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The Partner. The Trainee. The Firm. — Agent Olga

An investigation by Agent Olga into Taylor Wessing: power, structural coercion, corporate protection and the case of the head of department and the trainee.

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PhishDestroy / Why we are uncompromising
We believe the handling of our data-access case requires a wider examination of Taylor Wessing and the companies whose requests it processes.

The history that follows explains why we are unwilling to accept reputation, seniority or an assurance of an isolated incident as an answer. Its subject is power inside the legal industry: the difference between the consequences borne by senior partners and those borne by junior employees.

The possible connection concerns the aggression in the present correspondence and the expectation of impunity. When a paid representative speaks as though the courts' answer is already known, we have to ask whether corporate money is buying more than legal representation: the practical power to make an individual's rights unenforceable.

Agent Olga

Analytical Report: The Architecture of Power, Structural Coercion and Corporate Protection in the International Legal Industry — The Taylor Wessing Case

01 / AGENT OLGA

Introduction: The Vulnerability of Corporate Secrets and Insider Leaks in the Age of Cyber Threats

The modern international legal-services industry — BigLaw and London's City — has long functioned as a closed ecosystem, securely protected by confidentiality agreements, corporate solidarity and junior employees' fear of reputational destruction. However, in an era of digitisation and increasingly frequent cyberattacks, the internal mechanisms of these structures are becoming public knowledge. Hacker groups gaining access to law firms' confidential databases — as demonstrated by incidents in which firms have fallen victim to hacking and ransomware[1] — increasingly use internal human-resources scandals and disciplinary investigations to expose the hypocrisy of corporate giants.

The precedent known in the trade press as "The Case of the Head of Department and the Trainee", which occurred in 2014, is one of the key episodes cited by insiders and hackers to illustrate the concept of "ranks" and the enormous imbalance of power[3]. The incident exposes not only a toxic corporate culture concealed behind glossy diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI)

reports, but also the way legal mechanisms are used by firms to protect senior equity partners at the expense of the psychological and professional safety of vulnerable junior employees. This report provides a comprehensive structural, sociological and legal analysis of that case and related precedents that together form a broader picture of institutional crisis in the legal industry.

02 / AGENT OLGA

Anatomy of the 2014 Incident: The Illusion of Consent at the Welcome Party

In autumn 2014, Taylor Wessing, one of the leading international law firms, found itself at the centre of a scandal that quickly became a subject of discussion on specialist platforms such as RollOnFriday and Legal Cheek[3]. The events unfolded at an official corporate function: a welcome party traditionally organised to integrate a new intake of trainees into the firm's corporate environment[3].

According to the documented leaks, one of the firm's most senior employees, a head of department, publicly engaged in intimate physical contact — described in the press as “made out” and “copped off” — with a female first-year trainee[3]. Journalists and witnesses emphasised that there were no signs of overt physical coercion[3]. However, the trade press immediately drew attention to the grotesque contrast between the participants: the reports suggested that the trainee had been attracted to a man who was “old enough to be her father but with several million in the bank”[3].

To understand why the absence of physical coercion does not negate exploitation, it is necessary to examine the parties' respective status. The following power-imbalance matrix illustrates the gulf between the participants.

Characteristic	Head of Department (Equity Partner)	First-Year Trainee
Corporate status	Co-owner of the business; senior management.	The lowest tier in the legal hierarchy.
Financial position	Multimillion-pound wealth; a share of the firm's profits, with profits per equity partner measured in hundreds of thousands of pounds.	A fixed starting salary, often burdened in the City by tens of thousands of pounds in student debt.
Influence over careers	Has a veto over recruitment; allocates bonuses and valuable projects.	Entirely dependent on partners' appraisals to obtain a permanent contract.
Level of protection	Protected by capital, a client base and the corporate machine: the partner's revenue is the firm's revenue.	Easily replaceable; dismissal means losing a profession and the investment made in education.

03 / AGENT OLGA

The Phenomenology of the 80-Hour Working Week and Structural Coercion

In London's City firms and American BigLaw, trainees operate under extreme psychological and physical pressure. A junior lawyer's standard working week reaches 80 hours, involving regular night work, weekends and the complete erosion of the boundary between personal life and professional duties. Within this closed ecosystem, partners acquire the status of demigods. Trainees effectively worship them, because the qualification system — obtaining a permanent contract after two years of training, the so-called NQ status — is built entirely around those partners' subjective appraisals[5].

When a head of department shows romantic or sexual interest in a trainee, the concept of informed and free consent is entirely nullified, giving way to **structural coercion**. At the moment of the incident at the party, the female trainee faces an insoluble dilemma:

> 1. **The risk of refusal:** Publicly or firmly rejecting a manager of that standing can wound his ego. In a culture where advancement depends on whether a partner considers someone a team player or a cultural fit, a rejected superior can destroy a trainee's career informally, by withholding interesting projects or providing negative assessments.
> 2. **The illusion of submission:** A young professional exhausted by 80-hour weeks and living with chronic stress often extends workplace subordination into personal boundaries. If a partner orders the trainee to remain in the office until 3 a.m., the trainee complies. When that same partner crosses personal boundaries at a corporate party, the same pattern of unquestioning submission to authority may be triggered.

Thus, the relationship between a head of department and a trainee is not an office romance but an exploitation of career vulnerability, in which the junior employee simply has no safe opportunity to say no[3].

04 / AGENT OLGA

The “Lockdown” Strategy: Corporate Self-Defence and Sham Justice

As soon as rumours about the welcome-party incident began circulating in the City and attracted the attention of insider platforms such as RollOnFriday and Legal Cheek, Taylor Wessing immediately activated a crisis-management response characterised in the press as “lockdown”[3]. This is a textbook example of large corporations protecting their assets — successful partners — at the expense of transparency and ethical standards.

Information Blockade and Suppression of the Press

The firm's first priority was to conceal the partner's identity. City law firms possess an exceptionally powerful arsenal for intimidating the press, including threats of multimillion-pound defamation claims. As a result of this pressure, no publication named the head of department[3]. RollOnFriday, known for its sharp satire and active community, took the unprecedented step of not only withholding the participants' names but also disabling reader comments under the article entirely[4]. Taylor Wessing, approached directly by Legal Cheek, declined to provide any substantive further comment, citing confidentiality[3].

The Illusion of Punishment: A Symbolic Resignation

Instead of dismissing the employee for a gross breach of corporate ethics, the firm issued a sterile official statement. A company representative said: *“This is an isolated incident and one which the firm takes extremely seriously. The partner in question has reflected on his behaviour; he has decided to step down and is no longer in a leadership position.”*3

Analysis of that decision reveals its entirely decorative nature. The man did leave his administrative position as head of department, relieving himself of its bureaucratic burden. However, he **was not dismissed and retained his status as an equity partner**3. He therefore remained a co-owner of the business, continued to receive a substantial share of the firm's profits and retained his influence in the office.

For the trainee, this meant a disastrous working environment. RollOnFriday emphasised that, because both the partner and the trainee remained at the same firm, the aggressor would “presumably still have some influence on her future career”[3]. Insiders rightly observed that in such situations one participant eventually leaves, and that it is usually not the revenue-generating partner — the rainmaker[3]. The lockdown response demonstrated that internal HR investigations in law firms are designed not to protect victims, but to minimise the corporation's reputational and financial losses.

The publicly reported outcomeTaylor Wessing · 2014
Head of department**Stepped down.**
The administrative leadership position was relinquished.

Equity partner**Still a partner.**
The position within the firm's ownership was retained.

Sources: Legal Cheek, 15 October 2014; RollOnFriday, 16 October 2014.

05 / AGENT OLGA

Systemic Objectification and Demographic Collapse: The Glass Ceiling

The Taylor Wessing incident cannot be treated as an isolated deviation. It is a symptom of an entrenched corporate culture — a boys' club — in which male dominance at the top is combined with the objectification of women further down the hierarchy.

The Demographic Gulf

Legal Cheek's analysis identified striking statistics explaining the firm's structural chauvinism at the time of the incident. At Taylor Wessing, **women constituted 53% of associates**, creating the appearance of gender parity at recruitment level. Yet **women represented only 15% of partners**3.

Position (Taylor Wessing, 2014)	Women	Men	Authority
Associates (employed lawyers)	53%	47%	Perform the work; depend on appraisals.
Partners (business owners)	15%	85%	Make decisions; share profits.

These figures vividly demonstrate the glass ceiling. Power is concentrated in an overwhelming male majority of 85%, while the subordinate class consists predominantly of young women. In that patriarchal architecture, the inappropriateness of a male equity partner using his power to approach a female trainee “reaches a whole new level”[3].

Institutionalising Harassment: The “Kisses as Prizes” Incident

Another incident at the same firm confirms that the problem originates at the very top of the corporate hierarchy. Taylor Wessing's managing partner — the company's most senior executive — publicly offered staff **“kisses from the newly appointed female chief operating officer”** as a joke prize[9].

If the company's most senior leader considers it acceptable to turn a female executive's body into a corporate trophy for staff entertainment, the head of department's behaviour at a trainee party looks less like a violation of the rules than compliance with an unwritten corporate standard. The reaction of some partners to criticism of the incident — anonymously defending the boss on forums, calling critics “feminazis with hairy armpits” and praising management's sense of humour[9] — further confirms the toxic, hostile environment in which trainees had to survive.

Taylor Wessing / 2014

Women in the firm

Associates
53%
Partners
15%
38percentage-point difference in women's representation between the two groups.
Source: Legal Cheek, 15 October 2014. Separate workforce groups; this is not a promotion-rate calculation. Source 03 ↗

06 / AGENT OLGA

Comparative Analysis: Impunity and Dysfunction in the Legal Industry

To demonstrate that the Taylor Wessing case reflects a systemic norm rather than an exception, it is necessary to examine similar precedents that shook the British legal market. These cases show how firms and regulators systematically fail to protect junior staff.

The Corporate Weapon: Non-Disclosure Agreements — Maples Teesdale

At roughly the same time, a similar scandal occurred at the specialist firm Maples Teesdale. A senior partner, referred to in the press as “Snoggo”, attempted to forcibly kiss a 20-year-old junior employee called “Eve”. When she rejected him, he denied the allegation and began a pattern of harassment, sending other trainees to deliver work to her and isolating her professionally[10].

The firm's response was drastic: backing the partner, management **escorted the woman off the premises**10. Unable to afford the legal costs of pursuing a tribunal case against corporate lawyers, she was forced to capitulate. She signed an NDA in exchange for a paltry payment of approximately £10,000, after which the partner retired comfortably and without scandal[10]. The case exposes a mechanism through which firms convert sexual-harassment complaints into routine financial expenses. The NDA becomes a legally sanctioned payment for silence, guaranteeing impunity for the aggressor.

Regulatory Failure and the High Court: Freshfields — Ryan Beckwith

One of the most prominent cases concerned Ryan Beckwith, a 41-year-old married partner at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer. As the appraisal partner responsible for Person A — a junior female lawyer in her twenties — Beckwith initiated sexual contact with her after a work event when she was extremely intoxicated[5].

The Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal initially found against him, delivering an unusually severe decision by industry standards, which stated:

1. Beckwith held a supervisory role and was aware of the substantial imbalance of power[8].
2. Person A was extremely intoxicated, calling into question her capacity to give informed consent[8].

However, Beckwith appealed to the High Court and **won**5. The court overturned the tribunal's decision, finding that the Solicitors Regulation Authority had exceeded its powers. The judges treated sexual contact between adults outside working hours as a private matter that did not directly discredit the profession unless criminal coercion was established[5].

The High Court decision dealt a devastating blow to the legal profession's #MeToo movement. It legally entrenched the state's refusal to recognise **an asymmetry of power — where a partner appraises a trainee — as a form of coercion**. The professional community reacted strongly: many commenters observed that, although Beckwith had cleared his name legally, his conduct remained morally unacceptable[5]. The precedent showed the SRA becoming a paper tiger, unable to protect trainees from corporate hierarchs[4].

Alcohol Culture and Insufficient Evidence: King & Wood Mallesons

The difficulty of proving an aggressor's guilt in a corporate setting is illustrated by the case of Darren Roiser, the former managing partner of King & Wood Mallesons' London office. The SRA accused him of kissing a paralegal without consent during a drinking session before a Covid lockdown[13]. In 2025, the tribunal **cleared the partner entirely**13. The reason was the intoxication of both parties and the absence of CCTV footage[13].

Heavy drinking is deeply embedded in law-firm culture. Drinking together is encouraged as a way to relieve the stress of an 80-hour week, but it also creates grey areas in which professional boundaries disappear. The next morning, alcohol-related memory loss can be used to blur the question of consent and undermine complainants' accounts[11].

“Pits of Incest” and the Absurdity of the Supervisory Chain

The toxic erosion of boundaries can produce surreal consequences. In another case discussed by insiders, a partner — “Mr Partner” — began a relationship with a trainee — “Ms Trainee” — in his department[14]. The situation became disastrous not only because the partner was dismissed, but also because the trainee's immediate supervisor turned out to be the partner's wife[14]. The wife and the mistress consequently found themselves trapped in the same workplace[14]. Commenters described such firms as “pits of incest”, where professional standards are entirely displaced by feudal relationships[14].

Precedent	Year	Firm	Senior person's status	Outcome for the partner	Protection mechanism / reason for regulatory failure
Head of Department case	2014	Taylor Wessing	Equity partner	Retained equity and employment; stepped down as head.	Lockdown; press comments disabled.
“Snoggo” case	2014	Maples Teesdale	Equity partner	Retired without scandal.	The complainant was escorted out and made to sign an NDA for £10,000.
Ryan Beckwith case	2019–2020	Freshfields	Appraisal partner	Cleared by the High Court on appeal.	The court treated the encounter between the intoxicated superior and subordinate as a private matter; the SRA lost.
Darren Roiser case	2025	KWM	Managing partner	Cleared by the disciplinary tribunal.	Insufficient video evidence and heavy intoxication on both sides.

07 / AGENT OLGA

Double Standards and Hypocrisy: Firms’ Responses to Junior Employees in Crisis

While firms and regulators display remarkable flexibility and forgiveness towards senior partners, their treatment of junior staff can be exceptionally harsh.

For example, when a DLA Piper partner was found to have **forged a signature** — a fundamental breach of trust in legal practice — the tribunal showed leniency by imposing only a temporary suspension. Commenters in the industry rightly noted that if an exhausted junior lawyer or trainee had made a comparable mistake, as in the tragic case of paralegal Claire Matthews, they would have been struck off and driven out of the profession permanently[15]. The SRA openly protects those with power and destroys those without it[15].

The same ruthlessness towards vulnerable employees appeared during the Covid-19 pandemic. While major firms announced 20% pay cuts or dismissed support staff — Taylor Wessing, for example, dismissed all its research assistants immediately after lockdown began[16] — partners continued to distribute multimillion-pound profits. In another case, NR Solicitors dismissed a trainee on the very first day of lockdown simply because she asked to receive her wages in full[17]. These examples demonstrate that the rhetoric of a corporate family is merely an instrument of exploitation. When a crisis arrives, junior staff are treated as expendable material, to be discarded immediately to protect equity partners' income.

08 / AGENT OLGA

Conclusion

The insider case of the head of department and the trainee at Taylor Wessing in 2014 is a significant marker of systemic crisis in the legal industry. Hackers and analysts examining the underside of the corporate world do not use it by accident: it illustrates rigid ranks and the monopolisation of power.

The welcome-party incident dismantles the myth of consent in the workplace. When a 23-year-old trainee carrying debts and working 80-hour weeks faces advances from a multimillionaire equity owner, refusal becomes impossible because of the fear of career annihilation. This is not romance, but structural coercion flourishing in an ecosystem dominated by male partners — 85% — and inhabited below them by female trainees.

The firm's response — immediate informational lockdown, refusal to dismiss the partner and preservation of his financial privileges — vividly illustrates corporate priorities. Management is prepared to use aggressive legal instruments, including defamation threats and NDAs, to conceal its rainmakers' wrongdoing, leaving victims unprotected and face-to-face with their aggressors in the same office.

Related precedents, from the pressure to sign an NDA at Maples Teesdale to the regulator's failures in the Beckwith and Roiser cases, demonstrate that the contemporary legal and corporate architecture is neither able nor willing to hold the highest tier of legal power accountable. As long as regulators and courts treat the exploitation of subordinates as a private matter, and investigations remain in the hands of internal HR departments serving capital's interests, City law firms will remain feudal enclaves. Junior lawyers within them are condemned to permanent vulnerability, knowing that, if their boundaries are violated, the corporate machine will protect the aggressor who brings in revenue.

Why we cannot remain silent

When a paid representative speaks as though the verdict is already his.

What brings this history into the present investigation is the aggression we perceive in Dr Patrick's correspondence — including its passive-aggressive pressure on a person he does not personally know. The starting point was a GDPR access request. In our assessment, the hostility of the response is dangerous enough that we cannot leave it unexamined.

We see a possible connection between that professional aggression and an institutional culture in which seniority, commercial value and reputation can insulate people from meaningful consequences. The history above makes the question more urgent: does the expectation of impunity help make this way of addressing a less powerful person feel acceptable?

We want to be satisfied that this is not what the client is paying for. But when a corporate representative writes as if the courts' position is already settled, the issue goes beyond tone. It raises a question about whose authority is actually being exercised: that of an independent court, or that of a professional paid to advance one party's interests?

> Have corporations, in practice, bought themselves a private court in the form of their legal representatives — people whose confidence and credentials make the client's preferred outcome sound like a verdict already delivered?

That is the institutional question we are raising: whether paid representation can become a way to impose a presumed outcome and make a person's rights practically unenforceable before any court has examined the matter. The evidence to test that concern is the correspondence, the handling of the request and the response after the PDF defect was reported.

The firm's history does not establish what happened in this data-access case. It explains why the combination of aggression, assertions of authority and apparently limited accountability demands examination. We consider silence in the face of that combination unacceptable.

10 / The present dossier · The letter

It began with a request for data.

Dr Patrick's letter deserves separate attention. **We read its tone as aggressive, including passive-aggressive.** In our assessment, the allegations of criminal intent, the confidence about what courts would decide and the reference to criminal representation create pressure on the recipient. The parent dossier presents the correspondence on which this assessment rests. [18]

The request and the responsePhishDestroy's reading of the correspondence
The initiating act
Art. 15

A personal-data access request.

The requester sought access to their data under the GDPR.

01 / ALLEGATIONS**Criminal intentions attributed to the requester.**
02 / AUTHORITY**Confidence about a future court's position.**
03 / PRESSURE**The prospect of criminal proceedings.**
Analytical summary, not a facsimile or verbatim quotation. Read the underlying letter in the parent dossier ↗.
We are already working with psychologists on an analysis of the letter. We are not psychological experts ourselves and do not present our assessment as a professional conclusion. The subject is the text, its rhetoric and its effect on the recipient. The results of that work remain to be presented.

We want to be satisfied that aggression is not part of the service being paid for. What already concerns us is the hostility we perceive towards a stranger in correspondence written as part of paid representation of a corporation. We consider that dangerous.

We are not claiming that the client specifically commissioned or separately paid for hostility. We are asking what the professional environment permits and rewards, and whether pressure of this kind is treated as an acceptable way to handle a person's request.

The writers may be very different people in private life. Our concern is what they do and sign in their professional capacity. In our view, the letter is disproportionate to the situation and falls below the standard of professional communication a society that respects human dignity should accept.

A DATA REQUEST.
NOT AN ATTACK.
The requester did not attack Dr Patrick. They asked for their personal data. They should not have to earn a corporate representative's goodwill before their request is addressed on its merits.

11 / Follow the client work

If scrutiny stops at the firm, examine the clients' process.

If German or European oversight bodies lack the powers to examine the firm directly — or are unwilling to confront an institution of its standing — that should not be the end of the inquiry. **What about the companies whose data-access requests these lawyers handled?** The underlying requests concern those companies' data, systems and decisions. External representation should not make those decisions disappear from scrutiny.

The client work offers concrete lines of inquiry: engagement records, matter registers, document numbers, instructions, reporting to the client and the records identifying whose request was being handled. Those are the records we want the competent authorities to obtain

and examine. Which company commissioned the work? What was delivered in its name? Who approved it? What did the company learn after a defect was reported?

The lawyers' document numbers already provide reference points within our dossier. They are a starting point for tracing the work, not proof of what every other client received. The next question is whether the same personnel, templates, tools or instructions recur in neighbouring matters.

An inquiry that follows the records

1. 01**Client instruction**Who commissioned the response?
2. 02**Matter & document IDs**Which request and which workflow?
3. 03**Delivered material**What reached the requester?
4. 04**Notice & decisions**Who knew, and what followed?

The failures examined above — including the treatment of women and complaints concerning personal boundaries — must not become a precedent for institutional indulgence. If serious concerns in one area have been allowed to end with limited consequences, that is a reason for greater scrutiny elsewhere.

In the present dossier, our allegations concern fabricated evidence and tactics that, in our assessment, can enable a wealthy company to make compliance practically optional. **A market in which a company can effectively buy its way out of respecting the law is unacceptable in Germany and across the European Union.** The allegation requires examination of the records; the firm's prestige does not answer it.

That is why we want attention directed to the corporate clients whose matters used the relevant process. What standards did they require? What checks did they perform? Were they told about the exposure? Did they commission a correction or accept the response as it stood? The scope must be established by following the work.

A question for the IT sector itself

We are left asking whether this was an individual professional failure or a service model that tolerates it. Doctoral titles and claims of specialist IT-law expertise do not resolve that question. The contrast in the dossier is stark: a PDF prepared without effectively removing the concealed text, followed by the use of the right to be forgotten against reporting about the problem. [18]

Is this really the standard of "elite" IT-law representation that the technology sector wants to purchase? Can a client rely on advice about digital rights and information security if the delivered document itself exposes a basic processing failure, and the response to scrutiny focuses on the visibility of the reporting?

Our concern is the professional service and the incentives around it. We want to be satisfied that corporate money buys competent legal work, rather than hostility towards people exercising their rights or an expectation that the client's obligations can be made to disappear.

> Follow the document numbers.
> Examine the instructions.
> Ask the clients what they paid for — and what they received.

12 / Requested scrutiny

Examine the process. Examine the next case.

Our insistence has a concrete meaning. We want the responsible bodies to establish the scope, repetition and handling of the practices described in the dossier.

1. **The scope of document processing**

   Which neighbouring matters used the same tools, templates and PDF preparation methods? Did other disclosures retain the text that was meant to be concealed?

2. **The repetition of pressure**

   Were comparable accusations or threats used in responses to other people seeking their data? How many stopped pursuing their requests?

3. **The chain of knowledge**

   Who received the notifications, who was informed internally and who decided what would happen next?

4. **The response to the defect**

   Which documents were re-examined, which consequences were addressed and how was the risk to affected people assessed?

5. **The priorities after notice**

   What resources went into fixing the problem, and what resources went into restricting the visibility of reporting about it?

Our position / Why we remain uncompromising

How many people met the same process before one PDF exposed it?

The questions in this dossier require answers grounded in the records. Our demand is for examination of neighbouring matters and accountability grounded in records and decisions.

We want these questions put before the competent authorities and, at a systemic level, European institutions including the European Commission. A firm's name, a lawyer's title and a client's budget do not answer them.

Read the full Taylor Wessing dossier

13 / References

The source record.

Reporting, disciplinary cases and background sources. Reference 18 links to the documents and correspondence examined in the parent dossier.

1. ROLLONFRIDAY Ince obtains injunction after being hacked and blackmailed ↗
2. ROLLONFRIDAY Hacking — topic archive ↗
3. LEGAL CHEEK · 15 OCTOBER 2014 Taylor Wessing goes into lockdown to protect identity of partner who made out with first year trainee at welcome party ↗
4. ROLLONFRIDAY · 16 OCTOBER 2014 Top Taylor Wessing partner stands down after pulling trainee ↗
5. ROLLONFRIDAY · 3 DECEMBER 2020 Ryan Beckwith wins appeal against SDT over drunk sex incident verdict ↗
6. LEGAL CHEEK Become a lawyer because you're passionate about it — not to please your parents ↗
7. ROLLONFRIDAY · DISCUSSION Annual appraisal season ↗
8. ROLLONFRIDAY Freshfields partner denies groping smashed junior lawyer ↗
9. ROLLONFRIDAY · 23 JUNE 2016 Taylor Wessing offers kisses to staff ↗
10. ROLLONFRIDAY · 12 APRIL 2018 Associate marched off premises after partner tried to snog her ↗
11. ROLLONFRIDAY Freshfields partner fined £35,000 for sex acts with drunk junior lawyer ↗
12. ROLLONFRIDAY Taylor Wessing awards Covid bonus as Gowling WLG approves 50% homeworking ↗
13. ROLLONFRIDAY · 10 OCTOBER 2025 London Managing Partner cleared over drunken kiss with paralegal ↗
14. ROLLONFRIDAY · 28 JUNE 2024 Disastrous Lawyerly Love Triangle of the Week ↗
15. ROLLONFRIDAY · 14 JULY 2023 Ex-DLA Piper partner suspended for forging signature ↗
16. ROLLONFRIDAY NRF asks staff to take 20% pay cut, A&O cancels raises, Burges Salmon lockdown champion ↗
17. ROLLONFRIDAY · 20 MAY 2021 Trainee sacked because she asked to be paid in full ↗
18. PHISHDESTROY · PARENT DOSSIER The Taylor Wessing Dossier — correspondence, documents and analysis ↗

EDITION NOTES / TRACEABLE FILES

Read the claim. Check its source.

This reading edition was prepared on 18 October 2026 from the current English article. It retains the authored discussion and analytical tables in the source HTML. Navigation and interactive controls are removed. Interactive datasets remain linked rather than expanded into thousands of printed rows.

Selected source images remain linked to their publications or retained copies. The PDF does not independently authenticate the participants in a screenshot, verify every report in a collection, or determine the merits of a legal allegation.

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