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Reach and Rich: the new economics of information and the provision of on-line legal services in the U.K.

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Abstract

In their book *Blown to Bits: how the new economics of information transforms strategy*, authors Evans and Wurster see the transfer of information as a "trade-off between richness and reach". *Reach* refers to the number of people who share particular information, with *Richness* ('Rich') being a more complex concept combining: bandwidth, customisation, interactivity, reliability, security and currency. They argue that with the advent of powerful information and communication technologies, this historic trade-off between Richness and Reach - in general the greater the reach, the less the richness, and vice-versa - may no longer apply. It is now possible to have increasing amounts of both Reach and Richness.

In the context of the marketplace for legal services, the concepts of Reach and Richness have a resonance with, for example, Susskind's (1998) latent legal marketplace in which technology extends Reach to make legal information widely available, and thereby facilitating problem avoidance as well as problem resolution. However in a medium where "experts may be easily accessible but trustworthy information may not" (Katsh, 1995, p 90) ease of access (Reach) may be at the expense of insecurity regarding validity of the advice (Richness). If a Web site can achieve the interaction and community advocated by Terrett (2000) it may extend both the Reach and Richness dimensions.

Based on Evans and Wurster's concepts, this paper examines the current marketplace for on-line services in the United Kingdom (UK). In particular, it compares and contrasts results from two surveys of Web sites offered by legal practices in the UK. In both surveys Web sites were evaluated according to James Ho's Matrix (Ho, 1997) which identifies features relating to customers' perception of the value-added benefits provided by the site. The first survey (conducted in 1999 and reported at BILETA 2000) examined Web sites offered by legal practices in Scotland. The second survey (conducted in 2000), and the focus of this paper, surveyed the largest 100 firms listed in the UK section of the *Legal 500*.

The paper considers a number of issues including the use of the Web as an opportunity for smaller firms to break free from the traditional indicators of reputation and expertise such as the size and opulence of offices. It also reflects on the use of client-specific Extranets in addition to publicly available Internet sites. The paper concludes that although the Web provides Reach, offering Richness and the sense of community required for creating and sustaining relationships with potential clients can be difficult. Some suggestions are made for enhancing 'Richness' in Web sites.

1. Introduction

There are a number of well documented case studies regarding the impact of e-business on, for example, the banking, retailing and tourist industries (see for example Cunningham and Fröschl (1999), Kalakota and Whinston (1997)). On-line bookstore Amazon fulfills the role of "archetypal ... success story" for Internet commerce (Cunningham and Fröschl, 1999, p 33) in the way that American Airways' SABRE reservation system (Hopper, 1990) did for what was termed Strategic Information Systems in the late 1980's and early 1990s. In the electronic marketplace for legal services, a similar role is played by Linklaters with Blue Flag and Clifford Chance with NextLaw.

The legal profession has not been immune from the changes wrought by the Internet and associated technologies (Susskind, 1998, 2000), and Terrett (2000). This paper has two separate, though intertwined themes. Firstly, it looks at the work of Evans and Wurster as an addition to theoretical models and debate concerning the emerging model(s) of the marketing and e-commerce opportunities offered by the Internet in the context of legal practices in the UK. Secondly, it gives some empirical results regarding two surveys of Web sites offered by legal practices in the UK.

The remainder of the paper is divided into six parts. Section Two outlines Evans and Wurster's concepts of Richness and Reach, and their implications for business strategy. Building on this foundation, Section Three considers some recent developments in the literature regarding models of e-business, particularly in the context of the marketplace for legal services.

Sections Four and Five present results from a survey carried out during June-August 2000 of the Web sites offered by the largest 100 firms listed in the UK section of the *Legal 500*. This builds on work concerning a similar survey of sites offered by Scottish legal practices (Barton, Duncan, McKellar and Ruiz-Nieto, 2000)[1]. In both surveys, evaluation was based on James Ho's Matrix (Ho, 1997), which considers the sites according to the visitors' possible perception of value-added benefits. Section Six discusses the results, including a comparison with the Scottish survey. Conclusions based on both the theoretical and empirical work, including some suggestions for enhancing Richness are described in the final section (Section Seven).

2. Reach, Richness and the new economics of information

In their book *Blown to Bits: how the new economics of information transforms strategy* authors Evans and Wurster see information as "the glue that holds value chains and supply chains together" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 13). In particular, they argue that the transfer of information is a "trade-off between richness and reach" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 23). *Reach* refers to the number of people who share particular information, with *Richness* ('Rich') being a more complex concept combining: bandwidth, customisation, interactivity, reliability, security and currency, (Table 1).

Concept	Brief definition
Bandwidth	The amount of information transferred in a given time.
Customisation	The degree to which information can be customised.
Interactivity	Dialogue between sender and recipient of the information is possible.
Reliability	Information is reliable when exchanged among a small group of trusted individuals, but not when it is circulating among a large group of strangers.
Security	Managers share highly sensitive business information only in closed-door meetings, but they will disseminate less sensitive information to a wider audience.
Currency	How up-to-date is the information? Time may be money.

Table 1: Key dimensions of Richness

Source: adapted from Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 25.

Traditionally, organisations have a choice - to increase the Reach of their products or services requires a compromise in the Richness of the product or service, and vice-versa (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The trade-off between Richness and Reach

Source: Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 24.

The concepts are applied to various dimensions of a product or service such as their marketing, as well as the nature and delivery of the product or service themselves. Evans (2000, p 37) gives the following example from marketing:

"Newspaper advertisements reach a wide range of possible customers but have a limited, static content. Direct mail or telemarketing are a bit richer in customization and interactivity but are much more expensive, and therefore have to be targeted. ... A salesman giving his pitch offers the highest level of customization, dialogue and empathy but with only one customer at a time."

However Evans and Wurster argue that with the advent of powerful information and communication technologies, this historic trade-off between Rich and Reach - in general the greater the reach, the less the richness, and vice-versa - may no longer apply. It is now possible to have the benefits of both Reach and Rich. This sea change in strategic possibilities has come through greater connectivity through electronic networks and, increasingly, the adherence to standards for transmitting and receiving information in a digital format. Connectivity and standards have led to the "deconstruction" of business structures (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 39) and the "disintermediation" of traditional intermediaries (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 69). In this new environment organisations can compete on three dimensions: Reach, Affiliation and Richness.

Increased Reach implies greater choice on the part of the consumer. With the Internet this choice extends beyond the number of possible service providers to include the possibility of 24 hour, 7 day a week, 365 day purchasing. The extended Reach may, for example, benefit the consumer through the ability to find precisely what is required and/or the lowest cost. On the other hand, choice "beyond a certain point, implies bewilderment" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 64) and search costs may be too "exhausting to be exhaustive, and people rarely do it" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 103). We tend to follow a familiar path, rather than endure the time and expense of a comprehensive search. Technology may reinforce this tendency, for example, Web browsers' ability to employ a system of Favourites or Bookmarks to keep track of sites visited may lead to revisiting sites rather than searching for new, perhaps more appropriate, ones (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 107). This can lead to the emergence of industry of business sector 'navigators' who can guide those searching for product or service providers through the myriad of alternatives. Extending the concept of navigation, retailers are themselves navigators guiding the consumer through the range of products offered by manufacturers. Alternatively navigators might be software based (such as a Web search engine), or people-based.

Competing on Richness has two dimensions - Richness with respect to the *consumer*, or the *product/service* (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 149). With respect to the consumer this refers to customer specific marketing to a "segment-of-one" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 149). Increasing the Richness of the product or service might include increasing the availability of technical and product/service information as well as 'branding' of the product, service, or the firm itself. In general "distance constrains richness" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 220), though it may be possible to "forestall reach by escalating richness" (Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 145).

The traditional trade-off between Reach and Richness (Figure 1) can be replaced by a new trade-off curve along which although a trade-off may still exist, both the Reach and Richness dimensions operate at higher levels than before (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Richness versus Reach - new opportunities

Source: Evans and Wurster, 2000, p 148.

In the context of the legal services marketplace, the concepts of Reach and Richness have a resonance with some of the concepts, ideas and models espoused by authors such as Susskind, Terrett and others. The following section explores some of these links.

3. Reach, Richness and Resonance

3.1 Susskind and the Future of Law

In his seminal work *The Future of Law*, Richard Susskind (1998) foresaw three distinct types of market for legal services: traditional, commoditised and latent. The *traditional* market for complex, socially significant and high value work provided in the traditional one-to-one manner will still exist. However it would be enhanced where possible to improve efficiency and speed of delivery. Many other categories of legal work will become *commoditised* as price is increasingly based on market forces and the client's perception of value, rather than cost to the practitioner plus an appropriate margin. Technology allows the systemisation of routine, repetitive legal work leading to the "disintermediation of legal advisers" (Susskind, 1998, p xlvii) as less highly qualified staff are required. This will result in the use of paralegals and greater leverage, or the re-packaging of legal advice which will become available via, for example, the World-Wide-Web.

As IT facilitates the cheap and speedy delivery of legal advice, many new markets will open up for legal advice where the traditional paradigm of legal services rendered delivery too slow and expensive, capturing a *latent legal market*. This could be caricatured as a move from "It's never too late to call your solicitor" (reactive and one-to-one) to "It's never too early to receive on-line legal advice" (pro-active and delivered using IT perhaps without any input from a human legal advisor). [With apologies to the Law Society of Scotland's marketing slogan.]

In Evans and Wursters' terms, the traditional delivery of legal services is highly Rich but has limited Reach; but with the advent of technology both the Reach (latent legal market) and Richness can be extended. For example, in the latent legal marketplace technologies such as the Web and CD-ROMs could be used to extend the availability of legal information. This could allow individuals to benefit where previously the information and advice was inaccessible or undesirable to seek due to cost, time or location.

In his most recent statement and refinement of his views regarding the impact of IT on the legal profession (*Transforming the Law: essays on technology, justice and the legal marketplace*, 2000) Susskind introduces 'The Grid' as a model to assist in "clarify[ing] the complex and often confusing interrelationships between the concepts of IT, information and knowledge" (Susskind, 2000, p 5). The Grid, as adapted by Susskind for the legal marketplace, is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Susskind's Grid

Source: Susskind, 2000, p 9.

The grid is divided into four quadrants along two dimensions: Firstly, a horizontal dimension portraying the transformation of data through information to knowledge. The term Technology rather than data is used for pragmatic reasons (Susskind, 2000, p 8). Secondly, a vertical dimension where

there is a demarcation between the internal processes and demands of the firm; and an external, client facing aspect.

A key factor is the linking of the various aspects of the Grid through appropriate network and communications technologies. These are frequently Web-based in their delivery and could be characterised as:

Intranets - sharing of information and knowledge within the firm.

Extranets - sharing of information and knowledge with key partners (eg clients).

Internet - sharing information and knowledge with clients, prospective clients and other interested parties out with the firm. Usually conducted via a 'public' Web site.

The three '-nets' are depicted in Figure 4. The subdivision is for heuristic purposes only and is not a perfect representation of all possible situations. For example Extranets might also be formed as part of inter-firm alliance or used to deliver particular services, as well as client relationships.

Figure 4 Key network paradigms

It is not the intention here to reiterate Susskind's observations and insights arising from the Grid. Susskind (2000, p 45) does refer to Evans and Wursters' work, and the authors of this paper suggest that it may be possible to use Reach and Richness enhance the Grid as an analytical tool for strategic thinking. In extending the Susskind Grid the key notion is that as an additional dimension, within each of the quadrants of the Grid there can also be a tradeoff between Richness and Reach, with technology offering the possibility of enhancing Richness, Reach or both.

In keeping with the technology (data) → Information → Knowledge transformation, Richness increases from left to right along the horizontal axis. Reach increases from the lower portion of the graph to the upper, moving from an internal to external focus. See Figure 5 overleaf. The key dimensions of Susskind's Grid have been shaded for emphasis. Similarly, the axes of the Richness-Reach trade-off have been repositioned and labeled. A curve illustrating a traditional trade-off between Richness and Reach is shown in reach quadrant for illustration purposes only; Evans and Wursters' thesis is that existing trade-offs will be "blown to bits" through the impact of technology.

To give some examples: The provision of on-line legal services via the Internet (top right hand quadrant) enhances the Reach dimension in that, potentially at least legal services are more widely available than before. Similarly the advent of client relationship systems provides additional Richness to the client's day to day understanding of how the matter is progressing; this is made possible by technologies extending Reach. In the Back-office quadrant, mobile computing (e.g. laptops and WAP phones) is extending Reach. The use of integrated systems provides the opportunity for data warehousing and data mining, allowing users to interrogate the system concerning matters, trends, performance and outputs in a way that would have not been possible with manual systems or even disparate IT systems (greater Richness).

Figure 5 Extending the Susskind Grid with Reach and Richness

3.2 Encounters and Relationships

Gutek and Welsh (2000) characterise the delivery of services in terms of the ways in which customers (clients in the case of legal firms) and the service providers interact. They argue there are two basic modes of interaction:

In an *Encounter*, the customer interacts with the organisation, and whoever happens to be

representing it at the time. Encounters are typically one-off transactions and new customers come via traditional advertising media routes. In contrast, *Relationship* transactions are usually between a specific customer and individual within the firm. Transactions are usually repeated (giving the 'relationship'), and new customers typically come forward via word of mouth.

Legal practices traditionally see themselves as engaged in a relationship-based form of service delivery. However as Maister notes, in return for their fees, clients of a professional service firm seek Expertise, Experience and Efficiency (Maister, 1993). Expertise requires considerable knowledge and problem-solving skills to provide clients with a creative solution to a unique problem. With Experience the problem to be solved may not be unique but still require considerable skill, and clients will look to firms with individuals who have a good record of work in similar areas. Efficiency work can be handled competently by many firms or individuals, and cost and speed are key concerns.

Although not a perfect match, Expertise work would be perhaps best served in a relationship type transaction where the client dealt with a firm where trust and confidence had been built up over a period of time. Equally, over the course of the relationship the firm would be gathering a unique insight into the specific client as well as into its markets. In contrast, Efficiency work may be carried out equally well by a number of individuals so one-off encounters would be suitable with low cost and high-speed providers.

Maister argues that the tendency of any expertise is for it to become more generally available, and to move from Expertise through Experience to Efficiency. This migration of legal services can be achieved through the application of technology, including the Web, and provides what is called the 'commoditisation' of the legal marketplace into a low cost, easy access environment (Susskind, 1998, 2000; Terrett, 2000).

Focusing on the use of the Web to market and deliver legal services, Terrett (2000) argues that, Content, Communication and Community are paramount ("the '3 Cs' " (Terrett, 2000, p 27). The *content* of the site must be focused on the needs of its audience. He sees three categories of potential audience: existing clients and potential clients of the firm; potential employees and recruits to the firm; and casual visitors. The quality of information provided is important, particularly as reputation is a key element in many practices' overall business strategy (Love et al, 1995). *Communication* refers to the opportunity for visitors to interact, and perhaps establish some form of dialog with the firm through the site. Quality content combined with suitable interactivity can provide a potent mixture that can sustain the site's value over time by providing visitors with a sense of *community*. Of course these values could be applied to all Web sites, not just those offered by legal practices. Terrett's (2000) sense of community equates with a relationship type series of transactions. If a Web site can achieve the interaction and community advocated by Terrett (2000) it may achieve both the Reach, and the Richness defined in Gutek and Welsh's (2000) relationship type transactions.

The potential trade-off between Reach and Rich is also alluded to by Katsh who uses the term "informational distance" (Katsh, 1995, p 79), which refers to the manner in which information is used, and the skills needed to access it. In the print era information was in a tangible form interpreted and applied by the lawyer whose credibility could be established, at least to some extent, on the basis of membership of a professional body. Compare this to the digital era where "experts may be easily accessible but trustworthy information may not" (Katsh, 1995, p 90). So ease of access (Reach) may be at the expense of insecurity regarding validity of the advice (Rich).

3.3 Summary

Sections Two and Three described Evans and Wursters' concepts of Reach and Richness, showed how the twin dimensions are reflected in the literature relating to e-business developments in the marketplace for legal services, and considered how this can be applied to enhance Susskind's model

of 'the Grid'. The aim was to add to the 'conceptual toolkit' of practitioners, rather than replace existing models - at a time of considerable change new models are emerging and new concepts (or combinations of concepts) may be appropriate in understanding, and perhaps predicting the changes. Turning from the theoretical, the next section considers an empirically based evaluation of public Web sites offered by legal practices.

4. Empirical Work

4.1 Objectives

In general terms, the objectives of the research were two-fold: Firstly, to identify all the public access Web sites^[2] offered by the top 100 legal practices in the UK at the time of the study (June to August 2000). Secondly, to evaluate the sites according to a number of clearly defined criteria to gain a picture of the state of the electronic provision of legal services ('e-legal' provision) in the UK. It is important to note that the results and commentary are based on the public access 'Internet sites' of the firms (see Figure 4 above). Although the existence of Extranet type sites and other additional sites (eg for recruitment) offered by the firms was noted as part of the assessment of the sites (see below) the evaluation did not extend to these additional sites. The reasons for this related to the boundaries of the project (to survey the public access sites); availability of resources including the time-scale available for data collection; and opportunity - the researchers were not clients of the firms and so had not, for example, paid for access to Extranet sites.

4.2 Identification of Sites

Taking the number of fee-earners of a firm as a proxy for firm size, the sample is based on the largest 100 firms listed in the UK section of the *Legal 500* Web site (see www.icclaw.com/1500/uk_fee.htm) accessed June-August 2000. The International Centre for Commercial Law compiles the *Legal 500*, and as well the number of fee-earners, the site also provides data on gross annual fee income and average profit per equity partner. In addition the site offers an independent evaluation of the strength of firms in particular segments of the legal services market. Although the site focuses on firms conducting business primarily with commercial clients, many firms also have a private client dimension to their practice. The reputation and cachet of appearing in the *Legal 500* listing is such that a number of firms use their ranking and assessment descriptions as a marketing feature on their Web sites.

The size of firms in the sample ranged from 113 to 1,996 fee-earners. The sample is contiguous with the 100 largest legal firms in the UK (abbreviated to L100). However it is worth noting that these represent an extreme in size and in general, legal practices, the focus of our research, are typically small organisations (see for example Christian, 1998). For small firms the Web provides an opportunity to break free from the traditional indicators of reputation and expertise such as the size and opulence of offices, and offers what Susskind calls a "democratization within the legal profession" (Susskind, 1998, p 229).

The identification and evaluation of sites took place June-August 2000, based on *Legal 500* data accurate as at 1 May 1999 and available via <http://www.icclaw.com/1500/howto.htm>. In ascertaining whether or not a firm had a Web site, four sources were used:

- Details from the *Legal 500* listing itself.
- Delia Venables' *Portal to Legal Resources in the UK and Ireland* (<http://www.venables.co.uk>).
- Nick Holmes' *InfoLaw: Information for Lawyers Limited's Gateway to the UK Legal Internet* (<http://www.infolaw.co.uk>).

- A general search engine - Infoseek.

The first two sources are well-respected portals to a wide range of legal information and resources, including links to legal practices' Web sites. In practice, none of these sources, by themselves, proved to be comprehensive.

Ninety sites were identified, and evaluated, representing 90% of the total sample, see Table 2.

Status of Web Site	Number of Firms
Web site identified	90
No site found	3
URL gave directory listing, but no site	2
Site "under construction" or "available shortly"	2
Firm merged with another Legal 100 firm	2
Very brief one page listing in general Internet directory	1
Total number of firms	100

Table 2: Categorisation of Web sites - L100

As the position, both in relation to the number of sites and the numbers of firms, is ever-changing, comparing the 90% of firms with Web sites in the L100 with the introduction of Web sites by UK firms as a whole is problematic. As a working calculation, taking approximately 11,000 firms and 800 Web sites in total in the UK at the time of writing, the equivalent penetration of Web sites into the profession as a whole is 7%. These figures are based on information from Venables' site, Terrett (2000, p xiii) and Barton, Duncan, McKellar and Ruiz-Nieto (2000).

The overwhelming majority of the L100 firms were based in London or the south-east corner of the UK. A small number of firms were International with offices in London. Several of the small number of regionally based firms (including some from Scotland) also had offices in London. As the Legal 500 focuses primarily on commercial law, and London is the commercial centre of the UK, this geographical imbalance is not surprising. For this reason, the results have not been analysed in relation to location of the firms' offices.

4.3 Assessment Instrument

Sites were evaluated using James Ho's Matrix (1997). Ho's Matrix was chosen because it provides a general framework for evaluating Web sites from the perspective of the customer, or prospective customer. Ho surveyed a varied sample of over 1,000 commercial sites across a range of countries, industries and firm sizes.

Ho classified the business purposes of a commercial web site into three categories:

1. **Promotion**, which is specific to the products and services that a business offers to customers.
2. **Provision** refers to the supply of information to gain goodwill, exposure, credibility, or to expedite communication.
3. **Processing** refers to those business transactions that are beyond the generation of sales leads by promotion.

He also considers four types of value creation:

1. **Timely** applies to time-sensitive information and not to the speed of its delivery.
2. **Custom** is predicated on predisposed preferences of the visitor.
3. **Logistic** is predicated on pre-programmed propositions of the site.
4. **Sensational** is totally subjective.

To clarify the terminology, Custom can be regarded as value arising out of the interaction between the Site and the visitor where the visitor has the choice (their `predisposed preferences') - we prefer to use the term 'Interactive' - whereas Logistic is more a case of `take it or leave it' (Non-interactive). The framework can be illustrated as a three by four matrix in Table 3. To aid understanding, examples are given of the specific facilities a legal site might offer in each quadrant.

PURPOSE	Promotion	Provision	Processing
VALUE			
Timely	Services on offer	Press releases; Job adverts	Special offers online
Custom/ Interactive	E-mail link to fee-earners	General e-mail link to firm	Services offered <i>and paid for via site</i> (E-commerce)
Logistic/ Non-interactive	List of services offered	General info re staff etc (not services)	Services offered by site but paid <i>by non-site method</i>
Sensational	Superior web design	Downloads	Discounts for web users

Table 3: Examples of Ho's Matrix for evaluating commercial Web sites

In evaluating the sites, one point is allocated to each quadrant if the site has a facility that meets the relevant criteria. The maximum score is 12 points (one per quadrant). This method has the virtue of simplicity, although a limitation is that it penalises sites where several aspects fulfill the same criteria since only one will count towards the overall score.

The matrix was chosen because of the simplicity of the scoring system and its prior use in evaluating Web sites offered by legal practices in Scotland (Barton, Duncan, McKellar and Ruiz-Nieto, 2000). Evans and Wurster's dimensions of richness (see Table 1) are echoed in several of Ho's concepts - for example Customisation (Custom in the matrix) and Currency (Timely). Based on his sample Ho concluded that at the time of his survey sites mainly provided added value in terms of promotion and provision, with on-line processing of business transactions still undeveloped. Similarly, and closer to home, Webb and Sayer (1998) found that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Northern Ireland were only beginning to make use of the Web as a business tool.

5. Results

Overall, the scores achieved by the 90 firms ranged from two to eight out of a maximum possible

score of 12, and had an average of score of 5.4. Even the sites with the highest score fell well short of scoring in all quadrants of the matrix and the scores achieved tended to hit particular quadrants and miss others (discussed below).

Comparing the scores by size of firm (Table 4) there was, overall, little variation in the average scores for firms between 100 and 999 fee-earners (around 5.4). The small number of firms with 1000 fee-earners or more fared slightly better, with an average of 6.5.

Score (Out of 12)	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Average Score	% of sample
Overall	2	8	5.4	100%
No of fee-earners				
1000 plus	5	8	6.5	7%
500-999	2	7	5.5	11%
300-499	4	7	5.5	12%
200-299	4	7	5.4	23%
100-199	3	8	5.2	47%

Table 4: Ho's Matrix: results by size of firm

Across the sample there was little variation in the maximum values scored (7 or 8 across the board). The minimum values showed slightly more variation with the largest firms also achieving the highest minimum value (a score of 5). However the next largest group 500-599 showed the lowest minimum values of any of the groups.

The average scores suggest larger firms may be able to produce more effective Web sites. However there is little variation in maximum scores, and a poor site offered by a larger firm may be worse in some aspects than a poor site offered by a smaller firm. This latter finding offers some support for Susskind's (1998) concept of 'democratisation' within the profession via the Web.

In evaluating the sites, a 'hit' occurs when a feature of the site was observed and allocated to one of the twelve quadrants of the matrix. As mentioned above, one limitation of the matrix is that multiple 'hits' in the same quadrant does not improve the firm's overall score. For example if the evaluation of a firm's site noted five features in the Promotion and Timely quadrant, this would still only count as a score of '1' under Ho's original scoring method. Table 5 presents the total number of hits, by size of firm. Rather than having a maximum score limited to 12 points as required under Ho's method, in this case the maximum score is only limited by the total number of features of the site 'hitting' quadrants in the matrix (e.g. in the earlier example, five hits gives '5' points scored).

Score	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Range: Maximum Score minus Minimum Score	Average Score	% of sample
Overall	4	17	13	10.8	100%
No of fee-earners					
1000 plus	9	15	6	12.0	7%
500-999	7	13	6	10.8	11%

300-499	6	14	8	10.6	12%
200-299	6	16	10	11.1	23%
100-199	4	17	13	10.6	47%

Table 5: Total number of hits: L100 results by size of firm

Analysis by the number of hits bolsters some of the themes emerging from the matrix scores, but undermines others. The average total number of hits was 10.8. The averages were slightly more varied than for the matrix scores, with again firms in the 1000 fee-earner or more (1000 plus) cohort having the highest average number of hits.

Reinforcing the results of the matrix scores, there was a clear relationship between the minimum scores and the size of firm. The minimum score for the largest cohort of 1000 fee-earners or more (9 hits) was more than twice that of the 100-199 fee-earner cohort (4 hits).

Apart from the 1000 plus cohort (maximum hit score of 15), the maximum scores were inversely proportional to the size of firm and reinforces the view of the democratic aspect of the Web that smaller firms can produce Web sites of a standard which larger firms might envy. The range of scores (the Maximum score minus the Minimum score for each cohort) reveals that the larger firms showed, overall, a similar variation in standard (a difference of 6 or 8). Whereas, in contrast, the cohort of smallest firms had a range of 13 points having both the lowest and highest scores overall.

As could be expected, the number of hits and the scores for the Ho matrix were positively related, with a correlation coefficient of 0.74.

Having considered the pattern of firms' overall scores, the dispersion of the scores within the matrix itself was examined. Table 6 identifies the overall distribution of hits across the Purpose and Value dimensions. (Due to limitations in column space, *Processing* has been abbreviated to *Process*.) The percentages refer to the score in each quadrant (or row/column total) as a proportion of the total number of hits (976) rounded to zero decimal places.

PURPOSE	Promotion	Provision	Process	Totals
VALUE				
Timely	8 1%	154 16%	0 0%	162 17%
Custom/ Interactive	82 8%	174 18%	0 0%	256 26%
Logistic/ Non-interactive	111 11%	354 36%	14 2%	470 49%
Sensational	6 1%	73 7%	0 0%	88 8%
Totals	207 21%	753 77%	14 2%	976 100%

Table 6: Ho's Matrix: L100 number/percentage of hits in each sector

Across the *Purpose* dimension 'Provision' clearly scored the highest, with 753 points from a total of 976 (77%), 'Promotion' was 207 points (21%) and 14 points were scored in 'Processing' (2%). Based on these results, it can be concluded that the main business purpose of the L100 sites was clearly the provision of information about the firm such as:

- A profile of the firm.
- Details of the location of the firm.
- Potted biographies of partners and, perhaps, other fee-earners.
- Legal articles and newsletters.
- Details concerning recruitment opportunities.

Although less significant than Provision, Promotion of the firm and its services was still important with 21% of the hits. The results highlight that at the time of evaluation, the L100 web sites were not directly utilising the Web as a tool for delivery of legal services to the general public. Based on Ho's criteria, only a limited number of sites were offering e-commerce applications, (2% of the total number of hits). This finding is described in more detail below, it is perhaps worth reiterating that these (typically) Extranet sites were not evaluated.

Considering the *Value* dimension of the matrix, the value creation of the L100 sites comes from 'Logistic/Non-interactive' with a total score of 479 (49% of the total number of hits), then 'Custom/Interactive' with 256 (26%). 'Timely' is third with 162 points (17%) and finally 'Sensational' with 79 (8%).

Some of these points, along with examples of the features of the sites, are discussed in more detail in the next section.

6. Discussion

6.1 Who is the Audience?

As described by Terrett (2000) the sites surveyed appeared to be aimed at several potential audiences - existing clients, potential clients and potential employees. In particular many firms devoted considerable effort to their recruitment pages, with an emphasis on graduate trainees, and running on occasion to having a separate graduate recruitment site. As well as information about the firm, current vacancies (but see Section 5.4 below), testimonials from current or qualified trainees, and, in a number of cases application forms, were available on-line. In a small number of cases the application could also be submitted on-line.

The whole area of graduate recruitment and the impact of the Web could, in itself, provide the focus for future research - see for example the debate regarding Web-based and CD-ROM-based alternatives to the traditional graduate recruitment fair (Barker, 2000).

6.2 A Sense of Community?

Both Terrett (2000) and Evans and Wurster (2000) highlight the importance of interactivity in creating a site that offers value to visitors and encourages them to revisit, and perhaps build up a relationship with the firm - a sense of community. In terms of Ho's matrix this was, in particular, related to the Custom or (as we term it) Interactive level. To reiterate, the key element is that the visitor can elect when and how they relate to/with with the firm/site. Examples of Interactive features included:

- A general search engine allowing visitors to quickly find the parts of the site they want to see.
- A general e-mail link or electronic form allowing correspondence on whatever legal topic the sender wishes.

These examples would relate to the general Provision of the site. The following relate more directly to the promotion of the firm's services:

- Instructing the firm on-line via an electronic form.
- E-mail links to particular partners. This was only appropriate when it was related to the firm's services. In several sites links could be made from particular services offered, to potted biographies of partners who specialised in that area, and in turn the partner could be e-mailed.

This last example illustrates that in some case it was the way the site was designed that was important, and the way the features and pages inter-linked to provide or enhance the opportunities for interactivity. For example without the service Ö partner Ö e-mail linkages, a visitor would have to know that a specific partner was in fact the firm's leading expert on the specific area of interest.

6.3 Where is the E-commerce?

Reiterating the point made in earlier in Section 4, 2% of the total number of hits were in the Processing column of the matrix, which is concerned with conducting business transactions via the Web (e-commerce). At first glance this seems a relatively 'poor' result. However a number of caveats must be made. Firstly, like most survey data, the necessary gap between data collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of results means that the data represents the historical position (Summer 2000) rather than the current position (Spring 2001). The current position is likely to be understated. Secondly, the percentage figure is diminished by its presentation as a proportion of the total number of hits; it is only one element among many. An alternative analysis is that the percentage figure represented 14 hits across 12 firms. This equates to 13% of the 90 firms who had Web sites and indicates that a significant minority of firms provided an e-commerce aspect to their site, conducting business on-line. These e-commerce services were delivered via Extranet type services rather directly from the public site. Some examples are given in Table 7.

Firm	Name of Service	Subject/purpose
Clifford Chance	NextLaw	World-wide data protection.
Linklaters	Blue Flag	European Financial/banking regulation.
Simmons and Simmons	Matchco	Links those with business ideas with potential investors.
Addleshaw Booth	ENACT	Web and traditionally based volume conveyancing and re-mortgage services.
Rowe and Maw	Fastrack	On-line access to insurance/underwriting reports and information for clients.
Dechert	Docshare	Secure on-line environment for sending, receiving, editing and filing documents.
Mourant de Feu et Jeune	ESOPs	Secure on-line access to employee share ownership plans administered by firm.

Table 7: Examples of legal Extranet services

Beyond general information regarding the services offered, these extranet services were typically client specific and password protected. In some cases they were value-added services for clients, rather than truly separate stand-alone products. As the researchers were not actually in the market to purchase the legal services offered they could not gain access to the secure areas of these sites. The research therefore involved evaluation of the firms' primary site, and stopped short of a detailed investigation of the cost and scope of the services offered via these ancillary sites.

6.4 As Time Goes By

One facet of the matrix was the use of time-sensitive information to add value to the experience of visiting the site. In general firms scored in this area through the Provision rather than Promotion or Processing areas (154 hits compared to 8 and zero respectively). Typical time-sensitive items in the Timely-Provision sector included:

- Press releases/media briefings.
- `What's New' features regarding the firm or the site.
- An events or seminar programme.
- Recruitment/job vacancy details.

However, to score in this sector the feature had to have a date indicating when an item related to, or was released, and show some evidence of being 'current' and kept up-to-date. In general, this was an area that much more could have been made of by almost all of the sites surveyed. In many cases, what could have been a Timely/Provision feature became a Non-Interactive/Provision feature as there was no date, or if there was, it was hardly `current' and hence time-sensitive. For example, "latest" press releases dated August 1999 would not be considered time sensitive when viewing the site in August 2000.

To take another example, a number of sites had as part of a Recruitment section 'current vacancies' or 'current opportunities'. But this is not enough; there needs to be a date, or else it is an act of faith on the part of the interested visitor that the vacancy still exists rather than relating to when the site was last updated several months before. For example one site's recruitment pages noted 'No current vacancies this month', but there was no indication as to which month or year was being referred to. The copyright link from the home page of the site gave a date of 1999 - if this was the last time the site was updated then it would not be very current for the visitor in August 2000. If the site had been updated more recently, then perhaps that should have been stated.

The issue of timeliness poses questions not only about the design of the site (dating items or pages) but also its maintenance (Eisenstadt and Vincent, 2000, p x):

"The significance of the `maintenance burden' cannot be overstated. Not only can everyone access your Web site now, but they can see how out of date it is with respect to recent developments."

Should sites positively promote their timeliness?

6.5 What is Sensational?

As noted in the description of the matrix (see Section 4.3), the `Sensational' dimension was a subjective element. In the Sensational-Provision sector items included having the option of a number of languages for the Home Page, puzzles on the recruitment pages, a trainee chat messaging forum, and the ability to send an on-line postcard. Another example was a virtual tour of the firm's offices, including the ability to pan through 360 degrees, and to `move' between rooms.

Somewhat surprisingly only 29 from the 90 firms evaluated, around a third, had links to external organisations or sites. Providing external links from your site is a cornerstone of the Web culture - link to my site and I'll link to yours. A handful of sites offered links to some of their clients' Web sites, and an even smaller number provided links to their clients' Web sites where the client was mentioned in, for example, the firm's press releases - an opportunity lost?

Overall, perhaps the low score for the 'Sensational' sector is not surprising, as traditionally legal practices would generally prefer themselves to be perceived as reputable, and perhaps even conservative (with a small 'c').

6.6 Netscape versus Internet Explorer

The sites were primarily evaluated using the Web browsing software Netscape Communicator version 4.7. Although the survey was not based on technical criteria, it is worth noting that on a small number of occasions the site was better viewed using the browser Internet Explorer version 5. The types of difficulties associated with Netscape included links that did not work, pages that did not load (in Internet Explorer a pop-up window appeared), and images of partners that appeared in Internet Explorer but not Netscape.

It is not known whether the compatibility of the site across different browsers was an issue considered by the site developers, but it is important if the firm is to present its site in the best light to all potential clients and employees who visit the site (Nielsen, 2000). The developers of the site should normally test this aspect of the site's design prior to its launch.

6.7 Comparison with Scottish Survey

As already noted the L100 firms are, for legal practices, large-scale organisations. A comparison can be made with an earlier survey (conducted in 1999) by the authors of this paper of 83 web sites offered by legal practices in Scotland (at that time this represented all the sites offered by Scottish legal firms). The Scottish survey also used Ho's matrix as the evaluation instrument and its conduct and results are described in detail in Barton, Duncan, McKellar and Ruiz-Nieto (2000). The two surveys overlap only in the case of four firms. An important difference between the two surveys is that firms in the Scottish survey are predominantly small-scale with 70% of the firms with sites studied having 10 partners or less (Barton, Duncan, McKellar and Ruiz-Nieto, 2000, Figure 1). By way of comparison, the first ranked firm in the L100 listing had 270 partners, and the smallest (ranked 100th) had 23 partners. This provides a good contrast between the two groups based on the size of firm.

Comparing the minimum and maximum scores, there is little difference between the two surveys, with the L100 firms being one point higher at both extremes (Table 8). On average, the larger L100 firms scored 1.7 points higher than the smaller Scottish firms did. This appears to suggest that larger firms who may, potentially, spend more on their site, and have greater in-house expertise will, on average, obtain the fruits of their investment and obtain a higher score for their site. At the extremes however, there may be little difference.

Survey	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Average Score
L100	2	8	5.4
Scotland	1	7	3.7

Table 8: Comparison of L100 and Scottish surveys by Ho's Matrix scores (maximum = 12)

Comparing the total number of hits and the sample size in both surveys, the L100 survey had, on average, 11 hits per firm and the Scottish survey 4 hits. This suggests that along with a higher average score for the matrix, the larger firms had considerably more developed sites and were scoring almost three times the number of hits on the matrix. Again perhaps the available resources are a factor.

Looking within the matrix itself, Table 9 presents the percentage of hits in each sector of the matrix for both surveys. The upper figure is the L100 result, and the lower figure (in bold) is from the Scottish survey. Figures have been rounded to zero decimal places.

PURPOSE	Promotion	Provision	Process	Totals
VALUE				
Timely	1%	16%	0%	17%
	0%	8%	0%	8%
Custom/ Interactive	8%	18%	0%	26%
	17%	25%	0%	42%
Logistic/ Non-interactive	11%	36%	2%	49%
	19%	22%	0%	42%
Sensational	1%	7%	0%	8%
	2%	6%	0%	8%
Totals	21%	77%	2%	100%
	38%	61%	1%	100%

Table 9: Comparison of L100 and Scottish surveys: percentage of hits in each sector

Comparing the scores for the main sectors of the matrix, in some cases, such as the percentages for Sensational and Processing, little distinction can be made between the surveys. For example both surveys showed Logistic/Non-interactive to be the main value adding dimension. However in other areas, interesting differences arose:

The incidence of time sensitive information (Timely) in the L100 (16%) was double that of the Scottish firms (8%). Could this reflect the larger L100 firms having more resources to keep the sites up-to-date?

Regarding the value-added axis of the matrix, the Scottish sites were more Custom-Interactive in comparison with the L100 sites (42% versus 26%). Alternatively, the L100 sites appear to favour the Logistic-Non-interactive sector (49% versus 42% for the Scottish sites). This is an interesting finding as this is an important dimension relating to building up relationships and community with visitors. This even though the Scottish sites were on a smaller scale and the Scottish survey was carried out a year earlier to the L100 survey, at an earlier point in the history of the use of Web sites by legal practices - in general, less sophisticated sites might have been expected as the norm.

The explanation for the difference may lie in the nature of the two themes. Interactivity by its nature (eg a search engine, general e-mail link) gives choice to the visitor and so each feature covers a number of possible alternative uses. On the other hand non-interactive features (eg on-line publications, location of offices) are added one-by-one like the foundations of a wall. On average

Scottish firms had two hits each for interactive and non-interactive whereas the L100 firms had 3 and 5 respectively. It could be that as sites become larger and more feature-laden, it is the non-interactive features, which tend to be added.

Looking at the Purpose axis of the matrix, Promotion accounted for 21% of the L100 hits compared to 38% for Scotland. The balance is reversed for Provision with the L100 firms having considerably more hits (77%) than the Scottish firms (61%).

Without knowing the strategy and rationale behind developing the sites and why particular features were included in particular ways, it is difficult to explain these differences. As tentatively suggested, one possible explanation is that it is easier to add certain features to a site, and those features naturally appear in certain sectors of the matrix (or firms are more likely to add to those sectors). As the L100 sites are, in general, larger and more complex than the Scottish sites then perhaps the percentage profiles for the two surveys (Table 9) represent the balance between the elements of the matrix for smaller (Scottish) versus larger (L100) sites? The differences between the two surveys, and the reasons behind the results, provide one avenue for further investigation. However there is also an important caveat that the surveys took place at different times, and the pace of technological change, experience and expertise may make such comparisons of limited value.

6.8 Synergy

The overall appeal of a site is greater than the sum of its parts and as already noted, interactivity is what is required, not just a 'billboard'.

For example, one L100 site had very eye-catching and distinctive graphics. However although it had a number of contact e-mail addresses, these were not hypertext links to allow a visitor to click on a name or address and have their e-mail system provide a blank message to be completed already addressed to the intended recipient. (This would require only the use of a simple HTML command to supplement the existing name/address.) In addition, the site lacked on-line materials (brochures, technical updates and so on) but you could order these via e-mail. Moreover, it was one of a minority of sites not to make great import of the expertise of their partners to establish the firm's reputation and experience via links to short biographical details about each partner.

6.9 Limitations of the Survey

The approach for evaluating the site - a researcher with a PC in her or his office working through a site and categorising the features according to a pre-determined matrix - is to an extent artificial. It does not, of course, truly mimic the actual experiences of those who wish to access legal information, purchase services, or find a solicitor over the Web. The researchers were not actually looking to select a solicitor to act on their behalf, or purchase a house or business. The evaluation may also have been biased towards a certain standard of site, or towards e-commerce. The authors did not have any insight into the firms' purpose(s) for offering the site, nor the actual business benefits achieved. (The authors have collected survey data regarding this, and results will form part of a future paper.)

A further weakness of the instrument used is that it was not possible to eliminate subjectivity entirely and individual tastes, preferences and experience will influence people in the way they evaluate sites. The electronic marketplace for legal services is evolving rapidly. The survey data relates to 1999 (Scottish survey) and 2000 (L100 survey) rather than 'now' (Spring 2001) so inevitably sites, opportunities, standards and technology will have moved on.

7. Conclusions

This paper had two key themes. Firstly, consideration of Evans and Wurster's concepts of Reach and

Richness. Secondly, presentation of empirical data regarding Web sites offered by the L100 firms.

With the continual growth of the Internet and the Web, traditional and new legal services are being developed, offering potential opportunities and implications for the legal profession. But as suggested by the literature (Susskind, 1998; Terrett, 2000; Wall, 1998), solicitors should face the rapid technological changes that are taking place around them and be more innovative if they do not want to be left behind. Evans and Wurster's concepts have a resonance with the literature regarding the provision of legal services. The authors of this paper suggest that Reach and Richness are valuable additions to the 'strategic thinking toolkit' of practitioners, augmenting rather than replacing models from Christensen (1997), Susskind (1998, 2000), Terrett (2000) and others.

Taken together, the L100 and Scottish surveys indicate that, in general, the larger the firm the more likely it is to produce a 'better' Web site (i.e. score more highly for this assessment instrument). Furthermore, the larger firms of the L100 survey achieved a greater 'depth' to their sites (as evidenced by the greater average number of 'hits'). This apparent linking of the quality of site to firm size goes against Susskind's (1998) notion of the democratisation of the profession. However it is in keeping with the view that smaller practices have more limited resources in terms of time, money and IT expertise available than larger firms (Barton, Duncan, Maharg and McKellar, 2000).

There is reason for the smaller firms to take heart as beyond the averages, firms of all sizes can offer both excellent and poor Web sites, supporting the view that in cyberspace size does not, or at least should not, matter. For firms scoring poorly this would seem to hint at quality control issues and in some cases a lack of resources. Enthusiasm to be part of the Internet phenomenon may on occasion overcome the need for taking a strategic view of what is possible or desirable in a Web site. Alternatively lack of knowledge, expertise, or advice results in poor bargains being struck with external developers.

At present UK legal practices' Web sites appear to be somewhere between Susskind's (1998) second and third generation, with e-commerce still in its infancy rather than mainstream (even as part of firms' Internet strategy). Due to the framing of the populations/samples of both surveys, public on-line legal services such as those offered by Kaye Telser or Desktop Lawyer were not considered. Larger legal practices are developing a number of extranet facilities to offer clients enhanced, or additional, services and information.

The Web provides Reach, but offering Richness and the sense of community required for creating and sustaining relationships with visitors could be difficult. Issues regarding the content and design of sites are still important, for example timeliness and interactivity. Web-site usability expert Jakob Nielsen provides the acronym HOME RUN (Nielsen, 2000, pp 380-381) for extending the usability of Web sites (Richness in our terms). The acronym is based in part on results from a survey of 8,900 Web users asking what caused them to return to sites. He defines the key factors in developing high quality Web sites as:

- **H**igh-quality content
- **O**ften updated
- **M**inimal download time
- **E**ase of use
- **R**elevant to users' needs
- **U**nique to the online medium
- **N**et-centric corporate culture

It will be absorbing to follow how legal practices adapt and shape the great adventure that is the Internet to serve the interests of both themselves, and their clients.

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Web Sites Referred to as Part of this Research

Site Description	Address (URL)
Clayton Christensen's Disruptive Technology site	http://www.disruptivetechologies.com
Delia Venables' Portal to Legal Resources in the UK and Ireland	http://www.venables.co.uk
Nick Holmes' InfoLaw site	http://www.infolaw.co.uk
Jakob Nielsen's Web Usability site	http://www.useit.com
Journal of Information, Law and Technology	http://www.elj.warwick.ac.uk/jilt
Legal 500 Web site - United Kingdom	http://www.icclaw.com/1500/frames/reco_fr.htm

[1] The survey based on the top 100 of the Legal 500 firms is abbreviated to 'the L100 survey'; and the survey based on the Scottish sites, 'the Scottish survey'.

[2] 'Public access sites' - in other words those available to any member of the public with 'typical' access to the Internet.