattern of reader use implies the housing of all relevant collections in regular use as a unified whole in one place, so that readers may conveniently make simultaneous reference to different types of hard copy material (law reports, statutes, legal periodicals, monographs etc) and, so far as practicable, to electronic sources. Legal research monographs may be housed together with other legal materials or alternatively integrated into the social science collection if this is more appropriate for the mission of the law school. (From a socio-legal perspective the housing of legal research monographs in one separate section together with formal legal materials is considered of less importance since law is viewed as one field of study within the social sciences).

Practice. In 2007, 69 per cent of law libraries either occupied a location separated from other subject collections or, while not so separated, formed a single identifiable unit. It would appear not to be satisfied by the 8 per cent of law libraries whose collections were dispersed, wholly or in part, among other subject collections (2007/8 Survey). Clearly, a few law schools need to take action to meet this Standard.

Comment C. For implications for reader seating see standard 3.2.

Comment D. These requirements do not preclude closed-access or off-site storage of material which is not in regular use, so long as the material is properly organised and catalogued and readily available to users on request. Nor do they preclude the shelving apart from the law collections of relevant material the principal users of which are from outside the Law School.

3.2 Sufficient seating should be provided for Law Library users, in close proximity to the law collections.

Comment A. Seating provision, like opening hours (above, standard 2.1) should take account of the character of the Law School and of library users.

Practice. In 2007 the median ratio of students per seat "in reasonable proximity to the law collection" was 5.4:1; reported ratios ranged up to 87.38:1 (2007/8 Survey). This indicates that study space

is under increasing pressure from both student numbers and conversion to PC workstation use.

Comment B. Whilst a ratio of students per seat exceeding the median ratio given in Comment A, above should be regarded as less than satisfactory and in need of reduction, or of compensation through extended opening hours, the study habits of today's students are different from those of five or more years ago. Increasing ease of remote access to electronic databases and the increasing number of hours that libraries are open for study, at some institutions have resulted in seat availability becoming less of an issue than hitherto, except perhaps at examination time.

Comment C. "Close proximity" implies provision of seating on the same floor(s) as the collections. It is admitted that where several subject collections including law are located together on the same floor of a library, it is difficult to distinguish the 'law seating' from that for other subjects. The determination should be pragmatic.

Comment D. Ideally, provision of one or more small rooms for group discussion should be made in close proximity to the law collection. This will be particularly relevant to enable postgraduate research students to network and build a postgraduate research community.

3.3 The Law Library should provide adequate equipment to access, use and, within legal limits, copy all information in whatever formats are represented in the collection.

Comment A. On multiple copies of books, periodicals etc see standard 4.6 below.

Comment B. Adequate printing from the computer network and photocopying facilities should be provided in a convenient location and at a reasonable price.

Comment C. While these standards do not prescribe any particular balances between hard copy and electronic materials in the law collection (below, standard 4.7), any significant reliance on electronic sources, particularly as a means of ensuring adequate simultaneous access to materials, must be accompanied by adequate provision of computer workstations and/or wireless network, whether in proximity to the law collection or elsewhere in the Law School.

Practice. In 2007, the median number of workstations available in proximity to the law collections was 126. 56 per cent of respondents reported that there were workstations in the Law School building, with a median number of 29 workstations (2007/8 Survey). The median ratio of students to workstations in 2007 was 3.44:1. The trend is for provision of computer workstations to be in clusters or large

shared facilities. The provision of wireless-enabled areas continues to increase.

Comment D. Important efforts continue to be made by universities to provide the hardware necessary to support the shift to electronic provision of materials. Continuing improvements in remote access to databases and study materials over the web have the potential to speed up existing trends for study to be undertaken away from the library, in places such as halls of residence or at home. Nevertheless, the number of workstations available at any time for consultation of electronic materials is one of the factors that a Law Library should take into account in determining its provision of multiple copies of law materials, in whatever format (below, standard 4.7).

4 Collections

4.1 The Law Library's collections must be adequate, in terms of range and quantity, to permit the Law School to attain its teaching and research objectives.

Comment A. Actual expenditures on acquisition of law materials, that is, on all law materials in all formats, coupled with indications of the degree to which law library holdings permit the attainment of the Law School's teaching and research objectives, may together afford some guidance on what levels of current expenditure are needed to maintain adequate collections.

Practice. In 2007 the median expenditure by law libraries on acquisition of law materials in all formats was £113,247. This is equivalent to a median figure of £161 per student (not a full time equivalent figure).

Practice. Within the overall picture of expenditure described above, there is clearly a continuing increase in provision of information in electronic format (see comment A to standard 4.6). There appears to have been a relative fall in expenditure on other materials and particularly in expenditure on monographs. In 2007 the median expenditure on monographs was £21,400 and, on average, expenditure on monographs represented 24 per cent of total law material expenditure, recording a slight fall in the actual sum expended but a stable percentage share of all expenditure. The median expenditure on serial publications was £55,905 and on average represented 55 per cent of total law material expenditure – a slight fall on the previous year. The median expenditure on electronic databases was £18,415 and electronic databases on average accounted for 23 per cent of total law materials expenditure. The average percentage spent on electronic databases has continued to rise steadily in recent years.

Comment B. The succeeding standards in this section are designed to indicate, in greater detail, the minimum range of materials likely to satisfy the general standard in relation to each of the different types of educational provision by Law Schools (4.2-4.5); to deal with questions of format (4.6) and to provide guidance on multiple copies of materials (4.7). Further guidance as to the identity of specific materials may be obtained from the Indicative List.

Comment C. A significant amount of legislation and case law is now available over the internet either through commercial databases or from free web sites. Commercial databases generally provide the text of consolidated legislation and the full text of decisions with a variety of value-added services relating to case law such as headnotes, citators and commentary. Free web sites frequently provide only unconsolidated legislation and the transcripts of cases without value-added features. Whatever mix of commercial databases and free web sites an institution chooses to select for access to primary legal materials, it will need to demonstrate how the resources it makes available to its staff and students embody the essential qualities of currency, accuracy and authority.

4.2 Where the law school offers only service or subsidiary provision, the law library should provide access to, as a minimum,

- 1. a selection of Public General Acts in official or reprint form appropriate to the subjects taught;**
- 2. leading reported decisions of the superior courts of the United Kingdom, relevant to the subjects taught;**
- 3. a selection of European Union primary materials (treaties, legislation and case-law) appropriate to the subjects taught;**
- 4. such secondary works as are needed to support the teaching of the subjects offered.**

Comment. "Support of teaching" (4.2.4) includes meeting the needs of teachers for varied and up-to-date sources of information and commentary for the purpose of teaching preparation.

4.3 Where the law school offers provision of qualifying degree teaching, or postgraduate course provision, or both, the law library should provide access to, as a minimum,

- 1. all Public General Acts currently in force in official or reprint form;**
- 2. a selection of Statutory Instruments and other secondary legislation, in original or reprint form, relevant to the subjects taught;**
- 3. the treaties and legislation of the European Union in original or reprint form, relevant to the subjects taught;**
- 4. all reported decisions of the superior courts of the jurisdiction in which the law school is located that are relevant to the**

subjects taught, together with such decisions of other courts as are necessary to the understanding of those subjects;

5. all reported decisions of the European Court of Justice relevant to the subjects taught;

6. Parliamentary materials of the United Kingdom and its constituent jurisdictions, to include Bills, Parliamentary Papers, and reports of Parliamentary proceedings, appropriate to the subjects taught;

7. such other official publications of the United Kingdom and its constituent jurisdictions as are necessary to support the teaching and research objectives of the School;

8. where teaching is provided in the law of any legal system other than that of the European Union and of the jurisdiction in which the law school is located, primary legal materials and official publications from that legal system, in official or reprint (including, where appropriate, translated) form, sufficient to support the objectives of such teaching;

9. such secondary works (including textbooks, monographs and periodicals) relating to the law of the jurisdiction in which the law school is located, of the European Union, and of other legal systems which are the subject of study, to comparative law, legal history, jurisprudence, and analyses and critiques of law and laws by other disciplines, as are necessary to support the teaching and research objectives of the school;

10. those tools, such as general law encyclopedias, citators, periodical indexes, and current awareness services, which are necessary for the identification and up-dating of primary and secondary legal materials for the legal systems in which teaching and research are undertaken.

Comment A. In 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, as applied to Scotland, "Public General Acts" includes Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and "Statutory Instruments" includes Scottish Statutory Instruments. As applied to Northern Ireland, "Public General Acts" includes Orders in Council made pursuant to the Northern Ireland Act 1974, and "Statutory Instruments" includes Northern Ireland Statutory Rules. As applied to Wales, "Public General Acts" includes Measures of the National Assembly for Wales and "Statutory Instruments" include Statutory Instruments made by the National Assembly for Wales.

Comment B. The latter part of 4.3.4 refers to decisions of courts in other parts of the United Kingdom, and of foreign courts, which contribute to an understanding of the law of the jurisdiction; 4.3.8, by contrast, refers to such decisions, and other primary materials, in relation to the teaching of the relevant foreign law. A law school located in one jurisdiction within the United Kingdom which makes qualifying degree provision in relation to the law of another should for that purpose be treated as if it were located in the latter jurisdiction.

Comment C. The term "legal system" in 4.3.8-10 is intended to be broad enough to encompass non-State as well as State systems of law,

including international law and specific components thereof such as the European Convention on Human Rights and its organs; canon and other religious laws; private legal orders; etc.

4.4 Where the law school offers provision of LPC or BPTC teaching, or, in Scotland, of teaching for the DLP or for subjects recognised by the Conveyancing and Executry Services Board, the responsibility for ensuring that provision meets adequate standards shall rest with the appropriate professional body responsible for validations the course.

Comment A. Detailed indicative lists of holdings needed for the purpose of BPTC teaching have been prepared by the Bar Standards Board, the regulatory body for the BPTC, and copies may be obtained from them.

4.5 Where the Law School offers postgraduate research provision, the holdings of the Law Library, taken with those of the University Library as a whole and those of any other readily accessible library with which formal collaborative arrangements exist for this purpose, should be sufficient to provide the principal research resource in any field of law in which the School offers supervision.

Comment A. "Formal collaborative arrangements" refer to arrangements of the kind described in the Joint Funding Councils' Libraries Review Group Report (the Follett report) (paras. 176-185) and the Report of a Group on the National / Regional Strategy for Library Provision for Researchers (the Anderson report) paras.16-17, whereby different institutions - not necessarily all in the higher education sector - co-ordinate stock acquisition, opening hours, etc., with a view to providing a wider range of facilities for all their users.

Comment B. It is to be expected that postgraduate legal research, especially at doctoral level, will entail the use of the resources of a range of libraries, archives etc. This standard, consistent with the general requirement in 4.1, requires only that the relevant holdings in any field in which research supervision is offered be strong enough to serve as the core library resource for the research student, and to avoid the necessity for the student to rely on the resources of some other, unconnected University as the main support for his or her work.

4.6 The collections of the Law Library should be held in the format, or combination of formats, that best serves the needs of its users and the teaching and research objectives of the Law School.

Comment A. It is for the Law School and the Law Library to determine, within the general framework of these standards, what mix of formats - paper, remote on-line databases, in-house databases (CD-ROMs), microforms - should be adopted for this purpose. A collection restricted to

paper sources should, however, be regarded as inadequate for the purposes of any School offering more than merely subsidiary or service provision of legal education.

Practice. In 2007, all respondents subscribed to at least two legal databases. The median number of databases accessible in responding libraries was four, the same as in recent years. At the time of the 2007 survey, virtually every legal database in academic law libraries was Internet-based. These figures and the expenditure figures at standard 4.1, comment B confirm the very significant movement towards electronic sources since 1994. A fall in the median number of databases since the 1999 survey, from 10 to 4, indicates a trend of subscribing to large services which include an increasing number and variety of legal materials. The move towards web-based databases has been swift and decisive; in 1999 the CD-ROM was the delivery medium for 68 per cent of databases in libraries, at the time of the 2002 survey it was used for 11 per cent and in 2007 was practically none.

Comment B. The impact of the Internet on access to legal materials is apparent. Some institutions may be tempted to tip the balance of resources considerably in favour of electronic access to the detriment of the maintenance of a paper-based collection. There are advantages in terms of remote access, multiple access, and access at any time. However, there are also significant disadvantages attached to this policy:

- 1 the institution is paying for access and not ownership;
- 2 if a database provider alters the terms or cost of access to make it unfavourable for the institution to subscribe, the institution has no paper collections to fall back on;
- 3 publishers of materials which appear on electronic databases negotiate at intervals licences with each database provider for the display of their publications. There have been instances where because negotiations failed materials disappeared from an electronic source without notice;
- 4 students have limited opportunities to be taught and undertake paper-based research – this is frequently commented on adversely by the professional bodies as not equipping students for vocational training and the practice of law;
- 5 some students and teaching staff wish to read and use paper sources rather than pay for and depend on downloading and printing from a PC.

Comment C. When providing access to library materials in electronic format libraries should consider users with special needs, such as the visually impaired etc.

4.7 Materials which are likely to be required for simultaneous use by significant numbers of users should be made available by the Law Library for multiple access. Multiple access may be provided either by multiple log-ins to an electronic source or by the purchase of multiple copies of a paper-based publication. The Library should draw up a

policy for multiple access, which should be kept under review within the framework of the machinery referred to in standard 1.5 above. In justifying its level of provision of multiple access to any given material, the Law Library should show evidence of having taken into account

- 1. the number of persons who may be expected to need multiple access to the material;**
- 2. the nature of the material and its importance to the teaching objectives of the School;**
- 3. the availability of the material in different formats;**
- 4. the desirable balance as between ownership of and mere access to material in different formats, bearing in mind 4.6, Comment B above;**
- 5. the extent to which the material is made available outside the framework of library services, e.g. through inclusion in study packs;**
- 6. copyright law and practice.**
- 7. fluctuating demand for access to multiple copies over the academic year, including examination periods.**

Comment A. These guidelines present a procedural, rather than a substantive standard for multiple copies (the approach of earlier SPTL statements). A wide variety of approaches to the provision of multiple copies of paper publications are in use (RR 7.7), and the increasing diversity of both teaching approaches and materials formats precludes the formulation of quantitative standards suitable for all libraries.

Comment B. Estimates of demand (4.7.1 and 2 above) should where possible be based on empirical data generated by an adequate library management information system, as opposed to "best guesses".

Comment C. On the significance of the availability of material in electronic formats, see standard 3.3, Comment C above.

Comment D. The need for multiple copies may legitimately be reduced where the Law School has a policy of providing study packs or IT courseware as an alternative means of multiple access to materials.

Comment E. Copyright law and practice will be relevant both to the provision of study packs and IT courseware, and to the provision by the Law Library of a collection of photocopies of selected parts of law reports, books or periodicals. Recent developments in the copyright regime with regard multiple copying under the terms of the Copyright Licensing Agency blanket licence for higher education institutions have reduced the administrative burden in making such provision.

5 Franchising and distance learning

5.1 Where the legal education provision made by a University is secured, wholly or in part, through teaching or other services furnished

by other educational institutions, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad ("franchising"), it is the responsibility of the University ("the franchisor"), by agreement with those institutions ("the franchisees"), to ensure, in consultation with the Head of its Law School, that at all stages of the relevant course or courses of study students enjoy convenient and reliable access to a Law Library whose services, premises and collections satisfy the requirements of these standards, as judged by reference to the teaching and research objectives of its Law School in respect of the relevant stage of the course of study.

Comment A. Franchise operations are far from uniform, both as to the type and level of teaching that may be contracted out, and as to the division of responsibility for such matters as library support between franchisor and franchisees. While this standard is designed to be consistent with a wide variety of such arrangements, it insists on two principles: that these standards generally are fully applicable to franchised degrees and other provision of legal education; and that it is the responsibility of the franchisor University to ensure that they are met.

Comment B. Particular standards may call for different forms of adaptation to meet the circumstances of franchised provision. Thus while it is not expected that each franchisee institution will necessarily appoint a Law Librarian in terms of standards 1.2 and 1.3, in the absence of such an appointment it would be expected both that the franchisor's Law Librarian should be able to exercise adequate oversight over any library provision made by the franchisees, and that the machinery for consultation in standard 1.5 be extended to the academic staff at the franchisee institution. Most standards relating to services, premises and collections may be taken as applying, without substantive modification, to the overall Law Library operation of the franchisor and franchisee institutions, though it should be borne in mind that where such resources are distant from one another, duplication of services or collections or both may be needed in order to ensure that the standards are met.

5.2 Law Schools which deliver degrees or diplomas, falling within the definitions of legal education provision to which these standards apply, and for which students prepare through distance learning or privately arranged studies, should ensure that those students enjoy access to legal materials, and advice and instruction in their use, functionally equivalent to that afforded to students on equivalent attendance-based courses by the provision of a Law Library in accordance with the foregoing standards.

Comment. The fact that a qualifying law degree or other qualification is conferred on the basis of distance learning or analogous arrangements should not imply any difference in the standards of competence in library and research work reached by the students. The onus is therefore on the relevant Law School to provide equivalent access to learning materials by such means as library sessions during any attendance-based parts of the course; special

arrangements with other academic or professional law libraries conveniently placed for the student; provision of study packs; or provision of access to electronic materials whether held at the Law School or elsewhere.

APPENDIX

INDICATIVE LIST OF SOURCES FOR LAW LIBRARIES

PURPOSE

This list provides guidance on the specific materials referred to in Standards 4.2 applying to service or subsidiary provision and Standard 4.3 applying to qualifying degree teaching or postgraduate course provision. Whilst Standard 4.4 applies to vocational course provision in England, Wales and Scotland, the relevant validation bodies are responsible for issuing detailed recommendations or guidance on library provision for their respective courses.

This list is designed as an aid to the selection of major items of law library stock (primary materials, journals, encyclopedias and other serials, electronic databases) both for general reference, and in relation to the courses most commonly taught in United Kingdom Law Schools. Textbooks and monographs are not included since specifying particular titles could be interpreted as attempting to over-ride academic freedom to select an individual approach to learning law.

The list is not intended for use as a tool to appraise the stock of a law library in support of validation or accreditation exercises.

STRUCTURE & CONTENT

The list gives the titles of texts and materials arranged under subject categories. The titles of the subject categories were derived from the responses of Heads of Law Schools in the research survey conducted in the summer of 1994 on the courses offered on their LLB (see section 4.6 of the research report). Some subjects do not have individual entries but are grouped (e.g. commercial / company law, constitutional / administrative law). These groupings echo the general trend of names given to courses provided by Heads. A few additional headings have been included in the list. Under these, details are given of materials from overseas jurisdictions not specified in the research survey, but to which students may require access when placing United Kingdom law in an international context.

The list is in two parts.

Section A lists general sources relating to the countries of the United Kingdom jurisdiction. Libraries would be expected to hold or have access to materials relevant only to the particular jurisdictions taught in that institution. The three countries are presented in order of size. For convenience, United Kingdom materials have been placed under England and Wales.

Section B lists sources in alphabetical order by subject. The list does not include standard practitioner works primarily used for vocational course teaching.

Dates in brackets indicate:

for legislation and law reports - the period covered

for law journals and monographs - the period over which published.

Key materials (regardless of format) are indicated by an asterisk * against the title.

PAPER VERSUS ELECTRONIC

Law materials are now available in a wide range of different formats (paper, web, CD-ROM, microform) through a very wide range of conventional and electronic publishers. In view of the frequent changes in ownership and licensing of products within the law publishing sector, the list mentions only the title of a particular publication, without details of the format or database in which it is available. In this way it is hoped that the list will retain accuracy and authority for longer than in the past. In only a few selected instances is a particular format for a title specified.

The choice of the format in which legal materials are provided in universities and colleges is left to individual law schools and law libraries to decide, in the light of local circumstances (see Statement of Standards for University Law Library Provision in the United Kingdom, Standard 4.6).

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A GENERAL SOURCES

The Internet

- There are legal materials freely available on the Internet. These materials are of variable quality and authenticity and care should be taken in using them. Generally, references to specific Internet sources are restricted to official and semi-official web sites. Most law libraries make available locally a web guide with links to relevant selected materials and / or provide links to various gateway services which select, list and, in some cases, evaluate legal materials on the Internet. Such gateway services include:
- Lawlinks at <<http://www.kent.ac.uk/lawlinks/>> an annotated list of web sites maintained by staff of the Templeman Library at the University of Kent at Canterbury;
- Legal Resources in the UK and Ireland at <<http://www.venables.co.uk/>> maintained by Delia Venables;
- Intute: social sciences at <<http://www.intute.ac.uk/socialsciences/law/>> whose legal content is edited by the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and the University of Bristol Law Library;
- Eagle-i at <<http://ials.sas.ac.uk/eaglei/eagle-i.htm>> maintained by Steve Whittle at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

Access to legal information on the Internet involves the provision of infrastructure and the Statement of Standards for University Law Library Provision in the United Kingdom makes reference to the provision of workstations (Standard 3.3), assistance (Standard 2.4), tuition & training (Standard 2.7) and technical support (Standard 2.8).

1 England & Wales

1.1 Primary legislation

* Bills of current session of Parliament (HL & HC), see links at
<http://www.parliament.uk/business/bills_and_legislation.cfm>

* Acts of the Parliament at Westminster in force, see:
LexisNexis Butterworths
Westlaw UK
Justis UK Statutes
Lawtel

Also see:
OPSI web site:
<<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts.htm>>

Statute Law Database:
<<http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/Home.aspx>>

National Assembly for Wales:
<<http://new.wales.gov.uk/legislation/assemblmeasures/?lang=en>>

* Public General Acts and General Synod Measures (1871-)
* Public General Acts (Queen's Printer's Copy - loose issues)
Law Reports Statutes (1865-)
* Halsbury's Statutes of England, 4th ed. 1985-
* Current Law Statutes Annotated (1947-)

1.1.1 Finding tools

* Current Law Statute and Legislation Citators (set)

1.2 Secondary legislation

LexisNexis Butterworths
Westlaw UK
Justis UK Statutes
Lawtel

Also see:
OPSI web site:
<<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/stat.htm>>

Statute Law Database:
<<http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/Home.aspx>>

National Assembly for Wales:
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/wales/wales_legislation.htm>

Statutory Rules and Orders and Statutory Instruments, revised to 31 December 1948
Statutory Instruments (1949-)
Statutory Instruments loose issues
Welsh Statutory Instruments (1999-)
Halsbury's Statutory Instruments

1.2.1 Finding tools

Current Law Statutory Instrument Citator (1993-)

1.3 Parliamentary and other official information

* Reports of debates in Parliament at Westminster:

<<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/pahansard.htm>>

Hansard on CD-ROM (full text of Official Reports ... House of Commons; period covered May 1988-1996)

Hansard on CD-ROM (full text of Official Reports ... House of Lords; period covered session 1992/3-1996)

Reports of proceedings in the National Assembly for Wales:

<<http://www.assemblywales.org/bus-home/bus-record-of-proceedings.htm>>

Official Reports of Parliamentary Debates House of Commons

Official Reports of Parliamentary Debates House of Lords

Official Reports of Parliamentary Debates in Standing Committee

Welsh National Assembly Official Record

* Other official publications appropriate to the subjects taught, drawn from:

House of Commons Papers

House of Lords Papers

Command Papers

Welsh National Assembly documents tabled

Welsh National Assembly supporting papers

Annual Report of the Council on Tribunals (to 2006-07)

Annual Report of the Administrative Justice & Tribunals Council (from 2007)

Annual Abstract of Statistics

Criminal Statistics, England & Wales

Digest of Welsh Statistics

Judicial Statistics, England & Wales

* Law Commission Consultative Documents (1966-)

* Law Commission Reports (1966-)

Legal Aid Annual Reports (England & Wales)

Annual Reports of the Legal Services Commission

Reports by JUSTICE (1958-)

Social Trends

1.3.1 Finding tools

House of Commons Weekly Information Bulletin

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmwb.htm>

Sessional Information Digest

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmsid.htm>

1.4 Law reports

1.4.1 General series

* Reported decisions of the superior courts of law:

LexisNexis Butterworths

Westlaw UK

Justis

Lawtel

* All England Law Reports (1936-)

- * All England Law Reports Reprint (1558-1935)
- * English Reports (period covered 1220-1865)
- * The Independent Law Reports (1986-)
- * Law Reports (1865-)
- Law Journal Reports (1822-1949)
- Law Times Reports (1843-1947)
- Revised Reports (1785-1865)
- The Times Law Reports (1884-1952)
- * The Times Newspaper Law Reports (1952-)
- * Weekly Law Reports (1953-)

1.4.2 Finding tools

- * Current Law Yearbooks and Monthly Digest (1947-)
- * Current Law Case Citators (set)
- The Digest (green band edition)
- Law Reports: Digest of Cases (1865-)

1.5 Law journals

1.5.1 General titles

HeinOnline
 LexisNexis Butterworths
 Westlaw UK
 Lawtel

- All England Law Reports Annual Review (1982-)
- Bracton Law Journal (1965-)
- Cambrian Law Review (1970-)
- * Cambridge Law Journal (1921-)
- Common Law World Review (2001-), formerly Anglo-American Law Review (1972-2000)
- Contemporary Issues in Law (1995-)
- Counsel (1985-)
- * Current Legal Problems (1948-)
- Denning Law Journal (1986-)
- Edinburgh Law Review (1996-)
- Holdsworth Law Review (1968-)
- * Journal of Law and Society (1974-)
- Juridical Review (1889-)
- Kings College Law Journal (1990-)
- Kingston Law Review (1968-1985)
- * Law Quarterly Review (1885-)
- * Law Society's Gazette (1903-)
- * Law Teacher (1967-)
- Legal Executive (1963-)
- * Legal Information Management (2001-)
- * Legal Studies (1981-)
- Liverpool Law Review (1979-)
- * Modern Law Review (1937-)
- * New Law Journal (1965-)
- Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly (1936-)
- Nottingham Law Journal (1992-)
- * Oxford Journal of Legal Studies (1981-)

* Solicitors' Journal (1857-)
* Social and Legal Studies (1992-)
Student Law Review (1990-)
Wales Law Journal (2001-)

1.5.2 Finding tools

* Legal Journals Index (embedded within Westlaw UK)
Index to Legal Periodicals

1.6 Encyclopedias and practice books

* Halsbury's Laws of England. 4th ed. 1973-2008, 5th ed. 2008-
The White Book
Civil Court Practice

1.7 Dictionaries

Jowitt's Dictionary of English Law. 2nd ed. 1977 + supplements.
* Stroud's Judicial Dictionary of Words and Phrases. 7th ed. 2006 + supplements.
* Words and Phrases Legally Defined. 4th ed. 2007 + supplements.
* Shorter Oxford English Dictionary
Cane, P & Conaghan, J. (ed) The New Oxford Companion to Law. 2008
Bi-lingual and multi-lingual law dictionaries depending on the teaching and research interests of the law school.

1.8 Directories

* Directory of Solicitors and Barristers (Law Society)
The Bar Directory (General Council of the Bar)
Chambers & Partners' Directory
Civil Service Yearbook

1.9 Aids to finding legal information

Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations:
< <http://www.legalabbrevs.cardiff.ac.uk/>>
* Raistrick, D. Index to Legal Citations and Abbreviations. 3rd ed. 2008.
Winterton, J. & Moys, E.M. (ed) Information Sources in Law. 2nd ed. 1997

2 Scotland

Reference should be made also to section 1, England and Wales for sources relevant to the study of the law of Scotland.

2.1 Legislation

* Bills of the current session of the Scottish Parliament:
< <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/bills/billsInProgress/index.htm>>

* Legislation of the Scottish Parliament in force and Westminster legislation relating to Scotland in force, see:
LexisNexis Butterworths
Westlaw UK
Justis UK Statutes
Justis UK Statutory Instruments

See also:

British and Irish Legal Information Institute:

<<http://www.bailii.org/databases.html#scot>>

OPSI web site:

<<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/about.htm>>

OQPS web site:

<<http://www.oqps.gov.uk/>>

Statute Law Database:

<<http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk/Home.aspx>>

Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland (Record ed.) (1124-1707), T. Thomson & C. Innes (eds)

Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland (1424-1707), 2nd revised ed. 1966

* Acts of the Scottish Parliament (1999-)

Alexander's Abridgement of the Acts of Sederunt (1532-1851)

Glendook's Laws and Acts of Parliament, (1424-1681) fo. 1681 and 12mo. 1682

Public General Statutes Affecting Scotland (Blackwood's Acts) (1707-1947)

Scots Law Times Statutes (1901-1948) continued as Scottish Current Law Statutes Annotated

Scots Statutes Revised (1424-1900) continued as Scots Statutes (1901-1948)

* Scottish Current Law Statutes Annotated (1949-1990) then merged with Current Law Statutes Annotated

Scottish Statutory Instruments (1999-)

2.1.1 Finding tool

* Scottish Current Law Statute Citator (1948-1971) continued by Scottish Current Law Legislation Citator (1972-1988) then merged with Current Law Legislation Citators (set)

2.2 Parliamentary and other official publications

* Reports of debates in the Scottish Parliament:

<<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/officialReports/index.htm>>

Official Report. Committees

Official Report. Meeting of the Parliament

Official Report. Written Answers

* Other official publications appropriate to the subjects taught, drawn from:

Scottish Parliament Papers

Scottish Parliament Passage of the Bill series

Crime and Justice Statistics

<<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice>>

Civil Judicial Statistics, Scotland (1971-2002)

Scottish Abstract of Statistics (1971-1998)

Scottish Social Statistics (2001)

Statistical Bulletin. Crime and Justice series (from 2008)

Statistical Bulletin. Criminal Justice series (1991 to 2007)

Statistical Bulletin. Scottish Home and Health Department (1985-1990)

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Annual Report

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland Annual Report

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons for Scotland Annual Report
 Parole Board for Scotland Annual Report
 Police Complaints Commissioner for Scotland Annual Report
 Prisons in Scotland Report (to 1990/91)
 Scotland's Children's Panels Annual Report
 Scottish Children's Reporter Administration Annual Report
 Scottish Committee of the Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council Annual Report (from 2007/08)
 Scottish Committee of the Council on Tribunals Annual Report (to 2006/07)
 Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission Annual Report
 * Scottish Law Commission Consultative Documents (1966-)
 * Scottish Law Commission Reports (1966-)
 Scottish Legal Aid Board Annual Report
 Scottish Legal Complaints Commission Annual Report (from 2008/09)
 Scottish Legal Services Ombudsman Annual Report (to 2007/08)
 Scottish Prison Complaints Commission Annual Report
 Scottish Prison Service Annual Report (from 1991/92)

2.3 Law reports

* Reported decisions of the superior courts of law:
 LexisNexis Butterworths
 Westlaw UK
 Justis (Session Cases)

Faculty Collection (1752-1825)
 Faculty Decisions (1825-1841)
 * House of Lords Cases (named reports) (1707-1873) continued in Session Cases
 * Judiciary Cases (named reports) (1819-1916) continued in Session Cases
 Morison's Dictionary (1540-1808) with Brown's Supplement and Brown's Synopsis (1540-1827)
 * Scots Law Times (1893-)
 Scots Revised Reports (1540-1873)
 * Scottish Civil Law Reports (1987-)
 Scottish Jurist (1829-1873)
 * Session Cases (named reports) (1821-1906)
 * Session Cases (1907-)
 * Scottish Criminal Case Reports (1981-)
 * Scottish Criminal Case Reports, Supplement (1950-1980)
 Scottish Law Reporter (1865-1924)
 Sheriff Court Reports (1885-1963)

2.3.1 Finding tools

The Digest (green band edition)
 Faculty Digest (1868-1990)
 Greens Weekly Digest (1986-)
 * The Laws of Scotland: Stair Memorial Encyclopaedia (1987-)
 * Scottish Current Law Case Citator (1948-1976) then merged with Current Law Case Citators (set)
 * Scottish Current Law Yearbooks (1948-1990) then merged with Current Law Yearbooks and Monthly Digest
 Scots Digest (1800-1947)
 Scots Law Times Index (1961-1990) with supplement (1991-2002)
 Shaw's Digest (1800-1868)
 Sheriff Court Digest (1885-1944)

Tait's Index to Morison's Dictionary (1823)

2.4 Institutional writers

Alison, A. Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland, 1833 (reprinted 1989)
Alison, A. Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland, 1832 (reprinted 1989)
Bankton, Lord. Institute of the Laws of Scotland in Civil Rights (1751-1753, reprinted 1993-1995)
Bell, G.J. Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, 1804 (7th ed. 1870, reprinted 1990)
Bell, G.J. Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1829 (10th ed. 1899, reprinted 1989)
Craig, Sir T. Jus Feudale, 1655 (3rd ed. 1732, trans. Lord Clyde, 1934)
Erskine, J. Institute of the Law of Scotland, 1773 (8th ed. 1871, reprinted 1989)
Erskine, J. Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1754 (21st ed. 1911)
Hume, D. Commentaries on the Law of Scotland Respecting Crimes, 1797 (4th ed. 1844, reprinted 1986)
Kames, Lord. Principles of Equity, 1760 (5th ed. 1825)
Mackenzie, Sir G. Institutions of the Law of Scotland, 1684 (8th ed. 1758)
Mackenzie, Sir G. Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal, 1678 (2nd ed. 1699)
Stair, Viscount. Institutions of the Law of Scotland, 1681 (6th ed. 1981)

2.5 Law journals

Edinburgh Law Review (1996-)
* Journal of the Law Society of Scotland (1956-)
* Juridical Review (1889-)
SCOLAG Legal Journal (1975-)
* Scots Law Times (1893-)
Scottish Law and Practice Quarterly (1995-2003)
Scottish Jurist (1829-1873)
Scottish Law Gazette (1933-)
Scottish Law Reporter (1866-1924)
Scottish Law Review (1885-1963)

2.5.1 Finding tool

* Legal Journals Index (embedded within Westlaw UK)

2.6 Encyclopedias and practice books

Court of Session Practice (loose-leaf) (Tottel)
Greens Litigation Styles (loose-leaf and CD-ROM)
Greens Practice Styles (loose-leaf and CD-ROM)
* The Laws of Scotland: Stair Memorial Encyclopaedia (1987-)
* Parliament House Book (loose-leaf) (W. Green)

2.7 Dictionaries

* Bell, W. A. Dictionary and Digest of the Laws of Scotland, 7th ed. 1890
* Gibb, A.D. and Dalrymple, A.W. (eds). A Dictionary of Words and Phrases Judicially Defined and Commented on by the Scottish Supreme Courts, 1946
Glossary: Scottish and European Union Legal Terms and Latin Phrases, 2nd ed. 2003
O'Rourke, S.R. Glossary of Legal Terms, 4th ed., 2004.
* Stewart, W.J. Scottish Contemporary Judicial Dictionary, 1995
Trayner, J. Latin Maxims and Phrases, 4th ed. 1894 reprinted 1998

2.8 Directories

* Scottish Law Directory

2.9 Aids to finding legal information

Scotland by D.R. Hart *In* Information Sources in Law 2nd ed. by J. Winterton and E. Moys, 1997

3 Northern Ireland

Reference should be made also to section 1, England and Wales for sources relevant to the study of the law of Northern Ireland.

3.1 Legislation

Statutes of Northern Ireland in force and Westminster legislation relating to Northern Ireland in force, see:

Statute Law Database (revised statutes 1922-)

<http://www.statutelaw.gov.uk>>

British and Irish Legal Information Institute:

<<http://bailii.org/databases/databases.htm#nie>>

OPSI web site:

<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/northernireland/ni_legislation.htm>

And

<<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/northernireland/ni-srni.htm>>

And

<<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/northernireland/nisr/ni-welcome.htm>>

Statutes Revised, Northern Ireland (2nd ed., 1982 and Cumulative Supplement), continued by Northern Ireland Statutes 1982-

Northern Ireland Statutory Rules and Orders 1922-

Vol. 31 Halsbury's Statutes (Acts applying exclusively to Northern Ireland)

3.1.1 Finding tools

Chronological Table of the Statutes affecting Northern Ireland (loose-leaf)

Index to the Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland

3.2 Official publications

Northern Ireland Abstract of Statistics (current issues online only from www.nisra.gov.uk)

Northern Ireland Office: Digest of Information on the Northern Ireland Criminal Justice System (current issues online only from www.nio.gov.uk)

Northern Ireland Judicial Statistics (Northern Ireland Court Service)

Annual Report of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission

Annual Report of the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland

Civil Law Reform Division (Departmental Solicitors Office): Consultative Documents and Reports

Northern Ireland Law Commission: Consultation papers
Annual Report on the Work of the Northern Ireland Prison Service
Labour Relations Agency Annual Report and Accounts
Annual Report of the Northern Ireland Ombudsman

3.3 Law reports

Northern Ireland Law Reports (1925-)
Northern Ireland Law Reports Judgements Bulletin (1981-)

LexisNexis Butterworths (NI Reports and unreported judgments)
BAILII (Northern Ireland judgments)

3.3.1 Finding tools

Irish Digest (1919-)
Index to Northern Ireland Cases, 1921-1977 (Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for Northern Ireland)
Bulletin of Northern Ireland Law (1981-)
Current Law Yearbooks and Monthly Digest

3.4 Law journals

Gazette of the Incorporated Law Society of Northern Ireland (1964-)
Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly (1936-)

3.4.1 Finding tools

O'Higgins P. A Bibliography of Periodical Literature relating to Irish Law (1966) and Supplements (1973 and 1983)

Legal Journals Index (embedded within Westlaw UK)

3.5 Practice Books

Rules of the Supreme Court (NI) 1980- looseleaf
County Court Rules (NI) 1987- looseleaf
Magistrates' Courts Rules (NI)

3.6 Directories

Bar Library, Barrister's Directory (online from www.barlibrary.com)
Law Society of Northern Ireland, listing of firms and solicitors at www.lawsoc-ni.org

3.7 Aids to finding legal information

Bulletin of Northern Ireland Law (1981-)
Dickson, Brice The Legal System of Northern Ireland (5th ed, 2005)

Northern Ireland Assembly (www.niassembly.gov.uk)

Official Report of debates
Assembly and Committee Reports (published as Northern Ireland Assembly Papers)

Northern Ireland Executive (www.northernireland.gov.uk)

Executive publications and links to NI government departments

B SUBJECT SOURCES

4 Australian Law

4.1 Legislation

Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australian in force, see:
LexisNexis
Westlaw International

Australasian Legal Information Institute:
<<http://www.austlii.edu.au/>>

ComLaw:
<<http://www.comlaw.gov.au/>>

Acts of the Australian Parliament (1901-)

4.2 Law reports

LexisNexis
Westlaw International

Australasian Legal Information Institute:
<<http://www.austlii.edu.au/>>

Commonwealth Law Reports (1903-)

4.3 Law journals

Annual Survey of Australian Law (1976-)
* Australian Law Journal (1927-)
Federal Law Review (1964-)
Griffith Law Review (1992-)
Melbourne University Law Review (1957-)
Monash University Law Review (1974-)
Sydney Law Review (1953-)
University of New South Wales Law Journal (1975-)

4.4 Finding tools

* Australian Current Law
Halsbury's Laws of Australia

4.5 Aids to finding legal information

* Fong, C. & Edwards, A. Australian & New Zealand Legal Abbreviations. 2nd ed.
1995.

5 Canadian Law

5.1 Legislation

Acts of the Canadian Parliament in force, see:

Canada Statute Service
LexisNexis Butterworths Quicklaw
Westlaw International
Westlaw UK

See also:

Canadian Legal Information Institute:
<<http://www.canlii.org/en/index.php>>

Revised Statutes of Canada

5.2 Law reports

Westlaw International

Canadian Legal Information Institute:
<<http://www.canlii.org/en/index.php>>

* Dominion Law Reports (1912-)
Ontario Reports (1945-)
Western Weekly Reports (1951-)

5.2.1 Finding tools

WestlaweCARSWELL

The Canadian Abridgment (3rd edition)

5.3 Law journals

* Canadian Bar Review (1923-)
Canadian Business Law Review (1974-)
University of British Columbia Law Review (1959-)
University of Toronto Law Journal (1935-)
McGill Law Journal (1952-)
Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice (1981-)

5.3.1 Finding tool

Index to Canadian Legal Literature (1991-)

6 *Civil liberties / human rights*

6.1 Law reports

European Court of Human Rights HUDOC database:
<<http://www.echr.coe.int/ECHR/EN/Header/Case-Law/HUDOC/HUDOC+database/>>

Butterworths Human Rights Cases (1996-)
Discrimination Law Reports (1999-)
European Court of Human Rights; Judgements and Decisions (1960-)
European Commission of Human Rights; Decisions (later Decisions and Reports)
(1960-1998)

* European Human Rights Reports (1978-)
Human Rights Law Reports – UK Cases (2000-)
International Human Rights Reports (1994-)
Race Discrimination Law Report (1990-)

Selected Decisions of the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol

6.2 Law journals

* European Human Rights Law Review (1996-)
Harvard Civil Rights & Civil Liberties Law Review (1996-)
Human Rights and UK Practice (2001-)
Human Rights Law Review (2001-)
International Journal of Human Rights (1997-)
Journal of Civil Liberties (1996-)
Yearbook of the European Convention on Human Rights (1955-)

6.3 Encyclopedias, loose-leaf works and practice books

Human Rights Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)

7 Civil procedure

7.1 Law reports

* Civil Justice Quarterly (1982-)
Civil Practice Law Reports (1999-)
Civil Procedure Reports (2005-)
Litigation (1980/81-)

7.2 Encyclopedias, loose-leaf works and practice books

Atkin's Encyclopedia of Court Forms in Civil Proceedings
Encyclopedia of Forms & Precedents
Civil Court Practice
The White Book

8 Commercial / company law

8.1 Law reports

* All England Law Reports Commercial Cases (1999-)
Arbitration Law Reports (2001-)
Bankruptcy and Personal Insolvency Law Reports (1995-)
Business Law Reports (2006-)
* British Company Cases (1990-), formerly British Company Law Cases (1983-89)
* Butterworths Company Law Cases (1978-)
Butterworths Trading Law Cases (1986-)
CCH Commercial Law Cases (1994-)
Commercial Cases (1896-1941)
Commercial Law Reports (1973-1983)
Electronic Business Law Reports (2001-)
Entertainment and Media Law Reports (1990-)
FT Law Reports (1981-)
Lloyds Arbitration Reports (1985-92)
* Lloyds Law Reports (1919-)
Lloyd's Law Reports Banking (1998-), formerly Banking Law Reports (1992-1997)
Lloyd's Law Reports Insurance and Reinsurance (1998-), formerly Lloyd's Law Reports Reinsurance (1997 only)

Palmer's Company Cases (1984-1989)
Reinsurance Law Reports (1989-1997)
Trading Law and Trading Law Reports (1994-), formerly Trading Law Reports
(1983-1993)

8.2 Law journals

Arbitration International (1985-)
Butterworths Journal of International Banking and Financial Law (1986-)
Business Law Brief (1972-)
* Business Law Review (1980-)
Commercial Law Journal (1998-)
Corporate Law Journal (2000-), formerly Company, Financial and Insolvency Law
Review (1997-1999)
* Company Lawyer (1980-)
Consumer Law Journal (1993-)
Corporate Briefing
Dispute Resolution Journal (1993-) formerly Arbitration Journal (1937-1993)
Electronic Business Law (1999-)
Entertainment Law Review (1990-)
European Business Law Review (1990-)
European Consumer Law Journal
* Industrial Law Journal (1972-)
Insolvency Lawyer (1991-)
International Arbitration Law Review (1997-)
International Banking and Financial Law (1981-)
International Company & Commercial Law Review (1990-)
International Energy Law & Taxation Review (2000-2007), formerly Oil and Gas Law
and Taxation Review (1982-1999)
International Journal of Franchising Law (2003-), formerly International Journal of
Franchising and Distribution Law (1997-2002) formerly Tolley's Journal of
International Franchising & Distribution Law (1991-97) formerly Journal of
International Franchising & Distribution Law (1986-91)
* Journal of Business Law (1975-)
Journal of Consumer Policy (1977-)
Journal of Corporate Studies (2001-)
Journal of Energy and Natural Resources Law (1984-)
Journal of International Banking Law & Regulation (2003-), formerly Journal of
International Banking Law (1986-2002)
Journal of International Commercial Law (2002-)
Lloyd's Maritime and Commercial Law Quarterly (1974-)
Public Procurement Law Review (1992-)
Tottel's/Tolley's Communications Law (1996-) formerly Journal of Media Law &
Practice/ Tolley's Journal of Media Law & Practice (1980-1995)
Tottel's Insolvency Law & Practice (2005-), formerly Tolley's Insolvency Law &
Practice (1988-2004), formerly Insolvency Law & Practice (1985-1987)
Utilities Law Review (1989-)
Yearbook of Copyright and Media Law (1999-), formerly Yearbook of Media and
Entertainment Law (1995-1998)

8.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Butterworths Corporate Law Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Butterworths Financial Regulation Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Butterworths Trading and Consumer Law (LexisNexis Butterworths)

Hill, A.D.G. and Daintith, T.C. United Kingdom Oil and Gas Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopaedia of Banking Law (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Encyclopedia of Consumer Credit Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Consumer Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Financial Services Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Insurance Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Goode, R.M. Consumer Credit Law and Practice (LexisNexis Butterworths)
International Handbook on Commercial Arbitration (Kluwer)
Merkin, R. Arbitration Law (Informa)
Miller, C.J. Product Liability and Safety Encyclopedia (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Palmer's Company Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Sealy, L. British Company Law Library (Sweet & Maxwell)
Thomas, R. Company Law in Europe (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Totty, P., Moss, G., & Segal N. (eds) Insolvency (Sweet & Maxwell)

8.4 Pan European materials

Commercial Laws of Europe (1978-)
European Commercial Cases (1978-)

9 Commonwealth law

9.1 Law reports

Law Reports of the Commonwealth (1985-)

9.2 Law journals

Commonwealth Judicial Journal (1973-)
Commonwealth Law Bulletin (1974-)

10 Comparative law

10.1 Law journals

* American Journal of Comparative Law (1952-)
Arab Law Quarterly (1986-)
* International and Comparative Law Quarterly (1952-)
Journal du Droit International (Clunet) (1915-)
Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law (1994-)
Rabels Zeitschrift fur Auslandisches und Internationales Privatrecht (1949-)
Revue de Droit International et de Droit Compare' (1949-)
Revue Internationale de Droit Compare' (1949-)
Zeitschrift fur Rechtsvergleichung (1960-)
Zeitschrift fur vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft (1953-)

10.1.1 Finding tools

Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals (1960-)
* Index to Legal Periodicals (1926-)

10.2 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law (1971-)

11 Computer law

11.1 Law reports

Information Technology Law Reports (1997-)
Masons Computer Law Reports (1993-)

11.2 Law journals

Computer and Telecommunications Law Review (1995-)
Information and Communications Technology Law (1996-), formerly Law, Computers and Artificial Intelligence (1992-1995)
International Journal of Law & Information Technology (1993-)
International Review of Law Computers and Technology (1996-), formerly International Yearbook of Law, Computers & Technology (1992-1995), formerly Tottel's Communications Law (2004-), formerly Tolley's Communications Law (1996-2004), formerly Computer Law and Practice (1984-)
Yearbook of Law Computers and Technology (1984-1991)
Journal of Information Law and Technology (1996-), formerly Law Technology Journal (1991-1996)

11.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Encyclopedia of Data Protection and Privacy (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Information Technology Law (Sweet & Maxwell)

12 Constitutional / administrative law

12.1 Law Reports

State Trials (published in two series covering period: 1163-1898)
Administrative Law Reports (1989-)
Crown Office Digest (1988-2000)
Administrative Court Digest (2000-)
Education Law Reports (1991-)
Immigration Appeals (1970-)
Butterworths Local Government Reports (1999-), formerly Knights Local Government Reports (1902-1998)

12.2 Law Journals

Education and the Law (1989-)
Education Law Journal (2000-)
Education Law Monitor (1994-)
Education, Public Law and the Individual (1996-)
European Public Law (1995-)
Immigration and Nationality Law & Practice (1986-)
* Public Law (1956-)
* Statute Law Review (1980-)
Tottel's Journal of Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Law (2002-), formerly Tolley's Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Law 1992-2002), formerly Journal of Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Law (1986-1991)
Utilities Law Review (1990-)

12.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Butterworths Immigration Law Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Cross on Local Government Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Elias P and Goudie J, Local Government Law (Tottel)
Encyclopedia of Local Government Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Road Traffic Law & Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)
Flanz, G. Constitutions of the Countries of the World (OUP)
Liell, P. Law of Education (LexisNexis Butterworths)

13 Construction law

13.1 Law reports

* Building Law Reports (1976-)
Construction Industry Law Letter (1983-)
* Construction Law Reports (1983-)

13.2 Law journals

* Construction Law Journal (1984-)
International Construction Law Review (1983-)

13.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Emden's Construction Law (LexisNexis Butterworths)

14 Contract law

See Obligations

15 Crime / Penology

15.1 Law journals

* British Journal of Criminology (1961-)
European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice (1993-)
Howard Journal of Criminal Justice (1921-)
Journal of International Criminal Justice (2003-)
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency (1964-)
Police Journal (1928-)
Prison Service Journal (1960-)
Probation Journal (1913-)
Theoretical Criminology (1997-)

15.1.1 Finding tools

National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts (1975-)
Sociological Abstracts (1953-)

15.2 Official publications

See <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsintro1.html> and
<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics.htm>

Home Office Research Studies (1969-2006)
Home Office Research Reports (2008-)
Home Office Statistical Bulletins
Ministry of Justice Statistical Bulletins
(These series include statistics on such matters as drugs seizures; motoring offences and breath tests; the operation of certain police powers; arrestees; police complaints and discipline)
Criminal Statistics, England & Wales, Supplementary tables
Annual Reports of HM Prison Service (formerly Annual Reports on the Work of the Prison Department)
Prison Statistics, England & Wales (to 2002)
Probation Statistics, England & Wales (to 2002)
Offender Management Statistics, England and Wales (2003-)
Report of the Parole Board
Prisons in Scotland Report

16 Criminal law

16.1 Law reports

Cox's Criminal Law Cases (1843-1940)
* Criminal Appeal Reports (1908-)
* Criminal Appeal Reports (Sentencing) (1979-)
* Criminal Law Review (1954-)
Justice of the Peace (1837-)
Justice of the Peace Reports (1903-)
Road Traffic Reports (1970-)
Road Law Reports (1985-)

16.1.1 Finding tool

Criminal Law Week (1997-)

16.2 Law journals

* Criminal Law Review - see under law reports
Criminal Lawyer (1990-)
European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice (1993-)
Journal of Criminal Law (1981-)
Justice of the Peace - see under law reports
Magistrate (1921-)

16.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works etc.,

Archbold's Criminal Pleading and Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)
Bennett, Style Writs for the Sheriff Court, 2nd ed. 1994
Blackstone's Criminal Practice (OUP)
Gordon, G.H., Renton, R.W. and Brown, H.H. Criminal Procedure according to the Law of Scotland (W. Green)
Thomas, D.A. (ed). Current Sentencing Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)

16.4 International materials

International Criminal Law Reports (2000-)
International Criminal Law Review (2001-)

Journal of European Criminal Law (2006-)
Journal of International Criminal Justice (2001-)

17 Equity and Trusts

17.1 Law reports

Wills & Trusts Law Reports (2000-)

17.2 Law journals

Journal of International Trust and Corporate Planning (1993-), formerly Journal of International Planning 1992-93)

Tottel's Trust Law International (2005-), formerly Tolley's Trust Law International (1992-2004), formerly Trust Law International (1991-1992), formerly Trust Law and Practice (1986-1990)

Trusts and Estates (1972-)

18 European Community law

18.1 Legislation

Justis

LexisNexis Butterworths

Westlaw UK

EUR-Lex web site:

< <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/treaties/index.htm>>

Treaties Establishing the European Communities etc. 1987

Treaties of Amsterdam amending the Treaty of the European Communities etc. 1997

Treaty of Nice amending the Treaty of the European Communities etc. 2001

Official Journal of the European Communities 'L' Series (1973-)

Official Journal of the European Communities 'C' Series (1973-)

18.1.1 Finding tools

European Current Law + Yearbooks (1992-)

European Law Digest (1973-1991)

18.2 Other official publications

Europa web site

< http://europa.eu/index_en.htm>

Bulletin of the European Economic Community (1958-1967)

Bulletin of the European Communities (1968-1992)

Bulletin of the European Union (1993-)

Commission of the European Economic Community: General Report on the Activities of the Community (1958-1967)

Commission of the European Economic Community: General Report on the Activities of the Communities (1967-1993)

Commission of the European Community: General Report on the Activities of the European Union (1994-)

Commission Reports on Competition Policy

18.3 Law reports

Justis

LexisNexis Butterworths

Westlaw UK

Europa web site

< http://curia.europa.eu/en/content/juris/index_form.htm>

* All England Law Reports European Cases (1995-)

* Common Market Law Reports (1962-)

 Restrictive Practices Supplement (1966-1977)

 Anti-trust Supplement (1988-)

European Community Cases (1954-)

European Court Reports (1954-)

European Law Reports (1997-)

Proceedings of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance of the European Communities (1978-)

18.3.1 Finding tools

Court of Justice of the European Communities, Digest of case law relating to the European Communities (1977-)

European Current Law + Yearbooks (1992-)

European Law Digest (1973-1991)

18.4 Law journals

Cahiers de Droit EuropJen (1965-)

* Common Market Law Review (1963-)

Europa-Recht (1966-)

European Competition Law Review (1980-)

* European Law Journal (1995-)

* European Law Review (1975-)

European Review of Private Law (1993-)

Journal of Common Market Studies (1962-)

Revue du MarchJ Commun (1958-)

Revue EuropJenne de Droit Public (1989-)

Revue Trimestrielle de Droit EuropJen (1965-)

Revista di Diritto Europeo (1961-)

Yearbook of European Law (1981-)

18.4.1 Finding tools

Legal Journals Index (embedded within Westlaw UK)

European Sources Online (ESO):

< <http://www.europeansources.info/>>

18.5 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Vaughan, D., & Robertson A. Law of the European Union (OUP)

Encyclopedia of European Community Law (Sweet & Maxwell)

European Union Law Library (Sweet & Maxwell)

18.6 Other aids to finding legal information

Swift, H. European Union – research guide. August 2007, updated November 2007.

IALS web site:< http://www.ials.sas.ac.uk/library/guides/research/res_eu.htm>

Thomson, I. The Documentation of the European Communities: a guide. 1989.

19 Evidence

19.1 Law journals

International Journal of Evidence and Proof (1993-)

19.2 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Phipson on Evidence (Sweet & Maxwell)

20 Family law

20.1 Law reports

Butterworths Family Court Reporter (2000-), formerly Family Court Reporter (1987-1999)

* Family Law (Jordan & Sons Ltd) (1971-)

* Family Law Reports (1980-)

Green's Family Law Reports (1997-) (Scotland)

20.2 Law journals

* Child and Family Law Quarterly (1995-), formerly Journal of Child Law (1988-1995)

Childright: Journal of Child Law (1983-)

* Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law (1991-), formerly Journal of Social Welfare Law (1978-1990)

20.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Butterworths Family Law Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)

Butterworths Scottish Family Law Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)

Clarke Hall and Morrison on Children (LexisNexis Butterworths)

Hershman, D., & McFarlane A. Children: Law and Practice (Jordans)

20.4 International materials

International Family Law Journal (2001-)

International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family (1996-), formerly International Journal of Law and the Family (1987-1995)

21 French law

21.1 Legislation

LexisNexis JurisClasseur

Codes Litec (Librairies Techniques)

Petits Codes Dalloz

21.2 Law reports

Décisions du Conseil Constitutionnel (1958-)
Gazette du Palais (1881-)
* Recueil Dalloz Sirey (1967-)
Recueil des Arrêts du Conseil d'Etat (Lebon)
* Semaine Juridique (1926-)

21.3 Law journals

Actualité Juridique Droit Administratif (1945-)
Droit social (1938-)
* Revue du Droit Public et de la Science Politique en France et à L'Etranger (1894-)
* Revue Trimestrielle de Droit Civil (1901-)
Revue Trimestrielle de Droit Commercial et de Droit Economique (1947-)

21.4 Encyclopedias

Encyclopédie Dalloz

21.5 Aids to finding legal information

France by C.M. Germaine In Information Sources in Law 2nd edn. by J. Winterton and E. Moys, 1997
Norman, P. Library collection development – France. IALS Bulletin No. 4 (Spring term, 1989-1990). Updated by Gerry Power (March 2002) and further updates and revisions August 2007 (see IALS web site:
<http://www.ials.sas.ac.uk/library/guides/research/res_france.htm>

22 German law

22.1 Legislation

Beck-Online

Bundesgesetzblatt (1945-)
Schönfelder. Deutsche Gesetze: Sammlung des Zivil-, straf- und Verfahrensrechts (looseleaf) (C.H. Beck)
Sartorius. Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsgesetze. (in 2 volumes) (C.H. Beck)

22.2 Law reports

Beck-Online

Official reports of decisions of the Supreme Court (Bundesgerichtshof) in both civil and criminal cases (BGHZ and BGHSt)
Official reports of decisions of the Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) (BVerfGE)

22.2.1 Finding tools

Fundhefte series (C.H. Beck)

22.3 Law journals

Beck-Online

- * Juristische Schulung (1960-)
- * Juristenzeitung (1945-)
- * Neue Juristische Wochenschrift (1947-)
- Recht und Politik (1964-)
- Schönfelder Deutsche Gesetze (1956-)
- der Staat (1961-)
- Zeitschrift für Rechtspolitik (1967-)
- Kritische Justiz (1968-)

22.4 Aids to finding legal information

Germany by H. Knudsen. In *Information Sources in Law* 2nd edn. by J. Winterton and E. Moys, 1997

Norman, P. Library collection development – Germany. IALS Bulletin no.5 (Summer term 1989-90). Updated by Katherine Read (2003 and Summer 2007), see IALS web site:
<http://www.ials.sas.ac.uk/library/guides/research/res_germany.htm>

23 *Housing law*

23.1 Law reports

- Green's Housing Law Reports (1996-) (Scotland)
- * Housing Law Reports (1976-)

23.2 Law journals

- * Legal Action (1984-), formerly LAG Bulletin (1972-83)

23.4 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

- Arden, A. et al. *Housing Law* (Sweet & Maxwell)
- Encyclopedia of Housing Law & Practice* (Sweet & Maxwell)
- Driscoll, J. *Housing Law & Precedents* (Sweet & Maxwell)

24 *Intellectual property law*

24.1 Law reports

- European Copyright and Design Law Reports (1999-)
- * Fleet Street Reports (1966-)
- Intellectual Property Decisions (1977-)
- * Reports of Patent Design and Trade Mark Cases (1884-)

24.2 Law journals

- Copyright World (1988-)
- * European Intellectual Property Review (1978-)
- Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (1997-)
- * Intellectual Property Quarterly (1997-)
- Journal of Intellectual Property Law and Practice (2006-)

24.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Melville, L.W. Forms and Agreements on Intellectual Property and International Licensing (Sweet & Maxwell)

Encyclopedia of United Kingdom and European Patent Law (Sweet & Maxwell)

25 *International trade and finance law*

25.1 Law reports

Dispute Settlement Reports (1996-)

* International Trade Law Reports (1997-)

25.2 Law journals

European Journal of Law and Economics (1994-)

International Financial Law Review (1982-)

* International Review of Law and Economics (1981-)

* Journal of International Economic Law (1998-)

Journal of International Trade Law & Policy (2001-)

Journal of World Trade (1988-), formerly Journal of World Trade Law (1967-87)

World Trade Review (2002-)

Yearbook of International Financial and Economic Law (1996-)

26 *Italian law*

26.1 Legislation

Lex - Legislazione Italiana (1914-)

26.2 Law reports

* Giurisprudenza Italiana (1848-)

Repertorio Generale della Guirisprudenza Italiana (1899-)

Foro Italiano (1876-)

Foro Amministrativo (1924-)

Giurisprudenza Costituzionale (1955-)

Giurisprudenza Commerciale (1974-)

26.3 Encyclopedias

Italggiure database

Enciclopedia Del Diritto (Giuffrj) (1958-)

Digesto Italiano IV (1988-) (UTET)

Enciclopedia Giuridica (Treccani) (1988 ?-)

26.4 Law journals

Jus: rivista di scienze giuridiche (1950-)

Rivista del diritto commerciale e del diritto generale delle obbligazioni (1903-)

Rivista della societB (1956)

Rivista di diritto civile (1955-)

Rivista di diritto processuale (1946-)

Rivista trimestrale di diritto pubblico (1951-)

26.5 Aids to finding legal information

Italy by E. D'Elia and M. Ragona. *In* Information Sources in Law 2nd edn. by J. Winterton and E. Moys, 1997

Library collection development – Italy by P. Norman. IALS Bulletin no.13 (January 1993). Updated by Gillian Sands, March 2002. Further revisions August 2004.

Updated by Laura Griffiths August 2007 – see IALS web site:
http://www.ials.sas.ac.uk/library/guides/research/res_italy.htm

27 Japanese law

Collection of High Court Cases (1947-)

Supreme Court Reports (1947-)

Hareijihō

Doshisha Law Review

Hanrei Taimuzu

Horitsu Jiho

Jurist (Japan)

Law in Japan (1967-)

28 Labour law

28.1 Law reports

Employment Law Reports (2000-)

* Industrial Cases Reports (1972-)

* Industrial Relations Law Reports (1972-)

Industrial Tribunal Reports (1966-1978)

Knights Industrial and Commercial Reports (1966-1975)

Occupational Pensions Law Reports (1992-)

Restrictive Practices Cases (1957-1972)

28.2 Law journals

* British Journal of Industrial Relations (1971-)

* Equal Opportunities Review (1985-)

* European Employment Review (1991-), formerly European Industrial Relations Review (1974-1990)

IDS Employment Law Brief (2005-), formerly IDS Brief, Employment Law and Practice (1972-2005)

IDS European Report (1975-)

* Industrial Law Journal (1972-)

* Industrial Relations Law Bulletin (1993-), formerly Industrial Relations Legal Information Bulletin (1973-1992)

* IRS Employment Review (1995-2007), formerly Industrial Relations Review and Report (1971-1994)

Managerial Law (1975-)

28.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Encyclopedia of Employment Law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Health and Safety at Work: Law & Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)
Harvey on Industrial Relations and Employment Law (LexisNexis Butterworths)

29 Land law

(For Equity and Trusts see section 17, above. A note on Succession is included at the end of the Indicative List)

29.1 Law reports

* Estates Gazette Law Reports (1902-)
Estates Gazette Case Summaries (1988-)
Estates Times Legal Supplement (1986-)
Lands Tribunal Cases (1972-1978)
* Property, Planning and Compensation Reports (1950-)
Rating and Valuation Reporter (1961-)
Rating Appeals (1962-)
Ryde's Rating Cases (1956-1979)

29.2 Law journals

* Conveyancer and Property Lawyer (1936-)
Estates Times (1968-)
Rent Review and Lease Renewal (formerly Rent Review) (1980-)
Other journal titles are listed under law reports, above

29.3 Encyclopedias, loose-leaf works and practice books

Emmet & Farrand on Title (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Compulsory Purchase and Compensation (Sweet & Maxwell)
Encyclopedia of Rating & Local Taxation (Sweet & Maxwell)
Halliday's Conveyancing Law and Practice – Scotland (Sweet & Maxwell)
Hill & Redman's Law of Landlord & Tenant (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Precedents for the Conveyancer (Sweet & Maxwell)
Ruoff & Roper. Registered Conveyancing (Sweet & Maxwell)
Woodfall, W. Landlord and Tenant (Sweet & Maxwell)

30 Legal history

30.1 Law reports and primary sources

Selden Society Publications (1887-)

30.2 Law journals

* American Journal of Legal History (1957-)
* Journal of Legal History (1980-)
Law and History Review (1983-)
Tijdschrift voor Rechtsgeschiedenis (1918-)

30.3 Finding tools

Beale, J.H. A bibliography of early English law books (with supplement by R.B.Anderson, 1943)

A bibliography of eighteenth century legal literature (Avero Publications Ltd)
A bibliography of nineteenth century legal literature (Avero Publications Ltd)

30.4 Aids to finding legal information

Baker, J.H. Introduction to English legal history (LexisNexis UK)
Holdsworth, W. A history of English law (Sweet & Maxwell)
Manchester, A.H. A modern legal history of England & Wales 1750-1950
(Butterworths Law)
Simpson, A.W.B. Biographical Dictionary of the Common law (Butterworths Law)
Stair Society Publications (Scotland) (1936-)

31 *Legal skills / practice*

31.1 Law journals

International Journal of the Legal Profession (1994-)
Professional Lawyer
Tottle's Journal of Professional Negligence (2004-), formerly Tolley's Journal of
Professional Negligence (2002-2004), formerly Tolley's Professional
Negligence (1992-2002), formerly Professional Negligence (1985-1991)

32 *Legal theory and socio-legal studies*

32.1 Law journals

Archives for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy (1960-)
Canadian Journal of Law and Society (1986-)
* Feminist Legal Studies (1993-)
* Harvard Journal of Law & Gender (2005-), formerly Harvard Women's Law Journal
(1978-2004)
* International Journal of the Sociology of Law (1972-)
International Journal of Law in Context (2005-)
International Journal of Semiotics and Law (1988-)
* Law & Critique (1990-)
Law and Human Behavior (1977-)
* Law and Philosophy (1982-)
Law & Policy (1979-)
Law and Social Inquiry (formerly American Bar Foundation Research Journal)
(1976-)
Law & Society Review (1966-)
Legal Ethics (1998-)
* Legal Theory (1995-)
Ratio Juris (1988-)

33 *Maritime law*

33.1 Law Reports

Aspinall's Maritime Law Cases (1870-1942)
* Lloyd's Law Reports (1919-)

33.2 Law journals

- International Journal of Shipping Law (1996-)
Journal of International Maritime Law (2002-), formerly International Maritime Law
(1994-2001)
* Lloyd's Maritime and Commercial Law Quarterly (1974-)
* Lloyd's Maritime Law Newsletter (1979-)

34 Medical law

34.1 Law reports

- * Butterworths Medico-Legal Law Reports (1957-)
* LS Law Medical (2007-), formerly Lloyd's Law Reports – Medical (1998-2006),
formerly Medical Law Reports (1989-1997)

34.2 Law journals

- * Medical Law Review (1993-)
* Medicine, Science & the Law (1971-)
* Medico-Legal Journal (1933-)
Personal and Medical Injuries Law Letter (1985-)

35 New Zealand law

35.1 Legislation

Acts of the New Zealand Parliament in force, see:
New Zealand Legislation:
<<http://www.legislation.govt.nz>>

New Zealand Statutes (including NZ Statutes Reprint) (1908-)

35.2 Law reports

LexisNexis

New Zealand Legal Information Institute:
<<http://www.nzlii.org>>

- * New Zealand Law Reports (1883-)

35.3 Law journal

- * New Zealand Universities Law Review (1963-)

35.4 Encyclopedias, loose-leaf works and practice books

The Laws of New Zealand (1992-)

35.5 Finding tools

Butterworths Current Law Digest (1979-)
New Zealand Case Law Digest (1990-)

36 *Obligations (contract, tort (delict), restitution and others)*

36.1 Law reports

Green's Reparation Law Reports (Scotland)
* Personal Injuries and Quantum Reports (1990-)
Personal Injury and Medical Law Bulletin

36.2 Law journals

* Journal of Contract Law (1988-) (Australia)
* Lloyd's Maritime and Commercial Law Quarterly (1974-)
Professional Liability Today (1986-)
Professional Negligence (1985-)
* Restitution Law Review (1993-)
* Torts Law Review (1995-) (Australia)

36.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Butterworths Personal Injury Litigation Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)
Kemp & Kemp. The Quantum of Damages (Sweet & Maxwell)
McEwan & Paton on Damages for Personal Injuries in Scotland (W. Green)

37 *Other jurisdictions*

(outside the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, the Commonwealth, European Community, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Ireland, South Africa and the United States)

37.1 Law journals

African Journal of International and Comparative Law (1989-)
Hong Kong Law Journal (1971-)
Israel Law Review (1966-)
Jurnal Undang-Undang: Journal of Malaysian and Comparative Law (1974-)
Journal of African Law (1957-)
Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law (1896-1950)
Journal of the Indian Law Institute (1958-)
Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law (1981-), formerly African Law Studies (1969-80)
Lawasia (1969-)
Malayan Law Journal (1982-)
Melanesian Law Journal (1970-)
Nigerian Law Journal (1964-)
Singapore Journal of Legal Studies (1991-), formerly Malaya Law Review (1959-90)
University of Ghana Law Journal (1969-)
Zambia Law Journal (1969-)
Zimbabwe Law Journal (1979-)

38 *Planning / environmental law*

38.1 Law reports

Environmental Law Reports (1990-)
* Estates Gazette Planning Law Reports (1987-)
* Journal of Planning and Environment Law (1948-)

Planning Appeals Decisions (1985-)

* Property, Planning and Compensation Reports (1986-), formerly Property and Compensation Reports (1968-85), formerly Planning and Compensation Reports (1949-67)

38.2 Law journals

Environmental Law & Management (1989-)

* Environmental Law Review (1999-)

Environmental Liability (1990-)

European Environmental Law Review (1992-)

* Journal of Environmental Law (1989-)

Journal of Planning and Environment Law - see law reports, above

Scottish Planning and Environmental Law (1993-), formerly Scottish Planning Law and Practice (1980-1993)

Water Law (1989-)

Yearbook of European Environmental Law (2000-)

Yearbook of International Environmental Law (1990-)

38.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Commercial Environmental Law & Liability (Sweet & Maxwell)

Encyclopedia of Environmental Law (Sweet & Maxwell)

Encyclopedia of Highway Law & Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)

Encyclopedia of Planning Law & Practice (Sweet & Maxwell)

Sweet & Maxwell's Planning Law: Practice & Precedents (Sweet & Maxwell)

38.5 International materials

International Environmental Law Reports (1998-)

International Journal of Marine & Coastal Law (1993-), formerly International Journal of Estuarine and Coastal Law (1986-1992)

39 Projects / dissertations

39.1 Finding tools

Index to Theses (1950-)

Dissertation Abstracts International (1938-)

40 Public international law

40.1 Legislation

Consolidated Treaty Series (1648-1918)

League of Nations Treaty Series (1920-1946)

United Nations Treaty Series (1946-)

United Kingdom Treaty Series (part of Command Papers) (1892-)

40.1.1 Finding tools

Rohn, P.H. World Treaty Index. 2nd ed. 1983.

Bowman, M. J. & Harris, D. J. Multilateral treaties: index and current status. 1984 and cumulative supplement 1993

Parry, C. & Hopkins, C.A. (eds). An Index of British Treaties (1101-1988)

40.2 Law reports

British International Law Cases (1964-1969) dates of publication

Commonwealth International Law Cases (1974-1978) dates of publication

* International Law Reports ((formerly Annual Digest of Public International Law Cases) (1919-)

Permanent Court of International Justice: Reports of Judgements and Advisory Opinions 1922-1940 or World Court Reports ed. M.O. Hudson (published 1934-1943)

* International Court of Justice: Reports of Judgements, Advisory Opinions (1947-)

International Court of Justice: Pleadings (1947-)

Iran-US Claims Tribunal Reports

World Court Digest (1993-)

40.3 Law journals

Académie de Droit International; Recueil des Cours (1923-)

African Yearbook of International Law (1993-)

* American Journal of International Law (1907-)

American Society of International Law, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, Washington (1907-)

Annuaire Français de Droit International (1955-)

* British Yearbook of International Law (1920-)

* Bulletin of Legal Developments (1986-)

* European Journal of International Law (1990-)

Institut de Droit International; Annuaire (1875-) or abridged edition (1875-1913)

* International and Comparative Law Quarterly (1952-)

International Law Association; Reports of Conferences (1955-)

* International Legal Materials (1962-)

Leiden Journal of International Law (1988-)

* Revue Générale de Droit International Public (1919-)

* United Nations Juridical Yearbook (1969-)

* Yearbook of the United Nations (1948/9-)

* Yearbook of the International Law Commission (1949-)

* Yearbook of the International Court of Justice (1947-)

Zeitschrift für Ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht (1950-)

40.4 Finding tools

British Digest of International Law (1960-1965)

British Practice in International Law (1962-1967)

Whiteman, M.M. Digest of International Law (1963-1973)

* Public International Law - a bibliography of articles (1975-)

40.5 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Air Law (LexisNexis Butterworths)

Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law (OUP)

41 Republic of Ireland law

41.1 Legislation

Acts of the Irish Parliament in force, see:

LexisNexis.ie
WestlawIE

British and Irish Legal Information Institute:

<<http://www.bailii.org/>>

Irish Legal Information Initiative:

<<http://www.ucc.ie/law/irlii/index.php>>

Irish Statute Book:

<<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/>>

Acts, 1922- (including reprint 1922-1976)

Irish Constitution 1937 (Bunreacht na hEireann)

Irish Current Law Statutes Annotated (1984-)

41.2 Law reports

* Irish Reports (formerly Irish Law Reports) (1894-)

* Irish Law Reports Monthly (1978-)

41.3 Law journals

Dublin University Law Journal (1976-)

* Irish Jurist, new series (1966-)

41.4 Aids to finding legal information

Ireland by J. Furlong. In *Information Sources in Law* 2nd edn. by J. Winterton and E. Moys, 1997

Ireland. Library research guide. Originally compiled by Jill Newell in 1993. Updated by Gerry Power, Spring 2004. Updated by Hester Swift, Summer 2007 – see IALS web site: <http://www.ials.sas.ac.uk/library/guides/research/res_ireland.htm>

42 *Russian law*

42.1 Legislation

Butler, W.E. (compiler). *Collected legislation of Russia* (1992-)

Statutes and Decisions: the laws of the USSR and its successor states: a journal of translations (1991-) formerly *Soviet Statutes and Decisions* (1964-1991)

42.2 Law journals

Russian Politics and Law: a journal of translations (1992-), formerly *Soviet Law and Government* (1962-92)

Journal of Constitutional Law in Eastern and Central Europe (1994-)

Parker School Journal of East European Law (1994-)

Review of Central and East European Law (1992-), formerly *Review of Socialist Law* (1975-1991)

Sudebnik (1996-)

42.3 Encyclopedias

Butler, W.E. and Henderson, J.E. *Russian Legal Texts*. (Kluwer Law International) 1998

Butler, W.E. (editor & translator). *Russia and the Republics - Legal Materials* (Juris Publications Inc.) 2006

43 Social security / social welfare law

43.1 Law reports

Social Security Acts etc., Decisions of the Commissioner (1948-)
Supplementary Benefits Acts including National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts etc., Decisions of the Commissioner (1948-)

43.1.1 Finding tool

Social Security Case Law: Digest of Commissioners' Decisions. D. Neligan. (1982-)

43.2 Law journals

Journal of Social Security Law (1994-)
* Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law (1978-)
* Legal Action (formerly LAG Bulletin) (1972-)
SCOLAG (1975-)
Welfare Rights Bulletin (1974-)

43.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Tottel's Welfare Law (Tottel Publishing)
Encyclopedia of Social Services and Child Care Law (Sweet & Maxwell)

44 South African law

44.1 Law reports

South African Law Reports (1910-)
All South African Law Reports (1996-)
Butterworths Constitutional Law Reports (1994-)

44.2 Law journals

Annual Survey of South African Law (1947-)
Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa (1968-)
South African Journal on Human Rights (1985-)
South African Law Journal (1945-)

45 Taxation / revenue law

45.1 Law reports

Annotated Tax Cases (1922-1975)
* British Tax Cases (1982-)
* Reports of Tax Cases (1875-)
* Simon's Tax Cases (1972-)

Tax Case Leaflets (1938-)
Taxation Reports (1940-1981)
Value Added Tax Tribunal Reports (1973-)

45.2 Law journals

* British Tax Review (1956-)

45.3 Encyclopedias and loose-leaf works

Simon's Direct Tax Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)

De Voil Indirect Tax Service (LexisNexis Butterworths)

Foster's Inheritance Tax (LexisNexis Butterworths)

OECD Model Tax Treaty Series

Sumption, A. Capital Gains Tax (LexisNexis Butterworths)

46 Tort (*delict*)

See 36 Obligations

47 United States law

47.1 Legislation

LexisNexis

Westlaw International

Westlaw UK

United States Code

United States Code Annotated

Uniform Laws Annotated, master edition (1975-)

47.2 Law reports

LexisNexis

Westlaw International

Westlaw UK

* US Supreme Court Reports (1754-)

American Law Reports Annotated (1919-)

American Law Reports: Federal (1969-)

47.3 Law periodicals

HeinOnline

LexisNexis

Westlaw International

Westlaw UK

American Journal of Legal History (1957-)

Annual Survey of American Law (1971-)

California Law Review (1961-)

Columbia Law Review (1961-)

* Harvard Law Review (1887-)

* Journal of Law & Economics (1958-)

* Journal of Legal Studies (1972-)

* Law and Contemporary Problems (1961-)
* Law and History Review (1983-)
Michigan Law Review (1961-)
New York University Law Review (1961-)
Tulane University Law Review (1961-)
University of Chicago Law Review (1961-)
University of Pennsylvania Law Review (1961-)
* Yale Law Journal (1961-)

No specific recommendations are made for the following subjects which were identified in the Research Report:

English legal system
Legal method
Roman law
Succession
