

PLACE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

22 April 2026

Unauthorised Kidlington Waste Disposal Site: Interim Report

Report by Director of Economy & Place

RECOMMENDATION

1. The Committee is RECOMMENDED to

Note and comment on the contents of this report that outlines events associated with the unauthorised waste incident in Kidlington, explain roles and responsibilities of key actors, and updates members on the current status of the site and the national picture on unauthorised / illegal waste sites.

Executive Summary

2. This report provides an account of, and background to, the unauthorised waste disposal at a large-scale illegal site near Kidlington. It sets out the respective statutory roles and responsibilities of the Environment Agency and of Oxfordshire County Council (the Council), as the minerals and waste planning authority, in relation to unauthorised and illegal waste sites. The report explains how the relevant authorities worked together to respond to the unauthorised development / illegal waste site, including how the Council's wider functions, including as Highways Authority and Fire Authority were involved. It clarifies the regulatory mechanisms used, and summarises the key actions taken to protect public safety and the environment. It also provides an update on the removal/remediation works being undertaken by the Environment Agency. Alongside this, an update is provided on the measures the government has introduced with regard to a strengthened national programme, including the Waste Crime Action Plan and a new 10-point plan for tackling Waste Crime.
3. The matters relating to the Kidlington site remain subject to a live criminal investigation led by the Environment Agency. This report has been written so as not to prejudice those investigations or any future enforcement or legal proceedings.
4. This report comes while the issue is still live. Partnership review of the Thames Valley Local Resilience Forum led response is pending as is full review of local and regional arrangements in the light of the government's recent announcements. Full plans for the future of the site also remain under review, not least given the ongoing nature of the criminal enquiry. This report is therefore necessarily interim.

Unauthorised & Illegal Waste Disposal: Background & National Picture

6. Across England, illegal waste activity has increased in both scale and sophistication, with a growing number of large-scale illegal waste sites linked to organised criminal activity rather than isolated incidents of fly-tipping. The Kidlington case highlights that such sites are often established rapidly, involve the unlawful deposit of substantial volumes of waste, and exploit regulatory, land ownership and enforcement complexities to avoid early detection. This trend has been recognised nationally as a serious form of environmental and economic crime, sometimes with significant risks to public safety, infrastructure and sensitive environmental receptors, including watercourses. A BBC report from January 2026 highlighted that more than 500 illegal sites were in operation in England including 11 so-called “super sites” of over 20,000 tonnes. Six of the largest uncleared sites are at Northwich, Cheshire (280,000 tonnes); Camborne, Cornwall (50,000 tonnes); Burnley, Lancashire (25,000 and 50,000 tonnes); Sittingbourne, Kent (36,000 tonnes); and Fakenham, Norfolk (35,000 tonnes).
7. In response, in March 2026, UK government set out a strengthened national approach to tackling waste crime, with the Environment Agency playing a central role.
8. Firstly, the Government’s Waste Crime Action Plan for England was published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on 20 March 2026. The plan sets out a framework for addressing waste crime based on three stated objectives: prevention, enforcement and remediation. Measures announced include changes to the regulatory regime for waste carriers, brokers and dealers; reform of waste permit exemptions; and the introduction of a digital waste tracking system, which is intended to replace paper-based transfer documentation and improve traceability of waste movements. The plan also provides for additional funding and expanded enforcement powers for regulators, enhanced data-sharing between agencies, and revised arrangements for addressing large-scale illegal waste sites where impacts are assessed to be significant.
9. Alongside this announcement, the Environment Agency announced a 10 Point Action Plan. This sets out how the Agency intends to implement the national approach within its regulatory role. The plan identifies operational measures including changes to how intelligence on waste crime is handled, earlier regulatory intervention at suspected illegal sites, increased use of restriction notices and permit suspensions, and closer joint working with the police, HMRC and local authorities. The Action Plan is supported by additional government

funding announced at the same time, allocated to enforcement activity over a three-year period.

Functions and Powers of County Council Mineral & Waste Planning, Monitoring & Enforcement

10. County Councils (as Waste Planning Authorities) operate within a complex legal framework primarily defined by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This legislation categorises waste-related land use as "county matters", granting the Council specific powers to manage and enforce planning controls over waste developments.
11. Planning breaches are not crimes, so there is no immediate criminal sanction/punishment. However, formal enforcement action under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 can be taken, and ultimately, in most circumstances, ignoring a formal notice is a criminal offence.
12. As with planning permissions, planning enforcement notices run with the land, and at the sale/transfer of the land, those responsibilities pass to the new owner. The serving of a planning enforcement notice must include the landowner and all those with an interest in the land to be valid. Planning enforcement is a discretionary activity, and planning enforcement notices must always be remedial (not punitive) in nature. They should endeavour to remedy the harm of the unauthorised development, but they cannot demand actions over and above 'undoing' the unauthorised development enforced against.
13. Planning enforcement notices are subject to a right of appeal to 'The Planning Inspectorate', and upon appeal, the effect of the notice is suspended pending the outcome of the Planning Inspectors decision. At appeal, Enforcement notices can be upheld in full or in part, varied or quashed.
14. The primary planning legislation governing County planning enforcement is as follows:

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended): The central statute defining what constitutes a "breach of planning control" (Section 171A) and providing the legal basis for all formal enforcement actions.

Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003: Defines the specific classes of waste operations—such as metal recycling, landfill, and incineration—that fall under the County Council's jurisdiction rather than District Councils.

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011: Imposes a statutory duty (Regulation 19) on planning authorities to carry out regular inspections of waste management facilities to ensure they meet environmental standards.
15. There is sometimes overlap in enforcing waste development. This involves the Council, the Environment Agency and the relevant District Council (Planning

Enforcement and Environmental Health officers). If unauthorised activity causes or could cause pollution, the Environment Agency will usually lead. If it involves a statutory nuisance, the District may be involved. Smaller scale fly tipping (for example at the side of the highway) is ordinarily actioned by the District Council in accordance with their powers as waste collection authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

16. In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003, the following classes of operations and uses of land are prescribed as 'County Matters':—
 - (a)
 - (i) *the use of land;*
 - (ii) *the carrying out of building, engineering or other operations; or*
 - (iii) *the erection of plant or machinery used or proposed to be used, wholly or mainly for the purposes of recovering, treating, storing, processing, sorting, transferring or depositing of waste;*
 - (b) *the use of land or the carrying out of operations for any purposes ancillary to any use or operations specified in paragraph (a) above, including the formation, laying out, construction or alteration of a vehicular access to any public highway.*
17. In the case of the unauthorised Kidlington site, this involved development representing an unauthorised material change of use of the land to waste deposit / disposal. The Council is therefore the appropriate planning authority and not the District Council.

The Environment Agency Function/Powers

18. Alongside other relevant agencies, the Environment Agency is the principal regulator for waste activities and has responsibility for investigating and enforcing against illegal waste operations. This includes leading criminal investigations, where relevant taking enforcement action, and managing environmental risks. The Environment Agency (EA) operates within a comprehensive framework of UK legislation to regulate waste in England, focusing on the protection of human health and the environment, ensuring proper waste management, and tackling waste crime.
19. The key legislation and regulations the Environment Agency operates within include:

Core Legislation

- **Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA):** The central statute for waste management.
 - **Section 33:** Prohibits the unauthorised or harmful deposit, treatment, or disposal of waste (including fly-tipping).

- **Section 34:** Establishes the "Duty of Care," which requires anyone who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats, or disposes of controlled waste to manage it safely and responsibly.
- **Environment Act 1995:** Established the Environment Agency and defines its core responsibilities, powers of entry, and enforcement duties.
- **Environment Act 2021:** Updated regulations to strengthen waste tracking, improve enforcement powers against waste crime, and promote the circular economy.

Regulatory Frameworks and Regulations

19. These include:
- **Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended):** The main mechanism for regulating waste facilities. It requires operators to hold an environmental permit or register an exemption to manage, store, treat, or dispose of waste.
 - **Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011:** Implements the EU Waste Framework Directive, requiring businesses to apply the "waste hierarchy" (reduce, reuse, recycle) and ensuring separate collection of dry recyclables (paper, plastic, glass, metal).
 - **Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005:** Enforces strict controls on the storage, movement, and disposal of hazardous waste, requiring consignment notes.
 - **Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012:** Defines what constitutes controlled waste (household, industrial, and commercial).
 - **Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations 2018:** Provides the EA with enhanced powers to lock down illegal waste sites and compel landowners to remove abandoned waste.

The Environment Agency – Functions, Responsibilities and Powers in Respect of Waste and Illegal Waste Sites

20. The Environment Agency is the principal regulator for waste activities in England and is the lead authority responsible for regulating, investigating and enforcing against serious waste crime, including the operation of illegal waste sites. Its role is distinct from, but complementary to, the planning enforcement functions exercised by the County planning authority. In cases involving large-scale, organised or environmentally high-risk waste activity, the Environment Agency typically acts as the lead enforcement body.

Regulation and Investigation of Illegal Waste Activity

21. The Environment Agency has responsibility for regulating waste activities under environmental legislation and for investigating criminal offences relating to the unlawful deposit, treatment or storage of waste. This includes illegal waste sites, serious fly-tipping incidents, breaches of environmental permits or exemptions, and related organised criminal activity.

22. In such cases, the Environment Agency leads criminal investigations, gathers and secures evidence, and determines appropriate enforcement action. This may involve the Environment Agency's specialist and national environmental crime teams, working alongside the police, HM Revenue & Customs and other national partners where relevant. Local authorities do not hold equivalent criminal investigation powers in relation to waste offences.

Statutory Enforcement Powers and Site Control

23. The Environment Agency has access to statutory powers that are unique to it as the environmental regulator. These include the ability to apply to the courts for Restriction Orders under the Environment Act 1995. A Restriction Order can prohibit access to land and prevent further waste from being deposited, with any breach constituting an immediate criminal offence. Crucially therefore, a breaching a Restriction Order can be a police matter as an immediate criminal offence. These powers are more immediate and far-reaching than planning enforcement and are particularly important where there is an ongoing risk of further illegal activity or environmental harm.

Environmental Risk Management and Safeguarding

24. In addition to enforcement, the Environment Agency may in relevant circumstances assess, monitor and / or manage the environmental risks posed by illegal waste sites. This includes risks to land, surface water, groundwater and air quality, and risks arising from fire, flooding or pollution incidents. This work is carried out in coordination with other agencies, including local authorities, emergency services, highways authorities and utilities, through established multi-agency arrangements.

Approach to Managing Illegal Waste Sites

25. The Environment Agency has stated that its approach to illegal waste sites is to "triage and characterise, secure, investigate, manage impacts and, where necessary, escalate". This reflects the need to prioritise sites according to risk, take rapid action where harm is likely, and escalate enforcement activity where criminal behaviour is identified.
26. While responsibility for clearing illegally deposited waste normally rests with the landowner or those who deposited the waste, the Environment Agency plays a central role in determining when further intervention is necessary to protect the environment. This includes advising on remediation options, overseeing any waste removal operations, and ensuring that any removal, transport and disposal of waste is undertaken lawfully and to an appropriate environmental standard.

Remediation and Waste Removal Operations

27. In complex cases of removal and remediation, significant time and resources may be required, particularly where sites are also active crime scenes and where evidence must be preserved. Decisions relating to the timing and method of waste removal must therefore take account of environmental risk, public safety and the integrity of criminal investigations. In such circumstances, the Environment Agency plays a regulatory role alongside other relevant agencies.

Partnership Working and Interface with Local Authorities

28. The Environment Agency exercises its responsibilities alongside local authorities and other partners, each acting within their own statutory powers. Minerals and waste planning authorities, District Councils and highways authorities provide separate but complementary support, which can include planning enforcement action. Clear delineation of responsibilities and close partnership working are essential to avoid duplication, ensure proportionate action and deliver an effective response to illegal waste activity.

Kidlington Key Events & Timeline

29. The detail of events associated with the Kidlington site are subject to an ongoing criminal investigation. This report therefore contains only a summary version of events.
30. Concerns regarding activity on land near Kidlington were first raised in June 2025, following reports to Cherwell District Council of possible unauthorised engineering works, including the creation of soil bunds and the presence of a caravan on site. Initial investigations focused on whether the activity constituted an engineering or waste operation. A joint approach between Cherwell District Council and the Council was agreed, with a further joint site visit scheduled for early July 2025.
30. Ahead of this visit, the Environment Agency received a separate report from a member of the public alleging the deposit of waste on land close to the River Cherwell and the A34. This intelligence was shared with the Council and Cherwell District Council, and a joint site visit involving all three authorities took place in very early July 2025. During this visit, significant quantities of mechanically treated waste were identified, confirming the presence of a large-scale illegal waste operation rather than fly-tipping. From this point, it was clear that the matter fell primarily within the Environment Agency's remit as the lead regulator for waste crime and the County Council as the appropriate planning enforcement authority. Highways England were informed due to the proximity of the A34. Spot check monitoring of the site to ensure importation had ceased was undertaken.

31. Following confirmation of illegal waste activity, the Environment Agency commenced a criminal investigation. The Environment Agency were supported by the Council and Cherwell District Council within their respective statutory roles. Given the scale of the waste and the suspected involvement of organised criminal activity, the Environment Agency escalated the matter to specialist and national environmental crime teams. In parallel, under its planning enforcement powers, the Council, as minerals and waste planning authority, sequentially issued a series of Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs) to establish land ownership and gather information necessary to support regulatory and planning enforcement action. The first PCN was served on 17 July 2025, with a second on 29 July 2025 and a third on 4 August 2025, taking account of information received in response to earlier notices. On 31 July 2025 the Environment Agency served a cease-and-desist letter advising that the waste activity was illegal and must stop.
32. Information obtained through the sequential Planning Contravention Notices highlighted that the land had been sold multiple times in a short period, with Land Registry records not reflecting up-to-date ownership. This significantly complicated efforts to identify a definitive landowner and was considered consistent with tactics used to obfuscate and frustrate formal action. Nevertheless, the information gathered through the PCN process assisted in triangulating ownership and control sufficiently to support further regulatory action. It also safeguards and enhances the position on any future planning enforcement action at the site.
33. At the date of writing this report, the Land Registry title details have only been updated to reflect the second of the three transactions revealed through the PCNs.
34. In early September 2025, further spot check site monitoring by the Council found evidence of recent activity which was communicated to the Environment Agency. Given the ongoing risk of further waste being deposited and the proximity of the site to sensitive receptors, including the River Cherwell and the A34, the Environment Agency applied to the court for a Restriction Order, which was granted on 23 October 2025. The Order prohibited access to the land and any further importation of waste, with breach constituting an immediate criminal offence, and marked a significant escalation in enforcement action.
35. The Restriction Order obtained by the Environment Agency, is a far reaching measure (unique to their powers) under the Environment Act 1995. The Restriction Order was granted under Section 109D of the Environment Act 1995. The Restriction Order is a more powerful mechanism than an injunction as it is a criminal offence to breach it and so the police have the power of arrest against anyone breaching the Restriction Order.
36. The Environment Agency have stated that *“Civil sanctions are generally not appropriate where the offending is deliberate. Due to the nature of how the waste has been deposited it appears to have been a deliberate act... Investigations potentially involving a network of offenders can be complex and take time. We have specialist resources assigned to the investigation, both from*

the EA and partner organisations. We must follow all lines of enquiry to present a strong case to court, who make decisions based on the evidence, to get the best outcome for the taxpayer.” (Environment Agency Online Blog 27 November 2025).

37. With the Restriction Order in place, with the winter period approaching and with increased public awareness of the site and consequent risk of public access onto the site, a full multi-agency response was triggered through the Thames Valley Local Resilience Forum¹ (TVLRF), following an earlier alert to TVLRF members. The Environment Agency took the lead position and worked closely with the Council, Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service, Cherwell District Council, National Highways, Thames Valley Police, health and health protection agencies, Scottish & Southern Electricity Network, Thames Water and other agencies. The focus shifted from stopping further illegal activity to managing short-term risks, safeguarding public safety and planning for remediation, while ensuring that all actions remain compatible with the ongoing criminal investigation.
38. Specific activity included:
- Full revised risk assessment of the waste pile
 - Detailed mitigation plans for the identified risks including those of pollution, public access and fire including:
 - Temporary closures put in place on a public right of way across the site
 - 24 hr security established
 - Full fencing off of the site and subsequent temporary closure of the adjoining A34 lay-by
 - Physical barriers erected to prevent waste entering the river
 - Fire risk and pollution monitoring regimes implemented
 - Warnings to the public on the risks of entering the site
 - Early identification of the strategic priority for the site, that of removal of the waste, and development of detailed feasibility and procurement plans
 - Joint communications and stakeholder engagement initiated
39. No public body has the legal duty to remove illegal waste nor are they funded to do so. However, the partnership identified early on that removal of the waste was the only effective route to mitigate the risks identified, especially the risks of fire on site, which could have widespread impacts on the community, including closing the A34, a critical national trunk-route, would impact on electrical supplies and on local air quality. The Council, Environment Agency and Cherwell District Council, advised by Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue, National

¹ The Thames Valley Local Resilience Forum is a multi-agency partnership established under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to plan for, respond to, and recover from emergencies in the Thames Valley Police area. It brings together emergency services, local authorities, health services and national bodies including the Environment Agency, alongside other critical actors, including utility providers.

Highways and local authority and industry specialists, therefore worked on detailed logistical and procurement plans to effect the removal of the waste while the financial and policy issues were addressed at a local level.

40. On 11 December 2025, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs along with the Environment Agency announced that, whilst supporting the principle that the criminals responsible should cover the costs of clearance, the exceptional circumstances meant that in this instance the Environment Agency should act and would fund the removal of the waste at Kidlington. A direct contract award was made to Acumen Waste Services Limited from 19 January 2026 contracted through the Environment Agency.
41. The mixed shredded waste is estimated to be in the region of 10,000 tonnes with a reasonable worst case of 20,000 tonnes. Ensuring this scale of waste removal is conducted properly and to an appropriate environmental standard has required significant time and resources. Furthermore, the site is classified as a crime scene with physical evidence having needed to be meticulously collected. Since taking control over the site through the Restriction Order, efforts were concentrated on avoiding environmental harm through pollution control measures, collecting evidence to aid the criminal investigation, and conducting sampling and categorising the waste to identify the appropriate removal and disposal route.
42. It should be noted that the Council, Cherwell District Council and other key partners provided and continue to provide extensive resources and input into the safeguarding, security, assessment and scenario planning and preparedness for the removal of the materials alongside the Environment Agency and other organisations. Security services deployed using the Council supply chain, Fire & Rescue expertise provided, and a Public Footpath closed by order. Internal waste, contract, property, planning, legal and ecological expertise have inputted extensively throughout, with the Council and Cherwell District Council each having an ongoing presence on the project boards that have been established to oversee the project.

Current Status/Where we are now

43. The activities at this site are subject to a major ongoing criminal investigation being led by the Environment Agency's National Environmental Crime Unit. A suspect was arrested on 25 November 2025 with additional separate arrests made 30 January and 2 February 2026, making a total of four arrests.
44. Following exceptional rainfall in January and February the site became flooded slowing initial mobilisation. The erected barriers (see images in Annex 2) prevented waste from entering the River Cherwell.
45. The appointed contractor began site mobilisation on 2 March 2026. Significant 'enabling works' such as tree felling, creation of ballast hardstanding/trackway to create an access track suitable for heavy plant vehicles and to mitigate the saturated ground have taken place. A traffic management plan has been

implemented to minimise impact to local roads. Some trees and vegetation have been removed from the site entrance to make it safer for vehicles to access and exit.

46. At the time of writing this report, waste removal is expected to begin mid-April 2026 and an update will be provided to the committee.

Key Insights/ Lessons Learnt

47. The Kidlington case epitomizes the large scale illegal and unauthorised tipping that has seen an increasing frequency nationally. Waste crime costs the English economy £1 billion every year ([Government cracks down on waste crime to clean up streets and restore pride in communities - GOV.UK](#)) with an estimated 20% of all waste illegally managed. The criminal networks behind this are becoming increasingly sophisticated, causing serious harm to communities and the environment, undercutting legitimate businesses and depriving the public purse of millions in lost tax revenue.
48. The case highlights the importance of early joint working, clear delineation of regulatory responsibilities, and effective partnership approaches when responding to complex unauthorised and illegal waste activity.
49. The Government has committed to increase funding and resources for Environment Agency waste enforcement, and has set out its 'Waste Crime Action Plan' published 20 March 2026.
50. This report comes during the live waste removal period with effort focused on that project and is therefore necessarily interim. A debriefing exercise for the TVLRF organised response has been arranged to develop lessons learnt for partnership working in the response period. Local authorities will also need to consider their response to the Waste Crime Action Plan and their roles and resources going forward particularly with regard to prevention, including in the design of new councils through Local Government Reorganisation. During March 2026, and working with the Local Government Association, the Council and the Environment Agency organized a round-table event attended by the Environment Agency and County Council Chief Executives, Cherwell District Council and affected councils nationally to review the issues in the wider national context and consider the role of local partners. This session identified that working with government and the Environment Agency there are significant opportunities for data and intelligence sharing, monitoring, including through drone and satellite technologies, and target identification and hardening.
51. The committee is referred also to the separate report presented on this agenda which sets out the Council's wider minerals and waste responsibilities as Planning Authority and how officers carry out the investigation of alleged unauthorised minerals and waste developments and seek their resolution. Whilst the investigation of other unauthorised waste developments is ongoing and action taken as appropriate, officers are not aware of any development of such scale or magnitude with the associated environmental impacts arising from it elsewhere in the county. Planning enforcement is a reactive function and any

suspected unauthorised minerals or waste developments can be reported to Tellplanning@Oxfordshire.gov.uk. The Environment Agency also has a hotline which the public can call if they suspect illegal waste activity anywhere, on 0800 807060. The public can also report information to call crime stoppers via their website [Independent UK charity taking crime information anonymously | Crimestoppers](#).

Corporate Policies and Priorities

52. The Council's functions referenced in this report support the delivery of the Corporate Plan by protecting the community and environment. Monitoring and enforcement activity ensures that unauthorised waste development is investigated and addressed appropriately taken into account the need for environmental safeguards, supporting the Council's priorities for climate action, place-based planning and resilient communities.

Financial Implications

53. County Planning Enforcement is funded from within Oxfordshire County Council existing budgets.
54. There are no financial implications for this report.

Comments checked by:

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(Finance)

Legal Implications

55. The Council's interest in relation to this unauthorised development arise from its powers and duties as local planning authority for waste development and it may take enforcement action where it is considered expedient to do so. As highway authority the Council has powers and duties in respect of the highway network including asserting and protecting the highway for the public, and even though it is not the highway authority with responsibility for the A34, the unauthorised development would not only affect the A34, but the surrounding highway network.
56. The unauthorised development raised risks to land, surface water, groundwater and air quality, risks arising from fire, flooding or pollution incidents. The Council is the fire and rescue authority for the area and also the lead local flood authority and so its duties in respect of these roles can also be engaged by this unauthorised development. The Council also has power to do anything that individuals may do under the general power of competence under the Localism

Act 2011 and so may take such lawful action that it considers appropriate in dealing with a development of this nature.

Jennifer Crouch, Principal Solicitor (Regulatory),
Jennifer.crouch@oxfordshire.gov.uk (Legal)

Staff Implications

57. The investigation of the unauthorised development the subject of this report has required a considerable amount of staff time across the services referenced. These have been funded within programme allocations already agreed.

Equality & Inclusion Implications

58. No adverse equality or inclusion impacts are identified as arising directly from this report.

Sustainability Implications

59. The Council's functions referenced in this report support sustainable development by ensuring the investigation and remediation of unauthorised waste development. This report does not introduce new policies or proposals with direct sustainability impact.

Risk Management

60. Risks associated with the investigation of this unauthorised waste development are set out throughout this report. Enforcement risks concern compliance, environmental harm and reputational impact.

Consultations

61. No public consultations are required with this report.

Robin Rogers:- Director of Economy and Place

Annex: Annex 1. Kidlington Unauthorised/Illegal Waste Site Location Plan.

 Annex 2. Photographs of the Kidlington Unauthorised / Illegal Waste site.

Background papers: /

Other Documents: These documents are available to view via the links provided.

[How we're tackling illegal waste dumping and protecting our environment – Creating a better place](#)

[Update: Progress on managing the Kidlington illegal waste site – Creating a better place](#)

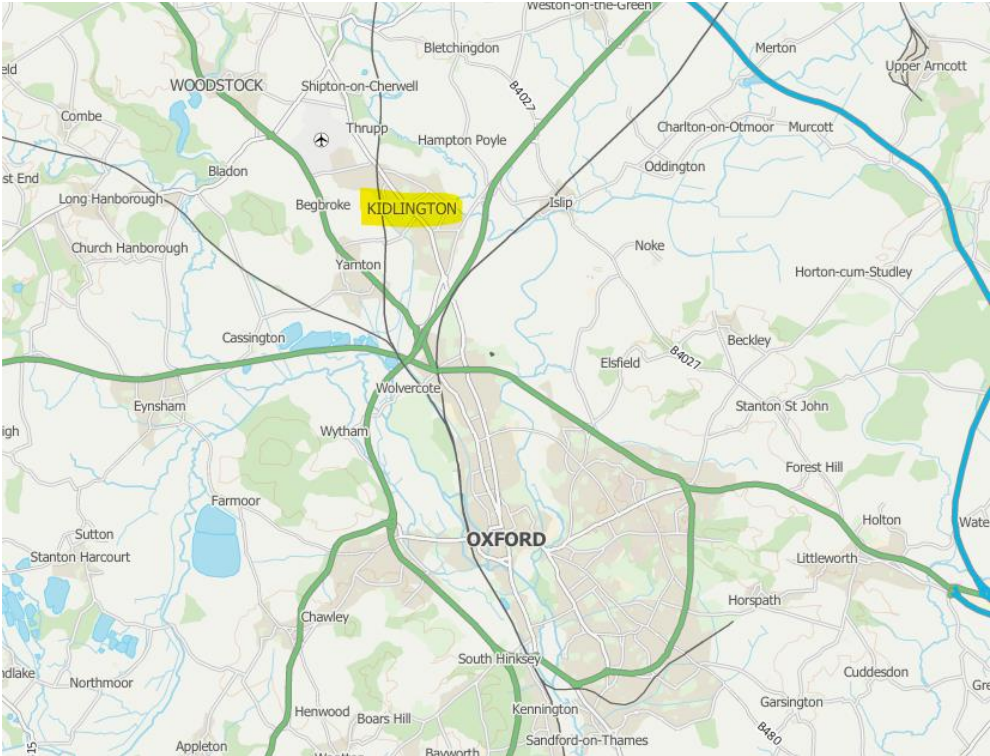
[Agencies discuss Kidlington clearance - GOV.UK](#)
[Clearance work to begin at Kidlington waste dump - GOV.UK](#)

[Waste Crime Action Plan - GOV.UK](#)

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April 2026

Annex 1 Location Plan of the Site



Annex 2 Images of the site

Drone Photo of the Site



The Site in early July 2025



Securing of the Site November 2025



Oxfordshire County Council Fire & Rescue Drone Thermal Imaging Monitoring



Photograph taken from the end of the waste looking toward the river Cherwell showing the sandbag barriers and fencing November 2025.



Waste sampling



Site in preparation for waste removal, April 2026

