

**From:** "Alin Muresan" <houseofmuresan@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wed, 25 May 2022 00:31:31 +1000  
**To:** jbrowne@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;hvc@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;sally.doyle@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;sue.clark@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;mick.newell@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;rob.prince@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;juarne.lovell@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;mark.omay@huonvalley.tas.gov.au;mgrimsey@huonvalley.tas.gov.au  
**Subject:** RE: Planning Changes Tasmanian Planning Scheme  
**Attachments:** Muresan.planning.changes.pdf

Mr. Jason Browne, General Manager of Huon Valley Council cc: to

Huon Valley Management and Councillors- Lachlan Kranz Director Infrastructure Services, Rebecca Stevenson Director Community Services, Lachlan Kranz Acting Director Environment & Development Services, David Spinks Director Corporate Services, Matthew Grimsey Director Legal & Government Services, Mark Omay, Juarne Lovell, Rob Prince, Mick Newell Councilor, Sue Clark

The penalties for tampering with mail in Australia include a **maximum prison sentence of five years**. Whether you receive five years imprisonment or two years imprisonment largely depends on whether you tampered with the mail with dishonest intentions or not.

Letter Attached



Alin Vasile Muresan and Loredana Adina Muresan  
23 Alans Road  
Petchey's Bay Tasmania 7109

MR JASON BROWNE  
General Manager  
Huon Valley Council  
ABN: 77 602 207 026  
jbrowne@huonvalley.tas.gov.au  
40 Main Street  
Huonville Tasmania 7109  
Your Reference: 7202836  
Our Reference: HOM-JasonBrown-Planning,Changes-AM002

25<sup>th</sup> Day of May 2021

To JASON BROWNE,

We are writing to you, MR JASON BROWNE in the position of General Manager for Huon Valley Council regarding the RE: PLANNING CHANGES: EXHIBITION OF THE DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE OF THE TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME ENDING 31 MAY 2022.

As you kept this from your constituents to last minute letter late in May 2022. As you have failed to provide evidence of your authority to govern in the position of General Manager Huon Valley Council in the letters sent to you on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May 2022 regards the claims you have made. Claims 1-23 remained unanswered. Here is the reply to the PLANNING CHANGES: EXHIBITION OF THE DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE OF THE TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME ENDING 31 MAY 2022.





Mr A V Muresan and Mrs L A Muresan  
23 Alans Road  
PETCHEYS BAY TAS 7109



054  
1001706

Our ref: 7202836

3 May 2022

*NO LEGAL CONTRACT TO GOVERN*  
*NO CONSENT*

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: PLANNING CHANGES: EXHIBITION OF THE DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE OF THE TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME ENDING 31 MAY 2022**

The Tasmanian Government is reforming the State's planning system by introducing a single planning scheme for the State – the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS).

The TPS consists of two primary components, State Planning Provisions (SPPs) and the Local Provisions Schedule (LPS). The draft LPS indicates how the SPP (zones and codes) are proposed to apply to each parcel of land in the Huon Valley. The Huon Valley Draft LPS (draft LPS) is being exhibited from 24 January 2022 to 31 May 2022. The public exhibition of the draft LPS is the primary legislated consultation process with local stakeholders and community members prior to the assessment process by the Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC).

The current and proposed zone for your property:

Title Reference	Interim Planning Scheme	Tasmanian Planning Scheme
72979/1	Rural Resource	Rural

You can find additional information on the online draft LPS Portal which is available on pages 10-11 of the Huon Valley Council set out in the TPC's [Section 8](#) uses for each zone are contained in the same or similar name depending on the nature of the

If you have concerns or comments during the above exhibition, please go to the ['Have Your Say'](#) page or [Asked Questions](#) which provide information to the [Section 8A Guideline 1 L](#) about how the zones and codes are to be applied. For more technical or merit-based planning questions specific to your property or to assist with technical aspects of your representation.



For and on behalf of the Principal legal embodiment by the title of Mr Alin V Muresan  
For and on behalf of the Attorney General of the house of Muresan  
For and on behalf of Alin-Vasile of the House of Muresan  
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interest by using the 'in Planning Scheme' applied to properties is code provisions and uses in the SPPs that provisions and uses with these.

representation (submission) is a representation is made and the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) starting point is referring to relevant information suitable consultant for

*you MR JASON BROWNE Have not presented material evidence you have authority to Govern as General Manager Huon Valley Council. letters sent to you 3<sup>rd</sup> may 2022*

**Important websites and direct links:**

Name	Web link
State Government Planning Reform Website	<a href="https://www.planningreform.tas.gov.au/planning-reforms-and-reviews">https://www.planningreform.tas.gov.au/planning-reforms-and-reviews</a>
Tasmanian Planning Commission Section 8A Guideline 1 Zone and code	<a href="https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/assessment-resources/section-8a-guidelines">https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/assessment-resources/section-8a-guidelines</a>
State Planning Provisions (SPPs)	<a href="https://www.planningreform.tas.gov.au/planning/scheme/state_planning_provisions">https://www.planningreform.tas.gov.au/planning/scheme/state_planning_provisions</a>
HVC Have Your Say webpage	<a href="https://www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au/consultations/huon-valley-draft-local-provisions-schedule/">https://www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au/consultations/huon-valley-draft-local-provisions-schedule/</a>
HVC Tasmanian Planning Scheme webpage	<a href="https://www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au/services/planning-2/tasmanian-planning-scheme/">https://www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au/services/planning-2/tasmanian-planning-scheme/</a>

As a related part of the State planning reform, the State Planning Provisions will be reviewed by the State Planning Office from 2022. As part of this process, the public will be invited to make submissions – further information is on the Planning Reform website (see link above). Please update your electronic contact details with Council to ensure you are notified when this process begins.

For further information, please visit [www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au](http://www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au) which has extensive Tasmanian Planning Scheme related written and recorded resources.

Yours sincerely

Jason Browne  
General Manager

*No AUTHORITY TO GOVERN TO*

*No CONSENT  
you have been served legal Notice  
as well regards Removal of Implied Rights  
to access property  
23 ALANS Rd PEITCHES BAY*



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For and on behalf of the Attorney General of the house of Muresan  
For and on behalf of Alin-Vasile of the House of Muresan  
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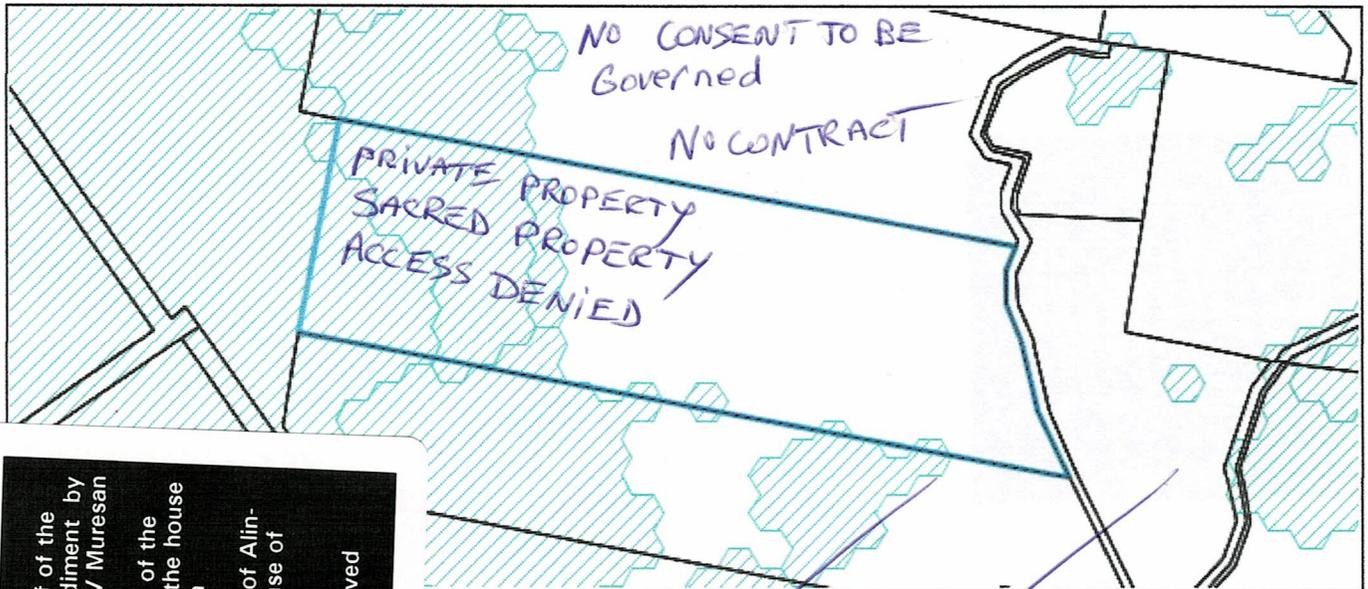


## Priority Vegetation Report

PID	CT	Address	Locality	Improvements	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
7202836	72979/1	23 ALANS RD	PETCHEYS BAY	DWELLING	134225

### Priority Vegetation Overview

#### PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERVIEW MAP

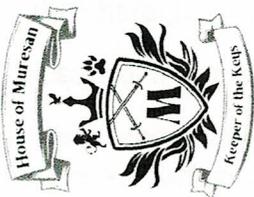


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Muresan

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erlay report shows a subset of the Regional Ecosystem Model. The  
ng scheme is shown only over zones to which it can apply.

(REM) is a comprehensive, high resolution spatial analysis that

reatened species and their relative conservation status and

landscape that may affect its ability to sustain these elements.

t are included are:

ation communities is based on TasVeg 3.0, but has been corrected for  
ncy issues and includes credible field-based mapping where it was

ina species locations and habitat are modelled using two methods:

- Rules applied to Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records that are customised for each species to reflect their patterns of local distribution (e.g. riparian species), based on a limited number of habitat variables; and
- More detailed habitat models for about 100 threatened fauna species that reflect agreed habitat definitions used by the Forest Practices Authority but utilise a much wider range of data, including landforms and vegetation structural maturity, to more accurately identify habitat and potential habitat.
- Native vegetation of local importance includes:
  - a subset of threatened fauna species habitat models,



native vegetation with limited bioregional reservation and extent and native vegetation remnants on heavily cleared types of land where local factors affect ecological sustainability of the landscape.

Each local area contributes to the survival of threatened vegetation communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna within a State wide mosaic that enables the distribution of species to be maintained and provides for mobility of fauna through connected habitat.

Each subset of data that is identified on the property is described below.

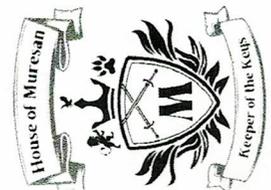
NULL AND VOID  
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NO CONSENT

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Attorney General of the house  
of Muresan

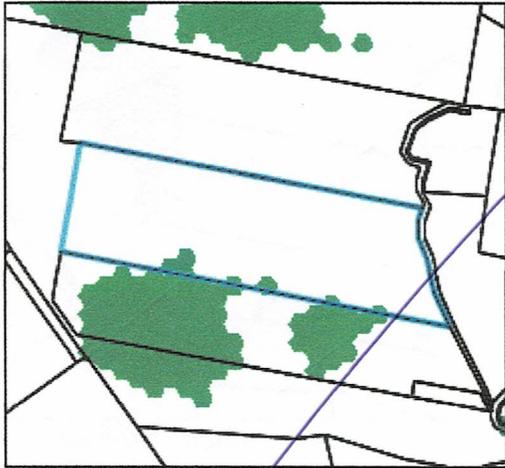
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## Vegetation Details

### Relative Reservation



#### Relative Reservation

- (NAD) Acacia dealbata forest

Reservation status is a measure of the degree to which vegetation communities are included in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system. Higher levels of reservation give greater confidence that the species for which vegetation communities are surrogates are likely to be protected, subject to appropriate geographic and biophysical distribution in the landscape. Reservation provides greater certainty of the maintenance of better condition vegetation and hence maintenance of ecological function at local and landscape scales.

#### Why is it included?

- Less than 30% of extent in bioregion is in reserves

#### Data Source:

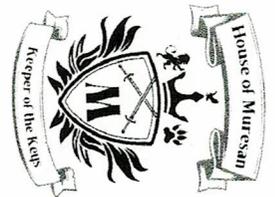
- TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

#### Reliability:

- Highly variable

#### Management:

- Check TasVeg for field verification
- Consider local extent, condition & management options
- Potentially require on-ground field verification



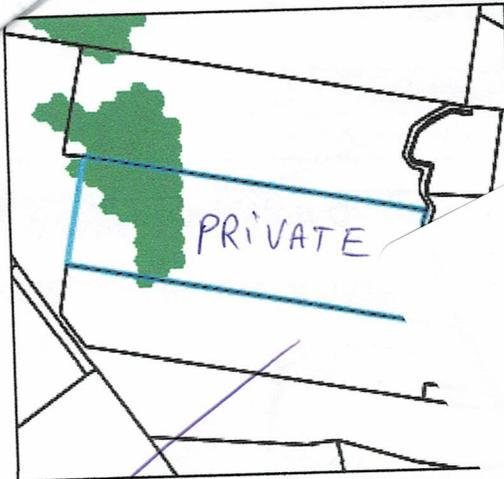
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For and on behalf of Alin-  
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Muresan  
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NO CONSENT  
NO LEGAL CONTRACT  
OFFER REJECTED  
ACCESS DENIED

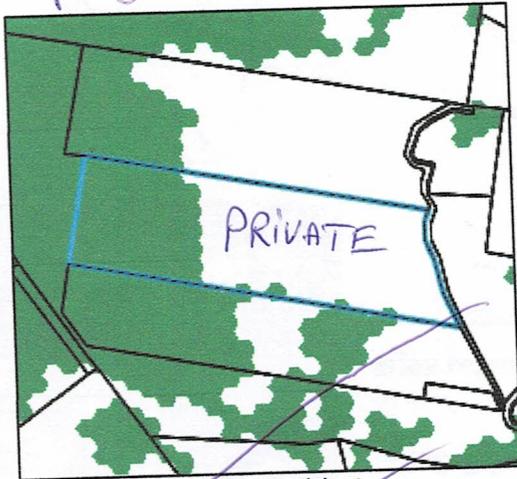
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### Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat



Threatened Fauna  
• swift parrot

Reject



Threatened Fauna Habitat  
• eastern quoll

Reject

These are species listed under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Conservation Act (1975) or Common Law.



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na under the Act (1975) or Biodiversity Act 2014. Species have become extinct if not managed. Settlement, of

extremely rare habitat based on Natural Resource Management Commission models for about 100 sites. Species habitat occurs across the landscape. Not all suitable habitat may be occupied. Sites that rely on this type of habitat are classified as landscape-dependent and are regarded as being of local importance, however the relative importance of the site to the survival of the species can only be known in response to field verification, the context and the nature of a proposal.

Why is it included?

- Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied

Data Source:

- NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
- Habitat-based models

Reliability:

- Variable

Management:

- Check species observation source
- Check data on habitat and local context
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

### Contacts

Telephone: 03 6264 0300

Email: [HVC@huonvalley.tas.gov.au](mailto:HVC@huonvalley.tas.gov.au)

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Property of Alin and Loredana Muresan  
23 Alans Road Petcheys Bay Tasmania 7109

Exhibit (G)  
An Englishman's  
Home is his castle

**Exhibit (G)**

**An Englishman's Home is his castle**



## An Englishman's Home is his castle

Queen Elizabeth the second took a verbal oath when she entered into service (Status Servant) of her own free will. This oath was to uphold the Laws and —TRADITIONS|| of this land.

An Englishman's home is his Castle and an assault on the Castle is a recognised Act of WAR. In a time of War then the casualties of War, are just that, the casualties of war. He that knowingly enters into an act of war knowingly or unknowingly has still entered into an act of war of his own volition. The occupants defending the Castle cannot be held culpable for any casualties of war even though these casualties of war should end up dead. This is recognised from the historic —traditions|| of this land.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle\\_doctrine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle_doctrine)

A **castle doctrine** (also known as a **castle law** or a **defence of habitation law**) is a legal doctrine that designates a person's abode (or any legally-occupied place [e.g., a vehicle or workplace]) as a place in which that person has certain protections and immunities permitting him or her, in certain circumstances, to use force (up to and including deadly force) to defend themselves against an intruder, free from legal responsibility/prosecution for the consequences of the force used.[1] Typically deadly force is considered justified, and a defence of justifiable homicide applicable, in cases "when the actor reasonably fears imminent peril of death or serious bodily harm to him or herself or another".[1]

The doctrine is not a defined law that can be invoked, but a set of principles which is incorporated in some form in the law of many states.

The legal concept of the inviolability of the home has been known in Western Civilization since the age of the Roman Republic. [2] The term derives from the historic English common law dictum that "an





Englishman's home is his castle".

This concept was established as English law by 17th century jurist Sir Edward Coke, in his *The Institutes of the Laws of England*, 1628.[3] The dictum was carried by colonists to the New World, who later removed "English" from the phrase, making it "a man's home is his castle", which thereby became simply the castle doctrine.[3] The term has been used in England to imply a person's absolute right to exclude anyone from his home, although this has always had restrictions, and since the late twentieth century bailiffs have also had increasing powers of entry.[4] There is a claim here that since the late twentieth century bailiffs have also had increasing powers of entry. This is incorrect because a Bailiff in the twentieth century is a crown corporation servant and the crown authority has no authority without a legal agreement that the crown has an authority. There is no material evidence to the fact that there is any legal agreement. This fact has now been confirmed.

Case Authority No WI 05257F David Ward and Warrington Borough Council 30th Day of May 2013 at court tribu- nal.

The crown has no power of entry. The crown Bailiffs do not have power of entry. It is done.

Any Crown Authority stops at the boundary of the property. To proceed beyond this point is a recognised Act of War.

Where no such legal agreement exists then the Bailiff who is only a Bailiff by title has no powers of

entry, unless that authority can be presented in the form of a legal agreement: which must contain upon it two wet ink signa- tures, one of which must be yours.

So a Bailiff has no power of entry without your consent to do so and an assault upon the castle is a recognised Act of war.





We have case law to support this fact where for example, the Bailiff was smashed over the head with a milk Bottle.

**A debtor is where there is proof of Debt. Where there is no proof of debt then you are not a debtor.**

Case Law in the UK Queens Bench. <http://www.dealingwithbailiffs.co.uk>

Vaughan v McKenzie [1969] 1 QB 557 if the debtor strikes the bailiff over the head with a full milk bottle after making a forced entry, the debtor is not guilty of assault because the bailiff was there illegally, likewise R. v Tucker at Hove Trial Centre Crown Court, December 2012 if the debtor gives the bailiff a good slap.

If a person strikes a trespasser who has refused to leave is not guilty of an offence: Davis v Lisle [1936] 2 KB 434

License to enter must be refused BEFORE the process of levy starts, Kay v Hibbert [1977] Crim LR 226 or Matthews v Dwan [1949] NZLR 1037.....Aha send a denial of implied right of access before the Bailiff comes in advance.

A bailiff rendered a trespasser is liable for penalties in tort and the entry may be in breach of Article 8 of the Euro- pean Convention on Human Rights if entry is not made in accordance with the law, Jokinen v Finland [2009] 37233/07

<http://www.dealingwithbailiffs.co.uk>

A debtor can remove right of implied access by displaying a notice at the entrance. This was endorsed by **Lord Jus- tice Donaldson** in the case of Lambert v Roberts [1981] 72 Cr App R 223 - and placing such a notice is akin to a closed door but it also prevents a bailiff entering the garden or driveway, Knox v Anderton [1983] Crim LR 115 or R. v Leroy Roberts [2003] EWCA Crim 2753

Debtors can also remove implied right of access to property by telling him to leave: Davis v Lisle [1936] 2 KB 434 similarly, McArdle v Wallace [1964] 108 Sol Jo 483





A person having been told to leave is now under a duty to withdraw from the property with all due reasonable speed and failure to do so he is not thereafter acting in the execution of his duty and becomes a trespasser with any subsequent levy made being invalid and attracts a liability under a claim for damages, *Morris v Beardmore* [1980] 71 Cr App 256.

Bailiffs cannot force their way into a private dwelling, *Grove v Eastern Gas* [1952] 1 KB 77

Excessive force must be avoided, *Gregory v Hall* [1799] 8 TR 299 or *Oakes v Wood* [1837] 2 M&W 791

A debtor can use an equal amount of force to resist a bailiff from gaining entry, *Weaver v Bush* [1795] 8TR, *Simpson v Morris* [1813] 4 Taunt 821, *Polkinhorne v Wright* [1845] 8QB 197.

Another occupier of the premises or an employee may also take these steps: *Hall v Davis* [1825] 2 C&P 33.

Also wrongful would be an attempt at forcible entry despite resistance, *Ingle v Bell* [1836] 1 M&W 516

Bailiffs cannot apply force to a door to gain entry, and if he does so he is not in the execution of his duty, *Broughton v Wilkerson* [1880] 44 JP 781

A Bailiff may not encourage a third party to allow the bailiff access to a property (i.e. workmen inside a house), access by this means renders the entry unlawful, *Nash v Lucas* [1867] 2 QB 590.

The debtor's home and all buildings within the boundary of the premises are protected against forced entry, *Munroe & Munroe v Woodspring District Council* [1979] Weston-Super-Mare County Court





A Bailiff may not encourage a third party to allow the bailiff access to a property (i.e. workmen inside a house), access by this means renders the entry unlawful, *Nash v Lucas* [1867] 2 QB 590.

Contrast: A bailiff may climb over a wall or a fence or walk across a garden or yard provided that no damage occurs, *Long v Clarke & another* [1894] 1 QB 119.

It is not contempt to assault a bailiff trying to climb over a locked gate after being refused entry, *Lewis v Owen* [1893] *The Times* November 6 p.36b (QBD)

If a bailiff enters by force he is there unlawfully and you can treat him as a trespasser. *Curlew v Laurie* [1848] or *Vaughan v McKenzie* [1969] 1 QB 557.

A debtor cannot be sued if a person enters a property uninvited and injures himself because he had no legal right to enter, *Great Central Railway Co v Bates* [1921] 3 KB 578.

If a bailiff jams his boot into a debtors door to stop him closing, any levy that is subsequently made is not valid: *Rai & Rai v Birmingham City Council* [1993] or *Vaughan v McKenzie* [1969] 1 QB 557 or *Broughton v Wilkerson* [1880] 44 JP 781

If a bailiff refuses to leave the property after being requested to do so or starts trying to force entry then he is causing a disturbance, *Howell v Jackson* [1834] 6 C&P 723 - but it is unreasonable for a police officer to arrest the bailiff unless he makes a threat, *Bibby v Constable of Essex* [2000] Court of Appeal April 2000.

The very presence of the Bailiff or third Part Company who is engaged in a recognised Act of war is an assault on the castle and it is reasonable for the police officer to arrest the bailiff





where there is a recognised Act of War. If the police officer does not arrest the Bailiff on request then the police officer is guilty by default of an offence against legislation which is the offence of Malfeasance in a public office. The police officer is also guilty by default of an act of fraud as he is on duty and being paid for his inaction. The penalty under legislation for these offences are as follows: 25 years' incarceration for the offence of Malfeasance in a public office and 7 to 10 years' incarceration for the offence of fraud under current legislation for which the police officer is culpable.

Without ill will or vexation.

For and on behalf of the principal legal embodiment by the title of Mr Alin Muresan

For and on behalf of the Attorney General of the House of Muresan

For and on behalf of: Alin-Vasile of the House of Muresan

No Assured Value. No liability. No errors and omissions accepted. All Rights Reserved.





**LEGAL NOTICE TO BAILIFF/ or third Party Company.**

**NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL; NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT**

DO NOT IGNORE THIS NOTICE IGNORING THIS NOTICE WILL HAVE CONSEQUENCES.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF IMPLIED RIGHT OF ACCESS FROM THIS  
TIME FORWARD AND IN PERPETUITY**

Alin-Vasile of the House of Muresan hereby gives notice of removal of the implied right of access to the property known as 23 Alans Road Petchey's Bay Tasmania 7109 And surrounding areas: Along with all associated property including, but not limited to, any private conveyance, in respect of the following:

Please also take notice that the land known as England has recognised historic traditions and any transgression of this notice will be dealt with according to the traditions of this land where it is recognised that an Englishman's House is his Castle and any transgressions upon that property is also a recognised Act of War. It is recognised that a state of war has been declared by you, let battle commence.

I, a man who has a recognised status by natural descent according to the traditions of this land being: Alin-Vasile of the House of Muresan claim indefeasible Right to self-defence, and to protect the House of Muresan family Castle and the contents therein but not limited to, 23 Alans Road Petchey's Bay Tasmania 7109 and surrounding areas.

Any transgressions will be dealt with using any force deemed necessary at the discretion of the House of Muresan. You have been given legal warning. Your personal safety and the safety of any agents may be compromised if you ignore this legal warning. No quarter given.

Nothing will prevent us from defending our life, our family home (Castle) and all that is held within. All natural and Inalienable Rights Reserved as recognised by the historic traditions of this land.





You have been served LEGAL NOTICE

Without ill will or vexation.

For and on behalf of the principal legal embodiment by the title of Mr Alin Muresan  
For and on behalf of the Attorney General of the House of Muresan  
For and on behalf of: Alin-Vasile of the House of Muresan

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