

Jeff Lampert's case

1. I was chairman and CEO of Heritage Plc. I was guarantor of part of Heritage Plc's debt.
2. Lloyds Bank sponsored the flotation of Heritage Plc on the London Stock Exchange on 4th of July 1988.
3. Heritage Plc required financial support from Lloyds Bank, who granted an overdraft facility, in consideration of for which I entered into a personal guarantee. In 1995, I took out a bridging loan from the Bank to invest in the company. This loan was secured against my family home.
4. In 1996, Lloyds Bank made a demand on the overdraft and the loan. Neither Heritage Plc nor I could repay the debt totalling £2,940,493.35 within the time given. Lloyds Bank called on my Personal Guarantee of company debt, which led to my family being evicted from our family home. [attachment 1](#)
5. **Lloyds Bank** appointed **Grant Thornton** as receivers. Ever since the Receivership no one has been able to say what funds was finally received by the administrative receivers.
6. At a Hearing in 2012, Lloyds Bank confirmed in court they still did not know the value of recoveries of Heritage Plc's debt. "...So the bank does rely on this as evidence of what it actually received. Of course, I entirely accept your Lordship's point that that may be different to what Grant Thornton did or did not recover. That, of course, we do not know. What we know is what we have received at the bank." [attachment 2 paragraph D](#)
7. As per Kay Linnell's calculations [attachment 3](#) (pages 8-10 specifically) and Receipts and Payments [attachment 4](#) provided to Companies House in July 1997, the recoveries were £2,827, 423.56. In 2004, the total figure of recoveries was £3,335,506.16. [attachment 5](#) These figures did not include substantial further funds relating to Debtors, stock held overseas, etc. These additional figures, which are not known precisely, could total another £2m according to Kay Linnell's report and according to Paul Williams FCA (chartered accountant). [attachment 6](#)

These Receipts and Payments total £2,827,423.56 in September 1997.

The Receipts and Payments filed at Companies House were:

Heritage Housewares (as of 17 July 1997) (p7-11):	£760,292.54
Heritage Textiles (as of 28 July 1997) (p3-6):	£373,459.33
Heritage Boulevard (as of 17 July 1997): (p1-2)	£0
Heritage Youngsley (as of 17 July 1997) (p1-2):	£325,560.31
Heritage Plc (as of 17 July 1997) (p12-13):	£3,116.38
total £1,462,423.56	

When added to the £1,365,000 gained from the sale of property referred to in SCB's 3rd Affidavit (JL/5) *"As regards the premises, those were marketed at a price advised by the agents retained by the Administrative Receivers of between £1.6 and £1.7 million. After a year, they were sold for £1,365,000, which was regarded as a good price"* - there was a total of £2,827,423.56 already recovered.

8. From the start of the guarantee litigation the lower courts and then [the Court of Appeal](#) received evidence that wrongly stated that there was a shortfall between the Admin Receiver's recoveries and the debt.
9. Steven Charles Ball, of Lloyds Bank, was in charge of this matter: *"I am an Assistant Manager in the employ of Lloyds Bank Plc (the "Bank"). I have held the position of Assistant Manager for 7 years. Under the supervision of Edward Egleton, I have conduct of this matter on behalf of the Bank and am duly authorised to make this Affidavit on the Bank's behalf."* [attachment 7 paragraph 1 on page 1](#)
10. In 1997, the guarantee-case manager of **Lloyds Bank**, **Stephen Charles Ball**, falsely claimed there was £1.5m shortfall in recoveries against the above £2,940,493.35 debt. **SC Ball** claimed there was a shortfall in recoveries of £1.5m. *"... there was an anticipated shortfall of more than £1.5 million, or three times the amount sought from Mr Lampert under his guarantee. As at today's date, when all the assets (specifically the company's premises) have been sold for the best prices obtainable, that shortfall remains."* [attachment 8](#)
11. On the 17th of March 2015, by an email to me from Lloyds Bank solicitor Robin Brown of Foot Anstey, the Bank repeated that SC Ball believed his affidavit to be true. *"Mr Ball believed that there would be a shortfall. That belief was based on the predictions contained within the published reports of the Administrative Receivers. Mr Ball believed his witness statement to be true."* [attachment 9](#)
12. It would appear that SC Ball and his employer, Lloyds Bank, were more interested in unlawfully collecting money against my Guarantee than properly monitoring funds recovered by its conflicted receiver.
13. Lloyds Bank deliberately targeted my wife, Vanessa, and they entered into litigation against her as they could not get me to accept their £2m offer. *"In the absence of any proposals, we will continue with previous strategy of selling the remaining Docklands flat, and maintaining pressure to ensure that Mrs Lampert keeps to the terms of the legal agreement so that the residential house is properly marketed and sold at a market price to allow the bank a reasonable figure from 50% of the surplus above £800k."* [attachment 10 last paragraph on page 4](#)
14. A private investigator of TM-Eye, FindUKPeople, Thames Valley Police PCC Anthony Stansfeld and his team all confirmed, after having taken substantial steps to locate Stephen Charles Ball, they had been unable to find him, nor did he appear on the FCA register. Andromeda Investigates finally located Stephen Charles Ball in 6 November 2019. [Attachment 11](#)

[Link to the collection of supporting evidence](#) (in case individual links don't work).