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## 1 Clare Wood

In April 2007 Clare Wood met George Appleton on a dating website and they starting dating. George Appleton had a history of severe violence against women but Clare was unaware of this.

Several months later Clare ended their relationship and Appleton began to torment Clare at home.

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## 8 'Right to know'

If police checks show that an individuals current or ex-partner has a history of abusive behaviour, they may proactively share that information because they believe that person is at future risk.

However disclosure has to be considered 'lawful', 'proportionate' and 'necessary'.

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## 7 Checks and disclosure

The police carry out a number of checks and hold multi-agency discussions with partners from Prison Services, Probation and Social Services.

These checks and discussions will allow decisions to be made about what can be shared, to whom and what safety plan are needed.

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[Clare's law leaflet](#) has for more information.

## 2 Clare's death

Clare was interviewed several times by the Police, her pleas for help were unheard.

In February 2009 Clare's burnt body was found in her home in Salford.

George Appleton had raped and then strangled Clare before setting her body alight.



# Clare's Law

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## 6 Application

Applications can be made at a police station, via 101 or [online](#).

You will need to provide your personal details and the reason you are requesting the information.

You will also need to provide proof of Identity before any disclosure is given.

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## 3 Escaping justice

After a 5-day man hunt George Appleton was found hanging in a derelict pub, escaping Justice.

Clare's father, politicians and journalists lobbied for a renewed version of a national scheme that allows people to find out if their partners have a history of violence.

To watch a documentary about Clare, click [here](#).

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## 4 Clare's Law

After a 14 month pilot in four police force areas, which provided more than 100 people life saving information Clare's Law became a reality.

The scheme allowed police to disclose to individuals details about their partners abusive pasts.

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## 5 'Right to ask'

Individuals have the right ask the police for information about their partner if they are concerned that they may harm them.

Someone else who is concerned about another, such as a partner agency, can also ask, however the information may not be given to them directly but rather told to the person at risk or a professional who can help protect them from abuse.

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