

# Mr Justice Soole never judged at all

By [Intelligence UK Investigations](#)

6 April 2026



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Mr Justice Soole (pictured above) is judge in charge of the King's Bench civil list, second in command of the Division after the President, Dame Victoria Sharp.

We report on the case of Perseus Ventures Limited ('PVL'), a B.V.I based property company operating for more than 20-years, and its battle against Barclays Bank PLC, their LPA Receivers, and then, H.M.C.T.S 'Judges' who ignored facts and evidence.

We uncover a network of Judges who act as 'agents' for magic circle law firms and unscrupulous corporations of common purpose.

## 1. 7 judges evaded the preliminary argument as it proved PVL's claim

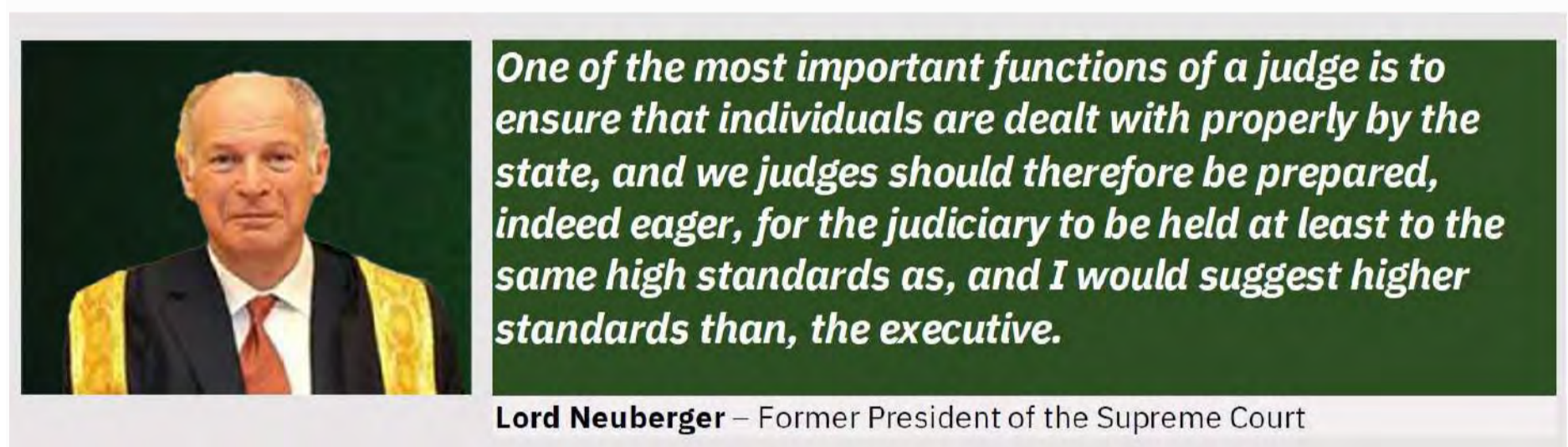
We expose fraudulent judicial maneuvering and weaponisation of civil justice consequential of '***judges who dishonestly fail to judge***'. A taxpayer sponsored criminal racketeering network, in our view.

Mr Justice Soole, head of the civil list, appears to have orchestrated Master Brown, Mr Justice Cotter, Mrs Justice Collins-Rice, Mr Justice Freedman, HHJ Pearce, and Mr Justice Murray, ensuring concealment of crucial evidence and facts adverse to the Defendants in this case.

The 14 March 2018 deed of appointment of the LPA Receivers was evaded, as it binds the duty to receive the income they failed to receive, which is the basis of PVL's claim.

Addleshaw Goddard LLP, acting for the Defendants, Barclays Bank PLC and the LPA Receivers, David Foskett and Richard Alford of Copping Joyce appeared to be solely reliant on the judicial failure to address the points at issue, to evade justice.

The moral of the story is; '***Judges judge, defendants defend***'.



## 2. Gross human rights violations through misuse of civil restraint orders

Our report addresses important points of law on civil restraint orders and 'Totally Without Merit' ("***TWM***") certification by judges of the Court of Appeal and inferior courts.

The rules on civil restraint orders are being bent and abused. The legal mechanism designed to manage vexatious litigants is being exploited for improper purpose with, we have found, widespread unwarranted restriction of genuine litigant's access to justice.

The courts and judges of England & Wales have been grossly abusing one's right to a fair and unbiased trial, contrary to [Article 6\(1\) Human Rights Act 1998](#), and in many cases, including this one, one's right to property, contrary to [Article 1 of the First Protocol](#).



Good claims are being stymied by lawyers and judges who wilfully abuse process to prevent justice being served on connected parties, with '**weaponisation of justice**'.

The judicial abuse of civilians we describe is happening in the Kings Bench Division, as much as it is in the Chancery Division of the High Court and Court of Appeal, and the ones responsible for it must be held to account.

This report sets the precedent;

## 2.1. Jurisdiction to make a Civil Restraint Order – Practice Direction 3C

The meaning of *TWM*, is defined as '**no more or less than bound to fail**'.

The threshold for making a civil restraint order is that two or more applications must be 'TWM', and that means, truly 'TWM', not 'purportedly TWM'.

'TWM' certifications must be in accordance with the two public policy Court of Appeal judgments on the issue of 'TWM' established in the final judgments we abbreviate to: [Grace](#) & [Wasif](#).

[Practice Direction 3C](#), **cannot apply to purported TWM certifications**. A 'purported TWM' is a nullity in the eyes of the law, for it is not a genuine 'TWM', but one that transpires, on examination, not to be one at all. (See: '[Void judicial acts](#)')

## 2.2. The Court of Appeal's public policy principles on 'TWM'

The concept of 'TWM' is a significant public policy issue within judicial administration. Certification as 'TWM' is aimed at curbing the abuse of court process, serving to reduce abuse of resources and to protect the interests of innocent parties troubled by vexatious litigation, filtering cases that are truly 'bound to fail'.

At p.19 in [Grace](#), the Master of the Rolls, Lord Dyson, said this:

*Although the court always seeks to do justice, **the purpose of "totally without merit" is to enable the court to root out claims which are bound to fail**, and, for the reasons given by my Lord, I would construe that phrase as meaning "bound to fail".*

At p.15:

*First, **no judge will certify an application as TWM unless he is confident after careful consideration that the case truly is bound to fail**. He or she will no doubt have in mind the seriousness of the issue and the consequences of his decision in the particular case.*

The statutory law on restraint orders did not make provision for cheating. Cheating is generally dishonest, but we mean broadly by not playing by the rules, and in this context, we mean whether a Judge dishonestly or erroneously certifies as 'TWM', the result is the same.

In [Wasif](#), [2016] the Court of Appeal set out the correct approach to be taken by judges when considering whether to certify an application as totally without merit. At p.19 the Court established this precedent in respect of all 'TWM' certifications:

*"But where the application is certified as TWM, so that the claimant has reached the end of the road (subject to appeal), **peculiar care must be taken to ensure that all the arguments raised in the grounds are properly addressed.**"*

We expose how the 'Judges' in this case took 'peculiar care' to conceal the crucial evidence and argument to prevent justice being served on the defendants, swaying the case in their favour by failing to judge on the issues, then concealing their wrongdoings with lies, falsely representing that the case is '**no more or less than bound to fail**'.

It is obviously contrary to public policy to defeat the ends of justice, and for that reason, the Court of Appeal developed this case law to ensure that all judges play by the rules, so that people's rights to a fair trial, and genuine claims are not defeated in the way they have done in this case.

## 3. Judicial misconduct by King's Bench Division judges led by Mr Justice Soole

### 3.1. *Perseus Ventures Limited v Foskett and others*

Perseus Ventures Limited ('PVL'), incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, acquires and holds property. One of its properties is 94 Rope Street, in Surrey Quays, a London riverside property valued at £1.1 – £1.2 million.

In July 2011 PVL renewed a loan facility under a previous 22 December 2006 registered loan charge in favour of Barclays Bank PLC for £600,000.



Pictured left: David Foskett and Richard Alford, the Joint LPA Receivers appointed by Barclays Bank PLC. Right: Legal Director of Addleshaw Goddard LLP, John Duffy, who is alleged to have acted corruptly, along with other Addleshaw Goddard LLP partners

### Enshrined in fraud and criminality

In 2016 PVL discovered that 94 Rope Street was effectively 'hijacked' by Susan Carol Veale, an undischarged bankrupt at the time, who had forged a lease over the Property purporting to be between PVL and her company, White Mid Sloan Ltd.

1. The Defendant, Suzan Caryl Cohen, AKA Suzan Walsh (1), Susan Veale (2), Susan Carol Veale (3), Sarah Bleach (4), Suzan C Downing (5) and Suzan Grant (6), ("**Cohen**"), is a prolific fraudster and long-term affiliate of senior Tory ministers. Cohen forged the lease on 94 Rope Street, acting as a director, whilst undischarged bankrupt!

**\* Conservative Party 'Information Officer' caught circulating faked Jeremy Corbyn images online**

The Tory crime family? Cohen with Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson, former Prime Minister. Right; Cohen's former LinkedIn profile

2. In her 2017 LinkedIn Profile "Suzan Walsh", Cohen professes of her work for the "**Conservative Party**", "**White Mid Sloan Ltd**" and "**Needleman Treon, solicitors**", claiming that:

**\* "I have gained a great deal of experience and understanding of the Conservative Party working with various departments throughout the 14 months".**

**\* "I worked with the Correspondence Team and was responsible for replying to mail sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Education Secretary and the MPs for at least 100 constituencies"**

Between 2010 – 2022 Ms Veale committed criminal offences by embezzling around £675,000 in income derived from sub leasing PVL's property, unlawfully enriching herself whilst an undischarged bankrupt who was disqualified from acting as a director.

Barclays Bank PLC introduced PVL to Mr Foscett and Mr Alford, LPA Receivers on the basis that they could use 'special powers' to quickly gain a possession order so that the property could be sold.

On 14 March 2018, the LPA Receivers, acting jointly, were voluntarily appointed.

After several broken promises by the Bank and the LPA Receivers to have taken legal action to evict the occupiers, PVL stopped the loan repayments in November 2019.

Recognising the issue, on 15 November 2019, Barclays Bank PLC froze the interest on the loan facility. By then, the PVL loan outstanding to the Bank was reduced to £456,547.63

Throughout the LPA Receiver's 6-year appointment, PVL's property served only to supply income to the fraudster, Ms Veale, who neither had a right to occupy, to lease or sub-lease, or to the income derived from PVL's property.

On 30 November 2023 PVL commenced proceedings against the Joint LPA Receivers, David Foscett and Richard Alford, claiming for the lost income they failed to receive due to their breach of their fiduciary duties.



## David Foscett - LPA Receiver & the missing **£353,576.73** proceeds of sale **EMBEZZLED** by Barclays Bank PLC and or Addleshaw Goddard LLP

David Foscett admitted all the rent he was under a fiduciary duty to have received 'has been going to Susan Veale', the fraudster

During a call between PVL and Mr Foscett on 18 August 2023, transcribed and adduced as evidence, Mr Foscett said this:

*" So then from that moment onwards, **all that's happened is Suzanne Walsh has taken the rent and not withstanding my lawyers and dealing with her lawyers and this, that and the other, she has kept the rent.** So then we had the property vacant, whilst we were selling to owner occupiers. Then, we had the issue with... First, then we had the issue once with bloody Land Registry because **Suzanne Veale put Caution on the title.** Then, we were about to sell it on the other one when we had license to assign issues with the landlord regarding marking, converting it from a property to an HMO. Then, we had the issues with the license to assign. So, the charity then wanted to go and get a further survey carried out **but they couldn't because Suzanne Veale had broken in.** **And at that juncture, all the rent has been going to Susanne Veale. It's quite straightforward.** And **since that period of time, I have, as the receiver, have been trying to get the bank to pursue a possession order for, well, since 2019.***

#### 4. Repudiatory breach of the LPA Receiver's 14 March 2018 deed of appointment

The deed of appointment of the LPA Receivers binds them to the contractual duty to have received; '(1) **The Property known as 94 Rope Street, SE16 7TF**' and '(2) **All rent and other income derived from such property**'.

There is no greater or lesser duty to have received the property itself, as there is the income (circa £675,000) derived from it, which they failed to do throughout their appointment, spanning over 6-years.

Therefore, even were the claim based solely on breach of the express contractual obligation, it is established the case has a reasonable prospect of success.

Contrary to the unjust and obviously dishonest acts by Soole J and others, a proven case is not, and cannot be, 'no more or less than bound to fail.


Consequent of the breach, is the quantum of lost income claimed against the Receivers for the income they failed to receive, plus statutory accrued interest and aggravated damages compensation.

Additionally, the LPA Receivers are alleged to have fraudulently breached their statutory duties under [Section 109\(3\) of the Law of Property Act 1925](#).

The Receivers failed to deliver "effectual receipts" for the property and income they did receive, to conceal the price they sold it for, and they failed to provide receipts for the income they did receive, to conceal their culpability for failing to have received most of it.

A further obvious breach arises in failure by both Barclays Bank PLC who promised to do so and broke their promise, and the LPA Receivers, to have taken possession of the Property, knowing, by their own written admission, that the occupiers were not entitled to occupation of the property under receivership.

On 9 May 2018 the LPA Receivers admitted in their letter exhibited below that they knew Ms Veale and White Mid Sloan Ltd were not entitled to either occupy or to have derived income from PVL's property, and yet, over 5-years later and still nothing was done:



Martin Walsh  
[REDACTED]

Date: 9<sup>TH</sup> May 2018  
Our Ref: DKF/ LPA 375  
E-mail: [dfoskett@coppingjoyce.co.uk](mailto:dfoskett@coppingjoyce.co.uk)  
Direct line: 020 7749 1049

Dear Mr. Walsh,

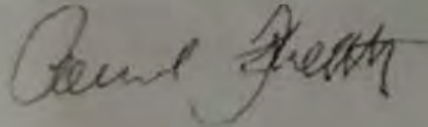
**RE: 94 ROPE STREET, LONDON SE16 7TF**

We confirm that we have been appointed as LPA Receivers in respect of the above matter and enclose herewith a copy of our Appointment.

We are now in the process of placing the property in auction and to advise you that we have been advised by our Lawyer that the purported lease between Perseus Ventures LTD and White Mid Sloan LTD is not valid, due to the fact it was never consented to by the Bank, and is therefore not binding to us. We are placing the property in auction, and under the Estate Agent Act, the auctioneer will have to state White Mid Sloan LTD believes it is valid, and therefore this may have a detrimental effect on the price achieved.

Please note that we have written to Live Work Study London to inform them that the rent is due to us, and that any rent payable to White Mid Sloan LTD will be lost, as it is still due to us. This is in spite of the co-director of White Mid Sloan LTD, Ms S. Veale assumption that the receivers do not collect the rent.

Yours sincerely





**David K Foskett Dip Surv MRICS  
FNARA RPR ACILEX**

Enc

**COPPING JOYCE SURVEYORS LIMITED**  
Acting as joint LPA Receivers in respect of the above property  
Please note that partners, directors and employees of Copping Joyce Surveyors Limited acting as LPA Receivers and Fixed Charge Receivers do so solely as agents of the borrower without any personal liability on their part or on the part of their agents in respect of any contractual or other obligation howsoever incurred or arising.

27 Phipp Street London EC2A 4NP  
Professional Department 020 7749 1040 Commercial Department 020 7749 1041 Fax 020 7749 1042  
[info@coppingjoyce.co.uk](mailto:info@coppingjoyce.co.uk) [www.coppingjoyce.co.uk](http://www.coppingjoyce.co.uk)



## 5. Established breach of duty covered up by 'Judges' of the King's Bench Division

On 30 November 2023 PVL filed an interim application seeking a declaration and disclosure of adverse evidence, precisely on these terms:

*"For a declaration on the point at issue that D1, as Joint LPA Receivers appointed by D3 were under a fiduciary duty to have collected in rent and all income associated with the Property receivership, and to order specific disclosure of the leases that are, or have been in possession of the Defendants."*

PVL applied for declaratory relief pursuant to CPR [25.1.1\(b\)](#) and or CPR [40.20](#). The courts generally require that there is 'a high degree of assurance' that the applicant is entitled to the relief sought. [See: [Perseus Ventures Limited v Fokett & Ors\[2024\] EWHC 2120 \(KB\)](#)]

A high degree of assurance was attained by virtue of the deed of appointment, binding the contractual and fiduciary duties of the LPA Receivers expressly to receiving "rent and all income derived from' 94 Rope Street."

What transpired was that on 15 December 2023, in absence of hearing the parties, Mr Justice Cotter made an order, after Master Brown, who had no jurisdiction, was first allocated to the case by Mr Justice Soole.

Master Brown first took the evidence off the Court file. Mr Justice Cotter then defeated the application for disclosure.



Mr Justice Cotter (Sir Barry Paul Cotter (D.O.B: 30 July 1963)

Mr Justice Cotter '*crippled the interim relief application*', and from the outset, the King's Bench Division's approach to the Claimant and its case, was noticeably hostile, as well as contrary to the law.

**LIES**

In his order, Mr Justice Cotter said this:

*"An order for specific disclosure can be made in ongoing proceedings; however there are no proceedings. There is no application for pre-action disclosure (see generally the powers of the Court at CPR 31.16); so this application is fundamentally misconceived."*

It was fundamentally misconceived on Mr Justice Cotter's part. However, PVL's application is for pre-action disclosure and the law, [CPR 31.16](#) was automatically engaged:

**"CPR 31.16 – Disclosure before proceedings start**

**(1) This rule applies where an application is made to the court under any Act for disclosure before proceedings have started.**

- (2) The application must be supported by evidence.
- (3) The court may make an order under this rule only where–
- (a) the respondent is likely to be a party to subsequent proceedings;
- (b) the applicant is also likely to be a party to those proceedings;
- (c) if proceedings had started, the respondent's duty by way of standard disclosure, set out in rule 31.6, would extend to the documents or classes of documents of which the applicant seeks disclosure; and
- (d) disclosure before proceedings have started is desirable in order to –
- (i) dispose fairly of the anticipated proceedings;
- (ii) assist the dispute to be resolved without proceedings; or
- (iii) save costs."

CPR 31.16(1) applies to any pre-action disclosure application. The rule on pre-action disclosure was automatically engaged, yet Cotter J, affronted the law to conceal evidence adverse to the Defendants, the leases that are in the LPA Receiver's possession, and the accounting information the Defendants are under legal duties to have disclosed.

Disclosure of the leases proves culpability of the breach of duty to have received the rent, and ensured that the claim could be disposed of summarily, saving costs by identifying the quantum.

Together with the declaratory relief that the LPA Receivers were under fiduciary duties to have received 'all rent and income derived from the Property', disclosure of the leases proved the quantum of claim.

## 6. Abuse by Mrs Justice Collins-Rice failing to judge and wrongful certification as 'TWM'



Mrs Justice Rowena Collins Rice DBE CB / Mrs Justice Collins-Rice

**LIES**

Mrs Justice Collins Rice made a statement which she knew, or ought to have known, was blatantly false, in her 3 May 2024 judgment, p.13 (quote):

**"Cotter J was quite right to hold that Mr Walsh had asked for the wrong sort of disclosure. He was quite right to strike that application out."**

It is apparent, the wrongdoing of one, is given credence by the next.

In an affront to the Court of Appeal's final public policy decisions on the issue of 'TWM', Mrs Justice Collins-Rice, the first government lawyer to go direct from the Senior Civil Service to the High Court Bench after 35-years as a government lawyer, certified the case as 'TWM'.

The excuses given by Collins-Rice for doing so suggests that Her Ladyship knew it was wrong, but did it anyway:

" 27. The respondents apply for me to certify those applications as being 'totally without merit'. Let me be very clear indeed about this. That has nothing whatever to do with the rights and wrongs of any future claim by Perseus. It has nothing whatever to do with what Mr Walsh says the respondents or any of them may or may not have done wrong. It is a label that courts attach to applications which really should never have been brought in the first place."

28. Today's applications were brought when (a) Mr Walsh says he is about to issue Perseus's claim and (b) I have been given no good reason as to why that claim has not been issued a good while before now anyway. The applications did not comply with the rules of court or properly address the tests they set out. Those rules, as I keep emphasising, are there to ensure justice to both sides. In that limited sense the applications before me were without merit.

29. That has no direct consequences for the bringing of a proper claim by Perseus in accordance with the rules of litigation. Any such claim would of course proceed fairly towards an adjudication of its merits in the normal way."

Contrary to what Collins-Rice J did, the Court of Appeal, at p.15 in *Grace*, drew the distinction between the case itself and an application within it, saying this:

"no judge will certify an application as TWM unless he is confident after careful consideration that the case truly is bound to fail. He or she will no doubt have in mind the seriousness of the issue and the consequences of his decision in the particular case."

The 'TWM' certification by Mrs Justice Collins-Rice is proven improper and without jurisdiction. Peculiar care appears to have been taken to evade the completed terms of the deed of appointment and the fact that the leases prove the quantum of loss against the Receivers, consequent of that breach.

It appears to be, for that reason, that both Cotter J and Collins-Rice J denied the declaratory relief and disclosure, when the overriding objective in this case required them in the interests of justice.

## 7. Mr Justice Freedman's lie and the claim that WAS on foot

On 4 June 2024 PVL's claim was served on Addleshaw Goddard LLP, acting for the Defendants, the Joint LPA Receivers, David Foskett and Richard Alford, Emma Atkinson and John Duffy of Addleshaw Goddard LLP, and Barclays Bank PLC.



Freedman J must have known that the deed of appointment contractually establishes breach by the LPA Receivers to have received 'All rent and other income derived from such property.'

**LIES**

After having evaded the contractually established breach of the 14 March 2018 deed of appointment binding the duty to have received, and after Collins-Rice J wrongfully disposed of PVL's interim disclosure of the leases, Mr Justice Freedman said this at p.83 of his [judgment](#):

*"The matters that are before the court are in fact **unestablished allegations with unestablished consequences**. **The court is not at this stage striking out the claim. That is not before the court.**"*

A day after we emailed Mr Justice Freedman asking for his comments on our public report called "[High Court's Mr Justice Freedman covered up wrongdoing](#)", Freedman J resigned from the judiciary and now practices at the same Chambers he left to become a judge.

Freedman J did however, grant Martin Walsh of this Firm and of PVL, rights of audience to represent PVL during the lengthy remote hearings before him. That was a right that was also soon to be taken away...

## 8. Master Brown (knowingly conflicted) was installed to act as 'Agent' for the Defendants

Below we exhibit a screenshot of the CE File showing that Master Brown was allocated to the interim case he had no jurisdiction to preside over.

It is evident that between 30 November 2023 and 15 December 2023 Master Brown had removed PVL's interim application bundle from the Court file so that any judge looking at the case event log, only saw the Cotter J order, and not the evidence and submissions on which it arose:

Case View - KB-2023-004679			
Case Information			
<b>Court Level</b>	King's Bench Division (London Only)	<b>Court</b>	King's Bench Claims (KBD)
<b>Case Title</b>	Perseus Ventures Ltd v Foskett and others	<b>Case Type</b>	Tort - other than personal injury - Pre-action Application - Before Judge - Other - KBC
<b>Submitted Date</b>	01-12-2023	<b>Filed Date</b>	01-12-2023
<b>Status</b>	Closed	<b>Next Hearing</b>	
<b>Judge</b>	<b>Brown, Master</b>	<b>Next Hearing Type</b>	

Date	Event	Description	Party
09-05-2024	Order by Judge - Order	Order by Mrs Justice Collins Rice DBE dated 3rd May 2024. Sealed and sent electronically to parties via CMS on the 9th May 2024.	
03-05-2024	Filing - Witness Statement - General	Witness Statement - General	Perseus Ventures Ltd
02-05-2024	Filing - Statement of Costs	Statement of Costs	David Foskett
30-04-2024	Filing - Witness Statement - General	Witness Statement - General	Perseus Ventures Ltd
29-04-2024	Filing - Witness Statement - General	Witness Statement - General	David Foskett
17-12-2023	Application to a Judge - To vary Order - On Notice	To vary Order - On Notice	Perseus Ventures Ltd
15-12-2023	Order by Judge - Order	ORDER 15.12.2023 Mr. Justice Cotter 15.12.2023. If the action is not struck out the papers shall be placed before a Judge on the first available date after 19th January 2024 to consider further directions. DIST	



## 9. HHJ Richard Pearce from Manchester adjourned the case to Master Brown

On 26 September 2024 PVL applied for interim disclosure within the claim proceedings, asking for disclosure of the leases, the 'effectual receipts' for the incomes received and for further and better particulars in respect of financial irregularities.



HHJ Richard Pearce – From Manchester Civil Justice Centre

That application came before HHJ Pearce, who we found to be connected with Addleshaw Goddard LLP. PVL had applied for a remote 1.5-hour hearing to dispose of its interim disclosure application on 26 September 2024.

## 10. Unfair prejudice and perceived bias by HHJ Richard Pearce

On 14 October 2024, one-day prior to the hearing, which PVL had understood to have been remote, as the Freedman J and Collins-Rice J hearings were, HHJ Richard Pearce REFUSED PVL the right to appear remotely.

HHJ Pearce knew, having read Freedman J's judgment on CE File, that Martin Walsh, resides in Hong Kong. HHJ Pearce must have known that nobody even with the best endeavors, could have got a flight to London to be in Court for the following morning, with a 13-hour minimum flight time.

PVL could not have conceivably instructed solicitors to attend the hearing in the afternoon of 14 October 2024.

The following day, after preventing PVL from attending, HHJ Pearce failed to deal with any part of the application.

Rather, knowing, or ought to having known that Master Brown was both conflicted, and was [PRECLUDED BY PRACTICE DIRECTION 2B](#), Section 2, Rule 3.1(b) from making any order in this case, HHJ PEARCE ADJOURNED THE INTERIM DISCLOSURE APPLICATION TO MASTER BROWN.



## 11. The Barclays Bank PLC assisted EMBEZZLEMENT CONSPIRACY

Just a few days prior to the purported hearing before Master Brown, PVL was sent this statement below by email of 27 May 2025 from Ms O'Callaghan, a solicitor at Addleshaw Goddard instructed by Barclays Bank PLC:

Page 1 of 1



**Barclays Bank PLC**  
1 Churchill Place  
Canary Wharf  
London E14 5HP  
Tel +44 20 7623 2323

This document has been prepared by Barclays Bank PLC for information purposes only. Neither the sending of this confirmation nor its contents shall be deemed, implied or construed to be any of the following: (1) a waiver, acknowledgement or similar of any event of default or breach of the facility documents; or (2) a consent to any request from the borrower(s); or (3) an extension to the term of any part of the facility. Errors in payments and in calculating amounts may occur in the ordinary course of business. You should review this notice and any payment remitted to you carefully and before crediting or otherwise applying any such amount, assess both whether: (i) any payment described in the notice aligns with any amount actually remitted; and (ii) any amount remitted is an amount due and payable that you had been expecting to receive at that time on the basis of your rights in relation to the facility documentation. If not, any difference or other discrepancy should be considered the result of an error and you should immediately notify us. Further, it is our policy to send payment notices in advance of remitting payments. If you receive a payment from us or on our behalf in connection with the facility that is not preceded by a corresponding payment notice from us, you should consider such payment to be the result of an error and you should immediately notify us. You are required to immediately return to us any amount which we determine in our sole discretion to have been remitted in error. In no event will you be entitled to keep or otherwise apply any funds remitted in error, including under a claim of discharge for value or any other claim of entitlement. Barclays Bank PLC is registered in England No.1026167. Registered Office:1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP, United Kingdom. This document is confidential, and no part of it may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted without the prior written permission of Barclays. If you are not the named recipient, please notify Barclays immediately. Barclays Bank PLC is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and Regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority and a member of the London Stock Exchange.

To: 40908011  
Attn:  
Email:  
Date: FRIDAY , 23rd MAY 2025  
Subject: 40908011 GBP 600K TERM FAC NPL DATED 15th AUGUST 2011

Please find below a summary of Loan activity between 23rd MAY 2024 and 22nd MAY 2025

For Facility 3000823825

Opening Balance	GBP 456,547.63
Closing Balance	GBP 102,970.90

For Loan 606039491

Original Loan Balance	GBP 456,547.63
Annual Debit Interest Rate	0.000000 %

Date	Transaction Type	Transaction Amount	Balance
23/05/2024	OPENING BALANCE		GBP 456,547.63
11/03/2025	PREPAYMENT OF PRIN	GBP 353,576.73	GBP 102,970.90
22/05/2025	CLOSING BALANCE		GBP 102,970.90

Please contact your Private Banker or Executive for any questions regarding this Notification

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It is attested that as of 22 May 2024 the balance to redeem the loan was £456,547.63.

On 5 September 2024, it is a matter of public record that Barclays Bank PLC and its LPA Receivers sold PVL's property for £841,000. Therefore, after 5 September 2024, there was no loan to repay.

The statement by Barclays Bank PLC, dated 23 May 2025 falsely represented that PVL's property, 94 Rope Street, SE16 7TF was sold for just £353,576.73 and due to that, there was a deficit of £102,970.90 said to be owed to the bank.

We quickly established that to have been a lie which we have reason to believe was part of the Defendant's conspiracy to embezzle the proceeds of sale owed to PVL.

Below we adduce a copy of the Barclays Bank PLC PVL statement showing that on 25 February 2025, Addleshaw Goddard LLP credited PVL's account with the proceeds of sale:

**BARCLAYS**

G 001575 F1EO170A Z 76741

MR R WALSH

**Private Bank Account**

**02 Mar 2024 - 28 Feb 2025**

**Perseus Ventures Ltd Support Account**

Statement date 28 Feb 2025  
Last statement 01 Mar 2024

- Sort Code 20-04-63
- Account no 90724580
- SWIFTBIC BUUKGB22
- IBAN GB10 BUUK 2004 6390 7245 80

**At a glance**

Start balance	£0.00
Money in	£353,576.73
Money out	£0.00
<b>End balance</b>	<b>£353,576.73</b>

**NOTICEBOARD**

Your deposit is eligible for protection by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

**Your transactions**

Date	Description	Money out	Money in	Balance
02 Mar	Start balance			0.00
25 Feb	Received From Addleshaw Goddard Bank Giro Credit Ref: 40004321		353,576.73	353,576.73
28 Feb	End balance			353,576.73

► **Anything Wrong?** If you've spotted any incorrect or unusual transactions, see the next page for how to get in touch with us.

Barclays Bank UK PLC is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register No. 759676).  
Registered in England. Registered No. 9740322. Registered Office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

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On 23 May 2025 there was no loan of £456,547.63 from which to deduct the sum of £353,576.73 from, to give the unique 8-digit sum of £102,970.90.

Since 5 September 2024. Barclays Bank PLC and its solicitors, Addleshaw Goddard LLP have unlawfully retained PVL's proceeds of sale, and it becomes clear, in our view, that the false representations and false accounting was part of their embezzlement campaign.

**LIES**

In an email from Ms O'Callaghan, solicitor of 27 May 2025, at 17.16PM, she falsely represented that there was a loan owed to the Bank, stating this:

**"The full balance was correctly transferred out of that account on 11 March 2025 to credit the loan account owed by PVL to the Bank. This is a normal transaction per the usual course of business."**

Of course, no bank is going to relinquish its security unless the loan is redeemed. What a normal transaction per the usual course of business that is!



Left: Tim Cooper and right: Rebecca O'Callaghan – Partners of Magic Circle law firm, Addleshaw Goddard LLP acting for Barclays Bank PLC and the LPA Receivers. Partners in Crime?

Below is the official Land Registry record for 94 Rope Street taken on 22 May 2025, proving that on 5 September 2024 Barclays Bank PLC had redeemed the loan and the new owner who paid Addleshaw Goddard LLP the £841,000 consideration for the Property, had also taken out a first charge mortgage:

Entry number	Entry date	
1	2024-09-10	PROPRIETOR: QIUYUE ZHAO of Flat 402, 9 Casson Square, London SE1 7GX.
2	2024-09-10	The price stated to have been paid on 5 September 2024 was £841,000.
<b>C: Charges Register</b>		
This register contains any charges and other matters that affect the land.		
<b>Class of Title:</b> Title absolute		
Entry number	Entry date	
1	2024-09-10	REGISTERED CHARGE dated 5 September 2024.
2	2024-09-10	Proprietor: BANK OF SCOTLAND PLC (Scot. Co. Regn. No. SC327000) of Halifax Division, 1 Lovell Park Road, Leeds LS1 1NS.

The official Land Registry record for 94 Rope Street, SE16 7TF: Where's the policing and proper regulation of the legal sector when all this property fraud and blatant theft of assets is going on we ask?

## 12. Extortion by Master Brown, Barclays Bank PLC and the LPA Receivers

On 5 June 2025 PVL's application adjourned by HHJ Pearce was listed before Master Brown in a 'Costs and Case Management Hearing'.

PVL's CPR Part 8 claim was for summary disposal. There is no substantive dispute of fact. The completed terms of the deed of appointment binding the duty to receive cannot be diminished, and the quantum arising in consequence of the breach is the income the Receivers failed to receive.

It becomes apparent that the judicial maneuvering was conceived solely to assist the Defendants. The intent being to have defeated the claim without touching on the issues.

Master Brown, acting to assist Addleshaw Goddard LLP and its clients, ordered that unless PVL put up at least a further £100,000 of which £50,000 was security for costs, then the claim would be struck out without further order.

Of course, Master Brown knew, or he ought to have done, that after having sold PVL's property for £841,000, the Defendants were holding over £353,000 of PVL's cash in their accounts.

Why was PVL to have paid over £50,000 to the Defendants when they were already holding PVL's funds, more than sufficient for the security to cover purported costs?

Why did Master Brown make the [unless order](#)?

Why was the claim defeated and struck out when the Defendants were and still are, unlawfully retaining the embezzled proceeds of sale?

## 13. PVL's letter to the President of the King's Bench Division & wilful judicial failure by Mr Justice Murray

On 26 June 2025 PVL applied to set aside the order by Master Brown of 5 May 2025. That application was in fact, never determined at all.

What we find to have happened, is that Master Brown, knowing he had no jurisdiction, sent the application to Mr Justice Murray asking him to dispose of it, showing him the letter, and not the application.



Mr Justice Edward Murray - D.O.B 4 May 1958 sits in the King's Bench Division High Court in London

On 30 June 2025, PVL applied for directions to the President of the King's Bench Division after its application of 26 June 2025 was issued. We [exhibit the directions application letter](#).

On 18 August 2025, Mr Justice Murray evaded the issued application, but certified the letter of 30 June 2025 as 'TWM'. It was, in our view, an obvious attempt to conceal the substance of the letter. We [exhibit the order of 18 August 2025 by Murray J](#).

Contrary to the Court of Appeal's decisions, it is apparent that Murray J also took 'peculiar care' to evade the argument and grounds presented in both the application, and the directions application, describing the directions letter as the application, and making no reference at all to the application itself, before certifying as 'TWM'.

The pattern of abuse is clear for all to see, and wrongful certification as 'TWM' by 'Judges' is at the heart of it.

## 14. Addleshaw Goddard LLP's failed application for a civil restraint order



Mr Justice Bennathan, AKA Sir Joel Nathan Bennathan KC – D.O.B 15 July 1961

On 21 August 2025 Addleshaw Goddard LLP, solicitors acting for the LPA Receivers and Barclays Bank PLC applied for a civil restraint order against PVL on the basis of the 'purported' TWM certifications by Collins-Rice J, Murray J and Master Brown, all of which were wrongful, obviously void acts contrary to the Court of Appeal's final public policy decisions on the issue.

On 5 September 2025, Martin Walsh, for PVL, provided this 8-page witness statement in defence of the Defendant's application for a Civil Restraint Order:

### 14.1. PVL's defence was successful but Mr Justice Bennathan falsely represented that money was owed to the Defendants

In His Lordship's order of 2 October 2025, Mr Justice Bennathan negated to account for the argument and grounds set out in PVL's defence statement. Rather, Bennathan J said this:

*"4. I refuse the Claimant's application for costs for resisting the CRO application: **while normally costs would be awarded for successfully defeating an application, I decline to do so here** given both the outstanding costs orders against the Claimant and his general conduct of these proceedings."*

Bennathan J knew or ought to have known, given the false accounting evidence adduced and referred to by PVL, that since 5 September 2024, the Defendants have unlawfully retained over £353,000 belonging to PVL from the proceeds of sale of 94 Rope Street.

No 'Judge' accounted for that, and neither did Barclays Bank PLC or Addleshaw Goddard LLP!

## 15. Mr Justice Soole & the PURPORTED Extended Civil Restraint Order

On 17 December 2025, the Royal Courts of Justice wasn't just winding down, it was winding up PVL with a void without jurisdiction extended civil restraint order! After all, turkeys don't vote for Christmas.

Negating to have accounted for the fact LPA Receivers cannot charge for failing to receive, and that the court cannot lend its aid to wrongdoing, or the completed terms of the deed of appointment binding the duty to have received, and the quantum in consequence, it was, it transpired, the intent of the legal cabal acting with Addleshaw Goddard LLP, for Barclays Bank PLC and the LPA Receivers, to conceal their wrongdoings, by defeating the ends of justice.

That's where Mr Justice Soole came in, with a wholly improper exercise of judicial powers, deploying a civil restraint order, off the back of a series of 'purported TWMs' that are not in fact 'TWM's within the meaning at all, but rather, void acts without jurisdiction.

### 15.1. A look at Mr Justice Soole's reasoning and rationale

Mr Justice Soole disposed of the PVL application of 26 June 2025 on paper, along with the applications of 8 August and 21 October 2025, saying this:

*"There was no appeal against the Order of Master Brown and there has been no application for relief from the sanction which has resulted from the breach of the Unless Orders therein. **There is accordingly no basis to make this application.**"*

No appeal arises from a void order, and PVL's application was to set aside the order a Master had no jurisdiction to have made, according to Practice Direction 2B, Section 2, Rule 3.1(b). The case entails 'criminal matters' and later acts alleged to be false accounting currently being investigated by Met Police.

An application to set aside an order made by a Master who had no jurisdiction to make it has a reasonable prospect of success.

An action to set aside an order said to be founded by fraud (concealment) is a fresh cause of action, but justice was denied.



Mr Justice Soole in robed judicial attire. AKA Sir Michael Alexander Soole – D.O.B 18 July 1954

### 15.2. An affront to the rule that precluded jurisdiction of a Master

It is evident that Soole J invented reasons on his own whim, contrary to law:

*"(2) In any event the Claimant's application is plainly and obviously unarguable. **There is no basis for the contention that the Orders of His Honour Judge Pearce dated 15 October 2024 and of Master Brown are 'void' or should be set aside; nor for the various allegations of judicial impropriety which are made in the application and supporting evidence.** (3) **For these reasons the application is bound to fail and totally without merit.**"*

It becomes clear to the reader there were no genuine reasons.

Rather, the obvious basis for the application is that the case directly involves '**criminal matters**' and it is not PVL who that determines Master Brown had no jurisdiction, it is the statutory rule itself:

#### **" PRACTICE DIRECTION 2B – ALLOCATION OF CASES TO LEVELS OF JUDICIARY**

*1.1. Section II of this Practice Direction sets out the matters over which Masters or District Judges do not have jurisdiction or which they may deal with only on certain conditions. References to Circuit Judges include Recorders and references to Masters and District Judges include Deputies.*

## Section II – The High Court:

**3.1 A Master or District Judge may not make orders or grant interim remedies- (a) relating to the liberty of the subject;**

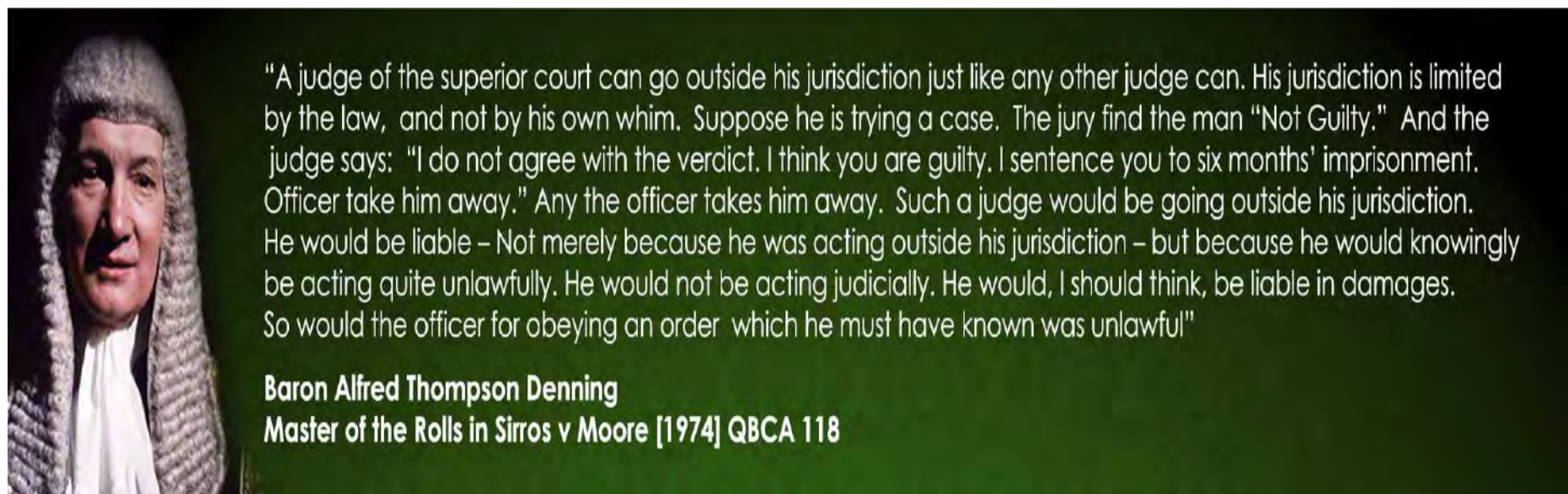
**(b) relating to criminal proceedings or matters except procedural applications in appeals to the High Court (including appeals by case stated) under any enactment"**

It was, in our view, a serious and aggravated affront to justice for Mr Justice Soole to certify the law as 'TWM' whilst taking such peculiar care to evade it and the obvious crucial contractual facts and evidence at the same time.

### 15.3. Mr Justice Soole 'reincarnated' an application by the Defendants for an ECRO that was already determined

on 2 October 2025 Mr Justice Bennathan dismissed the Defendant's application for a Civil Restraint Order against PVL.

None the less, Soole J reincarnated it, when there was no application, and no genuine 'TWM' certification, on his own whim, and without hearing PVL on any of its applications:



Soole J said this:

**" 3. The Defendants' application for an Extended Civil Restraint Order (ECRO) is granted. An ECRO is made in the terms of the Order attached hereto and dated 17 December 2025. The ECRO expires on 16 December 2027."**

Here's [the order of 17 December 2025](#) by Soole J



In absence of an appeal or application to set aside, judges have no jurisdiction to 'reincarnate' applications that have already been dismissed by another judge of the same level.

Courts and judges do not have jurisdiction to conceal criminality, fraud and tortious wrongdoing with civil restraint orders, and, before any judge certifies as 'TWM' 'peculiar care' must be taken to ensure that all the grounds and argument is properly addressed.

For avoidance of doubt, that includes any breach of fiduciary or contractual duties.

The Court of Appeal in *Wasif* emphasised that **judges must take "peculiar care" when certifying a case as TWM**, and must provide clear, adequate reasons addressing all the grounds and argument raised, as the certification ends the plaintiff's path to an oral hearing.

### 16. PVL's right *ex debito justitiae* is being denied

*Ex debito justitiae* (Latin) means "from a debt of justice" or "as a matter of right", and where a void act or order is concerned, it signifies that a plaintiff is entitled to a remedy as a legal right by obligation of justice, rather than by discretion or grace of the court, obligating the public authority to correct an injustice.

On 6 January 2026 PVL applied to declare void and set aside the Mr Justice Soole automatically void without jurisdiction ECRO and on today's date, the application is left in limbo.

**"Justice delayed is justice denied"** A [false instrument](#) designed to defeat the ends of justice?

## 17. INVITATION TO COMMENT

What is the purpose of a judge who does not judge, and what would the ordinary man down the pub think?

The President of the King's Bench Division, the 'Judges' involved, the Secretary of State of Justice, David Lammy KC MP, the Lady Chief Justice, the Prime Minister's Anti-Corruption Champion, the Attorney General and Serious Fraud Office have been invited to comment on this report.

You can post comments underneath our online version or, if you prefer: email us: [admin@intelligenceuk.com](mailto:admin@intelligenceuk.com)

All comments will be published in the public interest.

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*“There is no greater tyranny than that which is perpetrated under the shield of the law and in the name of justice”*

**Montesquieu**



**RESTORING THE RULE OF LAW & HOLDING THE UNACCOUNTABLE TO ACCOUNT**