

Reference: 1082010

Matteo Tiratelli
m.tiratelli@ucl.ac.uk

Jerin John
Information Rights Adviser
Information.requests@ofcom.org.uk

6 January 2021

Dear Mr Tiratelli,

Freedom of Information: Right to know request

Thank you for your further request for information about phone mast and other telecoms infrastructure incidents.

We received this request on 7 December 2020 and have considered it under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (“the Act”) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (“the EIR”).

Your request

You requested two additional pieces of information:

- 1. Data on each incident of vandalism or deliberate damage to phone masts and other telecoms infrastructure since the beginning of 2015. In particular, I would like to know: the date of the attack and the location of the attack (if it is not possible to give the precise location, then please let me know the UK Parliamentary Constituency and Local Authority in which the attack took place)*
- 2. A list of all phone masts in the UK together with their location (if it is not possible to give the precise location, then please let me know the UK Parliamentary Constituency and Local Authority in which the attack took place)*

Our response

I would like to clarify that we have interpreted “phone masts” to mean physical telecommunication sites with transmitters of mobile phone signals. We do not hold information to differentiate between transmitters installed on separately built masts or on other sites such as in or on buildings and street furniture.

Turning to your requests, we do not hold information prior to [23 March 2020](#) in scope of your first request. We provided you with the requested information we hold in [response](#) to your request of 11 November 2020.

In relation to your second request, whilst we do hold information on phone masts in the UK including their location, this information is exempt under section 39 of the Act.

The effect of section 39 is that it exempts information relating to the environment from disclosure under the Act. Requests for such information should be processed in accordance with the EIR. Ofcom considers your request to relate to environmental information within the scope of the EIR and has therefore considered your request under the EIR.

The EIR provides that a public authority may refuse to disclose environmental information requested to the extent, amongst other things, that its disclosure would adversely affect international relations, defence, national security or public safety (regulation 12(5)(a) of the EIR), and in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exception outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Ofcom has considered your request in light of the relevant statutory scheme. We have also considered advice from HM Government as to the potential implications of disclosure of the location of mobile phone masts on national security matters. HM Government has raised significant concerns with Ofcom about the release of such information on national security grounds and has advised that disclosure of the information would adversely affect national security.

Taking this into account, Ofcom considers that regulation 12(5)(a) of the EIR is engaged; specifically, that disclosure of the information would adversely affect national security.

In applying this exception, Ofcom has balanced the public interest in withholding the information against the public interest in disclosing it and decided that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exception outweighs the public interest in disclosure. In assessing this, under regulation 12(2), we have also applied a presumption in favour of disclosure. Annex A sets out the exception in full, as well as the factors we considered when deciding where the public interest lay.

I hope this information is helpful. If you have any further queries, then please send them to information.requests@ofcom.org.uk quoting the reference number above in any future communications.

Yours sincerely,

Jerin John

If you are unhappy with the response you have received in relation to your request for information and/or consider that your request was refused without a reason valid under the law you may ask for an internal review. If you ask us for an internal review of our decision, it will be subject to an independent review within Ofcom.

The following outcomes are possible:

- the original decision is upheld; or
- the original decision is reversed or modified.

Timing

If you wish to exercise your right to an internal review **you should contact us within two months of the date of this letter**. There is no statutory deadline for responding to internal reviews and it will depend upon the complexity of the case. However, we aim to conclude all such reviews within 20 working days, and up to 40 working days in exceptional cases. We will keep you informed of the progress of any such review. If you wish to request an internal review, you should contact information.requests@ofcom.org.uk.

If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at:

Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5AF

Annex A

Regulation 12(5)(a) of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004

The exception

Regulation 12(5)(a) of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 – a public authority may refuse to disclose information to the extent that its disclosure would adversely affect international relations, defence, national security or public safety.

The regulation is engaged because disclosure of this information would adversely affect national security.

The public interest test

Regulation 12(5)(a) is subject to the public interest test.

Key points:

Ofcom can refuse to disclose information under this exception only if in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exception outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. In assessing this, under regulation 12(2), Ofcom must also apply a presumption in favour of disclosure.

In carrying out the public interest test, Ofcom should consider the arguments in favour of disclosing the information and those in favour of maintaining the exception, attaching the relative weight to each argument (for and against disclosure) to decide where the balance of public interest lies.

We have set out the matters Ofcom have considered in reaching its decision with respect to the public interest below.

Factors for disclosure	Factors for withholding
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transparency: There is always a general public interest in transparency. The EIR implements EU Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information. Recital 1 of the preamble to the Directive states this public interest: <i>“Increased public access to environmental information and the dissemination of such information contribute to a greater awareness of environmental matters, a free exchange of views, more effective participation by the public in</i>	<p>HM Government has advised Ofcom that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disclosure of this information raises significant concerns on national security grounds and would adversely affect national security.• Specifically, disclosure would create an increased threat to the UK’s Critical National Infrastructure (CNI). CNI is those critical elements of infrastructure (including assets, facilities, systems, networks or processes), the loss or compromise of which could result in

<p><i>environmental decision-making and, eventually, to a better environment.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability: Mobile base stations emit electromagnetic field (EMF) emissions or radio waves. At high enough levels, EMF emissions can impact public health. As a result, Public Health England (PHE), an expert health body, advises that spectrum users should ensure that EMF levels comply with the internationally agreed levels in the ICNIRP Guidelines. Some individuals may have concerns about the potential health effects of EMF emissions and want to know the location of any base station in their local area and whether the EMF emissions from such base stations comply with the levels in the ICNIRP Guidelines. • Information already in the public domain: Ofcom previously published information on mobile site locations in its Sitefinder dataset and some local planning authorities have published information on the location of mobile sites (including on proposed sites). Information on mobile site locations is also available on some open source websites and mobile network operators’ (MNOs) websites may indicate the general location of some masts (as well as future roll-out plans). • The location of mobile sites and other technical data is published in some other countries including in Ireland and France.¹ 	<p>major detrimental impact on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of networks, or delivery of essential services (including those of the emergency services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has strong concerns about publishing the requested information and has advised that publishing mobile site information constitutes a security risk (in particular publishing aggregated information in a single dataset). • Government’s concerns centre on four areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Espionage / sabotage: Publishing the requested information could enable an attacker to remotely survey which mobile sites would be of interest from an espionage, sabotage or disruption perspective in particular if we were to publish information relating to all mobile sites in the UK. 2. Jamming: Publishing the requested information could enable the jamming of radio signals. 3. Physical security: Information relating to hub sites (mobile sites that act as their own radio coverage site and also serve to ‘daisy chain’ other sites), switch sites, and data centres would be of particular concern from a national security perspective. The physical security of hub sites will become even more important as features such as Mobile Edge Computing become widely available. 4. Developments in emergency services communications: In the future, knowledge of commercial networks could help enable an attacker to target the UK’s emergency service communications
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¹ <http://siteviewer.comreg.ie/#explore> (Ireland); <https://www.cartoradio.fr/index.html#/cartographie/stations> (France)

	<p>network to a degree that knowledge would not have enabled in the past. This is due to the Emergency Services Network programme switching emergency service communication from the private Airwave network to a commercial network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government acknowledges that detailed technical information is not requested, making such an attack more difficult. However, site location provides the starting point for an attack to gain and build additional and more detailed information that may then make any subsequent attack more likely to succeed. • Current open source options are of much more limited use to a potential attacker than the data being requested - the data set being requested has the potential to be more damaging due to both its granularity and authoritative status. <p>Taking into account the factors in favour of disclosure, we have also taken into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the publicly available data has not been updated for several years and is likely to be inaccurate and incomplete. For example, Ofcom's Sitefinder dataset has not been updated since 2012. Further, MNOs' websites only provide general location information and do not disclose specific site locations. • On accountability, we do not set EMF safety levels but we do carry out proactive testing of EMF levels near to mobile base stations to check they comply with the internationally agreed levels in the ICNIRP Guidelines. Our website provides information on recent testing and measurements of EMF levels that we have taken near mobile base stations. Our published measurements have consistently shown that EMF levels are well within the internationally agreed levels in the ICNIRP Guidelines. We also
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	<p>provide a service where individuals can request Ofcom to carry out EMF measurements near mobile base stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been a significant number of attacks on mobile sites in recent months (as highlighted in our previous response) and publishing information on the location of sites risks further sites being attacked. Such attacks always have an adverse impact such as customers losing mobile signal and mobile operators incurring additional costs but they can have severe consequences, for example, where a mobile site that supports critical communications for the emergency services is attacked; the impact can be particularly serious in the current climate if there is disruption to a hospital's communications systems. Such attacks can also cause physical harm to employees of mobile operators, emergency services personnel and the general public.
<p>Reasons why public interest favours withholding information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The greater likelihood of the adverse effect, the greater the public interest in maintaining the exception. This is affected by how extensive the adverse effect is – in this case the adverse effect on national security has the potential to affect the security of the United Kingdom and its people, and the opportunity for the adverse effect to arise is ongoing. • The impact of the adverse effect on national security also has the potential to harm the United Kingdom and its people and is therefore severe. • The open source information that provides similar data may present inaccurate, partial or out-of-date data, which makes them of much more limited use to a potential attacker. Using these open source information websites would not yield the same level of accuracy as would be contained in the information requested. • Much of the other publicly available data does not disclose specific site locations or has not been updated for several years and is similarly likely to be inaccurate and incomplete. • The security risk is also materially higher when all of the requested information is aggregated into a single user-friendly dataset, and published. 	

- We have carefully considered whether the arguments around transparency and accountability may outweigh the arguments in favour of withholding the information. In doing so, we have taken into account the national security risks identified above as well as (i) the fact all of our EMF measurements to date have shown that EMF levels are well within the internationally agreed levels in the ICNIRP Guidelines; and (ii) the high risk of attacks on mobile sites which can have significant adverse consequences.
- On balance, the arguments against disclosure – including the likelihood and severity of the adverse effect on national security, and the increased threat to national security in respect of the requested information when compared to the information already in the public domain - carry greater weight than the arguments in favour of disclosure. Therefore, the public interest in maintaining the exception outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

Regulation 12(5)(a) exception

I have delegated authority from the Ofcom Board to make decisions in relation to Ofcom's obligations under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR).

Taking into account the advice from Government on the potential implications of disclosure, in my reasonable opinion, disclosure of the information requested would adversely affect national security. Regulation 12(5)(a) of the EIR therefore applies.

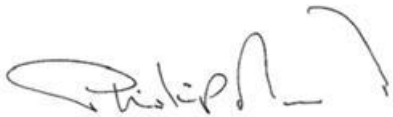
In applying this exception, I have balanced the public interest in withholding the information against the public interest in disclosing the information. I have set out above the factors I considered when deciding where the public interest lies.

I have decided that in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exception outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. In assessing this, I have applied a presumption in favour of disclosure.

Disclosure of the information requested is therefore refused under regulation 12(5)(a) of the EIR.

If you have any queries about this letter, please contact information.requests@ofcom.org.uk.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Philip Marnick', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Date: 6 January 2021

Philip Marnick,

Group Director, Spectrum