



RYDA Newsletter

02/2022



CyberCrime is a growing trend these days. It is a crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Cybercrime may harm someone's security and financial health.

Types of Cyber Crime

- **Phishing.** The word phishing is re-spelling of fishing. It works exactly the way fishing trap does, where a trapper sets a trap to catch unsuspecting people and to make them do activities like clicking a link & downloading a file that they usually wouldn't do. By doing this, they obtain useful information like passwords, bank account details, personal details, etc. and use that information for malicious purposes.
- **Identify theft.** This type of cybercrime takes place when a person uses personal information of another person in order to get financial or personal benefits. Identify theft offense has become quite easy to commit in the times of social media. People share their personal information like birth date, home address, hobbies, political views, education, liking, and



disliking on their social media accounts without realizing that this information can be used against them or to harm them or even to manipulate them.

- **Cyberstalking.** Another type of cybercrime which can be conducted using the information available on the social media account of a person. The meaning of word stalking is to pursue or approach someone stealthily. People with malicious intentions harass innocent people by sending them a plethora of online messages and emails. Such people make the use of social media platforms, various websites, or search engines to get information about the person they want to stalk. They learn about the day to day activity of the person for example when does that person leave for work or when does he go to the gym or when he leaves his children at school or in which school his children study. In this way, they know their victims and make them feel insecure and afraid.

- **Credit card fraud.** Credit card fraud is similar to identity theft in cybercrime. In this type of cybercrime when someone obtains your credit card and use it to make financial transactions on your behalf until you get it blocked. This type of cybercrime is quite common with pre-approved credit cards where a person doesn't even need to enter a security code to make the transaction. Most of the time, people forget to collect the receipt. That receipt contains important information such as your credit card number and your signature. This much information is enough for fraud to make transactions pretending to be you.

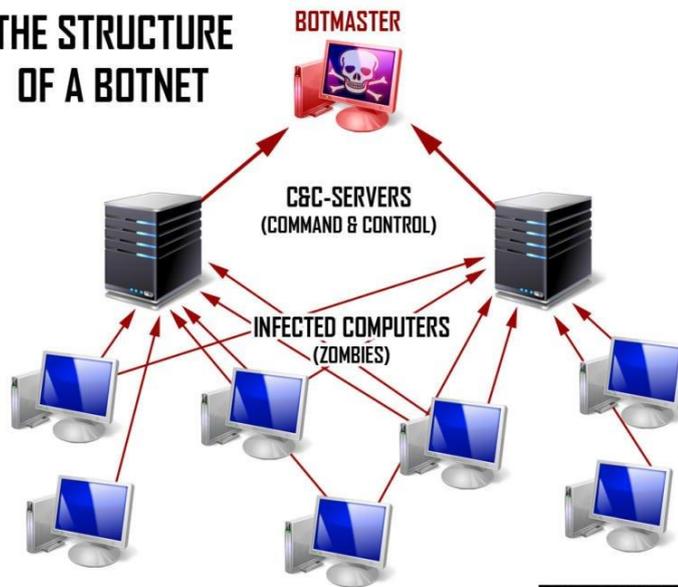


- **Ransomware.** Ransomware is one of the most popular and most feared cybercrime attacks. In this attack, the attacker infects computers of the victims by sending malware using either phishing attack or using an exploit kit campaign. Once the victim falls prey for the attack by clicking on the malicious link or downloading the file sent through e-mail, the attackers encrypt the entire data on the computer of the victim and demand for ransom payment to be paid in order to get the data back.



- **Botnets.** The term botnet is formed by the combination of two words robots and networks. Each compromised computer is called “bot,” and the network of several bots is called a botnet. A botnet is a network of compromised computers or internet devices which are controlled by a hacker sitting in a remote location. The hacker uses command and control software to control the botnet. The hacker can make the use of these compromised computers to run malicious activities such as email bombing or email spamming, stealing important information and

THE STRUCTURE OF A BOTNET



SOURCE: BLOGG.TKJ.SE

using the connection of compromised computers. The owner of the compromised computers or “bots” or “zombie” computers are not aware that their devices have been compromised and are being used to perform malicious activities.

- **Social engineering.** This type of cybercrime is the simplest form of cybercrime and innocent people who aren't much familiar with the technology and how it works usually become the victim of this type of cybercrime. In social engineering cybercrime, the attacker will contact you directly and via phone, email, or through your social media accounts. They first attempt to gain your trust by obtaining whatever information available on the internet about you and then to use that information to obtain useful and confidential information from you. For example, an attacker might call you as a customer service representative from the bank that you use and ask you important information like the bank account number, your ATM code, and one-time password, etc.



They use this information to get financial benefits. However, they can also obtain your personal information such as email address, photographs, your likings of brands, and sell this information to others to get financial benefits.

- **Online scams or email scams.** This is the type of cybercrime that we all come across on internet at least once in a day. Online scams are the pop-up ads or ads running on the side of a web page promising unrealistic rewards and money that are too good to be true. Similarly, email scams offer same offers using email. They provide you a link or button and ask you to click on it and ask you to take a course of actions in order to get the reward. When someone clicks on the link or button, a malware compromises their computer and can result in ransomware, a scripting attack, or even turn your computer into the bot. Online scams are quite common and usually can be avoided by using good anti-virus or anti-malware software.
- **Hacking.** Now, hacking is the most popular and most common term used amongst the cybercrimes. The meaning of hacking is to get access to someone's computer or internet device without their knowledge. People who do this are known as hackers and hackers are the people who have advanced programming knowledge and misuse their knowledge to make money or malicious purposes.
- **Virus attack.** A computer virus is a malicious code or program in such a way so that it disturbs the normal operations of a computer. A computer virus is quite similar flu virus as it appears from one host to another and has the ability to replicate itself. A computer virus requires a file or a document to replicate itself. However, a virus does not become active until the code in the affected file is executed. A virus can do several things from stealing information to performing small activities like changing the homepage without the knowledge of the user. To be safe from virus, one should use caution while downloading files from the internet, opening attachments, etc.



Scary Isn't it! However, a lot of this can be avoided. You should run a security scan at least once in a week to check for viruses and malware in the computer and use anti-virus software to remove them before they cause problems in your computer. Check your emails before you open them. Does the sender's address match the supposed sender or is it a load of letters? An easy one to spot, but when you are in a hurry and scrolling down an easy one to open.



Search an Image:

- If you are on a website showing (for example) an image of a villa or holiday accommodation, hover over the image with your cursor (the white arrow when you move your mouse or trackpad on a laptop), right click to 'save image as' and then save the image to your computer.
- Open the website for Google Images www.images.google.com
- In the search bar there is space to type. Next to that is an image of a grey camera icon. When you hover over it and click on it, it says 'search by image'. Click on this icon.
- A box will asking you to either 'Paste image URL' or you can click on 'Upload an image'. Click on 'Upload an image' – when you do that, it gives you an option to "Choose file". Click "Choose file" and then select the photo you saved in step 1 above.
- Google Images will then reveal where that image is also used on the internet. For example, the image of a villa in Spain you are looking at may actually be a photo of a villa in a different country altogether. Or the result may reveal it is in fact a legitimate villa as there only matches for that image from sites advertising it in the area / region you believe it is in.

Search an IP address

This is a way of checking when a website was created and where it was created. Though some details are now redacted due to GDPR you will still find some useful information by doing this.

There are several websites that help you do this, <https://centralops.net/co/> and <https://www.nominet.uk/whois/>. These are the steps:

- Example: If you visit a holidays rental website and they wax lyrical about their history, how long they have been operating etc. and from the region they say to be in, there are tools available to check when a website was created and on occasion find out in which country a website was created. Naturally a website for Spanish villas you would expect to have been created in Spain.
- Click the magnifying glass icon to run the search
- The next page will show a range of information but often the first red flags are raised by the date a website was registered. For example – if the apparent company you want to look into says it's a long established firm, its website should also be relatively well established – but if the registration date is more recent, it's a sign all may not be as it seems.
- If the information is available from the search, also check the Registrant and Administrative and Technical Contact
- information. If this lists a different country to the one you believe the company to be registered in, then again, be wary.

The Padlock symbol – does that mean a site is secure and safe?

Another point to consider is if the site concerned has the padlock symbol in the tool bar at the top. If a site offers good levels of its own diligence, it will have applied for the certificate that enables to show this. However, this is relatively straightforward to obtain and fraudsters will most likely ensure they have one displayed.

Other things to look out for:

For any site visited, you should also check the page is functioning correctly. Inactive menu links should be seen as another red flag. Also, sites that do not display any contact details and only have a submission contact form, again a red flag.

Make your online passwords complicated and difficult to guess:

- Don't use names, places or anything you might find in a dictionary. Create a long password with a mix of letters, numbers and special characters. And don't assume that simply substituting a letter with a number will fool the fraudsters - it won't.
- The UK's National Cyber Security Centre suggests joining together 3 random words to create a secure password. This will certainly be more secure and easier to remember than a password based on a name or a dictionary word, but security experts point out that even this won't keep determined hackers out for long.

Use a completely different password for each of your online accounts.

- If scammers get hold of one of your logins, they will also test to see if it lets them in to your other online accounts. Simply changing some numbers on the end won't make it safe from scammers either.
- **Concerned that you can't remember dozens of these unique, difficult-to-guess passwords for each of your online accounts?**

Help is at hand with a password manager. These apps are like digital lockers and can help to remember logins, create complex passwords, and even inform you if a company you have an account with has suffered a data breach. These are relatively cheap or free, and your antivirus software may even include one.

If a website supports it, enable 2-factor authentication - sometimes called 2FA or MFA. This is one of the most effective ways of securing your account right now. It means that to log in to a service or perform an action such as changing an account's email address, you may need to confirm it is genuine by entering a code sent to your mobile or using an app on your smartphone.

Business & IP Centre Devon (BIPC) 2022

Diversity in Business at the BIPC

**Business &
IP Centre
Devon**

BIPC Devon is delighted to be presenting a programme of events on *Diversity in Business*, throughout the month of February.

We will be hosting (via Zoom and in person) some fantastic speakers on the following topics:

Neurodiversity in business
Employer's guide to supporting neurodiversity in the workplace
Culture, gender and values as a black woman in business
Building and LGBTQ+ inclusive business
Inclusive communication
Representation in the economy

More than ever, it is important that businesses are aware of diversity in their approach to running a business, so they can ensure their staff, colleagues and customers have their individual needs catered for. Full details of each webinar/event will be added to our events page and Eventbrite, as and when dates are finalised, so keep a look out. We look forward to seeing you there!

Programmes to look out for in 2022

Women in Business – this popular programme is back again with more exciting speakers and events.

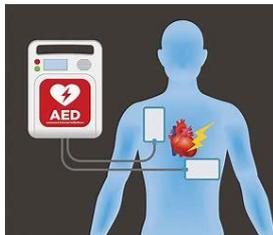
Support for artists and creatives – we’re working with people in the creative industry to put together a programme of business support for those thinking about starting up, or running, businesses in the creative industries.

Business Resources

We have the largest collection of business databases in the South West. All free to access with Devon or Torbay library membership. For more details and the full range of resources visit our website:

[Business & IP Centre Devon | Providing Free Business Support \(librariesunlimited.org.uk\)](http://librariesunlimited.org.uk)

Defibrillator Training at Newton & Noss Village Hall Noss Mayo at 10.30 on



15th February. Do you know how to use one? Do you know where they are?

Defibrillator Locations

Village

Location

Noss Mayo ~	On the wall opposite the Village Hall
Membland ~	On the right hand side of the road just after Perches Close
Newton Ferrers ~	Outside the estate agent, opposite the Co-Op
Newton Ferrers ~	Harbour Office, on the wall of the Office - Yealm Road
Newton Ferrers ~	Primary School (just inside the entrance by reception)– Dillons
Newton Ferrers ~	Sport’s Pavilion at Butts Park (pending)
Yealmpton	Primary School/Community Centre PL8 2HF
Yealmpton	Medical Centre PL8 2EA
Yealmpton	Community Methodist Church PL8 2NA
Holbeton	Battisborough Cross
Holbeton	At the entrance to Holbeton Village Hall.
Brixton	The Foxhound' Car Park
Brixton	Outside the main entrance to Brixton St Mary's Primary School
Brixton	In the former phone box on The Green
Brixton	In the former phone box at Fordbrook
Brixton	Plymstock Albion Oaks, Horsham sports field

Singing Along



Come and join the Village-airs Community singing Everyone is welcome

Friday 21st January 2-3.30pm

Friday 18th February 2-3.30pm

Friday 18th March 2-3.30pm

Yealmpton Methodist Church This event is £3 and includes tea and cake

To find out more call Maxine 07450206312



It's panto time!

March 17th -19th at Noss village Hall. Tickets on sale soon.

But it's not too late to get involved

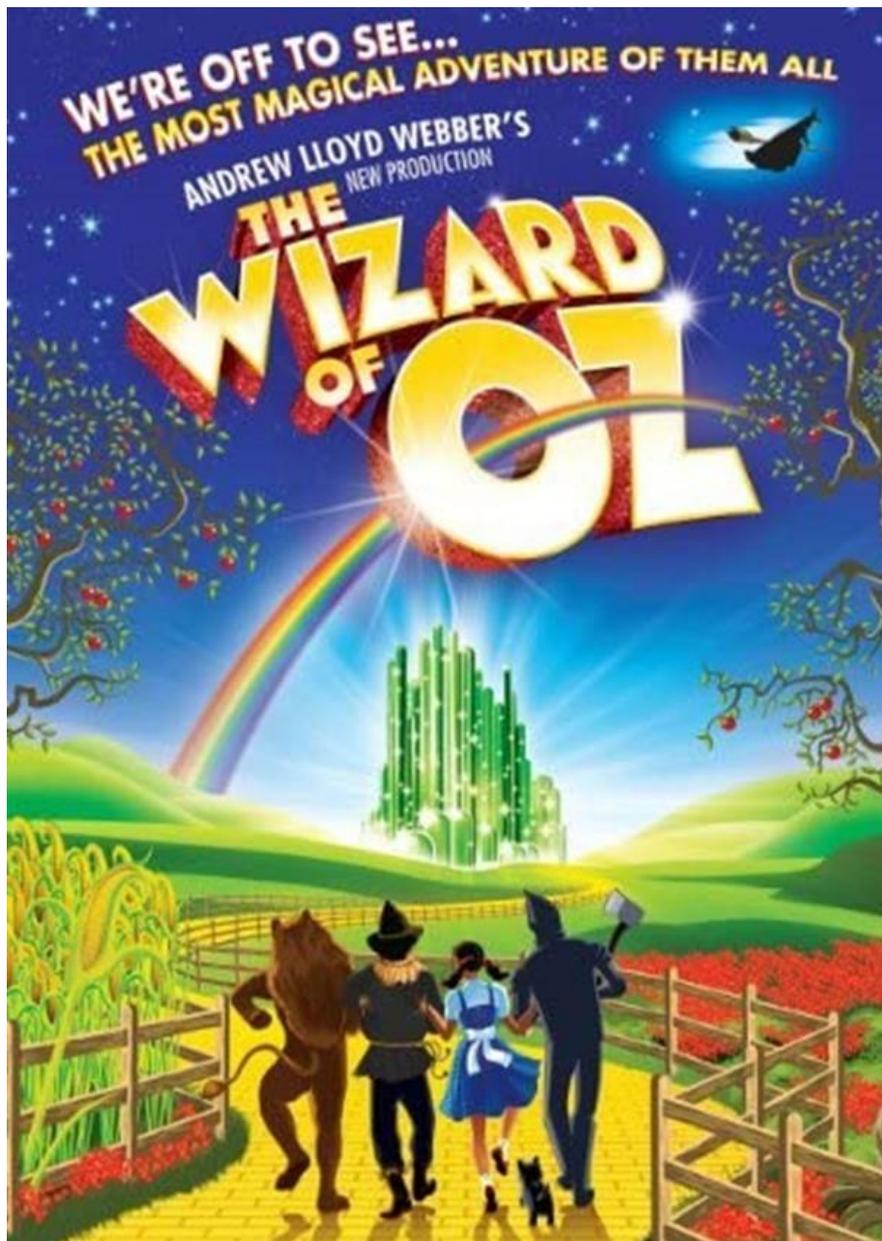
we are looking for back stage crew And a follow spot operator training will be given.

If you fancy having a go please let Jane Jordan know.

NEWTON AND NOSS AMATEUR THEATRE PRESENTS



By Tom Whalley
17TH 18TH AND 19TH March 2022
At NOSS VILLAGE HALL



Performances 7.30pm and 2pm & 7.30pm on 19th
Box office Tubbs the Chemist Newton Or call Steve 872917 Or Lizzie 872138



Dementia Friendly Parishes around the Yealm

February 2022 Contact Maxine 07450 206312

Tuesday	1	Gentle Exercise 10.30 – 11.30 Yealmpton Methodist Hall £5.00
Wednesday	2	Walking Group Wembury 10.30am. Meet in car park at end of Barton Close Wembury
Thursday	3	Reading Group 10.30-12noon Yealmpton Parish Room £2.00
Friday	4	
Saturday	5	
Sunday	6	
Monday	7	Art & Craft Group 10.30am – 12.00pm Yealmpton Comm Centre £3.00
Tuesday	8	Gentle Exercise 10.30 – 11.30 Yealmpton Methodist Hall £5.00
Wednesday	9	Walking Group Wembury 10.30am. Meet in car park at end of Barton Close Wembury
Thursday	10	Reading Group 10.30-12noon Yealmpton Parish Room £2.00
Friday	11	
Saturday	12	
Sunday	13	
Monday	14	
Tuesday	15	Gentle Exercise 10.30 – 11.30 Yealmpton Methodist Hall £5.00
Wednesday	16	Walking Group Wembury 10.30am. Meet in car park at end of Barton Close Wembury
Thursday	17	Reading Group 10.30-12noon Yealmpton Parish Room £2.00
Friday	18	Singing Along , community singing with the Brixton Villageairs 2-3.30pm Yealmpton Methodist Hall £3.00
Saturday	19	
Sunday	20	
Monday	21	Art & Craft Group 10.30am – 12.00pm Yealmpton Comm Centre £3.00
Tuesday	22	Gentle Exercise 10.30 – 11.30 Yealmpton Methodist Hall £5.00
Wednesday	23	Walking Group Wembury 10.30am. Meet in car park at end of Barton Close Wembury
Thursday	24	Reading Group 10.30-12noon Yealmpton Parish Room £2.00
Friday	25	Carer Support Group 2.30pm – 3.30pm on Zoom
Saturday	26	
Sunday	27	
Monday	28	

*We can't change the person living with dementia
but we can change the experience they have in their community.*

Digital Drop-ins RESTART on Friday 4th February 2022

Drop in sessions will restart at the Newton Ferrers WI Hall from this Friday 4th February, from 10.30 a.m. Please bring your questions and we will try to find a way of solving them. However, our expertise does not extend to computer faults.

I am sure you will be anxious to get back to your digital champions but, just to be on the safe side for the benefit of us as well as yourselves, it would be appreciated if you could still wear a face mask. This is not a legal requirement so it is up to you. We will be continuing to wear a visor or masks at the sessions.

We have a series of talks coming up and this is also to let you know what and when in the next couple of months.

11th February Mobile Phone Contracts Philip Hawker

25th February Apple iPhones & iPads Kevin Thomas

11th March Zoom meetings Peter Hinchliffe

25th March Introduction to Android Phone. Mary Ayres

8th April Android tablets Ian Morris

These talks start at 10.45 a.m. and are for 30 mins. All are welcome,

1st Tuesday Lunch club is at 12.00 noon

New members always welcome

Suggested donation £5. Proceeds to Charity



We look forward to seeing you at our next TLC Lunch
in
Newton and Noss Village Hall
Thursday 24th February at 12.15pm

New members always welcome
£5.00 for a delicious 2 course meal, followed by tea/coffee

*Please contact Jane Barnett to confirm your attendance
and/or more information on 872663
mrandsbarnett@gmail.com*

Yealm Garden Society

The February meeting is on the subject "How to garden the low carbon way" by Sally Nex, with some tips on eco-friendly gardening.

More eminent speakers throughout 2022, and a "Gardeners Question time" in March with local experts. Send your questions to yealmgardensociety@gmail.com by 1st March.



YGS look forward to welcoming you in the WI Hall, Newton Ferrers on 22nd February at 7.00pm for 7.30pm. Visitors welcome.

Please wear a face mask on entering and leaving the hall

GENTLE EXERCISE CLASSES ARE RE-STARTING IN FEBRUARY

If all goes according to plan the classes will start again in the WIC Hall Newton Ferrers on Wednesday 2nd February from 10.00 to 11.00am. These physiotherapist-led classes are just what you need if you feel your strength and fitness has weakened especially during the pandemic. The classes are open to all, male or female of any age. To all the previous members we look forward to welcoming you back, and new members will be sure of a good welcome. Meanwhile if you would like further information please contact Jane Hansford on 872627 or rjanehansford@btinternet.com

Newton & Noss Village Hall 200 Club Lottery – February 2022 Draw Results.

Congratulations to the winners in the latest monthly draw.

1st Prize (£50) 199. Lisa Richardson

2nd Prize (£30) 138. Vicky Phipps

3rd Prize (£20) 112. Michael Edwards

4th Prize (Beer, donated by Noss Beer Works) 104. Julie Thomas



One more monthly draw will take place in March before we start a new year of the lottery. Further details will follow shortly regarding this.

If any local businesses are willing to sponsor a prize for next year, then please contact Roger Ball on 01752 873276. Your donation will be publicised as the results are announced.

The Highway Code changes for 2022: are you aware of the new rules?

At a glance: How has The Highway Code changed?

- Drivers of large passenger vehicles and HGVs now have ‘the greatest responsibility to reduce the danger posed to other road users’
- Drivers at a junction should give way to pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross a road that they’re turning into
- Drivers should give way to pedestrians waiting to cross a zebra crossing, and pedestrians and cyclists waiting to cross a parallel crossing
- Cyclists should give way to pedestrians that are using shared-use cycle tracks
Drivers should not cut across cyclists going ahead when turning into or out of a junction or changing direction or lane

- New 'Dutch Reach' technique tells road users how to open the door of their vehicle while looking over their shoulder

Three new rules added to The Highway Code

Rule H1: hierarchy of road users

The first (and most significant) rule in the refreshed The Highway Code sets out the hierarchy of road users.

Road users who can do the greatest harm (those driving large vehicles) have the greatest responsibility to reduce the danger they pose to other road users.

Pedestrians (children, older adults and disabled people in particular) are identified as 'the most likely to be injured in the event of a collision'. Here's a look at what the hierarchy of road users looks like:

1. Pedestrians
2. Cyclists
3. Horse riders
4. Motorcyclists
5. Cars/taxis
6. Vans/minibuses
7. Large passenger vehicles/heavy goods vehicles

As you can see, cyclists and horse riders will also have a responsibility to reduce danger to pedestrians.

Even so, the updated The Highway Code emphasises that pedestrians themselves still need to consider the safety of other road users. The Department for Transport says this system will pave the way for a 'more mutually respectful and considerate culture of safe and effective road use'.

Rule H2: clearer and stronger priorities for pedestrians

This rule is aimed at drivers, motorists, horse riders and cyclists.

The Highway Code now states clearly that, at a junction, you should give way to pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross a road that you're turning into. Previously, vehicles had priority at a junction.

Drivers should also give way to pedestrians waiting to cross a zebra crossing, and pedestrians and cyclists waiting to cross a parallel crossing (a combined pedestrian and cycle crossing).

Meanwhile, cyclists should give way to pedestrians on shared-use cycle tracks, and are reminded that only pedestrians (including those using wheelchairs and mobility scooters) can use the pavement.

Rule H3: drivers to give priority to cyclists in certain situations

The updated The Highway Code urges drivers and motorcyclists not to cut across cyclists when turning into or out of a junction or changing direction or lane.

This rule applies whether the cyclist ahead is using a cycle lane, a cycle track or simply riding on the road ahead.

Drivers are meant to stop and wait for a safe gap when cyclists are:

- Approaching, passing or moving away from a junction
- Moving past or waiting alongside still or slow-moving traffic
- Travelling on a roundabout

The Dutch Reach

The 'Waiting and parking' section of The Highway Code has also been updated to describe the 'Dutch Reach'.

This suggests you should open your door using your hand on the opposite side to the door you're opening. So, you would use your left hand to open a door on your right side – this naturally makes you turn your head to look over your shoulder.

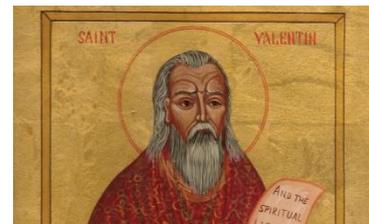
Planning

The South Devon AONB have, not unexpectedly, raised objections to all three of the significant proposed developments in the Parish, i.e. land adjacent to Collaton Park (125 new dwellings plus commercial and amenity facilities) [3335/21/FUL](#); 101 Yealm Road / the Old Paint Lab (two new houses) [3953/21/FUL](#); and Land opposite Butts Park (20 new houses including 17 for Community Land Trust allocation) [2982/21/FUL](#). All of these applications remain under consideration by SHDC. The objections centre on the impact on the AONB landscape whilst not fulfilling an "essential need". How much weight SHDC will give these objections will be interesting to see.

And finally:

On 14 February, around the year 270, a Roman priest called Valentine was stoned and beheaded.

In 496, Pope Gelasius marked 14 February as St. Valentine's Day in dedication of his martyrdom.



St. Valentine's holy duties are not limited to interceding in loving couples and marriages. He is also the patron saint of beekeepers, epilepsy, plague, fainting and travelling.

St. Valentine's Saint Day has been associated with the tradition of courtly love since the Middle Ages.

At the time, it was believed that birds paired in mid-February. Throughout the period, 14 February is mentioned as a day that brought lovers together, most poetically as "the birds and the bees".