

Final Apprehended Domestic Violence Order

Information for you

Easy Read version



NSW Police Force

How to use this document



This information is written in an easy to read way.

We use pictures to explain some ideas.



This document has been written by New South Wales (NSW) Police. When you see the word 'we', it means NSW Police.



This Easy Read document is a summary of another document.



You can ask for help to read this document.

A friend, family member or support person may be able to help you.



We have written this document to help you understand what you need to do if you are given an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO).

This document is not a legal document.



The court may give you an ADVO if you have done something to someone and they need protection.

You need to do what you are told by:



- the court



- the police



- the ADVO.

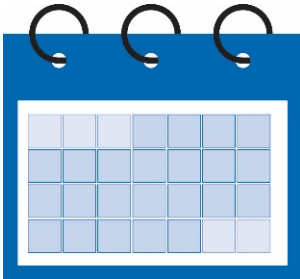


It is a crime to not do what they tell you.

The ADVO will explain:



- exactly what you cannot do



- how long you must not do it for



- who is being protected.



You need to do what the ADVO says even if the person being protected says:

- they don't want you to
- you don't have to.

About Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders



We sometimes call an ADVO an order.

Not doing what an order says is a criminal offence.



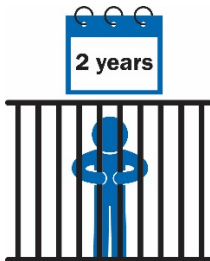
You could be:

- arrested
- charged.



We call this a breach.

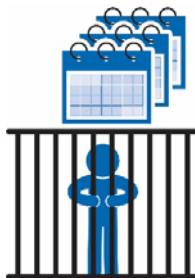
If you breach the order, you could:



- go to prison for up to 2 years



- be fined up to \$5,500.



You could also be charged with other criminal offences.

The punishment could be much worse.

Orders about how you need to behave



An order may tell you how you need to act or behave towards the person being protected.

It will tell you that you must not:



- be violent or try and hurt them



- make threats towards them



- stalk them – follow them or wait outside places they go



- harass them – try and see them or talk to them over and over

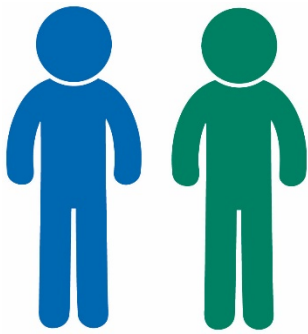


- intimidate them – make them feel afraid when you are around

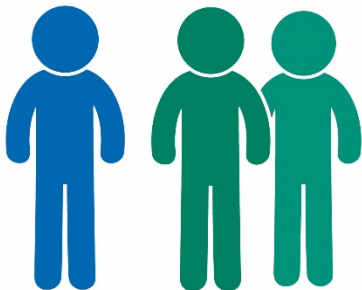


- damage or destroy their property.

You must not do any of these things:



- in person



- through another person



- using other types of communication or devices such as phones, text messages, emails or social media.

Orders about contacting a person

An order may tell you that you must not go near the person being protected or contact them:



- in person



- using other types of communication or devices such as phones, text messages, emails or social media.



You can only contact them through a lawyer.

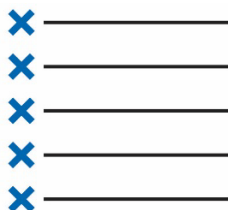
You can't go near:



- a school or any place they might go to study



- any place they might go for child care



- any other places the ADVO says.

**12
hours**



You must not go near the protected person for 12 hours after you have been:



- drinking alcohol



- using drugs.



You must not try and find the person being protected if you don't know where they are.

Orders about family law and parenting

Orders about family law and parenting may tell you that you must not go near, or try and make contact with, the person being protected unless:



- you make contact through a lawyer



- the court has told you to go to counselling or mediation together

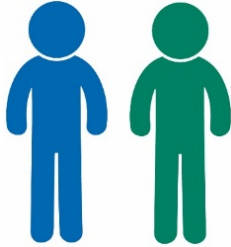


- the court has said you can contact children you have together

<p>Visitation</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>John Miller</i></p>
--

- you have made an agreement in writing about contact with your children.

You must not go near the person being protected or contact them:



- in person



- using other types of communication or devices such as phones, text messages, emails or social media.



If the person being protected tries to contact you and you reply, you will breach the order.



If you have an order about the care of your children you should contact a lawyer to help you understand what it says.

Orders about where you cannot go

Orders about where you cannot go may tell you about:



- where you cannot live



- places you cannot visit or go into



- how far away you need to be.

You must not live at:

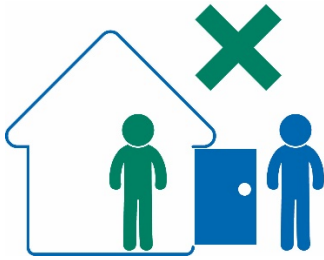


- the same address as the person being protected



- other addresses the order tells you – it will give you a list.

You must not go into:



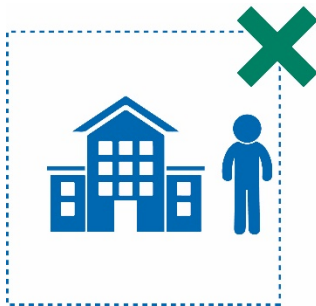
- the place where the person being protected lives



- the place where the person being protected works



- other places the order tells you – it will give you a list.



You can't even go inside the boundary – the border or furthest edge.



Gates and fences usually show you where the boundary is.



An order may tell you exactly how far away you need to be from the place a person being protected lives or works.



It will give you a distance in metres.



You have to stay that distance away from the boundaries of those places.

If things you own are in a place you can't go near and you want to get them back, you can:



- get a Property Recovery Order from the court



- contact police.

Orders about weapons

Orders about weapons say you cannot have:



- a gun
- any other weapon that is banned by law.



You need to give any guns or other weapons you own to police.



You also need to give them any permits or licences you have for the weapons.

If you keep them:



- it is a breach of the order



- you can be charged with other criminal offences.

Questions about the order

If you have any questions about an order you can contact:



- a lawyer or solicitor



- Legal Aid NSW

02 9219 5000



- your local police station

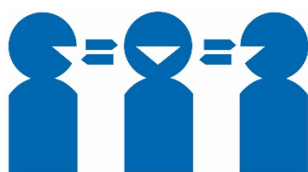
Ask for the Domestic Violence Liaison Officer if you are the person being protected.



- Law Access NSW

1300 888 529

www.lawaccess.nsw.gov.au



- Interpreting services

131 450

www.tisnational.gov.au



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