This dissertation documents the design and implementation of an investigation into HE surveillance to answer the questions posed in §\ref{sec:motivation}. In particular, the following contributions.

* Creation of a client-server application simulating the device-server stack utilised by existing surveillance devices like doorbell cameras, allowing secure transmission of video data from client to server and back again after performing inference.
* Integration of Microsoft’s Secure Encrypted Arithmetic Library (SEAL) [SEAL] to allow secure, private inference of videos encrypted using the CKKS HE scheme [CKKS].
* Implementation of a series of algorithms for enabling private and plain inference of video data to extract moving objects by producing a mask that can be applied to videos in the clear by the client.
* Optimisations to reduce transmission time from the perspectives of reducing memory usage of HE data and increasing the transmission rate between the client and server.
* Investigation of GMMs for HE encrypted background subtraction, beginning with the work by Stauffer and Grimson [STAUFFER] then moving into more general Expectation-Maximisation GMM algorithms [DEMPSTER].
* Implementation of the CKKS scheme from scratch in Python, called MeKKS, based on the Homomorphic Encryption for Arithmetic of Approximate Numbers paper by Cheon et al. [HEAAN] to improve understanding of HE.
* Evaluation of the efficacy of the above solutions using timing, accuracy, and energy usage data to compare inference of CKKS and MeKKS solutions to plain videos, highlighting the advantages of the MeKKS implementation being targeted to this application over the more generic CKKS.