



Response Date:06/01/2026

2025/1316 - PIN/PIM Policy and Statistics

In response to your recent request for information regarding;

1. Current policy on issuing Police Information Notices (PIN, formerly PIM) in harassment/stalking cases

North Wales Police do not hold any information in relation to this part of your request.

2. Statistics for [last 3 years]: - Number of harassment allegations reported - Number of PIN warnings issued - Number proceeding straight to arrest without PIN - Breakdown by gender of complainant

North Wales Police do not hold any information in relation to this part of your request, as there was a 'nil' return.

**3. Training materials provided to officers on when to consider PIN warnings
4. Any guidance on de-escalation in domestic/relationship harassment cases
5. Decision-making framework for PIN vs arrest in first-time offender cases**

Please find attached.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000, AND IS CORRECT AS AT 05/01/2025

Pencadlys yr Heddlu,
Glan-y-Don, Bae Colwyn LL29 8AW
www.heddlugogleddcymru.police.uk

Police Headquarters,
Glan-y-Don, Colwyn Bay LL29 8AW
www.northwales.police.uk

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Lesson Plan

Lesson Title	Stalking or Harassment - Legislation Only	Duration	1-1.5 hours
Group/Class	PCEP		

Learning Outcomes

Core national Year 1-

Protecting the public

- 1 Explain key considerations associated with Public Protection and Violence against Women and Girls offences
- 2 Explain the personal aspect of vulnerability
- 3 Discuss key considerations associated with abuse / public protection suspects / offenders

Victims and Witnesses

- 4 Understand the options available to protect and support victims and witnesses

(Source: College of Policing and the National Policing Curriculum (NCP))

Indicative Content

Protecting the Public

1.1 Terms and offences associated with public protection, rape and serious sexual offences (RASSO) and violence against women and girls (VAWG)

1.2 Importance of challenging the assumptions, misconceptions and stereotypes associated with these offences

1.3 Data relating to the prevalence and nature of public protection offences

2.1 How vulnerability applies to victims, witnesses and suspects involved in public protection offences

2.4 Considerations regarding support for the vulnerable person, including:

- Professional policing drivers for dealing more effectively with vulnerable people, including 'Early Help' strategies
- Procedures for referral
- Agencies who may already be involved and providing support
- Procedures for taking children into police protection (and considerations of this course of action)
- Agreeing an exit strategy, including how and when to follow up

3.1 Considerations associated with the suspects / offenders of abuse / public protection incidents:

- Why incidents of abuse go under-reported and why victims find it difficult to leave abusive, exploitative, coercing or controlling relationships
- Who may perpetrate an act of abuse and why they abuse others
- Potential relationships between victim(s), witness(es) and abuser(s) and how these exist in many exploitative / grooming / coercive offences
- Location of suspect / offender e.g., online, abroad etc.
- Way victim presents is a reaction to the suspects / offenders behaviour

- How suspects / offenders may exploit, groom, coerce or control victims in order to prevent detection
- How suspects / offenders target or create vulnerability
- Tactics suspects / offenders may use to manipulate police officers and other professionals e.g. section 45

Victims and Witnesses

4.1 The police role to take responsibility and effective action to make a person safe and triaging (signposting) victims and witnesses to specialist support, including:

- Options for safeguarding, including digital safeguarding plan and referral to support agencies
- Additional information regarding support required / available in providing victim care
- Information available from independent or force specialists (where necessary) in relation to victim and witness care

4.3 Actions and options available to help victims, safeguard and prevent victimisation, including:

- Protection orders

Phase	Content	Time	Indicative Content achieved
Intro	*This lesson plan is only to be used when DS White provides her Stalking input afterwards. This LP lacks information on practical application and officer expectations which is covered by DS White. If DS White is unavailable, please revert to alternative LP and PPT. * <u>Introduction and welcome</u> Trainers to introduce themselves to students (as required) and to cover (as appropriate): Health & Safety Mobile Phones off/silent Toilets, refreshments, fire alarm – procedure/drill, breaks, Safe Learning Environment, conduct and any other relevant areas. Clarification given as required.		
Gestalt	Trainer to give overview of session. Trainer should inform students of the session's learning outcomes and methodology. Clarification given as required.	5	

	Trainer to ask the students if anyone has any experience of dealing with a person for this offence (previously a Special Constables, PCSO), If so, discuss.		
Main Body	Slide 1 – Title Slide Slide 2 –Aims By the end of this session learners will: • Have an increased knowledge of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 and Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 • Understand of the Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment (Crime and Disorder Act 1998) • Be able to identify a course of content in relation to Harassment or stalking • Understand the importance of utilising Stalking and Protection Orders • Have a clear understanding of officer's actions in relation to Stalking cases. Slide 3 – VAWG • Sexual Violence • Domestic Abuse • Stalking or Harassment • Trafficking and Prostitution • Sexual Exploitation • Female Genital Mutilation • Honour Based Abuse • Forced Marriage • Upskirting • Revenge Porn VAWG encompasses any offence which disproportionately affects women and girls. This includes domestic violence, stalking and harassment, honour-based violence (including forced marriage, female genital mutilation and so-called 'honour killings), rape and sexual assault, and offences relating to 'revenge porn' and 'upskirting'. You may also see VAWG referred to by the Welsh Assembly VAWDASV (Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence). Operation Unite is North Wales Police's response to tackling Violence Against Women and Girls. It encompasses preventative work, officer training		

	and making improvements to the investigatory process. There are materials and guidance available below for planning night-time economy patrols, proactive operations and investigating VAWG. Slide 4 -Offences covered within PowerPoint - explain to learners that we will cover each of these areas of legislation. Slide 5 – What is the difference Use the images on the slide to explain key differences between Stalking and Harassment in terms of behaviours. The images are of a boundary dispute – harassment which is likely to stop if the issue is resolved and stalking which is not going to stop if a preserved issue is resolved. Introduce the acronym -FOUR. Fixated, Obsessive, Unwanted and repeated for stalking. Slide 6 -Group Task Split the group up and allocated 5 stated cases across the class. They can research these and then present them to the group when they come up across the lesson. Slide 7 - Harassment Section 1(1) Protection From Harassment Act 1997 Go through definition and explain that this is the basic offence that other offences build on. Check knowledge at this point because the trainer should keep referring back to this offence when introducing new offences as they build on the basic elements. Harassment S1 & 2 Definition Section 2 merely states that – a person who pursues a course of conduct in breach of section 1 or 1A commits an offence Slide 8 – Course of Conduct S1 & 2 ACTIVITY – Paper chain activity where trainer talks through the stated case on the slide notes and asks the students to loop a chain when they believe we have an event that is enough to be part of a course of conduct. Demonstrate that 2 is enough but the more that are present the greater the evidence bank. Towards a single person – straight forward and most frequently seen circs		
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	Stated case example - 2 or more persons – such as a male who follows lone female parents from a school. If he follows female A on Monday, female B on Tuesday, female C on Wednesday etc - although he only follows each individual female on 1 occasion each – his conduct taken together would amount to a course of conduct At least 2 occasions Slide 7 – Course of Conduct S1 & 2 contd Reinforce the importance of investigating if this is the first in the course of conduct or whether there is a previous incident. At least 2 occasions Slide 9 10– Course of Conduct continued Slide 11 - R v Williams 1998 – 2 women shared a flat – female 1 was in the shower when she heard a noise which she found to be Williams attempting to open the bathroom window – She screamed and female 2 came running to the bathroom but Williams had gone 2 days later female 2 was in the shower when she saw Williams looking through the bedroom window – she called the police and he was arrested He was convicted of pursuing a course of conduct amounting to harassment He appealed on the grounds that despite there being 2 incidents – they involved 2 different people Appeal failed – as female 2 had been present during first incident – she had been harassed by the knowledge of it This constituted the 1st incident of the course of conduct and the offence was complete when the 2nd incident occurred Slide 12 mens Rea - It is irrelevant whether the accused was actually subjectively aware that their conduct amounted to harassment Even if oblivious to the fact their conduct amounted to harassment – they would still be guilty if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the conduct would amount to harassment		
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	Slide 13 Harassment meaning Section 7 PHA 1997 determines the meaning of harassment 'Harassment' includes alarm and distress It can be <u>either/or</u> alarm or distress – it does not have to be both together DPP v Ramsdale 2001 There is no requirement that any person actually feels harassed, alarmed or distressed. Simply a matter of the offender pursuing a course of conduct which would lead to this consequence. A police officer <u>CAN</u> be alarmed or distressed for the safety of another Lodge v DPP 1989 Likely to cause' alarm or distress Despite a victim being made aware of all of the incidents at once, if they were committed over a period of time then that is enough to be a course of conduct. Question to the group: Do you think it is possible to be harassed by a third person? Slide 13 – Harassment Via A 3rd Party Explains the possibility of being harassed by a third party. It is possible for the acts of harassment to be passed on via a 3rd party Example – R v Kellet 2001 – Kellet phoned the victim's work on 2 occasions – on each occasion speaking with the employer enterprises when she should be working Kellet on each occasion requested that the victim should not be informed of the allegations However – this was ignored and the victim was informed of the allegations (by 3rd party employer) and caused upset Kellet was convicted of pursuing a course of conduct which amounted to harassment contrary to Sections 1 & 2 PHA 1997		
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	Slide 14 and 15 – Harassment Via A 3rd Party The offence was complete when the victim was told of the calls by the 3rd party employer – so long as Kellet knew or ought to have known the calls he made to the employer amounted to harassment That was so even if Kellet asked that the victim not be told about the allegations. Slide 16 – Definition of know or “Ought to Know” Even if oblivious to the fact their conduct amounted to harassment – they would still be guilty if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the conduct would amount to harassment Slide 20 – Defences S1 and 2 For the purpose of either - Preventing or detecting crime Under a rule of law Conduct was reasonable Slide 18 – Harassment Section 1(2) Protection From Harassment Act 1997 Introduce the legislation and ask them if they can identify similarities from the first harassment leg. Discuss the similarities before pulling out the differences. This legislation was made for a specific issue being faced with animal testing protests in the 90s. Defences are the same as 1(1) offence. Slide 20 – Section 2A Protection From Harassment Act -title slide Slide 21 – Stalking Definition A person is guilty of an offence if: (a) the person pursues a course of conduct in breach of section 1(1), <u>and</u> (b) the course of conduct amounts to stalking A person's course of conduct amounts to stalking of another person if:		
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	(a) it amounts to harassment of that person, (b) the acts or omissions involved are ones associated with stalking, <u>and</u> (c) the person whose course of conduct it is knows or ought to know that the course of conduct amounts to harassment of the other person Slide 22-23– Stalking explanation and introduction the stalking behaviours Ask the students to consider the behaviours before revealing them on the slide – are their thoughts similar? What is Stalking? Section 2A (3) lists examples of behaviours associated with stalking: Following a person Contacting or attempting to contact a person by any means Publishing any statement or material relating or purporting to relate to a person - purporting to originate from a person Monitoring the use by a person of the internet – email – any other electronic communications Loitering in any place (public or private) Interfering with any property in a person's possession Watching or spying on a person Slide 24 – This slide shows a NWP specific image to support understanding of the stalking behaviours. Slide 25 – Stalking Power of Entry 2B(1) A justice of the peace may, on an application by a constable, issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter and search premises if the justice of the peace is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that –		
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	A) an offence under Sec 2A has been, or is being, committed, (b) there is material on the premises which is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation of the offence (c) the material is likely to be admissible in evidence at a trial for the offence, and does not consist of, or include, items subject to legal privilege, excluded material or special procedure material and (d) either – • entry to the premises will not be granted unless a warrant is produced, or (ii) the purpose of a search may be frustrated or seriously prejudiced unless a constable arriving at the premises can secure immediate entry to them A constable may seize and retain anything for which a search has been authorised under subsection (1). A constable may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of any power conferred by virtue of this section. Slide 28-24 Putting People in Fear of Violence Section 4 Protection from Harassment Act 1997 Talk through the legislation as it appears on the slide and ask the student s to consider how it is similar to earlier elements? Key difference being - <u>RESULT</u> OF FEAR BEING CAUSED IS REQUIRED As per Section 1 & 2 offence The course of conduct <u>MUST CAUSE</u> fear on at least 2 occasions that <u>VIOLENCE</u> will be used against <u>THEM PERSONALLY</u> (rather than against a 3rd party) Causing a person to fear on at least 2 occasions that violence would be used against a member of their family is <u>not enough</u> Mohammed Ali Caurti v DPP 2001		
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	Circumstances causing the victim to be in fear of what might happen in the future – this is not enough R v Henley 2002 Mens Rea- It is irrelevant whether the accused was actually subjectively aware that their conduct would on each occasion cause the victim to fear violence would be used against them. Even if oblivious to the fact their conduct caused the victim to fear violence would be used against them on each occasion – they would still be guilty if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would feared the use of violence against them on each occasion Explain the differences in the defences at this point and ask the students to consider why this might be. No offence will be committed if the course of conduct was carried out <u>either</u>: For the purpose of either - Preventing or detecting crime Under a rule of law Conduct was reasonable for protection of either – Themselves - Another - Property Slide35-38 – Stalking with Fear of Violence Section 4A Protection from Harassment Act 1997 Talk through the legislation as it appears on the slide and ask the student s to consider how it is similar to earlier elements? Section 4A offence includes extra elements of the course of conduct causing the victim to fear violence (on at least 2 occasions) And <u>also</u> – the course of conduct causing the victim serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on their day to day life This is designed to recognise the huge impact that stalking can have on a victim of it – even where no fear of violence is present on each occasion The defences are the same as previous offence No offence will be committed if the course of conduct was carried out <u>either</u>:		
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	For the purpose of either - Preventing or detecting crime Under a rule of law Conduct was reasonable for protection of either – Themselves - Another - Property Slide 39 – Racially/ Religiously Aggravated Offences The Crime & Disorder Act takes existing offences and sets out circumstances in which those existing offences become racially or religiously aggravated. RECAP of how an offence is racially or religiously aggravated as per Crime & Disorder Act 1998 The carrying out of the prohibited act without a Conclude with Revision session for Harassment – Course of conduct and known or ought to know.		
Conclusion	Slide 66 - Questions		

Police Information Notice (PIN)

The intention of the PIN is to ensure that the recipient is aware that their behaviour is causing distress. If their behaviour continues, they cannot then later claim the 'reasonable person' defence.

- A PIN is a letter from the police to a person who has had an allegation of a single harassing incident made against them, and is sent in the spirit of crime prevention. The letter informs the recipient about the allegation.
- A PIN should NEVER be referred to as an:
 - "harassment warning"
 - "harassment order"
 - "harassment notice"
- It will not normally be appropriate to issue a PIN where there is a report of or evidence of a course of conduct.
- There should only be very limited circumstances when a PIN is issued i.e. where there is only one single harassing incident which has not yet formed a pattern of behaviour / course of conduct.
- Where there is evidence of, or a report of, a course of conduct, there ought to be an investigation. Stalking is a criminal offence, it should not be disposed of by a PIN.
- Recipients should be given the opportunity to account for their behaviour.
- The ACPO approved PIN template should always be used when sending a PIN.

Flowchart on advice to police responders on ensuring an effective response to reports of stalking or harassment



STALKING OR HARASSMENT AIDE MEMOIRE

OFFENCE DESCRIPTIONS

Stalking will often focus on a **person**
Harassment will often focus on disputes

STALKING

A pattern of unwanted, fixated and obsessive behaviour which is intrusive. It can include harassment that amounts to stalking or stalking that causes fear of violence or serious alarm or distress.

Methods of stalking can include:

- Following a person, watching or spying on a person
- Monitoring a person's use of the internet, email, their mobile phone
- Loitering in any place
- Breaking into victims home / property

HARASSMENT

Unreasonable and oppressive behaviour that is repeated and may cause alarm or distress or fear of violence in the victim.

Harassment might include such things as:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Bullying at school or in the workplace
- Sending abusive messages
- Sending unwanted gifts



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MUST DO'S WHEN ATTENDING ALL STALKING OR HARASSMENT INCIDENTS

- **Focus on risk first**, your primary task is to make people safe.
- **Early identification** of offence type and intervention are crucial
- **Investigate wider behaviour** (previous behaviour, suspects offending history, check PNC, PND).
- Consider the **stalking** mnemonic **FOUR** - **Fixated, Obsessive, Unwanted, Repeated**
- Consider the **Powers of Entry and Search** (Harassment Act and PACE)
- **Secure evidence** - Digital (Phone, BWV, CCTV) and non-digital (victim's diary, letters)
- Complete **MG11, MG2 & VPS** from victim and also from identified witnesses
- **Risk Assessment** - please complete:

Non-Domestic Stalking or Harassment incident

- Stalking Screening Tool
- If you deem victim to be vulnerable, complete CID 16 - seek consent to share

Domestic Stalking or Harassment incident

- CID 16 (plus DASH) - seek consent to share
- Stalking Screening Tool
- Complete **CPS Stalking & Harassment Checklist** - when seeking CPS advice

CONSIDER **SAFEGUARDING** AND **SIGN POSTING** VICTIM:

- Take positive action
- Ensure victim has means to contact Police where personal devices have been seized
- Provide 'Z' Card
- Provide target hardening advice
- Advise changing times / routes to work, social or education centres, keep a record of events
- **Do NOT advise** victims to close their social media accounts, change their mobile number, or avoid using email or the internet
- **DO advise:** Use of antivirus software. Not to open apps, attachments, programmes, etc. from untrusted or unknown sources. Use random passwords. Tighten privacy settings / location services and keep personal information safe. Refer to specialist services - www.getsafeonline.org
- Breach of bail - ensure the Stalking or Harassment crime is recorded as an additional crime



ASSESS THE RISK

The **Stalking Screening Tool** can be used to help you consider if the case meets the description of stalking.

1. Is the victim frightened?
2. Has the suspect engaged in harassment or stalking on previous occasions?
3. Has the suspect ever destroyed or vandalised the victim's property?
4. Does the suspect repeatedly visit the victim at work, home etc more than 3 times a week?
5. Has the suspect loitered around the victim's home, workplace?
6. Has the suspect made any threats of physical or sexual violence in the current harassment or stalking incident?
7. Has the suspect involved or targeted any third party since the harassment or stalking began?
8. Has the suspect acted violently towards people within the current harassment or stalking incident?
9. Has the suspect persuaded other people to help him / her?
10. Is the suspect known to be abusing drugs and / or alcohol?
11. Is the suspect known to have been abusive in the past (this could be physical or psychological, known to intelligence or reported).

Further Information Search:
Forcebook/Departments/PVPU/
Stalking or Harassment



CYMORTH COF STELCIAN NEU AFLONYDDU

DISGRIFIADAU O DROSEDDAU

Bydd **stelcian** yn aml yn canolbwyntio ar **unigolyn**

Bydd **aflonyddu** yn aml yn canolbwyntio ar anghydfodau **STELCIAN**

Patrwm o ymddygiad diangen ac obsesiynol sy'n ymwithiol. Gall gynnwys aflonyddu sy'n cyfateb i stelcian neu stelcian sy'n peri ofn trais neu ddychryn neu ofid difrifol.

Gall **dulliau o stelcian** gynnwys:

- Dilyn neu wyllo unigolyn
- Monitro defnydd unigolyn o'r rhyngwrwyd, e-bost, eu ffôn symudol
- Loetran mewn unrhyw le
- Torri i mewn i gartref / eiddo dioddefwyr

AFLONYDDU

Ymddygiad afresymol a gormesol a mynych ac a all beri dychryn neu ofid neu ofn o drais i'r dioddefwr.

Gall **aflonyddu** gynnwys:

- Ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol
- Bwlio yn yr ysgol neu yn y gweithle
- Anfon negeseuon sarhaus
- Anfon anrhegion dieisiau



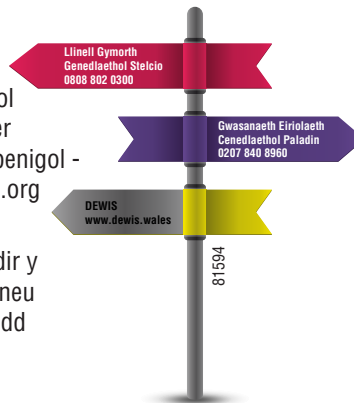
gwneud Gogledd Cymru'r lle **mwyafr diogel** yn y DU

PETHAU SY'N **RHAID I'W GWNEUD** WRTH YMATEB I HOLL ACHOSION O **STELCIAN NEU AFLONYDDU**

- **Canolbwyntio ar risg yn gyntaf**, eich prif orchwyl yw gwneud pobl yn ddiogel.
- Adnabod y math o drosedd yn gynnar ac ymyrryd yn gynnar.
- **Ymddygiad ehangach ymchwilol** (ymddygiad blaenorol, hanes troseddol rhai o dan amheuaeth, gwirio PNC, PND).
- Ystyriwch y **TRI** cofair **stelcian** - Obsesiynol, Diangen, Mynych
- Ystyriwch **Rymoedd Mynediad a Chwilio** (Deddf Aflonyddu a PACE)
- **Tystiolaeth ddiogel** - Digidol (Ffôn, BWV, CCC) a rhai sydd ddim yn ddigidol (dyddiadur dioddefwr, llythyrau)
- **MG11, MG2 a Datganiad Personol Dioddefwr** gan y dioddefwr a hefyd gan dystion a adnabuwyd.
- **Asesiad Risg** - cwblhewch:
Achos o Stelcian **Annomestig** neu Aflonyddu
 - Offeryn Sgrinio Stelcian
 - Os ydych yn ystyried eich hun yn fregus, cwblhewch CID 16 - ceisiwch ganiatâd i rannuAchos o Stelcian **Domestig** neu Aflonyddu
 - CID 16 (ynghyd â DASH) - ceisio caniatâd i rannu
 - Offeryn Sgrinio Stelcian
- Cwblhau **Rhestr Wirio Stelcian** ac **Aflonyddu GEG** - wrth geisio cyngor GEG

YSTYRIED **DIOGELU A** **CHYFEIRIO** DIODDEFWR:

- Gweithredu'n bositif
- Sicrhau fod gan y dioddefwr ffordd o gysylltu â'r Heddlu pan mae tecynnau personol wedi'u hatafael
- Rhoi Cerdyn 'Z'
- Rhoi cyngor ar galedu ar darged
- Cyngori ar newid amseroedd / ffyrdd / llwybrau i'r gwaith, i ganolfannau cymdeithasol ac addysg, cadw cofnod o ddigwyddiadau
- **PEIDIWCH â chynghori** dioddefwyr i gau eu cyfrifon cyfryngau cymdeithasol, newid eu rhif symudol, neu osgoi defnyddio e-bost neu'r rhyngwrwyd
- **CYNGHORWCH:** Defnyddio meddalwedd gwrth-firws. Peidio agor apiau, atodiadau, rhaglenni, ayyb o ffynonellau annibynadwy neu anhysbys. Defnyddio cyfrineiriau ar hap. Tynhewch osodiadau preifatrwydd / gwasanaethau lleoliad a chadwch wybodaeth bersonol yn ddiogel. Cyfeirir at wasanaethau arbenigol - www.getsafeonline.org
- Torri mechnïaeth - sicrhewch y cofnodir y trosedd o Stelcian neu Aflonyddu fel trosedd ychwanegol.



ASESU'R RISG

Gellir defnyddio'r **Offeryn Sgrinio Stelcian** i'ch cynorthwyo i ystyried a yw'r achos yn bodloni'r disgrifiad o stelcian.

1. A oes ofn gan y dioddefwr?
2. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth wedi aflonyddu neu stelcian o'r blaen?
3. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth erioed wedi dinistrio neu fandaleiddio eiddo'r dioddefwr?
4. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth yn dod i weld y dioddefwr yn y gwaith, gartref ayyb yn fynych sef mwy na 3 gwaith yr wythnos?
5. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth wedi loetran o amgylch cartref neu weithle'r dioddefwr?
6. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth wedi bygwth trais corfforol neu rywiol yn yr achos o aflonyddu neu stelcian presennol?
7. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth wedi cynnwys neu dargedu unrhyw drydydd parti ers i'r aflonyddu neu'r stelcian ddechrau?
8. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth wedi gweithredu'n dreisgar tuag at bobl o fewn yr achos o aflonyddu neu stelcian?
9. A yw'r un o dan amheuaeth wedi perswadio pobl eraill i'w cynorthwyo?
10. A yw'n hysbys fod yr un o dan amheuaeth wedi camdefnyddio cyffuriau a / neu alcohol?
11. A yw'n hysbys fod yr un o dan amheuaeth wedi cam-drin yn y gorffennol (gall hyn fod yn gorfforol neu'n seicolegol, yn hysbys i gudd-wybodaeth neu wedi'u hysbysu amdano)?

Gwybodaeth Bellach:

Forcebook/Adrannau/PVPU/
Stelcian neu Aflonyddu

YMGYRCH - OPERATION
AEGIS

