



How to apply for a domestic violence order



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Disclaimer

This guide is intended to provide you with information only. If you have a legal problem, you should get legal advice from a lawyer. Legal Aid Queensland believes the information provided is accurate as at March 2023 and does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions.

We are committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders from all culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. If you would like this publication explained in your language, please phone the Translating and Interpreting Service on 13 14 50 to speak to an interpreter. Ask them to connect you to Legal Aid Queensland on 1800 998 980. If you are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment you can contact us using the National Relay Service. Visit www.accesshub.gov.au and ask for 1800 998 980 (our legal information line). These are free services.



How can this guide help me?

This guide can help you if you've experienced domestic or family violence and want to get a domestic violence order or learn more about your rights.

Do I need to get legal advice?

Yes. You should get legal advice before starting the process to get a domestic violence order. A lawyer can help you understand the process and the steps you need to take. They can also give you information and advice that is specific to your circumstances.

How can I get legal advice?

You can get legal advice from:

- Legal Aid Queensland – call 1300 65 11 88 for legal advice
- a community legal centre – go to www.communitylegalqld.org.au or www.legalaid.qld.gov.au or call 1300 65 11 88 to check services in your area
- a private lawyer – call the Queensland Law Society or visit www.qls.com.au for names of lawyers who can help.

*The person who wants protection is called the **'aggrieved'**. The person reported to have committed domestic violence is called the **'respondent'**. We will use these terms throughout this guide.*

What can I do if I need help urgently?

Call the police

If you are in danger and need urgent help, call the police on 000. If you want information about accommodation in a women's refuge, call DVConnect on 1800 811 811.

Make a safety plan

If you are worried about your safety or your children's safety, you should consider making a safety plan to use in case you need to leave your home or a situation quickly. It is important not to let the person you are afraid of know your plans. You might find it useful to develop the safety plan with a domestic violence support worker. We have included phone numbers at the back of this booklet.

What goes in the safety plan?

1. Talk with someone you trust (confidentially) about the abuse and identify who can support you when you feel particularly vulnerable.
2. Decide who you will call if you feel threatened or in danger. Keep those phone numbers in a safe and handy place.
3. Decide where you will go if you need a safe place. Think about whether you could stay with a friend or family member or go to a women's shelter or crisis accommodation.
4. Decide what arrangements you will make to ensure your children and pets are safe.

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5. Know the easiest escape routes from your home, including windows, doors and obstacles to avoid, for example, locked gates.
 6. Depending on the children's ages, think about how you might help them to prepare for safety in ways that do not frighten them. Talk to a domestic violence support worker if you need ideas or support about talking to your children about this issue.
 7. Put some money in a safe place for taxi or bus fares for emergency transport to a safe place. Be careful using rideshare apps if your abuser has access to your account as this could show them where you have travelled to.
 8. Keep extra keys to your home and car in a place you can easily access if you need to leave quickly.
 9. Pack all the medications you or your children need or keep the prescriptions somewhere easy to access if you need to leave quickly.
 10. Know where all your important papers (eg passports, birth certificates, bank details, Medicare card, children's health records, last tax return, last Centrelink summary, car registration and insurance) are in case you need to find them in a hurry.
 11. Consider keeping some clothes, medications, copies of important papers, keys and some money at a friend's house or your workplace.
 12. If possible, practise travelling to the location you have chosen as a safe place.
 13. Remember phone and digital safety:
 - Use 'private browsing' or delete your internet browsing history regularly (if it is safe to do so and won't escalate your abuser).
 - Change your passwords and passcodes, but only if safe to do so. If it isn't safe, consider what information they may have in accessing your device or online accounts.
 - Delete or clear all phone call records to support services or support people from your device call history.
 - Review the privacy settings on all online accounts and be cautious in using any accounts shared with your abuser.

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- If your abuser has access to your bills, find out if your phone bill will show the phone numbers you have called. This varies between different phone providers.
 - Remember the redial number on your landline and mobile phone can be pressed to see what your last call was.
 - Get legal advice about separation and domestic violence orders (before you separate, if possible).
 - Consider talking to police even if you do not want to take out a domestic violence order, so they are aware of your circumstances.
 - Get medical attention and support for any injuries, particularly if your abuser has choked or attempted to strangle you.



Know where all your important papers are in case you need to find them in a hurry.

What is domestic and family violence?

Domestic violence behaviour includes when another person you are in an intimate personal, family or carer relationship with:

- is physically or sexually abusive to you
- is emotionally or psychologically abusive to you
- is economically abusive to you
- threatens you
- forces you to do things you do not want to do
- in any other way controls or dominates you and causes you to fear for your safety or wellbeing or that of someone else.

Examples of this behaviour include:

- injuring you, punching you, strangling you, grabbing you around the throat, pushing you, slapping you, pulling your hair or twisting your arms or legs, or threatening to injure you, your children, or any person you care about
- repeatedly calling, texting, emailing you, or contacting you or your children through a social networking site without consent
- damaging (or threatening to damage) your property (eg breaking your phone or punching holes in the walls)
- stalking, following you or remaining outside your house or place of work
- following and/or contacting children, colleagues or family members in an attempt to find you
- monitoring you by accessing your text messages, emails, internet browser history or social networking site without permission

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- putting you down or making racial taunts
 - preventing, or attempting to prevent, you from leaving
 - forcing you to engage in sexual activities without your consent
 - getting someone else to injure, intimidate, harass or threaten you, or damage your property
 - threatening to commit suicide or self-harm to manipulate you
 - threatening you or the children with the death or harm of another person or pet
 - threatening to withdraw their care of you if you don't do something
 - coercing you to give them your income or preventing you from keeping your job
 - forcing you to sign a power of attorney against your will so they manage your finances
 - threatening to disclose your gender identity and/or sexual orientation to your family, friends or colleagues without your consent
 - preventing you from making or keeping connections with your family, friends or culture, including cultural or spiritual ceremonies or practices.

If another person you are in a relevant relationship with (see page 8) does any of these things, you can apply to a magistrate at a Magistrates Court for a domestic violence order. It is important to remember you do not have to have been physically injured to have experienced domestic violence.

Children are exposed to domestic violence when they see, hear or experience these behaviours directly or indirectly. (See What about children? on page 8).

Who does the law protect?

Which relationships are protected?

The *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* provides protection from violence for people who are, or have been in:

- an intimate personal relationship (married, defacto, registered relationship, engaged, dating)
- a family relationship (a parent, or former parent, of a child, or your relatives)
- an informal care relationship (where one person is dependent on the other person for help with daily living activities like having a shower, getting dressed or cooking).

Can family and friends be protected?

Yes. Your family, friends, a new partner or workmates can be included on a domestic violence order as ‘named persons’ to protect them. When someone is domestically violent to these people it is called ‘associated domestic violence’.

What about children?

Children, or children who usually live with you or spend time with you, can be included on a domestic violence order to protect them. This could include step-children or other children who spend time at your house on weekends or school holidays. If you are pregnant, you can ask for the order to have a condition that takes effect to protect the child once they are born.

A magistrate must consider including children who have been exposed to domestic violence. The law says a child has been exposed to domestic violence if they hear or see or ‘otherwise experience’ domestic violence. This could include:

- being present when domestic or family violence happens
- helping a family member who has been hurt as a result of domestic violence or
- seeing damaged property in the home.

If children are named on a domestic violence order, it does not replace a parenting order or determine when or how children spend time with either parent. If you have concerns about care arrangements for your children, you should get legal advice.

If you are worried about the safety of your children when they are in the care of the respondent, you can contact child safety authorities to discuss your concerns.

Who is not covered by domestic violence laws?

- Neighbours, housemates or friends cannot apply for a domestic violence order against someone they are not in a relationship with, related to or caring for.
- A parent cannot apply for a domestic violence order against their child if the child is under 18.
- Children under 18 cannot apply for an order against their parents or family members.

Does my domestic violence order protect me throughout Australia and New Zealand?

Orders made in Australia or New Zealand on or after 25 November 2017 will be automatically recognised in both countries and all states and territories.

If you are concerned about a domestic violence order that was made before this date being enforced, call Legal Aid Queensland on 1300 65 11 88 for advice.



If you do separate from your partner and they are sponsoring your visa, you should get urgent legal advice.

If I separate, can I be forced to leave Australia?

If you are an Australian permanent resident or an Australian citizen, you cannot be forced to leave Australia if you separate from your partner.

If you are on a temporary visa, a student visa, or you have applied for a permanent visa, or are sponsored by your Australian partner, then your partner may contact the relevant Australian Government department that oversees immigration if you separate. The government will review your situation. Any decisions about your immigration status will be made by the government and not your partner.

A threat by your partner to make you leave Australia if you separate from your partner is domestic violence.

If you are considering leaving your partner, you should get legal advice about the impact separation will have on your visa. If you do separate from your partner and they are sponsoring your visa, you should get legal advice urgently because it may be important that you let the government know of these changes before your partner does.

You can get legal advice from the Refugee and Immigration Legal Service on (07) 3846 9300.

What is a domestic violence order?

A domestic violence order helps to protect you, your children and other people named on the order from someone who is violent to you. A domestic violence order will include conditions to stop the respondent from behaving in a way that makes you feel unsafe.

If the police have made a police protection notice or applied for a domestic violence order (DVO) to protect you, they will complete the forms needed.*
If not, you need to fill out the Application for a Protection Order (Form DV1) and lodge it at your local Magistrates Court. **

* A domestic violence order (DVO) is an official document issued by the court with the aim to prevent threats or acts of violence and behaviour that is controlling or causes fear. The term domestic violence order includes temporary (short-term) protection orders and final (long-term) protection orders.

** If you think you need an **urgent temporary protection order**, speak to the court registry staff, a police officer, or call Legal Aid Queensland.

Form DV1s are available online at www.courts.qld.gov.au or your local Magistrates Court.

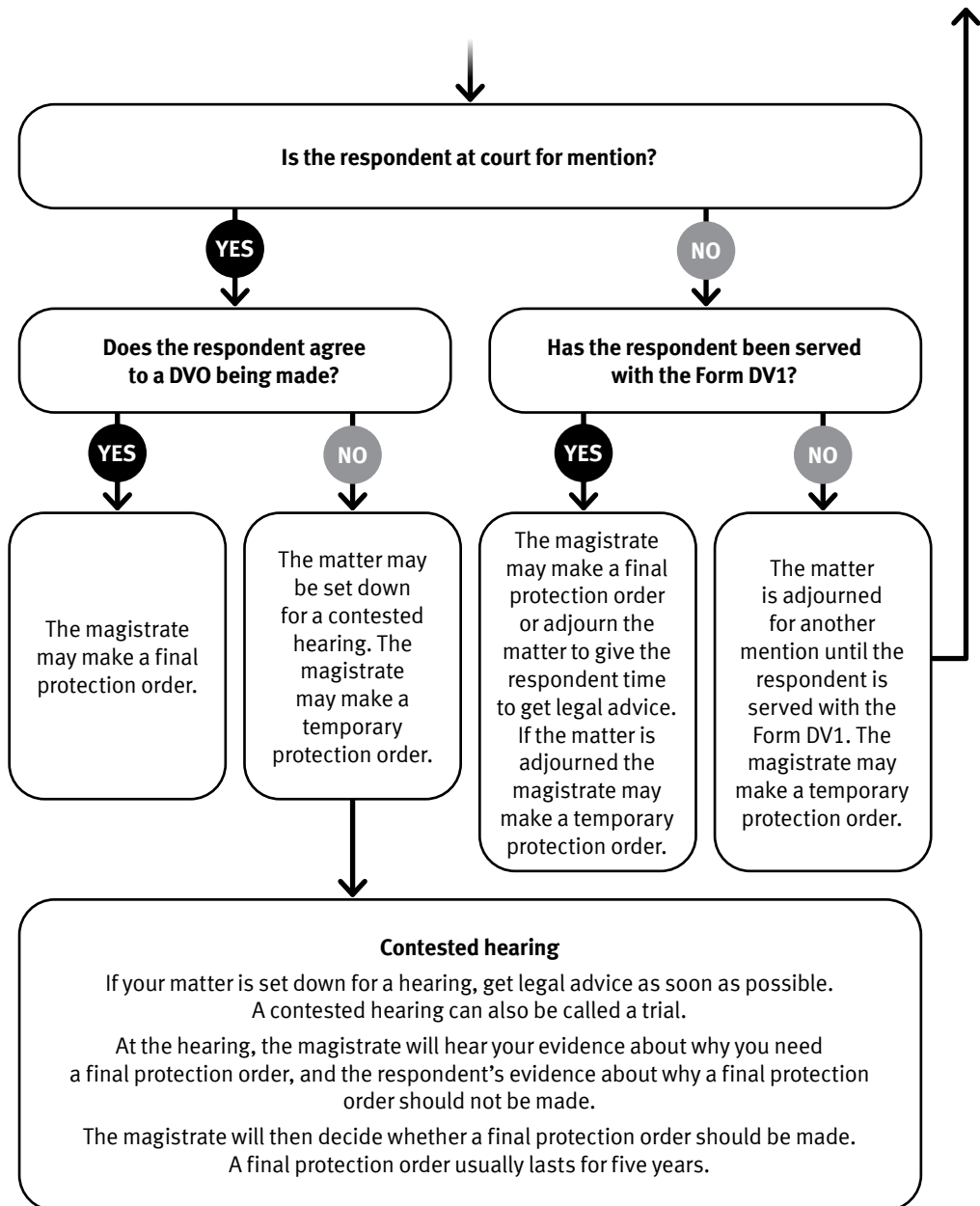
The police will serve (give a copy of the Form DV1 to) the respondent (the person you need protection from), with the date and court address where the application will be heard.

Mention

The first court date is called a mention. This is usually anytime between the same day and up to 4 weeks after the Form DV1 is lodged at court. On the first court date the magistrate will want to know if the respondent has been served by the police, if they are present in court and whether they agree or disagree with a domestic violence order being made. There may be one or more mentions.

A temporary protection order can be made at a mention and will last until the next mention date or contested hearing date.

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How do I get a domestic violence order? What happens in court?

The magistrate will make an order if they accept:

- there has been an act of domestic violence and
- you and the respondent are in one of the relationships covered by the law (see page 8) and
- a domestic violence order is necessary or desirable to protect you.



At the hearing, you may be represented by a police prosecutor, Legal Aid Queensland lawyer, private lawyer or yourself.

How do I apply for a domestic violence order?

You can apply for a domestic violence order yourself or a police officer, lawyer or authorised person (friend, relative, community/welfare worker) may apply for you.

You should get legal advice before applying for a domestic violence order. Legal Aid Queensland gives free legal advice and may be able to help you apply for a domestic violence order.

How can the police help?

If the police suspect domestic violence has been committed, they must investigate your complaint. If they investigate your case and reasonably believe domestic violence has occurred, they can:

1. Charge the respondent with a criminal offence

The police may charge the respondent with a criminal offence (eg strangulation, stalking, assault, grievous bodily harm) if they believe it would be more appropriate to deal with the behaviour through the criminal law system. If they do charge the respondent with a criminal offence, the respondent's bail conditions may stop the respondent from having contact with you.

2. Issue a police protection notice

This is issued on the spot to protect you immediately from further acts of domestic violence. It has the same effect as a domestic violence order until the matter is

heard in court. Before they can issue a police protection notice, the police must reasonably believe:

- domestic violence has occurred
- you haven't already got a domestic violence order in place and
- an order is necessary or desirable to protect you.

You should talk to police about whether this applies to your situation.

The police protection notice may include conditions that provide effective and immediate protection for you and your children such as to stop the respondent from coming to or staying in your home, trying to approach you or trying to contact you.

The police may need to notify child safety authorities that domestic or family violence has occurred.

3. Apply to a court for a domestic violence order for you

If a police officer applies to the court for a domestic violence order for you, they will complete the application form and will appear for you in court. You may choose to attend court if you want to make sure all the conditions you need to protect you are made, or you may need to attend some court appearances. If you have questions about attending court, you can talk to the police at your local police station or contact Legal Aid Queensland on 1300 65 11 88.

4. Apply to a court to change an existing domestic violence order

This only applies if you already have a domestic violence order in place. The police can apply to the court to vary (change) the conditions in your existing domestic violence order so you have increased protection.

5. Take the respondent into custody

The police can take a respondent into custody if they believe the respondent is likely to injure someone or damage property.

6. Apply directly to a magistrate for an urgent temporary order

If the police believe you and your children are in immediate danger, and the normal application process is too slow to protect you, they can apply for an urgent temporary protection order. This may also happen if the court is in a remote location, the court does not sit regularly, or the respondent cannot be easily located.

How can a lawyer help?

You can ask a lawyer to help you by contacting your local Legal Aid Queensland office, a community legal centre or a private lawyer for legal advice.

Lawyers can help you at different times during the application process.

They can:

- give you legal advice about applying for a domestic violence order in your circumstances
- help you complete your application paperwork
- represent you throughout your court proceedings.

If you want a lawyer from Legal Aid Queensland to represent you, you will need to fill out a *Legal Aid Queensland application* form and show you meet the criteria for legal aid. Some private lawyers can also apply for a grant of legal aid to represent you. These lawyers are called Legal Aid Queensland ‘preferred suppliers’ and you can find a list of them on our website at www.legalaid.qld.gov.au.

There may be a domestic violence duty lawyer at court to help you. You can check with the court registry to find out if a domestic violence duty lawyer will be available on your court date. You can also visit our website and search for “domestic and family violence duty lawyer”.

Applying for a domestic violence order through an authorised person

If you do not want to apply for the domestic violence order yourself, you can get a friend, relative or community/welfare worker to apply for you. You will need to give that person authorisation to apply for an order for you.

Applying through a guardian

A guardian or administrator, who is appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000*, can apply for a domestic violence order for you.

Applying through the Office of the Public Guardian

If you have a guardian through the Office of the Public Guardian then the guardian may be able to apply for a domestic violence order for you.

Applying through an attorney

A person acting under an enduring power of attorney under the *Power of Attorney Act 1998* can also apply for a domestic violence order for you.

If you decide to get someone else to apply for you

If you decide to get someone to apply for a domestic violence order for you, you must give them written authority to do so, unless you are unable to (for example, if you have a physical impairment and cannot write your name). You will need to complete an *Authority to Act* (see page 19 for a sample of this document). The person applying for a domestic violence order for you is called ‘the authorised person’. You need to work closely with this person. The authorised person must fill out all the sections on the *DV1 Application for a Protection Order* form, especially Part 3, and sign the declaration. The authorisation must be filed at court with the domestic violence application.

Sample Authority to Act

AUTHORITY

I, Alex Lee of a confidential address, authorise Mary Jones of Legal Aid Queensland to act on my behalf in my application for a domestic violence protection order under section 25 of the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012.

Taken at Brisbane

This 13th day of November 2020.

Signed:

Witnessed:

SAMPLE

Preparing your own application

Step 1. Get legal advice and other help

You should get legal advice before you start the process to apply for a domestic violence order.

In some places there are programs to help people apply for a domestic violence order—these include domestic violence prevention programs, application assistance programs or domestic violence services. You can ask at the Magistrates Court about these programs before starting your application.

Step 2. Fill out the application form

To apply for a domestic violence order, you must fill out a *DV1 Application for a Protection Order* form. You can do this:

- online by visiting www.qld.gov.au and searching “prepare your application for a protection order”
- by downloading the form from the Queensland Courts website and filling it out on your computer, smartphone or tablet
- by printing the PDF form from the Queensland Courts website and filling out the paper copy by hand
- by asking for a copy of the form at your local Magistrates Court.

See the sample *DV1 Application for a Protection Order* form on page 45.

Get help from a lawyer, domestic violence prevention worker, refuge worker or someone who works with people affected by domestic violence when you are filling out the application form.

You can get free legal advice from Legal Aid Queensland about what you need to include in the application form.

What information should I include on the form?

You should describe the domestic violence you have experienced recently. It is helpful to the court to include as much detail as you can, which may include:

- the type of violence
- when it happened or how often it happened
- where it happened
- what happened
- how it happened
- who was there
- any injuries you suffered
- how you felt (eg did you feel threatened, fearful or scared?).

You should give specific details where possible. If you can't recall the specific date of an incident, you may want to include an estimated date, for example: "on or around 3 December 2019" or "when the football grand final was on".

If you have experienced the same or similar behaviours over a long period, you may want to describe the behaviour then explain how often it happened and include the dates you can remember, for example: "about every pay day, the respondent would become so angry with me they would become physically violent where they would...".

Can I keep my address details private?

If you do not want the respondent to know your address and contact details, you can leave the contact details blank on the *DV1 Application for a Protection Order* form and include them on the *Domestic Violence Aggrieved Confidential Address* form (see a sample of this form on page 54).

What can I do if I have concerns about my immediate safety?

If you have concerns about your immediate safety, you should ask the court to consider immediately making an urgent ‘temporary protection order’. If your circumstances are urgent, your application can be quickly listed to go before a magistrate. This can happen even if the application has not yet been served on the respondent and if you can show it is necessary or desirable for you to have immediate protection. Make sure you have ticked the box for a temporary protection order.

Will the respondent see my application?

The respondent will be given a full copy of your application and all attachments.

Step 3. Gather evidence and attach it to the form

You should also start gathering the information (evidence) you will need to support your application. Information that may be helpful includes:

- photos of any injuries taken at the time the domestic violence happened
- photos of any injuries taken later when they are more visible (like bruising that shows up a day or two later)
- statements from people who saw or heard the domestic violence or who you have told about the domestic violence over a period of time
- diary entries you have made about the domestic violence
- doctors’ reports

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- other court orders, eg other domestic violence orders or family law orders
 - reports from counsellors who you have seen
 - phone call logs of calls made to your phone by the respondent
 - all text and voicemail messages, emails, letters and social media entries (printed out with dates).

Attach this evidence to your application form.

If possible, try to use photographs that have a date stamp on them—they can help you remember when the incidents happened. You can attach photographs (or colour photocopies of them) to your application form.

Step 4. Attach any court orders

If you have any court orders, like family law orders about your children, Childrens Court orders or any old or current domestic violence orders, you must attach a copy of these orders to your domestic violence order application form.

Step 5. Sign the declaration

You must sign the declaration on the application form in front of a justice of the peace or a lawyer. When you sign the form, you are indicating the details are true and accurate. All Magistrates Courts have a justice of the peace who can witness you signing your application form. You will need to take photo ID with you.

Step 6. File the application

You must file your completed, signed and witnessed *DV1 Application for a Protection Order* form at a Magistrates Court registry. There is no cost to file your application form, but you will need to show photo ID to the registry. You cannot submit your application online—if you are filling it out electronically, you will need to print it and file it at the court.

Step 7. Let the court know if you need an interpreter

If you do not speak English, or you do not feel confident with legal terms in English, you should ask the court to arrange an interpreter. You should let the court know you will need an interpreter when you are filing your application form or at your first court appearance. The magistrate will decide whether an interpreter will be used.

What happens after my application form has been filed?

After you've filed an application you will be given:

- a court date (as soon as possible), depending on the court's availability, to ask for an urgent temporary protection order or
- a date to appear at court (usually within about four weeks).

If you need immediate protection, you can ask for the magistrate to make an urgent temporary protection order that starts as soon as your application is served on the respondent. If you want an urgent temporary protection order, you need to fill out that section on the application form (see the sample form on page 45).

The clerk of the court will arrange for the police to serve (deliver) a copy of your application and any temporary order on the respondent. You can call or go to your nearest police station to ask if the application has been served on the respondent before you go to court. Even if the application has not been served on the respondent, you will still have to go to court.

What happens at the first court appearance?

Your first court appearance is called a 'mention'. A mention is a short court appearance where the magistrate will check if your application has been served on the respondent and find out if the respondent agrees or disagrees with your application for a domestic violence order. You do not need to bring any witnesses to the first court appearance.

What happens if I do not arrive on time or do not turn up for court?

If you do not arrive at court on time, your application may be dismissed. If this happens and you still want a domestic violence protection order, you will need to file a new application with the court.

Can I take my children to court with me?

There is no one at the court to look after your children. It is not appropriate to bring children into the courtroom with you.

If you have to bring your children to court, you should bring someone with you to look after them. If possible, try to leave your children with a trusted family member, friend or babysitter.

When you go to court

- Arrive at court 15 to 30 minutes early.
- If you don't have a lawyer, a domestic violence duty lawyer may be available in some courts. They can give you free legal advice about your court appearance. Check with the court registry before your court date to find out if this is an option for you. Sometimes the police prosecutor may be able to help you in court.
- If you'd like extra support, you can talk to a domestic violence prevention worker who may be available at some courts. Check with the court registry before your court date to find out if this support is available.
- You can bring your own support person to court. The magistrate will decide whether your support person can come into the courtroom with you. Your support person cannot speak for you unless they have made the application for you as an authorised person.

Will I have to see the respondent in the waiting room?

If you are worried about seeing the respondent in the waiting room, contact the court registry about your situation before you arrive. Some courts have a safe room where you can wait before and after your court appearance. Some safe rooms have direct access in and out of the court room. At some courts you can enter and exit the building through the safe room.

If you have concerns about your safety while at court, you can let the court staff know by filling in a *Domestic and Family Violence Safety* form. This form is available from the Queensland Courts website or at the registry when you file your application. Court staff will give a copy of the form to the security officer, domestic violence prevention worker, the court registrar and any other relevant staff to arrange your safety at court.



Who's who in the courtroom?

1. **Magistrate** — hears the application and decides whether to make the domestic violence order.
2. **Depositions clerk** — helps the magistrate and records proceedings.
3. **Police prosecutor** — represents you if it is a police application.
4. **Lawyer** — represents people in a domestic violence order application in court.
5. **Respondent** — the person responding to the application for a domestic violence order.
6. **Witnesses** — people who tell the court about something they heard or saw that is relevant to your application.

What are the respondent's options?

When the respondent receives their copy of the domestic violence order application they can:

- agree (consent) to a domestic violence order being made; the respondent can only agree to a domestic violence order being made if they are in court when they consent, or through a lawyer or in writing; the respondent can agree to a domestic violence order being made without admitting to the facts—this is called ‘consenting without admission’
- ask for the court proceedings to be adjourned (put off) to another date so they can get legal advice
- oppose the order—if this happens, the court may give you a hearing date
- do nothing (and not attend court).

If the respondent agrees to the orders you want, the magistrate will make the domestic violence order for five years. If there are special circumstances, you can ask the magistrate to make the domestic violence order for more or less time.

If the respondent asks to adjourn your application, you should ask the magistrate to issue a temporary protection order until the next court date.

If the respondent has been served and does not agree with your application for a domestic violence order, the magistrate will give you a date for a contested hearing. This will be a date where you, the respondent and any relevant witnesses may be cross-examined or asked questions about the domestic violence. (See page 31 for more information about contested hearings.)

If the respondent has not been served with the documents before the first court appearance, the magistrate will adjourn your application to another date, so the respondent can be served with the documents. If you think you will be in danger during that time, you can ask the magistrate to make a temporary protection order for you until the next court date.

What happens if the respondent applies for a domestic violence order against me?

When both parties apply for a domestic violence order against each other, this situation is called a 'cross application'.

You should get legal advice if there is a cross application.

If the magistrate believes the application is vexatious (being used to cause annoyance), or is without merit, they may dismiss it.

If the respondent opposes your application, there will be a contested hearing at a later date (see page 31 for more information about contested hearings). The magistrate may transfer the applications so they are heard together on the same date. At the contested hearing the magistrate must consider who is most in need of protection.

If the magistrate gives you a court date for a contested hearing, you should get legal representation from the police prosecutor (if the police are making the application), a private lawyer or a Legal Aid Queensland lawyer. You should organise this as soon as you are given the contested hearing date so there is time to prepare your court material.

What happens if the respondent doesn't come to court?

If the respondent does not come to court at the required time the magistrate can:

- adjourn the application to another court date
- make a final domestic violence order with the conditions that you asked for in your application (see page 36 for more information about final orders)
- issue a warrant for the respondent's arrest.

If the respondent is not at court, and the police can show they have served the respondent, the magistrate can make a final domestic violence order. The magistrate must be satisfied any conditions included in your domestic violence order are supported by enough evidence.



If the respondent is not at court, and the police can show they have served the respondent, the magistrate can make a final domestic violence order.

What happens at a contested hearing?

If the respondent opposes the domestic violence order, or if you cannot agree about the order's conditions at the mention, you will be given a new court date for a contested hearing.

If your application is listed for a contested hearing, get legal advice as soon as possible.

A contested hearing allows the magistrate to hear your evidence about why you need a domestic violence order and the respondent's evidence about why a domestic violence order should not be made.

In most courts, you and the respondent may have to give all your evidence, and the evidence of your witnesses, in affidavits (sworn statements) and exchange these before the contested hearing. This includes supporting evidence like photographs, medical certificates and emails.

It is important you file your affidavits at the court registry and then arrange service of a copy of the affidavits to the respondent by the dates the court has set.

Service is the legal term used to describe giving or delivering court documents to another person in a way that satisfies the court that the person has received them. This is particularly important if the person served does not attend court. If the court is satisfied the person has received the court documents, the case may proceed without that person being present and orders may be made.

Service can be by:

- hand — you may arrange for a process server (for a fee) or any other person over 18 to hand deliver the documents for you; process servers are listed in the Yellow Pages

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- registered post — do not do this unless you are confident the other person will sign for the documents
 - fax or email — you can do this if the person has given a fax number or email address to the court
 - service on a lawyer — a document is taken to be served on a person if they have a lawyer representing them and the lawyer has agreed, in writing, to accept service of the document for that person
 - any other way approved by the court.

Courts across Queensland have different practices for service check with the court registry. Get legal advice.

If you do not serve the respondent, your application could be dismissed or you may not be allowed to have the court consider your evidence.

At the hearing, you and any witnesses will have to go to court in person and answer any questions from the magistrate and respondent. If the respondent does not have a lawyer, you can ask the magistrate to not let the respondent cross examine you (ask you questions in court) as it may cause you emotional harm or distress. In these circumstances the magistrate may ask you the respondent's questions or allow you to be asked questions by video link or from behind a screen.

Who will represent me?

If you cannot afford a private lawyer you should apply for a Legal Aid Queensland lawyer to represent you. If the police are making the application, the police prosecutor will represent you when a contested hearing date is set. You can also represent yourself. For more information about representing yourself at your hearing, see the *Representing yourself at your domestic violence application hearing* factsheet on the Legal Aid Queensland website.

Will the public be allowed in the courtroom for the hearing?

No. The contested hearing will be held in a closed court, which means the public cannot watch or listen.

Should I bring my witnesses to the hearing?

Yes. You should bring any witnesses who saw or heard incidents of domestic violence to the contested hearing. They will need to answer questions about their evidence in person. Ask your witnesses to write down what they saw or heard as soon as possible after the events and to bring these notes with them to court.

Children cannot give evidence in a domestic violence court unless the magistrate gives them permission to. If you want a child to give evidence before the court, you should get legal advice.

You should also bring any other supporting evidence to the contested hearing. Supporting evidence like photographs of your injuries, medical reports from the doctor who treated you, text messages and phone logs will help the magistrate decide whether to make the domestic violence order.

Will I have to give evidence at the hearing?

Yes. You and your witnesses will give evidence in the court. You will need to tell the magistrate what happened to make you apply for a domestic violence order. Most of the details should have been included in your application and affidavit, so only explain any matters the magistrate asks you about. If you do not have a lawyer, the magistrate will guide you through the evidence process. After you have given evidence, you will be told to call your witnesses into court. Ask them to tell the magistrate what they saw or heard.

When you give evidence, the respondent or their lawyer will ask you questions about your evidence. When the respondent gives evidence, you or your lawyer will be able to do the same. This is called cross-examination. Witnesses will also be cross-examined. The respondent will present their case in the same way.

After listening to the evidence given by you, the respondent and any witnesses, the magistrate will decide whether to give you the domestic violence order you have applied for. The magistrate must be sure:

- you and the respondent were in a relevant relationship
- the respondent did commit an act of domestic violence and
- it is necessary or desirable for you to have a domestic violence order.

Will the respondent get a criminal record if the magistrate makes a domestic violence order?

No. The domestic violence order does not result in a criminal record for the respondent. If the respondent breaches the domestic violence order, they may be charged with a criminal offence.

Are there any costs involved in getting a domestic violence order?

If you have hired a private lawyer, you will usually have to pay for the cost of your own legal representation. There are no costs if a police prosecutor represents you at court. You can apply for a Legal Aid Queensland lawyer if the police prosecutor cannot represent you—depending on your financial circumstances, you may have to make a contribution towards your legal aid costs.

The magistrate may make you pay the respondent's court costs if they decide to dismiss your application because they believe it is deliberately false, frivolous, vexatious or malicious.

What if I disagree with the magistrate's decision?

If you disagree with the magistrate's decision, you can appeal it. You need to file the appeal in the District Court within 28 days from the date the magistrate made the decision about the domestic violence order.



You should get legal advice if you want to file an appeal.

Will the court proceedings be made public?

No. A person is not allowed to publish any information said in a domestic violence court or any information that identifies the applicant, respondent, children or witnesses involved in a domestic violence court proceeding. If they do this, the magistrate can issue a fine.

Information can only be published if the magistrate allows it, or the applicant and respondent agree to it being published, or the publication is for law reporting or research purposes.

What orders can be made by the magistrate?

Temporary protection orders

A temporary protection order aims to give you protection from domestic violence until your application is decided by the magistrate. Temporary protection orders are given if you are in a relationship covered by the law (see page 8) and domestic violence has been committed.

Even if the respondent doesn't know you are applying for a domestic violence order, the magistrate can still make a temporary protection order. To make a temporary protection order, the magistrate must be satisfied there has been an act of domestic violence and there is a relevant relationship between you and the respondent.

Final protection orders

A final protection order usually lasts for five years. It can be made:

- if the respondent agrees to the order being made or
- if the respondent doesn't turn up or participate in the court process after being served or
- after a contested hearing in a court.

Domestic violence order conditions

Domestic violence orders automatically include a condition that the respondent must be of good behaviour and not commit domestic violence against you, your children and any other people named on your order.

You can also ask for other conditions on the domestic violence order. The magistrate must consider your safety and your children’s safety when deciding whether to add other conditions to the order.

Other conditions that may be included in a domestic violence order are:

- stopping the respondent from going to where you live or work, or within a certain distance of where you live or work
- stopping the respondent from living with you—get legal advice before asking for this type of order
- stopping the respondent from trying to locate you, for example, stopping them from contacting your family, friends or a place where you are staying (like a refuge or shelter)
- making the respondent give you access to the house you used to live in so you can get your belongings
- stopping the respondent from behaving in a particular way towards your children (or children who usually live with you)—if you are pregnant, this includes your child once they are born
- stopping the respondent from going to places where your children frequently visit, like their school or kindy
- stopping the respondent from having contact with you or other people named on the order—this means the respondent cannot call you, write to you, send you text messages or visit you.

You can ask the magistrate to make an exception to the extra conditions if you want to attend mediation with the respondent, or allow your children to spend time with the respondent.

In some circumstances it is possible for the court to stop the respondent coming back to where you live, or to remove them from where you live, even if you have lived there together. This is known as an ‘ouster’ condition. If the magistrate makes an ouster condition, they must also consider allowing the respondent to return to the residence to get their belongings. The police can supervise the respondent collecting their belongings.

Intervention orders

If a magistrate makes or changes a domestic violence order, they can also make an intervention order requiring the respondent to attend a behaviour change program. A behaviour change program is usually an 8 to 12-week program with counselling that tries to change the respondent's behaviour. This order can only be made if the respondent is in the court, agrees to the intervention order being made or changed, and agrees to follow the intervention order.

Consent orders

Consent orders can be made if the respondent agrees to your application for a domestic violence order (or agrees to change an existing domestic violence order). The respondent does not have to admit to the facts you have included in the application, or agree with your side of the story, for the court to make consent orders. This is known as 'consent without admission'. The magistrate will consider your safety, your children's safety and the safety of anyone else named in your application when deciding whether to make consent orders.

If the respondent is under 18, they may not be able to agree to a domestic violence order. You should get legal advice if this applies to your situation.

If a police officer is acting for you, the magistrate can only make a consent order if they are sure you also consent to the order being made.

Will my domestic violence order affect my existing family law orders?

The magistrate must consider any family law or child protection orders you have before deciding to make or change a domestic violence order. If you have a family law order or child protection order about your children, or if you have proceedings

in the family law courts or Childrens Court about your children, you must tell the magistrate, attach a copy of the orders to your domestic violence order application or give a copy to the magistrate.

A magistrate must consider changing your family law order if the conditions in the order:

- conflict with conditions in your domestic violence order and
- could make you, your children or anyone else named in your domestic violence application unsafe.

For example, if your family law order allows the respondent to come to your home to collect your children and these visits lead to verbal abuse, threats or any other act of domestic violence, the magistrate can change the family law order to make the collection point away from where you live. The magistrate can also cancel or suspend your existing parenting order if they are satisfied it would be unsafe for you or the children to continue spending time with the respondent.

If you have a domestic violence order and you have family law court proceedings or Childrens Court proceedings, you must tell these courts about your domestic violence order.

Can a magistrate make a domestic violence order even if they have not received an application for one?

Yes. Sometimes a magistrate can make a domestic violence order against someone even though the aggrieved has not applied for one. This can happen if a magistrate convicts a person of an offence involving an act of domestic violence. To make an order, the magistrate would have to be satisfied the people involved were in a relationship covered by the law (see page 8), an act of domestic violence has

occurred, and a domestic violence order is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved. If there was already a domestic violence order in place when the offence was committed, the magistrate could change the order by including extra conditions or by changing the domestic violence order length to protect the aggrieved. In both situations, the magistrate still has to allow the people involved to say what they think about the order being made.

The Childrens Court

The Childrens Court magistrate can make or change a domestic violence order to protect a parent when a child protection order application has been made.

The magistrate can make a domestic violence order on their own initiative based on the information before the court, or because one of the parties has made a domestic violence order application. The magistrate has to allow the people involved to say what they think about the domestic violence order being made.



If you have a family law order or child protection order about your children, or if you have proceedings in the family law courts or Childrens Court about your children, you must tell the magistrate, attach a copy of the orders to your domestic violence order application or give a copy to the magistrate.

Making the order work

After a domestic violence order has been made, the magistrate will explain what the order means to the respondent and what will happen if the respondent breaches (doesn't follow) the order.

If the respondent knows the order is in place (for example, they were in court when it was made, told about it by a police officer or served with a copy of the order) and they don't follow the conditions in it, they can be charged by the police.

What happens if the respondent breaches the order?

Only the police can charge the respondent with breaching the domestic violence order. If you think the domestic violence order has been breached, you should write down the details immediately as this may help the police. It will also help the police if you have proof of the breach like:

- text messages
- posts on social media sites
- letters
- photographs
- phone messages
- any diary entries you make.

If you tell the police the respondent has breached the domestic violence order, they must investigate and may charge the respondent with breaching the order.

If the respondent is found guilty of breaching the order, the magistrate can order them to:

- do community service
- be put on a good behaviour bond
- be fined or
- be sent to prison.

If the respondent has been convicted of several breaches, has breached the order more than once, or had any other conviction within five years of the current convicted breach, the magistrate can fine them or sentence them to prison. If you have questions about breaches to your order, contact Legal Aid Queensland for legal advice.

If you think the police have not taken your report about the respondent breaching the domestic violence order seriously or have not acted on your complaints, then you should speak to the officer-in-charge or a police domestic violence liaison officer for that police station or region.

Do I have to follow the conditions in the domestic violence order?

Yes. You should try to follow the conditions set out in the domestic violence order or it may be difficult for the police to prove the respondent has breached the order. For example, if the order says the respondent cannot phone you, you should try not to phone them either. If the order stops the respondent from coming within 50 metres of you, you should not come within 50 metres of them.

How long will the order last?

When a magistrate makes a final domestic violence order, they decide how long it will last. The usual length of a final domestic violence order is five years.

A magistrate may make a final order shorter or longer than five years if there are special reasons to do so. Before a domestic violence order ends, you can apply to change the order so it ends sooner or is made for a longer time. You should get legal advice if you decide to apply to change the order.

How long does a police protection notice last?

A police protection notice will last until a court makes a domestic violence order, or adjourns the proceedings without making a domestic violence order, or until the application is dismissed by a magistrate.

Can I change the order?

If you want to change the order's terms or conditions, you must fill out a *DV 4 Application to vary a domestic violence order* form (see sample form on page 55). If it is the first court date and a temporary protection order has not been made, you may be able to ask the magistrate to include extra conditions in the temporary protection order. You will need to have enough evidence to support your application to change the conditions.

Remember: If you and the respondent decide to live together again, you should get legal advice about having the domestic violence order changed. The respondent may be breaching the order just by being near you.

After you leave the relationship

You should continue to make your personal safety the highest priority after you have left the relationship and the environment in which you were experiencing violence. Make sure you have the support of family, friends, colleagues or a domestic violence worker during this difficult time.

Sample documents and forms

Sample 1 — Form DV1 Application for a Protection Order

Sample 2 — Domestic violence aggrieved confidential address form

Sample 3 — Form DV4 Application to vary a domestic violence order

Sample 4 — Domestic and family violence safety form

Note:

- These are sample forms to give you an idea of the information you might need to put in. Do not copy the information on the sample forms. Use them as a guide only and put in the information about your situation.
- You will not need to use all these forms. Only use the ones that apply to you.
- Type your answers or write neatly in black or blue pen.
- Make sure the information you use is correct and always double-check the spelling of the names of other people involved.

Sample 1 – Form DV1 Application for a Protection Order

FORM DV1

Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 (s.32)

Application for a Protection Order

Please note: A copy of this application will be provided to the aggrieved, applicant, respondent and police

1. Aggrieved's details

If the aggrieved does not want the respondent to know their home address please either:

- Give an address where court documents can be sent e.g. post office box or
- Complete an "Aggrieved Details Form" which will not be provided to the respondent

Given Name/s Family Name Date of birth

Address *Leave blank if you do not want this information to be given to the other party

Gender Home Number Mobile Number

Work Phone Email SPI # (QPS Only)

Does the aggrieved require an interpreter? No Yes Language/Dialect:

Does the aggrieved identify as: Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Neither

Does the aggrieved have a disability, illness or impairment where support and/or special arrangements are required? No Yes

Is the aggrieved under 18 years of age? No Yes

Please supply the details of a parent as all documents must be given to a parent of the aggrieved unless the court orders otherwise.

Parent's Name

Parent's Address

Proceed to Question 2

2. Respondent's Details

Given Name/s Family Name Date of birth

Address

Gender Home Number Mobile Number

Work Phone Email SPI # (QPS Only)

Does the respondent require an interpreter? No Yes Language/Dialect:

Does the respondent identify as: Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Neither

Does the respondent have a disability, illness or impairment where support and/or special arrangements are required? No Yes

Current place of employment

Derryn and Jones Accounting

Vehicle Model:

Toyota Camry 2018

Vehicle Registration

XYZ 665

Is the respondent under 18 years of age? No Yes

Please supply the details of a parent as all documents must be given to a parent of the respondent unless the court orders otherwise.

Parent's Name

Parent's Address

If you are the aggrieved, proceed to Question 4

If you are NOT the aggrieved proceed to Question 3

3. Applicant's Details

This section only applies if a person other than the aggrieved is making the application. Please complete either Part A, B, C or D.

PART A – A person being authorised by the Aggrieved

Given Name/s

Family Name

Gender

Address

Is the authorisation of the aggrieved in writing? No Yes

If the authorisation is not in writing, how is authorisation communicated from the aggrieved?

PART B – A person acting under another Act for the Aggrieved

Name

Gender

Address

Who is the application being made by? A guardian Adult Guardian Enduring power of attorney

Other, please specify:

PART C – A Police Officer

Full Name including Rank:

Registration #

Station

Police Occurrence #

Has the aggrieved been advised of this application? No Yes

Has the application resulted from the detention of the respondent? No Yes

Is this an application for an urgent temporary protection order under section 130? No Yes

If yes, has an application for a domestic violence order already been made? No Yes Court File Number:

PART D – A party to a child protection proceeding

Given Name/s

Family Name

Gender

Address

What type of party to a child protection proceeding are you?

A child for whom an order is sought in a child protection proceeding

A separate legal representative for a child for whom an order is sought in a child protection proceeding

An applicant or respondent in a child protection proceeding

Proceed to Question 4

4. Temporary Protection Order

Do you wish the court to make a temporary protection order? No Yes

If you request a temporary protection order before the respondent has been given a copy of the application, you will have to show the court that there are reasons why it is necessary or desirable for you or a named person to be protected by a temporary protection order before the respondent is given a copy of the application.

Please state reasons below:

- 1) Last week on 21 January 2020, I told Morgan that I wanted to separate. He yelled at me 'you stupid cow', 'you're a bad mother', and 'I'll make you regret this'.
- 2) We were in the living room and I tried to call my Mum while Morgan was yelling at me, but he grabbed my phone from my hand and smashed it on the ground.
- 3) Morgan then grabbed me by my hair and pushed me in to the wall. He punched the wall next to my head and put his face close to me and said 'you bitch, you try and cross me, and I will make sure you wish you were dead'.
- 4) Quinn was in the same room and I could see he was crying and I heard him call out 'Don't hurt Mummy'.
- 5) I was able to get away and ran to the neighbours with Quinn and asked them to call 000.
- 6) When Morgan grabbed my phone out of my hand he bent my fingers back causing significant pain. The next day my hand was swollen and red and pink in colour.
- 7) Since separation I have observed Morgan parked outside my workplace and Quinn's preschool. He has also texted me demanding to know where I am.
- 8) Last night (30 January 2020) Morgan sent me the same message to all of my social media accounts saying 'Tell me where you are, I have a right to know. You are still mine'.
- 9) I do not want Morgan to come anywhere near me at the moment. I am worried Morgan will lose his temper and hurt me if I don't return to the relationship.

Proceed to Question 5

5. Relationships between the aggrieved and the respondent

What is the relationship of the aggrieved to the respondent?

- Intimate Personal Relationship** – Please tick one
- a) Spousal Relationship: Married Former Spouse De Facto Civil Partnership
- Parent/Former Parent of a Child
- b) Engaged Were Engaged
- c) Couple State the nature of the relationship including the level of dependency on each other whether financial or otherwise; length of time of the relationship; frequency of contact and degree of intimacy, if any.

Relationship history

- Include all details needed to satisfy the definition of a 'relevant relationship' including when the relationship commenced, dates of co-habitation and/or marriage, and date of separation
 - If you are relying on a 'couple relationship' give examples of how you were couple
 - Set out the names and dates of birth of children of the relationship or children that reside or spend time in the household
- 10) Morgan and I were in a relationship from February 2012, and lived together since July 2012. We separated last week when I moved out. We have one child together, Quinn Jones (d.o.b. 12/05/16) who is currently living with me.

Family Relationship

Relation to respondent (for example parent, sibling, aunt, cousin, stepchild, a person is regarded as a relative)

6. Grounds for a protection order

State grounds as to why a protection order is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved. It must be shown that domestic violence has occurred. Include specific example of behaviour by the respondent. *Attach extra pages if necessary*

Recent incidents

- Set out the most recent incidents, including for each incident:
 - **What – use active words to describe what happened**
He yelled at me 'you stupid cow', 'you're a bad mother', and 'I'll make you regret this'.
If you received text messages or verbal threats, include the exact words used
At 1pm 15 December 2020 he texted me 'You stupid cow, you're a hopeless case. I'm going to make you sorry you're alive
 - **Where – be specific**
We were in the living room at our home when...
 - **How – include detail if there was a weapon involved or if property was damaged**
He grabbed my phone from my hand and smashed it on the ground
 - **When – the time and date (or reference to an external event). This could be over a period of time.**
Last week on 21 January 2020, I told Morgan I wanted to separate.
On or around New Years Day, Morgan yelled at me and called me names including...
 - **Injuries – include detail of any injuries you suffered and whether you received any medical treatment**
When Morgan grabbed my phone out of my hand he bent my fingers back causing significant pain. The next day my hand was swollen and red and pink in colour.
- 1) Since separation I have seen Morgan parked outside my workplace and Quinn's preschool.
- 12) Last night, 30 January 2020, Morgan sent me the same message to all of my social media accounts saying 'Tell me where you are, I have a right to know. You are still mine'.
- 13) On or around Australia Day 2020 I was at my brother's house in the evening and I heard his dogs barking loudly outside. I received a text message from Morgan at 9:14pm saying 'I'm getting closer'. I felt shocked and scared that he might be following me.
- 14) On 23 January 2020 I observed Morgan in his car in the carpark of Quinn's preschool when I dropped Quinn off. I waited until he drove off before going inside. I then got a text message from Morgan at 8:03am saying 'Nice dress, shame about the ugly body wearing it'.

Past incidents

- Include a summary of past violent or abusive events
- 15) Usually on pay day, Morgan would come home late at night after I had put Quinn to bed. Morgan would demand I cook dinner for him, yell at me and call me names such as 'lazy bitch' and 'you're a fucking gold digger' if I refused. To prevent him from waking up Quinn I would do what he wanted. When I had cooked dinner for Morgan he would throw the food at me or upend it over my head and yell at me to clean it up.
- 16) Last year on the night of the AFL Grand Final, I was asleep in our bedroom. Morgan came home late approximately around midnight and turned on the light shook me awake. He yelled he wouldn't be giving me any more money for groceries because I spent too much. Since then, Morgan has demanded I give him all the receipts for everything I buy, and wait with him while he cross-checks the receipts with the items and our bank account online. Morgan will yell at me for spending too much approximately once a week. In late November 2019 Morgan yelled at me for spending too much and then threw the groceries around the kitchen.
- 17) Over the past 18 months, Morgan has become violent approximately every weekend. He would slap me across my face, and sometimes knock me to the ground. On one occasion in around June 2019 Morgan pushed me to the ground and threw a book at my head. The next day I had a bruise on my cheek.
- 18) I can recall one occasion when I was pregnant with Quinn and we were preparing the nursery at home. Morgan was putting the cot together and found the receipt. He yelled at me for spending too much, and threw the screwdriver at my stomach and yelled he didn't want to have a baby with me anymore.

Proceed to Question 7

7. Children of the aggrieved or children who usually live with the aggrieved

Full Name of **Child 1**

Quinn John Jones

Gender

Male

Date of birth

12 / 05 / 2017

Address

Not to be disclosed

Do you wish this child to be named on the order? No

Yes

SPI # (QPS Only)

Full Name of **Child 2**

Gender

Date of birth

/ /

Address

Do you wish this child to be named on the order? No

Yes

SPI # (QPS Only)

Full Name of **Child 3**

Gender

Date of birth

/ /

Address

Do you wish this child to be named on the order? No

Yes

SPI # (QPS Only)

State grounds as to why the child/children are to be named on the order

- 1) Quinn has seen Morgan get angry and become violent (refer to information in questions 4 and 6).
- 2) On 21 January 2020 Quinn was present with Morgan pulled my hair and threatened to hit me. I heard Quinn say "Don't hurt Mummy".
- 3) In June 2020 Quinn cried when he saw me with a bruise on my cheek (refer to information in question 6).
- 4) In late November 2019 Quinn helped me to clean up the groceries after Morgan had yelled at me for spending too much and thrown the groceries around the kitchen.

Proceed to Question 8

8. Relatives or associates you would like to be named on the order

Full Name of **Relative**

Gender

Date of birth

/ /

Address

SPI # (QPS only)

Full Name of **Relative**

Gender

Date of birth

/ /

Address

SPI # (QPS only)

Full Name of Associate	Gender	Date of birth
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Address	SPI # (QPS only)	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Full Name of Associate	Gender	Date of birth
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
Address	SPI # (QPS only)	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

State grounds as to why it is necessary or desirable to protect the relative/associate.

Proceed to Question 9

9. Weapons

Does the respondent have access to any weapons? No Yes

State the number, type of weapon/s and all possible locations of the weapon

Shotgun - he keeps it in the storage cupboard in his garage.

Did the respondent use, or threaten to use, a weapon or another thing used as a weapon, during any incident of domestic violence?

No Yes Provide details

Has the respondent been issued with a weapons or firearms licence? No Yes

If the respondent has access to any weapons at their place of residence, please provide details

Proceed to Question 10

10. Details of any other orders

Has a court made any other order or are there other court proceedings that involve the aggrieved and the respondent? *Please attach copies*

Childrens Court orders	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Queensland Domestic Violence Order	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police Protection Notice	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary Intervention Order	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Interstate Domestic Violence Order (including New Zealand)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Family Court Orders	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other relevant court order <input type="text"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Is there a current Protection Order application that has not been decided by the court? No Yes Attach a copy of the application

11. Conditions sought in the order

A court making a domestic violence order must impose a condition that the respondent –
Be of good behaviour towards the aggrieved and not commit domestic violence against the aggrieved.

If the order includes a named person who is an adult –

Be of good behaviour towards the named person and not commit associated domestic violence against the named person.

If the order includes a named person who is a child –

Be of good behaviour towards the child and not commit associated domestic violence against the child and not expose the child to domestic violence.

A court may also impose any other condition that the court considers necessary in the circumstances and desirable in the interests of the aggrieved, any named person or the respondent.

Do you want the court to consider any other conditions for inclusion in the protection order?

No Go to Q12 Yes Please indicate below

A) Do you want the respondent to leave specified premises? No Yes

If yes, state address of premises and provide reasons:

- 1) Morgan and I both rent Unit 12/117 Never Esplanade, Breakwater Bay. Both of our names are on the lease.
- 2) I wish to remain in the unit as Quinn's daycare and playgroup are located nearby and I don't have a car.
- 3) My parents also live nearby that address and are a good support to Quinn and I.
- 4) I don't have the financial means to find new accommodation as I work part time and earn \$15,000 a year.
- 5) Morgan is on \$110,000 a year and his parents live in a suburb about 15 minutes away and he could stay with them.

B) Do you want to prohibit the respondent from remaining at, entering or attempting to enter or approaching premises? No Yes

If yes, the premises to which the respondent is not to come or approach are:

The aggrieved's place of residence The aggrieved's place of employment The place the aggrieved is currently staying

Places where the aggrieved frequents, namely

Associates/relatives place of residence (if there is a named person at Question 8)

Give reasons

At work

- 1) Morgan rings my workplace at least 6 times a day checking up on where I am and what I am doing
- 2) I am afraid he will keep driving past the house and my work as he has been doing when I am at work.

At home

- 1) Morgan's behaviour since we have separated has frightened me. I am scared of what Morgan will do if he came to my home.
- 2) Since separation, I have observed Morgan parked outside my workplace. I am fearful that Morgan may try to cause trouble for me at work, or follow me from work to find out where I am staying.

C) Do you want to prohibit the respondent approaching the aggrieved? No Yes

Does this include any associates or relatives (if there is a named person at Question 8)?

Give reasons

- 1) Because of Morgan's past behaviour and threats towards me, I am frightened for my personal safety. At separation, Morgan said "I'll make you regret this" and "I will make sure you wish you were dead". I took this to mean that he will hurt me. I am frightened to leave where I am staying by myself at the moment.
- 2) If I am permitted to return to the apartment, Morgan and I will live in the same area. I do not want him to approach me if he sees me in public. When I do go out I usually have Quinn with me. I do not want to expose Quinn to any more of Morgan's aggression. I do not want Morgan to come within 50m of me.
- 3) This exception does not apply to the extent that it is necessary for Morgan and I to attend an agreed conference, counselling or mediation session, or for the purpose of having contact with our child as agreed in writing or in compliance with any Family Law Order.

- D) Do you want to prohibit the respondent from contacting the aggrieved or asking someone else to contact the aggrieved? No Yes
Does this include any associates or relatives (if there is a named person at Question 8)? No Yes
Give reasons

1) I do not want Morgan to contact me because of the threats he has made towards me, and the messages he has sent me stating he has been following me. I find these scary and intimidating.

- E) Do you want to prohibit the respondent's presence at or in a place associated with any child (e.g. school, day care etc.) No Yes
Give reasons

- 1) I do not want Morgan to go to Quinn's pre-school, Bayview Kindy at Breakwater Bay. Quinn has been very unsettled since Morgan and I separated and I do not want him to be disrupted.
- 2) Morgan has previously phoned the pre-school supervisor and yelled at her over the phone and told them they were 'greedy thieves' for charging too much.
- 3) On 23 January 2020 I observed Morgan sitting in his car in the preschool carpark. I am fearful Morgan is going to wait there and follow me to find out where I am staying.
- 4) This condition does not apply if attendance is permitted as agreed in writing between the parties or in compliance with any conditions in any Family Law Order.

- F) If the respondent does not know the aggrieved's whereabouts, do you want to prohibit the respondent from trying to locate them or asking someone else to locate them? No Yes
Give reasons

1) Since separation, I have received contact from Morgan which suggests he is trying to find me (see detail in question 6). I am fearful of what lengths Morgan will go to, and what he would do if he did find out where I am staying.

- G) Does the aggrieved wish to recover essential property? No Yes
Describe the property and state address where this property can be located.

- H) Do you want the court to consider prohibiting any other conduct or behaviour on the part of the respondent? No Yes
Specify that conduct or behaviour complain of and give reasons

12. Statutory Declaration

The applicant, except if a member of the Queensland Police Service, must sign this application in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Declarations, or a Solicitor

I, the applicant in this application, do solemnly and sincerely declare:

The information set out in this application, and any other attached statement, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the *Oaths Act 1867*.

Declared by on at in the

presence of

(Signature of Applicant)

(Signature of person taking statement)

(Full name of Applicant)

(Full name and Qualification of Witness)

Queensland Police Service Applicant

The applicant, if a member of the Queensland Police Service, must sign this application and provide the details below:

Full Name and Rank:

Registration No:

Signature:

Date:

Notes to the respondent

If you do not appear in court a domestic violence order may be made in your absence.

The court may issue a warrant for you to be taken into custody by a police officer and brought before the court if the court believes that it is necessary for you to be heard.

Office Use Only

Court file number (if known) :

YOU ARE NOTIFIED that this application will be heard at the time and place as follows:

Court:

Place:

Date:

Time:

Signature

Clerk of the Court/Queensland Police Service

Sample 2 – Domestic violence aggrieved confidential address form

Aggrieved confidential address recording Court form

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGGRIEVED CONFIDENTIAL ADDRESS FORM

Use this form if you (the aggrieved) do NOT wish the person you are seeking a domestic violence order against to know your address and contact details.

Your confidential details:

Last Name:	<input type="text" value="LEE"/>
Given Name(s):	<input type="text" value="ALEX"/>
Address:	<input type="text" value="26 Forever Street, Breakwater Bay 4000"/>
Contact telephone number:	<input type="text" value="Home: (07) 3917 0597 Work: (07) 3238 3340 Mobile: 0400 000 000"/>
Court File Number:	<input type="text"/>
Police Occurrence Number:	<input type="text"/>

The above information is for court staff and police purposes only.

NOT TO BE GIVEN TO THE RESPONDENT

Sample 3 – Form DV4 Application to vary a domestic violence order

FORM DV4

Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 s.86

Application to vary a domestic violence order

Please note: a copy of this application will be provided to the aggrieved, applicant, respondent and police

1. Aggrieved's Details

If the aggrieved does not want the respondent to know their home address please either:

- Give an address where court documents can be sent e.g. post office box or
- Complete an "Aggrieved Details Form" which will not be provided to the respondent

Given Name Family Name Date of Birth Gender

Address *Leave blank if you do not want this information to be given to the other party

SPI# (QPS Only) Phone Number Email address

Do you require an interpreter? No Yes Language/Dialect:

Do you identify as: Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Neither

Do you have a disability, illness or impairment where support and/or special arrangements are required? No Yes

Is the aggrieved under 18 years of age? No Yes

Please supply the details of a parent as all documents must be given to the parent of the aggrieved unless the court orders otherwise.

Parents Name

Parents Address

2. Respondent's Details

Given Name Family Name Date of Birth Gender

Address

SPI# (QPS Only) Phone Number Email address

Does the Respondent require an interpreter? No Yes Language/Dialect:

Does the respondent identify as: Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Neither

Do you have a disability, illness or impairment where support and/or special arrangements are required? No Yes

Current place of employment Vehicle Model Vehicle Registration

Is the respondent under 18 years of age? No Yes

Please supply the details of a parent as all documents must be given to the parent of the aggrieved unless the court orders otherwise.

Parents Name

Parents Address

3. Applicant's Details

Part A - Any other applicant who is not the Aggrieved or a member of the Queensland Police Service

Given Name Family Name Date of Birth Gender

Address *leave blank if you do not want this information to be given to the other party

Phone Number Email address

Do you require an interpreter? No Yes Language/Dialect:

Do you identify as: Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Neither

Do you have a disability, illness or impairment where support and/or special arrangements are required? No Yes

What type of applicant are you?

Respondent in the existing order

A person being authorised by the aggrieved (please provide proof of authorisation)

A person acting under another Act for the aggrieved, respondent or a named person

A named person in the existing order

Part B - A Police Officer

Full Name including Rank: Registration #

Station Police Occurrence #

Has the aggrieved been advised of this application? No Yes

Proceed to Question 4

4. Existing Order Details

Please provide a copy of the original order with this application. If you are unable to do so, court registry staff will obtain a copy on your behalf

Is the existing order:

A temporary protection order A protection order

Date the original order or declared 27 / 02 / 20 The court and location the original order was made or declared Brisbane Magistrates Court

Any domestic violence order made by a court or police officer in Australia from 25 November 2017 is automatically a nationally recognised domestic violence order.

A) Was the existing order made before 25/11/2017 No Yes

If want the DVO to be nationally recognised, you will be required to make an application to declare the DVO to be a nationally recognised order.

B) Do you want to apply to declare the order to be a recognised interstate order? No Yes

Proceed to Question 5

5. Details of Variation

A) Do you want to vary the conditions of the order? No Yes

Please provide details of the condition/s that you would like added or varied.

- 1) I am seeking to add a condition to prevent the respondent from remaining at, entering or attempting to enter, or approaching where I am living, and my place of employment.
- 2) Since I have returned to the apartment after separation, I have observed the respondent parked outside on 1/03/20 at around 6am, on 5/03/20 at around 8:30pm, and 6/03/20 at 5:45pm.
- 3) On 9/3/20, 10/3/20 and 11/3/20 the respondent came to the apartment uninvited around approximately 7:30pm each night and demanded to be let in. On these occasions the respondent said he was there to collect items he had left behind (he has not left any property or personal items at the apartment) or that he wants to see Quinn. When I have asked the respondent to leave, he has refused and continued to bang and kick at the apartment door, and yell out insults including 'you're a f*cking slut'.
- 4) On 11/3/20 Morgan screamed out 'you'll get what's coming to you' when I said I would call the Police if he didn't leave.
- 5) Quinn has been at home with me on these three occasions and has appeared scared and confused. On 11/3/20 I observed him covering his ears and crying.
- 6) On 13/03/20 I came to work to find a bunch of flowers at the door addressed to me with a card from Morgan which said 'I'm sorry you're such a miserable cow who won't let me see my son'. I also had a number of voicemail messages from Morgan on my work phone at various hours throughout the night (10:32pm, 11:16pm, 11:24pm and 11:52pm) where he said 'who the f*ck is he? Who is the f*cker you left me for?', 'slut, you're a f*cking slut', and 'go to hell'.
- 7) On 15/03/20 I was contacted by my boss to state that Morgan had left a facebook review on our work's page which criticised me personally (screenshot attached).
- 8) I am scared of how angry Morgan is, and fearful of what he will do if he was able to get in to the apartment. I am fearful of Morgan causing trouble for me at work and in the apartment complex and I do not want to lose my job or have my lease terminated due to his behaviour.
- 9) I am concerned at the impact Morgan's behaviour when he comes to the apartment is having on Quinn.

B) Do you want to vary the duration of the order? No Yes

When would you like the protection order to end?

Give reasons

C) Do you want to vary the persons named in the order? No Yes

Provide details of the persons named in the order that you would like removed or added

Full Name	Gender	Date of Birth	Address	SPI # (QPS only)

Give reasons

Proceed to Question 6

6. Temporary Protection Order

Do you wish the court to make a temporary protection order? No Yes

If you request a temporary protection order before the respondent has been given a copy of the application, you will have to show the court that there are reasons why it is necessary or desirable for you or a named person to be protected by a temporary protection order before the respondent is given a copy of the application.

Proceed to Question 7

7. Details of any other Orders

Has the court made any other order or are there other court proceedings that involve the aggrieved and the respondent? Please provide a copy of the original order with this application. If you are unable to do so, court registry staff will obtain a copy on your behalf

Childrens Court Orders	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police Protection Notice	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Intervention Order	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Interstate Domestic Violence Orders (including New Zealand)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Family Court Orders	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other relevant court order	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8. Statutory Declaration

The applicant, except if a member of the Queensland Police Service, must sign this application in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Declarations, or a Solicitor

I, the applicant in this application, do solemnly and sincerely declare:

The information set out in this application, and any other attached statement, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act 1867.

Declared by on at QUEENSLAND in the

presence of

(Signature of Applicant)

(Signature of person taking statement)

(Full name of Applicant)

(Full name and Qualification of Witness)

Queensland Police Service Applicant

The applicant, if a member of the Queensland Police Service, must sign this application and provide the details below:

Full Name and Rank:

Registration No:

Signature:

Date:

Notes to the respondent (who is also the respondent named in an existing order)

If you do not appear in court, the court may hear and decide the application in your absence.
The court may issue a warrant for you to be taken into custody by a police officer and brought before the court if the court believes that it is necessary for you to be heard.

Office Use Only

Court file number (if known) :

YOU ARE NOTIFIED that this application will be heard at the time and place as follows:

Court:

Place:

Date:

Time:

Signature
Clerk of the Court/Queensland Police Service

Sample 4 – Domestic and family violence safety form

Court Safety Form

CONFIDENTIAL

Court File Number:

Next Court Date:

Domestic and Family Violence - Court Safety Form (Part A)

If you are in immediate danger, you should phone Triple Zero (000) and ask for the police

Requesting extra safety measures at court

This form should be completed before your court date if you have safety concerns and you have applied for or are a person named on a domestic violence order.

You can complete this form if you feel you may be unsafe when arriving at court, being in court, or leaving court. You can complete this form at any stage of the court process if events arise that make you concerned about your safety attending court.

The information you provide will help court staff decide if additional safety measures are required to help ensure your safety. Court staff will let you know what these safety measure are before you attend court.

Your details

Are you named on an application for a domestic violence order as an aggrieved, a respondent, applicant or a named person? Yes No

If 'No' is selected above, you may only complete this form if there are exceptional circumstances such as the person concerned for their safety has literacy issues, a disability or lack of proficiency in English.

Please indicate which applies to you:

- Aggrieved (The person seeking protection)
- Applicant (The person applying for the domestic violence order)
- Respondent (The person the Aggrieved is seeking protection from)
- A person named on the application
- Other (please describe the nature of your relationship with the person who has safety concerns e.g. support worker, interpreter, friend, family member) _____

Details of person concerned for their safety

Full Name	Alex Lee
Date of birth	09 / 08 / 1989

Details of a safe method to contact the person concerned for their safety

Phone number	0400 000 000
Email address	alex@email.com.au

Details of parties in domestic and family violence matter

Aggrieved's details

Full Name	Alex Lee
Date of birth (if known)	09 / 08 / 1989

Respondent's details

Full Name	Morgan Jones
Date of birth (if known)	02 / 08 / 1987

Page 1

Safety concerns**Who are you fearful of at court?** Please tick
 Aggrieved
 Respondent
 Other

If other is selected, please provide their details of who you are fearful of at court.

If there is more than one, please provide their details on an extra sheet.

Full Name:		Relationship to you:	
Address (if known)			
Date of birth (if known)			

Have you received a specific threat about going to court?
 Yes
 No

If yes, please describe the threat?

Has the threat been reported to police?
 Yes
 No
What part of going to court are you concerned about? Please tick all boxes that apply
 Arriving at court safely
 Waiting around at court
 Leaving court safely
What are your safety concerns? Please provide as much detail as possible about why you are concerned or fearful.

I am concerned Morgan may use this court event to confront me, hurt me, or try to find out where I am staying. Over the past week since we separated, I have observed him to be following me, and has sent me messages demanding to know where I am staying. Given Morgan's history of physical violence I am scared for my safety when going to Court, and concerned that this event may be a trigger for a violent outburst. I think that if he doesn't have a chance to get close to me inside the court he may wait for me outside the court building. I am very worried about him following me.

Privacy statement

The Department of Justice and Attorney-General is collecting your personal information to determine the measures required to ensure your safety at court. A copy of this form may be provided to the police, court security personnel and a local domestic violence service or support service worker to action safety measures.

In addition, information may be shared with certain government agencies and service providers for the purposes of assessing whether there is a serious threat or enabling these organisations to respond to a serious threat. Otherwise your personal information will not be disclosed unless authorised or required by law.

**Domestic and Family Violence
Court Safety Form - Safety Response (Part B)**

Please check the relevant boxes, outline the actions to be taken and provide a date for relevant actions.

Referral to a DFV prevention worker or local support service
[Empty box for details]

Referral to a High Risk Team or local Integrated Response (in relevant locations)
[Empty box for details]

Referral to a solicitor or legal service _____

Advised of safe room availability on the day of court _____

Having the person supported by a third person outside the courtroom _____

Urgent listing of matter for ___/___/___

Security staff notified _____

Officer in Charge, local police station notified _____

Other actions taken
[Empty box for details]

Has the concerned person been notified? Yes No

Name of concerned person?

Date concerned person notified: ___/___/___

Copy of Court Safety Form and Response provided to:

Police Security DFV Service High Risk Team/Integrated Response

.....
Registrar (Signature)

Date: ___/___/___

Legal words and phrases explained

Adjournment – When a magistrate postpones the court matter to a later date.

Affidavit – A signed written statement made by a person to be used in a court. A person who makes an affidavit must swear an oath that the contents of the affidavit are true or make an affirmation that they are true. It is often used in court in place of verbal evidence.

Affirm – Promising what you say is true – usually because your religion does not recognise taking the oath or you do not have a religion.

Aggrieved – The person who needs a domestic violence order.

Authorised person – A person authorised to make an application for a domestic violence order on behalf of an aggrieved.

Breach – When the respondent breaks the conditions on the domestic violence order.

Childrens Court – A court that hears matters dealing with child protection issues and juvenile crime.

Contest – When the respondent opposes or disagrees with your application.

Cross-examination – When someone giving evidence in court is questioned about their evidence.

Consent orders – When the applicant and respondent agree to an order being made without the magistrate having to make any findings about what actually happened.

Couple relationships – When you have been in a relationship characterised by trust, commitment, dependence and intimacy (not just dating).

Domestic violence – Physical, economic, emotional, psychological, sexual abuse, coercion, domination and control inflicted on you by the respondent.

Domestic violence protection order – An order made by the court that puts conditions on a person and is designed to prevent domestic violence, eg that a person not contact their ex-partner. The term domestic violence order includes short term (temporary) protection orders and long term (final) protection orders.

Evidence – The facts relied on in court to prove a case. This could include your oral or written statements, copies of text messages, emails or social media posts or a doctor’s report.

Family – Relatives of the respondent and aggrieved by blood or marriage (including defacto relationships) such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, step-parents, half-brothers, mother-in-law, parents or children (if they are over 18).

Final order – A domestic violence order made by the magistrate that lasts for up to five years, or longer if there are special reasons.

Informal care relationship – This is where one person is dependent on another for help in their daily living activities because of an illness, disability or impairment. This could include dressing, preparing meals or shopping. This help cannot involve paying a fee.

Intervention order – A court order requiring the respondent to attend an intervention program, perpetrators program or behaviour change program to address their behaviour.

Intimate personal relationship – This is where you are or have been engaged, betrothed, married, in a defacto or registered relationship (a spousal relationship), in a couple relationship or have a child with the respondent.

Magistrates Court – The main court dealing with domestic and family violence matters.

Mention – This is a short court appearance. The magistrate will want to know if your application has been served on the respondent and, if the respondent is present in the court, whether they agree or disagree with a domestic violence order being made. There may be one or more mentions. It is not a hearing.

Named person – A person who is a relative or associate (friend, workmate, refuge worker) of the aggrieved who needs to be covered by the domestic violence order.

Oath – A promise that statements made by a person are true or that the contents of an affidavit are correct made by swearing on a religious book. A person who has no religious beliefs or who objects to making an oath can make an affirmation.

Ouster order – A special condition made in a domestic violence order that means the respondent must move out of your home.

Police protection notice – A notice issued by police to give you immediate temporary protection from domestic violence. The police will normally issue a notice if they are called to a domestic violence incident (for example, if they come to your home). It has the same effect as an order and lasts until the police go to court for you.

Protection order (*also see domestic violence order*) – A long term court order to stop domestic and family violence.

Protected witnesses – An aggrieved or named child who can ask the court for special arrangements to give evidence such as by video or behind a screen.

Respondent – A person against whom an application for a domestic violence order is made. They are the person who is accused of committing acts of domestic violence.

Service – When an application or order is personally delivered to the respondent by the police.

Spousal relationship – Your spouse is:

- someone you are or were married to
- someone you are or were in a defacto relationship with
- someone you are or were in a registered relationship with
- a parent or former parent of your child.

Temporary protection order (*also see domestic violence order*) – A short term order that lasts until a final decision is made by the magistrate.

Where to go for help

Legal services

Legal Aid Queensland	1300 65 11 88
Community Legal Centres Queensland	(07) 3392 0092
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Information Line (<i>Legal Aid Queensland</i>)	1300 65 01 43
Violence Prevention and Women’s Advocacy (<i>Legal Aid Queensland</i>)	(07) 3917 0597
Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service	1800 887 700
Women’s Legal Service	1800 957 957
Women’s Legal Service — Rural, Regional and Remote Line	1800 457 117
Refugee and Immigration Legal Service.	(07) 3846 9333
LGBTI Legal Service	(07) 3124 7160
Queensland Law Society	1300 367 757
Aged and Disability Advocacy Australia	1800 818 338

Government agencies

Women’s Infolink.	1800 177 577
Centrelink.	13 28 50
Child Safety Enquiries and Notification Unit	1800 811 810

Domestic violence services

1800 RESPECT telephone counselling.	1800 737 732
DV Connect	1800 811 811
DV Connect — Mensline	1800 600 636
Mensline Australia.	1300 789 978
Immigrant Women’s Support Service	(07) 3846 3490

Contacts for counselling and support services:

Lifeline	13 11 14
Suicide Call Back Service	1300 659 467
Ozcare	1800 692 273
Relationships Australia and Rainbow Counselling.	1300 364 277
Diverse Voices (<i>LGBTI peer support</i>).	1800 184 527

Interpreting services

Deaf Services Queensland	(07) 3892 8500
National Relay Service.	1300 65 11 88
Translating and Interpreting Service.	13 14 50

Your local Legal Aid Queensland office

Brisbane

44 Herschel Street
BRISBANE Q 4000

Bundaberg

3rd Floor
WIN Tower
Cnr Quay & Barolin Streets
BUNDABERG Q 4670

Caboolture

Ground Floor
Kingsgate
42 King Street
CABOOLTURE Q 4510

Cairns

Level 2
Cairns Square Complex
42-52 Abbott Street
CAIRNS Q 4870

Inala

Level 1
Inala Commonwealth Offices
20 Wirraway Parade
INALA Q 4077

Ipswich

Level 7, 117 Brisbane Street
IPSWICH Q 4305

Mackay

Ground Floor
17 Brisbane Street
MACKAY Q 4740

Maroochydore

Ground Floor
M1 Building
1 Duport Avenue
MAROOCHYDORE Q 4558

Mount Isa

6 Miles Street
MOUNT ISA Q 4825

Rockhampton

Ground Floor
35 Fitzroy Street
ROCKHAMPTON Q 4700

Southport

Level 2
7 Bay Street
SOUTHPORT Q 4215

Toowoomba

1st Floor
154 Hume Street
TOOWOOMBA Q 4350

Townsville

Level 4
Northern Securities Building
22 Walker Street
TOWNSVILLE Q 4810

Woodridge

1st Floor, Woodridge Place
Cnr Ewing Road and
Carmody Street
WOODRIDGE Q 4114



For more information about our services visit legalaid.qld.gov.au
or phone 1300 65 11 88 or 1300 650 143 (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Information Line)

