

Backup Protection Against Ransomware

A Practical Checklist for IT Managers

For IT managers in UK businesses, schools, colleges, and multi-academy trusts

#	CONTROL	IN PLACE	PARTIAL	GAP	OWNER / NOTES
1	Backup repositories audited for network exposure Are any backup targets directly accessible from your production network using standard credentials? Attackers reach what they can reach.	☐	☐	☐	
2	At least one offline or air-gapped backup copy maintained The 3-2-1-1-0 standard requires one copy that cannot be reached, modified, or deleted from within your primary network – even by an authenticated admin account.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Immutability enforced at the storage level Software-level immutability can be disabled by a compromised admin account. Hardware-enforced immutability cannot. Confirm which your environment has. (Only available via Object First)	☐	☐	☐	
4	Backup administrator credentials protected under privileged access management Ransomware groups harvest credentials specifically to authenticate against backup consoles and delete recovery points before triggering the visible attack.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Retention window reviewed against current threat timelines Modern ransomware operators typically move within four to six days. A retention window of at least 14 to 30 days with active monitoring coverage reduces the risk of having no clean restore point.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Full restore test completed within the last 90 days A backup that has never been restored is not a backup. It is an assumption. Document the test, the result, and the time taken.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Cyber insurance policy reviewed for backup-related requirements A growing number of insurers expect immutable backup or air-gapped copies as standard controls. Confirm your policy requirements and ensure you can evidence them.	☐	☐	☐	

☐ In place – operates as documented ☐ Partial – exists but not fully operational ☐ Gap – absent or unverified

WHERE MOST ORGANISATIONS NEED TO START

The most common gap we find is not the absence of a backup solution – it is a backup strategy that was designed for a simpler threat environment and has not been reviewed since. If you are uncertain whether your current posture would survive a ransomware attack, the practical starting point is two questions: is immutability enforced at the storage level, and when did you last test end-to-end recovery under realistic conditions?