

Clare's Law

The Domestic Violence
Disclosure Scheme (third party)



Home Office



1018_08

Orange section:

If you are concerned about someone you know who is in a relationship and may be at risk of domestic abuse

Support helplines

What is this scheme?

The aim of this scheme is to give members of the public a formal mechanism to make enquires about an individual who they are in a relationship with, or who is in a relationship with someone they know, and there is a concern that the individual may have a record of abuse.

If police checks show that the individual has a record of abusive offending, or there is other information to indicate the person you know is at risk, the police will consider sharing this information with the person(s) best placed to protect the potential victim.

Your local police force will discuss your concerns with you and decide whether it is appropriate for you to be given more information to help protect the person who is in the relationship with the individual you are concerned about.

The scheme aims to enable potential victims to make an informed choice on whether to continue the relationship, and provides help and support to assist the potential victim when making that informed choice.



Who can ask for disclosure?

A disclosure under this scheme is the sharing of specific information about an individual with the person making the application or a third person for the purposes of protecting a potential victim from domestic violence.

- Anyone can make an application about an individual who is or was in an intimate relationship with another person, and where there is a concern that the individual may harm or have harmed another person.
- Any concerned third party, such as a parent, neighbour or friend can make an application, not just the potential victim.
- A third party making an application would not necessarily receive the information about the individual concerned. It may be more appropriate for someone else to receive the information such as the potential victim or another person who is best placed to protect the potential victim.

How do I make an application?

It is important to remember that anyone can make an application to the police about an individual who is in an intimate relationship with another person, and there is a concern that the individual may present a risk of harm to their partner.

Contacting the police

There are many different ways you can contact the police:

You can

- visit a police station
- phone **101**, the non-emergency number for the police
- email **101@dc.police.uk**
- speak to a member of the police on the street

If you believe there is an immediate risk of harm to someone, or it is an emergency, you should always call 999.

Step One: Initial contact with the police

When you contact the police, a police officer or a member of police staff will take the details of what prompted your enquiry and the nature of your relationship with the potential victim and their partner.

They will ask you when and where it is safe to make contact with you again.

You will need to give your name, address and date of birth. At a later stage, you will need to provide proof of your identity.

The police will run some initial checks based on the information you have provided and conduct an initial risk assessment.

The purpose of these initial checks is for the police to establish if there are any immediate concerns.

These checks will not be undertaken while you are present.

If speaking to the police you allege that a crime has taken place – for example, if you say that you witnessed someone hit their partner, then the police may investigate this as a crime and may arrest the partner.

If the police believe that someone is at risk and in need of protection from harm, they will take immediate action.

No disclosure of information will take place at this stage unless it is necessary for the immediate protection of the potential victim.

Step two: Face-to-face meeting to complete the application

Depending on the outcome of Step One, you may then be required to participate in a face-to-face meeting with the police. This meeting will be to establish further details about your application in order to assess any risk and for you to provide proof of your identity. Proof of identity should be completed within 10 days of initial contact. This should comprise of a photo ID and another form of ID (if photo ID is not available, the police will consider other forms of ID).

The forms of ID that could be used are:

- your passport
- your driving licence
- a household utility bill
- your bank statement
- your birth certificate

The police will use this meeting to gather more information from you about the nature of the relationship between the person you are concerned about and their partner or ex-partner. They may also ask for further information from you on why you have made an enquiry under this scheme.

The police may run checks and speak to other agencies including the Prison Service, the Probation Service and Social Services based on the information you give them. They will work as quickly as possible to complete the checks but, depending on the circumstances, some checks may take longer for the results to be received by the police.

It is envisaged that the maximum time that it will take to complete the whole process, including these checks and the disclosure of information, if decided necessary, is 35 days. The police will act immediately if at any point they consider the potential victim to be at risk and in need of protection from harm.

Step three: Multi-agency meeting to consider disclosure

The police will meet with other safeguarding agencies (such as the Probation Service, Prison Service, Social Services) to discuss:

- the information that you have given them
- any additional information the police may have received from the checks they have run
- relevant information from the agencies they have talked to.

The multi-agency meeting will then decide whether any disclosure is lawful, necessary and proportionate to protect the person you are concerned about from their partner. If they decide to disclose information, they will decide who should receive the information disclosure and set up a safety plan tailored to the potential victim's needs, to provide them with help and support.



Step Four: Potential disclosure

What kind of information you might be given

If the checks show that the individual you are enquiring about has a record for abusive offending or there is other information that indicates there is a pressing need to make a disclosure to prevent further crime, the police may disclose this to the person who is most able to protect the victim.

It should be noted that details about a person's previous convictions are treated as confidential and information will only be disclosed if it is lawful and proportionate, and there is a pressing need to make the disclosure to prevent further crime.

If the checks do not show that there is a pressing need to make a disclosure to prevent further crime, the police will tell you that. This may be because the individual does not have a record of abusive offending or there is no information held to indicate they pose a risk of harm to the potential victim. Or it may be that some information is held on the individual but this is not sufficient to demonstrate a pressing need for disclosure.

It may be the case that the individual you are asking about is not known to the police for abusive offences or there is insufficient information that indicates they pose a risk of harm to the potential victim, but they are showing worrying behaviour. In this case the police or other support agency will work with you to protect the potential victim and can provide advice and support.

Your Right to Know

Under the scheme, you may receive a disclosure even if you have not asked for one. That is because, if the police receive information about the person you know which they consider puts that person at risk of harm of domestic abuse by their partner, then they may consider disclosing that information if you are the best placed person to protect the victim.

The decision to disclose information when you have not asked for a disclosure will be made by the multi-agency meeting (described above), and the disclosure will only be made if it is lawful and proportionate, and there is a pressing need to make the disclosure to prevent further crime.

Important note

You should be aware that police checks or any disclosures made are not a guarantee of safety. The police will give you advice on how to protect the potential victim and how to recognise the warning signs of domestic abuse. They will also make sure you are aware of what local and national support is available.

After you are given information:

“Can I tell my family and friends about this? I really need to talk to someone.”

If you receive a disclosure, it should be treated as confidential. It is only being given to you so that you can take steps to protect the potential victim. You must not share this information with anyone else unless you have spoken to the police, or the person who gave you the information, and they have agreed with you that it will be shared.

Subject to the condition that the information is kept confidential, you can:

- use the information to keep the potential victim and yourself safe
- use the information to keep any children involved in the situation safe
- ask what support is available
- ask for advice on how to keep yourself and others safe

The police may decide not to give you information if they think that you will discuss it with others.

The police may take action against you if the information is disclosed without their consent, which could include civil or criminal proceedings.

You should be aware that it is an offence (**under Section 55 of the Data Protection Act 1998**) for a person to 'knowingly or recklessly obtain or disclose personal data without the consent of the data controller' which in this case is usually the police.

If no disclosure is made but you still have concerns and want further information about protecting someone from domestic abuse, there is action you can take for the future.

The police can provide you with information and advice on how to protect someone from violent behaviour and how to recognise the warning signs of domestic abuse. There are also a number of specialist services and organisations providing information about domestic abuse, how to spot it and how to work with the authorities to intervene.

Support helplines

Live Fear Free Helpline

0808 80 10 800
info@livefearfreehelpline.wales
www.Livefearfree.gov.wales

Newport Domestic Abuse Unit

3rd Floor, Library, John Frost Square,
Newport
01633 210920

Newport Women's Aid Ltd

56 Stow Hill
Newport
South Wales
NP20 1JG
24/7 helpline – 01633 840258

BAWSO

029 20644 633
www.bawso.org.uk

Blaenau Gwent Domestic Abuse Service

Phoenix House,
Surgery Rd,
Blaina, Blaenau Gwent
NP13 3AY
01495 291202
info@phoenixdas.co.uk

Caerphilly Women's Services (Llamau)

De Clare House
4, Sir Alfred Owen Way
Pontygwindy Road
Caerphilly
CF83 3HU
029 2086 0255

Torfaen - Cyfannol Women's Aid

The Chrysalis Centre
3 Town Bridge Buildings, Park Road
Pontypool
NP4 6JE
01495 742052
Email: info@cyfannol.org.uk

Monmouthshire – Cyfannol Women's Aid

26 Monk Street
Abergavenny
Monmouthshire
NP7 5NP
01873 733590
Email: info@cyfannol.org.uk

DYN Project

0808 801 0321
info@dynwales.org

New Pathways

01685 379 310
Email: enquiries@newpathways.org.uk

Victim Support, Connect Gwent Hub, Blackwood

0300 123 21 33
connectgwent@gwent.pnn.police.uk

National Support helplines

National Domestic Violence Helpline

0808 200 0247

Broken Rainbow

0800 999 5428

0845 260 460

www.broken-rainbow.org.uk

Men's Advice Line

0808 801 0327

Stalking Helpline

0808 802 0300

