

THE LAW SOCIETY'S BANK FRAUD; THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUD ON THE COMPENSATION FUND AND ON PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE REVENUES; THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF CLIENT MONEY, RESIDUAL BALANCES, *BONA VACANTIA*, CLIENTS' DEEDS, DOCUMENTS, WILLS, AND DATA; THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL MONEY, PRACTICE MONEY, UNBILLED COSTS, AND WORKS IN PROGRESS; THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRUEL, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT OF SOLICITORS IN VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS' 1984 CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE ('UNCAT') ('THE INTERVENTION FRAUD')

- 1) AN APPLICATION MADE *EX DEBITO JUSTITIAE* TO QUASH ALL INTERVENTIONS UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE SINCE 1974, AND TO SET ASIDE THE ORDERS MADE IN THE INTERVENTION CASES IN SCHEDULE I
- 2) AN APPLICATION MADE *EX DEBITO JUSTITIAE* TO REHEAR ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2005] EWHC 1409 (CH) , ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2006] EWCA CIV 1577 , ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2007 ] HL AND ANAL SHEIKH V THE UK GOVERNMENT 51144/07 [2010] ECHR 649 (23 APRIL 2010)
- 3) AN APPLICATION TO REVOKE THE CHARTER OF LAW SOCIETY 1845
- 4) AN APPLICATION TO THE FORFEITURE COMMITTEE TO REMOVE THE HONOURS AWARDED TO DAME JANET PARASKEVA DBE PC, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE LAW SOCIETY 2000-2006, FIONA WOOLF DBE DSJ DL PRESIDENT OF THE LAW SOCIETY 2006-2007 AND TO TIMOTHY DUTTON CBE KC CHAIRMAN OF THE BAR 2007-2008

#### QUESTIONS 161- 292

1. THE PRESIDENTS OF THE LAW SOCIETY 2005-2023,
2. THE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE LAW SOCIETY
3. THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE LAW SOCIETY
4. THE BAR COUNCIL
5. THE BAR STANDARDS BOARD
6. THE SOLICITORS REGULATION AUTHORITY
7. REGULATORY EXPERT BARRISTERS
8. THE FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY, THE PRUDENTIAL AUTHORITY AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND (THE FINANCIAL REGULATORS)
9. THE BAR MUTUAL
10. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL THE SERIOUS FRAUD OFFICE, THE NATIONAL CRIME AGENCY , THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE, UK'S CHIEF CONSTABLES AND THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONERS (THE LAW ENFORCERS)
11. COSTS LAWYERS STANDARDS BOARD
12. ROYAL MAIL GROUP LTD



SCHEDULE I. THE INTERVENTION CASES

CASE	SOLICITOR'S LEGAL TEAM	LAW SOCIETY'S LEGAL TEAM
Ahmed & Co, Biebuyck, Dixon & Co and the practices of Mr Zoi and In the Matter of Sections 35 and 36 and Schedules 1 and 2 of The Solicitors Act 1974 and In the Matter of the Law Society Compensation Fund Rules 1995 (2009),		Timothy Dutton QC Russell-Cooke LLP for the Law Society in its role as Statutory Trustee
		Patricia Robertson QC for the Law Society in its role as Trustee of the Compensation Fund.
In the Intervention of Ahmed & Co	Published cases in which the Solicitor did not make a Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application	
In the Intervention of Zoi & Co		
In the Intervention of Biebuyck Solicitors		
In the Intervention of Dixon & Co.		
The 54 other interventions considered in the Compensation Fund Case		
Law Society v Baldwin [2004] EWHC 1948 (Ch)	Barrister: O Rhys Solicitor: Trott & Gentry	Barrister: Robert Englehart QC Solicitor: Devonshires
Law Society v Elsdon & Ors [2015] EWHC	Jeremy Barnett	Barristers: Timothy Dutton QC and Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Devonshires
Gauntlett v The Law Society [2006] EWHC 1954 (Ch)	In person	Barristers: Nicholas Peacock Solicitor: Wright Son & Pepper
Giles v The Law Society (1995)		Barristers: Timothy Dutton Ian McCulloch
Holder v The Law Society [2003] EWCA Civ 39	Barristers: Philip Engelman and Mr Roger Pezzani Solicitor: Teacher Stern & Selby	Barristers: Timothy Dutton QC and Mr Nicholas Peacock Solicitor: Wright Son & Pepper
Khan & Anor v Solicitors Regulation Authority Ltd [2022] EWHC	Barrister: Mark Green	Barrister: Rupert Allen Solicitor: Capsticks Solicitors LLP
Mireskandari v The Law Society & Ors [2009] EWHC 185 (Ch)	Barrister: Hugo Page QC Solicitor: Saunders Bearman	Barrister: Hodge Malek QC, Andrew Tabachnick Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Neumans LLP v The Law Society (The Solicitors Regulation Authority) [2017] EWHC	Barrister: Fenella Morris QC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Barrister: James Ramsden QC and Miss Sarah Bousfield Solicitor: Capsticks LLP
PS & Ors v Law Society [2004] EWHC 1706 (Ch) (16 July 2004)	Barrister Philip Engelman Solicitor: The Bower Cotton	Barrister: Timothy Dutton QC



	Partnership	Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Ramasmy v The Law Society [2016] EWHC 501 (Ch) (11 March 2016)	Barrister: Jeremy Barnett Solicitor: Lewis Nedas Law Ltd)	Barrister: Andrew Tabachnik Solicitor : Bevan Brittan LLP
Rose v Dodd [2005] EWCA Civ 957, at		
The Law Society of England And Wales v Shah [2014] EWHC 4382 (Ch)		Barrister : Timothy Dutton QC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
<u>Sritharan v Law Society [2005] EWCA Civ 476, [2005] 1 WLR 2708, at [46]</u>	<b>Barrister: Manjit Singh Gill QC . Kenneth Hamer Solicitor; Thakrar &amp; Co</b>	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones QC Solicitor: Wright Son and Pepper
Simms & Ors v The Law Society [2005] Ch	In person	Barrister : Timothy Dutton QC <sup>1</sup> Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Sheikh v The Law Society [2005] EWHC 1409	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones QC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur)	Barristers: Hodge Malek QC , Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Russell- Cooke LLP
Sheikh v Law Society of England & Wales [2006] EWCA	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones QC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur)	Barrister : Timothy Dutton QC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Sheikh v Law Society of England & Wales [2007] House of Lords	Barristers: Hugo PageQC, Philip Engleman, Jonathan Harvie QC Solicitor: Charles Buckley	Barrister : Timothy Dutton QC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Sheikh v UK Government	Barrister; Philip Engleman	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Williams v The Law Society of England And Wales (Solicitors Regulation Authority) [2015] EWHC 2302	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones QC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur)	Barrister : Timothy Dutton QC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Wilson Smith v Law Society, 29 <sup>th</sup> March 1999)		
Wright v Law Society, 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2002),		

<sup>1</sup> Assumed because they represented the Law Society on appeal to the Court of Appeal



## DEDICATION

"When plunder becomes a way of life for a group of men in a society, over the course of time they create for themselves a legal system that authorizes it and a moral code that glorifies it."

— Claude-Frederic Bastiat (1801-1850)

To the tens of thousands of solicitors who for the past half century have been humiliated, degraded, vilified and pitilessly tortured by the Law Society of England and Wales and by the judiciary of the United Kingdom to satisfy a greed that has been insatiable, and in memory of those poor souls they have tortured to death.



## PART 1. HOW THE INTERVENTION FRAUD WORKS

1	THE MOST IMBECILIC BANK FRAUDS EVER CONCEIVED (OR THE MOST INGENIOUS ONE)	11-17
2	THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS AND MONEY LAUNDERING: TABLES; DIAGRAMS; FLOWCHARTS	
1)	DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MONEY GENERATED BY THE INTERVENTION FRAUD	18
2)	DIAGRAM SHOWING GENERATING OF MONEY IN THE INTERVENTION FRAUD	19
3)	THE MANIPULATION OF LANGUAGE TO FALSELY ALLEGE AN HONEST SOLICITOR IS DISHONEST	20
4)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THREE STAGES OF MONEY LAUNDERING	21
5)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS	22
6)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE SEVEN ATTEMPTED THEFTS OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS	23
7)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS	24
8)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT AND MONEY LAUNDERING OF ALL MY ASSETS	25
9)	COMPOSITE TABLE OF THE QUANTUM OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	26-27
10)	THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	27
11)	THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' OWN MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	28
12)	THE QUANTUM OF RESIDUAL BALANCES ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	28
13)	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF LEGAL TITLES STOLEN FROM CLIENTS PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	29
14)	THE QUANTUM OF BONA VACANTIA ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	29
15)	THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PRACTICE MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	29
16)	THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PERSONAL MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	30
17)	THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' UNBILLED COSTS ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	30
18)	THE QUANTUM OF THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS BILLED, BUT NOT TRANSFERRED ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	31
19)	THE QUANTUM OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S ESTIMATED FUTURE THEFTS	31



20)	TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY SHOULD HAVE INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION ( £9.99)	32
21)	TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS THE LAW SOCIETY DID INCUR IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION (£3M)	32-34
22)	COSTS COMPARATORS	35
23)	£MM TO FIX CASES: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE JUDGES AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS	36-40
24)	UKII, 2011 ILLUSTRATION IN SHEIKH APPLICATION TO THE SUPREME COURT TO DISMANTLE THE INTERVENTION FRAUD	41

### 3 THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRUEL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF SOLICITORS

1)	RANEE BASEE HUNG HERSELF AN UNSUCCESSFUL LEGAL PROBE	42-43
2)	LAWRENCE MANN ACCUSED BY CASEWORKER OF DISHONESTY SHOT HIMSELF AND DIED.	44
3)	SOLICITOR A ' THEY HAVE SCARY GESTAPO LIKE POWERS'	45
4)	SOLICITOR B	45-47
5)	SOLICITOR C . HOUSE RAIDED	48-49
6)	SOLICITOR D 'STOP THE INVESTIGATION (SIC INTO MR JEREMY BARNECUTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY PANEL) OR YOUR FAMILY WILL PAY'	50
7)	SOLICITOR E IMPRISONED FOR DISCLOSING LAW SOCIETY DOCUMENTS IN BREACH OF RESTRAINING ORDER. HE HAD SHOWED THEM TO THE SOLICITOR HE HAD INSTRUCTED TO SET ASIDE THE RESTRAINING ORDER.	50
8)	BAXENDALE WALKER'S RECORDINGS OF ANTHONY ISAACS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY PANEL: 'WE CAN FIX ANYTHING AT THE SDT'	50
9)	THE TORTURE OF MY LATE MOTHER, RABIA SHEIKH, BY THE LAW SOCIETY'S SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES CONSPIRACY AND THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD	51

### 4 THE SCOPE AND MODUS OPERANDI OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD

1)	TARGETING OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS	52
2)	THE PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE FRAUD	
a)	PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE REVENUES	53-55
b)	BOGUS ADJUDICATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY SALES ASSISTANTS, GYM INSTRUCTORS , COLD CALLERS AND LIFE COACHES	55-56
c)	BOGUS INVESTIGATION IN <u>ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY 2005</u> BY AN UNACCREDITED ACCOUNTANT OR BOOKKEEPER (DAVID SHAW), A FAILED LAWYER (KIRSTEN PATRIICK) AND A SALES CLERK (SUSAN FAULKNER)	
i)	THE 'INVESTIGATORS'	57-58



ii)	SENIOR FORENSIC ACCOUNTANT, DAVID SHAW ` A COSTS TRANSFER FROM CLIENT TO OFFICE ACCOUNT WHICH ENDS WITH A ZERO IS A ROUND SUM TRANSFER, AND SHOWS DISHONESTY`	58-62
iii)	KIRSTEN PATRICK, CASEWORKER : A SOLICITOR WHO INSTRUCTS HIS STAFF TO `MAKE UP A TRIAL BUNDLE` IS GUILTY OF DISHONESTY	62-64
d)	THE LAW SOCIETY MANIPULATES, FORGES AND FALSIFIES THE DOCUMENTS STOLEN FROM THE SOLICITOR TO FABRICATE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIM	65
e)	70 YEAR OLD PANEL CHAIRMAN AND SOLE SIGNATORY TO A VESTING RESOLUTION WHO IT IS SAID HAS READ 20,000 SHEETS IN AN HOUR HAS BEEN BRIBED TO SIGN IT	65-68
3)	THE COMPENSATION FUND FRAUD	
a)	LAW SOCIETY ACCEPTS BRIBES NOT TO INTERVENE @ £25,000 PER FIRM	68-70
b)	£277,000 PAID TO THE LAW SOCIETY `S SOLICITORS FOR EACH INTERVENTION (EVEN WHERE NO MONEY IS MISSING)	70
c)	£100,000 WALK IN COSTS ON DAY OF INTERVENTION	70
d)	£5,000 PER WEEK TO OPEN POST	70
e)	COSTS TO ENFORCE ADMINISTRATION COSTS (INCLUDING POST OPENING)	70
f)	£3M LAW SOCIETY`S LITIGATION COSTS, IF THE INTERVENTION IS DEFENDED	70
g)	£MM TO FIX CASES: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE INTERVENED UPON SOLICITOR`S BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS TO FIX THE CASE OR NOT TO REPRESENT HIM	70-71
h)	£3M PER YEAR FOR SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL HEARINGS	71
i)	£MM TO FIX CASES: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE JUDGES AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS	71-72
4)	THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION FUND (MONEY AND PROPERTY DISCOVERED ON OR FOLLOWING INTERVENTION)	
a)	THEFT FROM CLIENTS	
i)	GENERAL CLIENT MONEY	72
ii)	CLIENTS OWN MONEY	72-74
iii)	UNTRACEABLE RESIDUAL BALANCES	74-75
iv)	CLIENTS` MAIL	75-77
v)	CLIENTS FILES, DOCUMENT, DEEDS, WILLS, AND DATA	77
vi)	CLIENTS` TITLES AND INTERESTS IN LAND	77-78
b)	THE LAW SOCIETY`S THEFT FROM THE CROWN – BONA VACANTIA	78-79



c)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT FROM THE SOLICITOR ON THE DAY OF THE INTERVENTION	
i)	THE SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE MONEY	80
ii)	THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL MONEY	80-81
iii)	THE VALUE OF THE SOLICITOR'S WORK AND TIME : THEFT OF UNBILLED COSTS AND WORKS IN PROGRESS	81-82
iv)	THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS BILLED, BUT NOT TRANSFERRED	82
v)	THE SOLICITOR'S CHOSES IN ACTION AGAINST THE CLIENT	82
vi)	THE SOLICITOR'S DOCUMENTS IN CLIENT CASES	
	1) ANNEX 12A	83-85
	2) 1974 ACT SCHEDULE 1 PARA 9	86-89
	3) THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S DOCUMENTS IN CLIENT FILES	88
	4) THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S LIEN ON CLIENTS' DOCUMENTS	88
d)	THE LAW SOCIETY 'S THEFTS OF LAND AND PROPERTY FROM THE SOLICITOR, FROM THE SOLICITOR'S FAMILY AND FROM CLIENTS	
i)	THE SEVEN FAILED ATTEMPTS TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES	88
	1) DID THE LAW SOCIETY USE ITS SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT TO MONITOR THE SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE?	88-89
ii)	THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES HANDED TO PAUL SAFFRON AND GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC AS A BRIBE TO LOSE THE CASE	90
iii)	ATTEMPTED THEFT OF £55,000 MANAGEMENT COSTS	90
iv)	MY SOLICITOR, PAUL SAFFRON FINALLY STEALS THE 254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES	91
v)	DEVON MANSIONS AND ALL SAINTS MEWS STOLEN THROUGH A SECURITY OF COSTS ORDER	92
vi)	33/35 MOUNTSIDE REPOSSESSED BECAUSE THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES WAS NEVER RECEIVED	92
vii)	THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD.	92
viii)	THE BAR MUTUAL FRAUD. DEFAULT JUDGMENT <u>IN ANAL SHEIKH V MARC BEAUMONT</u> STOLEN BY BURNETT J. BURNETT SPLITS JUDGMENT DEBT OF £8- £30M WITH BAR MUTUAL	92-93
ix)	THE BAR MUTUAL FRAUD. DEPUTY MASTER NICHOLAS BARD. BRIBED NOT TO ENTER DEFAULT JUDGMENT IN <u>RABIA SHEIKH V HUGO PAGE KC AND NIGEL MEARES</u>	94-95
x)	2011. MANN J BRIBED TO PREVENT THE BREACH OF DUTY AND FRAUD CLAIM OF <u>ANAL SHEIKH V RADCLIFFES , PAUL SAFFRON, TREVERTON JONES KC AND THE LAW SOCIETY</u> FROM BEING ISSUED	95
e)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S COMPILATION OF A DATA BASE TO ENABLE IT TO	95



## PART 2. QUESTIONS

5	THE LAW	96
6	THE CRIMINAL OFFENCES	96
7	DIAGRAMS	
1)	LEGEND	97
2)	HOW THE INTERVENTION PROCEDURE WORKS WHERE THERE IS THE SEPARATION OF POWERS	98
3)	WHAT HAPPENS WHERE THERE IS NO SEPARATION OF POWERS	
a)	INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE LAW SOCIETY'S UNLAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE	99
b)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S BANK FRAUD AND THE THEFT OF BONA VACANTIA FROM THE CROWN	100
c)	MISCONDUCT AGAINST THE SOLICITOR	101
d)	THEFT OF £154 REMOTGAE	102
e)	THE COMPENSATION FUND FRAUD	103
8	THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE AND FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS	
1)	FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS <b>Q161-Q163</b>	104
2)	PARA 6(6) OFFENCE <b>Q164-Q168</b>	104-114
3)	FINANCIAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATUTORY TRUSTS <b>Q169-Q171</b>	116
4)	THREAT TO ECONOMIC STABILITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY <b>Q172</b>	116
5)	INTERVENTION LAW <b>Q173-Q174</b>	116
9	<u>AHMED &amp; CO, BIEBUYCK SOLICITORS, DIXON &amp; CO &amp; ORS RE SOLICITORS ACT 1974 [2006] EWHC</u> (THE COMPENSATION FUND CASE (TIMOTHY DUTTON KC AND PATRICIA ROBERTSON ACTING) USED TO INTEGRATE THE STOLEN PROCEEDS <b>Q175-Q179</b>	116-121
10	BOGUS ADJUDICATIONS <b>Q180-Q185</b>	121-125
11	BOGUS INVESTIGATIONS <b>Q186-Q189</b>	126-129
12	CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT TO MIDDLETON- A REPORT (WHICH NO SOLICITOR WOULD WRITE) <b>Q190-Q193</b>	129-131
13	SARAH BARTLETT'S FRAUDULENT FORENSIC REPORT TO THE PANEL <b>Q194-Q197</b>	131-133



14	BOGUS PANEL DECISION <b>Q198-Q201</b>	133-136
15	THE FRAUDULENT CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION ( £41,125) (THIRKETTLE) <b>Q202-Q207</b>	136-141
16	ROUND SUM TRANSFERS: HOW THE LAW SOCIETY GENERATED £5M IN LEGAL FEES FROM 6 YEARS OF LITIGATION INVOLVING 125 LAWYERS, WHEN ALL IT HAD TO DO WAS TO OPEN A FILE AND LOOK AT IT <b>Q208-Q211</b>	141-144
17	THE 'SMOKING GUN' ROUND SUM TRANSFER (STRUPCWESTKI £25 COPYING BILL NOTIFIED IN ESTATE ACCOUNTS, BUT NOT ENTERED IN OFFICE ACCOUNT) <b>Q212-Q216</b>	145-148
18	THIRKETTLE (OVERCHARGING) <b>Q217-Q220</b>	149-151
19	TIMOTHY DUTTON KC 'S FRAUDULENT ADVICE TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION COMMITTEE. MONEY LAUNDERING STAGE 2 LAYERING. <b>Q221-Q256</b>	152-172
20	THE CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, TREVERTON JONES, RADCLIFFES, SAFFRON, DUTTON AND OTHERS TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES	172-183
1)	THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES. THE LAW SOCIETY'S ATTEMPTED THEFT AND PLACEMENT USING THE VESTING RESOLUTION <b>Q257-Q261</b>	183
2)	THE SECOND ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES. A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, LLOYDS , HEATHER LEESON AND LLOYDS' BARRISTER TO STEAL AND LAYER THE MONIES USING A BOGUS CLAIM <b>Q262-Q265</b>	183-183
3)	THE THIRD ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES. THE LAW SOCIETY, HEATHER LEESON AND LLOYDS' BARRISTER ACT IN CONSPIRACY TO TORMENT ME BY HARASSING MY MOTHER <b>Q266-Q269</b>	184
4)	THE FOURTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES ON 8 <sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2005 <b>Q270-Q274</b>	184-185
5)	THE FIFTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MARCH 2005. MR DOGAN'S ATTEMPTED THEFT <b>Q275</b>	185
6)	THE SIXTH ATTEMPT. A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, RUSSELL COOKE AND JOHN WEAVER <b>Q276-Q278</b>	185
7)	THE SEVENTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES CASE FIXING. TREVERTON JONES KC BRIBED WITH THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONEY AND OTHER INDUCEMENTS TO TRY AND LOSE <u>SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY (HIGH COURT 2005</u> <b>Q279-Q283</b>	185-186
8)	PAUL SAFFRON'S ACTUAL THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES <b>Q284-Q286</b>	186-187
21	PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE FRAUD <b>Q287-Q291</b>	188
22	THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF PUBLIC FUNDS <b>Q292</b>	189-191



**1. THE MOST IMBECILIC FRAUDS EVER CONCEIVED (OR THE MOST INGENIOUS ONE)**

The Law Society's Intervention Fraud, worth an annual sum in excess of £600m **Page 45-Page 48** has been perpetrated for nearly half a century. Utilising a single type written sheet, and a single four letter word, it is probably the most efficiently accomplished fraud in history.

The document in question is the Vesting Resolution shown on **Page 3**. The word in question is 'vest', a term cleverly chosen because its meaning would only be known to a limited number of trusts experts **Part 2C5(6) Page 1013-Page 1032**. How 'vest' is used (and it does not mean 'transfer')

The Intervention Fraud is based on the collective pretence by

- the Law Society,
- the High Court,
- the Court of Appeal
- the Supreme Court,
- the European Court of Human Rights,
- UK's banks including the Bank of England,
- the Financial Conduct Authority,
- the Attorney General,
- the Serious Fraud Office and other law enforcement agencies,
- the Government and
- Parliament

that the Vesting Resolution has the effect of a court freezing order and a order directing the Solicitor's Bank to transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money to the Law Society. **Page 4**

The Vesting Resolution has no such effect: **Part 2C(6) Page 1013- Page 1043** (the Vesting Resolution created as an instrument of fraud) **Page 1044- Page 1067** (Why the Vesting Resolution is not a freezing order) **Page 1067- Page 1127** (Why the Vesting Resolution is not a transfer order).

Whether the Vesting Resolution is an authority to transfer money to the Law Society is not debatable. Para 6 (6) of Schedule 1 makes it a criminal offence for a person to pay out money after he has been served with the Vesting Resolution. The paragraph makes no exception for payments to the Law Society.

- (6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.
- (1) If the Society takes possession of any sum of money to which



According to the Law Society's published records, there are 100 interventions every year. Other records show that the number of interventions stand at 400. Depending on which statistic is used, 5,000 or 20,000 interventions have taken place over the course of the last 50 years. Assuming that each intervened upon Solicitor banks with three different banks, statistically, every bank director of every banking group in the UK is guilty of having committed multiple criminal offences under Para 6 (6).

There are 164 businesses considered to be banks by the Prudential Regulation Authority. On the following assumptions every one is guilty of having committed Para 6(6) Offences

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARA 6(6) OFFENCES

Assumptions	No of interventions per year	
	100	400
Number of Para 6(6) Offences committed by Banks per year assuming each Solicitor's Practice holds 20 accounts	2,000	8,000
Number of Para 6(6) Offences committed by Banks from 1974-2024	100,000	400,000
Average number of Para 6(6) Offences committed per Bank per year assuming each Solicitor's Practice banks with 5 different banks	12	49
Average number of Para 6(6) Offences committed per Bank assuming each Solicitor's Practice banks with 5 different banks from 1974-2024	609	2439



25. FEB. 2005 14:13 From: LTB PADDINGTON BUS CTR  
17/02/2005 14:21 01926439726

02072624212

T.NO. 04

THE LAW SOCIETY

**SOLICITORS ACT 1974, SECTION 35  
AS AMENDED BY COURTS & LEGAL SERVICES ACT 1990, SECTION 81**

**Schedule 1, Paragraphs 1(1) and 6**

**IN THE MATTER OF ANAL SHEIKH**

**PRACTISING AS ASHLEY & CO**

To: Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB plc  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London EC1Y 4XX

**Note 1**  
The year should  
be 2005

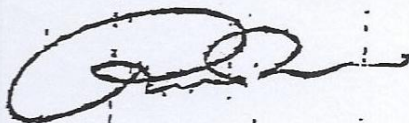
I CERTIFY that on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2004 the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to it by the Council of the Law Society and in accordance with Section 35 of the Solicitors Act 1974 and paragraphs 1(1) (a) & (c) of Schedule 1 to the Act, resolved on behalf of the Council as follows:-

To exercise the powers conferred by Part II of Schedule 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974 and that, pursuant to Section 35 of the Act and paragraph 6(1) of the said Schedule, the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the said Schedule and the right to recover or receive them should vest in the Law Society.

ACCORDINGLY the powers conferred by Part II of the said Schedule have become exercisable in relation to the practice of Ashley & Co and the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule and the right to recover or receive them have vested in the Law Society (whether such monies were or are received by the person holding them before or after the Panel's resolution) and shall be held by the Law Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by Part II of the Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE under paragraph 6(3) of the Schedule above that you are prohibited from making any payment out of any sums of money held by you on behalf of Anal Sheikh or her firm Ashley & Co in connection with her practice or with any trust of which she is or formerly was a trustee, such monies having now become vested in the Law Society.

DATED 17<sup>th</sup> February 2005



Robin Pearson  
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit



**LAW SOCIETY'S LETTER TO BANK REQUESTING TRANSFER OF THE SOLICITOR'S MONEY  
(ANNOTATED)**

25. FEB. 2005 11:13 From-LTSB PADDINGTON BUS CTR  
17/02/2005 16:21 01925439726

02072624212

NO. 0478 P. 25

THE LAW SOCIETY

PAGE

Our ref: INT 537 05  
Your ref:

Victoria Court  
9 Darnley Place  
Leamington Spa  
Warwickshire CV32 5AU  
On 275328 Leamington  
Tel 01926 829082  
Fax 01926 431636  
www.lawsociety.org.uk

**RECORDED DELIVERY - PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL**

Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
4th Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London  
EC1Y 4XX

17th February 2005



The Law Society

Dear Sirs

Re: Ms Anil Sheikh p/a Ashley & Co 47-49 Blackbird Hill London NW9 8RS

Accounts Sort Code 30 69 84

Account numbers 00395782 00395626 00395888

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr Jones of The Law Society on 17th February. He notified you that the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of The Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to them by the Council of the Law Society, had decided to exercise certain statutory powers under the Solicitors Act 1974, in relation to Anil Sheikh and had resolved to vest in the Society all monies held by you on behalf of this solicitor in connection with her practice. He also informed you that without the authority of the Office you should not make any payment out of these monies.

In accordance with paragraph 6(3) of the First Schedule to the Solicitors Act 1974, I enclose a formal Notice prohibiting you from making any payment out of these monies. I would be grateful if you could please acknowledge receipt of this Notice.

The Law Society, has appointed an agent to deal with the practice of Ashley & Co. This agent is Mr John Weaver of Messrs Russell Cooke of 2 Putney Hill Putney London SW15 (Tel 0208 739 9111). To enable former clients to receive their money quickly, please carry out the following instructions as a matter of urgency.

1. Repay by code all monies in the client current accounts to:  
National Westminster Bank plc  
153 Putney High Street  
Putney  
London

for the credit of Messrs Russell Cooke re: The Law Society and Ashley & Co  
Please, phone Mr Weaver for details of the account numbers.

The Law Society makes a false representation that under Schedule 1 transfers from the Solicitor's Bank Account can be made with the Law Society's consent

The Law Society fraudulent asks the Bank to transfer the Solicitors Practice Accounts to Russell Cooke in violation of Para 6 (6), which is a criminal offence

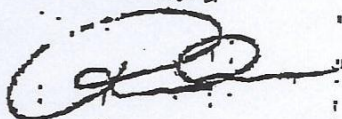


2. Send by separate remittance to the above-named bank any monies in client deposit accounts when held in the names of designated clients. The remittance should be split if more than one such account is held and the monies should be sent for the credit of Messrs Russell-Cooke but with the reference The Law Society, Robinsons and the designated client.
3. Accept this letter as notice of withdrawal of any money in client deposit accounts and upon expiry of due time (or earlier if it is required by the agent) remit such money in the manner above.
4. Arrange for bank statements in respect of all client accounts to be sent to the agent as soon as possible.
5. Provide The Law Society with a list of the balances on all accounts to which the enclosed Notice relates (both client and office accounts).

I confirm that the office accounts vest in the Law Society, and if in credit should be remitted as referred to above, to the National Westminster Bank.

I am sure you will understand the reason for the urgency in dealing with the matter. Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully



Robin Penson  
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit

Please always quote our above reference when contacting us



PARA 6 (3) NOTICE PROHIBITING PAYMENT OUT TO BANK (ADAPTED)

Para 6(3) of Schedule 1 to the Sharia's Code Governing the  
Practice of Solicitors

IN THE MATTER OF ANAL SHEIKH

PRACTISING AS ASHLEY & CO

To: Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB plc  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London EC1Y 4XX



I CERTIFY that on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2004 the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to it by the Council of the Law Society and in accordance with Section 25 of the Solicitors Act 1974 and paragraphs 1(1) (a) & (c) of Schedule 1 to the Act, resolved on behalf of the Council as follows:-

To exercise the powers conferred by Part II of Schedule 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974 and that, pursuant to Section 35 of the Act and paragraph 6(1) of the said Schedule, the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the said Schedule and the right to recover or receive them should vest in the Law Society.

ACCORDINGLY the powers conferred by Part II of the said Schedule have become exercisable in relation to the practice of Ashley & Co and the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule and the right to recover or receive them have vested in the Law Society (whether such monies were or are received by the person holding them before or after the Panel's resolution) and shall be held by the Law Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by Part II of the Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE under paragraph 6(3) of the Schedule above that you are prohibited from making any payment out of any sums of money held by you on behalf of Anal Sheikh or her firm Ashley & Co in connection with her practice or with any trust of which she is or formerly was a trustee, such monies having now become vested in the Law Society.

DATED 17<sup>th</sup> February 2005

Robin Pearson  
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit



**LAW SOCIETY'S LETTER TO BANK REQUESTING TRANSFER OF THE SOLICITOR'S MONEY  
(ADAPTED)**

17/02/2005 16:21 01925439726

02072624212

NO. 0478 P. 25

THE LAW SOCIETY

PAGE

Our ref: INT 537 05  
Your ref:

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi  
The Caliph  
The Caliphate  
Al Raqqa  
Islamic State of Iraq and  
the Levant  
Fax no 00034 55602  
Telephone no 00034  
55602

**RECORDED DELIVERY - PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL**

Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
4th Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London  
EC1Y 4XX

17<sup>th</sup> February 2005

Dear Sirs

Re: Ms Anal Sheikh p/a Ashley & Co 47-49 Blackbird Hill Lnr

Accounts Sort Code 30 80 84

Account numbers 00395782 00395526 00395858

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr Jones of The Law Society on 17<sup>th</sup> February. He notified you that the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society has decided to exercise its powers in relation to the Shura Council.

I refer to your telephone conversation with Abu Hamza al-Qurashi of Professional Regulation of the Shura Council. He notified you that the Shura Council acting under the Sharia Law regulating solicitors has decided to exercise its powers in relation to Anal Sheikh and has resolved to vest in the Shura Council all monies held by your on her account.

He also informed you that you without the authority of the Shura Council you should not make any payment out of these monies.

In accordance with Para 6(3) of Schedule 1 to the Sharia's Code Governing the Practice of Solicitors you are asked to transfer Miss Sheikh's funds to the following account

Repay by code all monies in the client current accounts to:  
National Westminster Bank plc  
153 Putney High Street  
Putney  
London

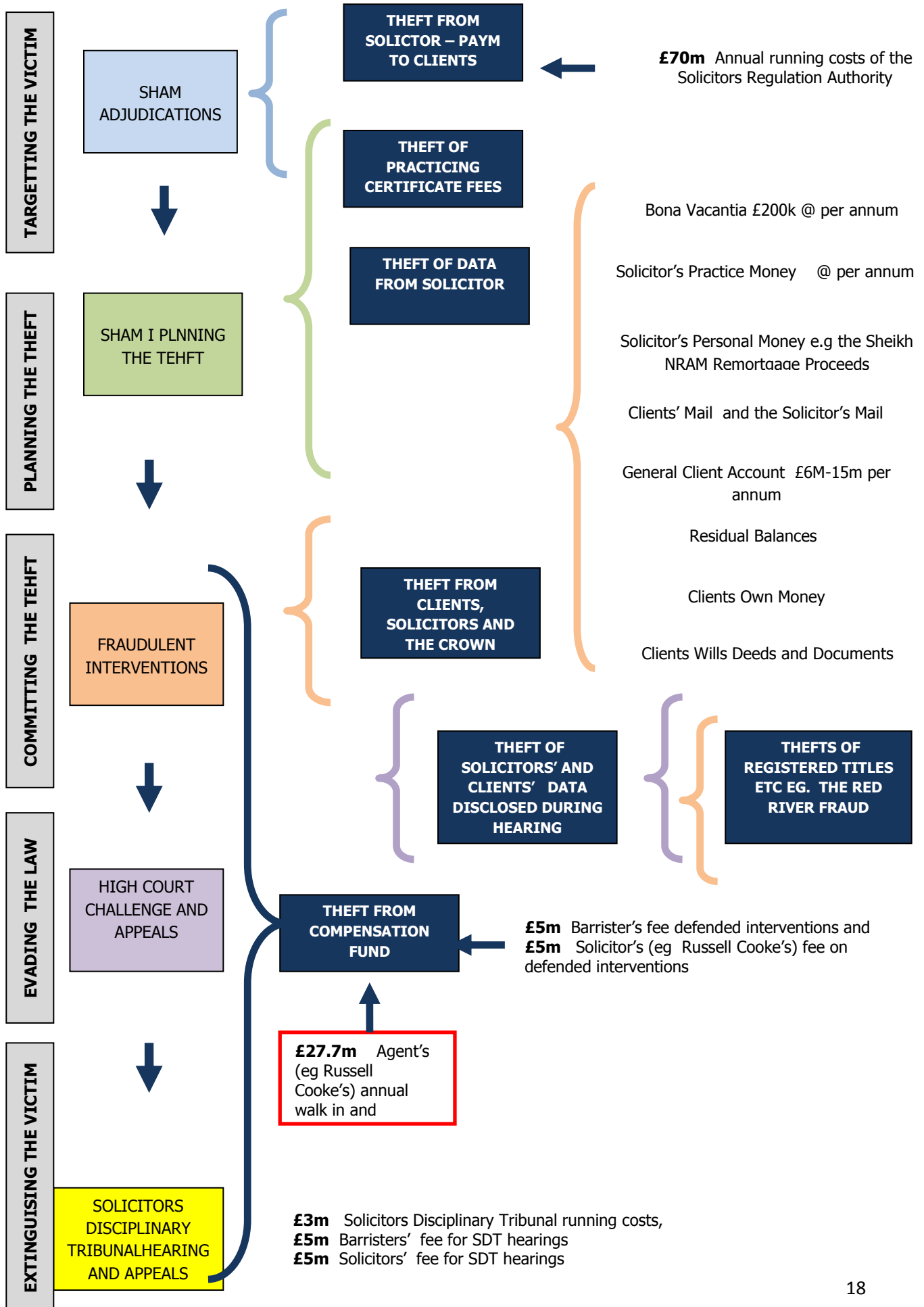
WOLVS  
G.M.C. - 20411766

for the credit of Messrs Russell-Cooke re: The Law Society and Ashley & Co  
Please phone Mr Weaver for details of the account numbers.



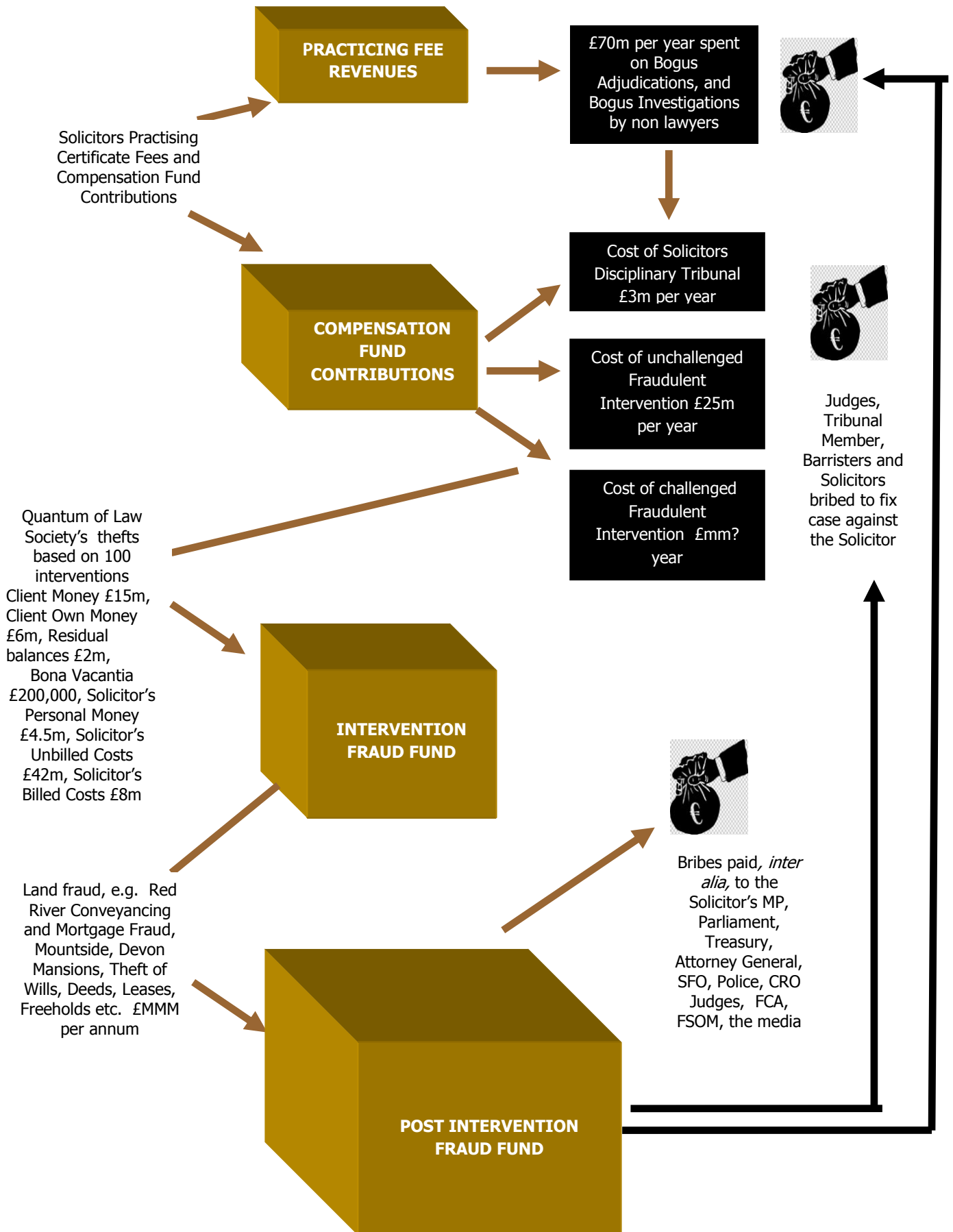


## DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MONEY GENERATED BY THE INTERVENTION FRAUD





# **DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERATING OF MONEY IN THE INTERVENTION FRAUD**





## THE MANIPULATION OF LANGUAGE TO FALSELY ALLEGE AN HONEST SOLICITOR IS DISHONEST

Where the Solicitor has not been involved in fraudulent activity, such as mortgage fraud, or theft from Clients, the Law Society uses four standard allegations which can be manipulated to imply that the Solicitor is a thief. They are probably the only four. They are Round Sum Transfers, Cash Shortage, Dishonest Overcharge, Taking Client Money.

### THE PROPER DEFINITION AND MEANING OF THE TERM

#### ROUND SUM TRANSFERS

The proper meaning is transferring costs before delivery the bill to the client.



A Round Sum Transfer is a costs transfer which ends with a zero

#### CASH SHORTAGE

The term has no special meaning. For an ordinary person it means balancing his bank account as against his chequebook.

For solicitors it is shortfall between the sum shown to be held on the Solicitor's internal Client Account ledger and the money shown to be held in the bank statement

It would be too controversial to intervene for overcharging so the allegation used to allege Cash Shortage when there is no Cash Shortage



A Cash Shortage is an unjustified charge, so if the bill is £35,000.00 of which £270.00 cannot be justified, £35,000 (plus vat) is a Cash Shortage (Thirkettle)

#### DISHONEST OVERCHARGE

The standard ways of showing are

1. Charging for unqualified staff at fee earner's rates
2. Fabricating time records
3. Deliberately applying the wrong basis of charge
4. Exaggerating time spent



The Law Society alleged I took £254,000 from Client Account. It did not say I was the Client and it was my own remortgage money (The Law Society's theft of the Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies)

#### 'TAKING' CLIENT MONEY

Solicitor has to 'take' Client Money to discharge his functions. For example, he has to 'take Client Money to complete a purchase for his client, pay court fees, to pay any settlement his Client has agreed etc.



## FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THREE STAGES OF MONEY LAUNDERING

### OBTAINING THE DIRTY CASH OR PROCEEDS OF CRIME

Proceeds of crime is the term given to money or assets gained by criminals during the course of their criminal activity.



### STAGE 1 PLACEMENT

This is when "dirty" cash or proceeds of crime is converted into assets that seem legitimate such as by depositing funds into a bank account registered to an anonymous cooperation or a professional middleman .

This stage serves two purposes: (a) it relieves the criminal of holding and guarding large amounts of bulky of cash; and (b) it places the money into the financial system.

This is the stage tat which the criminal is at most vulnerable to detection because they introduce massive wealth into the financial system seemingly out of nowhere .



### STAGE 2 LAYERING

The primary purpose of this stage is to separate the illicit money from its source. This is done by the sophisticated *layering* of financial transactions that obscure the audit trail and sever the link with the original crime.

It involves using multiple transactions and multiple accounts to further distance funds from original source.

During this stage, for example, the money launderers may begin by moving funds electronically from one country to another, then divide them into investments placed in advanced financial options or overseas markets; constantly moving them to elude detection; each time, exploiting loopholes or discrepancies in legislation and taking advantage of delays in judicial or police cooperation layering.

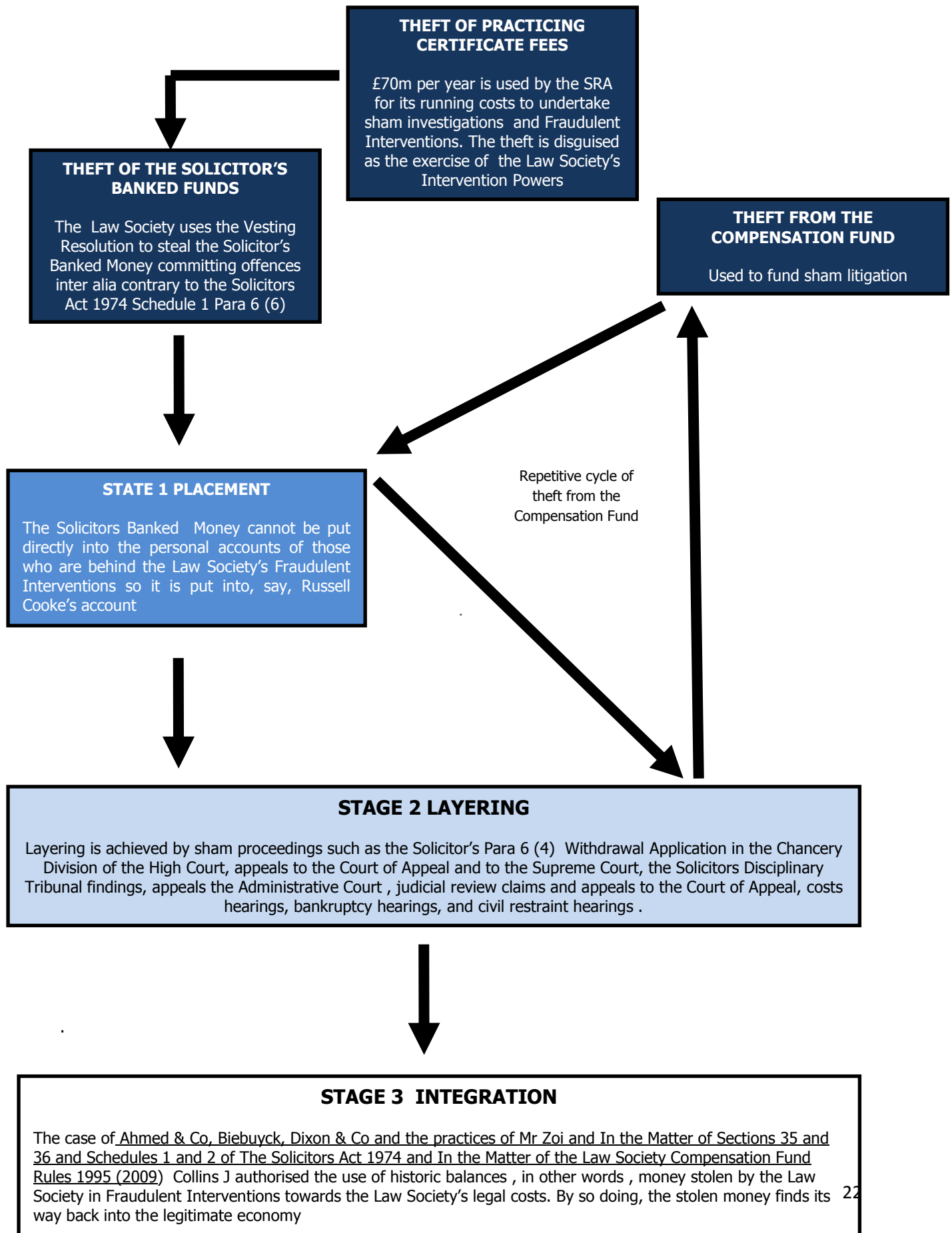


### STAGE 3 INTEGRATION

This is the stage at which the money is then reunited with the criminal with what appears to be a legitimate source. At this stage, it is very difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal wealth. The launderer can use the money without getting caught. After the money is transferred from legal businesses or investments, or the trail has become too difficult to follow, the money can then be placed into major investments. Integrated cash ends up being spent on luxury assets, real estate holdings, and long-term investment vehicles or in new business ventures. Integrated cash can also purchase assets that can be used to facilitate future money laundering.

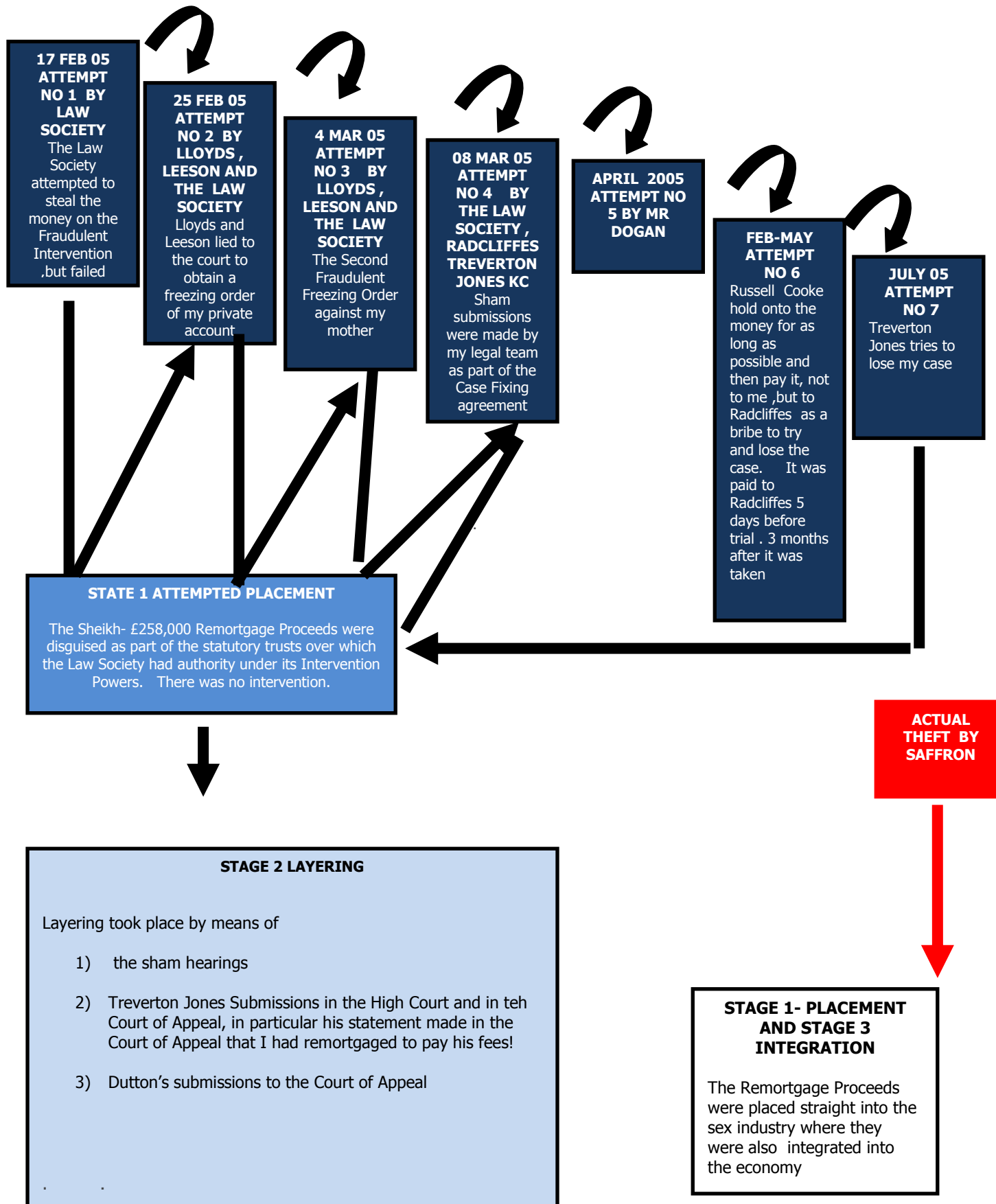


**FLOWCHART SHOWING THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS**



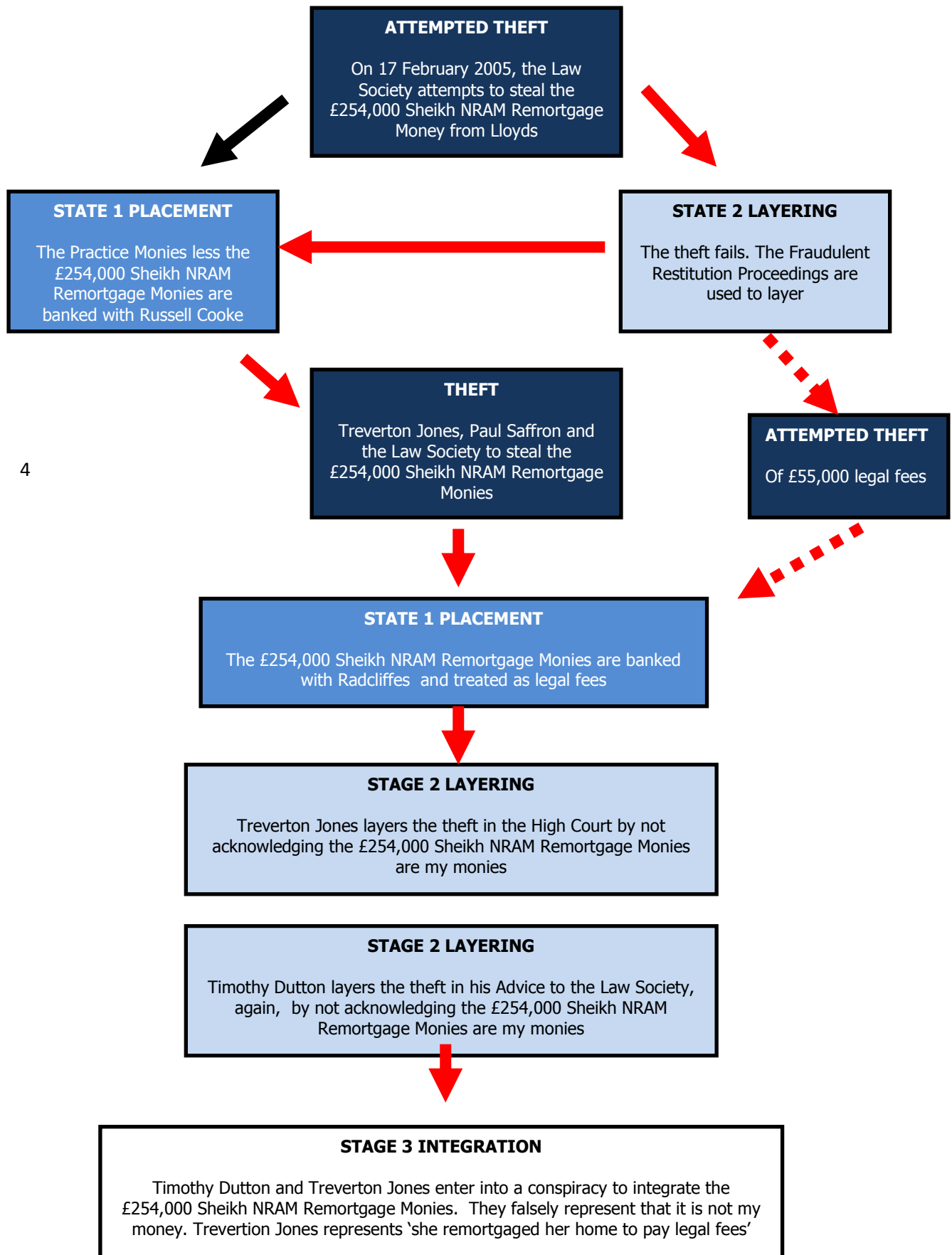


**FLOWCHART SHOWING THE SEVEN ATTEMPTED THEFTS OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS**





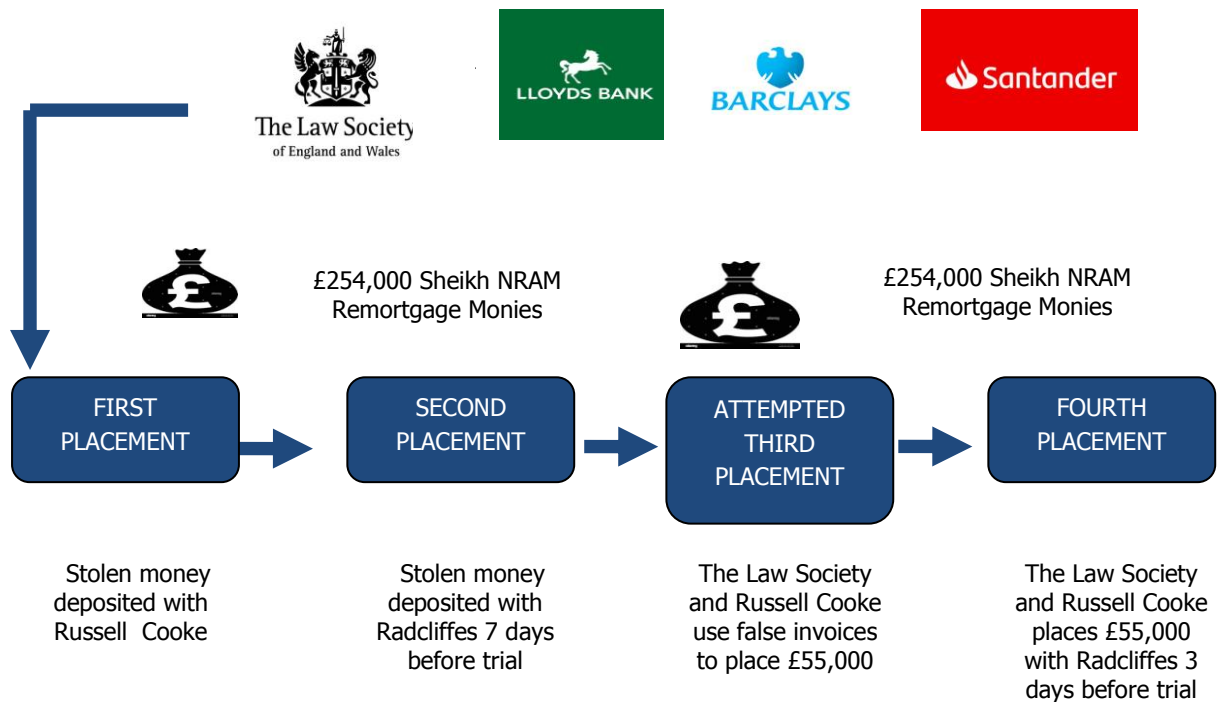
**FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS**





# FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT AND MONEY LAUNDERING OF ALL MY ASSETS

## THEFT



## LAYERING

Gregory Treverton Jones and Paul Saffron pretend there is an intervention Treverton Jones makes sham submissions to set up a successful 'appeal' for the Law Society

## THEFT AND PLACEMENT

Park J had ordered that the Law Society pay £90,000 by way of costs which Saffron told the court were about £100,000.00. Treverton Jones agreed the costs should be secured against Devon Mansions and All Saints Mews, two of my properties

## LAYERING

## LAYERING

## LAYERING

The thefts are layered by Dutton in Dutton's Fraudulent Advice

## INTEGRATION

## INTEGRATION

## INTEGRATION

The thefts are integrated by Dutton, Treverton Jones, Hallett LJ, Dyson, Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ and Tuckey LJ in the Court of Appeal

## THEFT

Saffron steals £250,000

## PLACEMENT

Saffron delivers invoices to me for £358,000 for legal costs

## THEFT



Mountside  
£575,000



Devon Mansions and All Saints  
Mews £150,000



Stoke Newington Site £1.2m (noticed by the Law Society, Chadwick LJ and Hugo Page QC) during the case.





**9) COMPOSITE TABLE OF THE QUANTUM OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

PER ANNUM  
PER 100  
INTERVENTIONS

PER DECADE  
PER 100  
INTERVENTIONS

PAYMENTS		
A. THEFT FROM PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE REVENUES		
Steps Preliminary to the Intervention Fraud: the Law Society's costs of sham adjudications, sham investigation and sham Panel Meetings. (Section )	£70m	£700m
B. THEFT FROM THE COMPENSATION FUND		
Walk in and Management Costs of Intervention. The Law Society's agents fees for the removal and management of the Solicitor's Documents and the Solicitor's Mail and for the management of the Statutory Trusts	£25m	£250m
Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal Trial Per Part D 3 (3).	£3m	£30m
Legal Costs in High Profile Litigated Intervention (Sheikh)	£3m	
Legal Costs in High Profile Litigated Intervnetions (Mireskandari)	£3m	
Bribes	?	
RECEIPTS		
A. THEFT FROM CLIENTS		
General Client Account Money (Part E 1 (1))	£15m	£150m
Client Own Money. Quantum not known and not calculable (Part E 1 (2))	£6m	£60m
Residual Balances (Part E 1 (3))	£2m	£20m
Clients' Documents, Wills, Deeds and Data (Part E 1 (4))	?	?
Solicitor's Mail (Part E 1 (5))	?	?



B. THEFT FROM THE CROWN		
Bona Vacantia (Part E 2)	£200,000	£2m
C. THEFT FROM THE SOLICITOR		
The Solicitor's Practice Money (E 3 (1))	£5.6m	£56m
The Solicitor's Personal Money (E 3 (2))	£4.5m	£45m
The Solicitor's Unbilled Costs (E 3 (3))	£42m	£420m
The Solicitor's Costs, billed but not transferred	£8m	£80m
D. FUTURE THEFTS FROM CLIENTS AND OTHERS		
Thefts based on information from Wills, Trusts, Deeds and Documents stolen on Intervention. <b>Part 1B1 Page 187</b> estimated at £5.6m per year	£560m	£5.6bn

#### 10) THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Total Interventions	The Total Amount of Client Money assumed to be taken on Intervention	Client Money which may have been appropriated by the Law Society calculated at 25%
40 are Sole Practitioners	£10m (40 x £250,000)	£2.5m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30m (40 x £750,000)	£7.5m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£20m (20 x £1m)-	£5m
Total Client Money on 100 Interventions	£60m	£15m



**11) THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' OWN MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Total Interventions	The Total Amount of Client Money assumed to be taken on Intervention	Client Own Money which may have been appropriated by the Law Society calculated at 1% tot
40 are Sole Practitioners	£10m (40 x £250,000)	£1m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30m (40 x £750,000)	£3m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£20m (20 x £1m)-	£2m
Total Client Money on 100 Interventions	£60m	£6m

**12) THE QUANTUM OF RESIDUAL BALANCES ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£15,000	£600,000 (40 x £15,000)
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30,000	£1.4m (40 x £30,000)
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£50,000	£1m (20 x £50,000)
		£2m



**13) THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF LEGAL TITLES STOLEN FROM CLIENTS PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimate Average Sum Stolen From Clients	Number of Interventions (25%)	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£4m	10	£40m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£4m	10	£40m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£4m	5	£20m
		25	£80m

**14) THE QUANTUM OF BONA VACANTIA ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	10% Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£600,000	£60,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£1.4m	£140,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£100,000
		£200,000



**15) THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PRACTICE MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Amount of Practice Money	10% Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£30,000	£ 1,200,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£60,000	£ 2,400,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£100,000	£ 2,000,000
		£ 5,600,000

**16) THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PERSONAL MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Amount of Personal Money	10% of firms	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£250,000	4	£1,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£500,000	4	£2,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£750,000	2	£1,500,000
			£4,500,000



**17) THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' UNBILLED COSTS ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£200,000	£8m (40 x £200,000)
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£400,000	£16m (40 x £400,000)
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£20m (20 x £1.5m)
		£42m

**18) THE QUANTUM OF THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS BILLED, BUT NOT TRANSFERRED ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£ 50,000	£2,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£ 75,000	£3,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£ 150,000	£3,000,000
		£8,000,000



**19) THE QUANTUM OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S FUTURE THEFTS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£ 50,000	£2,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£ 75,000	£3,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£ 150,000	£3,000,000
		£8,000,000

**20) TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY SHOULD HAVE INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION ( £9.99)**

ALLEGATION	WORK REQUIRED TO PROVE OR DISPROVE ALLEGATION	COST
Allegation of Cash Shortage of £41,125	The Law Society should have appointed as Investigators sighted individuals who would have seen the 16 Arch lever files on Thirkettle	£0
Round Sum Transfers of £475,000 including Round Sum Transfer of £58,000 LSC Transfers	The Law Society should have purchased a copy of The Guide to the Professional Conduct of Solicitors 8 <sup>th</sup> Edition 1999 in which the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 can be found at Part V	£9.99
11 Bills not Posted		
		£9.99



**21) TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society (excl to Judges)
March 2005 Attempted theft of the Sheikh £258,000 NRAM Remortgage Proceeds						
Without notice hearing	1hr	£750	£10,000 A barrister  £5000 (Martineau Johnson)			£5000 to the barrister  £2,000 To Martineau Johnson or Heather Lavington
Return date	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 etc A barrister and Martineau Johnson		£2000	£10,000 to barristers for both sides £254,000 (The Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies)
April 2005 – July 2005. Solicitor's Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of Vesting Resolution Application and associated hearings in the High Court						
7 April 2005 Application for Return of Practicing Certificate	1 day	£2,700	£20,000 (Queen's Counsel) £10,000 ( Russell Cooke)	£15,000 (Radcliffes)	£100,000	£50,000 (Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Directions Hearing	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 (Queen's Counsel) £50,000 ( Russell Cooke)			
High Court Trial May – July 2005	13 days	£35,100	£700,000 (Queen's Counsel and Junior Counsel ) £350,000 ( Russell Cooke)	£408,000		
September 2005 Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Panel						
Detailed analysis in Part 1D8			£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)			£20,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)
Sep 2005- Dec 2006 .Law Society's Appeal to the Court of Appeal based on Timothy Dutton's and Gregory Treverton Jones KC's fraudulent misrepresentations to the Court						
Law Society's Written Application for Permission	½ day	£1,350	£25,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £10,000 ( Russell Cooke)			



Court of Appeal Permission Hearing Permission .	1 day	£2700	£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles ) £20,000 ( Russell Cooke)		£5000	£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and  £30,000 Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Court of Appeal Hearing July 2006	3 days	£8100	£250,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles) £75,000 ( Russell Cooke)			
Jan 2007- Apr 2007. Solicitor's Appeal to the House of Lords refused on paper. Solicitor's legal team (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC) in fact acting for the Law Society to protect the Intervention Fraud						
Solicitor's House of Lords application for Permission to Appeal	1hr	£750	£70,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £25,000 ( Russell Cooke)	£2500 FEE £40,000 (Charles Buckley)	£10,000	£50,000 (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC)
Sep 2007. Solicitor's Application to the European Court of Human Rights which was accepted.						
European Court of Human Rights Application. Sept 2007				Pro bono (Philip Engelman)	£15,000	
Jun 2008. Sham Trial at the Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal Part						
Preliminary Issue Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£15,000	£10,000 (Hugo Page KC)	£5,000	£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Directions Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£5,000	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member) £3,000 (Mr Marriott, the Insurer appointed solicitor)
No Rules Argument Hearing	1	£1,350	£15,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Final Hearing	30 days (est)	£94,500	£200,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £100,000 (Russell Cooke))	£20,000 (Weekes KC)	£35,000	£10,000 (Chairman) £10,000 (2 Members) £3,000 (3 Witnesses) £30,000 (Weekes KC)



2009. Judicial Review to stop SDT Hearing						
Hearing	1	£2700	£25,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke))		£10,000	£20,000 (Collins)
Various (directions etc but not a full hearing)	3	£8100	£50,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £20,000 (Russell Cooke))		£30,000	£50,000. Lord Dyson, Richards LJ, King J and others
TOTALS		£163500	£2.19M	£495,950	£212,000	£606,000

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society
February 2008 Second Intervention						
Mar 2008. Solicitor's Withdrawal Application which 17 years later has not been heard Part 3 (4(d))						
Application for withdrawal Directions	½ day	£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10000 to barrister
TOTALS		£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10,000



## 22) COSTS COMPARATORS

Sheikh Costs found to be dishonest overcharges		
1)	Burrows Probate. <b>18 months</b> work. Arch lever file <b>6 inch.</b> 1 corres. file <b>6 inch.</b> Docs file	12,000
2)	Thirkettle . <b>16 arch lever files.</b> Nearly <b>4 years</b> work	35,000
3)	Mcgonnell. Discretionary Will Trust and transfer of title to property	£750
Comparators		
4)	Mcgonnell, Another solicitor drafted the usual Husband and Wife will which was ineffective for inheritance tax saving, but which the Law Society found I should have drafted	£450
5)	Trevert Jones KC'S appearance in Court in £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Fraudulent Injunction case. Did not submit any legal argument <b>½ day</b>	£10,000
6)	Trevert Jones KC'S application to Court for return of Practicing Certificate. Did not know that the court had no jurisdiction. <b>½ day</b>	£10,000
7)	Trevert Jones, Paul Saffron <b>13 days</b> in court challenging an intervention which had never taken place under the wrong procedure	£358,000
8)	Hodge Malek, Andy Peebles <b>13 days</b> in court supporting an intervention which had never taken place	£1m
9)	Hugo Page KC <b>1 day</b> before Kitchen in the Red River fraud when the issue was that Page 2 of the Settlement Agreement had to be turned over to read Page 3.	£10,000
10)	Marc Beaumont Advice on Briggs Fraudulent Instrument <b>1 single page email.</b> In fact the money was spent at romantic dinners and staying at hotels	£20,000
11)	Philip Newman <b>25 page</b> application to Court of Appeal in Red River and <b>1 hour</b> in court. He could not anything wrong with Briggs Fraudulent Instrument	£30,000
12)	Newman consults a solicitor (his girlfriend) to verify that Briggs undertaking would not work) A conveyancing solicitor can see its defectiveness as he is reading it, so it would take about <b>30 seconds</b>	£500
13)	Radcliffes <b>copying costs</b> for 16 arch lever files for High Court hearing	£4000
14)	Anesta Weekes KC <b>14 days</b> at the Tribunal,. Withdrew despite the fact that she was on a fixed fee retainer.	£20,000
15)	Page KC's application to the Tribunal to clarify that 'round sum transfer' did not mean 'a transfer with lots of noughts'	£10,000
16)	Philip Engelman in the 2008 Sheikh Intervention . Estimated costs for <b>a day</b> in court to challenge an intervention which had never taken place.	£10,000
17)	Isadore Goldman to undertake the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	£600,000



**23) £MM TO FIX CASES: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE JUDGES AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS**

Assumptions:

- 1) That if a decision has been made in violation of the law, of legal principles, of procedural rules, or if it is devoid of rationality or common sense, or if the decision constitutes a criminal offence, the judge or decision maker has been bribed
- 2) The bribe is 10% of sums up to £1m. Otherwise, it is as stated. For the Intervention Fraud, which is worth between £25m - £100m per year, the bribe is £2m. The main Red River Judges were not bribed as such: they stole Red River's title and interest to in order to steal the title to the Stoke Newington Development site from which they earned a net profit of about £60m

	ESTIMATED BRIBE
The Intervention Fraud. The Panel	
Charles Sneary fraudulently endorsed the Vesting Resolution. He apparently read 20,000 sheets in an hour, <b>Page 172-174</b> could not see any of the forgeries and falsifications in the reports <b>Page 951- 973, Page 979-990</b> and believed that the definition of a round sum transfer rule breach was doing costs transfers which end with a zero <b>Page 1039-1151</b>	£5000 . 400 per year) =£200,000)
Theft of £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Proceeds	
<b>Aitken J , Cresswell J</b> and <b>another High Court judge Page 1607-1717</b> . Aitkin made a freezing order against me. No claim form had been issued so he jurisdiction to deal with the case. Even if he knew nothing about intervention law (1) Aitkin knew that money is transacted by solicitors every minute of every day; there was nothing suspicious about it. (2) He knew that lawyers usually lie on paper applications (per Baister), so he should have relied on anything submitted . (3) He should have queried whether 'vest' meant transfer (4) He would have seen from Sch 1 that beneficially owned money is excluded from interventions (5) He should have known that Solicitor's own money is excluded from interventions (6) 'He would have seen para 6 (6) of Schedule 1 and understood that it was a criminal offence for Lloyds to have paid money out (4) He knew that Leeson had spoken to Powell Callen. He would have asked what they had said (5) He could have adjourned for a few minutes to telephone me and ask what the money represented. What would happened if a black solicitor applied to court to freeze the accounts of a partner at Linklaters in exactly the same circumstances – would Aitken have made the order?	£76,200  (£25,400 per judge)



The Intervention Fraud. The Court of Appeal's Fraudulent Judgment	
<p>All five Lord Justices of Appeal pretended that there had been an intervention. They did not understand that an appellate court cannot change the facts of the first instance court and make up entirely new facts, effectively rewriting the original judgment on the basis only of Counsels' submissions</p> <p><b>Hallett LJ</b> and <b>Dyson LJ</b> could not have been so stupid as not to have known that the £254,000 was my personal money. They pretended it was client money, but did not acknowledge that I was the client. <b>Page 339-351</b></p> <p><b>Chadwick LJ. Moore Bick LJ</b> and <b>Tuckey LJ</b> 'found' that Thirkettle which had taken 4 years to complete took 3 weeks to complete. <b>Page 352-353</b> Chadwick noticed the Sheikhs' interest in the Stoke Newington Site and was probably the originator of the plan to steal it.</p>	<p>£10m</p> <p>(£2m per Lord Justice)</p>
The Intervention Fraud. The House of Lords' Fraudulent Refusal to give permission	
<p><b>Lord Bingham, Lord Rodgers</b> and <b>Lord Carswell</b> apparently could not see anything wrong with the Court of Appeal rewriting the High Court's judgment. Permission was refused on the grounds that there was no public importance. The Court of Appeal had granted the Law Society leave to appeal on public importance grounds, so what caused the public importance of the case to disappear ? The House of Lords was in communication with the Law Society, which is obvious from the fact that within a week of the decision I received about 7 arch lever files for the SDT Hearing. It would have taken about a month to prepare them. <b>Page 353</b></p>	<p>£6m</p> <p>(£2m per Judge)</p>
The Intervention Fraud. The European Court of Human Rights.	
<p>The SDT's fraudulent strike out was timed with the hearing of the ECHR Complaint, I could not represent myself as a non solicitor and when I asked for legal funding to be represented by a lawyer , the Fourth Section refused to consider it because it had not been submitted by a lawyer (there is no such requirement ) . One of the Grounds of the Complaint was that Art 6 (fair trial) had been violated. The ECHR determined the case solely on the UK's submissions, so the ECHR also committed an Art 6 violation. A sham judgment was published which creates the false impression that I participated in the hearing <b>Sir Nicholas Bratza</b> was the President of the Fourth Section and a fellow Chambers Member of Briggs. I reported corruption by the Fourth Section to the President of the Court, Mr Costa. The report was forwarded to the Fourth Section. <b>Page 354</b> and <b>Page 718</b></p>	<p>£350,000</p>
The Intervention Fraud. The Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal	
<p>The President and Jaqueline Devonshire held a sham hearing of charges that I transferred costs which ended with a zero. It was a rehearing of the High Court trial save I was not</p>	<p>£50,000</p>



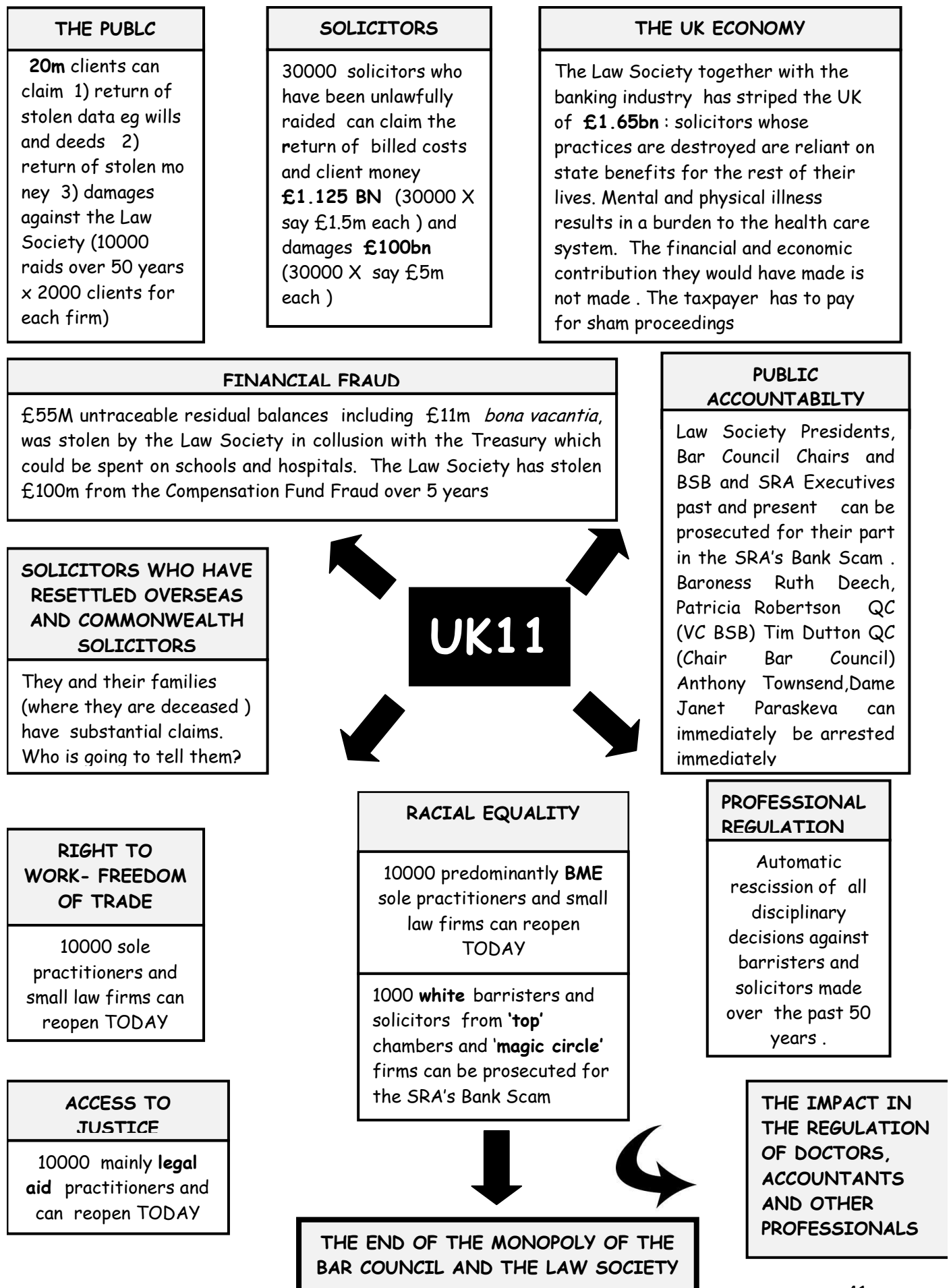
permitted to clarify the charges, to cross examine witnesses or to have disclosure. When I put the Burrows and Thirkettle files before the Tribunal, they pretended they could not see them.	
Collins J Dyson LJ and other judge (Tugendhat?) refused to deal with a judicial review and a claim of fraud	£300,000
King J locked me out of Court so he could strike out my appeal. He apparently read 3 arch lever files in about 15 minutes . <b>Page 369</b>	£100,000
Richards LJ (the sexual depravity judge referred to below) dismissed the appeal against King <b>Page 369</b>	£100,000
The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	
Briggs, Mann, Kitchin, Henderson, Phillips. Norris. Morritt, Chadwick, Richards and others <b>Page 377- Page 689</b>	
The Bar Mutual Fraud Anal <u>Sheikh v Marc Beaumont</u>	
Beaumont had been instructed in the appeal against Briggs' Fraudulent Instrument. His advice was 'get a charging order and sell. Briggs did his best. Appeal no merit' . He was also guilty of a romance scam. Judgment in default was entered for £900,000. It was only default judgment on account. The final judgment would have been about £10m. Master Grey removed the judgment	£50,000
A month later , Simon J held a sham hearing at which he apparently went blind at the very point that I was showing him 3 arch lever files full of emails written in the course of a month in Beaumont's attempt to seduce me. The file was sealed for 5 years	£250,000
A month later Burnett made the First Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order	£500,000
Richards LJ purported to hear the appeal in the Court of Appeal at a time when he had withdrawn from the Bench having been accused of sexual depravity for the second time <b>Page 369</b>	£300,000
The Bar Mutual Fraud <u>Rabia Sheikh v Hugo Page KC and Nigel Meares,</u>	
Deputy Master Bard is a property expert. In 2010, I issued the breach of duty and or fraud claim against the barristers who had purported to represent Rabia Sheikh in the Red River Fraud. Rabia Sheikh was a random member of the public who had never met or instructed them, No defence had been filed. I asked Bard to enter judgment in default. He refused to strike out the Claim (the application before him ) and acknowledge that default judgement was	£150,000



due but said that he could not enter it because 'he was only a deputy master' and that I should ask Baister. <b>Page 201-202.</b> The hearing is continuing 13 years later because there is no sealed order in the application, which also means that I cannot appeal.	
Baister threatened to call security when I asked him to enter judgment in default	£25,000
The Bar Mutual Fraud Anal Sheikh v Hugo Page KC , Nigel Meares, Lexa Hilliard, Tom Smith and other barristers and solicitors who committed the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	
This has been issued and served. No defence has been filed. Norris J (the author of the emails) was bribed to hold a sham strike out hearing.	£500,000
Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders	
Burnett J, Spencer J, Tugendhat J,, Patterson J, Turner J , Norris J. Jay J. made fraudulent civil restraint orders at 'hearings ' each lasting about one to two hours in they 'found' every single legal argument in every single one of the above cases to be 'totally without merit'. The first three orders were produced without reasoned judgments. By the time of Patterson J ,the judges realised that orders without judgments are void, so the CRO judges started producing sham judgments. <b>Page 739-745</b>	£300,000 per judges totalling £2.1m



**24) UKII, 2011 ILLUSTRATION IN SHEIKH APPLICATION TO THE SUPREME COURT TO DISMANTLE THE INTERVENTION FRAUD**





A

## MATERIALS

1

### THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRUEL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF SOLICITORS

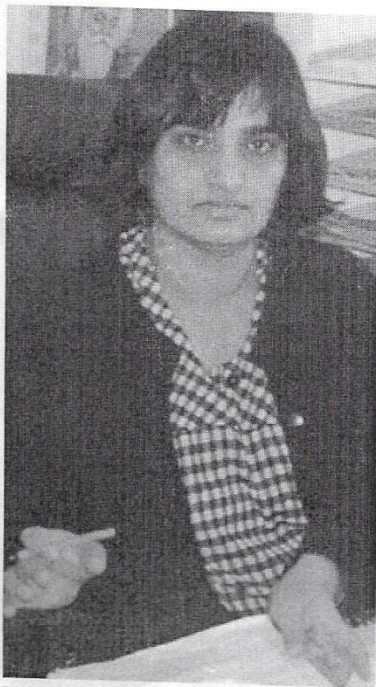
1)

#### RANEE BASEE FOUND HUNG AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL LEGAL PROBE

## MailOnline

### Solicitor haunted by fraud case is driven to suicide

Last updated at 22:04 24 June 2007



Ranee Bassi: Felt her firm's reputation had been "besmirched"

A solicitor has hanged herself in her office after her career was ruined by a four-year fraud probe.

Ranee Bassi, a mother of three, was cleared of any wrongdoing but never recovered from the stress of the investigation, her family said.

The 50-year-old was accused of fraudulently claiming hundreds of thousands of pounds in legal aid for invented clients.

She campaigned to clear her name and produced witness statements from doctors and immigration officials who vouched that the clients did exist.

Her efforts paid off - but the probe by the Legal Services Commission left her firm, Bassi Solicitors, in financial crisis.

She felt her reputation had been damaged beyond repair, and lost faith in legal aid work, her husband Manga Powar said.

"My wife was a very respected lawyer. She helped many people in ethnic minority communities who felt they had no voice.

"But word somehow got out that we were being investigated for fraud. Rane felt the firm had been tarred with a brush and that clients and other professionals were treating her differently.

2



'She was mortified. She did everything she could to prove that these people existed, but then the commission suddenly switched the focus of the investigation to say she was claiming for more hours than she was working.'

Her brother Mandeep Bassi, a criminal lawyer with Mann & Co, said he had contacted the commission to explain the effect the inquiry was having on his sister's health.

She was depressed, he said, and at one stage she had been found wandering on the motorway in the middle of the night.

'Professional integrity was everything to her and she felt hers had

been besmirched beyond repair,' Mr Bassi said.

When her much-adored father died around the same time, her depression deepened.

On May 29 this year, while her three children, aged seven to 13, were with their father at the family home in Great Barr, Birmingham, Mrs Bassi sat alone in her office from 7pm.

Hours later, she erected a makeshift noose and hanged herself. She was found by her husband, who managed her practice, the following morning when he arrived for work. Mr Powar said: 'I thought she

was at her mother's house. I knew that my wife was affected by her father's death that happened during the inquiry.

'But the investigation was the start and end of everything.

'Ranee loved her children very, very much but she was just tipped over the edge by the stress of being portrayed as corrupt.'

A spokesman for the Legal Services Commission expressed regret at the death, but said the inquiry was necessary because of the need to properly account for public funds.

Mrs Bassi was initially accused of receiving at least 30 per cent more money than she was entitled to. While the inquiry was being conducted the commission reduced her firm's monthly payments from the usual £25,000 to £10,000.

Afterwards, it handed over £90,000 for previously disputed legal aid work carried out from March 2004 to January 2005.

Mr Powar said: 'My wife was finally vindicated by the inquiry but it ruined her life - and ultimately cost her her life. It should never have happened.'

He added: 'I've got to bring the boys up by myself and I'm going to close Ranee's company. All this - and for what?'



**2) LAWRENCE MANN SHOT HIMSELF AND DIED. ACCUSED BY CASEWORKER OF DISHONESTY**

On 28<sup>th</sup> September 1999 Lawrence Mann , a solicitor , shot himself and died.

At the Coroner's inquest which took place on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2000 at Kettering Coroners Court the Coroner remarked ' what a tragic waste of human life'

Mann and his partners had been charged with dishonesty. At the SDT hearing which took place on 16<sup>th</sup> Jan 2001 , all charges of dishonesty were dismissed . The partners were fined £5k for breach of account rules. The Chairman made a point of saying that the most serious finding against Mann was that he was careless. He noted that a caseworker ( Mitcham ) had spoken to him a day before the suicide to accuse him of dishonesty .



3) SOLICITOR A - 'THEY HAVE SCARY GESTAPO LIKE POWERS'

From: [REDACTED]  
To: asheikh@ashco.fsnet.co.uk  
Date: Oct 18 2005, 11:20 AM  
Subject: \*\*\* SPAM \*\*\* Intervention

Dear Miss Sheikh,

Good to speak to you this morning, and delighted to make the acquaintance of someone else in the Intervention Club, and to discover that you are taking action.

It has been a lonely path for me, professionally, for the past fifteen years, although I have a couple of good friends who are senior QCs. One of them helped me at the time of my Intervention, and later in respect of my Disciplinary Proceedings, although I am still not sure that the advice which he gave to me, not to appeal against the DP decision, was correct.

Be warned, that the LS has scary Gestapo-like powers, not all of which are immediately apparent. (If this sounds like paranoid ranting, forgive me, it isn't). Part of the breaking-down process involved not pursuing DPs against me for two years, so I did not know of what I was accused. When they did pursue them, and I attended a hearing, I was broke, miserable, and mentally destroyed with worry. When I showed the accusations to my QC friend, he assured me that I would just get a 'ticking-off'. But, they tricked me. The LS solicitor said that, if I agreed to certain matters, he would not bring up one matter (involving a client who was a complete rogue, and who had unjustifiably accused me of all sorts of stuff), because there was a civil dispute between us. He then did bring it up before the Tribunal, and, lo and behold, I was struck off. Somehow, in the decision, without any argument leading up to the conclusion, they managed to get the word 'dishonest' in. I have always assumed that this was to protect them from my taking them to court for unjustifiably destroying my practice and life.

Until now, I have only come across one other solicitor who has suffered intervention - the cousin of an old friend - who suffered because they suspected him of money-laundering. Years later, he is still waiting for DPs.

I am very interested in becoming involved in anything which will bring the evil that is within the OSS, as was, to light, but do not want to put my head over the parapet, for fear of getting shot at again. So, if you refer to me as Chris Buckland, that would be fine.

Speak soon, and I will happily do all I can to help,  
ATB, Chris



4) SOLICITOR B

From: [REDACTED]  
Sent: 13 October 2005 04:50 PM  
To: Paul Saffron  
Subject: Interventions

Dear Mr Saffron,

Starting at 4.30am this morning, having listened again to an item on Law In Action relating to the case of Sheikh v The Law Society, I started to read the case report. I have not yet finished reading it, but I have read enough.

Miss Sheikh's experiences match very closely my own experiences in 1989.

I was in practice on my own, in Lancaster, and had a busy and successful practice - one commercial matter, a corporate sale - in 1987, earned a fee of £32,000. I trained at Linklaters, and was a partner with Amhurst Brown, in Duke St., St James's, before coming north in 1982 and setting up my own practice. In August 1989, I had a visit from the Law Society accountants. I had been reported as I had, innocently, but stupidly, not knowing that it was against the rules to do so, paid a personal item from (property development) funds jointly held by my wife and myself in Client account by Client account cheque. The accountant found something else wrong, in that two lots of stamp duty, totalling £5,000, had been paid into Office Account, rather than Client Account. Again, this was stupidity - a member of staff who did conveyancing for me had suggested it, and I sanctioned it.

The accountant notified me about what needed to be put right. I did this immediately (within two days), and wrote a letter to the OSS to explain that the £5,000 had been transferred to the appropriate Client accounts, and from where those funds had come.

Later that week, I received a letter from the OSS, in exactly the same terms as the note from the accountant. Again, stupidly, I believed that my lengthy letter to the OSS would have been sufficient to answer the letter which I had received, so I did not write to the OSS to explain what I had done.

On 12th or 13th December, I received a letter from the OSS, to say that the Law Society would intervene upon my practice on Friday 15th December. The solicitor carrying out the intervention (I imagine that the procedure has changed) was David Thompson, of Blackhurst, Parker and Yates, whose offices were immediately next door to mine.

I went to London first thing the next morning, having, that evening, consulted a solicitor in Chester, who had little idea of procedure, and at 2pm applied to the Judge in Chambers for an Injunction. I had the greatest difficulty in persuading the Law Society solicitor, and Mr Stringer of the OSS that I had written the letter, and paid the £5K back into Client Account, but with a fax from my accountant etc, I managed to obtain an arrangement based on an undertaking, which allowed me to continue in practice.

Part of this arrangement was that I should take my Client account cheque book and print-outs next door to David Thompson, to have checked any withdrawals. Humiliating, but it could have been worse.

My application to set aside the Intervention was adjourned to a date in February, where it was to be heard in camera. I could not afford legal representation so represented myself.



years later, disciplinary proceedings. In due course, a Voluntary Arrangement, then bankruptcy.

Somehow, my wife stayed with me, we have rebuilt our lives, and I do not want to risk any of that.

However, so many of the comments by Mr Justice Park about the Law Society's approach rang true, that I thought that I should have a word with you.

If I can assist in any way, or if you should be in any way interested in my case, please let me know.

M  
4

M



**5) SOLICITOR C . HOUSE RAIDED**

On 25<sup>th</sup> January this year the Law Society came into our small City office without prior warning and closed us down – they ‘intervened in our practice’. We were immediately barred from practising, and all our clients had to find other solicitors to take over the work which we were doing. We remain liable for all the practice’s debts, but, even where bills had been delivered before the intervention, we are not allowed to receive any payments. We have been ruined.

During the investigation, which took the form of two visits to our office by investigators (who were not legally qualified) in June and August 2004, followed by the completion by us of three detailed questionnaires in November 2004, the Law Society undertook in writing on four occasions that, if the investigators thought we had done anything wrong,, they would show us their report and give us the chance to answer any allegations before any further action was considered.

The Law Society broke its promises, and closed us down without our being given any chance to put our case to the internal ‘adjudication panel’ which considered the matter. We saw the investigation report first on 25<sup>th</sup> January. It consisted of a 35–page ‘Forensic Investigation’ report dated 13<sup>th</sup> December 2004, and 459 pages of exhibits, taken largely from our files. However, once we had scrutinised it carefully, we realised that it was highly misleading. It alleged that we had somehow failed to hand over to the LS a complete client correspondence file of 150 pages – which they had copied on their first visit. The report included the allegedly missing material, of which 59 pages appeared twice! There was no complaint about the content of this ‘missing’ file. The report also contained 39 pages – in effect a fourth questionnaire – including many serious allegations, which were never put to us. The implication was that these were questions which we had failed to answer satisfactorily – whereas in fact we had never even seen the questions. Then again the report entirely omitted the detailed answers (and many pages of evidence) we had given in response to the second questionnaire. Finally, and perhaps most misleading of all, the report failed to mention our comprehensive disclosure to NCIS.



We said that we believed, and believe, that N's transactions were not fraudulent. They were genuine insurance matters, which we understood, and in relation to which we had provided genuine legal services for N. We denied that any trust existed for N's clients. We said we had held money for N alone. What we had done was analogous with the holding of deposits by vendors' solicitors in domestic conveyancing. During the investigation we invited the Law Society to explain their view of the law, and undertook to change our practice if they showed we were wrong. They did not reply.

In preparation for the hearing, we asked the Law Society's solicitors to allow us to inspect our files, which they had taken. In particular, we wanted to see if we could locate the allegedly missing material, which we feel must have been misfiled by the LS when they were copying our files last August. The LS were very reluctant to let us inspect the files. They demanded that we pay in advance for the cost of their solicitors to supervise the inspection; then when we pointed out that this was unreasonable, they simply failed to answer letters. At one point thirteen letters to their solicitors remained unanswered!

We believe that the Law Society, having received a copy of our report NCIS, (as they routinely pass copies of disclosures to professional regulators), cynically decided that they could manufacture a case against us and close us down, bankrupting us so we would be unable to challenge them, after which they could claim another 'scalp' as 'effective regulators', thereby justifying their claim to be able to continue regulating the solicitors' profession rather than conceding that an independent regulator was needed.

incapable of success. I believe that we are suffering from the Law Society investigators' lack of familiarity with some of the more sophisticated insurance mechanisms, and their unwillingness to believe what they are told by their solicitor members.

incapable of success. I believe that we are suffering from the Law Society investigators' lack of familiarity with some of the more sophisticated insurance mechanisms, and their unwillingness to believe what they are told by their solicitor members.



**6) SOLICITOR D 'STOP THE INVESTIGATION SIC INTO MR JEREMY BARNECUTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY PANEL, OR YOUR FAMILY WILL PAY'**

**There is evidence that the Law Society also targets family members of the Solicitor.**

Mrs C was a Solicitor. Her husband was an accountant. He was assisting one of his clients in a breach of duty claim against Mr Jeremy Barneclutt, Vice President of the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal, which was indefensible.

The husband received a telephone call from a person who threatened him:

*Drop the claim, or your family will pay*

**7) SOLICITOR E IMPRISONED FOR DISCLOSING LAW SOCIETY DOCUMENTS IN BREACH OF RESTRAINING ORDER. HE HAD SHOWED THEM TO THE SOLICITOR HE HAD INSTRUCTED TO SET ASIDE THE RESTRAINING ORDER.**

Solicitor E had obtained documents from the Law Society through the disclosure procedure. The documents were highly incriminating for the Law Society.

The Law Society obtained a court order behind Solicitor E's bank, restraining him from showing the documents to any other person. He instructed another solicitor to set aside the restraining order and showed her the documents. The Law Society had Solicitor E arrested in the courtroom as he was applying to set aside the order, and had him imprisoned.

He waited for years for an appeal in relation to the sham Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal proceedings the Law Society had subjected him to. He remained unemployed, traumatised and was under medical treatment for severe depression. He had a small baby.

**8) BAXENDALE WALKER'S RECORDINGS OF ANTHONY ISAACS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY PANEL, 'WE CAN FIX ANYTHING AT THE SDT'**

**Mr Baxendale Walker was a leading tax specialist whom the Law Society had targeted for many years. He made allegations which mirror my own namely that solicitors are targeted, false charges are brought against them, sham hearings are conducted and false judgments are drawn up and published.**

**Mr Baxendale Walker has tape recordings of conversations between Mr Middleton and Mr Isaacs in which Mr Isaacs says**

**We can fix anything at the SDT**

**A restraining order has been made preventing Mr Baxendale Walker from disclosing the recordings, which over 20 years later is probably still in place.**



Central and North West London **NHS**

NHS no. 466 202 0115

NHS Foundation Trust

Dr. N. Jeyakanthan,  
Speciality Dr. to Dr. Prabhakaran  
Mental health Services for Older Adults,  
Bentley House,  
15-21 Headstone Drive,  
Harrow  
HA3 5QX

Mental Health Services for Older Adults  
Older Adult Psychology Department  
Bentley House  
15-21 Headstone Drive  
Harrow  
Middlesex  
HA3 5QX

13<sup>th</sup> May 2010

Tel: 020 8424 7709  
Fax: 020 8424 7773

Dear Dr. Jeyakanthan,

**Re: Mrs. R. Sheikh (29.9.28)**  
**33 Mountside, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 2DS**

Thank you for your referral of Mrs. Sheikh to the Psychology Service in December 2009. Mrs. Sheikh was asked to opt in to our service which she did at the end of January 2010 and I met with Mrs. Sheikh and her daughter at Bentley House on 8<sup>th</sup> April.

As you know, Mrs. Sheikh and her daughter are involved in complex legal proceedings and this subject dominated the session. The case was currently in court and Mrs. Sheikh said that she had received bankruptcy petitions and that she had been served some papers by hand and that this was done so roughly, her finger had been damaged. She seemed very overwhelmed by it all and said that she was feeling so distressed that she was forgetting to take her medication. She said that she felt so bad that she sometimes felt that she could just walk out or take an overdose of pain killers to get away from it all. When we explored this further she said that she wouldn't do it because she has to be around to look after her daughter.

At times, it appeared that Mrs. Sheikh did not understand what was going on legally. ~~She was confident that her mother did not understand the situation.~~ Mrs. Sheikh's daughter did not think that her mother should be called to appear in court and wondered whether our service could do anything to support her in not having to go. They said that they had no money for food or to pay bills and Miss Sheikh had no time to claim benefits.

I told Mrs. Sheikh and her daughter that I would discuss the case further with you and ask if it would be appropriate for Mrs. Sheikh to be reviewed in view of the deterioration



#### **4 THE SCOPE AND MODUS OPERANDI OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD**

##### **1) TARGETING OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS**

The Intervention Fraud targets a group of people who are uniquely positioned in the business and commercial world; not only are they high net worth individuals themselves, their clients are often also high net worth individuals; they hold personal and confidential financial information and sensitive data relating to their own clients, those connected with their clients, and their opponents' client; solicitors are also a repository of data, deeds, wills and documents.

In my former firm, we held unregistered title deeds for small parcels of land, flying freehold deeds, unregistered leases, life tenancies, easement and licences, and deeds for variety of other interests in land, wills and declarations of trusts dating back many years. Many were long forgotten.

In Fraudulent Interventions, the Law Society steals the Clients' current and historic files, deeds and documents, providing it with a database which it can use to steal, defraud and money launder from a whole body of people for decades to come.

The targets and victims of the Intervention Fraud are not only the 100 (or 400) law firms intervened into every year, they are the 147,000 Solicitors whose Practising Certificate Fees and contributions to the Compensation Fund are used by the Law Society to commit fraud, corruption, money laundering, discrimination and human rights abuses; and to fund the not inconsiderable income of the likes of Timothy Dutton OBE KC and Gregory Treverton Jones KC and other Law Society favoured barristers.



## Costs statement

May 2022

This statement details our costs for the financial year from 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021 in line with the Legal Services Boards (LSB) principles of cost transparency<sup>1</sup>.

### Regulated community

At 31 October 2021 we regulated 164,119 individuals including 156,122 practising solicitors, 5,834 Registered foreign lawyers, 1,992 Exempt European lawyers and 171 Registered European lawyers<sup>2</sup>.

This was an increase of 2.3% on the previous year.

We also regulate solicitors' firms. At 31 October 2021 there were 9,860 regulated firms, a reduction from 10,107 at 31 October 2019.

### Income and expenditure

We are funded primarily from practising fee income collected from solicitors and law firms, with additional income from regulatory activities such as authorising firms to offer legal services. We also work to recover costs spent on intervening into law firms, taking disciplinary action and administering a Compensation Fund.

SRA Funding	2019/20 (£m)	2020/21 (£m)
Practising fee income	54.4	57.3
Other income	2.8	3.5
Recoveries	11.7	9.0
<b>Total Income</b>	68.9	69.8
<b>Expenditure</b>	72.6	64.3
<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	(3.7)	5.5

Average Total expenditure say £70m



## Staff costs

- Our average number of full time equivalent staff was 653 during 2020/21 (2019/20: 641). This increase resulted from a change in the group structure with further shared functions absorbed into the SRA.
- Overall staff costs<sup>4</sup> were £34.8m in 2020/21 (2019/20: £33.6m)
- As at 31 October 2021 our Chief Executive's salary was £257,732k (2019/20: £255k)

Salary band	October 2021
£150k - £155k	1
£155k - £160k	0
£160k - £165k	0
£165k - £170k	0

**Note 1** Could this be what the 'Investigators' earned?

<https://www.sra.org.uk/sra/how-we-work/costs-statement/>

TOP

Salary band	October 2021
£170k - £175k	1
£175k - £180k	2
£180k - £185k	1

**Note 2** This must be what the Mr Sneary, the Intervention Panel Chairman earns. He apparently he did not know what a Round Sum Transfer was!

## Board costs

- The chair of our Board received emoluments of £90k over the financial year ending 31 October 2021 (2019/20: £90k)
- The total cost of Board member salary costs and expenses in 2020/21 was £276k (2019/20: £284k). The costs are lower than in previous years due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which reduced travel and meeting costs.



The above costs breakdown shows that the Law Society obtains annual revenues of about **£ 60m** from Practicing Certificate Fees.

In her published statement justifying the current (2022/2023) year's fee increase, the President describes how the Practicing Certificate Fees revenues are used:

### **Defending the profession and more**

Our main source of income is the funds we receive from the practising certificate. This determines what we can plan and undertake for you, the profession and wider society.

We have ambitious plans for the year ahead to deliver more of what you have told us is important to you.

This includes:

- highlighting the enormous contribution that solicitors like you make to society
- defending the profession from attacks
- addressing threats to the rule of law
- making progress on diversity and inclusion, and
- providing world-class resources to support you and your business to thrive and prosper

<b>b)    BOGUS ADJUDICATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY SALES ASSISTANTS, GYM INSTRUCTORS, COLD CALLERS AND LIFE COACHES</b>
---

Adjudication has been a method of dispute resolution used in the UK construction industry for many years. In certain circumstances there is also a statutory right to adjudicate (the UK Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996) whereby any party to a construction contract (as defined in the 1996 Act) has a right to have any dispute decided at any time by an adjudicator. Adjudication is a quick process and under the statutory adjudication provisions the adjudicator has 28 days from appointment to reach a decision. The decision can be enforced by summary judgment through the courts.

Adjudication involves an independent third party considering the claims of both sides and making a decision. The adjudicator is usually an expert in the subject matter in dispute. He will usually be able to act inquisitorially. Adjudicators' decisions are usually of a temporarily binding nature (ie they are binding unless and until overturned in litigation or arbitration). In practice relatively few adjudicated decisions are subsequently referred to litigation or arbitration, and most are accepted as final by the parties

The Law Society has adopted and bastardized the process to use as a purported complaint handling procedure in which:



- 1) The Law Society's 'adjudicators' are caseworkers, who are employees of the Law Society.
- 2) The 'adjudicators' have no legal experience. Their former employment was typically as life coaches, gym instructors, sales assistants and the like.
- 3) They admit to having no legal knowledge. As a result, their purported decisions are based on fundamental misunderstandings about the law. In the case of Mcgonell, the 'adjudicator' purported to determine a complaint which required an understanding of inheritance tax which she did not have.
- 4) There is no provision for the adjudicator to obtain legal advice.
- 5) Many adjudicators work from home and work part time. Where they are solicitors, they are elderly, predominantly white, selected from very small firms from far flung parts of the country, and are not selected on the basis of their competence. They are rarely, if ever, selected from London firms. The Law Society does not provide the full names of the adjudicators on the decisions made by them which makes it difficult to identify them
- 6) It is not known what the adjudicators read, and of what they read, what they understand.
- 7) There is no provision for an oral hearing.
- 8) There is no provision for a telephone discussion.
- 9) If one adjudicator has dismissed a complaint, another one will reconsider it and change the decision.
- 10) The client is paid £600.00 compensation for a complaint if successful, which encourages him to embellish it.
- 11) The complainant has to do very little other than to write an initial letter of complaint. Many complainants are ill informed, or simply malicious. The adjudicator will effectively take over the complaint even to the extent of creating a complaint when there is none. The £600 compensation payment is a powerful financial inducement for the complainant, many of whom, certainly in the case of High Street practitioners are in the low income categories.



**c) BOGUS INVESTIGATION BY AN UNACCREDITED ACCOUNTANT OR BOOKKEEPER (DAVID SHAW), A FAILED LAWYER (KIRSTEN PATRICK) AND A SALES CLERK (SUSAN FAULKNER)**

**i) THE 'INVESTIGATORS'**

**Mr Johnson**

Mr Johnson was the first Forensic Accountant involved in the investigation. He attended on the following dates:

- 1) 23 February 2004
- 2) 24 February 2004
- 3) 25 February 2004
- 4) 26 February 2004
- 5) 27 February 2004
- 6) 17 March 2004
- 7) 19 March 2004

No exchange took place with Mr Johnson during his period of intervention. No records of Mr Johnson's findings were produced.

I allege that he had refused to participate in the Fraudulent Intervention and was therefore replaced, which is a common practice used not only by the Law Society, but also by the judiciary.

In the case of Modood, an adjudicator who was a solicitor rejected the complaint; a new adjudication was then produced by a non solicitor purporting to uphold it. Park J found for me and was highly critical of the Law Society; Chadwick LJ, Tuckey LJ and Moore Bick LJ rewrote the judgment, making up their own facts and arguments and purported to find against me.

**David Shaw**

David Shaw, a Senior Forensic Accountant with 20 years experience, was Mr Johnson's replacement. Shaw was the Law Society's main witness throughout the proceedings. He attended my office on the following dates:

- 1) 20 April 2004
- 2) 21 April 2004
- 3) 28 April 2004 (interview)
- 4) 20 May 2004
- 5) 21 May 2004
- 6) 21 July 2004 (interview)



## Kirsten Patrick

Ms Patrick was in her early 30's . She had poor A level grades. She was educated at Simon De Montfort University <sup>2</sup> . She had never managed to procure a training contract at a solicitor's office , working briefly for the RICS before being employed by the Solicitors' Regulation Authority . Notwithstanding , she appears to be able to have made allegations of shoddy service and dishonesty in relation to my various disciplines : matrimonial and ancillary law and practice, commercial and residential conveyancing, tax advice, including inheritance tax schemes such as discretionary will trusts , wills and probate , commercial and residential , tax advice , personal injury cases, general litigation , including the Thirkettle file , the highly complex trust in perpetuity.

This young woman found herself wielding considerable influence power and authority over the court processes, over judges , over barristers and solicitors, and had the future of a solicitor's firm , and the lives of those connected with it in the palm of her hand.

There was a personal element with Patrick. I have no doubt that seeing a woman of her own age owning and running a practice, when she herself had failed to obtain a training contract, and as she saw it, earning more in a single case than she earned in a year, provoked feelings of envy.

Patrick attended court on every day, which she had no reason to do. I overheard her saying that I had no chance of winning, and when Park J referred to a complimentary reference I had received from a highly placed diplomat, I heard her sniggering behind me, which I reported to Radcliffes.

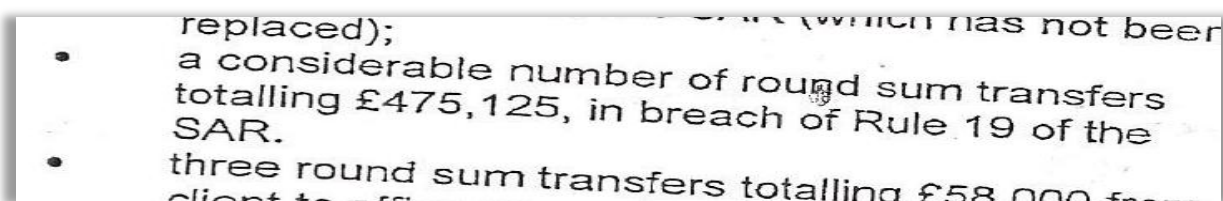
## Susan Faulkner

Ms Faulkner was a junior member of the team. She manuscript notes make it evident that she had no idea about what she was writing. Her function appeared to be clerical.

The Law Society undertakes bogus investigations in order to steal information, documents and data from the Solicitor which it will manipulate, forge and falsify for the Fraudulent Intervention.

<b>ii) SENIOR FORENSIC ACCOUNTANT, DAVID SHAW ' A CLIENT TO OFFICE TRANSFER WHICH ENDS WITH A ZERO IS A ROUND SUM TRANSFER AND SHOWS DISHONESTY'</b>
--

Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Forensic Report to the Panel stated



replaced);

- a considerable number of round sum transfers totalling £475,125, in breach of Rule 19 of the SAR.
- three round sum transfers totalling £58,000 from client to...

<sup>2</sup> These were detailed obtained from my cross examination of Ms Patrick at the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal



A Solicitor commits a Round Sum Transfer breach if he transfers costs from Client Account to Office Account before he has delivered a bill to the Client or given him notification.

Obviously to prove the allegation, the Law Society would have to produce the Client's file to show that the transfer predated the sending of the bill or other notification. Nothing could be easier. I show below that a 10 year old child would understand how to prove the allegation.

It also follows that a Round Sum Transfer Allegation cannot fail. The Solicitor either has or has not transferred costs before sending the Client the bill or given him other notification.

In my case, the Round Sum Transfer Allegation failed. Shaw's evidence on cross examination was as follows :

19           Are you able to point His Lordship to any example of  
20           a round sum transfer where a bill had not been issued?  
21    A.   No, I do not have that information.

So, how did the Round Sum Transfer Allegation come to made?

It came to be made because, according to the David Shaw, a Round Sum Transfer breach is a transfer of costs from Client Account to Office Account ' which ends with a zero'. Shaw gave the following evidence at my sham trial at the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal :



MISS WEEKES: Can I just deal with why is the £58,000 Mr Shaw a round-sum transfer?  
 [Inaudible], bill in existence and you know where the money has come from?

MR SHAW: Well, it is a round-sum transfer, isn't it because it is a round-sum.

MISS WEEKES: No, I would like some advice[?], please. Can you help me if you just say it is a round-sum. Is that why it is a round-sum transfer, it is a round-sum?

MR SHAW: Well, it is a round-sum, yes.

MISS WEEKES: Is that your definition of a round-sum transfer?

MR SHAW: I am not sure I actually have a particular definition, if that's what we are moving on to, but I mean clearly if it's £20,000, it's a round-sum.

MISS WEEKES: And that's what you mean by a round-sum transfer, it's a round-sum, so if I gave you £50, £60-

MR SHAW: You would mean all sorts of things by a round-sum transfer, couldn't you?

MISS WEEKES: I know, that's the problem Mr Shaw. Different means different things, but it might help us to understand how you approach this as an investigator. You saw £58,000, it left the [inaudible] that's a round-sum transfer because it is a round-sum, correct?

MR SHAW: Well, yes.

In Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Forensic Report to the Panel she says that if a Solicitor has transferred £475,125 without billing the Client, it is

finely balanced

Practising Certificate. However, the matter is finely balanced, particularly given the size and amount of the round sum transfers made by Ms Sheikh and the subsequent delays in allocation of those costs to the appropriate clients ledgers. However, the Panel will wish to consider this issue carefully, bearing in mind any

Such a transgression cannot be finely balanced. It is grounds for immediate intervention and a strike off, to which the Solicitor would have no defence. The Solicitor's conduct is so serious, the Law Society should refer to the Solicitor to the criminal authorities because he may have committed theft.

But not if the Sarah Bartlett's definition of 'round sum transfers' was also costs transfers 'which end with a zero',

So, when Sarah Bartlett asks the Panel the question

Would an honest solicitor have transferred round sums totalling £475,125



The answer is a resounding yes: every solicitor who has ever practiced in England and Wales and has earned fees has most certainly transferred costs which end with a zero – and that is several million of us.

replaced);  
 • a considerable number of round sum transfers totalling £475,125, in breach of Rule 19 of the SAR.

6. The Panel is reminded that the intervention ground is that there is 'reason to suspect' dishonesty. It is therefore not necessary (or indeed appropriate at this stage) to make a finding of dishonesty. Secondly, in respect of 'conscious impropriety' the Panel is asked to consider:-
- (i) would an honest solicitor:-
- have transferred round sums totalling £475,125;
  - levied charges in probate matters (in particular as evidenced by the transfer of costs to the client's account with conscious impropriety".

Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Forensic Report to the Panel also stated

- three round sum transfers totalling £58,000 from client to office account in respect of monies received from the Legal Services Commission where the transactions had not been appropriately recorded on the office side of the client ledger, in breach of Rule 32(4) of the SAR;
- eleven bills of costs totalling £40,000

Rule 21 of the Solicitors Account Rules 1998 provides that the Round Sum Transfer Rule does not apply to Legal Services Commission Payments – obviously, because the Solicitor does not bill the Client: his costs are paid by the Legal Services Commission.

**Rule 21 – Treatment of payments to legal aid practitioners**

*Payments from the Legal Aid Board*

(1) Two special dispensations apply to payments from the Legal Aid Board:

(a) An advance payment in anticipation of work to be carried out, although *client money*, may be placed in an *office account*, provided the Board instructs in writing that this may be done.

(b) A payment for *costs* (interim and/or final) may be paid into an *office account* at a *bank or building society* branch (or head office) in England and Wales, regardless of whether it consists wholly of *office money*, or is mixed with *client money* in the form of:

(i) advance payments for *fees or disbursements*; or

(ii) money for unpaid *professional disbursements*;

provided all money for payment of *disbursements* is transferred to a *client account* (or the *disbursements* paid) within 14 days of receipt.

*Payments from a third party*

In Sheikh v Law Society (High Court 2005), Park J found



- (including the remaining £13,000 odd).
101. In my judgment these points about the ways in which Ashley & Co made records in its books relating to LSC-funding receipts ought to have played no part in this case. I can well see that the Law Society might have wished (and, if its statutory powers are wide enough, required) Miss Sheikh and Mr Sampat to attend a course on these aspects of the Solicitors Accounts Rules.

**iii) KIRSTEN PATRICK, CASEWORKER : A SOLICITOR WHO INSTRUCTS HIS STAFF TO 'MAKE UP A TRIAL BUNDLE' IS GUILTY OF DISHONESTY**

Patrick saw a note on one of my files in my secretary's handwriting which had been written years before, stating 'make up attendance notes'

The fact that Patrick made an issue about the note shows the utter stupidity and malice of the Law Society caseworkers.

1. What did the Caseworker think was relevant about the note?

Even assuming that a Solicitor has asked his secretary to make up attendances, so what? The only way to discover whether a Solicitor has done the work or not, or charged a fair amount or not, is to look at the work done.

A solicitor may ask his secretary to make up an attendance note for a number of reasons:

- 1) It may be a record of work the secretary has done on a file, which she would not normally do, or of a conversation with a client she would not normally have;
- 2) The secretary may have witnessed something unconnected with work such a crime outside the office;
- 3) The Solicitor might have damaged his note and ask the secretary to remake it;
- 4) The Solicitor and the secretary might have attended a meeting together, a record of which was needed;

The possibilities are infinite.

2. The second question is how can a Solicitor be expected to remember and account for a note written by someone else many years before ?

In my case, however, I remember exactly what the note signified because it was the source of some annoyance to me.



When I delivered a bill of costs to a client other than in legal aid cases or conveyancing cases, I used to make up a sealed package consisting the bill, attendance notes in support , a statement of account and other relevant material.

In probate cases, the sealed bundle would include, *inter alia* :

- 1) The bill
- 2) The attendance notes in support
- 3) Calculations supporting the bill
- 4) The Estate Accounts
- 5) Asset Valuations
- 6) Documents showing Liabilities
- 7) Documents supporting Income Received
- 8) Documents supporting Expenses Paid

The attendance were on excel spread sheets which, as everyone know, cannot be printed on A4 sheets without adjustment. I had to remind the secretaries to

- paginate the Excel Spreadsheet;
- remove the tinting ;
- adjust the font;
- adjust the columns;
- make other adjustments.

A copy of the package would be kept on the file, so the Caseworkers would have seen examples.

Rather than saying all of that on my tape recording for the secretary, I used the abbreviated message 'make up attendance notes' and she would know what I meant.

I had to keep them reminding them because it is not the usual practice to give the client the attendance notes and the secretaries used to forget. So, the note in the secretary's handwriting is an instruction from me to her given on a tape not to forget.

Patrick's note was clearly doctored. I would never refer to doing manuscript notes, because I have never recorded my time in manuscript in my entire career.



5. The statement of assets  
+ liabilities dated 16/8/00  
has the handwritten comment  
"make up att notes" on it  
and the invoice dated  
15/8/00 is circled. Can you  
explain this? Who's handwriting  
is this?

A draft - M's handwriting. She had instructions to  
do that.

KP: Can you explain why the att. notes not in existence.

Not a question of making them up. Sometimes  
so a lot of work & not got time to do the  
att notes on file. Sometimes I say I did this  
work.

Reconstitute att. notes & try & do it retrospectively  
based on recollection.

KP: So what you're saying is that they can't be  
contemporaneous.

Yes, they can't be contemporaneous.  
Sometimes the girls do it & estimate the  
costs.

KP Do you think this is satisfactory. It is 2nd best

can't do it contemporaneously. You can't do it.  
You can't do it, I can't ask you to leave the room while  
I do a note. SF - you can hand write it

000122 104



**d) THE LAW SOCIETY MANIPULATES, FORGES AND FALSIFIES THE DOCUMENTS STOLEN FROM THE SOLICITOR TO FABRICATE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIM**

The whole purpose of the Fraudulent Investigation is to enable the Law Society to gain access to the Solicitor's office, and sometimes his home, to steal the Solicitor's Banked Money, to steal the Solicitor's Documents, to steal Clients' Deeds and Documents and to steal whatever else it can under the pretence of intervening.

The Law Society cannot very well enter the Solicitor's premises without any ostensible authority; nor can the Law Society apply to court for any of the Substantive Court Orders when it has no grounds, so what the Law Society has done is to create an entire fiction of a procedure imitating court proceedings culminating in the making of the bogus authority, namely the Vesting Resolution.

The documents which are stolen and sham interview records are falsified and fashioned into two reports ('the Fraudulent Reports') :

- 1) Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Forensic Report to the Panel
- 2) The Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter

The reports are incoherent nonsense; they are not meant to make any sense. The Fraudulent Reports are not intended to be seen by the Panel (which does not exist), nor by the Solicitor, who is unlikely to challenge the Intervention, nor by the Court. The Fraudulent Reports are generated to reinforce the fiction of the process.

The Absurd Propositions set out in **Part 1 at D2 (6) Page 979- Page 990** upon which they are based make that self evident.

After the Fraudulent Investigation, the Fraudulent Reports are created from the Investigators' Fraudulent Records, the charges being determined prior to the investigation .

In the absence of real Grounds, there are only four possible dishonesty allegations which the Law Society can make against solicitors:

1. Cash Shortage
2. Round Sum Transfer
3. Overcharging
4. Taking Clients' Money

These are the standard Grounds, probably used in every Fraudulent Intervention.

**e) 70 YEAR OLD SOLICITOR PANEL CHAIRMAN BRIBED TO SIGN VESTING RESOLUTION**

A Fraudulent Paper Trail is generated from the Fraudulent Reports.

The Fraudulent Paper Trail not created for use in any challenge by the Solicitor because Solicitors' challenges are virtually non existent; furthermore, now that the Law Society has realised that its documents are being scrutinised by Solicitors, it has a policy of not disclosing its internal records. (See the case of the Nigerian



solicitor **Part 1A1 (7) Page 9**. The trail is created to embellish the pretence that the (non existent) Panel have considered the case. Their fraud in signing the Vesting Resolution would be too obvious without it.

The Fraudulent Paper Trail in the Sheikh 2005 Intervention was made up of :

- 1) The Fraudulent Investigation Manuscript Notes
- 2) The Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter
- 3) Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Report
- 4) About 15-20 arch lever files to give the impression of volume, including the following cases:

CLIENT	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	EST. NO. OF PAGES
Burrows	Arch lever file	500
	Correspondence file 9 months	400
Sills	Correspondence file	400
Sturp	Arch lever file	500
	Correspondence file	500
Thirkettle	16 arch lever files in four boxes	8000
	TOTAL	10300

A total of about 20,000 sheets or 40 full arch lever files were, or should have been, before the Intervention Panel, the entirety of which should have been considered.

There was only one Panel Member, the Chairman, Charles Sneary, who was aged about 70.

How long would it have taken him to read 40 files, at least two of which required forensic scrutiny to discover that they had been doctored?

The Panel Decision was made at about 12.30pm, so assuming Mr Sneary started his reading at about 10.00 am, he apparently took 2 hours 30 minutes to read all 20,000 pages.

Assuming on the other hand that Sneary started reading from the date of the Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter which was 22 November 2004 (which he did not happen) , as the following analysis shows, it would still be impossible to produce the Panel's Decision, which the alleged finding of dishonesty is made in all of three lines.



No of Pages	Est. Mins to read a page	Total Mins	Hrs	Total Hrs	No of (5 hr) days	No of (5 day) Wks	No of (4.33 wk) Mths
19,000	1	19000	316	650	130	26	6
1000	20	20000	333				



2.

REG/23418-2004/SB9  
Firm No 46279

**MINUTE OF AN EMERGENCY DELEGATED DECISION BY THE CHAIRMAN**

Under power delegated to the Adjudication Panel under section 79 of the Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended)

**HELD ON 17 FEBRUARY 2005**

Considered by Mr Sneary (Ch) &  
Copied to: Miss Thomas  
Dr Jackson

**FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS REPORT DATED 22 NOVEMBER 2004**

**ASHLEY & CO OF LONDON, NWS**

**ANAL SHEIKH (AD 1985), SOLE PRINCIPAL**

Considered the Forensic Investigation Report dated 22 November 2004.

**RESOLVED**

Without prejudice to any other matters or issues:-

1. The Panel were satisfied that grounds for intervention existed under Paragraph 1(1)(a)(i) of Part I of Schedule 1 Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended), namely that the Panel were satisfied that they had reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of Ms Anal Sheikh practising as Ashley & Co at 47 - 49 Blackbird Hill, London, NWS 8RS in connection with her practice as a solicitor.
2. The Panel were also satisfied that grounds for intervention existed under Paragraph 1(1)(c) of Part I of Schedule 1 Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended) namely that Ms Anal Sheikh failed to comply with the Solicitors Accounts Rules.
3. The Panel balanced the need to exercise powers of intervention in order to protect the public and the serious consequences of intervention for a solicitor. The Panel were satisfied that it was necessary to exercise powers of intervention in this case in view of the nature of the matters identified in the Forensic Investigations Report dated 22 November 2004.
4. The Panel were further satisfied that it was necessary to exercise powers of intervention in order to protect the public.

**3) THE COMPENSATION FUND FRAUD**

**a) LAW SOCIETY ACCEPTS BRIBES NOT TO INTERVENE @ £25,000 PER FIRM**

That the Law Society accepts bribes from Solicitors seeking to avoid intervention is only anecdotal, but explains why the Law Society does not intervene into firms in which the Solicitor has committed theft, fraud, conspiracy, perjury, forgery and other criminal offences, for instance:



- 1) Isadore Goldman, who committed the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud,
- 2) Burges Salmon, who committed the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud,
- 3) RadcliffesBresseur, theft and fraud,
- 4) Russell Cooke, who are involved in the Intervention Fraud,
- 5) Devonshires, who are involved in the Intervention Fraud,
- 6) Bevan Brittan LLP, who are involved in the Intervention Fraud,
- 7) Wright Son and Pepper, who were involved in the Intervention Fraud,
- 8) Martineau Johnson, attempted theft , perverting the course of justice and other criminal offences  
**Part 1D8 Page 1607-Page 1762**
- 9) Withers, who were involved in the Bar Mutual Fraud, the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud, and the Intervention Fraud,
- 10) There are probably several hundred other firms in which the Solicitor has been guilty of obvious dishonesty but are not intervened into.

**b) £277,000 PAID TO THE LAW SOCIETY 'S SOLICITORS FOR EACH INTERVENTION (EVEN WHERE NO MONEY IS MISSING)**

If the Law Society intervenes under Ground 1 (Dishonesty) its costs are paid from the Compensation Fund; if it intervenes under any of the other Grounds, the Law Society does not receive any payment from the Compensation Fund: per Collins J in Ahmed & Co, Biebuyck Solicitors, Dixon & Co & Ors, Re Solicitors Act 1974 [2006] EWHC 480 (Ch)

22. The Compensation Fund pays the cost of interventions where the ground for intervention is reason to suspect dishonesty: Schedule 2, paragraph 7(e). This is because interventions on grounds of dishonesty are in the interests of the profession as a whole, in that they may prevent further dishonesty on the part of the intervened in solicitor, which would, otherwise, result in further claims on the Compensation Fund from the victims of that dishonesty: *Law Society v KPMG Peat Marwick* [2000] 1 All ER 515, affd [2000] 1 WLR 1921. A consequence of the Law Society's exercise of its two basic powers of intervention (document possession and money vesting), in suspected dishonesty cases, is protection of the Compensation Fund.

The legal costs of intervention are about £25m annually . This is the figure Mr David Middleton stated in the recent trial of Ashoo Dua v The Law Society (November 2010) . It is also supported by the Report and financial statements at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006

There are about 100 interventions every year. Using the Government's figure of 90 interventions in Para 1.4 , the average cost of an intervention is

$$£25m / 90 = £277,000.00$$



That means that the Law Society's agents, such as Russell Cooke, have a guaranteed income of £25m per year for walk in and management costs of interventions, generating annual net earnings of about £7m- £10m for the Department Head. What would a solicitor not do for those revenues earned so easily?

**c) £100,000 WALK IN COSTS ON DAY OF INTERVENTION**

Six men attended my office in the Fraudulent Intervention on 17 February 2005

- 1) To steal the Documents, and
- 2) To obtain my consent to the redelivery of my Mail under duress and fraudulently.

**d) £5,000 PER WEEK TO OPEN POST**

Russell Cooke charged me £5000.00 per week to open my Mail which was as few as 10-15 letters per week, some of it junk mail.

By the start of the hearing in May 2005, their bill was £55,000 which they attempted to deduct from the £254,000 Sheikh- Nram Remortgage Monies which, as my personal money, fell outside the Intervention.

**e) COSTS TO ENFORCE ADMINISTRATION COSTS (INCLUDING POST OPENING)**

The Law Society will incur further legal costs, paid from the Compensation Fund, to enforce recovery of many payments it considers it is due against any property owned by the Solicitor, including against his home.

**f) £3M LAW SOCIETY'S LITIGATION COSTS, IF THE INTERVENTION IS DEFENDED**

The following table shows the costs incurred in three cases, including my own in which there was no money missing:

INTERVENTION	AMOUNT IN CLIENT ACCOUNT	SOLICITOR'S MONEY (UNBILLED COSTS)	CLIENTS' MONEY	LAW SOCIETY'S COSTS	MONEY MISSING
Anal Sheikh	£300,000	£200,000	£100,000	£3 million	£0
Ashoo Dua	£61,000	£400,000	£20,000	£1m	£0
Sean Mireskandari	£200,000		£200,000	est. £5 million	£0

**g) £MM TO FIX CASES: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE INTERVENED UPON SOLICITOR'S BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS TO FIX THE CASE OR NOT TO REPRESENT HIM**

The following of my legal representatives were bribed to lose my case:

- 1) Radcliffes (Paul Saffron) and Gregory Treverton Jones KC in Sheikh v Law Society (High Court 2005) and in Sheikh v Law Society (Court of Appeal 2006)



2) Hugo Page KC, Jonathan Harvie KC, Philip Engelman in Sheikh v Law Society (House of Lords 2007)

3) Philip Engelman in Sheikh v UK Government (European Court of Human Rights 2010)

and in the Law Society v Sheikh (Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal 2007- 2009). Anesta Weekes KC was bribed 'to stay away from me'

#### **h) £3M PER YEAR FOR SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL HEARINGS**

The following table shows the cost of hearings and salaries at the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal Hearing based on the following data:

- There are 260 working days per year.
- The Cost Per Day is calculated as £3m/Days Worked
- Salaries are calculated Cost Per Day less 25% (representing the cost of rent, rates, services and other running costs)
- Cost of Sheikh is Cost Per Day x 25 Days

% Days Per Annum	Days Worked	Cost Per Day	Salaries Per Day	Total Cost Per Day of Sheikh	Salaries in Sheikh	Per Tribunal Member in Sheikh
100%	260	£ 11,538.46	£ 8653.85	£ 288,461.54	£ 216,346.15	£ 72,115.38
75%	195	£ 15,384.62	£ 11,538.46	£ 384,615.38	£ 288,461.54	£ 96,153.85
66%	171.6	£ 17,482.52	£ 13,111.89	£ 437,062.94	£ 327,797.20	£ 109,265.73

#### **i) £MM TO FIX CASES: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE JUDGES AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS**

Assumptions:

- 3) That if a decision has been made in violation of the law, of legal principles, of procedural rules, or if it is devoid of rationality or common sense, or if the decision constitutes a criminal offence, the judge or decision maker has been bribed
- 4) The bribe is 10% of sums up to £1m. Otherwise, it is as stated. For the Intervention Fraud, which is worth between £25m - £100m per year, the bribe is £2m. The main Red River Judges were not bribed as such: they stole Red River's title and interest to in order to steal the title to the Stoke Newington Development site from which they earned a net profit of about £60m



For the estimated bribes see **Page 40** above

**4) THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION FUND (MONEY AND PROPERTY DISCOVERED ON, OR FOLLOWING, INTERVENTION)**

**a) THEFT FROM CLIENTS**

**i) GENERAL CLIENT MONEY**

Without statistics it is impossible to calculate with any accuracy the amount of Client Money appropriated in interventions. The Total Client Money (not Practice Money or Client Own Account Money) in my sole practice on the day of intervention was about £250,000.00 . The assumptions used in this part are based on extrapolations from that statistic.

It is also impossible to know how much of the Client Money the Law Society takes it returns to the Beneficial Owner. No financial institution can achieve 100% success in repaying the money it holds for the entitled beneficiary. Nor can beneficiaries be relied on to know the extent of their entitlement.

The calculation of the Client Money which it is estimated is appropriated by the Law Society is made on varying assumptions of the percentage the Law Society is likely to have returned.

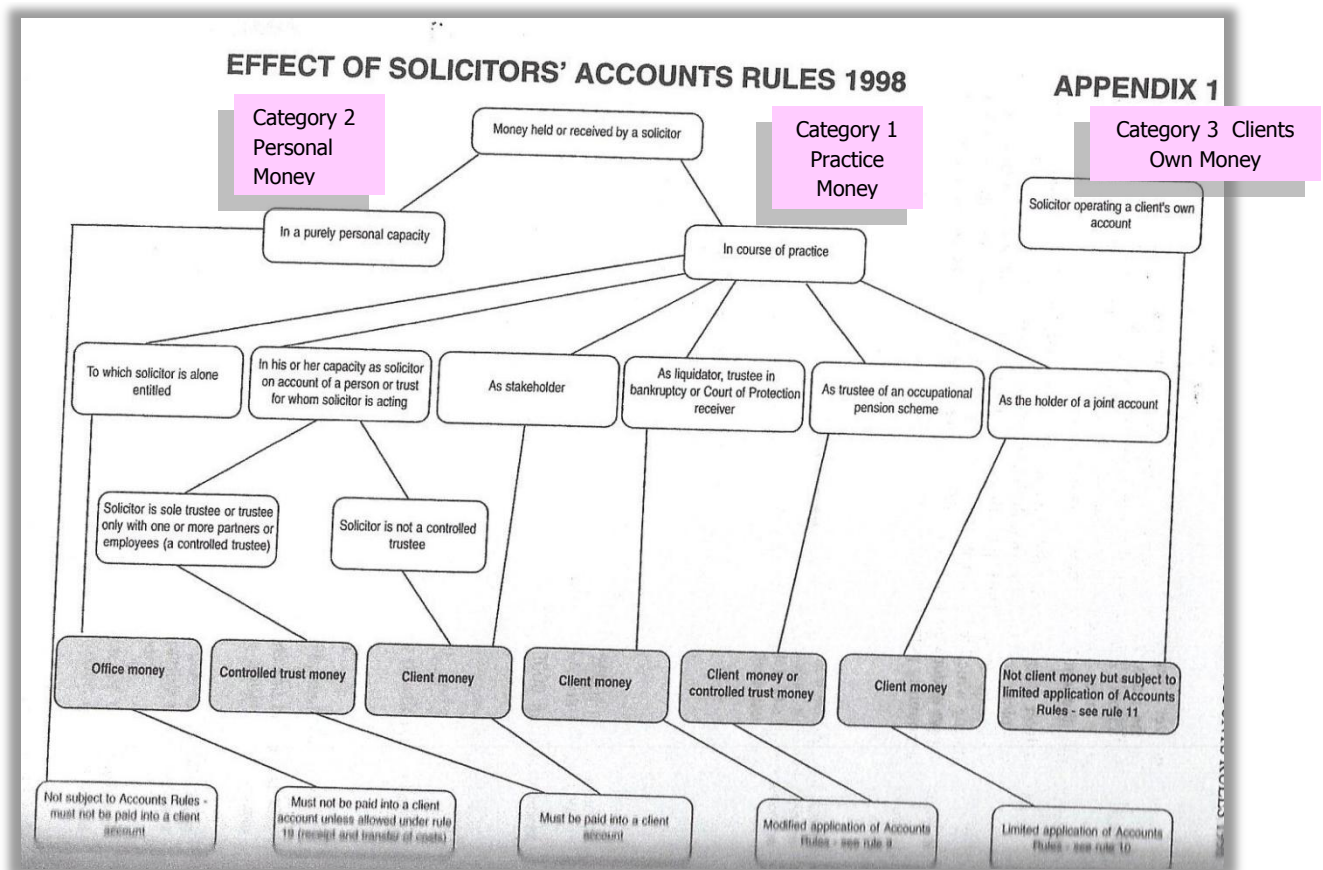
**THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Total Interventions	The Total Amount of Client Money assumed to be taken on Intervention	Client Money which may have been appropriated by the Law Society calculated at 25%
40 are Sole Practitioners	£10m (40 x £250,000)	£2.5m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30m (40 x £750,000)	£7.5m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£20m (20 x £1m)-	£5m
Total Client Money on 100 Interventions	£60m	£15m

**ii) CLIENTS OWN MONEY**

Rule 13 of Annex 28B of the Solicitors Account Rules 1998 sets out the three categories of money held by solicitors, shown in the following diagram:





The Vesting Resolution only applies to Practice Money

Schedule are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 3.

6 (1) Without prejudice to paragraph 5, if the Council pass a resolution to the effect that any sums of money to which this paragraph applies, and the right to recover or receive them, shall vest in the Society, all such sums shall vest accordingly (whether they were received by the person holding them before or after the Council's resolution) and shall be held by the Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule and subject thereto upon trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

(2) This paragraph applies—

(a) where the powers conferred by this paragraph are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 1, to all sums of money held by or on behalf of the solicitor or his firm in connection with his practice or with any trust of which he is or formerly was a trustee;

On the day of the Sheikh 2005 Intervention, a Client of the firm, AB, held a Client Own Account with credit balance of £200,000.00. The Law Society unlawfully appropriated AB's Client Own Account.

In the event, the money was returned to AB, but how can the public be certain that the Law Society returns the Clients' Own Money in every case?



## THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' OWN MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Total Interventions	The Total Amount of Client Money assumed to be taken on Intervention	Client Own Money which may have been appropriated by the Law Society calculated at 1% tot
40 are Sole Practitioners	£10m (40 x £250,000)	£1m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30m (40 x £750,000)	£3m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£20m (20 x £1m)-	£2m
Total Client Money on 100 Interventions	£60m	£6m

### iii) UNTRACEABLE RESIDUAL BALANCES

Every financial institution holding clients' money will hold amounts due to untraceable clients ('Untraceable Residual Balances').

Ashley & Co held about £15,000.00, in some cases dating back decades. Larger firms may hold several millions of pounds in untraceable balances.

Had Ashley & Co's clients returned, their money would still be there.

The sum held in Dormant Balance accounts as at August 2009 was £11.6m. In the Matter of the interventions into the solicitors' practices known as Ahmed & Co, Biebuyck, Dixon & Co and the practices of Mr Zoi and In the Matter of Sections 35 and 36 and Schedules 1 and 2 of The Solicitors Act 1974 and In the Matter of the Law Society Compensation Fund Rules 1995 (2009), Collins J found that the Law Society was entitled to apply these funds towards their costs.

139. The third issue is whether, as it proposes, the Law Society may reimburse itself for costs out of undistributable sums. The relevant sums arise because there may be historic balances, which have remained on ledgers for long periods of time without any further movement on the ledger. There may be clients for whom up-to-date contact details are not available and who do not come forward in response to advertisement. There may be small sums for which any further work would be completely disproportionate to the amounts of money involved. These small sums, when added together over numerous interventions, amount to significant amounts of money.

140. The Law Society is proposing to retain the undistributable sums as reimbursement of the Law Society's properly incurred costs in determining entitlement to the funds and taking steps to distribute the funds to those it has determined to be entitled thereto. Costs would only be reimbursed from property that would not otherwise be distributed to clients, those clients not being reasonably and proportionately identifiable or contactable.

141. In addition, the Law Society has offered an undertaking to repay money retained as reimbursement to late-emerging beneficiaries. The undertaking would be limited to the total sum of money it had received as reimbursement for its costs. It would also be limited to a period of one year. The limitation of one year has been



chosen in order that the Law Society may have some certainty after a reasonable period of time, in order to be able to know what financial liabilities it has going forwards, and rule out contingent liabilities going forward after a period of time has elapsed.

The barristers in that case were Timothy Dutton KC and Patricia Robertson KC who had a vested financial interest in the case: their future fees depended on its outcome.

#### THE QUANTUM OF RESIDUAL BALANCES ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£15,000	£600,000 (40 x £15,000)
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30,000	£1.4m (40 x £30,000)
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£50,000	£1m (20 x £50,000)
		£2m

#### iv) CLIENTS' MAIL

The Law Society redirection of the Clients' Mail by the use of fraud and duress is a violation of s.84 Postal Services Act 2000 . The appropriation of the Clients' Mail is an Art 1 Protocol I Right to Property.

It is apparent from the following extracts, which are the only comments appearing in the Parliamentary Debates from 1939- 1974, that there was an issue as to whether the Law Society was entitled to open the Solicitor's Mail, or merely to retain in its custody. The issue was never clarified.

#### 1965 ACT. SECOND PRESENTATION 02 JULY 1965

Mr. Ronald Bell

I beg to move, in page 19, line 19, after "redirection" to insert:

"not being postal packets addressed to the solicitor at his private residence".

The object of this Amendment is self-evident. This relates to the power of redirection which the Law Society is given under the Schedule. It is in very wide terms indeed at the moment, terms so wide as really to make me feel they could be oppressive. If a redirection order is made in respect of a solicitor's place of business no one can complain. If it is made to cover also ordinary letters going to his private residence then I think that this is becoming a little hard.

I see that this leaves a loophole in an important procedure. It will not be the only loophole in procedures. In the course of procedure we have to balance between the reasonable rights and liberties of the individual and the enforcement of the law in the interests of other people. Somehow, I find it a little equivocal to think that, because



a solicitor has done something which is not, I suppose, a criminal offence, but which has attracted the attention of the Law Society in its protection of the interests of clients, and its rigorous procedure has been gone through, it should also be entitled to have an order for the redirection of all post, not merely that from the place of business of the solicitor, but also his ordinary private personal letters, all of which the Society would be fully entitled to open, and, indeed, would open, to see what they were.

Of course, it would, I imagine, send them back to him—any personal family correspondence; but it would have opened them first. I think that this is going too far, and that somebody else's interest may have to be considered at this point. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Member if it would not feel it possible to accept this Amendment.

Mr. Grant

I would be glad if my hon. Friend would clarify the position which would arise if the solicitor, as might very well be very likely in cases such as this, practised from his own home. How would that be?

Mr. Bell

That is exactly the problem I have had in mind. It is a real one. Quite frankly, I do not think that there is any answer to it. At the same time, there is no answer to my point, either. If all the personal letters are to be taken to the Law Society and examined, and so on, that is rather harsh, also. We have a clash here between the interests of the solicitor and the interests of the client.

My point is that this is a procedure in addition to and outside of the ordinary criminal law of the land; it is a very special procedure. I do not think that one should give overriding and comprehensive priority outside criminal jurisdiction to third party interests. I think that one has to trim the law to take account of people's personal rights, also.

1.45 p.m.

#### 1965 ACT. SECOND PRESENTATION 02 JULY 1965

Mr. S. C. Silkin

While I agree with the hon. Member for Harrow, Central (Mr. Grant), there is a point here which rather worries me and which I hope my hon. Friend the Member for Leicester, North-West (Sir B. Janner) will be able to clarify. The hon. Member for Buckinghamshire, South (Mr. Ronald Bell) made reference to what happens to the postal packets if they have been taken by the Law Society. That induced me to look at the Schedule to see whether I could see the answer.

There are certain paragraphs of the Schedule, from paragraph 10 onwards, which give certain rights to the Law Society to take possession of certain monies and if this applies in relation to paragraph 8 then that supports the view that the Amendment should not be accepted because, otherwise, it would be so easy for money to be sent to a solicitor's private residence and thus become unavailable to the Law Society to make use of for the benefit of those who may have been defrauded by that solicitor.

"In any case where the Society has taken possession of documents under paragraph 1 of this Schedule and has not been required to return them by virtue of paragraph 5 thereof the following paragraphs shall apply ..."

It would seem that paragraphs 10 and after apply only to circumstances in which the Society is required to produce certain documents under paragraph 1. Possibly an



order has been made under paragraph 2. But, as far as I can see, these provisions do not apply, certainly in terms, to what happens after an order has been made under paragraph 8.

If that is the case—and I hope that I am wrong—it would seem that the only consequence of an order being made under paragraph 8 is that the postal packets concerned are placed in the custody of the Law Society with apparently no right of doing anything with them except to keep them in its custody. I hope that my hon. Friend will look into this matter and explain, if I am wrong, why I am wrong, as I hope that I am.

**v) CLIENTS FILES, DOCUMENT, DEEDS, WILLS, AND DATA**

The Clients' Documents, Deeds and Data will be stolen by the Law Society.

**vi) CLIENTS' TITLES AND INTERESTS IN LAND**

Red River (Mr Ismail Dogan) and Rabia Sheikh were both Clients of Ashley & Co. The Law Society learned of their respective interests in the Stoke Newington Development Site from Red River's Files and Documents which were removed on the day of intervention in 2005.

In 2006, the first of several attempts were made to steal the title to the Site. Perpetrated by the Law Society, the Red River Judges and Red River Barristers, the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud was finally accomplished two years later using Briggs' Fraudulent Instrument.

The Site Value was valued in 2006 at £2.98m and was subject to a mortgage of £1.2m to the Bank of Scotland. Based on this data, the value of title stolen is calculated as follows:

	ISMAIL DOGAN	RABIA SHEIKH
Value of the Clients' interests	£400,000	£1,200,000
Mr Dogan could not develop the Site, but he could have made a profit on sale	£1,500,000	
Mr Dogan owned a Kebab Takeaway and the freehold property, which the Law Society has probably also stolen	£600,000	
Total	£2,500,000	£1,200,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS FROM CLIENTS</b>	<b>£3,700,000</b>	

Extrapolating from these statistics, the following table shows the quantum the Law Society steals annually assuming that, say, £4m is stolen from Clients in 25% of cases.



THE QUANTUM OF LEGAL TITLES ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN FROM CLIENTS PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimate Average Sum Stolen From Clients	Number of Interventions (25%)	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£4m	10	£40m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£4m	10	£40m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£4m	5	£20m
		25	£80m

**b) THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT FROM THE CROWN – BONA VACANTIA**

Where a person dies without a will, under the law of intestacy his estate passes to certain relatives and if there are none, the estate passes to the Crown as *bona vacantia*.

Of the untraceable client funds held by Solicitors, part will inevitably belong to intestates and ultimately to the Crown.

In Australia, legal aid is supplemented by untraceable residual balances from intervened upon law firms.

In Ahmed & Co, Biebuyck, Dixon & Co and the practices of Mr Zoi and In the Matter of Sections 35 and 36 and Schedules 1 and 2 of The Solicitors Act 1974 and In the Matter of the Law Society Compensation Fund Rules 1995 (2009), ('the Compensation Fund Case') Collins J found that the Law Society was entitled to apply untraceable residual balances, which at the time stood at £11.6m, which included *bona vacantia*, towards its legal costs.

In August 2011, I delivered some files to the Treasury including accounting material and the Compensation Fund Case. There were about 2000 pages of highly complex calculations which had taken over a year to compile. A day or so later I telephoned to check the papers had been safely received. The following is a transcription my conversation with Mr. Zane Denton, the Head of the *Bona Vacantia* at the Treasury Solicitor, the appointed agents of the Crown.

Anal Sheikh to Zane Danton, Treasury Solicitor

Call 18<sup>th</sup> August 2011. Time 17.05

AS I left you a message earlier this afternoon when you were at a meeting .  
May I ask you if you have received and read the material I have sent you

ZD Nothing in the material causes any concern

AS Can I ask you what you have read



ZD I only act for the Government . The Government has instructed me to do nothing. What would you like me to do

AS Read and think

ZD I have read the papers., Nothing gives me any rise for concern .

AS How could you know that. Those who are concerned are dead. How they give you instructions.

ZD I am instructed by the Government

AS Are you a lawyer

ZD I am not going to tell you / I don't want to continue with this call My client has told me to do nothing . I have read everything

AS I'm so sorry it has taken me a about a year to analyse. Can you tell me what you have understood in the last 7 days in relation to what I have sent?

ZD I am going to terminate this call

AS Who is your superior ?

ZD You are being abusive and I will not continue this conversation

AS What have I said that is abusive ?

ZD I will not continue this call

AS Will you record this call

The *bona vacantia* estimated to be stolen is shown in the following table:

THE QUANTUM OF BONA VACANTIA ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	10% Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£600,000	£60,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£1.4m	£140,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£100,000
		£200,000



**c) THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS FROM THE SOLICITOR****i) THE SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE MONEY**

The Solicitor's Practice Money includes:

- 1) Transferred costs
- 2) Loans advanced to Practice
- 3) Business Rates and Utilities Refunds
- 4) Income Tax , PAYE and NIC Refunds
- 5) Bank interest received on Office Account
- 6) Bank interest received on Client Account
- 7) The Practice's or the Solicitor's interest received from other investments , dividend payments or rent received
- 8) Damages paid to Practice, say, in a libel case which the Practice had won
- 9) Costs recovered in proceedings concerning the Practice
- 10) The Solicitor's rent or loan repayments received from Practice
- 11) The Solicitor's interest received from other investments , dividend payments or rent received

THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PRACTICE MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Amount of Practice Money	10% Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£30,000	£ 1,200,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£60,000	£ 2,400,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£100,000	£ 2,000,000
		£ 5,600,000

**ii) THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL MONEY**

In my Sole Practice, the amount of my personal money was the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Money.

The following is extrapolated from that statistic.

In my case, I was remortgaging my property; in other cases , the Solicitor may be involved in share dealings or other financial transactions.



## THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PERSONAL MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Amount of Personal Money	10% of firms	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£250,000	4	£1,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£500,000	4	£2,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£750,000	2	£1,500,000
			£4,500,000

### iii) THE VALUE OF THE SOLICITOR'S WORK AND TIME : THEFT OF UNBILLED COSTS AND WORKS IN PROGRESS

A Solicitor will have done work, sometimes over the course of many years, for which he has not billed his client. Unbilled work or work in progress is usually the most valuable of the Solicitor's assets.

## THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' UNBILLED COSTS ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£200,000	£8m (40 x £200,000)
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£400,000	£16m (40 x £400,000)
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£20m (20 x £1.5m)
		£42m

In the Compensation Fund Case Collins J said in relation to unbilled costs:

### A Unbilled costs

123. The first relates to the position of unbilled costs. I am satisfied that the Law Society is right to proceed on the basis that where there is no evidence of a bill, or other written notification of the costs incurred, having been sent to the client or paying party, sums of money on a client ledger, which might represent payments made on account of costs or be equivalent to the costs incurred on behalf of that client, are to be held for the client and not for the solicitor. In determining whether the sums of money should be held for the client or the solicitor, the Law Society need only conduct reasonable and proportionate enquiries.

Para 123 Where the Solicitor has done the work valued at say £10,000 but has not billed, the Law Society can determine whether the money paid on account say £15,000 belongs to the Client or to the Solicitor



124. It is common for clients to pay solicitors money on account of the solicitors' costs or on account of unpaid professional disbursements. This money is client money and, as such, has to be held in a client account: Solicitors' Accounts Rules ("SAR 98"), r.13 and the notes thereto, and r.19(4). One of the fundamental principles of the SAR 98 is that client money is kept separate from office money, which belongs to the solicitor; see SAR 98, r.1(b), r.13(c), r.19(1)(a)(i).
125. In order for money to be transferred properly from a solicitor's client account to office account, certain procedures have to be followed, as laid down in the SAR 98. Under rule 19(2), the solicitor must first give or send a bill of costs or other written notification of the costs incurred to the client or to the paying in party, whenever he properly requires payment of his fees. Once that has been done, the money then becomes office money and must be transferred out of the client account within 14 days: see r. 19(3). Consequently it has been held that a solicitor cannot transfer small, old balances existing on client ledgers to his office account without raising a proper bill prior to the transfer: *Doggett v Law Society*, February 21, 2000, unreported.
126. These are provisions of the SAR 98 that are often breached by solicitors who are then subject to intervention. It is not uncommon for solicitors who are the subject of inspections and/or interventions to have made round sum withdrawals on account of costs generally without reference to precise figures as should be contained in a proper bill of costs. Such round sum withdrawals are prohibited: note (x) to r. 19.
127. The Compensation Fund operates a policy whereby it may deduct, from any grant it makes to an applicant, the costs that would have been due to the solicitor provided that the work had been properly completed, so that the applicant is not in a better position by reason of a grant than he would otherwise have been. This is so, even if the intervened in solicitor did not hold a practising certificate at all material times: Guideline 11(a). It can mean there are situations in which the Compensation Fund makes a grant to an individual of less than the balance shown under the name of the individual on the Best List, having calculated itself what the likely costs of the work done by the intervened in solicitor on behalf of the applicant would have been. This leaves a small residual balance on the client's ledger, the beneficial entitlement to which the Law Society, in its capacity as statutory trustee, must determine.
128. While it is justifiable for the Compensation Fund, in the exercise of its discretion, to choose not to award a grant which includes sums of money, which it considers equivalent to the amount of work the solicitor concerned had carried out on behalf of the applicant, the Law Society is determining existing entitlement to the funds at the date of intervention.
129. I accept the Law Society's submission that the Law Society should treat money on a client ledger as held for the client and not for the solicitor. To do so would not undermine the solicitor's entitlement to be paid for work he has done and for fees properly incurred, should there be any. This is a personal remedy as between the solicitor and the client. It (and the lien which it triggers) is a separate question to that of entitlement to the money physically sitting in the client account at the date of intervention, subsequently vested in the Law Society.
130. The Law Society is mindful of the fact that the solicitor who has been the subject of an intervention may well have a considerable interest in being able to recover costs properly due to him, but in respect of which he has not been able, prior to the intervention, to bill his respective clients. To ensure that the interference with the solicitor's property is as little as is reasonably possible, the Law Society usually agrees to allow the solicitor supervised access to the files in order that he may take steps to recover costs due to him. The Law Society is entitled to do so, even though the costs of providing supervision of the solicitor (recoverable from the solicitor himself under paragraph 13 of Schedule 1) may render costs recovery by the solicitor economically unviable: *Dooley v Law Society*, *supra*, at [11]-[12].

Para 127 In the above scenario, the Law Society is entitled to pay the Client £5000 and keep the £10,000

Para 130 Collins J acknowledges that the Law Society's supervision charge makes it unprofitable for the Solicitor to bill his Client



In the majority of cases, the Solicitor will hold costs on account his work so he does not have to pursue the Client for payment after he has completed the work . The types of work in which a Solicitor will not require payments on account are cases like conveyancing. If the transaction does not proceed to completion, the Solicitor will usually write off his fees.

The cases relevant to the issue of the Law Society's treatment of unbilled costs are therefore cases in which the Solicitor will be holding money at least equal to the value of the work done.

Collins J found, in effect, that where the Solicitor has not billed the Client, the Law Society is entitled to cost the work the Solicitor has done, deduct the costs from the Client's Money held on account and retain the costs. The Law Society is not obliged to account to the Solicitor for the cost of his work . Presumably the Law Society would argue set off against its claimed interventions costs .

#### **iv) THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS BILLED, BUT NOT TRANSFERRED**

Where the Solicitor has sent a bill or other notification to the Client, the money in Client Account become Office Money and must be transferred within 14 days.

Although the Compensation Fund Case does not explicitly state the fact, the Solicitor's Bill Costs are retained by the Law Society.

#### **THE QUANTUM OF THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS BILLED, BUT NOT TRANSFERRED ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£ 50,000	£2,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£ 75,000	£3,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£ 150,000	£3,000,000
		£8,000,000

#### **v) THE SOLICITOR'S CHOSES IN ACTION AGAINST THE CLIENT**

Where the Solicitor has not taken money on account, he has the right to sue the client for his costs. The Law Society effectively deprives him of the right because any money he recovers has to be accounted to to the Law Society.



<b>vi) THE SOLICITOR'S DOCUMENTS IN CLIENT CASES</b>
--

<b>1) ANNEX 12A</b>
---------------------

Not all documents on a Client's file belong to the Client, even if he has paid for the work .

Annex 12A below specifies which documents belong to the Solicitor and which documents belong to the Client on termination of the retainer.



## Guidance – ownership, storage and destruction of documents

### Is the client entitled to the whole file once the retainer is terminated?

Most files will contain some documents which belong to you, some belonging to the client and possibly others belonging to a third party. Documents in the retainer, held by you as agent for and on behalf of the client or a third party, must be dealt with in accordance with the instructions of the client or third party (subject to your lien). Documents coming into existence during the retainer fall into three categories (see also *Cordery on Solicitors*):

**Documents prepared by you for the benefit of the client and which have been supplied by the client, either directly or indirectly, belong to the client.**

Examples: instructions and briefs; most attendance notes; drafts; copies made for the client's benefit of letters received by you; copies of letters written by you to third parties if contained in the client's case file and used for the purpose of the client's business. There would appear to be a distinction between copies of letters sent to the client (which may be retained by you) and copies of letters written to third parties.

**Documents prepared by you for your own benefit or protection, the preparation of which is not regarded as an item chargeable against the client, belong to you.**

Examples: copies of letters written to the client; copies made for your own benefit of letters received by you; copies of letters written by you to third parties if retained only in a filing system of all letters written in your office; tape recordings of conversations; inter-office memoranda; entries in diaries; time sheets; computerised records; office journals; books of account.

**Documents sent to you by the client during the retainer, the property in which is intended at the date of despatch to pass from the client to you, belong to you.**

Examples: letters, authorities and instructions written or given to you by the client.

**Documents prepared by a third party during the course of the retainer and sent to you (other than at your expense) belong to the client.**

Examples: receipts and vouchers for disbursements made by you on behalf of the client; medical and witness reports; counsel's advice and opinion; letters received from third parties.



## 2) 1974 ACT SCHEDULE 1 PARA 9

Para 9 which governs Document Production makes detailed provisions for the delivery up of the Solicitor's Documents to the Law Society, but says nothing about the ownership of the Documents.

Para 9 (10) provides that the Law Society must make an application to court for the disposal (presumably to the Client and others) of the Documents or for their destruction.

*Documents*

9 (1) The Society may give notice to the solicitor or his firm requiring the production or delivery to any person appointed by the Society at a time and place to be fixed by the Society—

- (a) where the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 1, of all documents in the possession of the solicitor or his firm in connection with his practice or with any controlled trust; and
- (b) where they are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 3, of all documents in the possession of the solicitor or his firm in connection with the trust or other matters to which the complaint relates (whether or not they relate also to other matters).

(2) The person appointed by the Society may take possession of any such documents on behalf of the Society.



- (3) Except in a case where an application has been made to the High Court under sub-paragraph (4), if any person having possession of any such documents refuses, neglects or otherwise fails to comply with a requirement under sub-paragraph (1), he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.
- (4) The High Court, on the application of the Society, may order a person required to produce or deliver documents under sub-paragraph (1) to produce or deliver them to any person appointed by the Society at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and authorise him to take possession of them on behalf of the Society.
- (5) If on an application by the Society the High Court is satisfied that there is reason to suspect that documents in relation to which the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (1) are exercisable have come into the possession of some person other than the solicitor or his firm, the court may order that person to produce or deliver the documents to any person appointed by the Society at such time and place as may be specified in the order and authorise him to take possession of them on behalf of the Society.
- (6) On making an order under this paragraph, or at any later time, the court, on the application of the Society, may authorise a person appointed by the Society to enter any premises (using such force as is reasonably necessary) to search for and take possession of any documents to which the order relates.
- (7) The Society, on taking possession of any documents under this paragraph, shall serve upon the solicitor or personal representatives and upon any other person from whom they were received on the Society's behalf or from whose premises they were taken a notice that possession has been taken on the date specified in the notice.
- (8) Subject to sub-paragraph (9) a person upon whom a notice under sub-paragraph (7) is served, on giving not less than 48 hours' notice to the Society and (if the notice gives the name of the solicitor instructed by the Society) to that solicitor, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the Society to deliver the documents to such person as the applicant may require.
- (9) A notice under sub-paragraph (8) shall be given within 8 days of the service of the Society's notice under sub-paragraph (7).
- (10) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, the Society may apply to the High Court for an order as to the disposal or destruction of any documents in its possession by virtue of this paragraph or paragraph 10.
- (11) On an application under sub-paragraph (8) or (10), the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.
- (12) Except so far as its right to do so may be restricted by an order on an application under sub-paragraph (8) or (10), the Society may take copies of or extracts from any documents in its possession by virtue of this paragraph or paragraph 10 and require any person to whom it is proposed that such documents shall be delivered, as a condition precedent to delivery, to give a reasonable undertaking to supply copies or extracts to the Society.



### **3) THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S DOCUMENTS**

In practice, the Law Society does not make any application to court under Para 9(10).

Immediately following the intervention, notwithstanding any challenge made by the Solicitor and without his permission, the Law Society releases the Clients' Files, including the documents belonging to the Solicitor, to the Clients.

The Law Society, in effect steals the documents belonging to the Solicitor which are within the Clients Files.

In the Compensation Fund Case, Collins J assures us that the Solicitor can claim his costs for work done. He says that the Solicitor is entitled to view the Clients Files in order to bill the Client and pursue costs, but how does that work if the Law Society has already delivered the Client File to the Client; or does the Law Society prejudice the Client's interests by not handing the file to the Client, where there are outstanding fees?

### **4) THE SOLICITOR'S LIEN ON CLIENTS' DOCUMENTS**

The Solicitor will have a lien on the Client's Documents, where the Client has not paid his bill. The Law Society also commits theft when it releases these documents to the Client without the Solicitor's consent.

#### **d) THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS OF LAND AND PROPERTY FROM THE SOLICITOR, FROM THE SOLICITOR'S FAMILY AND FROM CLIENTS**

#### **i) THE SEVEN ATTEMPTS TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES**

Since about October 2004 I had been acting on own account in the remortgage of my home at 33/35 Mountside Stanmore. Legal completion (by which is meant that the legal formalities had been dealt with) took place many weeks before the date of the Fraudulent Intervention which was 17 February 2005.

The Law Society, in collusion with Lloyds Bank, Martineau Johnson and others made four unsuccessful attempts to steal the £254,000 Sheikh -NRAM Remortgage Money shown in the money laundering diagram below.

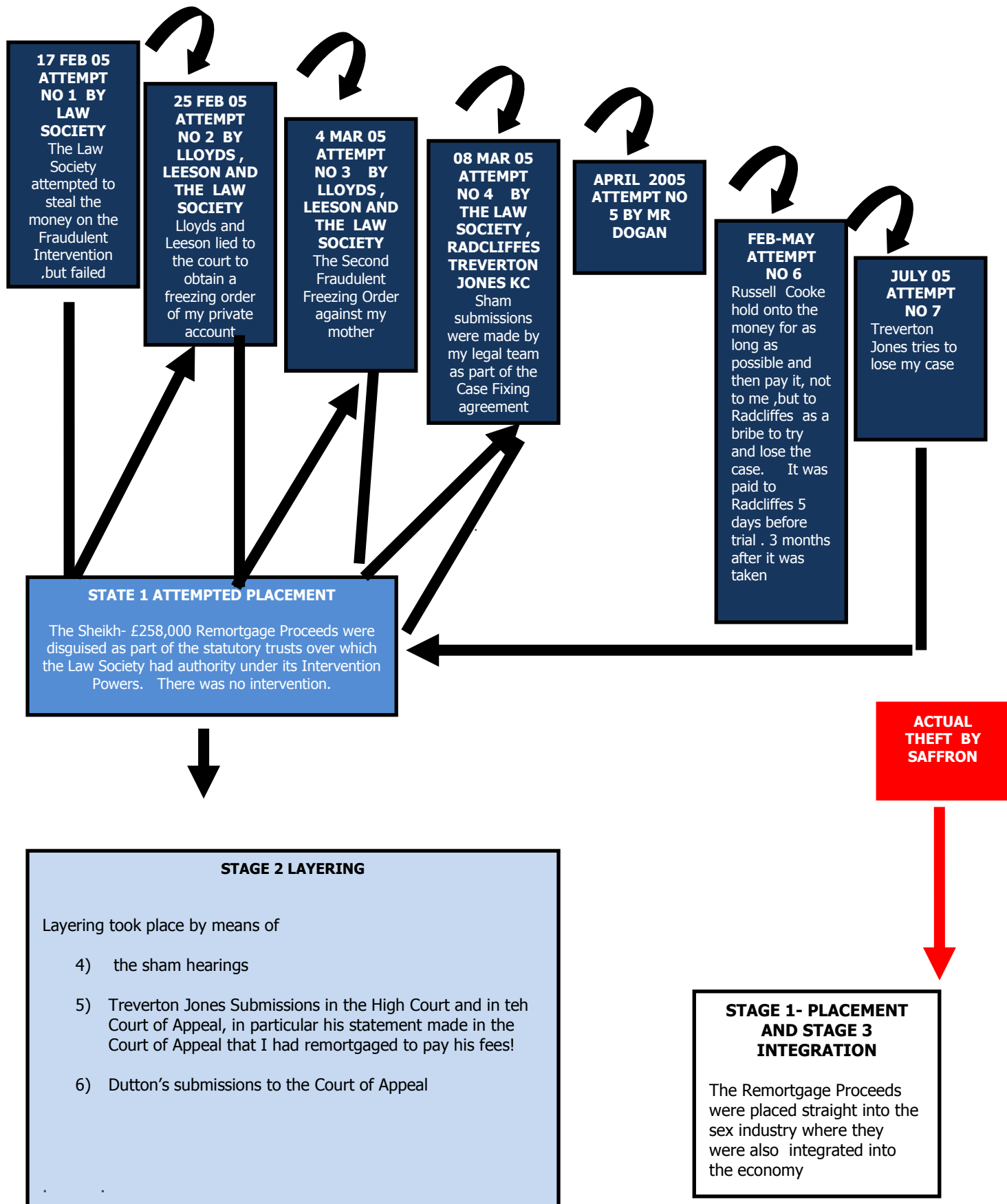
#### **1) DID THE LAW SOCIETY USE ITS SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT TO MONITOR THE SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE?**

There is some communication or notification, whether by email, facsimile message, letter, text, or by telephone before money is transmitted, even if the recipient is not required to take any action. Unusually, I had heard nothing from Powell Cullen, acting for NRAM for some weeks when, out of the blue, the Remortgage Money arrived.

It is impossible to know whether Powell Cullen were in collusion with the Law Society, but the coincidence of the arrival of the money on the very day of the service of the Vesting Resolution, also completely unexpected, is uncanny. At the time, the Solicitors Regulation Authority boasted of its use of the same intelligence facilities as the Israeli army and the Italian police force. Why would a regulatory body need such facilities to deal with Solicitor's service complaints and account rule breaches?



iii) **FLOWCHART SHOWING THE SEVEN ATTEMPTED THEFTS OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS**





**ii) THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES HANDED TO PAUL SAFFRON AND GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC AS A BRIBE TO LOSE THE CASE**

Had I not challenged the Intervention, the Law Society would never have returned the £254,000 Sheikh –Nram Remortgage Monies.

In the event, the Law Society retained the money until the week before the hearing and then transmitted it, not to me, but to Paul Saffron. It was sent as a bribe to induce him and Gregory Treverton Jones KC to try to lose the case. **Section B3 (3)**

That would explain why Paul and Treverton Jones acted for me from February 2005 to May 2005 without fee and (so I thought) any possibility of being paid.

**iii) ATTEMPTED THEFT OF £55,000 MANAGEMENT COSTS**

At first, the Law Society did not transmit the entire sum of £254,000 to Radcliffes.

The Law Society held back £55,000 to meet Russell Cooke's management costs for opening post from February 2005 to May 2005 which is charged at the rate of £5,000 per week. The £55,000 was transmitted a few days later.



## Ham & Highgate Times

### Struck off after spending thousands on strippers

Published: 1:21 PM May 15, 2008

A LAWYER from Highgate has been kicked out of the profession after he blew more than £200,000 of his firm's cash on strippers

A LAWYER from Highgate has been kicked out of the profession after he blew more than £200,000 of his firm's cash on strippers.

Divorced father of three Paul Saffron, 43, from Stanhope Road, raided the accounts of top law firm Radcliffes Le Brasseur over more than three years. He spent most of the cash on lap dancers in clubs across London.

Colleagues at the 150-year-old law firm called in the police when they discovered a £104,000 hole in the accounts.

Saffron insisted he was clinically depressed and had only spent the money quickly so he would have no alternative but to kill himself out of shame when he was discovered.

But last Thursday, the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal ignored his pleas to be allowed to stay in the profession.

Speaking at the tribunal, Saffron said: "I didn't feel strong enough to proceed immediately to suicide. I felt I had to force myself into that action and leave myself with no alternative."

Last year the lawyer was jailed for 12 months after he admitted 38 charges of theft from May 2003 to September 2006.

Saffron's lawyer Andrew Hopper QC said his client was depressed and wanted to die.



**v) DEVON MANSIONS AND ALL SAINTS MEWS STOLEN THROUGH A SECURITY OF COSTS ORDER**

In *Sheikh v Law Society* (High Court 2005), Park J had ordered the Law Society to pay 90% of my costs, which Paul Saffron calculated at £90,000 on the day. Some days later, it transpired that his costs were £147,000. A short time after that I received a bill for £358,000 which, without my consent, he had debited from the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Monies.

Treverton Jones readily agreed that the money should be secured on my two above named properties. It had been planned that the Court of Appeal would produce a sham judgment, undermining Park J's judgment, so Treverton Jones knew full well that I would lose these property in which there was substantial equity.

**vi) 33/35 MOUNTSIDE REPOSSESSED BECAUSE THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES WAS NEVER RECEIVED**

The NRAM Remortgage was secured on my home, Mountside, valued at about £550,000, notwithstanding that I had not received the remortgage proceeds.

My livelihood, income and all my capital having been stolen in the Intervention Fraud, I was not able to service the mortgage payments on Mountside. In 2011, the property was repossessed. There was substantial equity in the property which was also stolen.

**vii) THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD.**

Rimer J, Briggs J, Kitchin J, Mann J, Henderson J and others stole the identity of Red River, in which Ismail Dogan and my mother were shareholders. The judges were Red River in the sham proceedings Red River v Sheikh which they orchestrated to steal the title to a development site in Stoke Newington. The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud is set out in **Part 1 at B4 Page 377-Page 689**

**viii) THE BAR MUTUAL FRAUD DEFAULT JUDGMENT IN ANAL SHEIKH V MARC BEAUMONT STOLEN BY BURNETT J BURNETT SPLITS JUDGMENT DEBT OF £15M WITH BAR MUTUAL**

In August 2008, I entered into a fixed fee agreement with barrister, Marc Beaumont, who, in consideration of £120,000.00 agreed to act for me in the appeal in Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud and in *Law Society v Sheikh* (Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal 2007- 2009)

He understood neither cases. In the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud, Beaumont advised

Briggs did his best. Get a Charging Order and sell,  
Appeal totally without merit

He had charged me £23,000.00 for that 'advice'.

I issued breach of duty proceedings, and in May 2009 obtained judgment in default for £900,000.00 on account.



A default judgment is an Art 1 Protocol Right to Property. A few days after the Beaumont Default Judgment, had been entered, it was stolen by fraudulently removing from the court record.

In July 2009 , Burnett made the first of four fraudulent General Civil Restraint Orders which were automatically renewed every two years until 2018 and in 2019 the fifth was made permanently barring me from court.

In his purported judgment in Anal Sheikh v Marc Beaumont 2009 EWHC 2332 QB, Burnett purported to find that Marc Beaumont's advice was good advice, and that it was 'totally without merit' to argue to the contrary.

It should be obvious to any person that the Burnett and Bar Mutual have either split the quantum of Beaumont Default Judgment between them, or that Burnett has been bribed to protect the Bar Mutual from its obligation to indemnify Beaumont.

To refute the allegation that the Lord Chief Justice is a thief and fraudster it would have to be shown

- 1) that Marc Beaumont's Advice relation to Briggs' Fraudulent Instrument is right, and that
- 2) everything stated in this document in relation to the Law Society's powers of intervention is wrong.

THE QUANTUM LORD CHIEF JUSTICE IAN BURNETT IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE STOLEN IN ANAL SHEIKH V MARC BEAUMONT 2009 EWHC 2332

THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD		
Assumed 50% split of judgment in default	Based on minimum sum of £8m (the value of the Sheikh Charge , interest and costs)	If can be shown that the Sheikhs would have developed the 100 unit development making <b>£30m- 50m</b>
Lord Chief Justice Burnett's share	£4m	£15-£25m
Directors of Bar Mutual Indemnity Insurance Fund	£4m	£15-£25m

THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD	
Assumed 50% split of judgment in default	Based on minimum sum of £10m-£20m damages for loss of practice, damage to reputation etc.
Lord Chief Justice Burnett's share	£5m- 10m
Directors of Bar Mutual Indemnity Insurance Fund	£5m- 10m



**ix) THE BAR MUTUAL FRAUD. DEPUTY MASTER NICHOLAS BARD. BRIBED NOT TO ENTER  
DEFAULT JUDGMENT IN RABIA SHEIKH V HUGO PAGE KC AND NIGEL MEARES**

This was the Breach of Duty and Fraud Claim in the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud made by the Second Lender against the barristers who had stolen her interest and title to the Stoke Newington Site and pretended that they acted for her. The Second Lender was my client and my late mother. Page KC and Meares had never met, seen or spoken to her; and she knew nothing about the sham court proceedings.

The claim was issued in March 2010 and the judgment in default was due in April 2010.

Deputy Master Nicholas Bard was not prepared for the fraud. He ended up agreeing with me that Withers' strike out application which they had made out of time and without filing a defence was not compliant with the Civil Procedural Rules' and refused to list for a strike out. Bard agreed that Rabia Sheikh was entitled to a default judgment, but said he could not enter it 'because was only a deputy master'.

The hearing is still going on 13 years later because there is no sealed order concluding the hearing.

The Transparency International Judicial Corruption Report identifies the refusal to discharge a judicial function as being a corruption indicator. The corrupt judge will say or write anything, however irrelevant or absurd, to avoid entering judgment in default. Over the years, Bard has written

*Go and ask Master Leslie and ask him to enter it*

*I'm only a deputy master, and I can't enter judgments in default*

*I never said this, I said that.*

*I made no order*

*I can't remember*

Bard knew that if he delayed entering judgment in default for long enough, his elderly victim, would die, and he could pocket his share of the Page KC/ Meares Default Judgment. His victim died in 2017.

Burnett was certainly behind this fraud as well



THE QUANTUM LORD CHIEF JUSTICE IAN BURNETT AND DEPUTY MASTER NICHOLAS ROBERT BARD ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE STOLEN IN RABIA SHEIKH V HUGO PAGE KC AND NIGEL MEARES 2010

THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD

Assumed 50% split of judgment in default	Based on minimum sum of £8m (the value of the Sheikh Charge , interest and costs)	If can be shown that the Sheikhs would have developed the 100 unit development making £30m- 50m
Lord Chief Justice Burnett's share	£3m	£10-£20m
Deputy Master Bard's share	£1m	£5m- £5m
Directors of Bar Mutual Indemnity Insurance Fund	£4m	£15-£25m

**x) 2011. MANN J BRIBED TO PREVENT THE BREACH OF DUTY AND FRAUD CLAIM OF ANAL SHEIKH V RADCLIFFES , PAUL SAFFRON, TREVERTON JONES KC AND THE LAW SOCIETY FROM BEING ISSUED**

Since 2007, the Court Office had been refusing to issue, list or hear any of my claims and applications in order to facilitate the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud and the Fraudulent Intervention. On one occasion Morgan J intervened to have an application issued.

In 2011, before the expiry of the time limit for breach of duty , I appeared before Mann J with an unissued breach of duty claim and fraud claim against Paul Saffron, Radcliffes, Treverton Jones KC and the Law Society and explained the problem. He refused to intervene as Morgan J had done. Nor did he produce an order against which I could appeal. The consequence is that it has not been possible for me to issue the claim.

**e) THE LAW SOCIETY'S COMPILATION OF A DATA BASE TO ENABLE IT TO STEAL PROPERTY FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FOR DECADES TO COME**

Ashley & Co. dates back to the 1940s. The leading conveyancing practice in the area, the firm held a number of title deeds for clients for long forgotten interests such for lock up garages, freehold titles and small plots of land. The firm also held many wills and deeds of trust.

If the Law Society and the judiciary was capable of a fraud like the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud, which was committed against two of my clients, it is capable of stealing any title from any person.



**5 THE LAW**

The relevant criminal law is at **Part 1A Page 88 –Page 116** (general criminal offences) **Page 119-Page 124** (banking offences), **Page 136- Page143** (torture) **Page 143- Page 152** (treason)

**6 THE CRIMINAL OFFENCES**

The criminal offences are offences contrary to the Theft Act 1968 s1 (Theft) s.20 (Suppression) s.21 (Blackmail) s.22 (Handling), Fraud Act 2006 s.2, (False Representation), s.3 (Failure to Disclose Information), s 4 (Abuse of Position), Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime 2002, Perjury Act 2011, Bribery Act 2010, Protection from Harassment Act 1997, Serious Crime Act 2014, Abuse of Process, Misconduct in Public Office, Conspiracy to Defraud, Perverting the Course of Justice, Offences Akin to Perversion of the Course of Justice CPR Rule 32.14. Torture, Treason ('The Criminal Offences')

**7 DIAGRAMS**



**1) LEGEND**

**The Legislature**

**The Govenment  
and the Executive**

**The Judiciary**

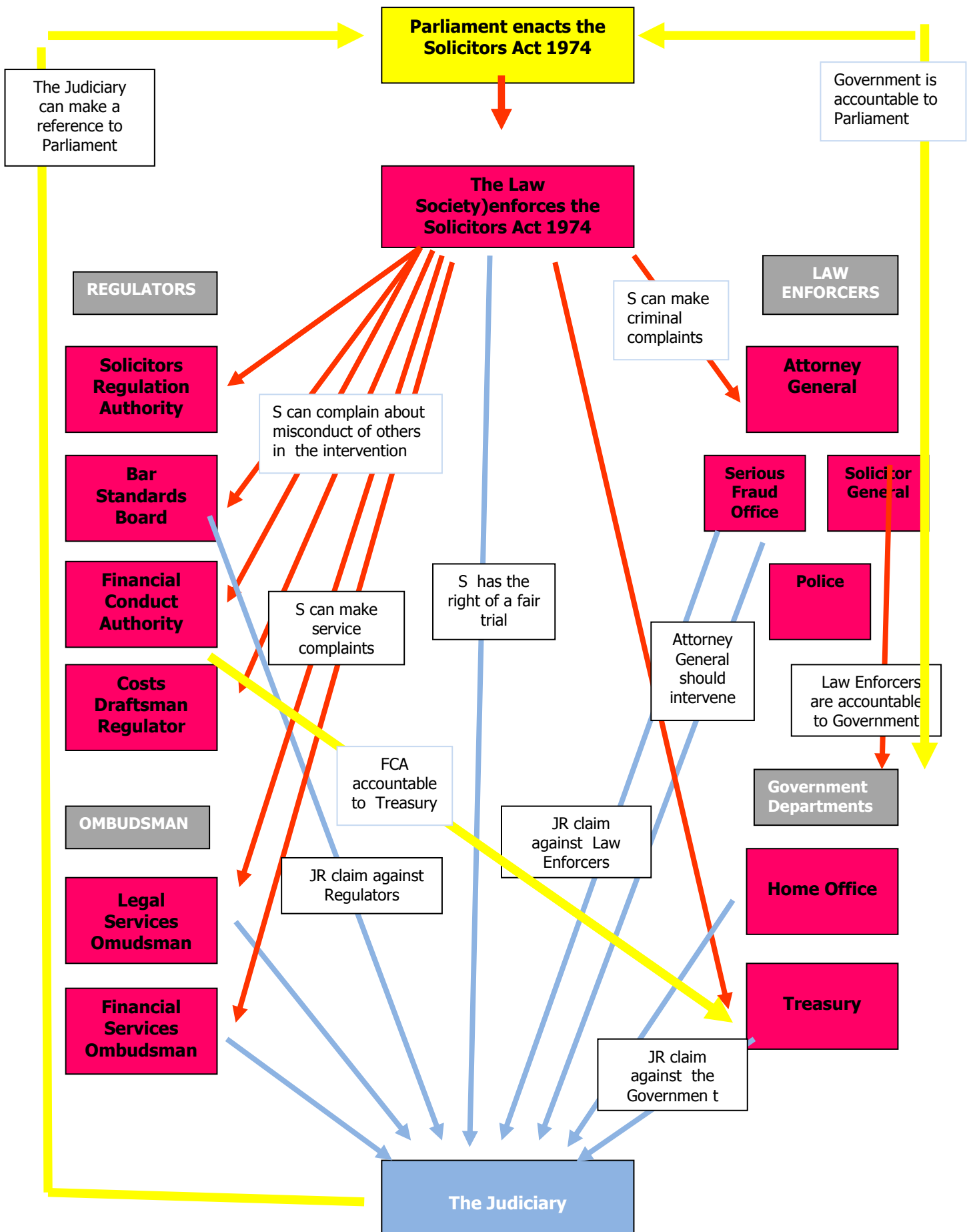
**Existence in name  
only**



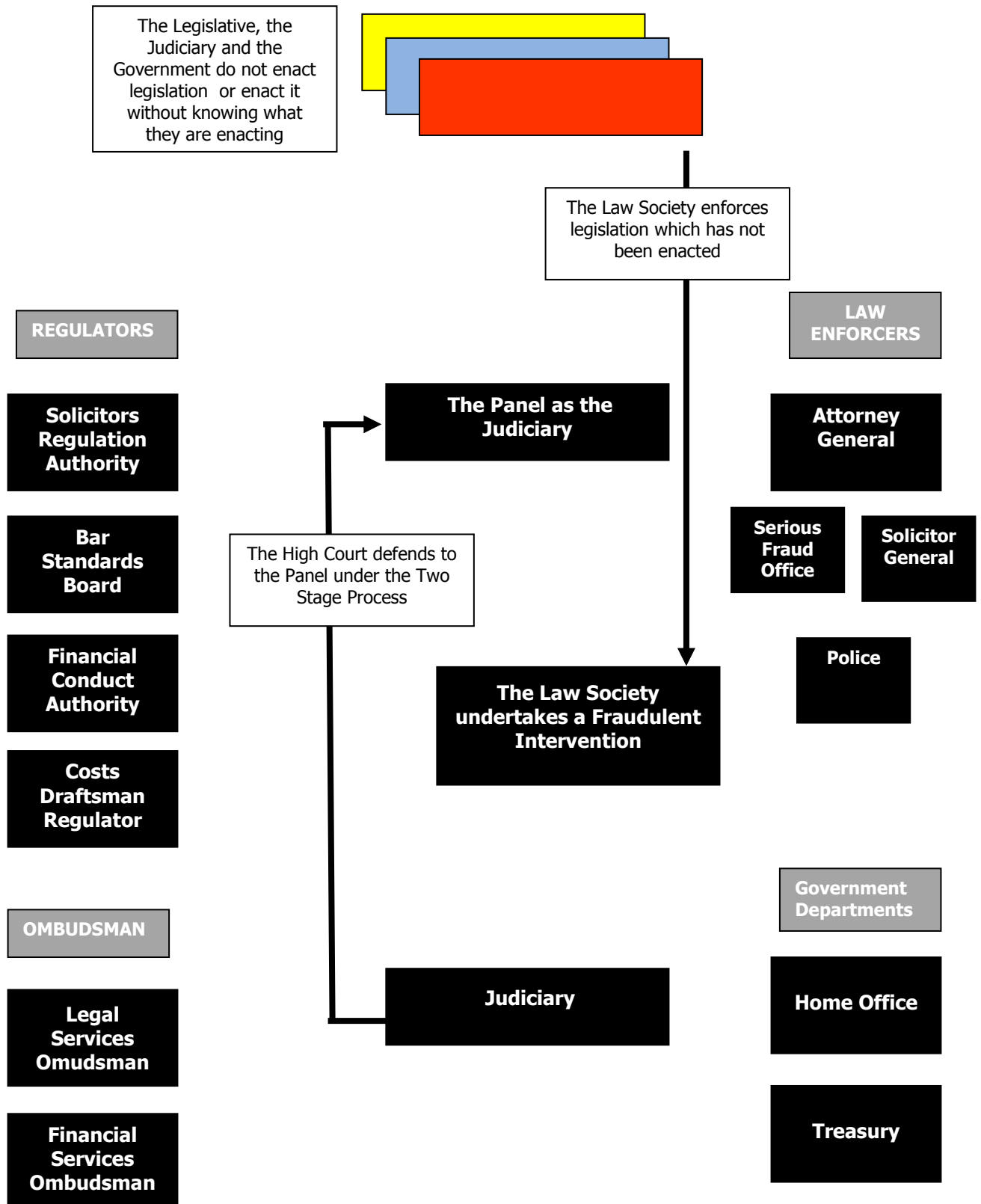
The Crown



# HOW THE INTERVENTION PROCEDURE WORKS WHERE THERE IS THE SEPARATION OF POWERS

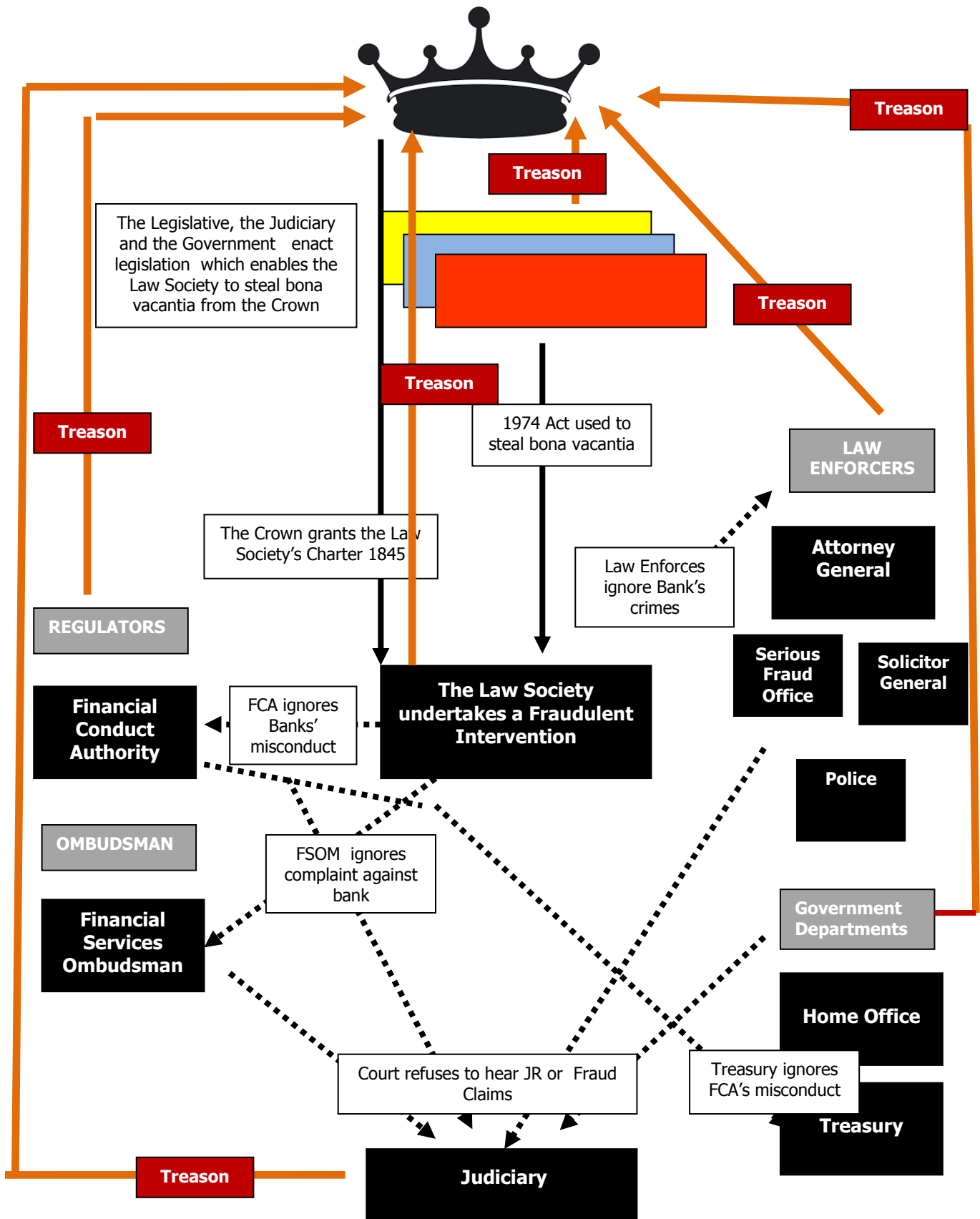




[illegible]



# THE LAW SOCIETY'S BANK FRAUD AND THE THEFT OF BONA VACANTIA





**MISCONDUCT AGAINST THE SOLICITOR**



## THE COMPENSATION FUND FRAUD







<b>8</b>	<b>THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE</b>
----------	--

<b>1)</b>	<b>THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION</b>
-----------	------------------------------------

<b>Q161</b>	<p>Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for offences contrary to the Theft Act 1968 s1 (Theft) s.21 (Blackmail) s22 (Handling), Fraud Act 2006 s.2, (False Representation) , Burglary, Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime 2002, Abuse of Process, Misconduct in Public Office committed on the day of the intervention into my practice:</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li><li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li></ol>
-------------	---



	3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005 <b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b> 4) Robert Pension 5) Another person who attended my office 6) Another person who attended my office 7) Another person who attended my office <b>Solicitors</b> 8) John Weaver, Russell Cooke
<b>Q162</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge corresponding parties involved in the interventions of other firms?
<b>Q163</b>	Will Royal Mail prosecute the following parties for committing an offence contrary to the Postal Services Act 2000 <b>The Regulator</b> 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006 2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor 3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005 <b>The Law Society's solicitor</b> 4) John Weaver, Russell Cooke

## 2) THE PARA 6(6) OFFENCE

The Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Part II Para 6 (6) states:

(6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

In violation of Para 6 (6) banks transmit the Solicitor's Banked Money to the Law Society **Page**

There are 164 businesses considered to be banks by the Prudential Regulation Authority. On the following assumptions every one is guilty of having committed Para 6(6) Offences

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARA 6(6) OFFENCES

Assumptions	No of interventions per year	
	100	400
Number of Para 6(6) Offences committed by Banks per year assuming each Solicitor's Practice holds 20 accounts	2,000	8,000



Number of Para 6(6) Offences committed by Banks from 1974-2024	100,000	400,000
Average number of Para 6(6) Offences committed per Bank per year assuming each Solicitor's Practice banks with 5 different banks	12	49
Average number of Para 6(6) Offences committed per Bank assuming each Solicitor's Practice banks with 5 different banks from 1974-2024	609	2439



25. FEB. 2005 14:13 From: LTB PADDINGTON BUS CTR  
17/02/2005 14:21 01926439726

02072624212

T.NO. 04

THE LAW SOCIETY

**SOLICITORS ACT 1974, SECTION 35  
AS AMENDED BY COURTS & LEGAL SERVICES ACT 1990, SECTION 81**

**Schedule 1, Paragraphs 1(1) and 6**

**IN THE MATTER OF ANAL SHEIKH**

**PRACTISING AS ASHLEY & CO**

To: Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB plc  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London EC1Y 4XX

**Note 1**  
The year should  
be 2005

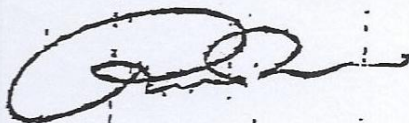
I CERTIFY that on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2004 the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to it by the Council of the Law Society and in accordance with Section 35 of the Solicitors Act 1974 and paragraphs 1(1) (a) & (c) of Schedule 1 to the Act, resolved on behalf of the Council as follows:-

To exercise the powers conferred by Part II of Schedule 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974 and that, pursuant to Section 35 of the Act and paragraph 6(1) of the said Schedule, the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the said Schedule and the right to recover or receive them should vest in the Law Society.

ACCORDINGLY the powers conferred by Part II of the said Schedule have become exercisable in relation to the practice of Ashley & Co and the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule and the right to recover or receive them have vested in the Law Society (whether such monies were or are received by the person holding them before or after the Panel's resolution) and shall be held by the Law Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by Part II of the Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE under paragraph 6(3) of the Schedule above that you are prohibited from making any payment out of any sums of money held by you on behalf of Anal Sheikh or her firm Ashley & Co in connection with her practice or with any trust of which she is or formerly was a trustee, such monies having now become vested in the Law Society.

DATED 17<sup>th</sup> February 2005



Robin Pearson  
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit



**LAW SOCIETY'S LETTER TO BANK REQUESTING TRANSFER OF THE SOLICITOR'S MONEY  
(ANNOTATED)**

25 FEB. 2005 11:13 From-LTSB PADDINGTON BUS CTR  
17/02/2005 16:21 01925439726

02072624212

NO. 0478 P. 25

THE LAW SOCIETY

PAGE

Our ref: INT 537 05  
Your ref:

Victoria Court  
9 Darnley Place  
Leamington Spa  
Warwickshire CV32 5AU  
On 275328 Leamington  
Tel 01926 829083  
Fax 01926 431636  
www.lawsociety.org.uk

**RECORDED DELIVERY - PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL**

Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
4th Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London  
EC1Y 4XX

17th February 2005



Dear Sirs

Re: Ms Anil Sheikh p/a Ashley & Co 47-49 Blackbird Hill London NW9 8RS

Accounts Sort Code 30 69 84

Account numbers 00395782 00395626 00395888

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr Jones of The Law Society on 17th February. He notified you that the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of The Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to them by the Council of the Law Society, had decided to exercise certain statutory powers under the Solicitors Act 1974, in relation to Anil Sheikh and had resolved to vest in the Society all monies held by you on behalf of this solicitor in connection with her practice. He also informed you that without the authority of the Office you should not make any payment out of these monies.

In accordance with paragraph 6(3) of the First Schedule to the Solicitors Act 1974, I enclose a formal Notice prohibiting you from making any payment out of these monies. I would be grateful if you could please acknowledge receipt of this Notice.

The Law Society, has appointed an agent to deal with the practice of Ashley & Co. This agent is Mr John Weaver of Messrs Russell Cooke of 2 Putney Hill Putney London SW15 (Tel 0208 739 9111). To enable former clients to receive their money quickly, please carry out the following instructions as a matter of urgency.

1. Repay by code all monies in the client current accounts to:  
National Westminster Bank plc  
153 Putney High Street  
Putney  
London

for the credit of Messrs Russell Cooke re: The Law Society and Ashley & Co  
Please, phone Mr Weaver for details of the account numbers.

The Law Society makes a false representation that under Schedule 1 transfers from the Solicitor's Bank Account can be made with the Law Society's consent

The Law Society fraudulent asks the Bank to transfer the Solicitors Practice Accounts to Russell Cooke in violation of Para 6 (6), which is a criminal offence

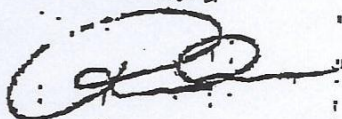


2. Send by separate remittance to the above-named bank any monies in client deposit accounts when held in the names of designated clients. The remittance should be split if more than one such account is held and the monies should be sent for the credit of Messrs Russell-Cooke but with the reference The Law Society, Robinsons and the designated client.
3. Accept this letter as notice of withdrawal of any money in client deposit accounts and upon expiry of due time (or earlier if it is required by the agent) remit such money in the manner above.
4. Arrange for bank statements in respect of all client accounts to be sent to the agent as soon as possible.
5. Provide The Law Society with a list of the balances on all accounts to which the enclosed Notice relates (both client and office accounts).

I confirm that the office accounts vest in the Law Society, and if in credit should be remitted as referred to above, to the National Westminster Bank.

I am sure you will understand the reason for the urgency in dealing with the matter. Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully



Robin Penson  
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit

Please always quote our above reference when contacting us



PARA 6 (3) NOTICE PROHIBITING PAYMENT OUT TO BANK (ADAPTED)

Para 6(3) of Schedule 1 to the Sharia's Code Governing the  
Practice of Solicitors

IN THE MATTER OF ANAL SHEIKH

PRACTISING AS ASHLEY & CO

To: Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB plc  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London EC1Y 4XX



I CERTIFY that on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2004 the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to it by the Council of the Law Society and in accordance with Section 25 of the Solicitors Act 1974 and paragraphs 1(1) (a) & (c) of Schedule 1 to the Act, resolved on behalf of the Council as follows:-

To exercise the powers conferred by Part II of Schedule 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974 and that, pursuant to Section 35 of the Act and paragraph 6(1) of the said Schedule, the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the said Schedule and the right to recover or receive them should vest in the Law Society.

ACCORDINGLY the powers conferred by Part II of the said Schedule have become exercisable in relation to the practice of Ashley & Co and the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule and the right to recover or receive them have vested in the Law Society (whether such monies were or are received by the person holding them before or after the Panel's resolution) and shall be held by the Law Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by Part II of the Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE under paragraph 6(3) of the Schedule above that you are prohibited from making any payment out of any sums of money held by you on behalf of Anal Sheikh or her firm Ashley & Co in connection with her practice or with any trust of which she is or formerly was a trustee, such monies having now become vested in the Law Society.

DATED 17<sup>th</sup> February 2005

Robin Pearson  
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit



**LAW SOCIETY'S LETTER TO BANK REQUESTING TRANSFER OF THE SOLICITOR'S MONEY  
(ADAPTED)**

17/02/2005 16:21 01925439726

02072624212

NO. 0478 P. 25

THE LAW SOCIETY

PAGE

Our ref: INT 537 05  
Your ref:

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi  
The Caliph  
The Caliphate  
Al Raqqa  
Islamic State of Iraq and  
the Levant  
Fax no 00034 55602  
Telephone no 00034  
55602

**RECORDED DELIVERY - PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL**

Banking Support  
Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
4th Floor  
48 Chiswell Street  
London  
EC1Y 4XX

17<sup>th</sup> February 2005

Dear Sirs

Re: Ms Anal Sheikh p/a Ashley & Co 47-49 Blackbird Hill Lnr

Accounts Sort Code 30 80 84

Account numbers 00395782 00395526 00395858

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr Jones of The Law Society on 17<sup>th</sup> February. He notified you that the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society has decided to exercise its powers in relation to the Shura Council.

I refer to your telephone conversation with Abu Hamza al-Qurashi of Professional Regulation of the Shura Council. He notified you that the Shura Council acting under the Sharia Law regulating solicitors has decided to exercise its powers in relation to Anal Sheikh and has resolved to vest in the Shura Council all monies held by your on her account.

He also informed you that you without the authority of the Shura Council you should not make any payment out of these monies.

In accordance with Para 6(3) of Schedule 1 to the Sharia's Code Governing the Practice of Solicitors you are asked to transfer Miss Sheikh's funds to the following account

Repay by code all monies in the client current accounts to:  
National Westminster Bank plc  
153 Putney High Street  
Putney  
London

WOLVS  
G.M.C.

for the credit of Messrs Russell-Cooke re: The Law Society and Ashley & Co  
Please phone Mr Weaver for details of the account numbers.





<b>Q164</b>	The Financial Regulators clearly have no intention of enforcing a Para 6 (6) Offence against the Banks and a conspiracy offence against the Law Society and the Solicitors Regulation Authority <b>Q1-Q9</b> . Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the Banks and the Law Society?
<b>Q165</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge Banks falling within their jurisdiction with Para 6 (6) Offences?
<b>Q166</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the Law Society and the Solicitors Regulation Authority with Para 6 (6) Conspiracy Offences?
<b>Q167</b>	The Financial Regulators have likely been influenced ,possibly bribed, by the Law Society and the Banks to turn a blind eye to the Banks' Para 6(6) Offences. Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the Financial Regulators , the Banks and the Law Society for bribery and corruption ?
<b>Q168</b>	The letter on the following page has not been answered, which is an indication that the National Law Enforcement Agencies, Parliament and the Government have probably also been influenced and possibly bribed to turn a blind eye to the Banks' Para 6(6) Offences. Will the Police Constabularies charge them with bribery and corruption?



## Miss Anal Sheikh

London, UK  
[asheikh.ashco@gmail.com](mailto:asheikh.ashco@gmail.com)

30 August 2023

Mr Andrew Bailey , Governor of the Bank of England,  
Mr Ashley Alder, Chair FCA  
Mr Nikhil Rath, Chief Executive FCA  
Rt Hon Suella Braverman MP Home Secretary  
Rt Hon Michael Tomlinson, Solicitor General ,  
Victoria Prentis KC MP, Attorney General , Attorney General 's Office  
Lisa Osofsky Director of the SFO,  
SFO, Sarah Lawson KC, General Counsel to the SFO  
Lubna Shuja, President of the Law Society,  
Paul Philip, Chief Executive of the SRA

Members of the Human Rights Committee, Justice and Home Affairs Committees, Justice Committee and Treasury Select Committee, Attorney General: Rt Hon Harriet Harman KC MP, The Lord Alton of Liverpool, Joanna Cherry KC MP,,The Rt Hon. the Lord Dholakia OBE DL, The Rt Hon. the Lord Henley,Dr Caroline Johnson MP,,The Baroness Kennedy of The Shaws KC,The Baroness Lawrence of Clarendon OBE,The Baroness Meyer CBE,Bell Ribeiro-Addy MP,Angela Richardson MP,David Simmonds MP, The Baroness Hamwee,,The Rt Hon. the Lord Beith,,The Rt Hon. the Lord Blunkett,The Rt Hon. Baroness Chakrabarti CBE,The Lord Filkin CBE,The Baroness Henig CBE,The Lord McInnes of Kilwinning CBE,The Baroness Meacher,The Rt Hon. the Baroness Prashar CBE,The Baroness Sanderson of Welton,The Lord Sandhurst KC,The Baroness Shackleton of Belgravia LVO,,Harriett Baldwin MP,Rushanara Ali MP,Mr John Baron MP,Douglas Chapman MP,Sir James Duddridge MP,Dame Angela Eagle MP,Emma Hardy MP,,Danny Kruger MP,Rt Hon Andrea Leadsom MP,,Siobhain McDonagh MP,Anne Marie Morris MP,Sir Robert Neill MP,Tahir Ali MP,,Rob Butler MP,,Janet Daby MP,James Daly MP,Rt Hon Maria Eagle MP,Paul Maynard MP,,Stuart C McDonald MP,Dr Kieran Mullan MP,Edward Timpson KC MP,Karl Turner MP

cc Transparency International and Transparency International UK

### THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD

The Law Society's Intervention Fraud is worth about £600m per year **Page 10**

**Page 4- 5** are the fraudulent instruments the Law Society and the Solicitors Regulation Authority have been using for nearly 50 years now to commit the fraud, which starts with the theft of the Solicitor's Banked Money. If it is not obvious that the instruments are fraudulent, **Pages 7-8** should leave remove any doubt.

The Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Part II Para 6 (6) (below) makes it a criminal offence for the banks to pay out money after the Vesting Resolution is served but, in violation of the statutory provision, the Banks have been transferring money the Solicitor's Banked Money to the Law Society on the back of the Vesting Resolution.

(6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

(1) If the Society takes possession of

I have been writing to the Serious Fraud Office, the Attorney General, the FCA, the Treasury , the Home Secretary, Parliament and others about the intervention fraud for over 10 years, without response.

In mid July, I published my analysis of the fraud on my website 'The Law Society's Intervention Fraud' accessible via the following link

<https://www.thelawsocietysinterventionfraud.com/>

I renewed my reports and also wrote to the Governor of the Bank of England.



Not a single person has replied, save for the President of the Law Society who informed me that my material was too difficult to understand.

Where a State turns a blind eye to a fraud like the Intervention Fraud, which I have described as the most imbecilic fraud in banking history, is that evidence that corruption is endemic in the UK?

Will the Select Committee Members require **the FCA** to answer the following questions:

1. Why has the FCA not prosecuted any of the Banks ?
2. Does the FCA share in the proceeds of the Intervention Fraud?
3. Have Mr Nikhil Rathi and Mr Ashley Alder accepted a bribe to do nothing?

Will the Select Committee Members require the **Governor of the Bank of England** to answer the following questions:

1. Why has the BoE not prosecuted any of the Banks ?
2. Why has the BoE not prosecuted the FCA for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
3. Does the BoE share in the proceeds of the Intervention Fraud?
4. Has Mr Andrew Bailey accepted a bribe to do nothing ?

Will the Select Committee Members require the **Treasury Solicitor** to answer the following questions:

1. Has the Treasury stolen bona vacantia from the Crown ?
2. Does the Treasury share in the proceeds of the Intervention Fraud?
3. Has the Treasury Solicitor accepted a bribe to do nothing ?

Will the Select Committee Members require the **Director of SFO** to answer the following questions:

1. Why has the SFO not prosecuted anyone at the Law Society or the SRA for committing the fraud ?
2. Why has the SFO not prosecuted the Attorney General for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
3. Why has the SFO not prosecuted the Solicitor General for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
4. Why has the SFO not prosecuted the Governor of the Bank of England for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
5. Why has the SFO not prosecuted the FCA for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
6. Why has the SFO not prosecuted the Treasury Solicitor for the theft of bona vacantia and for bribery and corruption?
7. Does the Director of the SFO share in the proceeds of the Intervention Fraud?
8. Has Lisa Osofsky accepted a bribe to do nothing?

Will the Select Committee Members require **the Solicitor General** to answer the following questions:

1. Why has the Solicitor General not prosecuted anyone at the Law Society or the SRA for committing the fraud ?
2. Why has the Solicitor General not prosecuted the SFO for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
3. Why has the Solicitor General not prosecuted the Attorney General for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
4. Why has the Solicitor General not prosecuted the Governor of the Bank of England for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
5. Why has the Solicitor General not prosecuted the FCA for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
6. Why has the Solicitor General not prosecuted the Treasury Solicitor for the theft of bona vacantia and for bribery and corruption?



7. Does the Solicitor General share in the proceeds of the Intervention Fraud?
8. Has Mr Michael Tomlinson accepted a bribe to do nothing?

Will the Select Committee Members require **the Attorney General** to answer the following questions:

1. Why has the Attorney General not prosecuted anyone at the Law Society or the SRA for committing the fraud ?
2. Why has the Attorney General not prosecuted the Solicitor General for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
3. Why has the Attorney General not prosecuted the SFO for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
4. Why has the Attorney General not prosecuted the Governor of the Bank of England for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
5. Why has the Attorney General not prosecuted the FCA for aiding and abetting offences and for bribery and corruption?
6. Why has the Attorney General not prosecuted the Treasury Solicitor for the theft of bona vacantia and for bribery and corruption?
7. Does the Attorney General share in the proceeds of the Intervention Fraud?
8. Has the Victoria Prentis accepted a bribe ?

This is copied to the Transparency International who say that corruption is not endemic in the UK

Yours sincerely  
Anal Sheikh



### 3) FINANCIAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATUTORY TRUSTS

<b>Q169</b>	Will the Law Society state the number of interventions which have taken place since 1974 under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure (as defined)
<b>Q170</b>	<p>In relation to each Fraudulent Intervention, state</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The name of the firm and the solicitor intervened upon,</li> <li>2) The allegations,</li> <li>3) The names of the caseworkers, the investigators, the authors of any reports, the Head of the Forensic Team at the time, the Panel Members and any other persons involved in the procedure until the Panel decision</li> <li>4) The quantum of the firm's monies transferred to the Law Society or its agents broken down into <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Practice Money,</li> <li>b) Clients' Money,</li> <li>c) Clients' Own Money,</li> <li>d) The Solicitor's Personal Money,</li> <li>e) Untraceable Residual Balances,</li> <li>f) Unbilled Costs (Works in Progress),</li> <li>g) Costs Billed but not Transferred</li> </ol> </li> <li>5) Whether any money was found to be missing,</li> <li>6) The name of the Law Society's agents and the fees paid to them,</li> <li>7) If the Solicitor challenged the intervention, state <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the name of the judge(s),</li> <li>b) the names of all barristers and solicitors involved,</li> <li>c) whether the challenge was by way of the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application,</li> <li>d) the duration of the hearing,</li> <li>e) the outcome,</li> <li>f) the Law Society's legal costs,</li> <li>g) the Solicitor's legal costs, if known</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>Q171</b>	Please provide the Accounts for the Statutory Trusts Fund for each year from 2000 to date.



#### 4) THREAT TO ECONOMIC STABILITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

**Q172** **Appendix I Page 72-74** shows that the Vesting Resolution can be used to freeze almost all the Banked Money in the UK and have it transferred to the Law Society. Is that a threat to national security and to the economy. If so what does M15 intend to do to protect the UK security?

#### 5) INTERVENTION LAW

**Q173** For 50 years regulatory barristers and solicitor have given the wrong advice about intervention law to the intervened upon Solicitor, to the Law Society and to the Courts. Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct?

**Q174** Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?

#### 9 **AHMED & CO, BIEBUYCK SOLICITORS, DIXON & CO & ORS RE SOLICITORS ACT 1974 [2006] EWHC (THE COMPENSATION FUND CASE) (TIMOTHY DUTTON KC AND PATRICIA ROBERTSON ACTING ) USED TO INTEGRATE THE STOLEN PROCEEDS**

The Compensation Fund Case is considered in **Part 1** at the pages listed below and at **Appendix I Q138-Q149 Page 254-258** . An email to Lord Collins (Collins J ) is at **Page 118-120** below

The Compensation Fund Case essentially legitimised the theft of the Solicitor's Banked Money in Fraudulent Intervention and the application of part of the monies towards the Law Society's legal costs. Otherwise stated,, the Law Society could use the money stolen from Solicitors to pay its lawyers to steal more money from them.

The Treasury Solicitor should have intervened in the case at the time; having failed to do so the Treasury Solicitor should have applied to set aside the order because it concerned the theft of *bona vacantia*.

1)	WHAT IS INTEGRATION?	1763
2)	THE OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE OF THE COMPLENSATION FUND CASE	1763-1766
3)	THE REAL PURPOSE OF THE COMPENSATION FUND CASE	
a)	COLLINS J'S JUDGMENT REINFORCES THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE	1766-1768
b)	COLLINS J'S JUDGMENT LEGITIMISES BANKS' CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER SCHEDULE 1 PART II PARA 6 (6)	1768-1771
c)	COLLINS J'S JUDGMENT LEGITIMISES THE LAW SOCIETY OFFENCE UNDER THE SERIOUS CRIME ACT 2015 (ENCOURAGING AND INCITING)	1772-1773
d)	COLLINS J'S JUDGMENT LEGITIMISES THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF SOLICITORS' UNBILLED COSTS	1774-1775



	e)	COLLINS J'S JUDGMENT LEGITIMISES THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF RESIDUAL BALANCES	1775-1777
	f)	COLLINS J'S JUDGMENT LEGITIMISES THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF BONA VACANTIA	1777
4)		CASES IN WHICH JUDGES HAVE DETERMINED THE WRONGLY WORDED APPLICATIONS MADE UNDER THE WRONG ( PARA 6(4) AND PARA 9(8)) PROCEDURES OR HAVE ENDORSED THE MAKING OF THEM	
	a)	<u>ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [ 2005]</u> (GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC, HODGE MALEK KC, ANDREW PEEBLES KC, TIMOTHY DUTTON KC, HUGO PAGE KC. JONATHAN HARVIE KC, PHILIP ENGELMAN, RADCLIFFES)	1777-1781
	b)	<u>ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [ 2005]</u> (CA AND HL) (GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC, TIMOTHY DUTTON KC, RADCLIFFES HUGO PAGE KC. JONATHAN HARVIE KC, PHILIP ENGELMANM CHARLES BUCKLEY)	1781-1783
	c)	<u>CHARLES BUCKLEY V THE LAW SOCIETY (1984 )</u>	1783
	d)	<u>DOOLEY V THE LAW SOCIETY 2000</u> (UNREPORTED)	1783
	e)	<u>HOLDER V THE LAW SOCIETY [2002]</u> (HC) TIMOTHY DUTTON QC AND PHILIP ENGELMAN	1783-1788
	f)	<u>HOLDER V THE LAW SOCIETY [2002]</u> (CA) TIMOTHY DUTTON QC, NICHOLAS PEACOCK , PHILIP ENGELMAN AND ROGER PEZZANI	1789-1792
	g)	<u>HOLDER V THE LAW SOCIETY [2003]</u> (SC) TIMOTHY DUTTON QC, NICHOLAS PEACOCK , PHILIP ENGELMAN AND ROGER PEZZANI	1792-1798
	h)	<u>LAW SOCIETY V BALDWIN [2004]</u>	1799-1800
	i)	<u>PATHANIA PS &amp; ORS V LAW SOCIETY [2004]</u> PHILP ENGELMAN, BOWER COTTON BOWER, TIMOTHY DUTTON KC. RUSSELL COOKE	1800
	j)	<u>SRITHARAN AND ANR V THE LAW SOCIETY [2004]</u> (HC) MANJIT GILL KC, KENNETH HAMER KC	1800-1801
	k)	<u>SRITHARAN AND ANR V THE LAW SOCIETY [2006]</u> (CA) MANJIT GILL KC, KENNETH HAMER KC GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC NICHOLAS PEACOCK KC	1801-1802
	l)	<u>SIMMS &amp; ORS V THE LAW SOCIETY [2005]</u> (CA) TIMOTHY DUTTON KC. RUSSELL COOKE	1803
	m)	<u>GAUNTLETT V THE LAW SOCIETY [2006]</u> NICHOLAS PEACOCK	1803-1804
	n)	<u>HERBERT &amp; ORS V THE LAW SOCIETY [2007]</u> TIMOTHY DUTTON QC , RUSSELL COOKE	1804
	o)	<u>LAW SOCIETY V ELSDEN &amp; ORS [2015]</u> TIMOTHY DUTTON QC, ANDREW PEEBLES, JEREMY BARNETT	1805-1807
	p)	<u>RAMASMY V THE LAW SOCIETY [2016]</u> JEREMY BARNETT	1807
	q)	<u>BLAVO V THE LAW SOCIETY [2017]</u>	1808-1810
	r)	<u>NEUMANS LLP V THE LAW SOCIETY [2017]</u> RADCLIFFES	1810-1813





Ana Sheikh <asheikh.ashco@googlemail.com>

---

## Ahmed & Co, Biebuyck Solicitors etc . The Law Society's Intervention Fraud

2 messages

---

Ana Sheikh <asheikh.ashco@googlemail.com>

10 October 2023 at 22:29

To: lcollins@arbitratorsinternational.com

Cc: Lubna Shuja <lubna.shuja@lawsociety.org.uk>, paul.philip@sra.org.uk, tjd <tjd@fountaincourt.co.uk>, pr <pr@fountaincourt.co.uk>, hmalek@3vb.com, gregtj <gregtj@39essex.com>

To The Rt. Hon The Lord Collins of Mapesbury

CC Lubna Shuja, President of the Law Society, Paul Philip, Chief Executive of the Solicitors Regulation Authority, Timothy Dutton KC, Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Hodge Malek KC Patricia Robertson KC

Dear Lord Collins

**AHMED & CO, BIEBUYCK SOLICITORS, DIXON & CO & ORS RE SOLICITORS ACT 1974 [2006] EWHC (COLLINS J) ('THE COMPENSATION FUND CASE')**

**THE LAW SOCIETY'S BANK FRAUD; THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUD ON THE COMPENSATION FUND AND ON PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE REVENUES; THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF CLIENT MONEY, RESIDUAL BALANCES, *BONA VACANTIA*, CLIENTS' DEEDS, DOCUMENTS, WILLS, AND DATA; THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL MONEY, PRACTICE MONEY, UNBILLED COSTS, AND WORKS IN PROGRESS; THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRUEL, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT OF SOLICITORS IN VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS' 1984 CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE ('UNCAT') ('THE INTERVENTION FRAUD')**

**INQUIRIES MADE OF THE LEGISLATURE, THE JUDICIARY, THE EXECUTIVE, THE GOVERNMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN RELATION TO THE SOLICITORS ACTS OF 1941, 1957, 1965 AND 1974 AND THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD**

**AN APPLICATION MADE *EX DEBITO JUSITICAE* TO QUASH ALL INTERVENTIONS UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE SINCE 1974, AND TO SET ASIDE THE ORDERS MADE IN THE INTERVENTION CASES IN SCHEDULE I**

**AN APPLICATION TO REVOKE THE CHARTER OF LAW SOCIETY 1845**

**AN APPLICATION TO THE FORFEITURE COMMITTEE TO REMOVE THE HONOURS AWARDED TO DAME JANET PARASKEVA DBE PC, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE LAW SOCIETY 2000-2006, DAME FIONA WOOLF DBE DS&J DL PRESIDENT OF THE LAW SOCIETY 2006-2007 AND TO TIMOTHY**



## **DUTTON CBE KC CHAIRMAN OF THE BAR 2007-2008**

**ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2005] EWHC 1409 (CH), ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2006] EWCA CIV 1577, ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2007] HL AND ANAL SHEIKH V THE UK GOVERNMENT 51144/07 [2010] ECHR 649 (23 APRIL 2010)**

**THE LAW SOCIETY V ANAL SHEIKH APPLICATION TO COLLINS J TO ORDER THE STAY OF A HEARING AT THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL (SHEIKH STAY APPLICATION 2009)**

My name is Anal Sheikh, a Solicitor of the Senior Courts 1988-2008.

The above headings are the most economical introduction to the matters I would like you to consider.

Essentially, I show that the Law Society has undertaken interventions unlawfully for the past 50 years; possibly 80 years if the fraud I call the Law Society's Intervention Fraud started in 1941.

My research and arguments are set out in documents contained on my website 'The Law Society's Intervention Fraud' accessible via the following link

<https://www.thelawsocietysinterventionfraud.com/>

The documents are:

- 1) An impeachment petition and application to set aside all interventions under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure
- 2) Letter to King Charles III and to Parliament ('the Letter')
- 3) Summary with Contents List
- 4) Part 1 How the Intervention Fraud was masterminded by Parliament and the Judiciary and how the Law Society and the Judiciary have perpetrated it for half a century
- 5) Part 2 The Evolution of Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act since 1941

For convenience, I am sending you some documents in PDF format, namely:

- 1) A letter to the UN, Parliament and others in which I compare the Law Society's Intervention Fraud with the Post Office Scandal
- 2) Questions I have put to the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive
- 3) Part **1D8** which deals with the Compensation Fund Case

No judge, barrister, solicitor or academic in the UK, or anywhere for that matter, has any knowledge of intervention law. The only barristers who are capable of understanding it are leading experts in regulatory law, Hodge Malek KC and Gregory Trevorton Jones KC. This is copied to them so that they can advise you.

This is also copied to Timothy Dutton KC and Patricia Robertson KC, against whom I have made very serious allegations of fraud.

My purpose in writing to you is to tell you that I am asking the Lady Chief Justice to reopen the Compensation Fund Case and the Sheikh Stay Application and to invite you to come out of retirement to deal with important public and professional interest issues in the cases.

I am also asking you appear before Parliament, the Supreme Court and the Privy Council to answer questions in relation to your conduct of both cases. As I understand it, the Privy Council has the power to deal with the application to remove the Law Society's Charter and will be concerned where the same flawed statutory regime has been enacted in the Commonwealth States and former Commonwealth States.

In relation to the Compensation Fund Case you are asked to consider the following questions:

- 1) Was your judgment used to reinforce the Law Society's Intervention Procedure?
- 2) Was your judgment used to legitimise criminal offences committed by banks under



Schedule 1 Part II Para 6(6)

3) Was your judgment used to legitimise the Law Society's theft of unbilled costs, residual balances and bona vacantia?

4) If all 60 interventions in the Compensation Fund Case were void and unlawful, does that mean your judgment was void and unlawful?

5) Was your judgment used to integrate the proceeds stolen by the Law Society?

6) Did you realise that Patricia Robertson KC and Timothy Dutton KC had a personal financial interest in the case?

7) Will you refer Patricia Robertson KC and Timothy Dutton KC to the criminal authorities? In that connection, please see my analysis of Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Committee at **Part 1D7 Page 1453-1606**. I believe that Mr Malek and Mr Treverton Jones will be able to testify to its fraudulent nature.

Patricia Robertson KC also acted for the SDT and the Law Society in the Sheikh Stay Application. I applied in the middle of the sham SDT Hearing to stay the hearing: I was being prosecuted for doing transfers which ended with a zero, for taking my own remortgage monies and on other sham charges; the Tribunal would not let me cross examine a main witness because she was pregnant; the Tribunal would not let me show documents or require the Law Society to disclose documents; the Tribunal Members developed a paralysis of upper limbs and so could not open the Thirkettle and Burrows file to see the sheer volume of work done (and then found a cash shortage); Robertson KC was mouthing answers to David Shaw, the Law Society's main witness who was insisting that never made the allegation that there were no bills (the Round Sum Transfer Allegation)

Your response was

'They can't behave like that'

However, on hearing Robertson's submission you became thoroughly confused about the difference between judicial reviews and appeals, and ended up believing that they were the same procedure.

Finally, you will see from the facts of my case that the Law Society could have intervened into your former firm of Herbert Smith on the same grounds as were used in my case, and could have found you dishonest and struck off from the Roll of Solicitors.

Yours sincerely

Anal Sheikh



<b>Q175</b>	<p>. Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the parties named below for the Criminal Offences they have committed in relation to the Compensation Fund Case :</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) President of the Law Society 2005-2006, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2005-2006</li> </ol> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) The Treasury Solicitor</li> <li>5) Russell Cooke, Solicitors</li> <li>6) Field Fisher Waterhouse, Solicitors</li> </ol> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Timothy Dutton KC , John Nicholls and Abigail Doggett, the barristers who acted for the Law Society as Statutory Trustee</li> <li>8) Patricia Robertson KC, barrister who acted for the Law Society as Trustee of the Compensation Fund</li> </ol>
<b>Q176</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q177</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q178</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?
<b>Q179</b>	<p>The money stolen in Fraudulent Interventions includes <i>bona vacantia</i> which belongs to the Crown.</p> <p>Will the Attorney General consider whether the parties are guilty of committing treason?</p>

## 10 BOGUS ADJUDICATIONS

Bogus Adjudications are considered at the following references in **Part 1**

1)	ADJUDICATIONS WEAPONISED TO WEAR DOWN THE SOLICITOR AND TO STEAL HIS COSTS			
	a)	ADJUDICATIONS WHICH ARE NOT ADJUDICATIONS		860-862
	b)	DOES PARLIAMENT KNOW THAT SALES ASSISTANTS, LIFE COACHES, STUDENTS AND OTHERS 'ADJUDICATE' CLIENT COMPLAINTS?		862-863
	c)	HOW THE LAW SOCIETY USES ADJUDICATIONS TO STEAL COSTS FROM THE SOLICITOR AND STEALS MONEY FROM THE COMPENSATION FUND TO BRIBE THE COMPLAINANT		
	i)	THE LAW		
		1)	SOLICITORS ACT 1974 S. 57	863
		2)	SOLICITORS ACT 1974 S. 71	864



		3)	THE SOLICITORS' (NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS) REMUNERATION ORDER 1994 REMUNERATION CERTIFICATE BY THE LAW SOCIETY'S COUNCIL	865-866
		4)	THE SOLICITORS' (NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS) REMUNERATION ORDER 1994 TAXATION BY COURT	867
	ii)		THE ADJUDICATORS' REDUCTION OF COSTS WHERE THERE IS A CLIENT CARE AGREEMENT IS UNLAWFUL	867
	iii)		THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES	
		1)	THEFT ACT 1968 S. 1 (THEFT)	868
		2)	THEFT ACT 1968 S.17 (FALSE ACCOUNTING)	868
		3)	FRAUD ACT 2006 S.4 (ABUSE OF POSITION)	869
		4)	SERIOUS CRIME ACT 2015	869
		5)	CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD	869
		6)	ABUSE OF PROCESS	869
		7)	MISCONDUCT IN PUBLIC OFFICE	869-870
		8)	BRIBERY ACT 2010	870=871
	d)		PERPETRATION STRATEGIES COMMON TO FRAUDULENT ADJUDICATIONS, FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS AND FRAUDS LIKE THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD	
	i)		THE UNLAWFUL USE OF PROCEDURE TO COMMIT VIOLATIONS WHICH CAN NEVER BE REVERSED	871
	ii)		VIOLATIONS WHICH ARE VALID UNTIL THEY ARE SET ASIDE BY THE VICTIM (WHICH THEY NEVER ARE)	871
	iii)		THE LAW SOCIETY AVOIDS HAVING THE COMPLAINT HEARD SUBSTANTIVELY (JUST AS IT AVOIDS THE SUBSTANTIVE HEARINGS IN FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS)	871-872
	e)		THE USE OF ADJUDICATIONS TO FACILITATE THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION	
	i)		ADJUDICATION IN FAVOUR OF THE SOLICITOR REVERSED: MODOOD.	872
	ii)		ADJUDICATIONS MADE TACTICALLY DURING 2004 INVESTIGATION	
		1)	CHRONOLOGY	872-878
		2)	BULKING UP OF DOCUMENTS AGAINST THE SOLICITOR FOR THE PANEL	879
		3)	THE LAW SOCIETY USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL TORTURE TECHNIQUES	879
	f)		THE PRECEDENTS ESTABLISHED BY THE SHEIKH ADJUDICATIONS	



		i)	BURROWS.		
			1)	THE FACTS	879-880
			2)	PARK J'S FINDING	880-881
			3)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN ESTATE OVER 14 MONTHS RESULTING IN FILE 6 INCHES IN THICKNESS REQUIRES ONLY 7 HOURS WORK	881
		ii)	WIGGS.		
			1)	THE FACTS	881-883
			2)	PARK J'S FINDING	884-885
			3)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO ATTEMPT TO STOP THE LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION FROM BEING DEFRAUDED	885
			4)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO ATTEMPT TO STOP HIS CLIENT FROM BEING DEFRAUDED	885
			5)	OTHER ISSUES	
			a)	DID THE DISTRICT JUDGE PROTECT THE SURVEYOR BECAUSE HE WAS A WELL KNOWN COURT EXPERT?	885
			b)	IS IT THE JUDICIARY'S POLICY TO MAINTAIN THE FICTION THAT THERE IS NO CORRUPTION IN THE UK (EXCEPT WITHIN THE BLACK AND ETHNIC COMMUNITY)?	886
			c)	WHY DIDN'T THE LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION INTERVENE?	887
			d)	WHY DIDN'T THE RICS CONSIDER THE COMPLAINT AGAINST WIGGS?	887
			e)	DOES THE JUDICIARY COLLUDE WITH THE RISC (AS IT DOES WITH THE SRA (SOLICITORS), THE BSB (BARRISTERS), THE FCA (BANKS), THE GMC (DOCTORS), IPOC (POLICE) AND JICO (JUDGES) TO PROTECT CERTAIN MEMBERS?	887-888
			f)	BY PROTECTING WIGGS DID THE DISTRICT JUDGE COMMIT CRIMINAL OFFENCES INCLUDING CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT THEFT FROM THE LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION?	888
		iii)	MCGONNELL.		
			1)	THE FACTS	888-891
			2)	PARK J'S FINDING	891
			3)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR., INSTRUCTED TO MINIMIZE INHERITANCE TAX LIABILITY ON DEATH TO COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTION: THE SOLICITOR MUST MAXIMISE IHT LIABILITY	891



			4)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO DISCHARGE THE INSTRUCTION OF A DYING WIFE TRYING TO PREVENT HER CHILDREN'S STEPFATHER FROM GAINING CONTROL OF HER ASSETS: THE SOLICITOR MUST DISCHARGE THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE STEPFATHER AND GIVE HIM CONTROL OF HER ASSETS	891
			5)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR NOT TO NOTIFY A DYING CLIENT IN WRITING ABOUT A £100 FEE INCREASE RESULTING FROM A CHANGE OF INSTRUCTION : THE SOLICITOR MUST FIRST ADVISE THE CLIENT IN WRITING ABOUT THE INCREASE, THEN OBTAIN HER PERMISSION IN WRITING BEFORE COMPLETING THE WORK (A WILL) (AND PRESUMABLY HAVE THE WILL SIGNED THROUGH A PSYCHIC MEDIUM IF THE CLIENT DIES IN THE INTERIM)	891
		iii)	MODOOD.		
			1)	THE FACTS	892
			2)	PARK J'S FINDING	893
			3)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO DISCOVER IF A PERSON ASKING FOR HELP WANTS TO FORMALLY INSTRUCT HIM AND TO PAY FEES FOR HIS WORK. THE SOLICITOR MUST DO THE WORK FREE OF CHARGE, OR HIDE WHEN HIS HELP IS SOUGHT.	893
		iv)	HELMAN		
			1)	THE FACTS	893-894
			2)	PARK J'S FINDING	894
			3)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR ONE LAWYER TO MAKE A DECISION WITHOUT TAKING ADVICE FROM ANOTHER LAWYER	894
			4)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO COMPLY WITH A COURT ORDER	894
		v)	MADDEN		894-895
		vi)	CLODE		
			1)	THE FACTS	895
			2)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO COMMIT ANY ADMINISTRATIVE ERROR	895
		vii)	SHARMA		896
		viii)	SODHA		
			1)	THE FACTS	896
			2)	IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO REFUSE TO COMMIT FRAUD, IF THE CLIENT INSTRUCTS HIM TO DO SO	896



		ix)	WALKER	
			1) THE FACTS	897
			2) IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT FOR A SOLICITOR TO COMMIT THE MOST MINOR ADMINISTRATIVE ERROR	897
		x)	HEPHERD	
			1) THE FACTS	897
			2) IT IS GROSS MISCONDUCT TO DISCHARGE THE CLIENT'S INSTRUCTIONS	897

The Adjudicator issued the Burrows Fraudulent Remuneration Certificate. The Certificate was unlawful because Remuneration Certificates cannot be made where there are fee agreements in place **D1 Page 863-Page 867** and there was a fee agreement in Burrows. The Certificate was also fraudulent because the Adjudicator purported to reduce costs of £15,000 to £3,000. Burrows was a probate case and probate cases usually take one or two years to complete. The case in question took 14 months with a file 6 inches thick. According to the Adjudicator, it should have been completed within 7 hours **D1 Page 879-Page 881**. The Fraudulent Burrows Adjudication was made to prompt the Bogus Investigation, which in turn was undertaken to prompt the Fraudulent Intervention.

The Law Gazette Remuneration Certificates [year?] Current Practice Guidelines makes it clear that where there is a fixed fee agreement it is not possible to obtain a Remuneration Certificate, but does not clarify that the rule also applies where the Solicitor has agreed an hourly rate.

A fixed fee or quotation which satisfies the requirement of s 57 of the Solicitors Act 1974 is outside of the Solicitors Remuneration Order 1972 and therefore outside the ambit of remuneration certificates.

<b>Q180</b>	Is it dishonest and misleading for the Law Society to refer to the process of determining complaints as 'adjudications'?
<b>Q181</b>	The making of fraudulent adjudications are Criminal Offences. Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the Law Society and the Solicitor Regulation Authority?
<b>Q182</b>	Will the Law Society or the Solicitor Regulation Authority refund costs to the Solicitor where a Remuneration Certificate has been made unlawfully and the Solicitor has complied with it by refunding money to the Client?
<b>Q183</b>	Will the Law Society refund £12,000 reduced in the case of Burrows to me?
<b>Q184</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the Law Society and the Solicitor Regulation Authority for theft of the Solicitor's fees where the Solicitor has complied with the Remuneration Certificate made unlawfully?
<b>Q185</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the so called adjudicator in Burrows for bribery and corruption?



## 11 BOGUS INVESTIGATIONS

Bogus Investigations are considered at the following references in **Part 1** :

2)	BOGUS INVESTIGATIONS			
	a)	HOW AN INVESTIGATION SHOULD TAKE PLACE: THE LAW, CODES AND GUIDANCE		
		i)	S. 44B OF THE 1974 ACT AS AMENDED BY S 1 OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT 1985	902-905
		ii)	POLICE AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT 1984 (PACE) CODE C REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE DETENTION, TREATMENT AND QUESTIONING OF PERSONS BY POLICE OFFICERS	906-907
		iii)	THE GOVERNMENT'S PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE ON COMPETENCY AND REPORT PREPARATION	908-915
		iv)	DISCIPLINARY AND REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS 4 <sup>TH</sup> EDITION BRIAN HARRIS OBE KC	
		1)	EXTRACT FROM CONTENTS AND INDEX	916-919
		2)	EXEMPLARS OF THE DISCIPLINARY ARRANGEMENTS OF PROFESSIONAL BODIES	920-929
		3)	A MODEL INVESTIGATORY PROTOCOL	930
	b)	HOW THE LAW SOCIETY UNDERTAKES ITS INVESTIGATIONS		
		i)	THE LAW SOCIETY WITHHOLDS FROM THE SOLICITOR THAT IT HAS NO STATUTORY RIGHT TO QUESTION HIM	931
		ii)	THE USE OF BOGUS INVESTIGATORS	
		1)	DAVID SHAW, THE SENIOR FORENSIC ACCOUNTANT WHO THINKS A ROUND SUM TRANSFER RULE BREACH IS A TRANSFER OF COSTS WHICH ENDS WITH LOTS OF NOUGHTS	931-932
		2)	KIRSTEN PATRICK, A LAW STUDENT WHO COULD NEVER OBTAIN A TRAINING CONTRACT THINKS A NOTE SAYING 'MAKE UP A TRIAL BUNDLE' IS A SIGN OF THE SOLICITOR'S DISHONESTY	932-936
		3)	SUSAN FAULKER, POSSIBLY A FORMER SALES CLERK	935-936
		iii)	THE SHROUD OF SECRECY . THE SOLICITOR NOT TOLD WHAT IS BEING INVESTIGATED, WHEN HE COULD HELP THE INVESTIGATORS	
		1)	WHEN THE NATURE OF THE INVESTIGATION SHOULD NOT BE DISCLOSED TO THE SOLICITOR AND WHEN IT SHOULD	937
		2)	HAD THEY TOLD ME THEY THOUGHT I HAD BREACHED THE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS RULE , I COULD HAVE GIVEN THEM A SHORT TRAINING COURSE ON THE	937



				SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1988	
			3)	HAD THEY TOLD ME THEY THOUGHT THE £35,000 TRANSFER ON THIRKETTLE WAS A CASH SHORTAGE, I COULD HAVE ASKED THE LAW SOCIETY FOR SIGHTED INVESTIGATORS TO TAKE THEIR PLACE	937
		iv)		NO CAUTION ADMINISTERED BEFORE INTERROGATION	937-938
		v)		THE LAW SOCIETY'S FAILURE TO ADVISE THE SOLICITOR ABOUT RIGHT TO OBTAIN LEGAL ADVICE BEFORE INTERVIEWING HIM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS	
			1)	BREACH OF TRUST	938-939
			2)	SOLICITOR UNABLE TO DISTINGUISH INVESTIGATION FROM OTHER ROUTNE INSPECTIONS	939
			3)	AN INTERROGATION WHICH IS NOT AN INTERROGATION	939-947
			4)	INTERROGATIONS ARE CASUAL AND INFORMAL THE SOLICITOR DOES NOT KNOW HE IS BEING INTERROGATED	948
			5)	DAVID SHAW READY TO COME TO STAFF LUNCH	948
			6)	SOLICITOR DOES NOT ASK FOR MANUSCRIPT NOTES TO BE AGREED BECAUSE HE DOES NOT RECOGNISE THE INTERROGATION AS AN INTERROGATION	948
		viii)		FALSE CONFESSIONS	948-950
2)				BOGUS REPORTS COMPARTMENTALIZATION OF INFORMATION .THE CHINESE WALL PRINCIPLE	
	a)			THE FRAUDULENT TECHNIQUES BEHIND THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORTS TO THE PANEL	
		i)		WHY THE IGNORANCE OF THE INVESTIGATORS IS A PREREQUISITE OF THE FRAUD	951-952
		ii)		ALLEGATION BASED NOT ON THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS, BUT ON HEARSAY ABOUT THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS	953-954
		iii)		ALLEGATION ACCOUNTING BREACH BASED ON SEPTUPLE HEARSAY	
			1)	FAULKNER SAYS THE SOLICITOR SAID SHE DID ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	954
			2)	CALVERT SAYS FAULKNER SAYS THERE WAS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	954
			3)	BARTLETT SAYS CALVERT SAYS THERE WAS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955
			4)	THE PANEL FINDS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS WERE DONE	955
			5)	AT TRIAL SHAW ADMITS THERE WERE NO ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955



		6)	DUTTON KC SAYS SHAW SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955-956
		7)	SHAW SAYS THAT HE NEVER SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFER, IT WAS THE BARRISTERS WHO HAD SAID SO	956-957

11)	THE LAW SOCIETY MAKES SHAW FORGE HIS RECORDS			
	a)	FORGERY 1. SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 24 APRIL 2004		1070-1072
	b)	FORGERY 2 . FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD (PART ONLY. DATE UNKNOWN)		1073-1074
	c)	FORGERY NO. 3. SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 DOCTORED WITH FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD		1075-1076
	d)	FORGERY 4. SHAW'S WITHHELD NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING 21 JULY 2004?		1076

In 2004 the Law Society carried out a bogus investigation into my former firm.

David Shaw, Kirsten Patrick, Susan Faulkner were the Caseworkers in the Investigation. It is alleged they received a bribe of about £1,000 each

The real purpose of investigations is to enable the Law Society to steal documents ,data and information to use against the Solicitor in the Fraudulent Intervention **D1 Page 902- Page 950** . The caseworkers falsified their notes and reports and withheld information. They gave false and perjured evidence at the High Court Trial **D1 Page 951- Page 1149**

<b>Q186</b>	<p>Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed when they undertook a Bogus Investigation in my case, or relied on the Bogus Intervention which had been undertaken:</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</li> </ol> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</li> <li>5) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</li> <li>6) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</li> <li>7) Mike Calvert , Head of Forensic Investigation</li> <li>8) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</li> <li>9) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</li> </ol>
-------------	--



	11) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor <b>Barristers</b> 12) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister 13) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister 14) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister
<b>Q187</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q188</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q189</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?

## 12 CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT TO MIDDLETON- A REPORT (WHICH NO SOLICITOR WOULD WRITE )

Calvert's Fraudulent Report to Middleton is considered in **Part 1** at the following pages :

2)	BOGUS REPORTS COMPARTMENTALIZATION OF INFORMATION .THE CHINESE WALL PRINCIPLE			
	a)	THE FRAUDULENT TECHNIQUES BEHIND THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORTS TO THE PANEL		
		i)	WHY THE IGNORANCE OF THE INVESTIGATORS IS A PREREQUISITE OF THE FRAUD	951-952
		ii)	ALLEGATION BASED NOT ON THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS, BUT ON HEARSAY ABOUT THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS	953-954
		iii)	ALLEGATION ACCOUNTING BREACH BASED ON SEPTUPLE HEARSAY	
		1)	FAULKNER SAYS THE SOLICITOR SAID SHE DID ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	954
		2)	CALVERT SAYS FAULKNER SAYS THERE WAS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	954
		3)	BARTLETT SAYS CALVERT SAYS THERE WAS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955
		4)	THE PANEL FINDS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS WERE DONE	955
		5)	AT TRIAL SHAW ADMITS THERE WERE NO ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955
		6)	DUTTON KC SAYS SHAW SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955-956
		7)	SHAW SAYS THAT HE NEVER SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFER, IT WAS THE BARRISTERS WHO HAD SAID SO	956-957
	b)	THE REPORTS		



		ii)	CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT TO MIDDLETON- A REPORT WHICH NO SOLICITOR WOULD WRITE	958-971
--	--	-----	---	---------

		b)	FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD - DATE UNKNOWN. PART EXTRACTED AND PART DELETED	1059-1062
		c)	SHAW'S WITHELD NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING. 21 JULY 2004?	1063-1065
	9)		DAVID SHAW NEVER SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS AND DOES NOT KNOW WHAT A ROUND SUM TRANSFER	
		a)	SHAW'S EVIDENCE AT THE HIGH COURT IN 2005	1066-1067
		b)	SHAW'S EVIDENCE AT THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL IN 2009	1068
	10)		SHAW, NOW FED UP WITH LYING ADMITS TO THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL THAT IT WAS COUNSEL WHO HAD SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS; HE HAD NEVER SAID IT	1069
	11)		THE LAW SOCIETY MAKES SHAW FORGE HIS RECORDS	
		a)	FORGERY 1. SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 24 APRIL 2004	1070-1072
		b)	FORGERY 2. FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD (PART ONLY. DATE UNKNOWN)	1073-1074
		c)	FORGERY NO. 3. SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 DOCTORED WITH FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD	1075-1076
		d)	FORGERY 4. SHAW'S WITHELD NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING 21 JULY 2004?	1076
	12)		MIKE CALVERT SAID SHAW HAD SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS: CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT LETTER TO MIDDLETON	
		a)	FORGERY 5 SHAW'S FALSE RST NOTE OF 24 APRIL 2004 AND FAULKNER'S FALSE RST RECORD (PART ONLY. DATE UNKNOWN) COMBINED TO CREATE CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT	1076-1081
		b)	FORGERY 6 CALVERT CHANGES FAULKNER'S 'ESTIMATE OF TOTAL SUM' TO 'ROUND SUM ESTIMATE'	1082
		c)	FORGERY 7. CALVERT MAKES UP THE WORDS SHE MADE A ROUND SUM TRANSFER	1083
		d)	FORGERY 8. CALVERT MAKES UP THE WORDS 'OF THESE COSTS'	1084
		e)	FORGERY 9. CALVERT OMITTS THE WORDS 'I KNOW EXACTLY HOW MUCH I AM ABLE TO TAKE'	1085
		f)	FORGERY 10. CALVERT OMITTS THE WORDS 'THEY ARE BILLED TO CLIENTS'	1086



		g)	FORGERY 11. CALVERT INCLUDES CONTRADICTIONARY VERSION OF BILLING PRACTICE	1087-1088
		h)	FORGERY 12. CALVERT OMITTS SHAW'S AND FAULKNER'S RECORD THAT BILLS HAD SEEN TO CLIENTS BEFORE TRANSFER OF COSTS	1089
		i)	FORGERY 12- FORGERY 100	1089

<b>Q190</b>	<p>Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the creation and use of Calvert's Fraudulent Report to Middleton:</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <p>15) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</p> <p>16) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</p> <p>17) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</p> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <p>18) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</p> <p>19) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</p> <p>20) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</p> <p>21) Mike Calvert, Head of Forensic Investigation</p> <p>22) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</p> <p>23) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</p> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <p>24) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</p> <p>25) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor</p> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <p>26) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister</p> <p>27) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister</p> <p>28) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister</p>
<b>Q191</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q192</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q193</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?

### 13 SARAH BARTLETT'S FRAUDULENT FORENSIC REPORT TO THE PANEL

Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Report to the Panel is considered in **Part 1** at the following pages

2)	BOGUS REPORTS COMPARTMENTALIZATION OF INFORMATION .THE CHINESE WALL PRINCIPLE	
a)	THE FRAUDULENT TECHNIQUES BEHIND THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORTS TO THE PANEL	



		i)	WHY THE IGNORANCE OF THE INVESTIGATORS IS A PREREQUISITE OF THE FRAUD	951-952
		ii)	ALLEGATION BASED NOT ON THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS, BUT ON HEARSAY ABOUT THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS	953-954
		iii)	ALLEGATION ACCOUNTING BREACH BASED ON SEPTUPLE HEARSAY	
		1)	FAULKNER SAYS THE SOLICITOR SAID SHE DID ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	954
		2)	CALVERT SAYS FAULKNER SAYS THERE WAS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	954
		3)	BARTLETT SAYS CALVERT SAYS THERE WAS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955
		4)	THE PANEL FINDS ROUND SUM TRANSFERS WERE DONE	955
		5)	AT TRIAL SHAW ADMITS THERE WERE NO ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955
		6)	DUTTON KC SAYS SHAW SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	955-956
		7)	SHAW SAYS THAT HE NEVER SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFER, IT WAS THE BARRISTERS WHO HAD SAID SO	956-957
	b)		THE REPORTS	
		ii)	CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT TO MIDDLETON- A REPORT WHICH NO SOLICITOR WOULD WRITE	958-971

<b>Q194</b>	<p>Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the creation and use of Bartlett's Fraudulent Report :</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <p>29) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</p> <p>30) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</p> <p>31) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</p> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <p>32) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</p> <p>33) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</p> <p>34) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</p> <p>35) Mike Calvert , Head of Forensic Investigation</p> <p>36) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</p> <p>37) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</p> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <p>38) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</p>
-------------	---



	39) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor <b>Barristers</b> 40) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister 41) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister 42) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister
<b>Q195</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q196</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q197</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?

#### 14 BOGUS PANEL DECISION

A Fraudulent Paper Trail is generated from the Fraudulent Reports.

The Fraudulent Paper Trail not created for use in any challenge by the Solicitor because Solicitors' challenges are virtually non existent; furthermore, now that the Law Society has realised that its documents are being scrutinised by Solicitors, it has a policy of not disclosing its internal records. (See the case of the Nigerian solicitor **Part 1A1 (7) Page 9**. The trail is created to embellish the pretence that the (non existent) Panel have considered the case. Their fraud in signing the Vesting Resolution would be too obvious without it.

The Fraudulent Paper Trail in the Sheikh 2005 Intervention was made up of :

- 1) The Fraudulent Investigation Manuscript Notes
- 2) The Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter
- 3) Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Report
- 4) About 15-20 arch lever files to give the impression of volume, including the following cases:

CLIENT	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	EST. NO. OF PAGES
Burrows	Arch lever file	500
	Correspondence file 9 months	400
Sills	Correspondence file	400
Sturp	Arch lever file	500
	Correspondence file	500
Thirkettle	16 arch lever files in four boxes	8000
	TOTAL	10300

A total of about 20,000 sheets or 40 full arch lever files were, or should have been, before the Intervention Panel, the entirety of which should have been considered.



There was only one Panel Member, the Chairman, Charles Sneary, who was aged about 70.

How long would it have taken him to read 40 files, at least two of which required forensic scrutiny to discover that they had been doctored?

The Panel Decision was made at about 12.30pm, so assuming Mr Sneary started his reading at about 10.00 am, he apparently took 2 hours 30 minutes to read all 20,000 pages.

Assuming on the other hand that Sneary started reading from the date of the Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter which was 22 November 2004 (which he did not happen) , as the following analysis shows, it would still be impossible to produce the Panel's Decision, which the alleged finding of dishonesty is made in all of three lines.

No of Pages	Est. Mins to read a page	Total Mins	Hrs	Total Hrs	No of (5 hr) days	No of (5 day) Wks	No of (4.33 wk) Mths
19,000	1	19000	316	650	130	26	6
1000	20	20000	333				

At the High Court Hearing, Treverton Jones KC did not call Sheary to give evidence because he knew

- 1) there had been no Panel Meeting
- 2) no one had considered any documents
- 3) the Minute was a templated rubber stamped document



REG/23418-2004/SB9  
Firm No 46279

**MINUTE OF AN EMERGENCY DELEGATED DECISION BY THE CHAIRMAN**

Under power delegated to the Adjudication Panel under section 79 of the Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended)

**HELD ON 17 FEBRUARY 2005**

Considered by Mr Sneary (Ch) &  
Copied to: Miss Thomas  
Dr Jackson

**FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS REPORT DATED 22 NOVEMBER 2004**

**ASHLEY & CO OF LONDON, NWS**

**ANAL SHEIKH (AD 1985), SOLE PRINCIPAL**

Considered the Forensic Investigation Report dated 22 November 2004.

**RESOLVED**

Without prejudice to any other matters or issues:-

1. The Panel were satisfied that grounds for intervention existed under Paragraph 1(1)(a)(i) of Part I of Schedule 1 Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended), namely that the Panel were satisfied that they had reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of Ms Anal Sheikh practising as Ashley & Co at 47 - 49 Blackbird Hill, London, NWS 8RS in connection with her practice as a solicitor.
2. The Panel were also satisfied that grounds for intervention existed under Paragraph 1(1)(c) of Part I of Schedule 1 Solicitors Act 1974 (as amended) namely that Ms Anal Sheikh failed to comply with the Solicitors Accounts Rules.
3. The Panel balanced the need to exercise powers of intervention in order to protect the public and the serious consequences of intervention for a solicitor. The Panel were satisfied that it was necessary to exercise powers of intervention in this case in view of the nature of the matters identified in the Forensic Investigations Report dated 22 November 2004.
4. The Panel were further satisfied that it was necessary to exercise powers of intervention in order to protect the public.



<b>Q198</b>	<p>Charles Sneary was bribed to make the Fraudulent Panel Decision. Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the parties named below for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the creation and use of the Fraudulent Panel Decision:</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</li> </ol> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</li> <li>5) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</li> <li>6) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</li> <li>7) Mike Calvert, Head of Forensic Investigation</li> <li>8) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</li> <li>9) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</li> <li>11) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>13) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>14) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister</li> </ol>
<b>Q199</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q200</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q201</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?

## 15 THE FRAUDULENT CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION ( £41,125)

The Fraudulent Cash Shortage Allegation was set out in the Fraudulent Forensic Report as follows:



- a minimum cash shortage of £41,125 in respect of costs transferred from client to office account in respect of Mr Thirkettle's estate, in breach of Rules 19 and 22 of the SAR (which has not been replaced);
- a considerable number of round sum transfers totalling £475,125, in breach of Rule 19 of the SAR.
- three round sum transfers totalling £58,000 from client to office account in respect of monies received from the Legal Services Commission where the transactions had not been appropriately recorded on the office side of the client ledger, in breach of Rule 32(4) of the SAR;
- eleven bills of costs totalling £46,751.27 which had not been posted to the office side of the relevant accounts in the client's ledger, in breach of Rule 32(4) of the SAR.
- failure to account for interest held on general client account, in breach of Rule 24(2) SAR.

A cash shortage is a double entry book keeping term which means that there is a shortfall between two or more accounting records when an attempt is made to reconcile them. In the context of Solicitor's accounts a cash shortage signifies that there is less money at the Solicitor's Bank Account than is shown in his Client ledgers.

Whether or not there is a cash shortage is a simple easily verifiable fact which is incapable of dispute.

In the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention in my case, the Law Society wanted to make the most serious allegation which can be made against a Solicitor which is that he has pilfered money from his Clients, implying theft.

David Shaw gave evidence at the trial that there was no cash shortage.



10        you have described?

11    A.    Yes, that is right.

12    Q.    But as for these delays and the failure to make these

13        entries, Mr Shaw, let us look at this overall. It is

14        right, is it not, that Miss Sheikh's firm had a pretty

15        sound accounting system. Correct?

16    A.    Sound? The books balanced, yes.

17    Q.    It had transparent trails, did it not?

18    A.    If you dug a little deeper, yes.

19    Q.    There is no tampering with the computer records or

20        anything like that, was there?

21    A.    I have no evidence of that, no.

22    Q.    And apart from

20        concern. So, no, the books were produced for

21        inspection, they balanced, but there were sig

22        problems

If there was no Cash Shortage, how could did the Law Society make the allegation ?

1.    The first step was to look for relatively large bill, preferable on a probate case in which overcharging has a certain connotation . The Law Society found it in Thirkettle
2.    The second step was for the Law Society to pretend to be blind and not see the 16 arch lever files of work on Thirkettle which took 4 years to complete
3.    The third step was to claim that it could not see any work done to support the transfer of costs made after about 4 years.

A discussion about the affliction 'The Thirkettle Blindness' is at the following references



2	THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS : THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION/ ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION. AFTER SEEING THE £35,000 INTERIM BILL AND COSTS TRANSFER ON THIRKETTLE THE LAW SOCIETY, BARRISTERS AND JUDGES WERE AFFLICTED FROM TIME TO TIME BY AMAUROSIS FUGAX OR TEMPORARY VISION LOSS WHICH STOPPED THEM FROM SEEING THE 16 ARCH LEVER FILES OF WORK SUPPORTING THE BILL		
	1)	OTHER CASES OF UNEXPLAINED AFFLICTIONS: THE SWEATING SICKNESS 1529 TUDOR ENGLAND, THE DANCING PLAGUE OF 1518, THE WRITING TREMOR EPIDEMIC OF 1892, THE TANGANYIKA LAUGHING EPIDEMIC 1962.	285
	2)	WHAT WAS THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS AND WHO SUFFERED FROM IT	286
	3)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S INVESTIGATORS UNAFFECTED BY THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS	286
	4)	CALVERT , MIDDLETON, BARTLETT AND THE PANEL SUFFER FROM THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS	286
	5)	THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS DISAPPEARS DURING THE HIGH COURT HEARING	287
	6)	TIMOTHY DUTTON KC SUFFERS FROM THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS WHEN DRAFTING HIS FRAUDULENT ADVICE TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION COMMITTEE	287
	7)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S LEGAL TEAM, MY LEGAL TEAM , LORD JUSTICE CHADWICK, LADY JUSTICE HALLETT, LORD DYSON, LORD JUSTICE MOORE BICK , LORD JUSTICE TUCKEY ALL SUFFER FROM THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS	287-289
	8)	LORD BINGHAM, LORD CARSWELL, LORD RODGERS SUFFER FROM THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS	289
	9)	SIR NICHOLAS BRATZA SUFFERS FROM THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS IN THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	289
	10)	THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL INFECTED WITH THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS WHICH HAD NOW MUTATED INTO PARANOID OF THE UPPER LIMBS	289

In relation to the Fraudulent Cash Shortage Allegation Park J found as follows:

<p><u>Approved Judgment</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sheikh v Law Society</p> <p><i>sufficient on its own to justify a decision to intervene. In the present case, it is grossly unfair to describe the sum comprised in the Thirkettle bill as a "cash shortage" when in reality the height of the author's suspicion was that there was an overcharge. Nevertheless, this matter was the first one dealt with in the Report [the FI Report], ... and may well have been a significant factor in the decision to intervene.'</i></p>
--



However, the information as to the date of entry into the system was always there in the computer memory and capable of being reproduced if the appropriate commands were given to the system. That is how Mr Sampat was able to make the calculations which he did. This links up with a short exchange between Mr Treverton-Jones and Mr Shaw in Mr Shaw's cross-examination, which I wish to reproduce.

“Q. But as for these delays and the failure to make these entries, Mr Shaw, let us look at this overall. It is right, is it not, that Miss Sheikh's firm had a pretty sound accounting system. Correct?”

A. Sound? The books balanced, yes.

Q. It had transparent trails, did it not?

A. If you dug a little deeper, yes.

Q. There is no tampering with the computer records or anything like that, was there?

A I have no evidence of that, no.”

These frank and fair answers from the Law Society's specialist accounting witness did not deter Mr Malek in his written closing submissions from accusing Miss Sheikh and Mr Sampat of all sorts of dishonesties in connection with the accounts, including for example 'manipulation' of the data recorded by them.

**Q202**

Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the making or the use of the Fraudulent Cash Shortage Allegation?

**The Regulator**

- 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006
- 2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor
- 3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005

**The Law Society's caseworkers and officials**

- 4) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant
- 5) Mike Calvert, Head of Forensic Investigation
- 6) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker
- 7) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor

**Solicitors**

- 8) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor
- 9) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor

**Barristers**

- 10) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's barrister
- 11) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's barrister
- 12) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister



<b>Q203</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q204</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q205</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?
<b>Q206</b>	Will the Law Society's Audit Committee state how the 'Cash Shortage' on Thirkettle was treated in the Statutory Fund Accounts?
<b>Q207</b>	<p>David Shaw asked me to transfer the Thirkettle Costs of £35,000 plus vat back to Client Account . Does the demand constitute attempted theft by the following parties?</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</li> </ol> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</li> </ol>

**16 ROUND SUM TRANSFERS: HOW THE LAW SOCIETY GENERATED £5M IN LEGAL FEES FROM 6 YEARS OF LITIGATION INVOLVING 125 LAWYERS, WHEN ALL IT HAD TO DO WAS TO OPEN A FILE AND LOOK AT IT**

The Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation is analysed in **Part 1** at the pages listed below and in **Appendix 1 Q150 – Q156 Page 259-285**

1)	SARAH BARTETT'S FRAUDULENT FORENSIC REPORT TO THE PANEL	1039
2)	AN ACCOUNTING RULE BREACH SO EASILY DISCOVERABLE, A TEN YEAR OLD CHILD COULD SAY WHETHER A SOLICITOR HAS OR HAS NOT COMMITTED IT	1039-1040
3)	THE ROUND SUM TRANSFER RULE	
a)	S 32 SOLICITORS ACT 1974 (AS AT 2001)	1041
b)	RULE 19 SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998	1042-1044
c)	RULE 19 (2) SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998	1045
d)	NOTE 10 TO RULE 19 SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998	1045
e)	HOW SOLICITOR'S ACCOUNTS WORK	1045-1046
f)	WHEN A ROUND SUM TRANSFER MIGHT BE MADE, AND WHAT IT WOULD INDICATE	1046
g)	ROUND SUM CASES	1047-1048
4)	A NON EXISTENT ALLEGATION. THE LAW SOCIETY PRETENDS THE WORDS 'ON ACCOUNT' DO NOT EXIST	1049
5)	ASHLEY & CO'S PRACTICE OF BATCH POSTING	1050-1053
6)	WHAT AN INVESTIGATING SOLICITOR WOULD HAVE DONE	1053-1054



7)	WHO THE ' INVESTIGATORS' WERE	1054-1056
8)	THE TOTALITY OF THE INTERVIEW RECORDS RELATING TO ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	
	a) SHAW'S FALSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 24 APRIL 2004	1056-1058
	b) FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD - DATE UNKNOWN. PART EXTRACTED AND PART DELETED	1059-1062
	c) SHAW'S WITHELD NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING. 21 JULY 2004?	1063-1065
9)	DAVID SHAW NEVER SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS AND DOES NOT KNOW WHAT A ROUND SUM TRANSFER	
	a) SHAW'S EVIDENCE AT THE HIGH COURT IN 2005	1066-1067
	b) SHAW'S EVIDENCE AT THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL IN 2009	1068
10)	SHAW, NOW FED UP WITH LYING ADMITS TO THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL THAT IT WAS COUNSEL WHO HAD SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS; HE HAD NEVER SAID IT	1069
11)	THE LAW SOCIETY MAKES SHAW FORGE HIS RECORDS	
	a) FORGERY 1. SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 24 APRIL 2004	1070-1072
	b) FORGERY 2. FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD (PART ONLY. DATE UNKNOWN)	1073-1074
	c) FORGERY NO. 3. SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 DOCTORED WITH FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD	1075-1076
	d) FORGERY 4. SHAW'S WITHELD NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING 21 JULY 2004?	1076
12)	MIKE CALVERT SAID SHAW HAD SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS: CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT LETTER TO MIDDLETON	
	a) FORGERY 5 SHAW'S FALSE RST NOTE OF 24 APRIL 2004 AND FAULKNER'S FALSE RST RECORD (PART ONLY. DATE UNKNOWN) COMBINED TO CREATE CALVERT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT	1076-1081
	b) FORGERY 6 CALVERT CHANGES FAULKNER'S 'ESTIMATE OF TOTAL SUM' TO 'ROUND SUM ESTIMATE'	1082
	c) FORGERY 7. CALVERT MAKES UP THE WORDS SHE MADE A ROUND SUM TRANSFER	1083
	d) FORGERY 8. CALVERT MAKES UP THE WORDS 'OF THESE COSTS'	1084
	e) FORGERY 9. CALVERT OMITTS THE WORDS 'I KNOW EXACTLY HOW MUCH I AM ABLE TO TAKE'	1085
	f) FORGERY 10. CALVERT OMITTS THE WORDS 'THEY ARE BILLED TO CLIENTS'	1086
	g) FORGERY 11. CALVERT INCLUDES CONTRADICTIONARY VERSION OF BILLING PRACTICE	1087-1088



	h)	FORGERY 12. CALVERT OMITTS SHAW'S AND FAULKNER'S RECORD THAT BILLS HAD SEEN TO CLIENTS BEFORE TRANSFER OF COSTS	1089
	i)	FORGERY 12- FORGERY 100	1089
13)		SARAH BARTLETT TOLD CHARLES SNEARY (THE PANEL ) THAT CALVERT SAID SHAW HAD SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	1090-1092
14)		NO ONE KNOWS WHAT CHARLES SNEARY READ, HEARD, THOUGHT OR KNEW ABOUT ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	1093-1095
15)		DAVID SHAW, MIKE CALVERT, DAVID MIDDLETON AND SARAH BARTLETT COMMIT PERJURY AT TRIAL	
	a)	TRANSCRIPT OF DAVID SHAW'S EVIDENCE PAGE 60-64, PAGE 78 TO PAGE 84, PAGE 97 – 110. PAGE 150-154	1095-1128
	b)	PERJURY 1. SHAW'S ADMISSION AT THE SOLICITOR'S DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEANS THAT HIS EVIDENCE AT THE HIGH COURT WAS PERJURED	1129
	c)	PERJURY 2 - SHAW'S ADMISSION AT THE SOLICITOR'S DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEANS THAT MIKE CALVERT'S EVIDENCE AT THE HIGH COURT WAS PERJURED	1130
	d)	PERJURY 3 - SHAW'S ADMISSION AT THE SOLICITOR'S DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEANS THAT DAVID MIDDLETON'S EVIDENCE AT THE HIGH COURT WAS PERJURED	1130
	e)	PERJURY 4 - SHAW'S ADMISSION AT THE SOLICITOR'S DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEANS THAT SARAH BARTLETT'S EVIDENCE AT THE HIGH COURT WAS PERJURED	1130
	f)	PERJURY 5 – SHAW'S ADMISSION DURING CROSS EXAMINATION THAT HE HAD SEEN EVIDENCE OF MY BATCH POSTING MEANS THAT HIS WITNESS STATEMENT WAS PERJURED	1130
	g)	PERJURY 6 – SHAW'S ADMISSION DURING CROSS EXAMINATION THAT HE HAD SEEN EVIDENCE OF MY BATCH POSTING MEANS THAT MIKE CALVER'S WITNESS STATEMENT AND EVIDENCE WAS PERJURED	1130
	h)	PERJURY 7 – SHAW'S ADMISSION DURING CROSS EXAMINATION THAT HE HAD SEEN EVIDENCE OF MY BATCH POSTING MEANS THAT DAVID MIDDLETON'S WITNESS STATEMENT AND EVIDENCE WAS PERJURED	1130
	i)	PERJURY 8 – SHAW'S ADMISSION DURING CROSS EXAMINATION THAT HE HAD SEEN EVIDENCE OF MY BATCH POSTING MEANS THAT SARAH BARTLETT'S WITNESS STATEMENT AND EVIDENCE WAS PERJURED	1130
	j)	PERJURY 9 . SHAW'S WITHHOLDING OF PAGE I (10) (a)/10 IS PERJURY	1130
	k)	PERJURY 10 – SHAW'S LYING ABOUT THE WITHHOLDING OF PAGE I (10) (a)/10 IS PERJURY	1131-1138
	l)	PERJURY 11 - SHAW'S DOCTORING OF HIS ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 MEANS HIS EVIDENCE THAT THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFER WAS PERJURED	1139



	m)	PERJURY 12 – THE PAINTING OUT BY SHAW OF SOME WORDS IN HIS ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 MEANS HIS EVIDENCE THAT THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFER WAS PERJURED	1139-1141
	n)	PERJURY 13 SHAW'S VERSION OF HIS ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 IS PERJURED	1141-1145
16)	TABLES		
	a)	THE TIME AND MONEY INVOLVED HAD A SOLICITOR BEEN INVOLVED FROM THE START : 3 ½ MINUTES. NIL COSTS	1146
	b)	THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION	1146-1148
	c)	THE MONEY STOLEN FROM THE COMPENSATION FUND TO FUND THE SHAM ALLEGATION IN THE HIGH COURT :£1M	1149

<b>Q208</b>	<p>Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed relation to Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation ? :</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</li> </ol> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</li> <li>5) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</li> <li>6) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</li> <li>7) Mike Calvert , Head of Forensic Investigation</li> <li>8) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</li> <li>9) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</li> <li>11) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>13) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>14) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister</li> </ol>
<b>Q209</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q210</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q211</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?



**17 THE 'SMOKING GUN' ROUND SUM TRANSFER (STRUPCWESTKI £25 COPYING BILL NOTIFIED IN ESTATE ACCOUNTS, BUT NOT ENTERED IN OFFICE ACCOUNT)**

The Law Society alleged I was dishonest because I made a costs transfer of £25 from Client to Office Account without sending a bill to the Client ('the Smoking Gun Allegation'). **D4 Page 1150- Page 1151.** As executor, I was the Client, so there was no need to send myself a bill. I had included the bill, which was for copying costs, under the Expenses Section of the Estate Accounts which was sent to the Beneficiary. That is sufficient to comply with the rule and the usual way of dealing with the item. Unfortunately, none of three case workers, nor Mike Calvert, who reports to Middleton, nor Middleton himself, nor Sarah Bartlett, who reports to the Panel, nor the Panel Chairman, Sneary, nor Russell Cooke, nor Hodge Malek KC, nor his junior counsel, Andy Peebles, bothered to look at the Estate Accounts, and even if they had done, they were oblivious of the rule, so it would not have made any difference. About half a day of court time with four members of Law Society's team present was spent on the Smoking Gun Allegation. The Compensation Fund paid their legal fees.

Rule 19 (2) of the Solicitors Account Rules 1998 provide that

- (2) A *solicitor* who properly requires payment of his or her fees from money held by the *client* or *controlled trust* in a *client account* must first give or send a bill of costs or other written notification of the *costs* incurred, to the *client* or the paying party.
- (3) Once the *solicitor* has complied with paragraph (2), the *client* or the paying party must pay the *costs* to the *solicitor*.

The main Round Sum Transfers Allegation had failed, but during the course of the trial the Law Society introduced a new Round Sum Allegation which its legal team treated as a 'smoking gun'.

Strupccweski was a probate case. The bill was £19,975. I had transferred £20,000. The Law Society thought they could finally prove that at least one Round Sum Transfer breach had been committed.

Unfortunately, the Law Society was wrong, and in the most embarrassing of ways

The £25 represented photocopying and postage costs which, pursuant to a Practice Rule issued some years earlier advising that postage and copying bills should be treated as disbursements, I had entered the £25 bill in the Expenses section of the Estate Accounts. Had the Investigators looked at the Estate Accounts, they would have seen the entry.

Park J found:



87. There are, however, two other matters which I need to say something about before I can move on to a different topic altogether. The first is this. On 7 June 2001 a single matter round sum transfer of £20,000 was made with reference to the estate of Helen Strupczewski deceased. The bill in respect of the matter (including VAT) was £19,975. An astonishing amount of time was devoted on behalf of the Law Society to the missing £25. This is the matter of which Miss Sheikh said, in a passage which I have quoted earlier: *'It is a very small matter, Mr Malek. ... You have slip-ups from time to time.'* Nevertheless, given the stress which Mr Malek sought to put on it, I need to say something about it. Mr Malek's point was that, although Miss Sheikh said that she always prepared the bills before she made any transfer from client to office account, the missing £25 shows that she did not do so in the Strupczewski matter; perhaps that casts doubt on the truthfulness and reliability of all her evidence.
88. Miss Sheikh agreed that the bill for professional services to the estate was only £19,975, but she said that an examination of other documents showed that the firm had provided some copying services for which it was entitled to bill the estate for further sums. Those further sums were small in themselves but were more than £25. Documents to which I was taken did show that the copying work was done, and that a

charge for it was taken into account in calculating the final value of the net estate for distribution to the beneficiaries. Miss Sheikh's initial evidence was that she believed that there would be another bill somewhere, as well as the bill for £19,975. But searches by the Law Society team at the trial failed to find one. When this was put to Miss Sheikh she accepted that it appeared in this particular instance that there had been an oversight, and that a bill which should have been drawn up was not drawn up. She added that, although the main bills were prepared by herself, minor and supplementary ones of this nature were delegated to a secretary. *'We have this problem a lot. They forget to put the photocopying bill separately. It is an oversight.'* I add that, although I have not been able to trace the reference in writing this judgment, I recall from reading through the transcripts that there were references to another matter in which a supplementary bill in an amount of a few hundred pounds should have existed but seems not to have been drawn up.

I decline on account of these features whereby there is a missing bill for the copying charges to the Strupczewski estate and the main bill is £25 lower than the round sum transfer, to reject Miss Sheikh's evidence either generally or on this particular aspect of the case.



<b>Q212</b>	<p>The following parties prosecuted the £25 Smoking Gun Allegation</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</li> </ol> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</li> <li>5) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</li> <li>6) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</li> <li>7) Mike Calvert, Head of Forensic Investigation</li> <li>8) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</li> <li>9) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</li> <li>11) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>13) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>14) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister</li> </ol> <p>Parties 4)-14) attended the High Court Hearing. They were all paid from the Compensation Fund for their time in court whether as wages or an agency fees.</p> <p>Will the Law Society state the total cost to the Compensation Fund solely for time spent on the Smoking Gun £25. Allegation?</p>
<b>Q213</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute them for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the £25 Smoking Gun Allegation
<b>Q214</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q215</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q216</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?

## 18 OVERCHARGING (THIRKETTLE)

Thirkettle is considered in **Part 1** at the following pages

6)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITIONS		
a)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (CASH SHORTAGE ON THIRKETTLE)		979-980
d)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL)		983-989



1)	HOW SOLICITORS COSTS ARE ASSESSED WHERE THERE IS A COMPLAINT			
	a)	THE LAWFUL METHODS OF ASSESSING SOLICITORS' PROBATE COSTS		
		i)	SOLICITORS ACT 1974 S. 71. ASSESSMENT BY COURT.	1152
		ii)	THE SOLICITORS' (NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS) REMUNERATION ORDER 1994 REMUNERATION CERTIFICATE BY THE LAW SOCIETY'S COUNCIL	1153-1154
		iii)	THE SOLICITORS' (NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS) REMUNERATION ORDER 1994 TAXATION BY COURT	1155
	b)	SOLICITORS ACT 1974 S. 57. REMUNERATION CERTIFICATE PROCEDURE DOES NOT APPLY WHERE THERE IS A CLIENT CARE AGREEMENT		1152
	c)	THE LAWFUL AND RATIONAL APPROACH IN OVERCHARGING CASES		1157
	d)	WHY INTERVENTION CANNOT POSSIBLY BE THE LAW SOCIETY'S FIRST RESORT IN ALLEGED OVERCHARGING CASES		1157-1158
2)	THEFT DISTINGUISHED FROM OVERCHARGING			1158-1159
3)	HOW THE LAW SOCIETY MANAGES TO INTERVENE ON ALLEGATIONS OF OVERCHARGING WHEN NO ONE HAS COMPLAINED ABOUT THE BILL			
	a)	THE USE OF THE FRAUDULENT OVERCHARGING ALLEGATION IN PROBATE CASES RATHER THAN IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF CASE		1160
	b)	FRAUDULENT ADJUDICATION TO PROMPT INVESTIGATION - BURROWS		1160
	c)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S PROBATE FEES IN BURROWS		1160
	d)	THE LAW SOCIETY USES SHELLEY TO IMPERSONATE A COSTS DRAFTSMAN TO DRAFT THE OPPONENT'S BILLS OF COSTS, TO ADVISE THE COURT AS AN EXPERT, AND TO BE THE COSTS JUDGE		
		i)	WHAT EXACTLY WAS COSTS DRAFTSMAN AND COST EXPERT NICK SHELLEY DOING IN COURT?	
			1) WHO WAS SHELLEY?	1160-1164
			2) SHELLEY REMUNERATED BY THE LAW SOCIETY AND WORKING WITHIN A BUDGET	1164-1165
			3) WHEN AND HOW A COSTS EXPERT WOULD BE USED IN COURT	1165-1167
			4) WHEN AND HOW A COSTS EXPERT WOULD NOT BE USED IN COURT	1167
			5) WHAT IS A COSTS DRAFTSMAN'S ROLE	1167
			6) WHAT IS NOT A COSTS DRAFTSMAN'S ROLE	1167
			7) WOULD A COSTS EXPERT EVER BE USED IN COURT IN A COSTS FRAUD CASE?	1168-1169



	e)	SHELLEY USED IN THE LAW SOCIETY'S TECHNIQUE OF CREATING ILLUSION AND PRETENCE.		
		i)	WHY THE LAW SOCIETY HAD TO PRETEND THAT SHELLEY'S FRAUDULENT COSTS REPORT WAS A COSTS JUDGMENT	1170
		ii)	PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE AND ABUSE OF POWER	1170
	f)	SHELLEY'S FRAUDULENT COSTS REPORT '		
		i)	SHELLEY AND PATRICK'S CONSPIRE IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE WORK WAS NOT DONE	
			1) 'IT DOESN'T HELP BECAUSE (HER ATTENDANCE NOTES ARE) EVIDENCE OF WORK DONE' APPENDIX	1171-1174
			2) HIDING THE ATTENDANCE NOTES FROM COURT	1175
			3) PATRICK AND SHELLEY'S PERJURED EVIDENCE OF CHARGES AT CLERK'S RATES WHEN SHELLEY RECORDS THE OPPOSITE	1175-1176
			4) PATRICK'S FALSIFICATION OF HER NOTES SAYING THAT SECRETARIES MAKE UP ATTENDANCE NOTES	1176-1178
		ii)	SHELLEY AND PATRICK'S ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT THE PERCENTAGE COSTS UPLIFT WAS DISHONEST	
			1) THE CASE OF JEMMA TRUSTS AND THE SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE OF CHARGING THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT	1179 -1182
			2) SHELLEY'S FALSE AND PERJURED EVIDENCE AT TRIAL ABOUT THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT	1182 -1183
			3) PATRICK DOCTOR'S HER NOTES TO TRY AND SHOW THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT WAS INCLUDED IN THE HOURLY RATE	1183 -1186
		iii)	SHELLEY'S EVIDENCE FALSE AND PERJURED BECAUSE HE WITHHOLDS THE LAW ABOUT INTERIM BILLING	1187
		iv)	SHELLEY'S EVIDENCE FALSE AND PERJURED BECAUSE HE WITHHOLDS THE FACT THAT HE HAS NOT ASSESSED THIRKETTLE	1188-1192
		v)	THE EXCHANGE BETWEEN PATRICK AND SHELLEY	1193-1202
4)	THE FRAUDULENT CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (THIRKETTLE)			
	a)	WHAT THIRKETTLE WAS ALL ABOUT		
		i)	BACKGROUND AS SET OUT IN LETTER TO THE LAW SOCIETY	1202-1212
		ii)	EXTRACT FROM ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST ACCOUNTS	1213-1215
		iii)	EXAMPLE OF ANOTHER SOLICITOR'S WORK	1216-1218
	b)	DOCUMENTS		
		i)	THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL FOR £35,000	1219



	ii)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (THIRKETTLE)	1220
	iii)	THE THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL CALCULATIONS 1 (£31,530)	1220
	iv)	THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL CALCULATIONS 2 £3,172)	1221
	v)	MY CALCULATION FOR THE THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL	1222
	vi)	LAW SOCIETY'S CALCULATIONS SUPPORTING ITS FRAUDULENT ALLEGATION OF DISHONEST OVERCHARGE	1222
	vii)	PROJECTIONS FOR THIRKETTLE FINAL BILL	1222
	viii)	WHAT THE THIRKETTLE BILL MIGHT HAVE BEEN	1223
	ix)	THIRKETTLE ATTENDANCE NOTES 1	1224
	x)	THIRKETTLE ATTENDANCE NOTES 2	1224
	xi)	THIRKETTLE ESTATE ACCOUNTS	1224
	xii)	THIRKETTLE FILES (16 ARCH LEVER FILES, 5 BEING FOR WORK DONE)	1224
c)		THE PROPOSITION IN THE FRAUDULENT CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (THIRKETTLE) THAT A BILL IS A CASH SHORTAGE (THE ABSURD PROPOSITION IN THIRKETTLE)	1225
d)		HOW THE LAW SOCIETY ATTEMPTED TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY THE ABSURD PROPOSITION AT TRIAL	
	i)	THE LAW SOCIETY TRIES TO HIDE THE THIRKETTLE FILES	1225
	ii)	THE LAW SOCIETY USES THE INTERIM BILL AND THE INTERIM BILL CALCULATIONS AS A DISTRACTION	1225
	iii)	THE LAW SOCIETY WITHHOLDS THE LAW AND PRACTICE ABOUT INTERIM BILLS FROM THE COURT	1225
	iv)	THE LAW SOCIETY WITHHOLD THAT MY CHARGES FOR UNQUALIFIED STAFF WOULD ONLY BE KNOWN IN THE FINAL BIL	1225-1226
	v)	THE LAW SOCIETY PLAY ON THE USE OF THE WORD 'QUALIFIED'. MR SAMPAT WAS UNQUALIFIED AS A SOLICITOR, BUT HAD MORE APPROPRIATE EXPERTISE	1226
	vi)	THJE LAW SOCIETY FALSELY ALLEGES THAT THE TWO CALCULATIONS SHOULD BE ADDED TOGETHER CREATING A SHORTFALL	1226-1227
	vii)	THE LAW SOCIETY WITHHOLDS THE PROJECTION FOR THIRKETTLE FINAL BILL	1227
	viii)	THE LAW SOCIETY LIES ABOUT THE PERCENTAGE MARK UP	1227
	ix)	THE LAW SOCIETY LIES ABOUT MY TIME RECORDING SYSTEM	1227



	x)	THE LAW SOCIETY WITHHOLDS THE COMPLEXITY OF THE ESTATE AND THE £100,000 SAVING MADE AS AGAINST THE £270 ALLEGED SHORTFALL	1220
5)	APPENDIX.		
	a)	THE THIRKETTLE ATTENDANCES NOTES IN FULL COVERING 4 YEARS WORK	1121-1247
	b)	THE THIRKETTLE ESTATE ACCOUNTS IN FULL	1248-1336
	c)	WITHOUT EVEN SEEING THIRKETTLE HALLETT LJ SAYS 'CHARGING FOR UNQUALIFIED STAFF'S TIME AT QUALIFIED SOLICITOR'S RATES – REFER HER TO THE SDT'	1337
	d)	THE TWO SHEETS OF PAPER WHICH TIMOTHY DUTTON KC HELD UP TO THE COURT OF APPEAL AND SAID 'LOOK- THIS IS ALL THE WORK SHE HAS DONE'	1338-1339
	e)	CHADWICK , MOORE BICK AND TUCKEY LJ'S JUDGMENT ' WHAT COULD SHE POSSIBLY HAVE DONE TO JUSTIFY HAVING BILLED £35,000 FOR THREE WEEKS WORK?'	1339-1349 (numbering anomaly)

<b>Q217</b>	<p>Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation the Thirkette (Overcharging) Allegation:</p> <p><b>The Regulator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006</li> <li>2) Edward Nally, President of the Law Society 2004-2005, Solicitor</li> <li>3) The Council Members of the Law Society 2004-2005</li> </ol> <p><b>The Law Society's caseworkers and officials</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Susan Faulkner, Caseworker</li> <li>5) Kirsten Baker, nee Patrick, Caseworker</li> <li>6) David Shaw, Senior Forensic Accountant</li> <li>7) Mike Calvert , Head of Forensic Investigation</li> <li>8) Sarah Bartlett, Senior Caseworker</li> <li>9) David Middleton, Head of Investigation and Enforcement, Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Solicitors</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitor</li> <li>11) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor</li> </ol> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12) Hodge Malek KC, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>13) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister</li> <li>14) Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Sheikh's Barrister</li> </ol>
<b>Q218</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q219</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct ?
<b>Q220</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?
<b>Q221</b>	Will the Costs Lawyers Standards Board prosecute Nick Shelley for professional misconduct ?



<b>19</b>	<b>TIMOTHY DUTTON KC 'S FRAUDULENT ADVICE TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION COMMITTEE. MONEY LAUNDERING STAGE 2 LAYERING.</b>
-----------	--

The references are to **Part 1** at the following pages:

1)	PARK J'S JUDGMENT IN <u>ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY (HIGH COURT 2005)</u> SPELLED THE END OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD		
	a)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS	1320-1324
	b)	PARLIAMENT INTENDED INTERVENTIONS TO BE RARE	1325
	c)	THE REASONS FOR THE OMISSION OF WORDING FROM SCHEDULE 1 PARA 1(1C) NOW APPARENT	1325-1326
	f)	FOLLOWING THE JUDGMENT INTERVENTIONS FALL FROM 400 PER YEAR TO 2	1327-1329
	e)	WHAT WAS AT STAKE FOR THE LAW SOCIETY	
	i)	THE LAW SOCIETYS FRAUD ON THE COMPENSATION FUND AND ON PRACTICING FEE INCOME	1330-1331
	ii)	THE INTERVENTION FRAUD REVENUES	
		1) COMPOSITE TABLE	1332-1334
		2) TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY SHOULD HAVE INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION ( £9.99)	1335
		3) TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS INCURRED BY THE LAW SOCIETY IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION	1336-1338
	iii)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S POSITION AS REGULATOR	1339-1340
2)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRUEL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF SOLICITORS		
	a)	RANEE BASEE HUNG HERSELF AN UNSUCCESSFUL LEGAL PROBE	1341-1342
	b)	LAWRENCE MANN ACCUSED BY CASEWORKER OF DISHONESTY SHOT HIMSELF AND DIED.	1343
	c)	SOLICITOR A ' THEY HAVE SCARY GESTAPO LIKE POWERS'	1344
	d)	SOLICITOR B	1345-1346
	e)	SOLICITOR C . HOUSE RAIDED	1347-1348
	f)	SOLICITOR D 'STOP THE INVESTIGATION (SIC INTO MR JEREMY BARNECUTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY PANEL) OR YOUR FAMILY WILL PAY'	1349
	g)	SOLICITOR E IMPRISONED FOR DISCLOSING LAW SOCIETY DOCUMENTS IN BREACH OF RESTRAINING ORDER. HE HAD SHOWED THEM TO THE SOLICITOR HE HAD INSTRUCTED TO SET ASIDE THE RESTRAINING ORDER.	1349
	h)	BAXENDALE WALKER'S RECORDINGS OF ANTHONY ISAACS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY PANEL: 'WE CAN FIX ANYTHING AT THE SDT'	1349



	i)	THE TORTURE OF MY LATE MOTHER, RABIA SHEIKH, BY THE LAW SOCIETY'S SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTAGE MONIES CONSPIRACY AND THE RED RIVER CONVEYANCING AND MORTGAGE FRAUD	1350
2)	PARK'S J'S FINDINGS		
	a)	COMPLEXITY, AND EXTENSIVENESS OF THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE (PARA 3-PARA 4, PARA 50-PARA 51) ADD PARA 52	1351-1352
	b)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S FAILURE TO RESPOND TO SOLICITOR'S REASONABLE REQUESTS (PARA 13)	1352
	c)	THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS AS A PROPORTION OF NO OF CASES (PARA 30)	1353
	d)	OPPRESSIVE LETTER WRITING BY THE LAW SOCIETY (PARA 31-PARA 38 AND PARA 124- 127)	1354-1359
	e)	THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE REASONS FOR INTERVENTION (PARA 42- PARA 49)	1359-1362
	f)	THE LAW SOCIETY ADMISSION OF NO MONEY MISSING (PARA 53-PARA 57)	1363-1365
	g)	DEMEANOUR (PARA 58)	1366-1367
	h)	CASH SHORTAGE OF £41,125 BY REASON OF THE THIRKETTLE BILL (PARA 62- 72)	1368-1373
	i)	ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	1373-1380
	j)	ROUND SUM TRANSFERS OF £58,000 FOR LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION PAYMENTS (PARA 95-101)	1381-1384
	k)	OVERCHARGING (PARA 106-115)	1385-1390
	l)	INTEREST (PARA 116-PARA 120)	1391-1394
	m)	EVERY ALLEGATION PURSUED LARGE OR SMALL , NEUTRAL FACTS SCULPTED (PARA 46, PARA 64)	1395-1396
	n)	THIRKETTLE MISSING JEWELLERY (PARA 73- PARA 76) 'AN UNAPPEALING ELEMENT OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S CASE' A REASON TO SUSPECT DISHONESTY AND GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION	1397-1398
	o)	CREDIT BALANCES ON CLIENT ACCOUNT IN DORMANT MATTERS (PARA 102-PARA 105) A REASON TO SUSPECT DISHONESTY AND GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION	1399-1400
	p)	MISSING OR DESTROYED (LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION ) FILES (PARA 121-PARA 123) A REASON TO SUSPECT DISHONESTY AND GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION	1401
	q)	SPEAKING TO A SOLICITOR AFTER INTERVENTION IS DISHONEST (PARA 132-PARA 134) A REASON TO SUSPECT DISHONESTY AND GROUNDS FOR CONTINUING INTERVENTION	1401-1402
3)	LEGEND		1403
4)	SARAH BARTLETT'S FRAUDULENT REPORT TO THE PANEL		1404-1421



5)	TIMOTHY DUTTON'S FRAUDULENT ADVICE			1422-1452
6)	DUTTON'S ADVICE, A FRAUDULENT INSTRUMENT AND AN INSTRUMENT OF FRAUD			
	a)	AN INSTRUMENT USED TO PROTECT DUTTON'S PERSONAL LIFETIME INCOME OF £7M-£10M PER ANNUM FROM INTERVENTION FRAUD REVENUES		
		i)	DUTTON ADVANCES HIS OWN CASE AT THE HIGH PROFILE LITGATION COMMITTEE, NOT THE LAW SOCIETY'S CASE	
			1)	THE LAW SOCIETY ADMITS THERE IS NO MONEY MISSING, DUTTON INSISTS THERE IS MONEY MISSING
			2)	DUTTON HAS HIS OWN SPECIAL DEFINITION OF WHAT MONEY MISSING MEANS
			3)	55M RESIDUAL BALANCES STOLEN IN FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS TAKEN FOR LEGAL COSTS <u>IN AHMED &amp; CO, BIEBUYCK, DIXON &amp; CO AND THE PRACTICES OF MR ZOI AND IN THE MATTER OF SECTIONS 35 AND 36 AND SCHEDULES 1 AND 2 OF THE SOLICITORS ACT 1974 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LAW SOCIETY COMPENSATION FUND RULES 1995 (2009 (DUTTON ACTING)</u>
			4)	SHAW SAYS HE NEVER SAID THERE WERE NO BILLS: IT WAS COUNSEL WHO MADE THE ALLEGATION AFTER HIM
			5)	DUTTON'S LIE THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN ADJUDICATION ON THIRKETTLE
			6)	DUTTON'S WITHHOLDS THE FACT THAT THE LAW SOCIETY HAD REPAYED THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES TO ME (BECAUSE THEY WERE MY REMORTGAGE MONIES)
			7)	THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES WOULD ALSO INCREASED DUTTON'S PERSONAL REVENUES VIA THE COMPENSATION FUND CASE.
		ii)	DUTTON'S OUTRIGHT LIES TO THE HIGH PROFILE LITGATION COMMITTEE	
			1)	THAT THERE WAS A PANEL
			2)	THAT THE JUDGE IN THE LLOYDS CASE MADE A FINDING OF DISHONESTY
		iii)	DUTTON'S LIES TO COURT OF APPEAL	
			1)	THIRKETTLE TOOK 4 YEARS TO COMPLETE. DUTTON LIES BY SAYING IT TOOK 3 ½ WEEKS TO COMPLETE
			2)	THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES
	b)	INSTRUMENT USED TO REINFORCE THE FICTION OF THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION AND THE LAW SOCIETY'S UNLAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE		



		i)	DUTTON REINFORCES THE ABSURD PROPOSITIONS UPON WHICH THE INTERVENTION IS BASED		
			1)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (CASH SHORTAGE ON THIRKETTLE)	1473-1474
			2)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (ROUND SUM TRANSFERS)	1474-1476
			3)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (ROUND SUM LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION TRANSFERS)	1476-1477
			4)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL)	1477-1483
			5)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (NOT ENTERING BILLS )	1484
			e)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION (£254,000 SHEIKH – NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES)	1484
		ii)	DUTTON REINFORCES THE EXISTENCE OF A FICTITIOUS PANEL		1484
		iii)	DUTTON REINFORCES THE NOTION THAT SHELLEY WAS SOME SORT OF EXPERT ENTITLED TO ASSESS COSTS		1484
	c)	DUTTON DECEIVES THE COMMITTEE ABOUT THE LAW			
		i)	INTERIM BILLING		1485
		ii)	NO ONE CAN CHALLENGE BILLS WHERE THE SOLICITOR IS THE SOLE EXECUTOR?		1485-1486
		iii)	SCHEDULE 1 PART II PARA 6 (6) THE VESTING RESOLUTION A FREEZING ORDER		1486-1447
		iv)	SCHEDULE 1 PART II PARA 6 (1) THE MEANING OF VESTING		1447-1493
	d)	THE CRIMINAL OFFENCES COMMITTED BY DUTTON KC IN HIS ANALYSIS OF THE HIGH COURT JUDGMENT (GENERAL)			
		i)	DUTTON FALSE INSTRUMENT HELD OUT AS THE ADVICE OF A BARRISTER S. 2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FALSE STATEMENT) S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCES (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE) CONTEMPT OF COURT, ABUSE OF PROCESS, PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE		
			1)	HOW A BARRISTER WOULD HAVE PREPARED AN ADVICE ON THE MERITS OF APPEAL VS HOW DUTTON PREPARED THEM	
			a)	HODGE MALEK KC, THE TRIAL BARRISTER HAD ADVISED AGAINST APPEAL	1493
			b)	WHO INSTRUCTED DUTTON ?	1494
			c)	A BARRISTER WOULD SEE THE CLAIM OR CHARGE BEFORE EVALUATING A JUDGMENT	1494-1496
			d)	A BARRISTER WOULD VIEW THE OTHER SIDE'S SKELETONS	1497



				e)	A BARRISTER WOULD VIEW TRIAL BUNDLE	1497-1498
				f)	A BARRISTER WOULD VIEW THE TRANSCRIPTS	1498
				g)	THE DOCUMENTS DUTTON RELIED ON	1498
				h)	KNOWLEDGE OF THE RELEVANT LAW	
				i)	SOLICITORS BOOKKEEPING IN PRACTICE (ROUND SUM TRANSFERS)	1498
				ii)	BOOKKEEPING TERMS WHAT DOES MONEY MISSING MEAN(ROUND SUM TRANSFERS)	1498
				iii)	S 32 SOLICITORS ACT 1974	1499
				iv)	RULE 19 SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998 ROUND SUM TRANSFER RULES	1499
				v)	RULE 19 (2) SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998 (ROUND SUM TRANSFER RULES LEGAL SERVICES EXEMPTION)	1499
				vi)	NOTE 10 TO RULE 19 SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998 (ROUND SUM TRANSFERS)	1499
				vii)	SOLICITORS ACT 1974 S. 71 (THIRKETTLE AND OVERCHARGING)	1499
				viii)	THE SOLICITORS' (NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS) REMUNERATION ORDER 1994 REMUNERATION CERTIFICATE BY THE LAW SOCIETY'S COUNCIL (THIRKETTLE AND OVERCHARGING)	1499
				ix)	THE SOLICITORS' (NON-CONTENTIOUS BUSINESS) REMUNERATION ORDER 1994 TAXATION BY COURT (THIRKETTLE AND OVERCHARGING)	1499
				x)	SOLICITORS ACT 1974 S. 57 REMUNERATION CERTIFICATE PROCEDURE DOES NOT APPLY WHERE THERE IS A CLIENT CARE AGREEMENT	1499
				xi)	JEMMA TRUSTS CASE (THIRKETTLE AND OVERCHARGING)	1499
				xii)	INHERITANCE LAW AND DISCRETIONARY WILL TRUSTS (CLIENT COMPLAINT MCGONNELL)	1499
				xiii)	SOLICITORS OBLIGATION TO LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CLIENT COMPLAINT WIGGS)	1500
				xiv)	ART 1 PROTOCOL 1 RIGHT TO PROPERTY (SHEIKH REMORTGAGE MONIES)	1500



				xv)	SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998 RULE 7 (OBLIGATION TO CORRECT MISTAKES)	1500
			2)	HOW DUTTON CRAFTED HIS FRAUDULENT ADVICE		
				a)	TABLES	
				i)	LEGEND	1501
				ii)	TABLE 1. REPORT, JUDGMENT AND ADVICE: ALLEGATIONS COMPARED	1502
				iii)	TABLE 2 REPORT, JUDGMENT AND ADVICE ALLEGATIONS. NUMBER OF WORDS COMPARED	1503-1504
				iv)	TABLE 3 . JUDGMENT AND ADVICE: TIME SPENT ON ALLEGATIONS COMPARED	1505-1506
				v)	TABLE 4 . HIGH COURT DOCUMENTATION COMPARED WITH DOCUMENTATION VIEWED BY DUTTON	1507
				b)	IGNORING THE MOST SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BECAUSE THEY WERE ABSURD	
				i)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATIONS (£475,125	1508
				ii)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSIONS £58,000)	1508
				iii)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (STRUPCWESKI £25)	1508
				iv)	CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (£41,125)	1509
				c)	IGNORING OTHER PETTY OR ABSURD ALLEGATIONS	
				v)	MISSING FILES	1509
				vi)	MISSING THIRKETTLE JUNK JEWELLERY	1509
				vii)	FAILING TO REPLY	1509
				viii)	HOLDING OUT	1509
				ix)	RETROSPECTIVE POSTING	1509
				x)	CREDIT BALANCES ON OFFICE ACCOUNT	1509
				xi)	UNPOSTED BILLS	1509
				xii)	CLIENT NON COSTS RELATED COMPLAINTS	1509
				d)	DUTTON'S SPECIOUS USE OF Demeanour ARGUMENT	



					i)	PARK J'S OBSERVATIONS ABOUT ME	1510
					ii)	DUTTON'S FALSE REPRESENTATION ABOUT PARK J'S RELIANCE ON Demeanour	1510
					iii)	DUTTON'S ARTICLE BY JUDGE NUGENT OF SOUTH AFRICA	1511-1518
					iv)	DUTTON IS ABSOLUTELY RIGHT ABOUT RELIANCE ON Demeanour	
					1)	MR JUSTICE BLACKBURNE' I CAN TELL A DISHONEST MAN FROM THE WAY HE WALKS'	1519
					2)	HALLETT LJ REMARK WITHOUT SEEING THIRKETTLE 'CHARGING FOR UNQUALIFIED STAFF'S TIME AT QUALIFIED SOLICITOR'S RATES – REFER HER TO THE SDT'	1519
					3)	LADY HALLETT'S STATEMENT 'THE TRANSFER OF £254,000. WAS THAT NOT ADMITTED?'	1519-1520
					4)	CHADWICK , MOORE BICK AND TUCKEY LJ'S JUDGMENT ' WHAT COULD SHE POSSIBLY HAVE DONE TO JUSTIFY HAVING BILLED £35,000 FOR THREE WEEKS WORK?'	1520-1522
					v)	TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WORDS REFERRING TO Demeanour AS AGAINST TOTAL NUMBER. PARK J'S JUDGMENT COMPARED WITH TIMOTHY DUTTON KC'S FRAUDULENT ADVICE TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION PANEL	1523
					vi)	WHAT WERE THE FACTS AND WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR FINDING THEM AND WHETHER Demeanour PLAYED A PART. TABLE	1524-1525
					vii)	WHEN Demeanour WOULD HAVE BEEN A RELIABLE INDICATOR	
					1)	CHARLES SNEARY, PANEL CHAIRMAN	1526-1528
					2)	DAVID SHAW, MIKE CALVERT AND SARAH BARTLETT,	1529
					3)	DAVID MIDDLETON	1529
					4)	KIRSTEN PATRICK	1529
					a)	WHO WAS PATRICK?	1529



							b)	KIRSTEN PATRICK, CASEWORKER : A SOLICITOR WHO INSTRUCTS HIS STAFF TO 'MAKE UP A TRIAL BUNDLE' IS GUILTY OF DISHONESTY	1530
							c)	SHELLEY AND PATRICK'S CONSPIRE IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE WORK WAS NOT DONE	
							i)	'IT DOESN'T HELP BECAUSE (HER ATTENDANCE NOTES ARE) EVIDENCE OF WORK DONE' APPENDIX	1530
							ii)	HIDING THE ATTENDANCE NOTES FROM COURT	1530
							iii)	PATRICK AND SHELLEY'S PERJURED EVIDENCE OF CHARGES AT CLERK'S RATES WHEN SHELLEY RECORDS THE OPPOSITE	1530
							iv)	PATRICK'S FALSIFICATION OF HER NOTES SAYING THAT SECRETARIES MAKE UP ATTENDANCE NOTES	1530
							d)	SHELLEY AND PATRICK'S ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT THE PERCENTAGE COSTS UPLIFT WAS DISHONEST	
							i)	THE CASE OF JEMMA TRUSTS AND THE SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE OF CHARGING THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT	1530
							ii)	SHELLEY'S FALSE AND PERJURED EVIDENCE AT TRIAL ABOUT THE PERCENTAGE	1530



									UPLIFT		
								iii)	PATRICK DOCTOR'S HER NOTES TO TRY AND SHOW THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT WAS INCLUDED IN THE HOURLY RATE	1530	
								e)	SHAW'S AND PATRICK'S NOTES FORGED, AND FALISFIED		
								f)	SHAW'S AND PATRICK'S PERJURY AT TRIAL		
		ii)	DUTTON COMMITS MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENCES WITH THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION £41,125)								
			1)	DIAGRAMS							
				a)	THE THREE STAGES OF MONEY LAUNDERING					1530-1531	
				b)	FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS AND MONEY LAUNDERING					1532	
				c)	THE ABSURD PROPOSITION AND MONEY LAUNDERING					1533	
				d)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION AND MONEY LAUNDERING					1534	
			2)	LAYERING OFFENCE							
				a)	STEP 1 CHANGING SPECIFIC SUM £41,125) TO AN INEXACT SUM (C. £41,000)					1535	
				b)	STEP 2 CHANGING SPEICIFIC SUM £41,125) TO MISSING MONIES GENERALLY					1535 -1536	
				c)	STEP 3 .DISASSOCIATING CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION FROM THIRKETTLE ALTOGETHER					1537 -1539	
				d)	STEP 4. REDIRECTING FOCUS ON ALLEGATION OF OVERCHARGE (THIRKETTLE)					1539	
				e)	STEP 5: WITHHOLDING THE LAW ABOUT INTERIM BILLING					1539 -1541	
				f)	STEP 6: LYING ABOUT THE ADJUDICATION ON THIRKETTLE					1541	
				g)	STEP 7: LYING ABOUT THE FILE HAVING BEEN COSTED BY SHAW					1541	
				h)	STEP 8: LYING ABOUT THE FILE HAVING BEEN COSTED BY SHELLEY					1542 -1543	
				i)	STEP 9: DECEPTION BY CONCEALING THE THIRKETTLE FILES					1543	



			j)	STEP 10 : DUTTON AND TREVERTON JONES COLLUDE IN LYING TO THE COURT OF APPEAL THAT THIRKETTLE WHICH TOOK 4 YEARS TO COMPLETE ONLY TOOK 3 WEEKS	1543 -1547
		iii)	DUTTON'S FAILURE TO DISCLOSE OFFENCES S. 2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FALSE STATEMENT) S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCES (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE) CONTEMPT OF COURT, ABUSE OF PROCESS, PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE		1548-1553
			1)	DUTTON FALSELY STATES THAT THE LAW SOCIETY HAD MADE AN ALLEGATION OF CASH SHORTAGE OF C. £41,000	1553
			2)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (£41.125) IN REPORT	1553
			3)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (£41.125) IN REPORT	1553
			4)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (£475.125) IN REPORT	1553
			5)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (£475.125)	1553
			6)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION PAYMENT ALLEGATION (£58.000) IN REPORT	1553
			7)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN ROUND SUM TRANSFER LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION PAYMENT ALLEGATION (£58.000)	1554
			8)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER STRUPCWESKI ALLEGATION (£25) IN REPORT	1554
			9)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN ROUND SUM TRANSFER STRUPCWESKI ALLEGATION (£25)	1554
			10)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE MISSING FILES ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554
			11)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN MISSING FILES ALLEGATION	1554
			12)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE MISSING THIRKETTLE JUNK JEWELLERY ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554
			13)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING I MISSING THIRKETTLE JUNK JEWELLERY ALLEGATION	1554
			14)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE FAILING TO REPLY ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554
			15)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN FAILING TO REPLY ALLEGATION	1554
			16)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE HOLDING OUT ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554



			17)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN HOLDING OUT ALLEGATION	1554
			18)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE RETROSPECTIVE POSTING ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554
			19)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN RETROSPECTIVE POSTING ALLEGATION	1554
			20)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE CREDIT BALANCES ON OFFICE ACCOUNT ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554
			21)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN CREDIT BALANCES ON OFFICE ACCOUNT ALLEGATION	1554
			22)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE UNPOSTED BILLS ALLEGATION IN REPORT	1554
			23)	DUTTON FAILS TO DISCLOSE JUDGE'S FINDING IN UNPOSTED BILLS ALLEGATION	1554
			24)	CLIENT NON COSTS RELATED COMPLAINTS	1554
			25)	DUTTON FALSELY STATEMENT ABOUT JUDGE'S RELIANCE ON DEMEANOUR IN THE ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (£475.000)	1554
			26)	DUTTON MISPRESENTS JUDGE'S RELIANCE ON DEMEANOUR IN ROUND SUM TRANSFER LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION PAYMENT ALLEGATION (£58.000)	1554
	e)	DUTTON'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO CASH SHORTAGE, ROUND SUM TRANSFER, THIRKETTLE AND BURROWS ALLEGATIONS			
		i)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION S.2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FALSE REPRESENTATION)		
			1)	DUTTON FALSE REPRESENTATION THAT THERE WAS A CASH SHORTAGE ( PARA 8 AND PARA 53)	1555-1556
			2)	MIKE CALVERT SAYS SHAW SAID THERE WAS A CASH SHORTAGE	1557
			3)	SHAW SAYS THERE IS NO CASH SHORTAGE	1557-1558
			4)	PARK J ON THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION IN <u>SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY (HIGH COURT 2005)</u> PARA	1558
			5)	WHY IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN OBVIOUS TO THE COMMITTEE THAT DUTTON WAS BAMBOOZLING THEM	1559-1565
		ii)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION. S. 17 (1) (B) THEFT ACT 1968 OFFENCE (FALSE ACCOUNTING)		



		iii)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION. THE LAW SOCIETY'S OFFENCES AGAINST S.1 THEFT ACT 1968 (THEFT), CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD. DUTTON'S OFFENCES AGAINST S. 45 SERIOUS CRIME ACT 2015 (INCITEMENT) AND CONSPIRACY	1565
		iv)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION. S. 21 THEFT ACT 1968 (BLACKMAIL) AND S. 45 SERIOUS CRIME ACT 2015 (INCITEMENT, CONSPIRACY)	1565
		v)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION. HM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE FRAUD	1565
		vi)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION. INLAND REVENUE TAX FRAUD	1565
		vii)	THE CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION. DUTTON'S OFFENCES AGAINST CONCEALING OFFENCES CRIMINAL LAW ACT 1967 AND OF PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE, ABUSE OF PROCESS, AND AIDING AND ABETTING MISCONDUCT IN PUBLIC OFFICE	1565
		viii)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (£475,125) S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCES (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE)	
		1)	THAT THE ALLEGED VALUE OF THE ALLEGED ROUND SUM TRANSFERS WAS (£475,125)	1566
		2)	THAT IT WAS HE, TIMOTHY DUTTON, WHO WAS ALLEGING THAT THE SOLICITOR DID ROUND SUM TRANSFERS, NOT SHAW AND THE LAW SOCIETY	1566
		3)	THAT SHAW DID NOT KNOW THE PROPER DEFINITION OF ROUND SUM TRANSFER: HE THOUGHT IT WAS A TRANSFER WHICH ENDED WITH A ZERO	1566
		4)	THAT SHAW HAD NEVER SAID THERE WERE ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	1566
		5)	THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE THE ALLEGATION WHEN THERE WERE NO ROUND SUM TRANSFERS	1566
		6)	THAT THE LAW SOCIETY HAD CHANGED THE WORDING OF THE RULE	1566
		7)	THAT SHAW HAD FORGED SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 24 APRIL 2004, COMMITTING FORGERY 1	1566
		8)	THAT SOMEONE HAD FORGED FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD (PART ONLY. DATE UNKNOWN) COMMITTING FORGERY 2	1566
		9)	THAT SHAW HAD FORGED SHAW'S FORGED ROUND SUM RECORD OF 28 APRIL 2004 DOCTORED WITH FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM RECORD COMMITTING FORGERY 3	1566
		10)	THAT SHAW HAD COMMITTED FORGERY 4 BY WITHHOLDING THE NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING 21 JULY 2004?	1566



			11)	THAT SHAW KNEW THE SOLICITOR WAS DOING BATCH POSTING, NOT TRANSFERRNG ROUND SUMS IN BREACH OF THE RULE	1566
			12)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 5	1566
			13)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 6	1566
			14)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 7	1566
			15)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 8	1566
			16)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 9	1566
			17)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 10	1567
			18)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 11	1567
			19)	THAT CALVERT HAD FALSIFIED THE FRAUDULENT CALVERT-MIDDLETON LETTER BY FORGERY 12	1567
			20)	THATSHAW HAD COMMITTED PERJURY AT TRIAL	1567
			21)	THAT SARAH BARTETT HAD COMMITTED PERJURY AT TRIAL	1567
			22)	THAT MIKE CALVERT HAD COMMITTED PERJURY AT TRIAL	1567
			23)	THAT DAVID MIDDLETON HAD COMMITTED PERJURY AT TRIAL	1567
			24)	THAT ACCORDING TO THE DEFINITION USED BY THE LAW SOCIETY EVERY SINGLE SOLICITOR WHO HAS EVER PRACTICED AND HAS TRANSFERRED COSTS FROM CLIENT TO OFFICE ACCOUNT HAD COMMITTED THE BREACH	1567
		ix)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION. DUTTON'S FRAUD ACT 2006. S. 2 OFFENCE (FALSE REPRESENTATION)		1567
		x)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION. DUTTON'S S. 17 (1) (B) THEFT ACT 1968 OFFENCE (FALSE ACCOUNTING)		1567
		xi)	ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION. DUTTON'S OFENCES AGAINST CONCEALING OFFENCES CRIMINAL LAW ACT 1967 AND OF PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE, ABUSE OF PROCESS, AND AIDING AND ABETTING MISCONDUCT IN PUBLIC OFFICE		1567
		xii)	THIRKETTLE ADJUDICATION. S.2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE(FALSE REPRESENTATION)		



			1)	DUTTON'S FALSE REPRESENTATION	1567-1568
			2)	THE LAW ON INTERIM BILLS MEANT THAT DUTTON HAD TO LIE ABOUT AN ADJUDICATION HAVING BEEN MADE ON THIRKETTLE	1568-1574
			3)	WHY IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN OBVIOUS TO THE COMMITTEE THAT DUTTON WAS LYING	1574
		xiii)		THIRKETTLE ADJUDICATION. DUTTON'S OFFENCES AGAINST CONCEALING OFFENCES CRIMINAL LAW ACT 1967 AND OF PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE, ABUSE OF PROCESS, AND AIDING AND ABETTING MISCONDUCT IN PUBLIC OFFICE	1574
		xiv)		THIRKETTLE OVERCHARGE. S.2 FRAUD ACT 2006 FFENCE(FALSE REPRESENTATION)	
			1)	DOCUMENTS	
			a)	THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL FOR £35,000	1574-1575
			b)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION (THIRKETTLE)	1576
			c)	THE THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL CALCULATIONS 1 (£31,530)	1576
			d)	THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL CALCULATIONS 2 (£3,172)	1577
			e)	MY CALCULATION FOR THE THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL	1578
			f)	LAW SOCIETY'S CALCULATIONS SUPPORTING ITS FRAUDULENT ALLEGATION OF DISHONEST OVERCHARGE	1578
			g)	PROJECTED THIRKETTLE FINAL BILL	1578
			h)	WHAT THE THIRKETTLE BILL MIGHT HAVE BEEN	1578-1579
			i)	THE OTHER EVIDENCE DUTTON SAW	1579-1580
			2)	DUTTON REPRESENTATION IS CONTRARY TO THE LAW ON INTERIM BILLING	1580-1583
			3)	WHAT SHAW SAID ABOUT THE THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL IN CROSS EXAMINATION	1583-1599
			4)	THIRKETTLE OVERCHARGE: DUTTON'S S. 2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCES (FALSE STATEMENTS)	
			a)	THAT HE WAS ENTITLED TO MAKE ANY COMMENT ON AN INTERIM BILL	1600
			b)	THAT THE BILL WAS BASED SOLELY ON AN ADDITION OF CALCULATION 1 AND CALCULATION 1 AND ON NO OTHER CONSIDERATION	1600



			c)	THAT HE COULD NOT SEE THAT THERE WERE OBVIOUS ERRORS IN THE CLIENT'S FAVOUR	1600
			d)	THAT THE BILL HAD BEEN COSTED BY SHAW	1600
			e)	THAT THE BILL HAD BEEN COSTED BY SHELLEY	1600
			f)	THAT SOMEONE HAD COSTED THE BILL	1600
			g)	THAT SOMEONE HAD LOOKED AT THE FILE	1600
			h)	THAT THE BILL WAS HIGHER THAN IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN	1600
			i)	THAT THE SOLICITOR INTENDED TO CHARGE A NON SOLICITOR AT SOLICITOR'S RATES	1600
			j)	THAT THE NON SOLICITOR'S TIME HAD BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SOLICITOR'S TIME	1600
			k)	THAT THE BILL WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED BY APPLICATION OF THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT IN THE FINAL BILL	1600
			l)	THAT THE BILL WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED BY APPLICATION OF THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT IN THE FINAL BILL	1600
		xv)	THIRKETTLE OVERCHARGE: DUTTON'S S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCES (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE)		
			1)	THAT THIRKETTLE WAS PART OF THE ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION, WHICH ITSELF WAS FRAUDULENT	1600
			2)	THAT NO ONE COULD COMMENT ON THE THIRKETTLE BILL BECAUSE IT WAS AN INTERIM BILL	1600
			3)	THE LAW ON INTERIM BILLS	1600
			4)	THAT OVERCHARGING CANNOT BE AN INTERVENTION GROUND WHERE THERE IS NO PRIOR SDT FINDING	1600
			5)	THAT SHAW SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE WHAT THE COSTS SHOULD HAVE BEEN	1600
			6)	THAT SHELLEY SAID WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE WHAT THE COSTS SHOULD HAVE BEEN	1600
			7)	THAT THE COSTS HAD NOT BEEN ESTIMATED BY ANYONE	1601
			8)	THAT THE LAW SOCIETY HAD PRETENDED THAT SHELLEY HAD COSTED THIRKETTLE	1601
			9)	THAT SHELLEY'S REPORT HAD BEEN FRAUDULENT D8(3) (g)	1601



			10)	THAT SHELLEY'S REPORT HAD BEEN FRAUDULENT BECAUSE HE AND PATRICK HAD TRIED TO HIDE THE ATTENDANCE NOTES	1601
			11)	THAT SHELLEY AND PATRICK HAD PERJURED THEIR EVIDENCE ABOUT CHARGING FOR A CLERK	1601
			12)	THAT PATRICK HAD DOCTORED HER RECORDS ABOUT SECRETARIES MAKING UP ATTENDANCE NOTES	1601
			13)	THAT SHELLEY AND PATRICK HAD MISLED THE COURT ABOUT THE CASE OF JEMMA TRUST	1601
			14)	THAT PATRICK HAD DOCTORED HER NOTES TO FALSELY SHOW A PERCENTAGE UPLIFT	1601
			15)	THAT SHELLEY AND PATRICK HAD COLLUDED TO MAKE THE FRAUDULENT ALLEGATION IN THIRKETTLE	1601
			16)	THE SOLICITOR'S RATIONALE BEHIND THE CALCULATIONS FOR THIRKETTLE INTERIM BILL	1601
			17)	THE REASON A NON SOLICITOR WAS USED WAS BECAUSE THE WORK WAS TOO DIFFICULT FOR A SOLICITOR D8	1601
			18)	THE CHARGES FOR UNQUALIFIED STAFF WOULD ONLY BE KNOWN IN THE FINAL BILL	1601
			19)	THAT THE TWO CALCULATIONS SHOULD NOT BE ADDED TOGETHER CREATING A SHORTFALL	1601
			20)	THE PROJECTION FOR THIRKETTLE FINAL BILL	1601
			21)	THE PERCENTAGE MARK UP WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN CHARGED	1601
			22)	THE SOLICITOR'S TIME RECORDING SYSTEM AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE ALLEGATION ix)	1601
			23)	THE COMPLEXITY OF THE ESTATE AND THE £100,000 SAVING MADE AS AGAINST THE £270 ALLEGED SHORTFALL	1601
		xvi)		WHY IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN OBVIOUS TO THE COMMITTEE THAT DUTTON'S ADVICE WAS FRAUDULENT	1602-1603
		xvii)		THIRKETTLE OVERCHARGE. DUTTON'S S. 17 THEFT ACT 1968 OFFENCES (FALSE ACCOUNTING)	
			1)	CONCEALING THE FACT THAT THE THIRKETTLE CALCULATIONS WERE NOT SIMPLY MEANT TO BE ADDED	1603
			2)	CONCEALING THE FACT THAT THE PERCENTAGE UPLIFT WOULD HAVE BEEN CHARGED	1604
			3)	CONCEALING THE FACT THAT THE TIME RECORDED WOULD HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED	1604
			4)	CONCEALING THE FACT THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN TAKEN ABOUT MR SAMPAT'S CHARGES	1604



			5)	CONCEALING THE CHARGES WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN INCURRED HAD MR SAMPAT NOT BEEN RETAINED	1604
			6)	CONCEALING THE PROJECTED THIRKETTLE FINAL BILL	1604
		xviii)	BURROWS		1605-1606

GENERAL	
<b>Q221</b>	Will the Law Society state how much Dutton was paid for his Advice to the Law Society's High Profile Litigation Panel ?
<b>Q222</b>	Dutton's Advice was not a barrister's advice: it was a false instrument held out to be the advice of a barrister whereby Dutton committed offences contrary to s. 2 Fraud Act 2006 (False Statement), s.3 Fraud Act 2006 (Failure to Disclose) Contempt of Court, Abuse of Process, Perverting of the Course of Justice and Money Laundering. <b>Page 1453-1554</b> Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?
<b>Q223</b>	Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area (the area in which Dutton resides) charge Dutton?
<b>Q224</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?
<b>Q225</b>	Was Dutton's Advice used to protect his personal past and future income earned from the Law Society?
DUTTON'S OUTRIGHT LIES	
<b>Q226</b>	Dutton claimed Shaw said that there were Round Sum Transfers. Shaw said he never said such a thing 'Counsel said it after me'. <b>Page 1462-1464</b> . How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for that lie?
<b>Q227</b>	Dutton claimed that there had been an adjudication on Thirkettle <b>Page 1459-1467</b> . How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for that lie?
<b>Q228</b>	Dutton withheld the fact that the £245,000 were my remortgage monies <b>Page 1467-1468</b> . How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for that lie?
<b>Q229</b>	Dutton claimed that there had been a Panel <b>Page 1468-1470</b> . How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for that lie?
<b>Q230</b>	Dutton claimed that the judge in the Lloyds case found me dishonest. <b>Page 1470-1471</b> . How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for that lie?
<b>Q231</b>	The Thirkettle Bill represented 4 years work. Dutton told a lie that it represented 3 weeks work. <b>Page 1470-1472</b> How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for that lie?
DUTTON LIES TO THE LAW SOCIETY ABOUT THE LAW	



<b>Q232</b>	Dutton lied about interim billing <b>Page 1485</b> . How much money did Dutton receive the Compensation Fund for telling that lie?
<b>Q233</b>	Dutton lied by stating that there is no right of challenge where the Solicitor is the Sole Executor <b>Page 1485-1486</b> . How much money did Dutton receive the Compensation Fund for telling that lie?
<b>Q234</b>	Dutton lied by stating that the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order <b>Page 1486-1493</b> . How much money did Dutton receive the Compensation Fund for telling that lie?
<b>Q235</b>	Dutton lied about the meaning of the term, 'vest' <b>Page 1493</b> . How much money did Dutton receive the Compensation Fund for telling that lie?
<b>CASH SHORTAGE ALLEGATION / MONEY MISSING</b>	
<b>Q236</b>	<p>Whether money is or is not missing is a matter of a simple and easily verifiable and incontestable fact: money is either missing, or it is not missing. Dutton makes up his own special definition of 'money missing'. It is obviously absurd. If his definition is right, every single solicitor, without exception, has had money missing, now has money missing and will always have money missing.</p> <p>Dutton also asserted that whether or not money is missing is not discoverable by examining the accounting records, but observing the Solicitor's demeanour. The investigator need never look at the books: he just has to look at the Solicitor!</p> <p>How much money did Dutton receive from the Compensation Fund for making the sham representation?</p>
<b>Q237</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation constitutes an offence contrary to s.2 Fraud Act 2006 offence (false representation) <b>Page 1555-1565</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q238</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation constitutes an offence contrary to s. 17 (1) (b) Theft Act 1968 (False Accounting) <b>Page 1565</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q239</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation constitutes offences contrary to s. 1 Theft Act 1968 (Theft) and s.45 Serious Crime Act 2015 (Incitement, Conspiracy) and is Conspiracy to Defraud <b>Page 1565</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q240</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation constitutes an offence contrary to s. 21 Theft Act 1968 (Blackmail) and s.45 Serious Crime Act 2015 (Incitement, Conspiracy) <b>Page 1565</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> </ol>



	<p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>Q241</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation is HMCE Fraud <b>Page 1565.</b></p> <p>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>Q242</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation is Inland Revenue Tax Fraud <b>Page 1565.</b></p> <p>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>Q243</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Cash Shortage Allegation constitutes concealing offences contrary to the Criminal Law Act 1967, Perverting the Course of Justice, Abuse of Process and Aiding and Abetting Misconduct in Public Office <b>Page 1565.</b></p> <p>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (£475,125)</b>	
<b>Q244</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Round Sum Transfer Allegation constitutes an offence contrary to s.3 Fraud Act 2006 (Failure to Disclose) <b>Page 1566-1567</b> Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>1) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>Q245</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Round Sum Transfer Allegation constitutes an offence contrary to s.2 Fraud Act 2006 (False Representation) <b>Page 1567</b></p> <p>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>Q246</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Round Sum Transfer Allegation constitutes an offence contrary to s.17 (1) (b) Theft Act 1968 (False Accounting) <b>Page 1567.</b></p> <p>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>Q247</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of the Round Sum Transfer Allegation constitutes concealing offences contrary to the Criminal Law Act 1967, Perverting the Course of Justice, Abuse of Process and Aiding and Abetting Misconduct in Public Office <b>Page 1567.</b></p> <p>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</p> <p>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</p>
<b>THIRKETTLE ' ADJUDICATION'</b>	



<b>Q248</b>	<p>Dutton's statement that there had been an adjudication on Thirkettle constitutes a concealing offences contrary to the Criminal Law Act 1967, Perverting the Course of Justice, Abuse of Process and Aiding and Abetting Misconduct in Public Office <b>Page 1574.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>THIRKETTLE OVERCHARGE</b>	
<b>Q249</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of Thirkettle constitutes an offence contrary to s.2 Fraud Act 2006 (False Representation) <b>Page 1574-1600.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>5) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>6) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q250</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of Thirkettle constitutes an offence contrary to s.3 Fraud Act 2006 (Failure to Disclose) <b>Page 1600-1601.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q251</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of Thirkettle constitutes an offence contrary to s. 17 Theft Act 1968 (False Accounting) <b>Page 1603-1604.</b> Will the Law Enforcers prosecute Dutton?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>BURROWS</b>	
<b>Q252</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of Burrows constitutes an offence contrary to s.2 Fraud Act 2006 (False Representation) <b>Page 1605-1606.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>5) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>6) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q253</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of Burrows constitutes an offence contrary to s.3 Fraud Act 2006 (Failure to Disclose) <b>Page 1605-1606.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>Q254</b>	<p>Dutton's treatment of Burrows constitutes an offence contrary to s. 17 Theft Act 1968 (False Accounting) <b>Page 1605-1606.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>2) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial area prosecute Dutton?</li> <li>3) Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute Dutton for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>
<b>THE HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION PANEL</b>	



<b>Q255</b>	Will the Law Society state the names of the Solicitors who attended the High Profile Litigation Panel Meeting and approved an Appeal to the Court of Appeal based on Dutton's Advice ?
<b>Q256</b>	<p>There could not have been a High Profile Litigation Panel Meeting at which Dutton's Advice was considered, because had there been such a meeting, it would have been impossible for Solicitors not to have seen that Dutton's Advice was fraudulent. <b>Page 1602-1603.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the Law Society ?</li> <li>2) Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies the Solicitors who claim to have been present at the Meeting ?</li> <li>3) Will the Police Constabulary for the relevant territorial areas for each Solicitor?</li> <li>4) Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors involved for professional misconduct?</li> </ol>

**19 THE CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, TREVERTON JONES, RADCLIFFES, SAFFRON, DUTTON AND OTHERS TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES**

The references are **Part 1** at the following pages:

1)	LAW AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES			
	a)	THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGAL CERTAINTY		1607
	b)	BANKING AW		
		i)	THE RELATIONSHIP AND CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BANK AND THE CUSTOMER	1607-1608
		ii)	UNAUTHORISED PAYMENTS	1609-1610
		iii)	CURRENT ACCOUNTS	1610-1611
		iv)	INTERFERENCE BY THIRD PARTIES	1611
		v)	SOLICITOR ACCOUNTS	1612-1613
		vi)	LIMITATION OF ACTIONS – CREDIT BALANCES	1613
	c)	FREEZING ORDERS		1613-1616
	d)	RESTITUTION		1616-1617
	e)	HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 1988		
		i)	S. 6 ACTS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY	1617
		ii)	ART. 3 PROHIBITION OF TORTURE	1618
		iii)	ART. 8 RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE	1618
		iv)	ART.14 PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION	1618
		v)	ART. 1 PROTOCOL 1 PROTECTION OF PROPERTY	1619



2)	DOCUMENTS	1620-1624
3)	COMPLETION OF THE £ 254.000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTAGE OCTOBER 2004- 17 FEBRUARY 2005	1625-1626
4)	WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED TO £ 254.000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTAGE MONIES UNDER THE LAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE	1627-1633
5)	WHAT HAPPENED TO £ 254.000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTAGE MONIES UNDER THE LAW SOCIETY’S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE	1633-1636
6)	CALENDAR	1636-1637
7)	THE NINE ATTEMPTS TO STEAL AND LAUNDER THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES	
	a) THE FIRST ATTEMPT. THE LAW SOCIETY’S ATTEMPTED THEFT AND PLACEMENT USING THE VESTING RESOLUTION	
	i) THURSDAY 17 FEBRUARY 2005.	
	2) LAW SOCIETY SERVES LLOYDS WITH VESTING ORDER AND LETTER 4.30PM	1640-1647
	3) LAW SOCIETY SERVES CUSTOMER WITH VESTING ORDER AND LETTER 6PM	1648
	ii) FRIDAY 18 FEBRUARY 2005. INTERVENTION.	1648-1651
	iii) TUESDAY 22 FEBRUARY 2005. PLACEMENT IN RUSSELL COOKE’S ACCOUNT	1652
	b) THE SECOND ATTEMPT. A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, LLOYDS , HEATHER LEESON AND LLOYDS’ BARRISTER TO STEAL AND LAYER THE MONIES USING A BOGUS CLAIM	
	i) WEDNESDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2005	
	1) DISCOVERY THAT THE £254,000 SHEIKH – NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO ME	1652
	2) EXCHANGE BETWEEN SHEIKH AND LLOYDS	1652-1654
	3) LLOYDS VERIFIES THE SHEIKH REMORTGAGE WITH POWELL CALLEN	1655-1658
	4) HEATHER LEESON SPEAKS TO POWELL CALLEN	1659
	ii) THURSDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2005. HEATHER LEESON OBTAINS THE FIRST FRAUDULENT FREEZING ORDER AND THE FRAUDULENT DISCLOSURE ORDER.	
	1) EXCHANGE BETWEEN SHEIKH AND LLOYDS	1659
	2) EXCHANGE BETWEEN LLOYDS AND THE LAW SOCIETY (RUSSELL COOKE)	1659-1665
	3) THE FRAUDULENT WITHHOLDING OF CLAIM FORM	1665
	4) LLOYDS’ FRAUDULENT APPLICATION ISSUED	1665-1666



			5)	HEATHER LEESON'S FRAUDULENT AFFIDAVIT AND AFFIDAVIT USING WENDY LAVINGTON'S NAME	
			a)	THE FRAUDULENT AFFIDAVITS	1667-1672
			b)	LEESON USES NON SOLICITOR TO FALSELY STATE THAT VESTING RESOLUTION IS A FREEZING ORDER	1672-1673
			c)	LEESON USES NON SOLICITOR TO FALSELY STATE THAT THE VESTING RESOLUTION IS AN AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER THE CUSTOMER'S FUNDS TO THE LAW SOCIETY	1673
			d)	LEESON WITHHOLDS THAT LLOYDS HAS COMMITTED A CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER THE SOLICITOR'S ACT 1974 SCHEDULE 1 PART II PARA 6 (6) BY TRANSFERRING FUNDS TO THE LAW SOCIETY	1673
			e)	LEESON WITHHOLDS THAT LLOYDS HAS COMMITTED A CRIMINAL OFFENCE BY TRANSFERRING FUNDS TO THE CUSTOMER	1673
			f)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY NOT ADVISING THAT THE MONEY SHOULD HAVE REMAINED AT LLOYDS	1673
			g)	LEESON WITHHOLDS THAT THE LAW SOCIETY ENCOURAGED OR INCITED LLOYDS TO COMMIT A CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER PARA 6 (6)	1674
			h)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY FAILING TO SAY THAT THE LAW SOCIETY HAD MISLED LLOYDS ABOUT THE LAW	1674
			i)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY NOT ADVISING THAT THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL MONEY IS NOT PRACTICE MONEY	1675
			j)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY WITHHOLDING THAT THE MONEY WAS THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL REMORTGAGE MONEY WHICH SHE WELL KNEW	1675
			k)	LEESON WITHHOLDS THAT LLOYDS ALSO CONSIDERED APPLYING FOR RESTITUTION AGAINST THE LAW SOCIETY	1676
			l)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY WITHHOLDING THAT POWELL CULLEN HAD CONFIRMED THAT THE MONEY WAS THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL REMORTGAGE MONEY	1676
			m)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY WITHHOLDING THE CONVERSATIONS THE CUSTOMER WITH MARTIN COCKRELL	1676
			n)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY MISSTATING THE USE OF OFFICE ACCOUNT	1676-1677



				o)	LEESON AND LAVINGTON WITHHOLD THAT ASHLEY & CO IS A CONVEYANCING PRACTICE, SO IT WOULD PERFECTLY USUAL FOR LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO BE DEPOSITED AND WITHDRAWN	1677
				p)	LEESON AND LAVINGTON WITHHOLD THAT I HAD BOUGHT AND SOLD SEVERAL PROPERTIES IN MY OWN NAME USING OFFICE ACCOUNT	1677
				q)	LEESON WITHHOLDS THAT JOHN WEAVER HAS ADVISED HER THAT THE MONEY MIGHT VERY WELL BELONG TO ME	1678
				r)	LEESON MISLEADS THE COURT BY WITHHOLDING RADCLIFFES' LETTER	1678-1680
				s)	LEESON, AS A BANKING EXPERT, WITHHOLDS WHY THE APPLICATION FOR RESTITUTION IS UNLAWFUL UNDER BANKING LAW	1681
				t)	LEESON WITHHOLDS THAT THE APPLICATION IS BEING MADE BECAUSE LLOYDS HAS BEEN NEGLIGENT	1681
				u)	LEESON AND LAVINGTON WITHHOLDS THAT LLOYDS SHOULD HAVE APPLIED AGAINST THE LAW SOCIETY	1681
				v)	LEESON AND LAVINGTON WITHHOLD THAT LLOYDS SHOULD HAVE PAID FOR ITS OWN MISTAKE (OR SUED THE LAWYER ADVISING THE BANK)	1681
				w)	LEESON AND LAVINGTON MAKE THE FALSE STATEMENT THAT NO CLIENT HAS SUFFERED LOSS	1681-1682
				x)	LEESON FAILS TO ADVISE THE COURT THAT LLOYDS WERE UNAFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTIVE THIRD PARTY INTERESTS	1682
				y)	LEESON AND LAVINGTON WITHHOLD FROM THE COURT THAT LLOYDS CONSIDERED ME TO BE AN EXCELLENT CUSTOMER	1682
			6)		LEESON FRAUDULENTLY WITHHOLDS POWELL CULLEN'S EVIDENCE	1682
			7)		LEESON FRAUDULENTLY WITHHOLDS MARTIN COCKRELL'S EVIDENCE	1682
			8)		LEESON FRAUDULENTLY WITHHOLDS THE FRAUDULENT RESTITUTION CLAIM	1682
			9)		THE FIRST FRAUDULENT FREEZING ORDER	1682-1698
			10)		THE FRAUDULENT DISCLOSURE ORDER	1699-1697
		iii)			FRIDAY 25 FEBRUARY 2005. LLOYDS ISSUES A FRAUDULENT CLAIM	
			1)		CLAIM	1698-1701



			2)	CLAIM FOR RESTITUTION FRAUDULENT	1701-1703
			3)	CLAIM OF UNJUST ENRICHMENT FRAUDULENT	1703
			4)	CLAIM OF INTERVENTION FRAUDULENT	1703
			5)	CLAIM OF MISTAKE FRAUDULENT	1703-1704
			6)	CLEAN HANDS?	1704-1706
	c)	THE THIRD ATTEMPT THE LAW SOCIETY, HEATHER LEESON AND LLOYDS' BARRISTER ACT IN CONSPIRACY TO TORMENT ME BY HARASSING MY MOTHER			1706-1713
	d)	THE FOURTH ATTEMPT ON 8 <sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2005			
		i)	MONDAY 21 FEBRUARY 2005. THE FIRST MEETING WITH PAUL SAFFRON		1714
		ii)	FRIDAY 25 FEBRUARY 2005. PAUL SAFFRON'S LETTER TO HEATHER LEESON		1714-1717
		iii)	WHY PAUL SAFFRON WROTE ' THIS WAS INCONTROVERTIBLY CLIENT MONEY'. THE CASE FIXING CONSPIRACY BETWEEN TREVERTON JONES KC AND THE LAW SOCIETY		1717
		iv)	HEARING 8 MARCH 2005. DID MY LEGAL TEAM EVEN SAY 'THIS IS REMORTGAGE MONEY'?		1717
	e)	THEFT OF £10.000 COSTS FOR FRAUDULENT HEARING			1717
	f)	THE FIFTH ATTEMPT IN MARCH 2005. MR DOGAN'S ATTEMPTED THEFT			1717-1718
	g)	THE SIXTH ATTEMPT. A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, RUSSELL COOKE AND JOHN WEAVER			1719
8)	THE SEVENTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES CASE FIXING. TREVERTON JONES KC BRIBED WITH THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONEY AND OTHER INDUCEMENTS TO TRY AND LOSE <u>SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY (HIGH COURT 2005</u>				
	a)	WHAT IS CASE FIXING?			1719
	b)	THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN TREVERTON JONES KC , THE LAW SOCIETY AND RADCLIFFES TO LOSE CASE			1719
	c)	THE LEGAL ARGUMENT WHICH AN HONEST BARRISTER WOULD HAVE PUT IN RELATION TO THE £254,000 SHEIKH -NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES			1719
	d)	WHAT TREVERTON JONES DID AND SAID ABOUT THE £245,000 SHEIKH NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES			
		i)	SKELETON ARGUMENT 17 APRIL 2005. TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS SAYING THAT THE MONEY WAS MY MONEY.		1719
		ii)	CLOSING SUBMISSIONS 17 MAY 2005 TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS SAYING THAT THE MONEY WAS MY MONEY		1719



		iii)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS THAT HE FAILED TO PUT THE PROPER LEGAL ARGUMENT AT THE INJUNCTION HEARING IN THE FRAUDULENT RESTITUTION PROCEEDINGS	1719
		iv)	SKELETON ARGUMENT 6 JUNE 2005 TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS SAYING THAT THE MONEY WAS MY MONEY.	1719
		v)	TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS CALLING MR BANK MANAGER, MARTIN COCKRELL	1719
		vi)	TREVERTON JONES CONCEALS THE FACT THAT THE LAW SOCIETY HAD EXCISED THE HEADING OF THE COCKRELL'S STATEMENT WHICH HAD BEEN MADE IN A DIFFERENT CASE.	1719
		vii)	TREVERTON JONES STOPS ME FROM TELLING THE COURT ABOUT THE TT FORMS	1719
		ix)	TREVERTON JONES LAYS THE GROUND FOR THE COURT OF APPEAL TO ALLEGE FORGERY OF THE TT FORMS	1719
		x)	SAFFRON STEALS 254,000 SHEIKH NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES	1719
	e)		HOW TREVERTON JONES KC AND RADCLIFFLEBRASSEUR TRIED TO LOSE MY INTERVENTION CHALLENGE	
		i)	INTERVENTION LAW AND PROCEDURE	
		1)	THAT THE PARA 6 (4) WAS THE WRONG APPLICATION TO CHALLENGE THE INTERVENTION	1720
		2)	THAT THE RIGHT APPLICATIONS WERE THE PARA 5 (1), PARA 9(4) AND PARA 10(1) APPLICATIONS	1720
		3)	THAT THE PARA 6(1) VESTING RESOLUTION WAS NOT A FREEZING ORDER	1720
		4)	THAT THE PARA 6(1) VESTING RESOLUTION WAS NOT A TRANSFER ORDER	1720
		5)	THAT THE PARA 6(1) VESTING RESOLUTION DID NOT APPLY IN GROUND 1 DISHONESTY CASES IN RELATION TO THE SOLICITOR SAVE FOR FOR AFTER DISCOVERED MONEY	1720
		ii)	FALSE ADJUDICATIONS	
		1)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT ADJUDICATIONS ARE BOGUS DECISIONS BY SRA CASEWORKERS	1720
		2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT BOGUS ADJUDICATIONS ARE THE FIRST STAGE OF THE INTERVENTION FRAUD	1720
		iii)	BOGUS INVESTIGATIONS	
		1)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO INVESTIGATION	1720



			2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE PURPOSE OF SO CALLED INVESTIGATIONS IS TO STEAL DOCUMENTS AND DATA WHICH HE AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE INTERVENTION FRAUD CAN FALSIFY	1720
		iv)	DOCTORING , FALSIFICATION AND FORGERY OF INVESTIGATION RECORDS		
			1)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT SHAW'S FALSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD OF 24 APRIL 2004 HAD BEEN FALSIFIED	1720
			2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT FAULKNER'S FALSE ROUND SUM TRANSFER RECORD - DATE UNKNOWN. PART EXTRACTED AND PART DELETED HAD BEEN FALSIFIED	1720
			3)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT SHAW'S WITHHELD NOTE RECORDING THAT HE SAW COMPUTER SCREEN SHOWING BATCH POSTING. 21 JULY 2004? HAD BEEN WITHHELD	1720
			4)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT CALVERT'S LETTER TO MIDDLETON HAD BEEN FALSIFIED	1720
			5)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT SARAH BARTETT'S FRAUDULENT FORENSIC REPORT HAD BEEN FALSIFIED	1720
		v)	THE NON EXISTENT PANEL		
			1)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT ONLY ONE PERSON CONSTITUTED 'THE PANEL MEETING'	1720
			2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THERE WAS NO PANEL MEETING	1721
			3)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT CALL SNEARY BECAUSE IT WOULD SHOW THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO PANEL MEETING	1721
			4)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT CALL SNEARY BECAUSE IT WOULD SHOW THAT SNEARY HAD PROBABLY BEEN BRIBED FOR HIS SIGNATURE TO THE MINUTES OF RESOLUTION	1721
			5)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT UNDER THE LAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE ANY DECISION MADE BY THE PANEL WAS IRRELEVANT. THE VESTING RESOLUTION WAS NOTHING MORE A COMPANY RESOLUTION TO START THE SUBSTANTIVE PROCEDURES	1721
		vi)	THE FRAUDULENT ALLEGATIONS		



			1)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE ALLEGATION OF CASH SHORTAGE ON THIRKETTLE WAS BOGUS AND FRAUDULENT	1721
			2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION WAS BOGUS AND FRAUDULENT	1721
			3)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE ROUND SUM TRANSFER ALLEGATION (LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION PAYMENTS) WAS BOGUS AND FRAUDULENT	1721
			4)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE ALLEGATION OF NOT ENTERING 11 BILLS WAS BOGUS AND FRAUDULENT	1721
			5)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT THE OVERCHARGING ALLEGATIONS WERE BOGUS AND FRAUDULENT	1721
		vii)	FALSE AND PERJURED EVIDENCE AT TRIAL		
			1)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT DAVID SHAW'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
			2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT KIRSTEN PATRICK'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
			3)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT DAVID MIDDLETON'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
			4)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT MIKE CALVERT'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
			5)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT SARAH BARTLETT'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
			6)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT MARTIN COCKRELL'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
			7)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT JOHN WEAVER'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED	1721
		viii)	NICK SHELLEY, THE LAW SOCIETY'S CLAIMED COSTS EXPERT		
			1)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT ARGUE THAT SHELLEY'S FRAUDULENT COSTS REPORT WAS NOT A COSTS JUDGMENT	1721



		2)	TREVERTON JONES WITHHOLDS OR FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT WHY THE LAW SOCIETY HAD TO PRETEND THAT SHELLEY'S FRAUDULENT COSTS REPORT WAS A COSTS JUDGMENT	1722
		3)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT SHELLEY AND PATRICK'S ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT THE PERCENTAGE COSTS UPLIFT WAS DISHONEST	1722
		4)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT SHELLEY'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED BECAUSE HE WITHHOLDS THE LAW ABOUT INTERIM BILLING	1722
		5)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT SHELLEY'S EVIDENCE WAS FALSE AND PERJURED BECAUSE HE WITHHOLDS THE FACT THAT HE HAS NOT ASSESSED THIRKETTLE	1722
		6)	TREVERTON JONES DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT PATRICK AND SHELLEY WERE ACTING IN COLLUSION WITH EACH OTHER	1722
		7)	TREVERTON JONES COLLUDES WITH THE LAW SOCIETY BY TRYING TO HIDE THE THIRKETTLE FILES	1722
	ix)		TREVERTON JONES SUPPRESSES THE LAW SOCIETY'S BREACH OF TRUST IN FAILING TO PROMPTLY RETURN THE £254,000 SHEIKH- NRAM REMORTGAGE PROCEEDS	1722
	x)		TREVERTON JONES SUPPRESSES THE LAW SOCIETY'S BREACH OF THE TRUST BY DEBITING £55,000 FOR RUSSELL COOKE'S ADMINISTRATION COSTS	1722
	xi)		TREVERTON JONES SUPPRESSES THE LAW SOCIETY'S ATTEMPTED THEFT THE £254,000 SHEIKH- NRAM REMORTGAGE PROCEEDS	1722
	xii)		TREVERTON JONES MAKES A BOGUS APPLICATION FOR THE RETURN OF MY PRACTICING CERIFICATE TO INCUR COSTS	1722
9)	PAUL SAFFRON'S ACTUAL THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES			1722-1723
10)	HOW THE LAW SOCIETY AND THE COURT LAUNDERED THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES			
	a)	DIAGRAMS		
	i)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THREE STAGES OF MONEY LAUNDERING		1724-1725
	ii)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS		1726
	iii)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE SEVEN ATTEMPTED THEFTS OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS		1727



		iv)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS	1728
		v)	FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT AND MONEY LAUNDERING OF ALL MY ASSETS	1729
	b)	PLACEMENT		
		i)	WHAT IS PLACEMENT	1730-1731
		ii)	FIRST PLACEMENT. THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES TRANSFERRED TO RUSSELL COOKE ON 'INTERVENTION'	1731
		iii)	SECOND PLACEMENT. THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES TRANSFERRED BY RUSSELL COOKE TO RADCLIFFES 7 DAYS BEFORE TRIAL	1731
		iv)	ATTEMPTED THIRD PLACEMENT. £55,000 DEDUCTION FOR RUSSELL COOKE'S FALSE INVOICES	1731
		v)	FOURTH PLACEMENT. THE £55,000 TRANSFERRED TO RADCLIFFES 3 DAYS BEFORE TRIAL	1731
	c)	LAYERING		
		i)	WHAT IS LAYERING AND HOW WAS IT USED	1731-1733
		ii)	HOW GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC USED 'FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO CONVERT THE SHEIKH- NRAM REMORTGAGE MONEY INTO CLIENT MONEY. THE HIGH COURT HEARING . MAY 2005- JULY 2005	
		1)	THE TERMS OF THE CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY AND TREVERTON JONES TO LOSE THE CASE	1733-1734
		2)	THE LEGAL ARGUMENT WHICH AN HONEST BARRISTER WOULD HAVE PUT IN RELATION TO THE £254,000 SHEIKH NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES	1734-1740
		3)	SKELETON ARGUMENT 17 APRIL 2005. TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS SAYING THAT THE MONEY WAS MY MONEY	1741-1743
		4)	CLOSING SUBMISSIONS 17 MAY 2005 TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS SAYING THAT THE MONEY WAS MY MONEY	1744-1745
		5)	TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS CALLING LLOYDS BANK MANAGER, MARTIN COCKRELL	1745-1746
		6)	TREVERTON JONES CONSPIRES WITH THE LAW SOCIETY'S TO HIDE THE FALSIFICATION OF MARTIN COCKRELL'S WITNESS STATEMENT	1746-1749
		7)	TREVERTON JONES AVOIDS CROSS EXAMINING ME ABOUT THE TRANSFER SO I CANNOT EXPLAIN ABOUT RULE 7 OF THE SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES	1750
		8)	TREVERTON JONES DISSUADES ME FROM TELLING THE COURT ABOUT THE TT FORM	1751



			9)	TREVERTON JONES LIES TO THE COURT OF APPEAL BY TELLING THEM THAT I HAD REMORTGAGED MY HOME TO PAY HIS FEES	1751
		iii)		TIMOTHY DUTTON'S FRAUDULENT ADVICE TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION PANEL. HOW TIMOTHY DUTTON KC MADE FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO CONVERT THE SHEIKH- NRAM REMORTGAGE MONEY INTO CLIENT MONEY.	
			1)	DUTTON COMMITS S. 3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE) BY FAILING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES WERE MY MONEY	1751-1753
			2)	DUTTON'S FAILURE TO ADVISE THAT LLOYDS HAD COMMITTED A CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER THE SOLICITORS ACT 1974 SCHEDULE 1 PART II PARA 6 (6). S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE)	1753
			3)	DUTTON'S FALSE STATEMENT THAT REMOVING THE MONEY FROM CLIENT ACCOUNT WAS WRONG. 2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FALSE STATEMENT)	1754-1755
			4)	DUTTON'S FALSE STATEMENT THAT REMOVING THE MONEY FROM CLIENT ACCOUNT WAS IN BREACH OF SAR 23. S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE)	1755-1756
			5)	DUTTON'S STATEMENT THAT THE REMOVAL OF THE MONEY WAS TO DELIBERATELY PUT OUT OF REACH OF LLOYDS S. 2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FALSE STATEMENT) S.3 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FAILURE TO DISCLOSE) CONSPIRACY OFFENCE WITH RADCLIFFES AND PAUL SAFFRON	1756
			6)	DUTTON'S STATEMENT THAT ANOTHER COURT HAD FOUND DISHONESTY. S. 2 FRAUD ACT 2006 OFFENCE (FALSE STATEMENT)	1757
	c)	INTEGRATION			
		i)	WHAT IS INTEGRATION		
		ii)	HOW THE COURT OF APPEAL USED IT SHAM JUDGMENT TO INTEGRATE THE STOLEN REMORTGAGE MONIES		
	d)	CRIMINAL LIABILITY			
		1)	LLOYDS' CRIMINAL OFFENCES		
		2)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES		
		3)	MARTIN COCKRELL'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES		
		4)	WENDY LAVINGTON 'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES		
		5)	HEATHER LEESON'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES		
		6)	RUSSELL COOKE 'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES		



		7)	JOHN WEAVER'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES	1762
		8)	PAUL SAFFRON'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES	1762
		9)	GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES	1762
		10)	TIMOTHY DUTTON KC'S CRIMINAL OFFENCES	1762

**1) THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES. THE LAW SOCIETY'S ATTEMPTED THEFT AND PLACEMENT USING THE VESTING RESOLUTION**

<b>Q257</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in the First Attempt to steal the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies :  <b>The Regulator</b> 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006 2) The Law Society 3) Charles Sneary, Solicitor and claimed Panel Chairman <b>Solicitors</b> 4) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitors <b>Lloyds</b> 5) Lloyds' Directors 6) Martin Cockrell, Bank Manager?
<b>Q258</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q259</b>	Will the Financial Regulator prosecute Lloyds and Martin Cockrell under Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6 (6) for transmitting the Solicitor's Money to the Law Society ?
<b>Q260</b>	Will the Financial Regulator prosecute Lloyds and Martin Cockrell under Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6 (6) for transmitting £254,000 to the Solicitor?
<b>Q261</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct ?

**2) THE SECOND ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES. A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, LLOYDS, HEATHER LEESON AND LLOYDS' BARRISTER TO STEAL AND LAYER THE MONIES USING A BOGUS CLAIM**

<b>Q262</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the First Fraudulent Application for a Freezing Order and Fraudulent Disclosure Order and Second Fraudulent Application for a Freezing Order  <b>Solicitor</b> 1) Heather Leeson, Martineau Johnson, Lloyds' Solicitor <b>Barrister</b> 2) Lloyds' Barrister (unknown) <b>Lloyds</b> 3) Lloyds' Directors
-------------	--



	4) Martin Cockrell, Bank Manager 5) Wendy Lavington, Customer Services Manager
<b>Q263</b>	Will the Police Constabularies jurisdiction charge the parties within their jurisdiction ?
<b>Q264</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitor for professional misconduct?
<b>Q265</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barrister for professional misconduct?

**3) THE THIRD ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES. THE LAW SOCIETY, HEATHER LEESON AND LLOYDS' BARRISTER ACT IN CONSPIRACY TO TORMENT ME BY HARASSING MY MOTHER**

<b>Q266</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for harassing and torturing my mother :  <b>Solicitors</b> 1) Heather Leeson, Martineau Johnson, Lloyds' Solicitor <b>Barristers</b> 2) Lloyds' Barrister (unknown) <b>Lloyds</b> 3) Lloyds' Directors 4) Martin Cockrell, Bank Manager 5) Wendy Lavington, Customer Services Manager
<b>Q267</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge those parties within their jurisdiction?
<b>Q268</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitor for professional misconduct?
<b>Q269</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barrister for professional misconduct?

**4) THE FOURTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES ON 8<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2005**

<b>Q270</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the hearing on 8 <sup>th</sup> March 2005:  <b>The Regulator</b> 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006 2) The Law Society <b>Solicitors</b> 3) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitors 4) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor 5) Heather Leeson, Martineau Johnson, Lloyds' Solicitor <b>Barristers</b> 6) Gregory Treverton Jones (believed), Sheikh's Barrister 7) Lloyds' Barrister (unknown) <b>Lloyds</b> 8) Lloyds' Directors
-------------	--



	9) Martin Cockrell, Bank Manager 10) Wendy Lavington, Customer Services Manager
<b>Q271</b>	Will the Police Constabularies having jurisdiction charge the parties?
<b>Q272</b>	Will the Financial Regulators prosecute Lloyds and Martin Cockrell ?
<b>Q273</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?
<b>Q274</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct?

**5) THE FIFTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MARCH 2005. MR DOGAN'S ATTEMPTED THEFT**

<b>Q275</b>	Will the Police Constabulary having jurisdiction charge Ismail Dogan?
-------------	---

**6) THE SIXTH ATTEMPT. A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE LAW SOCIETY, RUSSELL COOKE AND JOHN WEAVER**

<b>Q276</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the holding onto the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies from 22 February 2005 to the end of May 2005:  <b>The Regulator</b> 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006 2) The Law Society <b>Solicitors</b> 3) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitors
<b>Q277</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge those parties over whom they have jurisdiction?
<b>Q278</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitor for professional misconduct?

**7) THE SEVENTH ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES CASE FIXING. TREVERTON JONES KC BRIBED WITH THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONEY AND OTHER INDUCEMENTS TO TRY AND LOSE SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY (HIGH COURT 2005)**

<b>Q279</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to the Case Fixing Agreement :  <b>The Regulator</b> 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006 2) The Law Society <b>Solicitors</b> 3) John Weaver, Russell Cooke, the Law Society's Solicitors 4) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Sheikh's Solicitor
-------------	---



	<p>5) Linda Lee, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Head of Regulatory Law Department and President of the Law Society 2007</p> <p><b>Barristers</b></p> <p>6) Gregory Treverton Jones (believed), Sheikh's Barrister</p> <p>7) Hodge Malek KC , the Law Society's Barrister (the excising of the title of Martin Cockrell's statement made in other proceedings)</p> <p>8) Andy Peebles, the Law Society's Barrister</p> <p><b>Lloyds</b></p> <p>9) Lloyds' Directors</p> <p>10) Martin Cockrell, Bank Manager</p>
<b>Q280</b>	Will the Police Constabularies having jurisdiction charge the parties?
<b>Q281</b>	Will the Financial Regulators prosecute Lloyds and Martin Cockrell ?
<b>Q282</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?
<b>Q283</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct?

#### **8) PAUL SAFFRON'S ACTUAL THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH –NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES**

Paul Saffron was convicted of the theft of £250.000 from Radcliffes and sentenced to 18 months in prison.

Shortly after the so called intervention I attended Russell Cooke' offices in Putney to show John Weaver my conveyancing file relation to the remortgage, so the Law Society and Russell Cooke knew by the end of February 2005 that the £254,000 was my money.

The Law Society and Russell Cooke did not return the £254,000 to me straightway. They held onto money for three months. It was only 5 days before the High Court Hearing which started at end of May 2005 when the Law Society and Russell Cooke agreed to return it. Had I not challenged the intervention, they would have stolen the money.

In the event, Russell Cooke did not transmit the money to me; Russell Cooke sent it to Paul Saffron.

At the end of the High Court trial when Park J ordered the Law Society to pay 90% of my costs, Saffron provided a costs estimate of £147,000. Within a few weeks, Saffron sent me a bill for £368.000.

I allege Saffron did the following :

- 1) He may or may not have entered a bill for £147.000 on my client ledger
- 2) He received the Law Society's payment of £132,300 (90% of £147,000) which he banked in Radcliffes account and entered on my client ledger
- 3) He then paid me a sum of money , the exact amount of which I cannot recall, but which was probably the £132,300
- 4) He sent me the bill for £368,000, and without my permission debited the £254,000 he was holding on trust for me to meet it
- 5) He did not enter the bill of £368,000 on my client ledger



6) He transferred the £254,000 to his private account

I may have received more than the sum stated above, but I can say for certain that I have not received the £254,000 in full or a substantial part of the £254,000.

I have been writing to Radcliffes for years now without receiving a response. I am now writing to Weightmans, who have merged with Radcliffes. I do not expect to receive a response from Weightmans either.

If the £250,000 which Saffron stole from Radcliffes **was** the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies, Radcliffes and Weightmans are also of guilty of theft, because they have not accounted to me for the money.

If the £250,000 which Saffron stole from Radcliffes **was not** the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies, Saffron is guilty of a further theft.

The Law Society's Compensation Fund's function is to provide compensation to people who are owed money by a regulated law firm. Its stated function is to

- provide a safety net for risks that professional indemnity insurance (PII) is unable to cover
- people who have suffered loss due to a solicitor's personal dishonesty
- people who have experienced hardship due to a solicitor's failure to account for money they've received
- reinforce the public's trust in the legal profession

If Weightmans fail to return the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies to me, they are effectively committing a fraud against the Compensation Fund because they are obliging me to make a claim against it.

<b>Q284</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for the Criminal Offences committed in relation to Saffron's theft of the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Proceeds :  <b>The Regulator</b> 1) Dame Janet Paraskeva, the Chief Executive of the Law Society 2000-2006 2) The Law Society  <b>Solicitors</b> 3) Paul Saffron, RadcliffesleBrasseur, formerly Sheikh's Solicitor 4) Linda Lee, RadcliffesleBrasseur, Head of Regulatory Law Department and President of the Law Society 2007 5) Weightmans Solicitors
<b>Q285</b>	Will the Police Constabularies having jurisdiction charge the parties?
<b>Q286</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?



## 21 PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE FRAUD

Regulatory barristers and solicitors have been misleading their clients, whether they be the intervened upon Solicitor or the Law Society for the last 50 years about intervention law.

Neither they nor their professional indemnity insurers are going to admit breach of duty and, as the judiciary is likely to be too embarrassed to admit that it has been hoodwinked by them for half a century, a civil remedy against them is unattainable.

<b>Q287</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the following parties for insurance fraud 1) The barristers and solicitors named in Schedule 1 at Page 2-3 above 2) Any other barrister or solicitor who has acted in an intervention case 3) Barristers or Solicitors who have prosecuted or defended disciplinary charges where the charges are based on a Fraudulent Intervention 4) The Bar Mutual 5) The Solicitor's Professional Indemnity Insurer
<b>Q288</b>	Will the Police Constabularies charge the parties where they have jurisdiction?
<b>Q289</b>	Will the Solicitors Regulation Authority prosecute the Solicitors for professional misconduct?
<b>Q290</b>	Will the Bar Standards Board prosecute the Barristers for professional misconduct?
<b>Q291</b>	Will the Financial Regulators prosecute the Insurance Companies?

## 22 THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

**TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY SHOULD HAVE INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION ( £9.99)**

ALLEGATION	WORK REQUIRED TO PROVE OR DISPROVE ALLEGATION	COST
Allegation of Cash Shortage of £41,125	The Law Society should have appointed as Investigators sighted individuals who would have seen the 16 Arch lever files on Thirkettle	£0
Round Sum Transfers of £475,000 including Round Sum Transfer of £58,000 LSC Transfers	The Law Society should have purchased a copy of The Guide to the Professional Conduct of Solicitors 8 <sup>th</sup> Edition 1999 in which the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 can be found at Part V	£9.99
11 Bills not Posted		
		£9.99



**TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society (excl to Judges)
March 2005 Attempted theft of the Sheikh £258,000 NRAM Remortgage Proceeds						
Without notice hearing	1hr	£750	£10,000 A barrister  £5000 (Martineau Johnson)			£5000 to the barrister  £2,000 To Martineau Johnson or Heather Lavington
Return date	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 etc A barrister and Martineau Johnson		£2000	£10,000 to barristers for both sides £254,000 (The Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies)
April 2005 – July 2005. Solicitor's Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of Vesting Resolution Application and associated hearings in the High Court						
7 April 2005 Application for Return of Practicing Certificate	1 day	£2,700	£20,000 (Queen's Counsel) £10,000 ( Russell Cooke)	£15,000 (Radcliffes)	£100,000	£50,000 (Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Directions Hearing	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 (Queen's Counsel) £50,000 ( Russell Cooke)			
High Court Trial May – July 2005	13 days	£35,100	£700,000 (Queen's Counsel and Junior Counsel ) £350,000 ( Russell Cooke)	£408,000		
September 2005 Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Panel						
Detailed analysis in Part 1D8			£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)			£20,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)
Sep 2005- Dec 2006 .Law Society's Appeal to the Court of Appeal based on Timothy Dutton's and Gregory Treverton Jones KC's fraudulent misrepresentations to the Court						
Law Society's Written Application for Permission	½ day	£1,350	£25,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £10,000 ( Russell Cooke)			



Court of Appeal Permission Hearing Permission .	1 day	£2700	£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles ) £20,000 ( Russell Cooke)		£5000	£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and  £30,000 Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Court of Appeal Hearing July 2006	3 days	£8100	£250,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles) £75,000 ( Russell Cooke)			
Jan 2007- Apr 2007. Solicitor's Appeal to the House of Lords refused on paper. Solicitor's legal team (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC) in fact acting for the Law Society to protect the Intervention Fraud						
Solicitor's House of Lords application for Permission to Appeal	1hr	£750	£70,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £25,000 ( Russell Cooke)	£2500 FEE £40,000 (Charles Buckley)	£10,000	£50,000 (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC)
Sep 2007. Solicitor's Application to the European Court of Human Rights which was accepted.						
European Court of Human Rights Application. Sept 2007				Pro bono (Philip Engelman)	£15,000	
Jun 2008. Sham Trial at the Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal Part						
Preliminary Issue Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£15,000	£10,000 (Hugo Page KC)	£5,000	£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Directions Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£5,000	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member) £3,000 (Mr Marriott, the Insurer appointed solicitor)
No Rules Argument Hearing	1	£1,350	£15,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Final Hearing	30 days (est)	£94,500	£200,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £100,000 (Russell Cooke))	£20,000 (Weekes KC)	£35,000	£10,000 (Chairman) £10,000 (2 Members) £3,000 (3 Witnesses) £30,000 (Weekes KC)



2009. Judicial Review to stop SDT Hearing						
Hearing	1	£2700	£25,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke))		£10,000	£20,000 (Collins)
Various (directions etc but not a full hearing)	3	£8100	£50,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £20,000 (Russell Cooke))		£30,000	£50,000. Lord Dyson, Richards LJ, King J and others
TOTALS		£163500	£2.19M	£495,950	£212,000	£606,000

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society
February 2008 Second Intervention						
Mar 2008. Solicitor's Withdrawal Application which 17 years later has not been heard Part 3 (4(d))						
Application for withdrawal Directions	½ day	£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10000 to barrister
TOTALS		£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10,000

The total cost of court time based on the Law Society estimate per day of £2700 is about £165,000. It is not known how the Law Society has arrived at the calculated the daily estimate which seems low bearing in mind it should take into account the cost of rent, rates, outgoings, judges salaries, court staff salaries, NIC and PAYE payments and other expenses. The following are alternative calculations:

Daily Rate	No of Days	Total Cost in Sheikh
£5,000	61	£305,000
£7,500	61	£457,500
£10,000	61	£610,000

<b>Q284</b>	Will the National Law Enforcement Agencies prosecute the Law Society ?
-------------	--

15 October 2023

Anal Sheikh