

ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY



HIGHFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL AND HIGHFIELD WRAPAROUND CHILDCARE ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY

For the purposes of this policy, the term 'Highfield', 'school', and 'staff' shall refer to both Highfield Primary School and Highfield Wraparound Childcare.

Introduction and aims

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.

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 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.



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Breaches of this policy may be dealt with under our disciplinary policy and/or behaviour policy.

Relevant legislation and guidance

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

- [Data Protection Act 2018](#)
- 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](#)
- [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 2024](#)
- [Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022](#)
- [National Cyber Security Centre \(NCSC\): Cyber Security for Schools](#)
- [Education and Training \(Welfare of Children\) Act 2021](#)
- UKCIS guidance on [sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#)
- [Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges](#)

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 which 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

See appendix 6 for a glossary of cyber security terminology.

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 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
- Breaching the school's policies or procedures



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- 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 programme, 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, Jonathan Feeley and Computing Leader, Linda Harrower 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.

Exceptions from unacceptable use

Where the use of school ICT facilities (on the school premises and/or remotely) is required for a purpose that would otherwise be considered an unacceptable use, exemptions to the policy may be granted at the headteacher's discretion. In this instance, please email head@highfield.leeds.sch.uk and a follow-up meeting will be arranged where details will be discussed and approved or denied.

Sanctions

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



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Staff (including governors, volunteers, and contractors)

Access to school ICT facilities and materials

The school's school business manager, Patwant Singh, manages access to the school's ICT facilities and materials for school staff. That includes, but is not limited to:

- Computers, tablets, mobile phones and other devices
- Access permissions for certain programmes 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 business manager in the first instance.

The school provides each member of staff with an email address. This email account should be used for work purposes only. Staff should enable multi-factor authentication on their email account(s). 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 and 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 business manager and, if appropriate, the headteacher immediately and follow our data breach procedure.

Staff must not give their personal phone number(s) to parents or pupils. Staff must use phones provided by the school to conduct all work-related business. Alternatively, staff may use the '141' facility to withhold their number if the school is unable to provide a phone. Staff who are provided with mobile phones as equipment for their role must abide by the same rules for ICT acceptable use.

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 and/or business manager 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 directed 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



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

Personal social media accounts

Members of staff should make sure their use of social media, either for work or personal purposes, is appropriate at all times. If a child tries to 'befriend' on social media, this needs to be reported as a safeguarding concern which will then be discussed with the parents of the child.

We allow staff to access the school's ICT facilities and materials remotely. They should dial in using a virtual private network (VPN). The remote access system used in school is managed by School ICT. Any request for remote access must be authorised by the Headteacher and then actioned by School ICT.

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 take such precautions as advised by the network manager – School ICT – 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.

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
- Telephone calls
- User activity/access logs
- Any other electronic communications

Only authorised ICT personnel may filter, inspect, monitor, intercept, assess, record and disclose the above, to the extent permitted by law. Highfield use the monitoring and filter systems, such as Smoothwall, recommended by School ICT.

The effectiveness of any filtering and monitoring will be regularly reviewed.

Where appropriate, authorised personnel may raise concerns about monitored activity with the school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and ICT manager, as appropriate.

The school monitors ICT use in order to:

- 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



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

The governing board will regularly review the effectiveness of the school's monitoring and filtering systems.

6. Pupils

Access to ICT facilities

Pupils have access to different pieces of ICT equipment, for example PCs, iPads, cameras, programmable technology etc.

- Computers and equipment is available to pupils only under the supervision of staff
- Specialist ICT equipment, such as that used for music, or design and technology, must only be used under the supervision of staff

Search and deletion

Under the Education Act 2011, the headteacher, and any member of staff authorised to do so by the headteacher, can search for confiscate pupil's mobile phones, computers or other devices that the authorised staff member has reasonable grounds for suspecting:

- Poses a risk to staff and/or pupils
- Is identified in the school rules as a banned item for which a search can be carried out
- Is evidence in relation to an offence

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Pornography
- Abusive messages, images or videos
- Indecent images of children
- Evidence of suspected criminal behaviour (such as threats of violence or assault)
- If it is believed a search of a pupil is required, the guidance of a Safeguarding Officer will be sought and the parents contacted to discuss the matter.

The authorised staff member should:

- Inform the DSL (or deputy) of any searching incidents where they had reasonable grounds to suspect a pupil was in possession of a banned item.
- Involve the DSL (or deputy) without delay if they believe that a search has revealed a safeguarding risk

Authorised staff members may examine, and in exceptional circumstances erase, any data or files on a device that they have confiscated where they believe there is a 'good reason' to do so.

When deciding whether there is a 'good reason' to examine data or files on a device, the staff member should only do so if they reasonably suspect that the data has, or could be used to:

- Cause harm, **and/or**
- Undermine the safe environment of the school or disrupt teaching, **and/or**
- Commit an offence

If inappropriate material is found on the device, it is up to the headteacher to decide on a suitable response. If there are images, data or files on the device that staff reasonably suspect are likely to put a person at risk, they will first consider the appropriate safeguarding response.

When deciding if there is a good reason to erase data or files from a device, staff members will consider if the material may constitute evidence relating to a suspected offence. In these instances,



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they will not delete the material, and the device will be handed to the police as soon as reasonably practicable. If the material is not suspected to be evidence in relation to an offence, staff members may delete it if:

- They reasonably suspect that its continued existence is likely to cause harm to any person, **and/or**
- The pupil and/or the parent refuses to delete the material themselves

If a staff member **suspects** a device **may** contain an indecent image of a child (also known as a nude or semi-nude image), they will:

- **Not** view the image
- **Not** copy, print, share, store or save the image
- Confiscate the device and report the incident to the DSL (or deputy) immediately, who will decide what to do next. The DSL will make the decision in line with the DfE's latest guidance on [searching, screening and confiscation](#) and the UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guidance on [sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#)

Any searching of pupils will be carried out in line with:

- The DfE's latest guidance on [searching, screening and confiscation](#)
- UKCIS guidance on [sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#)

Any complaints about searching for, or deleting, inappropriate images or files on pupils' devices will be dealt with through the school complaints procedure.

Unacceptable use of ICT and the internet outside of school

The school will work with parents and the appropriate agencies and sanction as deemed appropriate if it is reported that a pupil engages in any of the following at any time (even if they are not on school premises):

- Using ICT or the internet to breach intellectual property rights or copyright
- Using ICT or the internet to bully or harass someone else, or to promote unlawful discrimination
- Breaching the school's policies or procedures
- Any illegal conduct, or making statements which are deemed to be advocating illegal activity
- Accessing, creating, storing, linking to or sending material that is pornographic, offensive, obscene or otherwise inappropriate
- Consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos and/or livestreams (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- Activity which defames or disparages the school, or risks bringing the school into disrepute
- Sharing confidential information about the school, other pupils, or other members of the school community
- 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 or materials
- Causing a data breach by accessing, modifying, or sharing data (including personal data) to which a user and/or those they share it with are not supposed to have access, or without authorisation
- Using inappropriate or offensive language

Parents

Access to ICT facilities and materials



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Parents do not have access to the school's ICT facilities as a matter of course. However, parents working for, or with, the school in an official capacity (for instance, as a volunteer or as a member of the PTA) may be granted an appropriate level of access, or be permitted to use the school's facilities at the headteacher's discretion. Where parents are granted access in this way, they must abide by this policy as it applies to staff.

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 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. Parents are required to read and abide by the terms of the Highfield Acceptable as a part of the signed Home-School Agreement

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 cyber crime technologies. Staff, pupils, parents 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](#), including the use of:

- Firewalls
- Security features
- User authentication and multi-factor authentication
- Anti-malware software

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. Schools ICT 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. Passwords for software such as Seesaw or Times Table Rockstars will be generated via those programs.

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. Any personal devices using the school's network must all be configured in this way.

Data protection

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

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 School Business Manager. Users should not access, or attempt to access, systems, files or devices to which they have not been granted access. If access is



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provided in error, or if something a user should not have access to is shared with them, they should alert the School Business Manager 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.

Encryption

The school makes sure that its devices and systems have an appropriate level of encryption. School staff may only use personal devices (including computers and USB drives) to access school data, work remotely, or take personal data (such as pupil information) out of school if they have been specifically authorised to do so by the headteacher. Use of such personal devices will only be authorised if the devices have appropriate levels of security and encryption.

Protection from cyber attacks

Please see the glossary (appendix 6) to help you understand cyber security terminology.

The school will:

- Work with governors and the IT department to make sure cyber security is given the time and resources it needs to make the school secure
- 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:
 - o Check the sender address in an email
 - o Respond to a request for bank details, personal information or login details
 - o Verify requests for payments or changes to information
- Make sure staff are aware of its procedures for reporting and responding to cyber security incidents
- 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:
 - o **Proportionate:** the school will verify this using a third-party audit
 - o **Multi-layered:** everyone will be clear on what to look out for to keep our systems safe
 - o **Up to date:** with a system in place to monitor when the school needs to update its software
 - o **Regularly reviewed and tested:** to make sure the systems are as effective and secure as they can be
- Back up critical data and store these backups on cloud-based backup systems/external hard drives that aren't connected to the school network and which can be stored off the school premises
- Delegate specific responsibility for maintaining the security of our management information system (MIS) to our cloud-based provider
- 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
- Check that its supply chain is secure, for example by asking suppliers about how secure their business practices are and checking if they have the [Cyber Essentials](#) certification
- Develop, review and test an incident response plan with the IT providers, 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.
- Work with our LA to see what it can offer the school regarding cyber security, such as advice on which service providers to use or assistance with procurement



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Internet access

The school's wireless internet connection is password secure and uses the Smoothwall filter system. The password is shared at the headteacher or School Business Manager's discretion.

Pupils

Pupils do not have access to the Wifi password. It is not deemed necessary as all school equipment for pupil use has access to the internet.

Parents and visitors

Parents and visitors to the school will not be permitted to use the school's WiFi unless specific authorisation is granted by the headteacher or School Business Manager.

The headteacher will only grant authorisation if:

- Parents are working with the school in an official capacity (e.g. as a volunteer or as a member of the PTA)
- Visitors need to access the school's WiFi in order 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 WiFi password to anyone who is not authorised to have it. Doing so could result in disciplinary action.

Monitoring and review

The headteacher and ICT manager 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 every three years. The governing board is responsible for reviewing this policy.

Related policies

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

- Online safety Policy
- Safeguarding and child protection Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Highfield adopts the Schools Model Capability Policy and Procedure
- Data Protection Policy
- Remote Learning Policy



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Appendix 1: Facebook cheat sheet for staff

Do not accept friend requests from pupils on social media

10 rules for school staff on Facebook

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, ensure 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 just as 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
10. Consider uninstalling the Facebook app from your phone. The app recognises WiFi connections and makes friend suggestions based on who else uses the same WiFi connection (such as parents or pupils)
11. If a child from Highfield requests you as a friend, this is considered inappropriate and a safeguarding concern. Report the matter immediately to a safeguarding officer so that it can be investigated and the parents/carers of the child contacted. The Facebook minimum age limit is 13 years old and therefore not appropriate for children of primary school age.

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** – go to bit.ly/2MdQXMN 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** – go to bit.ly/2zMdVht to find out how to do this
- Remember that **some information is always public**: your display name, profile picture, cover photo, user ID (in the URL for your profile), country, age range and gender



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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. Follow the steps outlined above in point 11, i.e. Report the matter immediately to a safeguarding officer so that it can be investigated and the parents/carers of the child contacted. The Facebook minimum age limit is 13 years old and therefore not appropriate for children of primary school age.
- Check your privacy settings again, and consider changing your display name or profile picture
- Notify the senior leadership team or the headteacher about what's happening

A parent adds you on social media

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



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Appendix 6: 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
Antivirus	Software designed to detect, stop and remove malicious software and viruses.
Breach	When your data, systems or networks are accessed or changed in a non-authorised way.
Cloud	Where you can store and access your resources (including data and software) via the internet, instead of locally on physical devices.
Cyber attack	An attempt to access, damage or disrupt your computer systems, networks or devices maliciously.
Cyber incident	Where the security of your system or service has been breached.
Cyber security	The protection of your devices, services and networks (and the information they contain) from theft or damage.
Download attack	Where malicious software or a virus is downloaded unintentionally onto a device without the user's knowledge or consent.
Firewall	Hardware or software that uses a defined rule set to constrain network traffic – this is to prevent unauthorised access to or from a network.
Hacker	Someone with some computer skills who uses them to break into computers, systems and networks.
Malware	Malicious software. This includes viruses, trojans or any code or content that can adversely impact individuals or organisations.
Patching	Updating firmware or software to improve security and/or enhance functionality.
Pentest	Short for penetration test. This is an authorised test of a computer network or system to look for security weaknesses.



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



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The Acceptable Use Policy has been written by a team with a wide range of experience and will be reviewed on a yearly basis. It has been discussed with all staff, agreed by the senior management and approved by governors.

Headteacher: Jonathan Feeley

Computing and Online Safety Lead: Linda Harrower

Chair of Governors: Oliver Thorne

Approved: Governing Body Approval: Teaching, Learning and Pupil Support Committee 25.04.23*

**Amended to include Highfield Wraparound Childcare (HWC), September 2024*

Signed: *O Thorne* (Chair of Governors)

J Feeley (Headteacher)

Review Date: April 2026