



# THE REPORT

CITY OF WESTMINSTER AND HOLBORN LAW SOCIETY NEWS

NO.28 JUNE 2004

## THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN



EDWARD SOLOMONS

**As I write this, the sun shines brightly from a clear blue sky, a phenomenon which makes the world seem more benign, and which is a reminder to reflect on one's own good fortune. On 16 June we hope to enjoy yet more good weather, whilst helping others less fortunate than ourselves at the Legal Charities Garden Party. The genius of the Holborn Law Society developed this outstanding event, at which one can simultaneously have a thoroughly enjoyable evening, meet old friends and new, enjoy the north lawns of Lincoln's Inn and know that the proceeds from the modest admission fees and reasonably priced liquid refreshments go to help lawyers in real need.**

Why should lawyers be in need? It is believed that 30% of male lawyers and 20% of female lawyers regularly exceed recommended drinking levels and up to 15% become addicted to alcohol. The Lawcare website reminds us that alcohol related deaths in the legal profession are seriously high with lawyers suffering double the national death rate from cirrhosis of the liver.

Why do we drink? One reason is the excessive stress arising from the demands of modern practice. Some degree of stress can be exciting and exhilarating, but excessive degrees can lead to a variety of domestic and office problems and physical or mental illness. A physical illness might for example be heart disease and the mental illness could be depression.

Lawyers fall on hard times for other reasons. They are no less likely to be injured in road traffic accidents than other members of the public, or nowadays no less likely to find that they do not have a job for life. Elderly lawyers can live in penury and can need help in nursing homes or following bereavement.

The public may not always see lawyers as likely to be in need, but we know that in modern times we work in high pressure and sometimes insecure employment and as in other walks of life we have a duty to look after our professional colleagues

when they are in need. How better to do it than by enjoying oneself at the outstanding LCGP? I do hope I will see as many members of our Society as possible on the lawns.

I have attended at least a dozen meetings discussing Clementi, a process which has remained stimulating because of the wide range of differing thoughts and views that come from all parts of the profession, and outside. A well-articulated submission from a member of an ethnic minority lawyers association suggested model A was much to be preferred because it would be likely to resolve problems experienced by ethnic minority lawyers in obtaining training contracts. He suggested, and I am sure he is right, that ethnic minority lawyers face a greater barrier than their equivalents to obtaining training contracts. His solution, as I understood it, was that a Model A style regulator would be likely to work to combat racism by maintaining a list of trainees seeking training contracts and allocating those trainees to firms seeking trainees. I was less persuaded by this proposed solution but it did reveal a deeply felt problem which, as a profession, we need to tackle.

Other disagreements have concerned the meaning of "profession led regulation". Does this mean regulation led by members of the profession who have been elected by the profession? If so, how can one ensure that an election process develops the right range of talents and of those committed to regulation rather than representation? Or does it mean regulation led by members of the profession, selected by some form of independent appointments commission on Nolan principles? That would be regulation led by members of the profession, but would not necessarily come within the definition of "profession led". Which would make a better regulator?

Why does the Law Society Consumer Complaints Service (aka Office for Supervision of Solicitors) act as prosecutor, judge and jury in the majority of conduct matters which do not go to the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal? Should

not there be a separation between our internal police/CPS function, and that of the tribunal which adjudicates upon such complaints? Might there be advantage in moving all adjudication into a junior branch of the SDT? Is there a case for merging the adjudication tribunals of the Bar, Law Society and other regulated legal services providers (authorised conveyancers, legal executives etc.) into a single tribunal for all such disciplinary purposes?

Is the public interest served by having the separate professions defined at entry, with barriers to transfer, or might there be advantage to joint qualification at basic level, with moves to specialisms so that the solicitor with higher advocacy rights would become a barrister, the barrister who did not exercise higher advocacy rights would be a solicitor, a solicitor who only conducted conveyancing would be a conveyancer?

All thought provoking and an unexpected bonus of the Clementi consultation process.

## DIARY 2004

### JUNE

- 16 LEGAL CHARITIES GARDEN PARTY
- 17 Lecture: Landlord and Tenant law
- 23 Risk Management Seminar
- 30 Committee meeting

### JULY

- 1 INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION
- 8 Lecture: Wills and gifts in the Court of Protection
- 21 Committee meeting followed by dinner

Any member who would like to attend the dinners after Committee meetings would be very welcome. Please contact the Administrator not later than the Friday beforehand.

# CONTENTS

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN .....	1
COUNCIL MEMBER'S REPORT FOR COUNCIL MEETING 12/13 MAY 2004 .....	3
REVENUE COMMITTEE .....	4
OBITUARY .....	4
LAW REFORM - THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE .....	5
INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION .....	5
MANAGING RISK .....	6
FOR THE COMMON GOOD .....	7
CWHLs XMAS PUZZLE ANSWERS .....	7
LECTURES .....	8

The deadline for all copy for the  
July edition of THE REPORT,  
is **Friday, 18 June 2004**

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# COUNCIL MEMBER'S REPORT FOR COUNCIL MEETING 12/13 MAY 2004



CHARLES FRASER

Clementi, Clementi, Clementi! Having only just recovered from our marathon one-day session on Clementi in April, it was with a certain amount of trepidation that we started this Council meeting. As an aside it is interesting/worrying to note that despite a number of roadshows in the London area, there are still a large number of solicitors who are totally unaware of Sir David's consultation paper on the review of the regulation of legal services in England and Wales. This consultation paper may help formulate government policy in the future and change the way that legal services are delivered in England and Wales. Drafts and redrafts together with suggested responses from the lay members of Council and an alternative approach from some 'back-bench' Council members had been circulated prior to the meeting. The debate was a good one, with the difficulties posed by Sir David Clementi's proposals being fully aired. Model A was universally rejected. The Law Society should remain the regulator, albeit with a greater separation of the regulatory and representational roles. Since it was unclear how either model B or B+ would operate in practice, Council felt unable to decide between them and so came to no view on either. Whilst Sir David will no doubt be disappointed that the Law Society could not come to a conclusion or indeed offer a working model that would be acceptable to the Law Society, it would have been unfortunate to try to suggest a structure that had not been fully thought out and that in the long run would not have worked.

Council received the Independent Commissioner's fourth report. There was good news in relation to our handling of complaints, with complaints being dealt with at a much better pace than before. Whilst the Society cannot rest on its laurels, it is certainly moving in the right direction! More complaints are being dealt with than are being received, and the

backlog is therefore continuing to reduce. The quality of the service is also improving.

The paper on Conflicts of Interest was withdrawn so that it could be reconsidered by the Standards Board following amendments suggested by the City.

## TRAINING

Michael Mathews presented the training framework review to Council in his last Council meeting. Council approved the requirements for 'day one' outcomes i.e. what a solicitor should be able to do from day one, and endorsed the proposal to carry out further research to decide how to achieve the day one outcomes and how to assess them.

Minimum salaries for trainees have been increased so that from 1 August 2004 trainees in central London should be paid £15,900, with a recommendation that they be paid £16,680, and other trainees should be paid £14,200, with a recommendation that they be paid £14,870. No waivers should be given for salaries below £11,600.

A paper setting up a Joint Academic Stage Board with the Bar to oversee quality and standards for qualifying law degrees was also approved.

## RULE CHANGES

Various amendments of a regulatory nature were approved in relation to the regulation of financial services and the solicitors' indemnity rules.

In relation to the SIF contribution, Council approved that the contribution be set at NIL for the coming year.

## FINANCES

The draft accounts for the Law Society and Law Society Charity, and Compensation Fund, were presented to Council and duly approved. It would appear from these accounts that the Law Society has made a profit of £1.6m

for the year ended 31 December 2003. This equates to approximately £20 per practising solicitor on the Roll.

The usual donation to the Law Society Charity was approved.

## COUNCIL BUSINESS

A proposal will be brought to the AGM in July to force all Council members to complete a programme of equality and diversity training once elected to Council.

A proposal will also be brought to change the way in which challenges are made in relation to Council elections.

After undergoing the latest reforms of Council only a few years ago, the governance review group made its first interim report to Council. Not surprisingly they decided that a Council of 102 (it will be 103 since a new seat was allocated to the Black Solicitors during the Council meeting) out of a total possible of 105 does not work efficiently. A great deal more work is needed before Council can debate the matter again in December and so the report was noted. Greater separation of regulatory and representational functions was endorsed: however the review group was asked to consult and prepare a more detailed set of recommendations.

As can be seen by the length of this report, the Council meeting in May was a long one – a very full day and a half.

Election fever is upon us and my four-year term is about to finish. I am standing for re-election, and I understand that my election is to be contested by Christopher Digby-Bell, who was until last July a Council Member for the City of London. Voting papers are due to be issued on 16 June, so if you do not receive them please phone the Law Society to let them know. Papers will need to be returned to the Election Scrutineer by 8 July.

# REVENUE COMMITTEE

JEREMY DE SOUZA



This report has been written in the interval between the Finance Bill Committee of the Whole House and Standing Committee stages.

## STAMP DUTY LAND TAX

The SDLT changes were considered by the Whole House. Despite a number of ludicrous situations being unearthed, no amendments were made. For our member firms, it is the application of SDLT to partnership changes which is the matter of most concern. Two points are worthy of note:

- While a provision has been inserted which is intended to prevent standard institutional leases having to be revalued on each membership change, the normal practice of requiring the tenant to pay the costs of granting the lease may prevent this relief applying in almost all cases. We have written to the Inland Revenue asking for this problem to be rectified.
- More serious is the insistence of the Government in having partnership shares measured by reference to entitlement to income profits. Exactly what this means when (as is normally the case) professional profits are divided out in slices is very far from clear. But an attempt to substitute the final profit division proportions was unsuccessful.

## FARMING PARTNERSHIPS

These are particularly hard hit by the Finance Bill:

- In order to obtain full business property relief on hope value, family farms are normally owned within the partnership, rather than let to it. In order to accommodate this, it is often provided that capital profits are divided in different proportions to income, especially where the older members of the family are no longer required to devote their full time to the business. However, where such a partnership is formed by the father putting the freehold into the firm, but retaining a 90% share in capital, the reduction in SDLT payable on that occasion is not 90% but whatever his share of income (perhaps 40%) might be.
- When that partnership is dissolved, the recipient of the land will be able to claim a reduction by reference to his share of the income, except to the extent that the land entered the partnership between 20 October 2003 and the date of Royal Assent. This might be considered fair since this anti-avoidance provision was made known on 8 April, but surely not before then? The Government does not agree.

- However, if the land has been there for some years and, at the outset, the father gave up a share in it to the next generation, it seems that he will have to pay the pre-owned assets income tax charge from 6 April 2005.

## PRE-OWNED ASSETS

Schedule 15 to the Bill is amongst the most obscure that any of use can recall. As drafted, it appears to bring within the new income tax charge a home owner in a seaside resort who makes arrangements in January to let his home to holiday makers for a few weeks in August.

- While this can hardly have been the intention of the promoters of this legislation, the structure of the Schedule is such that it would not be easy to devise a general amendment to rectify this situation and, at the same time, preserve the Government's objective - to counter allegedly unpluggable lacunae in the gift with reservation code.
- Indeed, it is quite clear that there will be some situations in which an inter vivos home ownership arrangement turns out to be ineffective for reasons outside that particular code and yet has been subject to the proposed income tax charge.

## OBITUARY

**PETER CARTER-RUCK**  
1914 – 2003

Peter Carter-Ruck, who died on 19 December 2003 at the age of 89, was a former President of the City of Westminster Law Society and a member from its very earliest days.

He was articled at Lee Bolton & Lee and then moved to Oswald Hickson. After war service as a gunnery instructor, he returned to Oswald Hickson where he developed the expertise in libel law for which he became so well known, not least in Fleet Street. His clients included

Randolph Churchill, Norman Lamont and Sir James Goldsmith and many celebrities; the cases in which he acted were often reported, with colourful detail, in the Press.

In 1981 he set up his own firm, in which he was for a time joined by his daughter Julie Scott-Bayfield (a member of CWHLS). Later on, he joined the firm of Pelly's in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. He claimed, being then aged 86, to be the oldest practising solicitor in the country.

Norman Bonham-Carter, who is also a former President of the City of Westminster Law Society, recalls that Peter was a very good yachtsman,

and that during one annual conference of the Law Society, held at Torquay, he sailed his yacht into Torquay harbour and entertained colleagues on board.

The impact that Peter Carter-Ruck made on the legal scene over many years was demonstrated by the number of eminent lawyers who attended his Memorial Service.

The service was conducted by the Reverend Robin Griffiths-Jones, Master of the Temple Church, and took place at the Temple Church on 24 March 2004.

Rosemary Lester

# LAW REFORM - THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE



ARTHUR WEIR

There is a country where imagination reigns. It gives interest and colour to dull commercial dealings. Citizen L lets a house to Citizen T. T must pay the rent and do the repairs. T doesn't. So T must go. The country is civilised and does not allow eviction by self-help, so L must get an order of the court. But to avoid monotony L must be made to play a little game. He must pretend that T's tenancy has already ended (without of course actually turning him out). He must hand back all the rents however generously T tries to resist. At the end of the day the court decides whether it will make L's pretence come true. If so it declares that the tenancy did indeed end at the moment the play-acting began. T mustn't be seen to pay rent for the period since then, because that would upset the plot, so L calls it by an old-fashioned name and that's OK. L thus gets his rent in the end, unless T has gone bust in the meantime.

Unfortunately the country is not a million miles away. The Law Commission has published Consultation Paper CP174 – Termination of Tenancies for Tenant Default ([www.lawcom.gov.uk/files/cp174.pdf](http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/files/cp174.pdf), or ... /cp174sum.pdf for a summary). This is the pattern of the proposals:-

- Any breach of covenant will comprise tenant default, entitling the landlord to commence action to terminate the tenancy. Provisos for re-entry will become irrelevant.
- If the landlord wishes to terminate the tenancy he may apply for an order, known as a “termination

order”, from the court. This order will only be available on proof of a specific ground for termination, the most important of which will be that the tenant default is so serious, and/or so frequent, as to make the tenancy so unsatisfactory that he ought not to remain tenant of the property.

- Usually the court will first make a “remedial order”, requiring the tenant to pay the arrears or remedy the breaches of covenant. Only if the tenant fails to comply will the court then make an “absolute order”.
- The tenancy will only terminate if and when the absolute order takes effect.
- Rent is payable throughout up to the termination date. Breaches will not be waived by acceptance of rent.

## NO DISPUTE

CWHLs welcomes the proposals. The Society's Law Reform Committee studied them, assisted by members of the Land Law and Conveyancing Committee. We had two or three points in our response. One was on unpaid service charges. Under section 81 of the Housing Act 1996 you cannot forfeit for mere non-payment of service charges. You must first get a judgment or a decision of the tribunal that the charges are reasonable. The Commission suggests that this rule be preserved in the new scheme. No, we said, that is unnecessary. Reasonableness of service charges can simply be one of several things about which the court must be satisfied before it makes the discretionary order to terminate the

tenancy. Non-payment of the charges (or any other bill for that matter) does not always mean there is a real dispute about them. The problem is often that the tenant cannot or will not pay. To preserve the machinery of the old rule would add nothing. The two separate sets of proceedings would just add to the costs which the impecunious tenant will have to repay (if he can) to the innocent landlord. The principle of section 81 must be wholly preserved but the procedure should be rationalised.

## WINDFALL

We had a novel suggestion. One ‘mischief’ of present law is that sometimes a lessee may unnecessarily lose a valuable long lease. On a termination the landlord may receive a windfall profit, over and above the amount owing, at the expense of the defaulting tenant. Usually of course the ‘remedial order’ will give him time to pay the arrears of rent or do the repairs, or if he cannot raise the money he can sell the lease. But he may be elderly, incapacitated, absent or simply negligent of his own affairs. It should be the policy of the law that people, especially the vulnerable, should be protected wherever possible from excessive consequences of their own omissions. There should be a power for the court, in exceptional circumstances, to make an order for sale. If the lease has value the court may prefer to order sale, perhaps with conduct of the sale to the landlord, who will then be obliged to account to the tenant for the surplus proceeds. Just occasionally that could be the fair solution.

## INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION

The International Lawyers Reception will be held on Thursday, 1 July by this Society jointly with The Law Society, at the Law Society Hall.

The keynote speaker will be Frank Marrocco QC, President of The Law Society of Upper Canada, with a special interest in the international mobility of lawyers. His law society also achieved the enviable result of having the Canadian Supreme Court suspend money laundering legislation from applying to lawyers. In addition, there will be short addresses by our President and the President of the Law Society.

Invitations will be sent to our members shortly, to foreign lawyers practising in London, the President of our twin, the Berlin Bar, and many others.

Invitations will be allocated by the Law Society to CWHLs members on a first come first served basis.

For further information and an invitation to the International Reception, please contact Debbie Kitchen or Sandra Pearce at the Law Society on 020 7320 5848.



# MANAGING RISK

Solicitors have always consciously or intuitively tried to manage the risks to their businesses, but the change to an open market in insurance cover and the increasing cost of premiums have brought the need to have a well structured risk management policy sharply into focus.

Introducing a proactive approach to managing risk is not an instant process and it cannot be bought in a useful package to be introduced to the firm by external experts. It should be regarded as a change programme and viewed as a long term and organic process towards which all the sectors of the firm should be directed. Any change in the right direction will bring benefits to the firm, and it is better to proceed slowly with incremental adaptations than try and force on staff top-down policies that are resented and seen as nit-picking and time consuming bureaucracy.

Unfortunately, risk management policies are often introduced in a crisis following a particularly bad claim or series of claims and are a last ditch attempt to convince the insurers that the firm is worth covering. A sense of panic may be the only spur to a firm to clean up its act and get the business on a better footing.

There are three strands to managing risk which firms, both large and small, should have under consideration and plan for in their strategy. The first is the management structure that supports the policy; the second is the risk policy itself both at firm-wide and departmental level; and finally, raising risk awareness amongst the staff. It should go without saying that a risk management policy needs to be properly resourced to be effective.

The management structure will at its core have a partner with accountability to whom others will report and who will take the strategic decisions about, for example, what level of losses may be acceptable. These decisions may be taken in conjunction with a risk committee which will be looking at all aspects of risk reporting in the firm, claims, complaints, anti-money laundering and staff issues. It is essential to place risk at the heart of managing the business. A risk manager may be appointed in larger firms to provide advice and implement and monitor policies. Departmental heads will take responsibility for risk in their own departments and for reporting on risk to the risk partner and risk committee.

Risk policies will need to be developed by all departments and firm-wide. The process of developing risk policies should involve all staff in the firm as this is an opportunity to open up communication between the people who have to implement the policies and the overall managers of risk. An essential part of this development is to see the firm as a whole business, not as separate departments or fee-earners and support staff. Although risk will not be the same in each department it may be similar and departments can learn from each other. It is also true that a bad claim in one area may well rebound adversely on other innocent parts of the firm, so getting good practices in place which support everyone's efforts.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the firm needs to raise risk awareness amongst the staff. The process outlined above for developing a risk strategy will also function as a way of raising risk awareness as staff are asked to consider the risks that they face in their everyday practices. Training in understanding the risks to which the firm is exposed will lead to a greater ability to weigh risk, not just in legal, but in business terms.

## A Risk Management and Professional Indemnity Seminar

Alexander Forbes Professions  
The City of Westminster & Holborn Society

In conjunction with West London and South  
London Law Societies

have pleasure in inviting you to

**A RISK MANAGEMENT AND  
PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY SEMINAR**

@ THE LAW SOCIETY  
113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL

PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE:  
IS YOUR FIRM GETTING THE BEST VALUE?

**FREE 1.5 HOURS CPD**

Date: 23rd June 2004

Time: 16.00 - 18.00

NUMBERS ARE LIMITED

RSVP

Please reply by FAX to

**Morag Goldfinch**

**Fax: 020 7320 5971**

6th Floor

Newspaper House, 8 - 16 Great New Street, London EC4A 3BN

Tel: 020 7316 5554

**Email: morag-goldfinch@lawsociety.org.uk**

Alexander Forbes Professions, a Division of Alexander Forbes Risk Services UK Ltd.  
A member of the General Insurance Standards Council. A Lloyd's Broker.

## NEW MEMBERS

**Dawsons:** Miss S C Ashworth, Miss H K Dahia,  
D R Eames, Miss Emma Horsley,  
Mrs E S Niel, Mrs K H R Skrypec,  
J W Thomas

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP - TRAINEES:

**Dawsons:** Mark Burrows, Miss L J Conway,  
Mrs L B May, Miss K A Pavely

# FOR THE COMMON GOOD

Pro Bono Week is our yearly opportunity to show the world that, despite what some journalists and MPs might say, we are most definitely not ‘fat cat lawyers’ on some mythical ‘gray train’, *writes Peter Williamson, President of the Law Society.* That’s because Pro Bono Week is our chance to blow our own trumpets and tell people how - week in, week out, throughout the year - we serve the wider community for the common good.

This year’s Pro Bono Week, which runs from Monday 7 June, is more action-packed than ever. In London alone, we have arranged events ranging from seminars, panel discussions and free legal advice to a tutored wine tasting for charity.

The week is an ideal opportunity to introduce lawyers to pro bono work and to demonstrate what can be done to make a real difference to the most vulnerable members of society. Lawyers can see and experience what is happening, ask questions and – it’s to be hoped - commit to action. The week also helps make sure that whoever needs pro bono assistance knows exactly where to find it.

Here’s a taster of what is happening in London to launch Pro Bono Week:

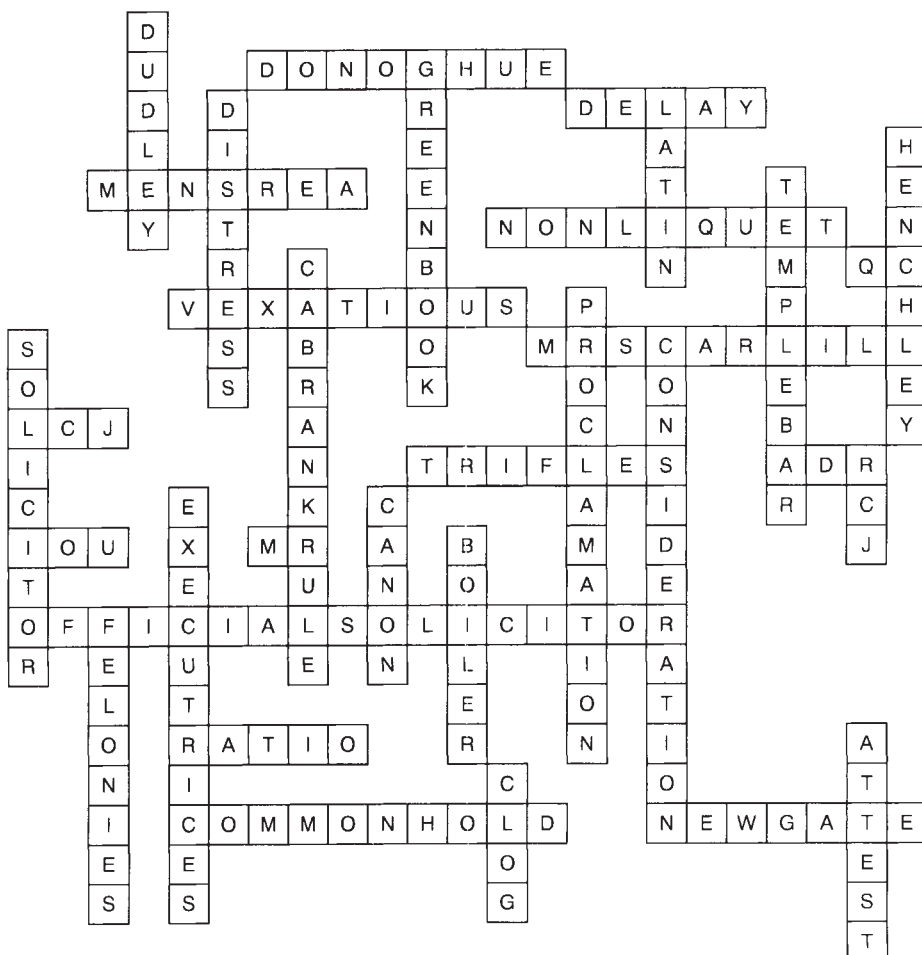
- Monday 7 June – Lincoln’s Inn Fields, 12-2pm. Two information sessions will give practical advice to young lawyers about how to Get on Board.


- Monday 7 June – Common Room, Law Society, 6-6.30pm. Launch of Pro Bono Week by the Solicitor General
- Monday 7 June – Common Room, Law Society, 7-9pm. Wig & Pen and YSG Awards. The Master of the Rolls will present awards

For complete details of what is happening both in London and throughout England and Wales, visit the Pro Bono Week website at [www.probonouk.net](http://www.probonouk.net)

I look forward to seeing you at as many events as you can attend!

## CWHLs XMAS PUZZLE ANSWERS





**Help & Support**  
SOLICITORS SUPPORT NETWORK

**Pastoral Care Portal**

**ARE YOU EXPERIENCING PERSONAL OR PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS? If so, you do not have to do so alone. Support groups exist to assist you. For confidential help ring:**

**0800 328 4203**

- **Solicitors Assistance Scheme** (advice ref. Professional/personal difficulties)
- **Solicitors Benevolent Association** (living expenses support for Solicitors & their dependants)
- **LawCare** (advice/ref. Personal/alcohol/addition/stress problems)
- **Young Solicitors Group** (Assistance to Young Solicitors, up to 10 years ppe)
- **Trainee Solicitors Group** (Assistance for trainees, junior paralegals & students)
- **Black Solicitors Network** (Advice for black/Afro-Caribbean solicitors)
- **Solicitors' Sole Practitioners Group** (Support for sole practitioners)
- **Association of Women Solicitors** (advice/re-training/mentoring for women Solicitors)
- **Group for Solicitors with Disabilities** (Assistance for disabled lawyers)
- **Solicitors in Local Government** (Assistance for local government lawyers)
- **Commerce and Industry Group** (Assistance for in-house lawyers)

# FORTHCOMING CWHLS LECTURES

## LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW: MICHAEL FRANKS AND ELIZABETH TEAR OF WILLIAM STURGES & CO - 17 JUNE

The lecture will look at the major changes made to Part 2 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 by The Regulatory Reform (Business Tenancies) (England and Wales) Order 2003. The amendments to the Act, which are the first major changes for fifty years, include the abolition of exclusion orders, new section 25 notices and the ability to extend the period within which an application to the Court has to be made. The changes take effect on 1 June 2004 so the talk will be essential to ensure that your Landlord and Tenant Law is up to date.

## WILLS AND GIFTS IN THE COURT OF PROTECTION – “I WANT TO GIVE IT TO YOU, DEAR!”: KEITH LOCK - 8 JULY

The Court of Protection can sometimes consider what should be done about wills or gifts made by vulnerable individuals in controversial circumstances, other than pursuing actions for recovery in the case of gifts. In this context, the presentation is intended to demonstrate how the jurisdiction of the Court of Protection can be used to authorise disposals of a patient's property for the benefit of persons other than the patient, whether by lifetime gift or by will, with the intention, if possible, of avoiding expensive post death litigation.

These lectures will be held at the offices of Lawrence Graham, 190 Strand, WC2. They begin at 6.15 pm with a drink available from 6.00 pm. One hour of CPD is available (ref: JC/CWHLS) – please give your roll number when attending.

TO: Mrs E J Beesley, CWHLS, 25 Rotherwick Road, London NW11 7DG DX 33801 Golders Green  
Please send tickets for the following lectures: £18 per ticket for members and £25 per ticket for non members

	Member	Non member
LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW	.....	.....
WILLS AND GIFTS IN THE COURT OF PROTECTION	.....	.....

I enclose a cheque for £ . . . . . payable to the City of Westminster and Holborn Law Society

Name .....

Name of Firm .....

Address .....

..... DX .....

Signature..... Date .....

## GREATER LONDON REGIONAL OFFICE SEMINAR

Practical Solutions to Money Laundering

Monday, 28 June 2004: 4 – 7 pm

CPD: 3 hours

Venue: The Law Society, London WC2

Further details contact :

Mercy Cefaz on 020 7316 5554

Cost: £125.00 + VAT

## LEGAL CHARITIES GARDEN PARTY

WEDNESDAY, 16 JUNE 2004:  
NORTH LAWNS, LINCOLN'S INN

### BOOK YOUR TICKETS NOW!

Applications to: Joanne Massey, Denton Wilde Sapte, LDE 242 or One Fleet Place, London EC4M 7WS (cheque payable to 'Legal Charities Garden Party')

Please send me ..... tickets at £8 each (or £10 at the gate) for the Legal Charities Garden Party on 16 June 2004

I enclose a cheque for £ ...../ I cannot attend but I enclose a donation of £ .....

Name .....

Address (or DX) .....

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