



# HOLMESDALE COMMUNITY INFANT SCHOOL



## ICT and internet acceptable use policy

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# 1. Introduction

Information and communications technology (ICT) is an integral part of the way our school works, and is a critical resource for pupils, staff (including the senior leadership team), governors, volunteers and visitors. It supports teaching and learning, and the pastoral and administrative functions of the school.

At our school, we are acutely aware that our setting caters to children aged 3-7 years old, and we acknowledge that certain aspects of this policy may not seem immediately relevant. However, if a child gains access to a device or encounters inappropriate content, it is important that our policy guides our actions and responses. However, the ICT resources and facilities our school uses could also pose risks to data protection, online safety and safeguarding.

This policy aims to:

- Set guidelines and rules on the use of school ICT resources for staff, pupils, parents/carers and governors
- Establish clear expectations for the way all members of the school community engage with each other online
- Support the school's policies on data protection, online safety and safeguarding
- Prevent disruption that could occur to the school through the misuse, or attempted misuse, of ICT systems
- Support the school in teaching pupils safe and effective internet and ICT use

This policy covers all users of our school's ICT facilities, including governors, staff, pupils, volunteers, contractors and visitors.

Breaches of this policy may be dealt with under our pupil behaviour policy or staff code of conduct policy.

# 2. Relevant legislation and guidance

This policy refers to, and complies with, the following legislation and guidance:

- [Data Protection Act 2018](#) (updates 2026)
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) – the EU GDPR was incorporated into UK legislation, with some amendments, by [The Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications \(Amendments etc\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020](#) (updates 2026)
- [Data Act 2025](#)
- [Computer Misuse Act 1990](#)
- [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
- [The Telecommunications \(Lawful Business Practice\) \(Interception of Communications\) Regulations 2000](#)
- [Education Act 2011](#)
- [Freedom of Information Act 2000](#)
- [Education and Inspections Act 2006](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025](#)
- [Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022](#) (updates 2023)
- [National Cyber Security Centre \(NCSC\): Cyber Security for Schools](#)
- [Education and Training \(Welfare of Children\) Act 2021](#)
- UK Council for Internet Safety (et al.) guidance on [sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) 2024
- [Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges 2025](#) (updates 2026)

### 3. Definitions

- ICT facilities: all facilities, systems and services including, but not limited to, network infrastructure, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, phones, music players or hardware, software, websites, web applications or services, and any device system or service that may become available in the future which is provided as part of the school's ICT service
- Users: anyone authorised by the school to use the school's ICT facilities, including governors, staff, pupils, volunteers, contractors and visitors
- Personal use: any use or activity not directly related to the users' employment, study or purpose agreed by an authorised user
- Authorised personnel: employees authorised by the school to perform systems administration and/or monitoring of the ICT facilities
- Materials: files and data created using the school's ICT facilities including but not limited to documents, photos, audio, video, printed output, web pages, social networking sites and blogs
- Public Data: Information that is freely available to the public and does not require any access restrictions (e.g., marketing materials, published reports).
- Internal Data: Information intended for internal use within the organisation but not classified as sensitive (e.g., company policies, internal communications).
- Confidential Data: Information that, if disclosed, could negatively impact the organisation or individuals (e.g., business strategies, financial data).
- Personally Identifiable Information (PII): Any data that can be used to identify an individual, either alone or in combination with other information (e.g., names, addresses, identification numbers, financial details).
- Sensitive Personal Data: A subset of PII that includes more sensitive details such as medical records, biometric data, or information regarding racial or ethnic origin, religious beliefs, or sexual orientation.
- User Credentials: Unique identifiers such as usernames, passwords, and authentication tokens used to access systems and services.
- Metadata: Data that describes other data, such as access logs, timestamps, and system activity records.
- ICT Resources: Any hardware, software, network, or other technology assets owned, operated, or managed by the organisation.
- End-User Device: Any device used to access company ICT resources, including desktops, laptops, mobile phones, and tablets.
- Authorised Access: Permission granted to specific users or groups to access particular ICT resources, based on role and necessity.
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): A security mechanism that requires multiple forms of verification to access a system or resource.
- Data Encryption: A security measure that protects data by converting it into a coded format, accessible only with proper authorisation.

See appendix 3 for a glossary of cyber security terminology.

### 4. Unacceptable use

The following is considered unacceptable use of the school's ICT facilities. Any breach of this policy may result in disciplinary or behaviour proceedings (see section 4.2 below).

Unacceptable use of the school's ICT facilities includes:

- Using the school's ICT facilities to breach intellectual property rights or copyright
- Using the school's ICT facilities to bully or harass someone else, or to promote unlawful discrimination

- Any illegal conduct, or statements which are deemed to be advocating illegal activity
- Online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams
- Accessing, creating, storing, linking to or sending material that is pornographic, offensive, obscene or otherwise inappropriate or harmful
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos and/or livestreams
- Activity which defames or disparages the school, or risks bringing the school into disrepute
- Sharing confidential information about the school, its pupils, or other members of the school community
- Connecting any device to the school's ICT network without approval from authorised personnel
- Setting up any software, applications or web services on the school's network without approval by authorised personnel, or creating or using any program, tool or item of software designed to interfere with the functioning of the school's ICT facilities, accounts or data
- Gaining, or attempting to gain, access to restricted areas of the network, or to any password-protected information, without approval from authorised personnel
- Allowing, encouraging or enabling others to gain (or attempt to gain) unauthorised access to the school's ICT facilities
- Causing intentional damage to the school's ICT facilities
- Removing, deleting or disposing of the school's ICT equipment, systems, programmes or information without permission from authorised personnel
- Causing a data breach by accessing, modifying, or sharing data (including personal data) to which a user is not permitted by authorised personnel to have access, or without authorisation
- Using inappropriate or offensive language
- Promoting a private business, unless that business is directly related to the school
- Using websites or mechanisms to bypass the school's filtering or monitoring mechanisms
- Engaging in content or conduct that is radicalised, extremist, racist, antisemitic or discriminatory in any other way

This is not an exhaustive list. The school reserves the right to amend this list at any time. The headteacher and computing subject leader will use their professional judgement to determine whether any act or behaviour not on the list above is considered unacceptable use of the school's ICT facilities.

## **4.1 Sanctions**

Pupils and staff who engage in any of the unacceptable activities listed above may face disciplinary action in line with the school's policies on pupil behaviour and the staff code of conduct.

## **5. Staff (including governors, volunteers, and contractors)**

### **5.1 Access to school ICT facilities and materials**

The school's IT technician, working with the Headteacher, School Business Manager and Computing subject leader, manages access to the school's ICT facilities and materials for school staff. That includes, but is not limited to:

- Computers, tablets, and other devices
- Access permissions for certain programs or files

Staff will be provided with unique login/account information and passwords that they must use when accessing the school's ICT facilities.

Staff who have access to files that they are not authorised to view or edit, or who need their access permissions updated or changed, should contact the Operations Manager or headteacher in the first instance.

### **5.1.1 Use of phones and email**

The school provides each member of staff with an email address.

This email account should be used for work purposes only, with multi-factor authentication always enabled.

All work-related business should be conducted using the email address the school has provided.

Staff must not share their personal email addresses with parents/carers or pupils and must not send any work-related materials using their personal email account.

Staff must take care with the content of all email messages, as incorrect or improper statements can give rise to claims for discrimination, harassment, defamation, breach of confidentiality or breach of contract.

Email messages are required to be disclosed in legal proceedings or in response to requests from individuals under the Data Protection Act 2018 in the same way as paper documents. Deletion from a user's inbox does not mean that an email cannot be recovered for the purposes of disclosure. All email messages should be treated as potentially retrievable.

Staff must take extra care when sending sensitive or confidential information by email. Any attachments containing sensitive or confidential information should be encrypted so that the information is only accessible by the intended recipient.

If staff receive an email in error, the sender should be informed and the email deleted. If the email contains sensitive or confidential information, the user must not make use of that information or disclose that information.

If staff send an email in error that contains the personal information of another person, they must inform the Operations Manager immediately who will then follow our data breach procedure and contact the Trust's data protection officer.

Staff must not give their personal phone number(s) to parents/carers or pupils.

School phones must not be used for personal matters unless permission is given by the headteacher.

## **5.2 Personal use**

Staff are permitted to occasionally use school ICT facilities for personal use, subject to certain conditions set out below. This permission must not be overused or abused. The headteacher may withdraw or restrict this permission at any time and at their discretion.

Personal use is permitted provided that such use:

- Does not take place during teaching time
- Does not constitute 'unacceptable use', as defined in section 4
- Takes place when no pupils are present
- Does not interfere with their jobs, or prevent other staff or pupils from using the facilities for work or educational purposes

Staff may not use the school's ICT facilities to store personal, non-work-related information or materials (such as music, videos or photos).

Staff should be aware that use of the school's ICT facilities for personal use may put personal communications within the scope of the school's ICT monitoring activities (see section 5.5). Where breaches of this policy are found, disciplinary action may be taken.

Staff should be aware that personal use of ICT (even when not using school ICT facilities) can impact on their employment by, for instance, putting personal details in the public domain, where pupils and parents/carers could see them.

Staff should take care to follow the school's guidelines on use of social media (see appendix 1 and in the Staff Code of Conduct) and use of email (see section 5.1.1) to protect themselves online and avoid compromising their professional integrity and reputation of the school.

### **5.2.1 Personal social media accounts**

Members of staff should make sure their use of social media, either for work or personal purposes, is always appropriate.

The school has guidelines for staff on appropriate security settings for social media accounts (see appendix 1).

### **5.3 Remote access**

We allow staff to access the school's ICT facilities and materials remotely. They should dial in using a virtual private network (VPN) from a school issued laptop. Admin and teaching staff may be issued with a laptop for working from home. The IT technician will set up the laptop and instruct on accessing the school's VPN.

Staff accessing the school's ICT facilities and materials remotely must abide by the same rules as those accessing the facilities and materials on site. Staff must be particularly vigilant if they use the school's ICT facilities outside the school and must take such precautions as the IT technician may require against importing viruses or compromising system security.

Our ICT facilities contain information which is confidential and/or subject to data protection legislation. Such information must be treated with extreme care and in accordance with our data protection policy, available on our website.

### **5.4 School social media accounts**

The school has an official Facebook and Instagram account managed by the senior office administrator. Staff members who have not been authorised to manage, or post to, the accounts, must not access, or attempt to access, the account.

The headteacher or deputy head must sign off all content posted on its social media accounts. Those who are authorised to manage, or post to, the account must make sure they always abide by these guidelines.

### **5.5 Monitoring and filtering of the school network and use of ICT facilities**

To safeguard and promote the welfare of children and provide them with a safe environment to learn, the school reserves the right to filter and monitor the use of its ICT facilities and network. This includes, but is not limited to, the filtering and monitoring of:

- > Internet sites visited
- > Bandwidth usage
- > Email accounts

Only authorised ICT personnel may filter, inspect, monitor, intercept, assess, record and disclose the above, to the extent permitted by law.

The school monitors ICT use in order to:

- > Obtain information related to keeping staff and children safe
- > Obtain information related to school business
- > Investigate compliance with school policies, procedures and standards
- > Ensure effective school and ICT operation
- > Conduct training or quality control exercises
- > Prevent or detect crime

- Comply with a subject access request, Freedom of Information Act request, or any other legal obligation

Our school committee is responsible for making sure that:

- The school meets the DfE's filtering and monitoring standards
- Appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place
- Staff are aware of those systems and trained in their related roles and responsibilities
- For the leadership team and relevant staff, this will include how to manage the processes and systems effectively and how to escalate concerns
- It reviews the effectiveness of the school's monitoring and filtering systems

The school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL) will take lead responsibility for understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place.

Where appropriate, staff may raise concerns about monitored activity with the school's DSL.

## 6. Pupils

### 6.1 Access to ICT facilities

Pupils have access to tablets and laptops for computing lessons and for learning across the curriculum. All use is closely supervised, and pupils must abide by the school's E Safety Rules.

## 7. Parents/carers

### 7.1 Access to ICT facilities and materials

Parents/carers do not have access to the school's ICT facilities as a matter of course.

However, parents/carers working for, or with, the school in an official capacity (for instance, as a volunteer or as a member of the PSA) may be granted an appropriate level of access or be permitted to use the school's facilities at the headteacher's discretion.

Where parents/carers are granted access in this way, they must abide by this policy as it applies to staff.

### 7.2 Communicating with or about the school online

We believe it is important to model for pupils, and help them learn, how to communicate respectfully with, and about, others online.

Parents/carers play a vital role in helping model this behaviour for their children, especially when communicating with the school through our website and social media channels.

## 8. Data security

The school is responsible for making sure it has the appropriate level of security protection and procedures in place to safeguard its systems, staff and learners. It therefore takes steps to protect the security of its computing resources, data and user accounts. The effectiveness of these procedures is reviewed periodically to keep up with evolving cybercrime technologies.

Staff, pupils, parents/carers and others who use the school's ICT facilities should use safe computing practices at all times. We aim to meet the cyber security standards recommended by the Department for Education's guidance on [digital and technology standards in schools and colleges](#).

## **8.1 Passwords**

All users of the school's ICT facilities should set strong passwords for their accounts and keep these passwords secure. Users are responsible for the security of their passwords and accounts, and for setting permissions for accounts and files they control.

Members of staff or pupils who disclose account or password information may face disciplinary action. Parents, visitors or volunteers who disclose account or password information may have their access rights revoked.

The computing subject lead or IT technician will generate passwords for pupils using the required password manager or generator and keep these in a secure location in case pupils lose or forget their passwords.

## **8.2 Software updates, firewalls, and anti-virus software**

All of the school's ICT devices that support software updates, security updates and anti-virus products will have these installed and be configured to perform such updates regularly or automatically.

Users must not circumvent or make any attempt to circumvent the administrative, physical and technical safeguards we implement and maintain to protect personal data and the school's ICT facilities.

## **8.3 Data protection**

All personal data must be processed and stored in line with data protection regulations and the school's data protection policy.

## **8.4 Access to facilities and materials**

All users of the school's ICT facilities will have clearly defined access rights to school systems, files and devices.

These access rights are managed by the IT technician and OM.

Users should not access, or attempt to access, systems, files or devices to which they have not been granted access. If access is provided in error, or if something a user should not have access to is shared with them, they should alert the OM immediately.

Users should always log out of systems and lock their equipment when they are not in use to avoid any unauthorised access. Equipment and systems should always be logged out of and shut down completely at the end of each working day.

## **8.5 Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

Staff must ensure that the use of AI tools, including chatbots, text generators, and image creators, complies with data protection and confidentiality policies. The following guidelines apply:

Staff must not input, share, or process any personal, sensitive, or confidential data (e.g., pupil names, staff details, assessment data) into AI tools.

Any AI-generated content must be carefully reviewed to ensure it does not compromise confidentiality.

AI tools may only be used to support teaching, learning, and administrative tasks within the school's guidelines.

Staff must ensure that AI-generated information is appropriate for use in an educational setting.

AI tools can sometimes produce inaccurate, misleading, or biased content. Staff must fact-check and verify AI-generated information using reliable sources before incorporating it into teaching materials, communications, or decision-making.

AI should not be relied upon for safeguarding advice, legal matters, or policy development without verification from appropriate professionals.

The use of AI must align with the school's Data Protection Policy, UK GDPR regulations, and Safeguarding Policies.

Users should be mindful of potential bias in the information they access, create, or share. They must also ensure that all content complies with copyright laws and does not breach intellectual property rights.

Any concerns regarding AI use should be reported to the Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher.

## 9. Protection from cyber attacks

Please see the glossary (appendix 3) to help you understand cyber security terminology.

The school will:

- Work with the governors, the IT technician, and the Greensand central team to make sure cyber security is given the time and resources it needs to make the school as secure as possible
- Provide annual training for staff (and include this training in any induction for new starters, if they join outside of the school's annual training window) on the basics of cyber security, including how to:
  - Check the sender address in an email
  - Respond to a request for bank details, personal information or login details
  - Verify requests for payments or changes to information
- Make sure staff are aware of its procedures for reporting and responding to cyber security incidents
- With the support of the IT technician, investigate whether our IT software needs updating or replacing to be more secure
- Not engage in ransom requests from ransomware attacks, as this would not guarantee recovery of data
- Put controls in place that are:
  - **Proportionate:** the school will undertake an annual audit.
  - **Multi-layered:** everyone will be clear on what to look out for to keep our systems safe
  - **Up to date:** with a system in place to monitor when the school needs to update its software
  - **Regularly reviewed and tested:** to make sure the systems are as effective and secure as they can be
- Back up critical data daily and store these backups on a cloud-based storage system.
- Delegate specific responsibility for maintaining the security of our management information system (MIS) to the MIS provider (Arbor)
- Make sure staff:
  - Dial into our network using a virtual private network (VPN) when working from home
  - Enable multi-factor authentication where they can, on things like school email accounts
- Make sure ICT staff conduct regular access reviews to make sure each user in the school has the right level of permissions and admin rights
- Have a firewall in place that is switched on
- Support the development and testing of an incident response plan with the IT technician and central team, for example, how the school will communicate with everyone if communications go down, who will be contacted and when, and who will notify Action Fraud of the incident. This plan will be reviewed and tested annually and after a significant event has occurred.
- Work with our Greensand Trust to see what it can offer the school regarding cyber security, such as advice on which service providers to use or assistance with procurement

## 10. Internet access

The school's internet connection is appropriately filtered and secure using Arista Untangle. Instant notifications are sent to the HT, DHT, OM and IT manager following any flagged activity. Records are kept of every alert and subsequent actions taken. No filtering system is full proof, and all users are expected to report any inappropriate sites that the filter has not identified, to the HT, DHT, OM or IT technician.

## 10.1 Pupils

Pupils will only have access to the school's Wi-Fi via school equipment. Wi-Fi is available in every classroom and the halls, it is protected by the filtering system, Arista Untangle; all access is closely supervised.

## 10.2 Parents/carers and visitors

Parents/carers and visitors to the school will not be permitted to use the school's Wi-Fi unless specific authorisation is granted by the headteacher.

The headteacher will only grant authorisation if:

- Parents/carers are working with the school in an official capacity (e.g., as a volunteer or as a member of the PSA)
- Visitors need to access the school's Wi-Fi to fulfil the purpose of their visit (for instance, to access materials stored on personal devices as part of a presentation or lesson plan)

Staff must not give the Wi-Fi password to anyone who is not authorised to have it. Doing so could result in disciplinary action.

## 11. Monitoring and review

The headteacher and OM monitor the implementation of this policy, including ensuring it is updated to reflect the needs and circumstances of the school.

This policy will be reviewed annually.

## 12. Related policies

This policy should be read alongside the school's policies on:

- E safety
- Safeguarding and child protection
- Behaviour
- Staff Code of Conduct
- AI in School Staff Guidance
- Data protection

## Appendix 1: Social Media Guidelines

### Do not accept friend requests from pupils on social media

#### 10 rules for school staff

1. Change your display name – use your first and middle name, use a maiden name, or put your surname backwards instead
2. Change your profile picture to something unidentifiable, or if you don't, make sure that the image is professional
3. Check your privacy settings regularly
4. Be careful about tagging other staff members in images or posts
5. Don't share anything publicly that you wouldn't be happy showing your pupils
6. Don't use social media sites during school hours
7. Don't make comments about your job, your colleagues, our school or your pupils online – once it's out there, it's out there
8. Don't associate yourself with the school on your profile (e.g., by setting it as your workplace, or by 'checking in' at a school event)
9. Don't link your work email address to your social media accounts. Anyone who has this address (or your personal email address/mobile number) is able to find you using this information

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#### Check your privacy settings

- › Change the visibility of your posts and photos to 'Friends only', rather than 'Friends of friends'. Otherwise, pupils and their families may still be able to read your posts, see things you've shared and look at your pictures if they're friends with anybody on your contacts list
- › Don't forget to check your old posts and photos – see help pages to find out how to limit the visibility of previous posts
- › The public may still be able to see posts you've 'liked', even if your profile settings are private, because this depends on the privacy settings of the original poster
- › Google your name to see what information about you is visible to the public
- › Prevent search engines from indexing your profile so that people can't search for you by name – see help pages to find out how to limit the visibility of previous posts

## What to do if ...

### A pupil adds you on social media

- In the first instance, ignore and delete the request. Block the pupil from viewing your profile
- Check your privacy settings again, and consider changing your display name or profile picture
- If the pupil asks you about the friend request in person, tell them that you're not allowed to accept friend requests from pupils and that if they persist, you'll have to notify senior leadership and/or their parents/carers. If the pupil persists, take a screenshot of their request and any accompanying messages
- Notify the senior leadership team or the headteacher about what's happening

### A parent/carer adds you on social media

- It is at your discretion whether to respond. Bear in mind that:
  - Responding to 1 parent/carer's friend request or message might set an unwelcome precedent for both you and other teachers at the school
  - Pupils may then have indirect access through their parent/carer's account to anything you post, share, comment on or are tagged in
- If you wish to decline the offer or ignore the message, consider drafting a stock response to let the parent/carer know that you're doing so

### You're being harassed on social media, or somebody is spreading something offensive about you

- Do not retaliate or respond in any way
- Save evidence of any abuse by taking screenshots and recording the time and date it occurred
- Report the material to the relevant social network and ask them to remove it
- If the perpetrator is a current pupil or staff member, our mediation and disciplinary procedures are usually sufficient to deal with online incidents
- If the perpetrator is a parent/carer or other external adult, a senior member of staff should invite them to a meeting to address any reasonable concerns or complaints and/or request they remove the offending comments or material
- If the comments are racist, sexist, of a sexual nature or constitute a hate crime, you or a senior leader should consider contacting the police

## Appendix 2: Acceptable use agreement for staff, governors, volunteers, and visitors

### Acceptable use of the school's ICT facilities and the internet: agreement for staff, governors, volunteers and visitors

**Name of staff member/governor/volunteer/visitor:**

When using the school's ICT facilities and accessing the internet in school, or outside school on a work device, I will not:

- Access, or attempt to access inappropriate material, including but not limited to material of a violent, criminal or pornographic nature (or create, share, link to or send such material)
- Use them in any way which could harm the school's reputation
- Access social networking sites or chat rooms
- Use any improper language when communicating online, including in emails or other messaging services
- Install any unauthorised software, or connect unauthorised hardware or devices to the school's network
- Share my password with others or log in to the school's network using someone else's details
- Share confidential information about the school, its pupils or staff, or other members of the community
- Access, modify or share data I'm not authorised to access, modify or share
- Promote any private business, unless that business is directly related to the school
- Use AI tools, including generative AI, in a manner that violates data protection laws, confidentiality, or ethical guidelines.

I understand that the school will monitor the websites I visit and my use of the school's ICT facilities and systems.

I will take all reasonable steps to ensure that work devices are secure and password-protected when using them outside school, and keep all data securely stored in accordance with this policy and the school's data protection policy.

I will let the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) know if a pupil informs me, they have found any material which might upset, distress or harm them or others, and will also do so if I encounter any such material.

I will always use the school's ICT systems and internet responsibly, and ensure that pupils in my care do so too.

**Signed (staff member/governor/volunteer/visitor):**

**Date:**

### Appendix 3: Glossary of cyber security terminology

These key terms will help you to understand the common forms of cyber-attack and the measures the school will put in place. They're from the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) [glossary](#).

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Antivirus</b>	Software designed to detect, stop and remove malicious software and viruses.
<b>Breach</b>	When your data, systems or networks are accessed or changed in a non-authorized way.
<b>Cloud</b>	Where you can store and access your resources (including data and software) via the internet, instead of locally on physical devices.
<b>Cyber attack</b>	An attempt to access, damage or disrupt your computer systems, networks or devices maliciously.
<b>Cyber incident</b>	Where the security of your system or service has been breached.
<b>Cyber security</b>	The protection of your devices, services and networks (and the information they contain) from theft or damage.
<b>Download attack</b>	Where malicious software or a virus is downloaded unintentionally onto a device without the user's knowledge or consent.
<b>Firewall</b>	Hardware or software that uses a defined rule set to constrain network traffic – this is to prevent unauthorised access to or from a network.
<b>Hacker</b>	Someone with some computer skills who uses them to break into computers, systems and networks.
<b>Malware</b>	Malicious software. This includes viruses, trojans or any code or content that can adversely impact individuals or organisations.
<b>Patching</b>	Updating firmware or software to improve security and/or enhance functionality.
<b>Pentest</b>	Short for penetration test. This is an authorised test of a computer network or system to look for security weaknesses.
<b>Pharming</b>	An attack on your computer network that means users are redirected to a wrong or illegitimate website even if they type in the right website address.

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Phishing</b>	Untargeted, mass emails sent to many people asking for sensitive information (such as bank details) or encouraging them to visit a fake website.
<b>Ransomware</b>	Malicious software that stops you from using your data or systems until you make a payment.
<b>Social engineering</b>	Manipulating people into giving information or carrying out specific actions that an attacker can use.
<b>Spear-phishing</b>	A more targeted form of phishing where an email is designed to look like it's from a person the recipient knows and/or trusts.
<b>Trojan</b>	A type of malware/virus designed to look like legitimate software that can be used to hack a victim's computer.
<b>Two-factor/multi-factor authentication</b>	Using 2 or more different components to verify a user's identity.
<b>Virus</b>	Programmes designed to self-replicate and infect legitimate software programs or systems.
<b>Virtual private network (VPN)</b>	An encrypted network which allows remote users to connect securely.
<b>Whaling</b>	Highly- targeted phishing attacks (where emails are made to look legitimate) aimed at senior people in an organisation.