

**Worley, L., & Spells, S. (2014). *BIALL handbook of legal information management* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Farnham: Ashgate. 452pp. ISBN-13: 97814094223966. £80.00.**

This very comprehensive book is a good overview of the issues, topics and areas of work which a law librarian might expect to encounter during their career.

The first few chapters set the scene by running through who uses a law library, where one can find legal information and how to research legal information. There are also chapters focusing on topics for senior figures such as the management of law librarians, budgets, and negotiation. These are certainly of broader application than merely law librarians and should be of interest to a wider audience.

Some of the chapters were of more interest to librarians based in law firms, such as the section covering current awareness and others were aimed more at the academic sector such as the chapter on virtual learning environments.

The chapter covering copyright will be of use to anyone working in libraries but does also cover items that are of particular interest in the legal field such as copyright for items being used in judicial proceedings.

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Many of the chapters are of practical application across a number of environments such as that focusing on collection management. This is equally beneficial in academic, professional and corporate environments and gives advice on the manner in which to catalogue legal materials and on how to manage space constraints in addition to discussing the management of electronic resources. The chapter also covers areas that are likely to be of less relevance or outside of the control of librarians based in universities such as enterprise search and taxonomies.

The final section of the book is devoted to case studies covering all of the major sectors in which law librarians can be found. This was a particularly interesting section and could easily have been expanded to give each of the contributors' additional space to outline their work, the environment and the particular factors that affect that area of law librarianship.

The changes from the first edition, such as the inclusion of chapters discussing outsourcing and social media, show that law librarianship is a field which is changing and evolving. This theme is reflected throughout the book with many of the areas having moved on quite significantly. A chapter covering the recent Legal Services Act emphasises this shift and looks towards the future.

The extensive index, references and bibliography should also be of use as a way in which to find further information and read more deeply on the various topics covered. Necessarily, a book of this breadth is not able to discuss any subject in as much depth as a book devoted to just one area but it is certainly informative.

I would recommend this book to any aspiring law librarians in addition to those currently working in the field. It would also be of interest to other corporate librarians or academic librarians in related fields.