

# CitySolicitor

THE MAGAZINE OF THE CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS' COMPANY AND THE CITY OF LONDON LAW SOCIETY



*“Technology is nothing. What’s important is that you have a faith in people, that they’re basically good and smart, and if you give them tools, they’ll do wonderful things with them.”*

STEVE JOBS

Stewart Online  
Solution.

Designed with  
you in mind.



You told us you wanted a system that makes ordering title indemnity insurance fast and easy. With Stewart Online Solution you can access over 150 policies, obtain a quote and receive cover in just three simple steps. In addition, our experienced underwriters and Telephone Solution Team can be contacted from the system and are ready to help when needed.

See for yourself. Visit [stewartsolution.com](http://stewartsolution.com), call 020 7010 7821 or email [solution@stewart.com](mailto:solution@stewart.com).

**stewart title**<sup>®</sup>

Real partners. Real possibilities.<sup>™</sup>



The City of London  
Solicitors' Company

## The City of London Solicitors' Company Court of Assistants

### Master

ALDERMAN D.A. GRAVES, M.A.

### Senior Warden

R.J.L. JONES

### Junior Warden

J.P. WOTTON

### Stewards

DAME JANET GAYMER, D.B.E., Q.C. (Hon.)  
R.S.K. BELL, B.A., LL.M.

### Full Assistants

Past Master M.C. ROBERTS, B.A.  
Past Master ALDERMAN V.T. KEAVENY  
Past Master ALDERMAN DAME FIONA WOOLF, D.B.E.  
Past Master N.M.L. HUGHES  
J.M. ABRAMSON  
N. LOGAN GREEN  
A.G. KING  
E.A.R. PARKER  
MS M.A. WRIGHT  
R. H. TYLER  
MS S. DE GAY

### Additional Assistants

C.J. GREGORY  
MS S.V.P. CANNON

### Chairman of The City of London Law Society

E.C.A. SPARROW

### Ex-officio assistants

#### Past Masters

P.J. PURTON, O.B.E., L.M.R.T.P.I.  
D.F. GRAY, M.A.  
SIR MAX WILLIAMS  
K.S.G. HINDE, O.B.E., T.D., M.A.  
J.A.E. YOUNG, LL.B.  
D.L. BIDDLE, M.A.  
HIS HON. HARVEY CRUSH  
S.N. BEARE, M.A., LL.B.  
W.L. KING, M.A.  
R.D. FOX, M.A.  
M.R. MATHEWS, M.A.  
M.J. CASSIDY, C.B.E., B.A., M.B.A., Dep.  
B.J. GREENWOOD, LL.B.  
A.J.C. COLLETT, LL.B.  
N.C.C. BAMPING, LL.B.  
MISS K.D. RICHARDSON, M.A.  
W.J.L. KNIGHT, O.B.E.  
MS A.L. MARKS  
SIR DAVID LEWIS, D.L.  
ALDERMAN SIR DAVID WOOTTON  
J.R.C. WHITE, T.D.

### Clerk

MRS L. JAMES



The City of London Law Society

## The City of London Law Society

### President

\*THE MASTER

### Chairman

E.C.A. SPARROW

### Chief Executive

D.A. HOBART

### Treasurer

\*A.G. KING

### Secretary

MRS L. JAMES

### Administrator

MRS E.J. THOMAS

### Legal Policy Analyst

K.J. HART

### Committee

CHAIRMAN

PRESIDENT

†P. BARNES

R.R.T. BOSWALL

†R.H.G. BOURNS

†S.W. DAVIS

†C. DIGBY-BELL

M.T.C. HANSON

MS V.J. KNAPP, O.B.E.

MS J. NORRIS

C.J. PASSMORE

R.W. PITCHER

†MS D. PRINCE

MRS N. VON BISMARCK

\* Ex-officio, appointed by the CLSC

† Ex-officio as members of the Council of The Law Society

### Contact Us

4 College Hill, London EC4R 2RB  
Tel: 020 7329 2173  
Fax: 020 7329 2190  
mail@citysolicitors.org.uk  
www.citysolicitors.org.uk  
Twitter @TheCLLS and @CLSC2

### Editor

Philip Henson (ebl miller rosenfalck)

### Editorial Board

Robert Bell (Bryan Cave LLP), Chair  
Marc Hanson (Berwin Leighton Paisner LLP)  
Philip Henson (ebl miller rosenfalck)  
David Hobart (CLLS)  
Joel Leigh (Howard Kennedy LLP)  
Waleed Rasromani (Linklaters LLP)  
Elizabeth Thomas (CLLS)

### Journalist

Maroulla Paul

### Published on behalf of

The City of London Solicitors' Company and  
The City of London Law Society

### by



Lansdowne Publishing Partnership Ltd  
11 School House, 2nd Avenue  
Trafford Park Village  
Manchester M17 1DZ.  
T: 0161 872 6667  
W: www.lansdownepublishing.com  
E: info@lansdownepublishing.com

Printed by Buxton Press



### Advice to readers:

City Solicitor is published four times a year by the City of London Solicitors' Company and the City of London Law Society. Reproduction, copy, extraction or redistribution by any means of the whole or part of this publication must not be undertaken without the written permission of the publishers. City Solicitor is distributed as a free member benefit to all members of the City of London Solicitors' Company and the City of London Law Society. Articles are published in good faith without responsibility on the part of the publishers or authors for loss to any person acting or refraining from acting as a result of any views expressed in them. Opinions expressed in this publication should not be regarded as the official view of the CLSC or the CLLS or as the personal views of the Editorial Board or their respective firms. All rights are reserved in respect of all articles, drawings and photographs published in City Solicitor, anywhere in the world. Reproduction or imitations of these are expressly forbidden without permission of the publishers.

Keep up to date  
by following us  
on social media:



City of London Solicitors' Company @CLSC2 and City of London Law Society @TheCLLS



Linzi James City of London Solicitors Company



City of London Solicitors Company



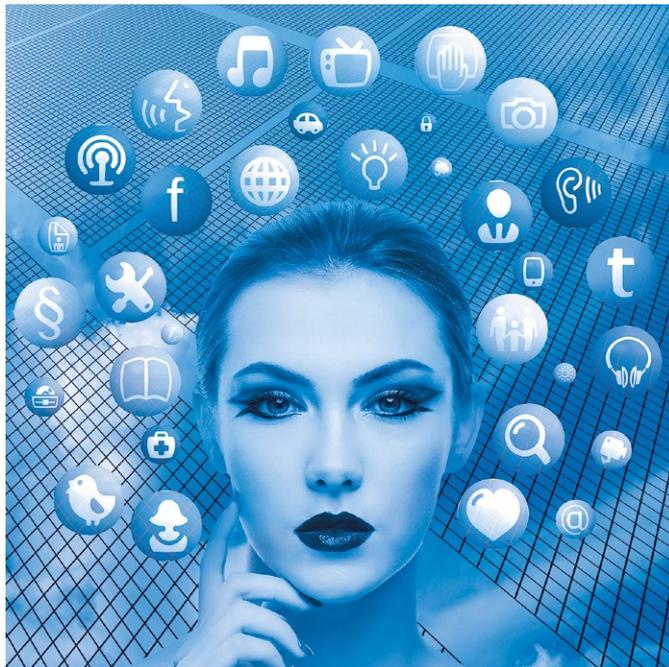
City of London Solicitors Company

## what's happening in the legal world



### 7 THE POWER OF SOCIAL MEDIA, AND THE IMPOTENCE OF THE LAW?

The internet is fast becoming globally omnipotent. How can this giant force be regulated and controlled?



## what's happening out of the office



### 18 HOW TECHNOLOGY IS HIJACKING THE ARTS

How much is technology influencing the Arts? We examine its infiltration into production, subject matter and distribution.



### 12 MAN AND MACHINE. CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REPLACE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE?

## what's happening in the city



### 20 LIVERY NEWS

A Word from the Master and a look at what has been happening and what is coming up.



## what happens in the other side of a solicitor's mind



### 17 IN WITH THE OLD?

Discovering 'there is nothing new except what has been forgotten'.



### 23 ONE LAST WORD

Did you know?.....

## editor's letter



### WELCOME TO THE WINTER EDITION OF CITY SOLICITOR WHERE WE EXAMINE THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY, BOTH GOOD AND BAD, ON NOT JUST OUR WORK BUT ALSO OUR LIVES.

Technology has made the world almost unrecognisable from the one most of us grew up in and with it changing literally every minute, it is nigh on impossible to even begin to imagine how the world will even further be transformed in the next year, the next decade and the next century. So fast is technology evolving that a lot of what we are talking about in this magazine may even be superseded by the time it is published.

As lawyers, we are constantly faced with ever increasing quantities of data to absorb, analyse and disseminate. We are expected to be continually more efficient but at the same time more competitive with our costs. Technology is the very tool that will allow us to achieve

all of that and more. It will be invaluable in helping us to provide a better service to our clients.

But whilst we embrace the new and use it to better ourselves as much as is possible, let us not forget all the more traditional things that still add and enhance so much. A lot of you will be reading a hard copy of this, and will enjoy the quality of the photographs and the feel of the paper; the actual physicality gives a pleasure. Those enjoying the electronic version will appreciate the convenience, the easier storage. One should never be to the exclusion of the other. Both offer such different pluses – and minuses.

As ever, we would love to hear your views and your opinions on what you read here and on the theme of technology in general. Only by receiving such feedback can we continue to improve the quality of our magazine and to develop the sort of content you want to read.

May I also take this opportunity to wish you and your families a merry Christmas and a happy and successful New Year.

**Philip Henson**  
Editor  
mail@citysolicitors.org.uk

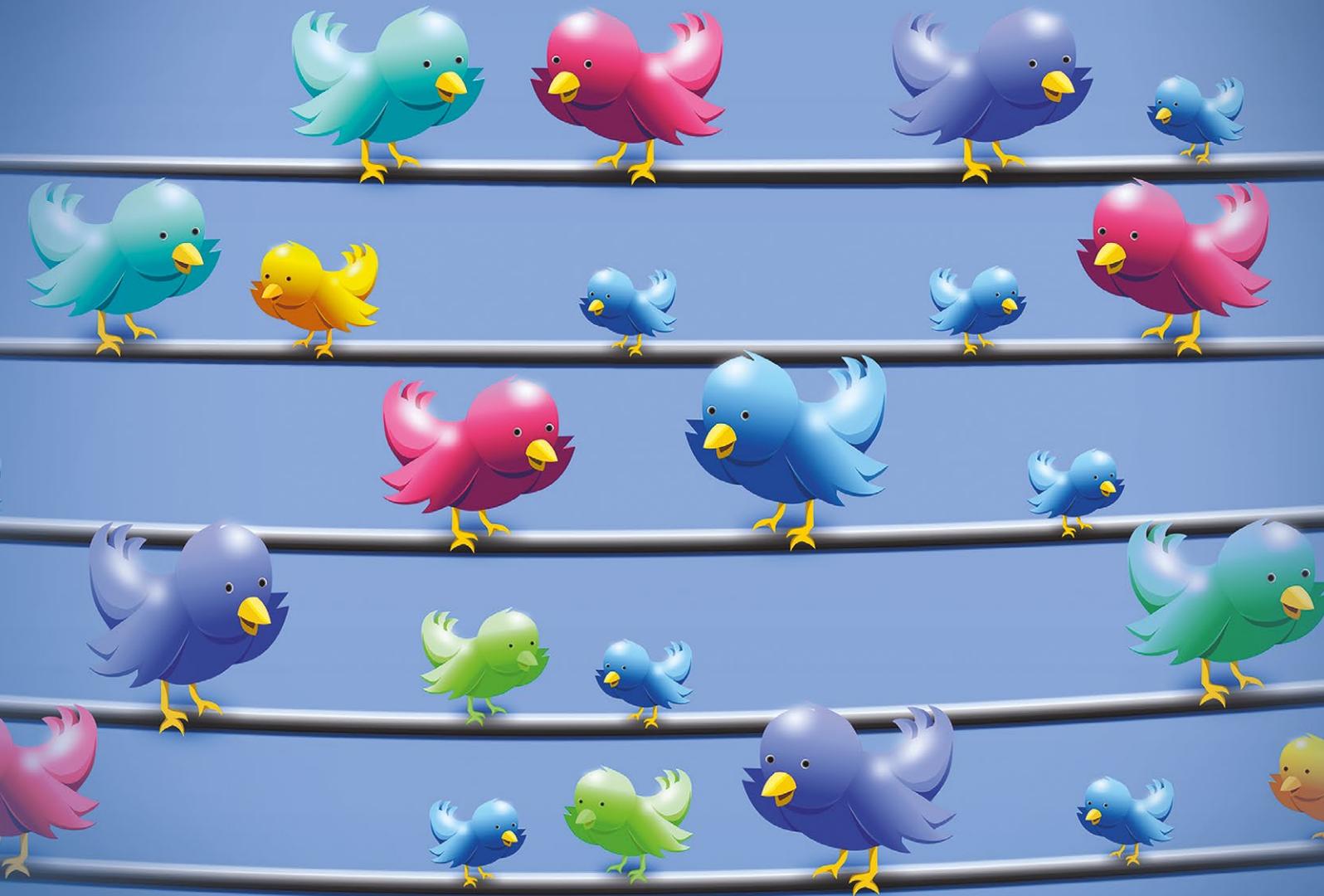
# POWER

THE

# OF SOCIAL MEDIA

*(and the impotence of the law?)*

Whatever your views on the internet and social media, there is no disputing that they have brought the world closer together, making time and distance seemingly irrelevant. But it is that very transcendence of boundaries that has brought, together with the upside of increased connectivity, the downside of an entity that is nigh on impossible to regulate.





*“Certain parts of the internet seem to be an irony free zone.”*

suspicious if someone does not have that footprint. Do they really exist? If you are building a career, you need to build a profile, but that exposes you at the same time. And there is very little redress”.

Like Harris, Mark Stephens CBE, a partner at Howard Kennedy LLP, is also a specialist in media law. He has been involved in several cases defending the publishers of online material (both old and new media firms) against charges of libel brought against them. The Times in 2008, described him as both a “passionate supporter of human rights” and “one of the best advocates for freedom of expression”. Stephens has sat on many charitable, regulatory, government and academic committees including those related to contemporary art, education, media law, libel law and human rights.

“One of the main problems with social media is that it highlights nonverbal communications and the importance of that. Mostly, in face to face exchanges, you can tell whether someone is being ironic or making a joke, but in social media people have a tendency to take things over literally. Certain parts of the internet seem to be an irony free zone. People can obviously be making a joke, yet others take offence. This demonstrates there isn't a set of shared values. We don't know the impact of what we are saying. There is a lack of willingness to give social media the understanding we would give in other circumstances.

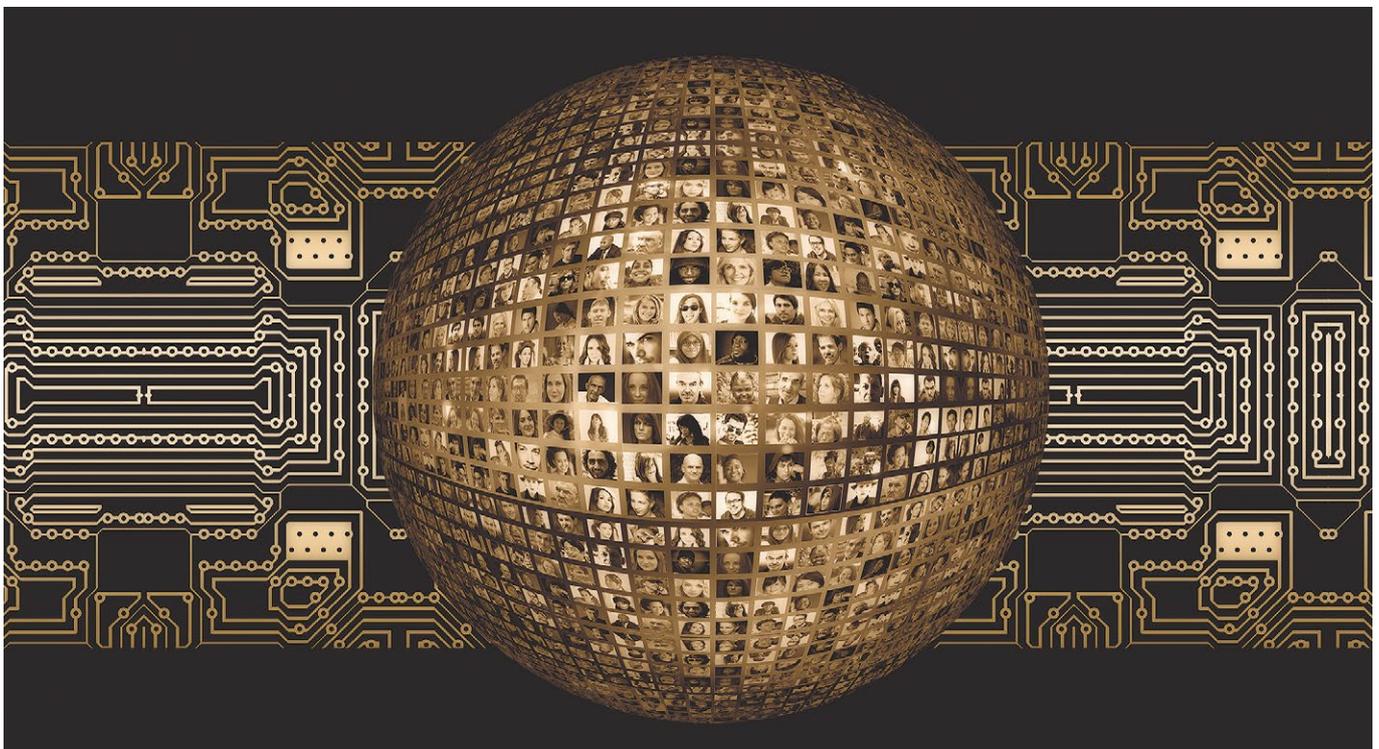
Before, if a child had a bad day, he could go home, shut the door and feel safe in the bosom of his family. Now if a child is being bullied at school that extends into the bedroom. That kind of unlimited reach which we have never had before alters the impacts of behaviour. We don't have to be responsible for what we say. We can be as rude as we want because we don't know the person but we can touch them in their most private spaces with the most personal issues. And there is no way of managing or regulating this behaviour effectively.

All of this is exacerbated by the fact that there is no multi-cultural set of shared values. People may behave similarly within a state or a region or even throughout the EU. We subject our royal family and politicians to scrutiny, lampooning and critical comment but in certain countries it is criminalised so when we are talking about media that crosses borders there is unmanageable conflict.

International rights guarantee free expression, but hate speeches exalting ethnic violence fall on the wrong side of the line and should be prohibited. International law needs to express shared values”.

Yair Cohen, a partner at Cohen Davis, is a media lawyer who specialises in helping victims of online abuse. Cohen's specific area of expertise is pornography.

“Many actors who have attained reasonable success often began their careers in soft porn films and now find videos or photos from those shoots getting into the wrong hands and being posted online. This can not only damage someone's career but can also be extremely distressing to their families who may not





have known this piece of history about their partner or parent – and, even if they did, do not want to see evidence of it being broadcast so publicly. A lot of these people were at a low point in their lives when they made these films and certainly didn't give their consent to it being plastered all over the internet. These people were taken advantage of and have probably spent a lot of time worrying about what they have done and living with fear, shame and embarrassment for many years with nowhere to turn to. On the flip side, there are a lot of people who operate websites and want to handle pornography appropriately and so need help in getting it right. We are not here to judge or take sides so we represent both sides of the coin.

At the end of the day, it all comes down to values. You have got to do what you believe is the right thing. Whichever side we act for, that is our measure, to be able to say we are doing the right thing. We want to promote knowledge and understanding.

I believe that legislators can do more to protect individuals on the internet and particularly on social media. But it requires willingness, and attention to values – and inevitably politics are involved. Going back to pornography, society has valued our right for pornography to be freely available but not at the expense of other values. We want to protect our children. So it's easy to legislate that an adult website should require validation of age in the same way that alcohol and tobacco do. But we chose not to do this when it comes to the internet. Some say that verification can harm the value of free speech and those voices can be loud and powerful – so people are



too scared to respond by saying that even though we do value free speech there should be some restriction as to how website operators behave. It is a battle of different values.

I do believe there should be more checks in place. The internet should be more regulated. Yes, of course, freedom of speech is important but terrorists should be stopped from promoting their causes, for example. We should start by protecting the most vulnerable with measures such as consent forms, age verification and record keeping. In America, despite the first amendment, they managed to create laws that impose additional obligations on producers and distributors of pornography to help safeguard participants in films as well as young people. There is hardly any regulation of the porn industry in this country, which is striking especially when you consider the restrictions we used to have on the sales of top shelf magazines. What has changed that brought about such liberalisation in our attitude towards access to porn?

We can't regulate every word on Twitter but we can make a start with the most vulnerable and the most serious. Laws are made by us. We choose our representatives and we can create pressure groups and lobby. The law is not impotent. We have made deliberate choices. Either by saying we are not going to make a choice or we are not going to interfere. We have man made choices that we need to deal with. This is the reality. Not that the law is impotent".

Alison Berryman is a Tech lawyer at Waterfront Solicitors LLP dealing with SME tech providers whose clients are major corporations.

"One key difficulty that lawyers and legislators have with the internet is that it is everywhere, whereas each legal system applies only in a specific jurisdiction. This gives rise to a variety of challenges: IP rights can be infringed in one territory but not in others; Data that is physically held in one place for one purpose can potentially be accessed from pretty much everywhere and used well outside the scope of the initial purposes for which it was collected, and there can be conflict between the different legal regimes that could potentially apply; Social media is not territorial and a ream of different issues stem from that. How do we know which law applies? And so how can we determine whether a law is being broken?



The issues relating to social media seem to be more around the use of the technology to break laws (e.g. by bullying and harassment, defamation etc.) than the technology itself. The internet has made it easy to communicate, this power being used for many good things, but the flip side is that it is easier to communicate in ways that are not appropriate. There are significant challenges with, for example, abuse via social media, in that it may not be possible to know who an abuser is or where they are located.

To use a somewhat different example, the Article 29 working party (an independent advisory body made up of a representative from the data protection authority of each EU Member State, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Commission) has issued guidance saying that the use of social media by employers to find out information about their staff is not appropriate either during the recruitment process or during the term of the engagement. This guidance seems to have been provided on the basis of the underlying principle that personal information must only be used for the purposes for which it was collected, and social media sites do not often publicise (much less gain consent) for this type of use. In any event, it is clearly going to be very difficult to check whether an employer has made such social media checks, although probably no more difficult than finding out whether an applicant has been overlooked on the basis of gender, race or sexual orientation (all, of course, illegally discriminatory).

Data protection legislation is currently a feature of many legal jurisdictions throughout the world but is arguably the strongest within the EU (where the "General Data Protection Regulation", comes into force in May 2018). Data protection and privacy laws have had some effect in controlling the internet. In recent years the CJEU has found against Google in the Google v Gonzales "Right to be Forgotten" case; and Facebook, in a case against Max Schrems, which effectively made the US "Safe Harbor" for personal information invalid and could have made life exceptionally difficult for US businesses processing EU personal information, had the EU and US not worked quickly to launch the Privacy Shield in place of the Safe Harbor regime. Other similar pieces of litigation are in progress at the moment. However, the scope of these decisions is fairly limited and, additionally, in the absence of an overwhelmingly large regulatory enforcement capability there will, of course, be organisations that simply do not comply.

With the GDPR, the EU is significantly strengthening its data protection and privacy regulations however, these rules are not worldwide. Often you can get around them by simply accessing the internet as if you were doing so from a different jurisdiction. Nonetheless, post-Brexit the UK will need to ensure that it keeps pace with the EU rules.

A lot of work is going on to ensure that the EU and UK can continue to work together, and this is very important as otherwise organisations in the UK would not be able to receive data from Europe – an impossible scenario as the UK and EU are so closely

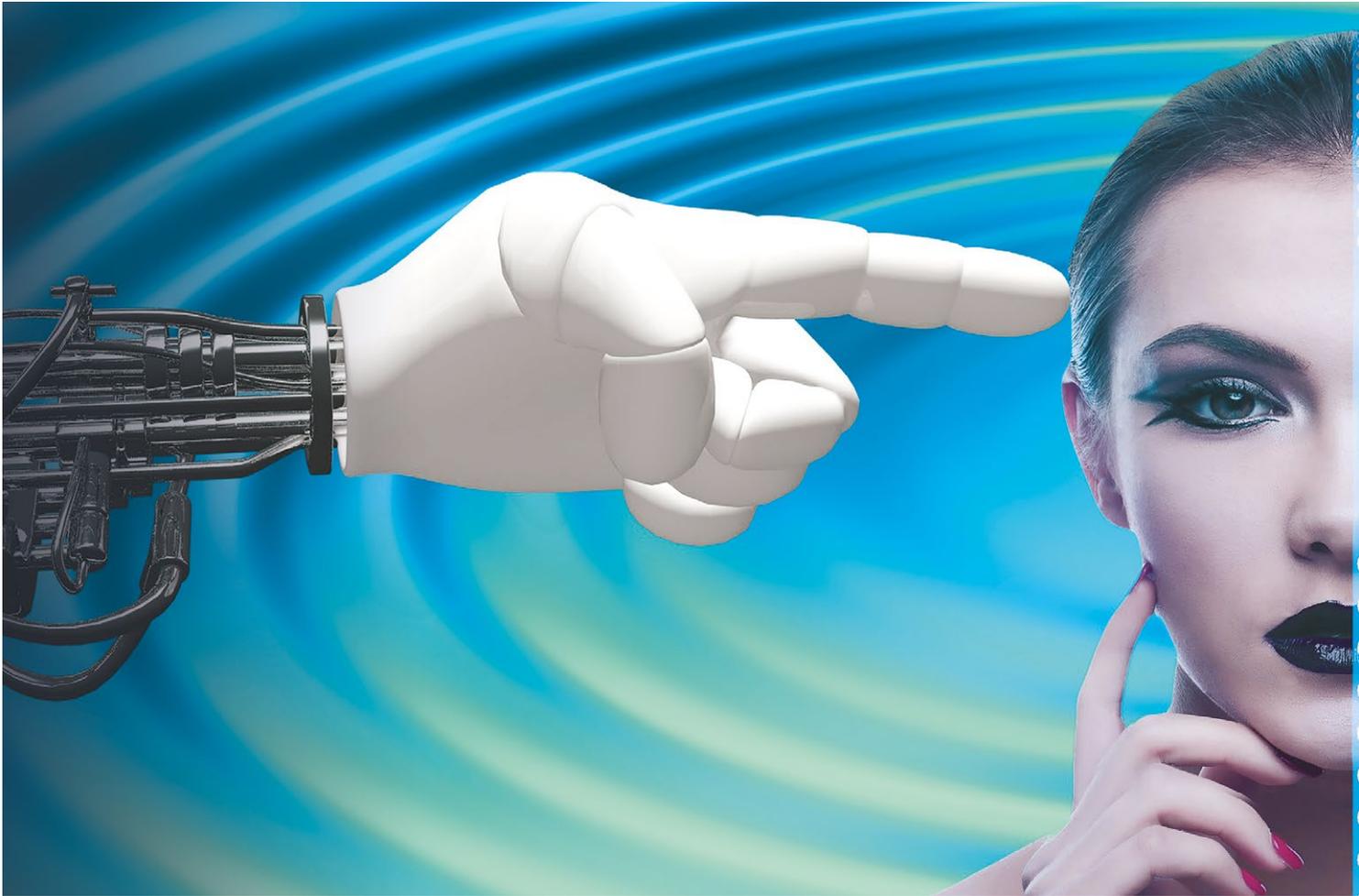


*“Regulating the internet is extremely difficult, at least in part because it covers so many different jurisdictions and so cannot be regulated by one body.”*

linked. This is one of the many scenarios where, even though we will no longer be a member of the EU and will play no part in formulating the rules, we will inevitably be subject to them.

My key takeaway is that regulating the internet is extremely difficult, at least in part because it covers so many different jurisdictions and so cannot be regulated by one body. The current direction of travel in politics seems to be to make countries increasingly more divided from one another – each nation wants to do its own thing. The internet is not one entity, but lots of individual organisations, some of them now very large and powerful, so for any regulator to handle the volume of issues that it may need to look into, and particularly with these multinational giants involved, is extremely difficult. If there is to be significant change at all, it is likely to be a long time coming”.

**Whilst the internet has brought our world closer together, recent history shows that as countries we are moving further apart. And whilst that continues to happen then it will become increasingly difficult to regulate and control something that is becoming omnipotent. We have been warned.**



# MAN AND CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

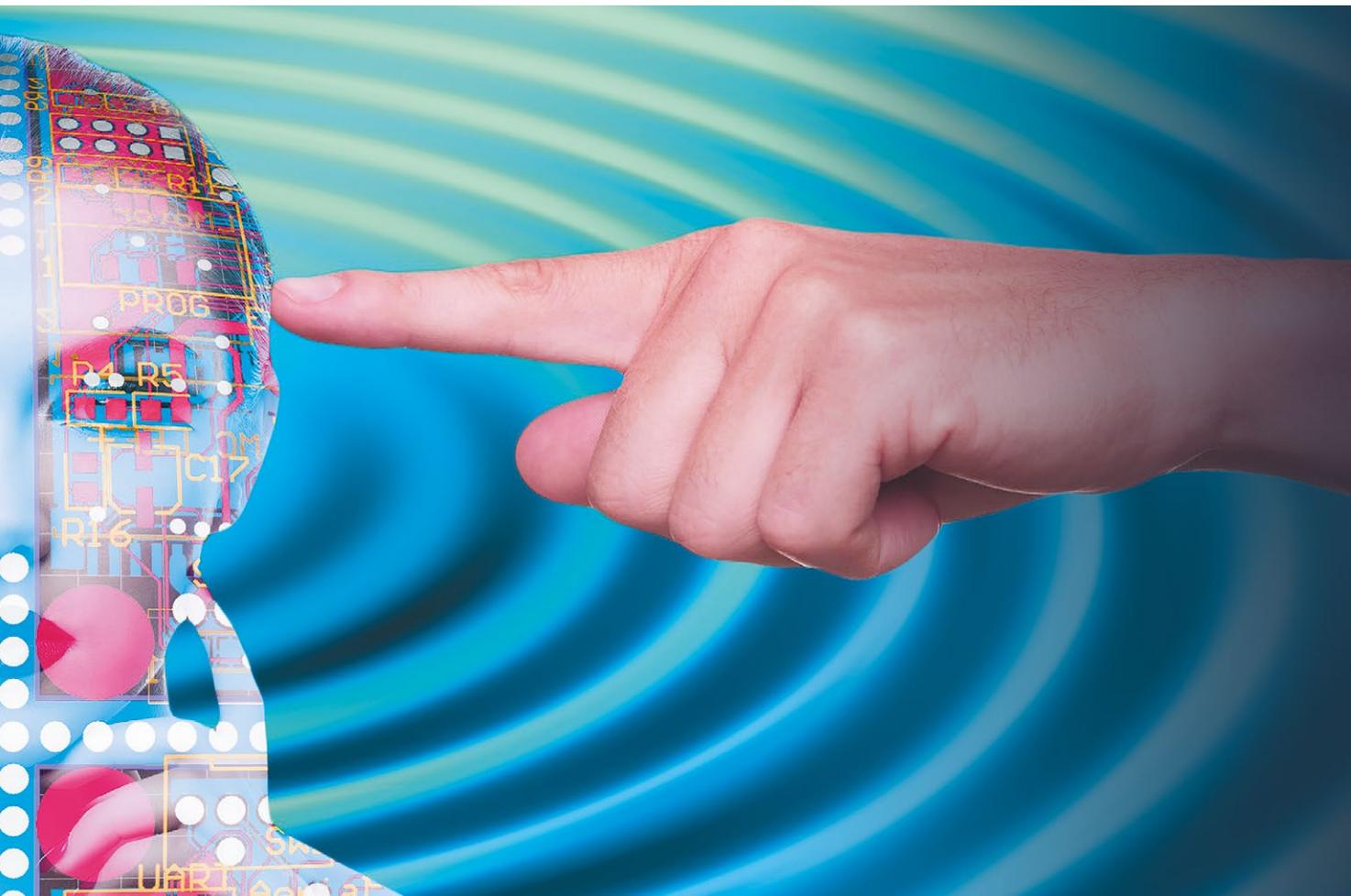
**The speed with which babies and small children grasp and learn new things has always been a wonder to behold. But now there's some serious competition to that in the form of Artificial Intelligence.**

**DeepMind is an AI group that is owned by internet giant Google. So incredible and advanced is what they have developed that their latest programme (which is a game playing project called AlphaGo) has the ability to derive thousands of years of human knowledge of the game and goes even further in being able to invent better moves of its own, with no human intervention. It did all this in three days.**

**This is a significant advancement for AI generally. Such genius does not need to be restricted to game playing but can be used to change the entire world.**

The legal profession has often been accused of being slow to change, of being traditionally averse to risk. But, like most other industries, it is embracing AI, albeit a bit later than others, to improve its efficiency. This move has been partially a result of demand from tech savvy clients who are concerned about the size of their bills and who are expecting more for less.

The other reason law firms have had to get on board is the increasing competition they are getting from accounting firms who are using technology to do routine work and are offering this aspect of legal services to their clients.



# MACHINE

## REPLACE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE?

The big City firms are also facing competition from the small and nimble "Law Tech" startups which are also using technology to automate the more simplistic, formulaic end of the work, typically done in the past by junior lawyers.

So, could AI replace lawyers? A study by Deloitte estimated that 114,000 jobs will be automated over the next two decades alone and there are already significant job losses in the sector.

It's easy to dismiss all this as fanciful but think about how much has already been transformed and almost obliterated by technology in our lifetimes.

Most law firms are now spending vast amounts of money to automate more routine work. They believe that this will allow

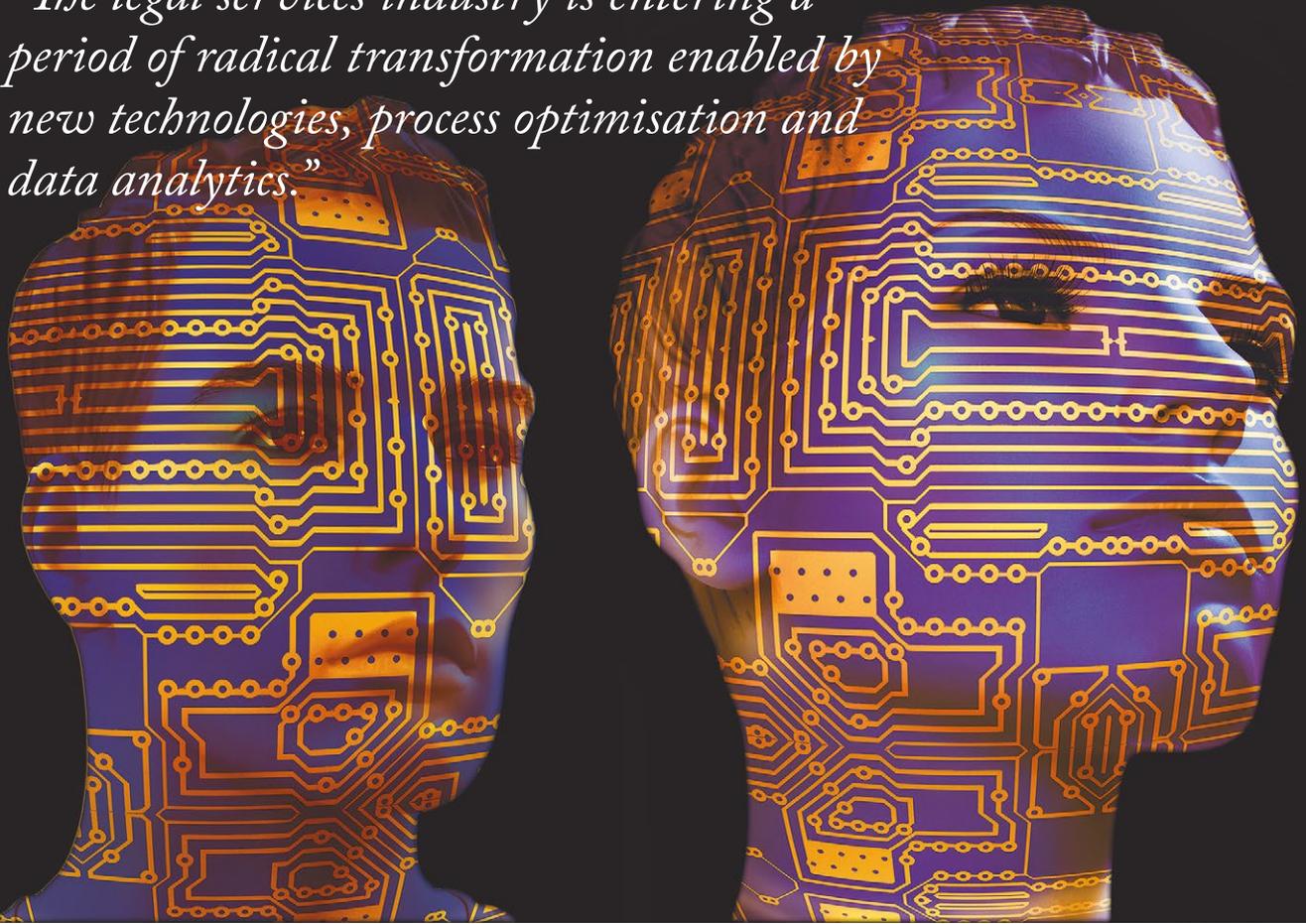
lawyers to focus on the more complex work that involves serious thought, experience and knowledge. But with AI more and more able to not only emulate but better how humans think and make decisions, how long will it be before the technology is able to do more advanced work?

Pinsent Mason LLP use a system called TimeFrame which was developed in house and which does exactly that i.e. emulate the human brain. Yet its developer, Orlando Conetta, does not envisage machine replacing man but sees it as a tool which helps lawyers solve problems more quickly and more efficiently.

Not all law firms have the resource required to develop their own systems and therein lies a major problem. So much is on offer and a lot of it is being inevitably designed by start-ups so there



*“The legal services industry is entering a period of radical transformation enabled by new technologies, process optimisation and data analytics.”*



is a natural reluctance to commit to a company which may or may not be around in six months time. As with any industry that is flooded with startups, as well as the risk of disappearing, there are endless takeovers and mergers so there is much uncertainty about who you will be doing business with in the future.

Bruce Braude is Head of Strategic Client Technology at Berwin Leighton Paisner LLP.

“I believe the legal services industry is entering a period of radical transformation enabled by new technologies, process optimisation and data analytics. These are driving the ‘industrialisation’ of legal services”.

Braude’s background is not legal. He is a software engineer who worked within the banking sector and moved into the legal profession when he realised a few years ago how much potential there was for technology to have a huge impact on how legal services are delivered to clients.

“I use the term the industrialisation of legal work. It’s all about workflow technology and data analytics. We use it not just to automate certain tasks but also to inform the right person at the right time exactly what they should be doing and to derive deep insights into the service delivery. AI is being used not only to extract information from contracts but also in an e-discovery

context to identify relevant documents for litigation. E-discovery with AI has been used to a greater degree in the US and its use is growing in the UK. Historically this meant people manually identifying what is relevant but now it’s fed into a predictive coding system that is trained to do this automatically. This results in huge savings in both cost and time. In the UK BLP was the first firm to win the right to use predictive coding in a contested situation”.

Braude believes that law firms will increasingly be staffed with more tech people as legal services become more dependent on technology.

“Technology will increasingly be used by lawyers to enable greater efficiency and enhance client service. Lawyers will need to be able to know how to work with these technologies but the software coding will probably be left to tech professionals within firms”.

Braude says that whilst most law firms are now looking at adopting AI, change is difficult.

“It’s about educating lawyers and showing them the benefits. Lawyers are naturally risk averse, so a big bang approach is never going to work. But lawyers are seeing how technology is impacting their personal lives with Amazon, Uber etc so it’s obvious that this will seep into the legal sector. Clients are also increasingly demanding

to know what law firms are doing with technology. They see their own businesses being impacted by technology and want their law firms to help them apply technical expertise to their own in-house departments”.

Robyn Watson is an associate at Howard Kennedy LLP.

“There is an idea that we are all going to be replaced by algorithms – but I can’t see this happening for a very, very long time. We are not an industry known to embrace change. It’s the more menial tasks like checking documents that is being done by AI. This is now moving into document review for disclosure. The reality is that we will always need specialist lawyers for the more sensitive work and for advisory work. How can you programme a computer to understand each client’s unique set of circumstances?”

As a commercial litigator, Watson says she is limited in how she can use AI.

“We use certain systems for document management and disclosure review. The area that is growing the most is basic work traditionally undertaken by trainees and junior lawyers. Firms are just beginning to see how they can incorporate more and the effective use of technology is definitely a focus for us. I think the legal profession is more behind in this than other industries are. We seem to be set in our ways; there is tradition in our court system and some of our laws go back hundreds of years so there is a sense of pride in that history. Embracing technology does not, therefore, come naturally but is a necessity to stay competitive and efficient”.

Partha Mudgil is Chief Operating Officer of Nakhoda, a part of Linklaters LLP.

Mudgil is a banking lawyer who has always used technology and quickly understood how it can be used to enhance the legal sector. He agrees that the sector is somewhat behind others in adopting AI.

“The banking industry is more tech savvy than the legal profession. They embarked on automated trading over ten years ago. This hasn’t meant machines have replaced bankers, they just play a different role. I think the same is true for lawyers. Technology provides better ways to do basic analysis of data. It does the simpler things that junior lawyers used to do, so allowing them to take on more sophisticated work”.

Mudgil believes the lawyer of the future will need to be much more tech savvy and comfortable with using technology.

*“Embracing technology does not, therefore, come naturally but is a necessity to stay competitive and efficient.”*

*“Machines are replacing young lawyers by doing the tasks they used to do quicker and more efficiently.”*

“Lawyers of my generation are already more comfortable with technology than our predecessors. We use apps, smartphones and screens all the time. Soon we will all have to be adept at using automated tools’.

Emma Wright is the Commercial Technology Partner of Kemp Little, a boutique law firm which just focuses on the delivery of tech legal services.

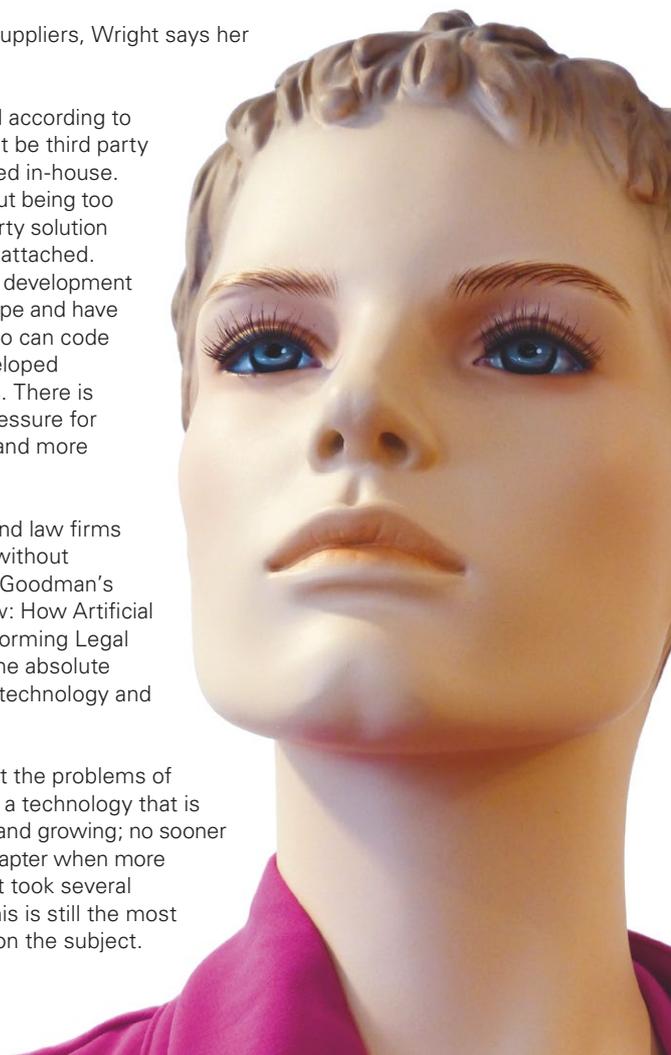
“AI and machine learning take the grunt work. It allows you to do more with less – and with greater consistency. But there is a wider set of implications that need to be addressed as a consequence of this; things like insurance – making sure insurance covers law firms for use of AI. Machines are replacing young lawyers by doing the tasks they used to do quicker and more efficiently. So we need to address and rethink how we train them. AI needs to improve before we see a more widespread adoption of it. We are nowhere near a position where it will replace lawyers entirely and I don’t think that will ever happen, but roles will definitely change”.

Discussing system suppliers, Wright says her firm is “agnostic”.

“We choose the tool according to the task whether that be third party software or developed in-house. We are cautious about being too tied in to any third party solution because of the risks attached. We outsource some development work to Eastern Europe and have in-house lawyers who can code our Kemp Little developed technology solutions. There is increasingly more pressure for lawyers to be more and more tech savvy”.

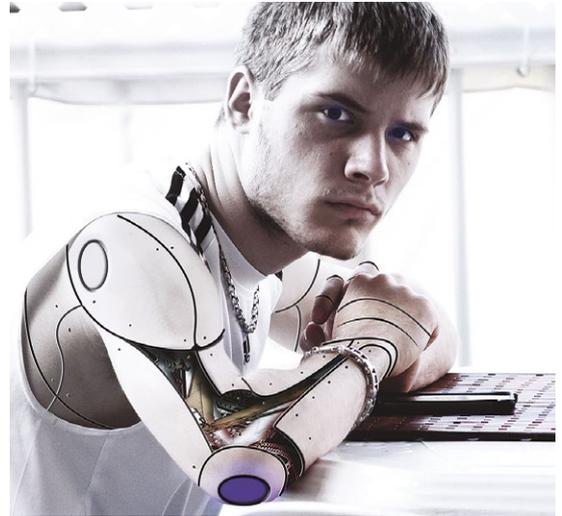
No article about AI and law firms would be complete without reference to Joanna Goodman’s book, “Robots in Law: How Artificial Intelligence is Transforming Legal Services” which is the absolute bible on the topic of technology and law firms.

Goodman talks about the problems of writing a book about a technology that is continually evolving and growing; no sooner had she finished a chapter when more products emerged. It took several rewrites to ensure this is still the most relevant publication on the subject.



*“Lawyers will become better informed when they learn to work with the outputs of AI technology.”*

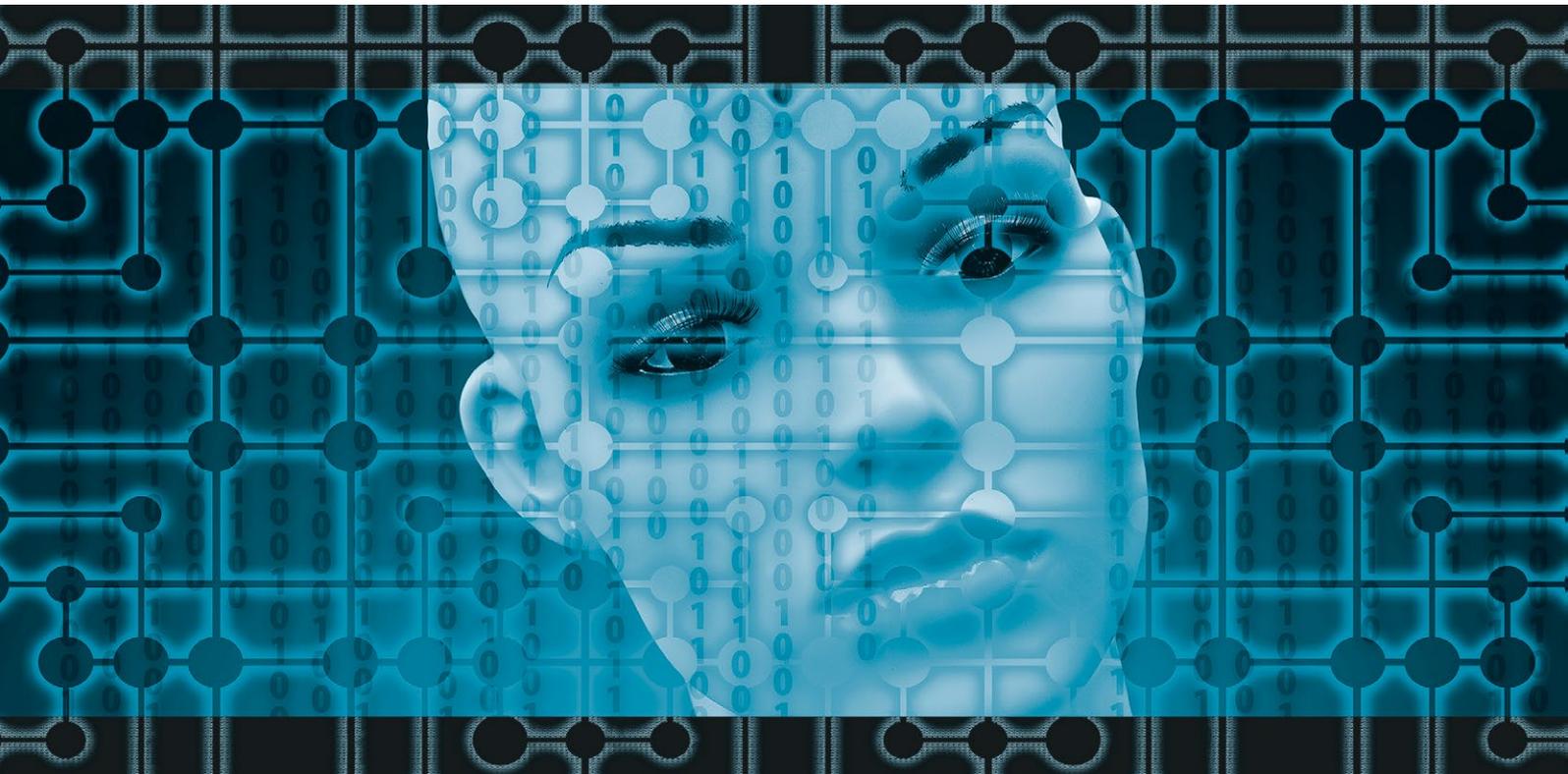
“Legal AI presents new ways of doing routine work better and more efficiently. It is innovative, but it is also about following the money because it saves lawyers time – time that was not being used in an interesting or value-added way. AI is about scalability and consistency: for example, it can read a lot of documents simultaneously and in exactly the same way. It saves firms time, and therefore money, because time is a key billing metric, and it offers them an opportunity to pass on some of these savings to their clients, providing what Richard Susskind describes as ‘more for less’. Firms can struggle to determine which software is the best fit for them, because there is so much out there already and the market is still expanding. There have been a couple of significant acquisitions (notably iManage’s acquisition of RAVN) and no doubt the legal AI market will consolidate further and firms will have a better and clearer choice. But will AI ever replace lawyers? I doubt it. The big change will be that lawyers will become better informed when they learn to work with the outputs of AI technology. For now at least, legal AI is a narrow technology; it is not holistic. Each product fulfils a specific function. Legal AI also requires resource to implement. The software has



to be trained (which takes longer than you think) and practitioners need to be trained to work with the technology and its outputs.”

**It seems whether the legal profession was taken into the world of technology willingly or kicking and screaming, it did eventually, through necessity, get there. And even though it is in its infancy, it is already having huge impact and this can only grow. Whilst there seems to be universal agreement that machines will not replace man, in a world where everything is changing beyond our wildest imaginings, can we really rule out that this will indeed one day happen?**

*To purchase a copy of Joanna Goodman’s “Robots in Law: How Artificial Intelligence is Transforming Legal Services”, go to; [www.ark-group.com/product/robots-law-how-artificial-intelligence-transforming-legal-services#.WfH18UyZNTZ](http://www.ark-group.com/product/robots-law-how-artificial-intelligence-transforming-legal-services#.WfH18UyZNTZ). By quoting reference CITY10 and you will receive a 10% discount.*





# IN WITH THE OLD?

BY JOEL LEIGH

Discovering 'there is nothing new except what has been forgotten'.



**This year marked the 121st anniversary of the London to Brighton Veteran Car Run, so I was delighted to be invited by my predecessor Ronnie Fox to watch the participants set off from Hyde Park at sunrise.**

Waiting for the off on a decidedly chilly November Sunday, I found myself contemplating how I might relate the rip roaring Victorian motoring scene unfolding in front of me to a more technological theme for my article, when out of the dawn mist emerged a 1901 Waverley Electric amidst a sea of polished brass, begoggled drivers and warm tweed clothing. The company traces its roots back to the American Electric Vehicle Co. of Chicago and the Indiana Bicycle Co. of Indianapolis, who combined resources to build the first Waverley Electric, back in 1898.

Cars powered in a variety of ways can be seen on the Run ('steamers' being the most common) but electric propulsion was considered a sufficiently viable proposition in the early 1900s to sustain over a hundred manufacturers of battery-powered cars. By 1904, Waverley Electric's offering even included a 'Physician's Road Wagon', complete with side curtains and a storm apron, to keep the vehicle dry and comfortable when functioning as a closed carriage.

A notable former Waverley Electric owner was Thomas Edison, whose electric lamp would eventually replace the candlelight deployed by many of the cars making the Run. Another was William Horlick, the eponymous creator of warm malted milk. The inventions of both have happily endured.

Rapid developments in the efficiency and reliability of the internal combustion engine and the resultant mass-production of cheaper petrol vehicles sounded the effective death knell of the electric car movement for a little over a century, but now that burning our way

through a sea of fossil fuel is no longer an option, the need for cleaner engine power has put e-cars firmly back on the technology agenda again.

The 'Emancipation Run' as it was originally known, was named in honour of the 'Locomotives on Highways Act 1896', which increased the national speed limit to 14 mph. One hundred and twenty-one years later it was pure theatre to watch as the first and oldest car, an 1893 Peugeot, set off at 7.02 a.m. precisely with Thierry Peugeot on board, a direct descendant of the founders of this famous automotive marque. Over 400 cars followed, with the newest entrant, a Cadillac and mere spring chicken dating to 1905, bringing up the rear an hour and a half later. Ronnie and his cohorts successfully completed the Run in a fabulous 1903 green Daimler.

In addition to increasing the national speed limit, the 1896 Act did away with the need for motorists to employ an escort to carry a red flag at a distance of 60 yards to warn pedestrians and horse riders of their approach.

This key development in the history of the automotive industry is honoured on every Run with a ceremonial 'tearing of the flag', this year performed by TV presenters Charley Boorman and Chris Evans. Boorman co-drove a 1904 Rover 8hp with ex-Formula 1 world Champion Damon Hill whilst Evans took the wheel of one of the three Bedford vintage buses for which he auctioned seats helping to raise over £215,000 in support of 'Children in Need'. The cordon of buses were a 1948 OB, a 1949 Duple OB and a 1950 OB 'Toastrack', the latter so named because weather permitting, the windows are completely removable causing it to resemble its namesake.

More sombrely, 1896 also marked the first recorded motoring fatality. Bridget Driscoll was knocked down by a car giving demonstration rides in the grounds of the Crystal Palace in

London whilst crossing Dolphin Terrace with her daughter and a friend. The driver was released without charge, there being no precedent for such an incident. This was also the first year in which a car insurance policy was sold.

The march of technology did away with the need for escorts carrying red flags and replaced them with electronic sentinels in the form of yellow speed cameras, but even these now seem destined for the scrapheap with the coming of fully autonomous vehicles.

Based on recent events in Las Vegas, however, when a self-driving electric bus designed to travel around a 0.6km loop collided with a car emerging from a nearby alley just two hours after its launch, this technology may be some way off yet. Autonomous vehicles may have mastered the art of yielding to other moving objects, but a self-driving vehicle capable of efficiently moving, or reversing, to actively avoid a collision has yet to be devised.

I can only wonder at what Waverley Electric's founder, Albert Augustus Pope, would have made of these latest technological advances, including the recently announced collaboration between Lamborghini and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the joint production of the Terzo Millennio, or 'Third Millennium' car. This innovative model's engine power will be generated using a super capacitor system so light it can be embedded in the car's body panels, allowing rapid charging and employing a revolutionary method of energy release compared to traditional batteries, which would be too heavy to consider in an e-supercar.

One thing is for certain; we're fast approaching a second e-automotive revolution and everyone should get themselves on board.

**Joel Leigh is the motoring correspondent of City Solicitor and a Partner at Howard Kennedy LLP**





# HOW TECHNOLOGY IS HIJACKING THE ARTS

**The arts and technology have always been considered as opposite ends of the spectrum. On face value, one is about machines and coding, software and hardware whilst the other involves creativity and imagination and softer skills.**

Yet, examine them more closely and they have much more in common than they have separating them. The development of technology has involved huge imagination and creativity incorporated with technical abilities. And, increasingly, the arts are being enhanced by the use of technology as a tool which allows the creation of some hitherto unimagined gems.

How many of you reading this are Ella Fitzgerald fans? (Who isn't?). Her recordings feature her incredible voice, most often with a very simple musical accompaniment. But technology has now led to a new recording; "Someone To Watch Over Me". This unique album showcases Ella's unparalleled vocals but now superbly backed by newly recorded string arrangements from the London Symphony Orchestra. Marrying the timeless vocals with this rich backdrop has transformed the songs. There are even new vocals added as guest artist Gregory Porter joins Ella on "People Will Say We're In Love". To be able to create new versions of these classics is only possible because of technology.

For a long time now technology has made the filmic experience more realistic, exciting and vivid but now that is seeping into theatrical productions too. "Dusty" was one such production. Weaved between old video footage and live action, a 3D hologram of the singer herself allowed modern day audiences to literally experience a performance from a singer who has long since been dead.

Technology has transformed photography, eliminating film, allowing shots to be transformed, people to appear, younger and slimmer (amidst much controversy). Even pure art does not remain untouched by the ever growing claws of the tech age. In the States, the New Museum in New York and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art have opened new Art+Technology labs as part of the general drive towards fostering collaborations across both disciplines and industries.





Interactive exhibits such as the Digital Revolution at the Barbican and the Virtual Reality Playground in Toronto which are becoming more and more popular around the globe allow audiences to make their own art using very advanced and creative tools.

Opera is another art form that has become subject to technology. Did we ever imagine Artificial Intelligence and Opera merging? Professor Luc Steels, an AI and language researcher at the Institute for Advanced Studies of Catalonia is also a composer. He has just had his new opera premiered. With a libretto written by a neuropsychiatrist colleague, the opera "Fausto" is a re-telling of the Faust story. It explores the dangers and flawed thinking of silicon-based transhumanism. In the opera, the Faust character is a social media-obsessed hipster and Mephistopheles is a malevolent AI in the cloud. In a twist on the original, Fausto trades his body rather than his soul so that he can be uploaded and reunited with his lover in the cloud.

Asked about the relationship between technology and music, Steels says: "A lot of computer scientists are interested in music. I think it has to do with the ability to think abstractly. Musical composition is a lot like parallel programming. You have to organize complex material in time, and convey meaning – if, like me, you believe that is what music should do. You have to build a multi-dimensional abstract object, and that requires an understanding of the physical properties of instruments or voices. Both music and computer science demand the ability to combine high-level imagination with very practical, technical skills. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, I think, had the brain of a computer programmer — albeit an exceptional one".

In "Fausto", technology is not simply used as a tool to enhance and alter the production, but it is also essentially the subject matter.

Using technology as the central theme is becoming ever more popular. Charlie Brooker's series "Black Mirror" which looks at how technology can be used for evil in a not too distant dystopian



society has captured the imaginations of millions of viewers worldwide. Brooker actually warns that watching too many could prove "perjurious to your mental health."

Beyond production and subject matter, technology has also transformed how the arts are channelled.

When was the last time – if indeed ever – you recorded a TV programme? Today with IPlayer, ITV Hub, Netflix, Amazon etc, we can watch what we want, where we want, when we want.

That luxury is not just limited to television. When Ai Weiwei had his huge retrospective at the Royal Academy, actual visitors were actively encouraged to take photos on their mobiles and post into social media so a larger, worldwide audience not able to attend the exhibition in London could share the experience.

Technology has helped and improved the production of the arts in so very many ways, it has become a key central theme and it has opened what was quite a privileged and narrow world to a much bigger audience. It seems that far from technology and the arts being polar opposites they are sitting very comfortably together for the benefit of all.



# A WORD FROM **THE MASTER**

To commence a published piece with a confession is outside my normal comfort zone. It might help (in one sense) if what I were confessing (or declaring) were my genius, but I can make no such wild claim. I am no genius. But, that is not the confession. I write as the Master of the City of London Solicitors' Livery Company, and I am also an Alderman of the City of London and a JP to boot. However, once upon a time and until not very many years ago, I would never have imagined being any of those things. That is not to say that there is anything seedy or disreputable in my past (not that I can remember anyway) but rather that having spent 35 years in the legal profession, most of that time was exclusively devoted to my day job and to family. The civic City was something which for most of my legal career made absolutely no impression upon me whatsoever, at least no impression beyond the Lord Mayor's Show each November. I assumed the parade was to add some colour to offset the grey gloom of early November, while offering a good excuse for the fireworks which follow the parade. So, the confession is one of omission rather than commission. I was so focussed on career and family (the one supporting the other) that I did not notice or have time for Livery Companies, never mind civic governance and the Mayoralty. I wish I had cottoned on sooner, but maybe I am making up for lost time now.

The 2017 Lord Mayor's Show is still very fresh in my memory, and was perhaps most remarkable for the absence of the usually obligatory rain. The last Lord Mayor claiming a rain-free Show was none other than our Past Master, David Wootton in 2011. My role as an Alderman took me away from walking the course and leading the Solicitors' Company section of the Show, as Aldermen ride in horse-drawn carriages and witness the ceremony in the Lord Chief Justice's Court in the Strand. There, the bench





is occupied by the senior judges, including the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, as the Lord Mayor pledges his loyalty to the Crown. The entire parade represents the new Lord Mayor's escort to that ceremony, which is conducted in private.

I would like to thank the many solicitors' firms which supported the Company's entry in the Show by providing financial contributions for the cost of the float. And, not to forget the staff from the office who helped to organise our contribution to the Show. This is much appreciated. The parade is broadcast live by the BBC (and viewable on iPlayer too) and the Solicitors' Company entry was shown at the start of the broadcast and again later when one of our Liverymen, Gareth Ledsham, was interviewed while walking the course. Nobody watching the sequence could think that solicitors are at all "stuffy". It was good promotion for the profession as a whole.

From my condition of unfortunate ignorance of the civic City, of which Livery Companies are a part, I now have the zeal of the convert. If any of the above encourages anybody to follow my path, I would be very happy and very willing to help in any way that I can.

**Alderman David Graves, Master.**

## Lord Mayor's Show 2017

**On 11th November the City of London Solicitors' Company once again brought colour and cheer to the City's streets as they entertained the crowds in this year's Lord Mayor's Show under the banner of "City Solicitors – Building Trust Around the World".**

We were pleased to continue our association with Harlesden-based Mahogany Carnival who once again provided an amazing array of costumes including legal eagles, knights on horseback, globes, English roses, tube trains, London skylines and various London landmarks. Our thanks go to all the firms who took part and supported our entry in this year's show and to the Cadets from the Company's affiliated unit, the 71st London Irish Rifles based in Camberwell, who joined us on the parade.

# DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

## The City of London Solicitors' Company

**Thurs 11th Jan** General Purposes Committee at the Company's offices at 4 College Hill, EC4. at 5.00 p.m.

**Mon 29th Jan** \*Court meeting at 4.30 p.m. followed by Court/Committee of the City of London Law Society/Chairmen of Committees/Liverymen Dinner at 6.45 p.m. **L**

**Mon 5th Mar** Inter-Livery Duplicate Bridge Competition at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, EC2.

**Mon 5th Mar** General Purposes Committee, at the Company's offices at 4 College Hill, EC4. at 5.00 p.m.

**Fri 16th Mar** United Guilds' Service, St. Paul's Cathedral at 11.30 a.m. followed by lunch at a venue to be arranged. Liverymen.

**Thurs 22nd Mar** \*Court meeting at 11.00 a.m. followed by luncheon at 1.00 p.m.

**Thurs 22nd Mar** Banquet, Mansion House, at 6.45 p.m. Liverymen, Freeman and Guests. **E** or **D**

**Wed 16th May** Inter-Livery Clay Shoot, Holland & Holland, Northwood, Middlesex.

**Thurs 17th May** Inter-Livery Golf – Prince Arthur Cup. Walton Heath.

**Mon 14th May** Court meeting at 5.30 p.m. Annual Service at 6.30 p.m. H.M. Tower of London, followed by Reception/Supper at Trinity House. Liverymen, Freeman and Guests. **L**

**Mon 18th June** Court meeting at 4.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting and Champagne Reception at 5.30 p.m. at Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, EC4. Liverymen and Freeman

**Mon 25th June** Election of Sheriffs, Guildhall, noon. Followed by lunch at a venue to be arranged. Liverymen.

## The City of London Law Society

**Wed 14th Feb** Committee of the City of London Law Society at 11.00 a.m. at the offices of Ashurst LLP, Broadwalk House, 5 Appold Street, EC2A 2HA.

**Wed 11th April** Committee of the City of London Law Society at 11.00 a.m. at the offices of Berwin Leighton Paisner LLP, Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9HA.

**Mon 18th June** Annual General Meeting and Champagne Reception at 6.00 p.m. at Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, EC4R 2SH.

**Wed 27th June** Committee of the City of London Law Society at 11.00 a.m. at the offices of Reynolds Porter Chamberlain LLP, Tower Bridge House, St. Katharine's Way, E1W 1AA

**Wed 19th Sept** Committee of the City of London Law Society at 11.00 a.m. at the offices of Eversheds Sutherland LLP, One Wood Street, EC2V 7WS.

**Wed 21st Nov** Committee of the City of London Law Society at 11.00 a.m. at the offices of TLT LLP, 20 Gresham Street, EC2V 7JE.

\*At Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, EC4.

For the assistance of members, the dress for evening functions is indicated in the programme as follows:

**E** Evening Dress (white tie)

**D** Dinner Jacket (black tie)

**L** Lounge suit

Keep up to date by following us on social media:

 City of London Solicitors' Company @CLSC2 and City of London Law Society @TheCLLS

 Linzi James City of London Solicitors Company

 City of London Solicitors Company

 City of London Solicitors Company



# BEFORE I WAS SO RUDELY INTERRUPTED

**It is an irresistible story that shows the best of British understatement and wit and which has become a cherished part of the BBC's unofficial history. The tale is repeated on countless websites and news stories. It is the story of how the BBC returned to television broadcasts in the aftermath of the Second World War. And, like many favourite asides from history, it never actually happened.**

As Europe teetered perilously on the edge of cataclysmic conflict, BBC television was still in its infancy. The service could not continue in wartime – its transmitter at Alexandra Palace would have been a powerful beacon for enemy planes. So, with only days to go until the declaration of war, the signal was cut off on 1 September 1939. The screens went blank halfway through a Mickey Mouse's Gala Premiere.

The service would resume in 1946. After the cataclysm of world war, the BBC picked up at exactly the same point in the cartoon as it had left off. But this was only after the



announcer witheringly intoned: "As I was saying before I was so rudely interrupted."

Unfortunately, as well as being a great story, it is also a complete fabrication. The cartoon was not even cut off halfway through. In reality, the BBC finished the programme and then broadcast test signals until the suspension of service.

There is a kernel of truth, in that the story actually relates to the resumption of a different stalwart of the pre-war media landscape. William "Bill" Connor, the

legendary Daily Mirror writer, began his first post-war Cassandra column with that phrase. The full quotation was: "As I was saying before I was so rudely interrupted, it is a powerful hard thing to please all of the people all of the time."

The BBC's real return to the airwaves was, in many ways, just as charming a tale. The first words uttered on 7 June 1946 were "Good afternoon everybody. How are you? Do you remember me, Jasmine Bligh?" Jasmine Bligh was one of the original three BBC announcers from their pre-war service.

It is also true that they then played the same Mickey Mouse cartoon as was shown on 1 September 1939. They were, however, sensible enough to realise that seven years and a world war would test people's memory, and so started it from the beginning.

**This article was provided courtesy of Ian Chapman-Curry, Principal Associate at Gowling WLG and host of the Almost History podcast: [www.almosthistorypodcast.com](http://www.almosthistorypodcast.com)**

## J. W. Hooke

### MASTER TAILORS

*Providing quality bespoke garments and accessories*

Located in the City of London, J.W.Hooke has been a family run business for over 35 years providing quality, bespoke garments for our discerning customers. Specialists in both traditional and bespoke tailoring, J.W.Hooke offers the ability and willingness to work closely with each and every customer.



Our premises at 13 St Swithins Lane EC4 has been a Master Tailors since 1894, then under the name of FJ Miles before becoming J.W.Hooke Master Tailors in the 1970's.

J.W.Hooke is a one minute walk from Bank Underground station, located in the heart of the city's financial district.

We can visit customers in their office or at home.

Quote **StSwithins1977** for a 10% discount

Tel: 0207 626 1343 Email: [dean@jwhooke.com](mailto:dean@jwhooke.com)

Web: [www.jwhooke.com](http://www.jwhooke.com)



# Feel like a winner, every day



Keep on top of managing your AP1s with our unique dashboard.

Managing AP1s can be time consuming, especially when it comes to requisitions. InfoTrack now give you access to an innovative AP1 dashboard with multiple functions including the ability to prioritise applications, respond to requisitions and include further supporting evidence in a WhatsApp-style message exchange. And with a tabled snapshot to manage the status of all AP1s, making it easier to submit, prioritise and respond within a single platform - using InfoTrack will make you feel like a winner, every day.

Contact us today to find out more.

Visit [www.infotrack.co.uk/AP1dashboard](http://www.infotrack.co.uk/AP1dashboard) or call 0207 186 8090



[ eCOS ] + [ Searches ] + [ SDLT ] + [ AP1 ] + [ Land Registry ]