



Lawmaps

Enabling Legal AI development through
visualisation of the implicit structure of
legislation and lawyerly process

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Outline

01 Visualisation in Law

Information visualisations have potential to benefit professionals and the public yet they are rarely used in the legal domain.

02 Lawmaps

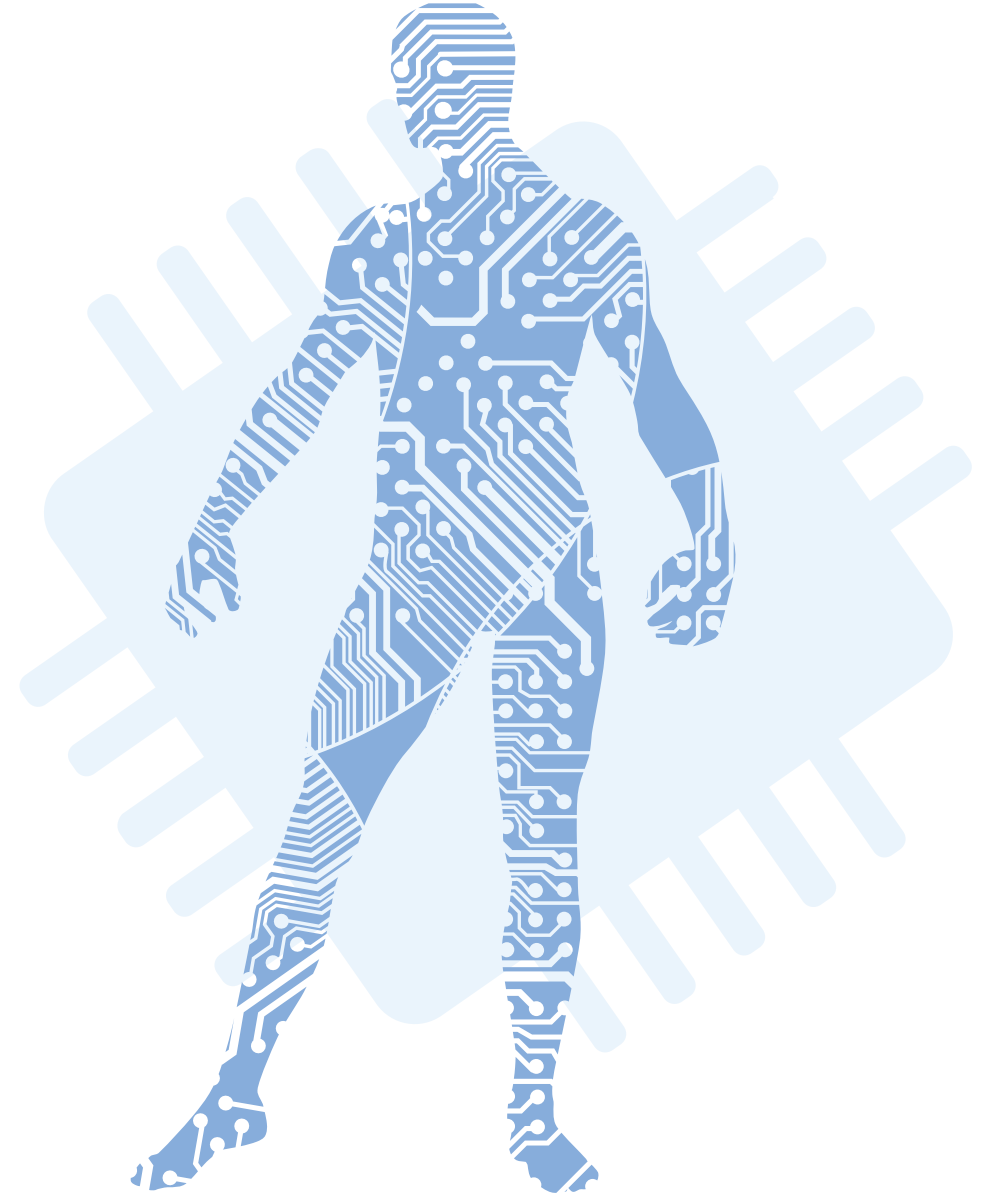
The Lawmap Lifecycle and six steps to lawmap creation.

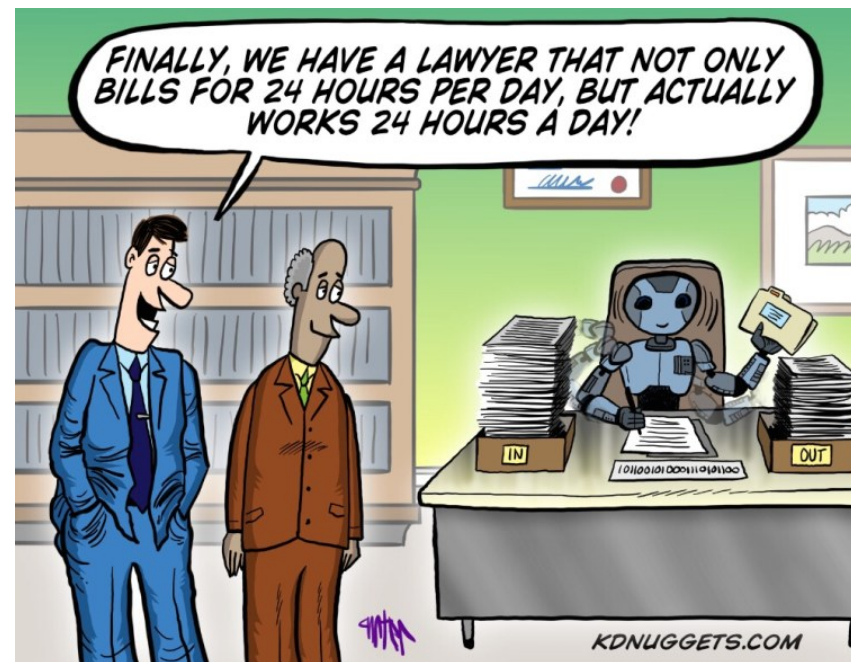
03 The pathway to Legal AI

Lawmaps are a significant step on the pathway to accurate, useable and explainable Legal AI

04 Explainability

Decisions supported or made by Legal AI must be explainable, because those who are so judged have the right to understand how the decision came about.





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Visualisation in Law

Transforming data, information and knowledge into visual representations that can more easily convey meaning¹

Unlocking access to, improving comprehension of, and understanding complexity in, data²

Potential Benefits

For Lawyers:

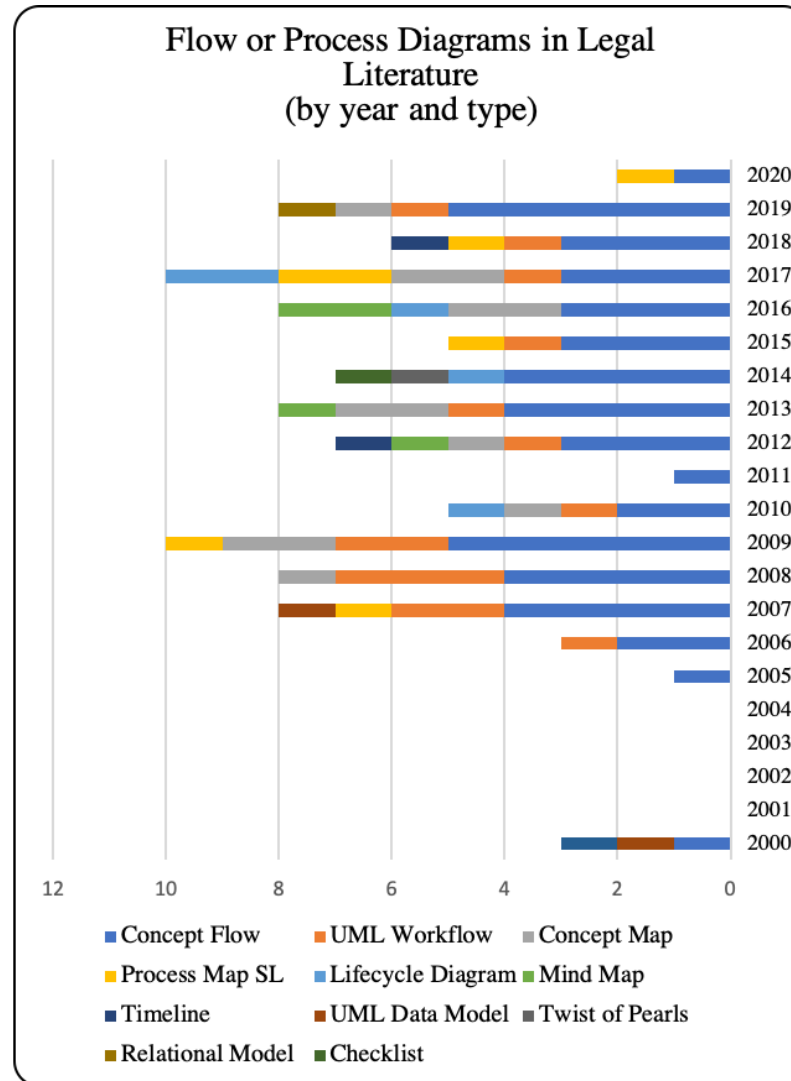
- Systematise legal decision-making
- Mitigate risk of malpractice
- Improve efficiency

For Clients:

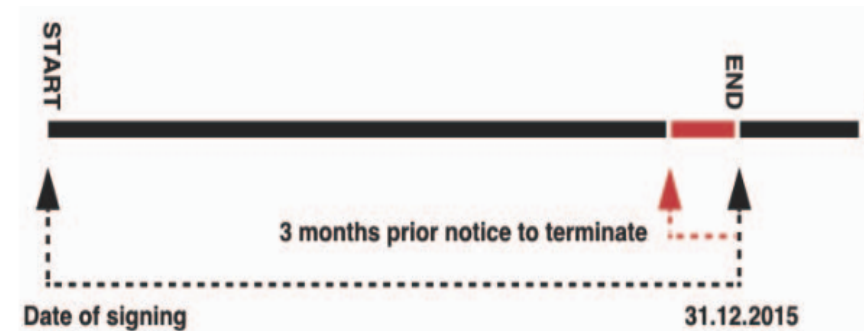
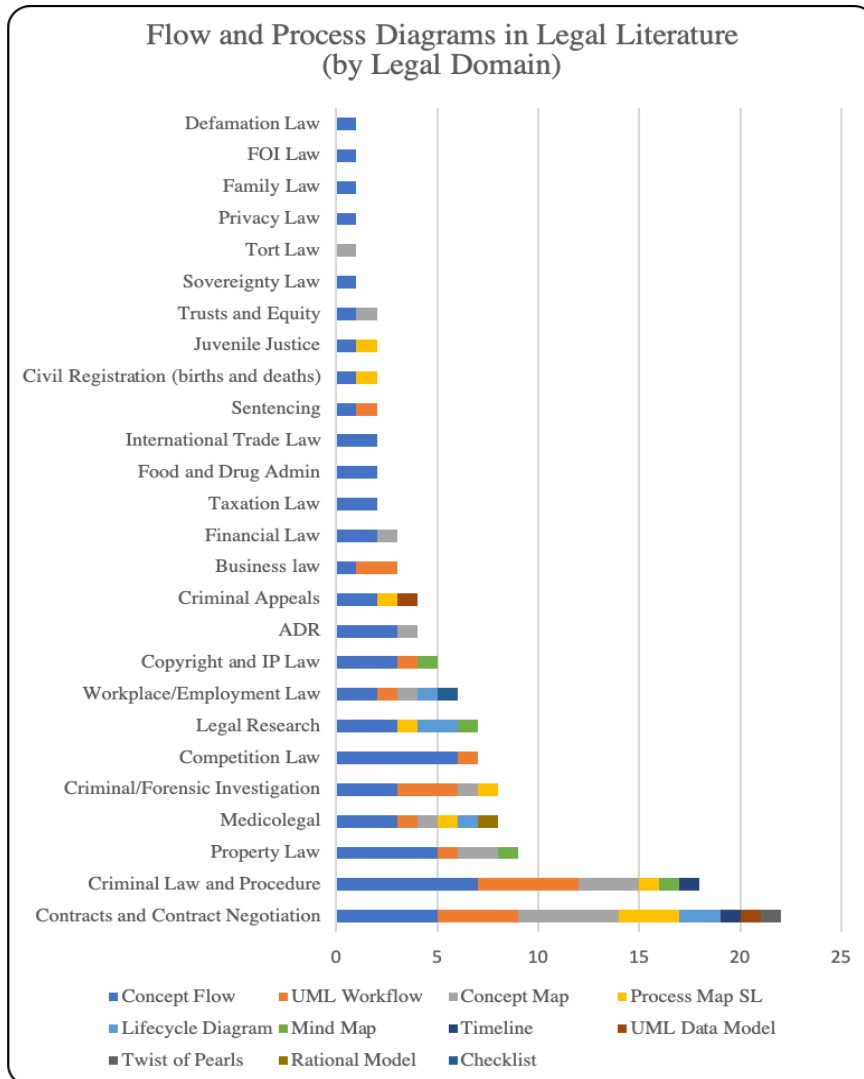
- Reduce confusion and misunderstanding
- Reduce costs
- Reduce relitigating of matters

In a system which is largely client funded, visual representation of law and legal processes could democratise the law and provide greater access to good quality legal assistance that a much larger portion of the community can afford.

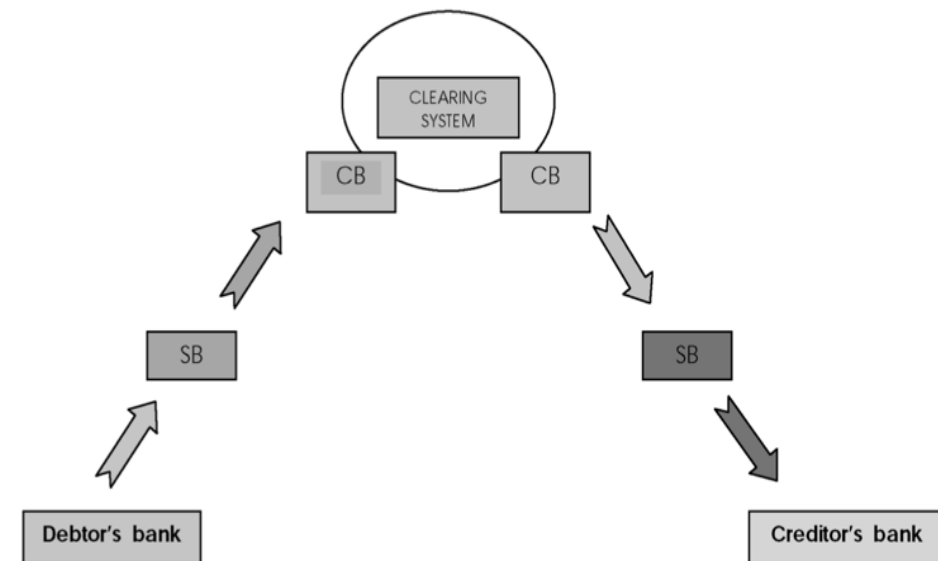
Visualisation in Law



Visualisation in Law

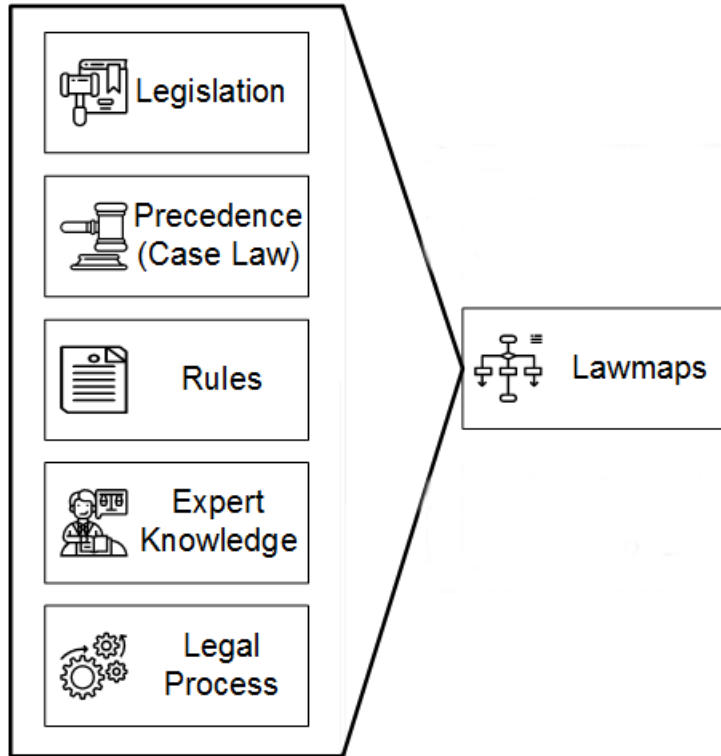


Timeline example from: Haapio et al (2012)



Flow chart example from: Sebastianutti (2009)

Lawmaps



Two types of Lawmaps

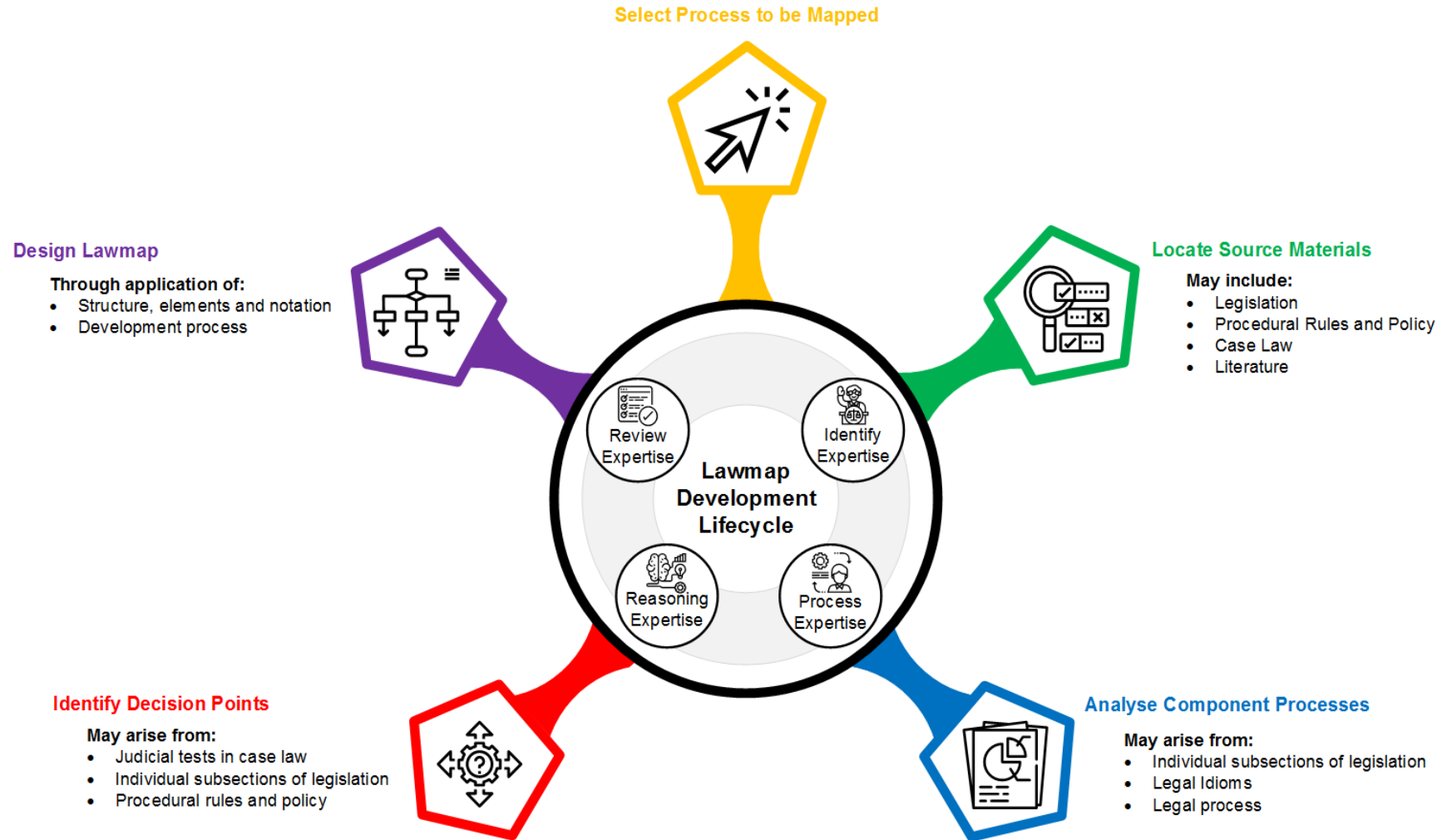
Legislative Process

Visualisation of the implicit structure of legislation as different sections and subsections interact when it is analysed generally, or applied to a particular set of circumstances.

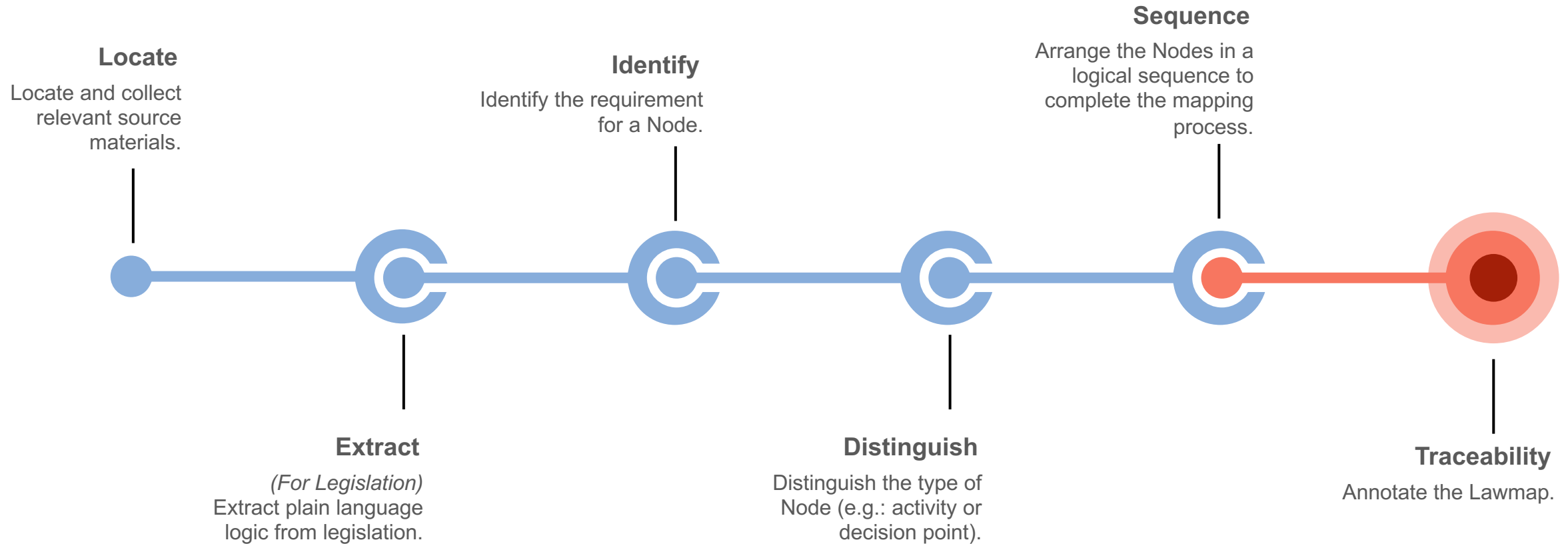
Lawyerly Process

The activities a lawyer undertakes in furtherance of their client's matter

Lawmaps



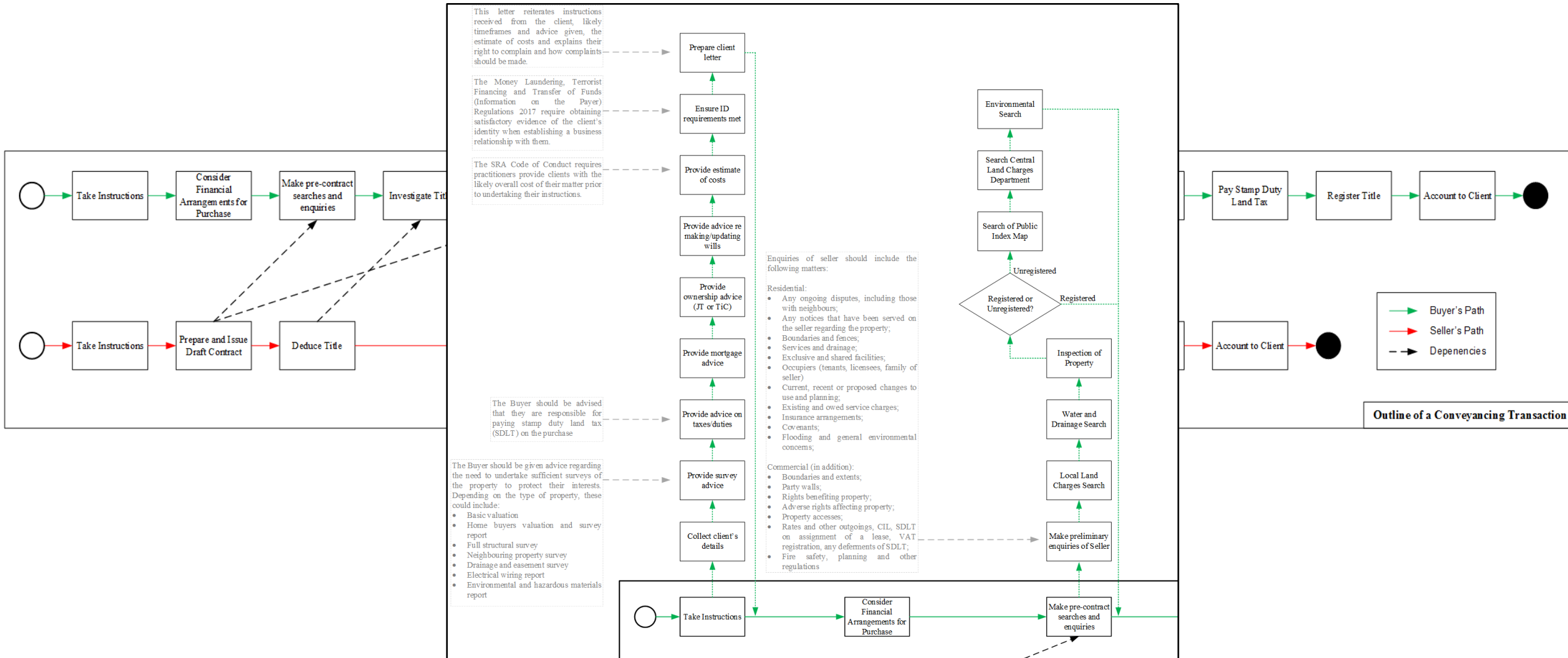
Lawmaps



Lawyerly Process Lawmap

Seller	Buyer
Take instructions	Take instructions and consider financial arrangement for purchase
Prepare and issue draft contract (sometimes with a draft purchase deed)	Make all necessary pre-contract searches and enquiries
Deduce (prepare and issue copies of the) title	Investigate title
Exchange contracts	Exchange contracts (arrange insurance)
Approve purchase deed	Make all necessary pre-completion searches
Prepare for completion	Prepare for completion
Completion	Completion
Post-completion procedures (including accounting to the client)	Post-completion procedures (including paying stamp duty land tax and title registration)

Lawyerly Process Lawmap



Legislative Process Lawmap

24C Amount of interim rent where new tenancy of whole premises granted and landlord not opposed

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) the landlord gave a notice under section 25 of this Act at a time when the tenant was in occupation of the whole of the property comprised in the relevant tenancy for purposes such as are mentioned in section 23(1) of this Act and stated in the notice that he was not opposed to the grant of a new tenancy; or
 - (b) the tenant made a request for a new tenancy under section 26 of this Act at a time when he was in occupation of the whole of that property for such purposes and the landlord did not give notice under subsection (6) of that section,and the landlord grants a new tenancy of the whole of the property comprised in the relevant tenancy to the tenant (whether as a result of an order for the grant of a new tenancy or otherwise).
- (2) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the rent payable under and at the commencement of the new tenancy shall also be the interim rent.
- (3) Subsection (2) above does not apply where—
 - (a) the landlord or the tenant shows to the satisfaction of the court that the interim rent under that subsection differs substantially from the relevant rent; or
 - (b) the landlord or the tenant shows to the satisfaction of the court that the terms of the new tenancy differ from the terms of the relevant tenancy to such an extent that the interim rent under that subsection is substantially different from the rent which (in default of such agreement) the court would have determined under section 34 of this Act to be payable under a tenancy which commenced on the same day as the new tenancy and whose other terms were the same as the relevant tenancy.
- (4) In this section “the relevant rent” means the rent which (in default of agreement between the landlord and the tenant) the court would have determined under section 34 of this Act to be payable under the new tenancy if the new tenancy had commenced on the appropriate date (within the meaning of section 24B of this Act).
- (5) The interim rent in a case where subsection (2) above does not apply by virtue only of subsection (3)(a) above is the relevant rent.
- (6) The interim rent in a case where subsection (2) above does not apply by virtue only of subsection (3)(b) above, or by virtue of subsection (3)(a) and (b) above, is the rent which it is reasonable for the tenant to pay while the relevant tenancy continues by virtue of section 24 of this Act.

Legislative Process Lawmap

Where:

1. The Landlord has not opposed the granting of a new tenancy; or
2. The tenant has requested a new tenancy:
 - a. By virtue of s26 of the Act;
 - i. At a time when the tenant:
 1. Was in occupation
 2. Of the whole of the property; and
 - ii. The landlord has not given effective notice:
 1. Under s26(6)
 2. Within two months of the tenant's request
 3. That he will oppose the grant of a new tenancy
 4. And the notice states grounds for opposition referenced in s30

Unless:

3. The landlord or tenant shows to the satisfaction of the court that:
 - a. The interim rent should differ substantially from the relevant rent; or
 - b. The new tenancy terms differ substantially from those of the existing tenancy:
 - i. To the extent that the interim rent should differ substantially from the rent which the court would have determined.

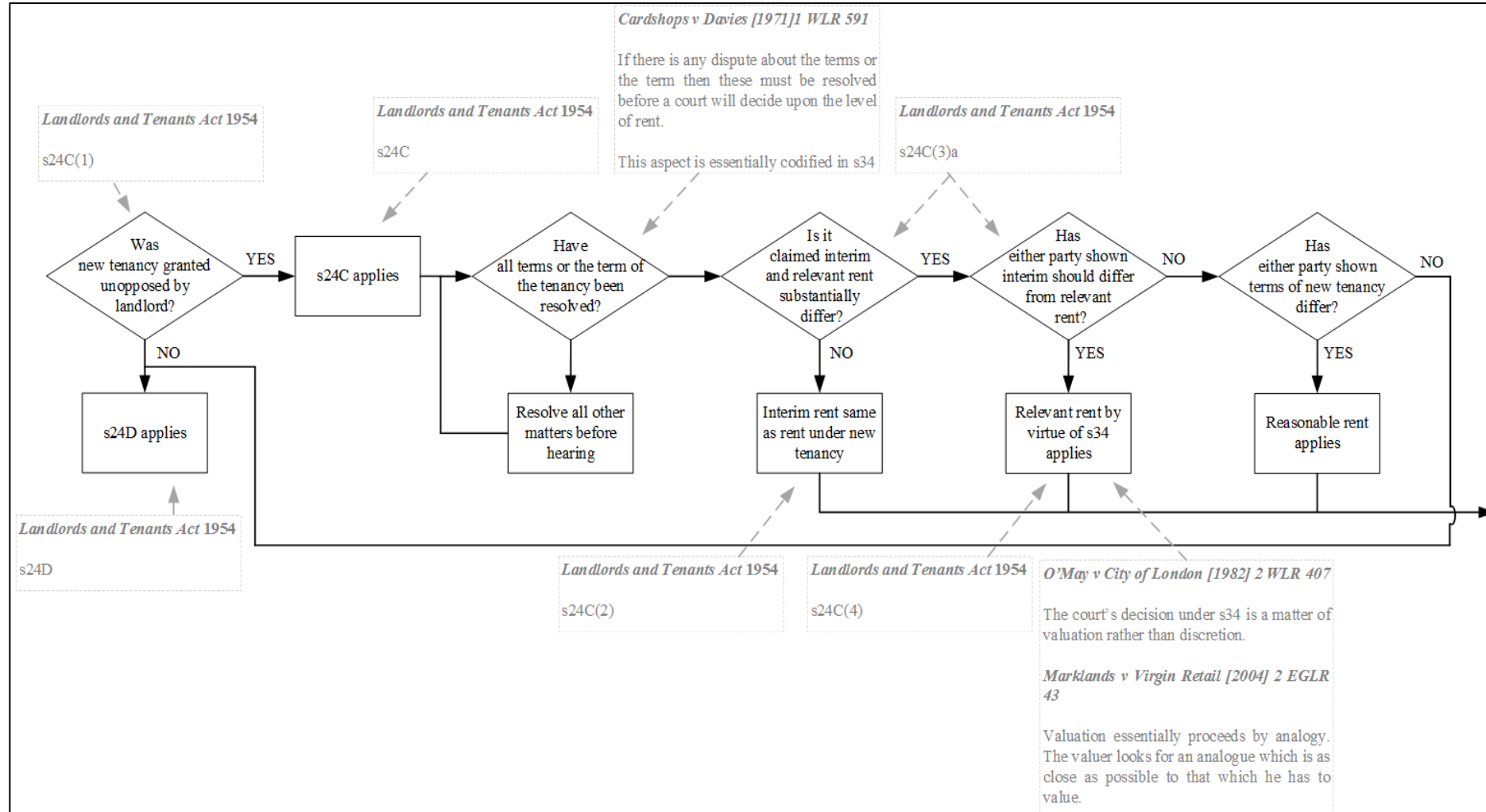
In which case:

4. The court would determine the interim rent using s34 of the Act;

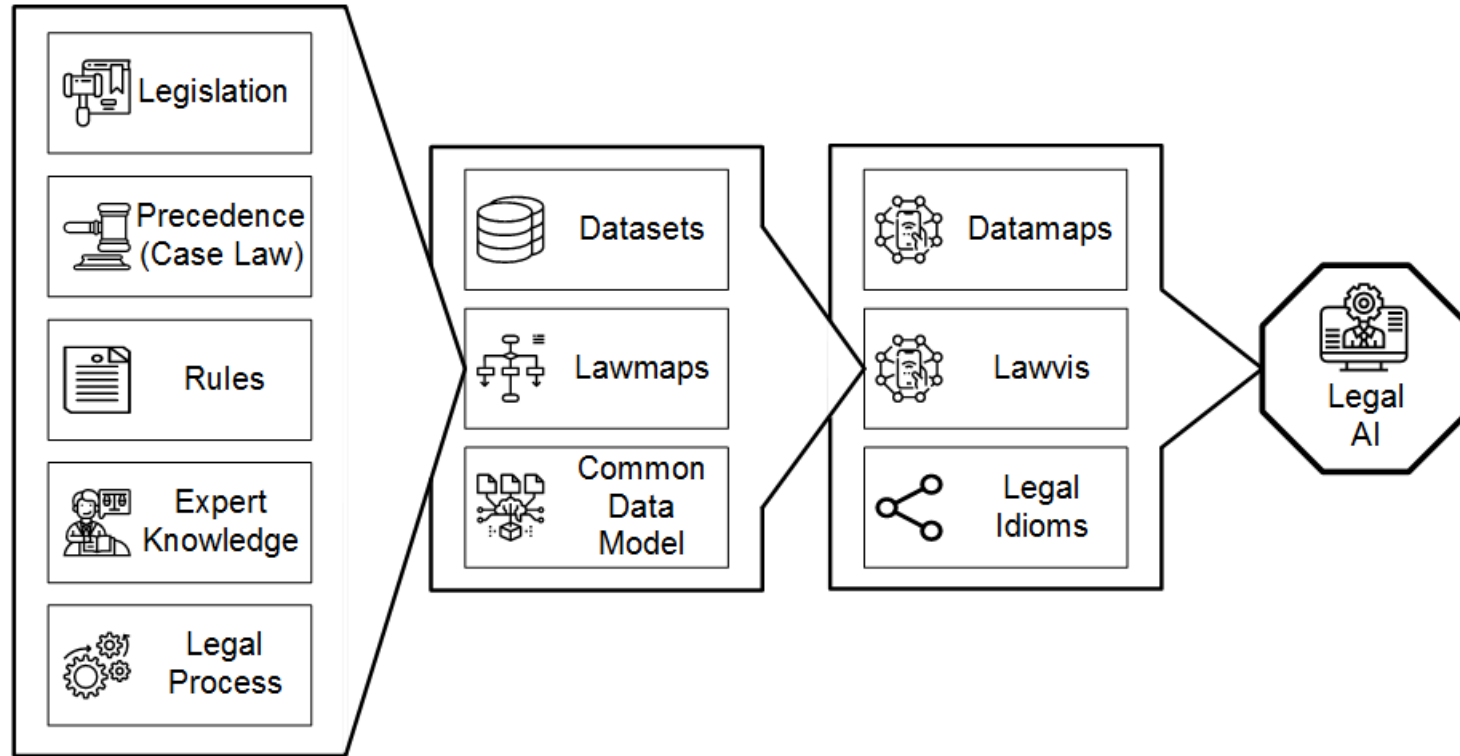
Otherwise:

5. The rent payable at the start of the new tenancy will be the interim rent.

Legislative Process Lawmap



The pathway to Legal AI



Explainability

