

For explanation of other conditions, or for further information about Protection Orders, please call North Queensland Domestic Violence Resource Service or your local Police Station.

Mensline Australia
1300 789 978

Qld DV Connect Mensline
1800 600 636

Lifeline
13 1114

DV Connect
1800 811 811

Townsville Magistrates Court Counter
4761 8300

Women's Centre
4775 7555

NQDVRs

- ◆ Information and referral
- ◆ AARDVARC program for children
- ◆ Resources
- ◆ Court Support
- ◆ Choosing Safety Upgrades program
- ◆ Men's Behaviour Change Program
- ◆ SAFE Dads Program
- ◆ Community education & Training

TOWNSVILLE OFFICE

PO Box 6061, Townsville QLD 4810
Phone: 07 4721 2888 Fax: 07 4721 1794
nqdvrs@nqdvrs.org.au

1st Floor, Metway Arcade, 390 Flinders Street, Townsville

MOUNT ISA OFFICE

Po Box 502, Mt Isa QLD 4825
Phone: 07 4743 0946 Fax: 07 4743 7999
minqdvrs@nqdvrs.org.au
The Old Court House Building, Isa Street

<http://www.nqdvrs.org.au>

Against Violence #25



**INFORMATION
for
RESPONDENTS
involved with
DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
PROTECTION
ORDERS**

NQDVRs
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Queensland
Government

A Domestic Violence Protection Order is an order made by a Magistrate that restricts the way that a person can behave towards another person. The behaviour restricted can include: Wilful injury, wilful damage to property, intimidation, harassment, indecent behaviour without consent, stalking and threats to commit these acts.

Any actions, that you use to control the other person's thoughts, feelings or actions in a negative way, is also domestic violence. The purpose of the Protection Order is to stop domestic violence.

Protection Orders

The Protection order is designed to prevent further violence and abuse from occurring. It does this by restricting the behaviour of the abusive person.

A court may make a Protection Order if it is satisfied that an act of domestic violence was committed and it is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved or a named person. The order is made against the person committing the domestic violence (the respondent)

A Protection Order takes effect when the respondent person has been served with a copy of the order. The order remains in force for the period set out on the order, which can be for up to two years. A court can review the order for a further period.

Protection Orders are a civil matter. It is not a criminal charge. However, Protection Orders are legally binding and if you breach the Order, the matter becomes a criminal offence. You commit a breach by not complying with the conditions stated in the order.

Conditions in the Order

When you are served with a copy of the protection order by the Police, the conditions should be explained to you. You need to tell the person serving you if you do not understand any of the conditions. You will be asked to sign the order to say that you understand the conditions.

The onus is on the respondent to obey the conditions in the order. If the aggrieved contacts, invites or approaches you, you are responsible to ensure that you comply with the conditions in the order. If there is an incident and the police are called, you may be charged with a breach of the protection order.

The respondent person must be of good behaviour towards the aggrieved and not commit domestic violence

This means that you are not to physically or verbally abuse the other person, intimidate or harass them, harm their property in any way or threaten to do any of the above.

The respondent person must be of good behaviour towards any named person in this order and not commit an act of associated domestic violence against the named person.

Note the names that are included in the order, you are not to hurt harass or intimidate these people (this may include children, relatives, friends, etc).

OTHER CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE INCLUDED:

The respondent is not to go to, enter or remain in any place where the aggrieved listed in this order is living or staying or working

This condition means that you are not to go to the aggrieved person's house or work, you are not to enter their house or work and you are not to remain at their house or work.

This may also cover a place where the aggrieved person is staying, (a friend's place or at their parent's house) because this is considered as where they are residing.

The respondent is not to contact, try to contact or ask someone else to contact the aggrieved, directly or indirectly (by telephone or any other means of communication).

This condition means that you are not to telephone, write or pass messages to the aggrieved person or have friends or family pass on information for you. **No contact means no contact.** If you are in a public place you should not approach the aggrieved.

The respondent is not to follow; or approach; or approach to within (a distance may be entered here) metres of the aggrieved.

This condition means that you are not to try to follow the aggrieved or any person named in the protection order. If there is a distance entered you should stay that distance from the aggrieved. There may also be exceptions for access to children included in this condition.