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Theddlethorpe
GDF Community Partnership

Issue 3: February 2023

THEDDLETHORPE
& MABLETHORPE

GDF

Voice

SUPPORTING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ABOUT A GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL FACILITY



Jobs boost from GDF

Recruitment and training would be offered locally

THOUSANDS of jobs will be created to develop and operate a Geological Disposal Facility, a report has revealed.

And while the findings are based on a national study and projections, a commitment has been made by the developer to train and recruit in the area where a GDF would be built.

CONSTRUCTION

The report, *Creating Jobs & Skills: A First Look*, by developer Nuclear Waste Services (NWS), estimates that there will be approximately 4,000 roles created in any given year during the first 25 years of construction.

This becomes 2,000 jobs in any given year throughout the long-term

operational lifetime of a GDF. The research adds that most of the jobs created during the construction and operation phases of a GDF could be based locally.

Jon Collins, the Interim Chair of the Theddlethorpe GDF Community Partnership, said: “No one knows exactly how many jobs a GDF would create in our area because that work has yet to be done.

“More jobs will be supported in some years than in others. And because this is a national study, NWS can’t say how those jobs will be filled and by whom. That will require work with local people, businesses and the District and County Councils.

“But the report does make clear that

NWS is committed to training people locally to fill jobs at the site.

“As a result, and because developing and running a GDF will be a long-term project, NWS will provide investment in training and developing skills in schools and colleges wherever the GDF is sited.”

NWS also intends, when possible, to buy goods and services from local businesses and to work with them to create supply chains for the future.

REPORT

The national jobs and skills report, released in September 2022, states there will be a wide range of ‘skilled, well-paid’ roles available, in sectors such as construction, engineering

and project management. Roles will be needed at all levels – from apprenticeships to graduates and specialists – and local training opportunities will be offered.

The developer has also said the host community could benefit from significant additional investment and infrastructure, including improved transport links.

DEVELOPER’S PLEDGE TO RECRUIT LOCALLY – PAGES 2-3

You can read the full report at [gov.uk/government/publications/gdf-creating-jobs-skills-a-first-look](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gdf-creating-jobs-skills-a-first-look)
Have questions? Email us at GDFinfo-Theddlethorpe@nda.gov.uk

VISIT THE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TEAM AT THE COASTAL CENTRE ON TUESDAYS BETWEEN 9AM AND 2PM



Investing in future generations

Apprenticeships and upskilling will be at the heart of any GDF project

THE creation of a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) will result in apprenticeships and training opportunities for people living in the host community, the developer has said.

Nuclear Waste Services (NWS) has pledged to recruit and train residents of the area in which the site will be built.

The developer states that the nuclear industry can bring many financial benefits to an area, highlighting how the Sellafield nuclear plant has brought upskilling opportunities and economic growth to Cumbria.

In 2021/22, Sellafield had 10,843 employees, with 322 being sponsored to complete further education.

There were 198 apprentices – a 25 per cent increase on the previous year – with 20 different apprentice career pathways.

Some 77 graduates were among the team, a fifth more than the year before.

Sellafield is one of the top 100 large apprentice employers in the UK, according to the Department for Education.

A total of 1,900 apprentices have been

employed there over the past 10 years, with funding provided to primary and secondary schools.

Science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) ambassadors work with schools, while specific programmes of investment and intervention aim to improve education

outcomes, particularly for the most disadvantaged.

In addition, PhDs have been sponsored and 575 graduates employed over the past 10 years.

NWS said: “The type of roles available across the lifetime of

a GDF will range from jobs that don’t require any qualifications, apprenticeships and those accessible from GCSE level, through to highly skilled roles.

“The majority of direct roles (75 per cent) are

77 graduates were among the team, a fifth more than the year before

There were 198 apprentices – a 25 per cent increase on the previous year

Over seven years, TUCA has provided training to more than 2,000 people

estimated to be open to those with qualifications at equivalent of A Level or below.”

NWS added that it intends to follow best practice and has looked to the Crossrail Tunnelling and Underground Construction Academy (TUCA) as a model of success.

Over seven years, the Academy has provided training to more than 2,000 people, including continued professional development and apprentices – 98 per cent of whom have gained full-time employment.

For more information, read the report, *Creating Jobs & Skills: A First Look*, at gov.uk/government/publications/gdf-creating-jobs-skills-a-first-look. The report is also available from the GDF Community Partnership’s website, theddlethorpe.working-in-partnership.org.uk/resources



The project will provide new opportunities

Developer's pledge to recruit locally

A GDF is expected to create thousands of skilled, well paid jobs



At the facility
(direct)



In the
supply chain
(indirect)



Boosting local
spending power
(induced)

THE development of a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) in the Theddlethorpe and Mablethorpe area will depend on the consent of local residents and businesses.

The aim of the GDF Community Partnership is to ensure that if a site is built here, it delivers the investment and benefits that the community wants.

People have asked the Community Partnership about potential job creation and training opportunities, such as apprenticeships.

Work is now under way to determine how many local jobs and training opportunities would be created if the community agrees to a GDF being built in this area.

GDF developer Nuclear Waste Services (NWS) has said that "during the construction and operation of a GDF, roles will be needed at all levels

– from jobs that don't require any qualifications to apprenticeships, graduates and highly skilled and experienced specialists – creating thousands of skilled, well-paid roles across generations".

NWS added: "At the heart of this infrastructure project is the drive to recruit locally, use local contractors and build local skills and expertise.

"Most jobs created during construction and operation could and should be locally based."

NWS highlights how GDF programmes overseas have significantly boosted the economy of the host area, saying: "In Spain, approximately 40 per cent of the 1,800-construction workforce for the El Cabril facility – a disposal facility for low and low-intermediate level radioactive waste – was recruited locally. "A GDF at Forsmark in Östhammar,

£1.5 billion investment has created around 1,500 jobs in Sweden

ROLES REQUIRED

130

ENGINEERING, SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL

875

TRADES

300

PROJECT MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS FUNCTION

75%

OF JOBS WILL BE FOR CANDIDATES WITH A-LEVELS OR BELOW

Sweden, has triggered investments of more than £1.5 billion, creating around 1,500 employment opportunities in the region."

MEET COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP MEMBER GARETH ROWLAND – SEE PAGE 8

Skills and expertise will be boosted

Support for bringing jobs and training to local area

We want to hear your opinions – positive and negative – about a GDF and we are happy to answer your questions. Members of the community have told

us that they support projects that bring jobs and training opportunities to the Theddlethorpe and Mablethorpe area. Here's what local people have said...

"It'll bring some jobs into the village. The best thing at the moment for young kids is the A46 and going out to Lincoln and Newark to get a decent job. There's not a lot around here, no big industries."

"Hopefully a lot of the jobs will be local or people will move to the area because of that."

"It would be good for young people to have jobs locally. I should imagine they grow up thinking, 'well, we want to move out of here because it's all old people and no job prospects'"

"Jobs are needed for future generations."

"This area needs something. Our kids don't have any real futures here."

"Maybe house prices will increase as jobs in the area would bring in interested people."





Clay-rich rock can act as an effective natural barrier, preventing radioactivity from reaching the surface

Inspired by nature, informed by science

Experts Professor Neil Hyatt and Dr Jonathan Turner explain the influences shaping geological disposal

DID you know that a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) is partly inspired by nature?

In the uranium-rich Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan, Canada, is the 1.3 billion-year-old Cigar Lake deposit – the world's largest undeveloped uranium deposit and an example of natural, safe storage of radioactive material.

Here, **Professor Neil Hyatt**, Chief Scientific Advisor for GDF developer Nuclear Waste Services (NWS), and **Dr Jonathan Turner**, Chief Geologist for NWS, talk about how nature and science influence the design of a GDF...

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT FROM NATURE AND CIGAR LAKE IN TERMS OF HOW WE CARRY OUT GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL?

JT: The Cigar Lake 'natural GDF' is a neat example of the main GDF principles of isolation and containment.

No radioactive trace has been detected in the surface of Cigar Lake. This demonstrates that deeply buried claystone rocks can act as a persistent and effective natural barrier, preventing radioactivity reaching the surface, where it could harm people and/or the environment.

Deep burial cocoons these rocks from fundamental changes that take place at the Earth's surface over long time periods, for example, sea level rise.

A GDF WILL CONTAIN HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE – CAN WE BE SURE THE NATURAL GEOLOGY WILL PROTECT US?

JT: We will be sure only after thorough investigation at a proposed GDF site. This will involve 3D seismic surveys to map the deep sub-surface and investigation boreholes to recover samples of rocks and groundwater for lab analysis.

CONTAINING AND ISOLATING NUCLEAR WASTE HAS NOT BEEN DONE BEFORE, HOW DOES IT WORK?

NH: Our approach is inspired by nature. In developing a GDF we will choose a suitable geology that has been proven to be stable and is predicted to be stable for millions of years. This is much longer than the time taken for the radioactivity in the waste to decay to a level that is not harmful.

As part of our evaluation work, we will develop the evidence base to demonstrate the stability of the geology and its ability to adequately isolate the waste.

CAN WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH?

NH: Our design for the GDF, including the layout of tunnels and packaging of waste, plugs and seals, will develop to work together with the chosen geology, to ensure containment of the radioactive waste – we call this the engineered barrier system.

We have several decades of research in geological disposal, in the UK and the international community, which will be used to develop a design solution tailored to our chosen site.

We can have confidence in the science and research because it is carried out with integrity and rigour and subject to thorough internal and independent external scrutiny.

ARE WE LEARNING FROM ONGOING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH?

NH: Yes, absolutely, in a variety of ways. For example, in our evaluation of existing east coast seismic data, we are applying the latest methods of data analysis to understand the sub-surface geology to an accuracy and precision that was not possible at the time the data were collected.

We are also working as part of an international

project in an underground laboratory to understand the behaviour of clay seals at higher temperature. This could allow more efficient emplacement of heat-generating waste, without compromising safety.

Through our Research Support Office, we are working with leading universities, with access to cutting-edge models and techniques, to understand the corrosion mechanisms of waste packages at the molecular scale.

This research contributes to developing our design and safety case solution, to ensure that it not only meets rigorous regulatory requirements but also gains public trust and confidence.

IS OUR LOCAL AREA SUITABLE FOR A GDF? – SEE PAGE 6

For more information on GDF and site evaluation, please visit theddlethorpe.workinginpartnership.org.uk/resources



An artist's impression of a GDF surface facility

Can't we send the waste to space?



Why a GDF is the safest and most secure storage solution

SCIENTISTS worldwide agree that the safest permanent solution to manage higher activity radioactive waste is a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) – disposing of the waste beneath hundreds of metres of solid rock.

But why underground? Many people in this area have been asking this very question and whether the waste could be sent into space, or dropped to the bottom of the ocean.

Most of the UK's radioactive waste is low activity and disposed of at the Low Level Waste Repository in Cumbria, or managed through alternative routes such as recycling and reuse.

The more hazardous waste is stored above ground at nuclear sites nationwide. But this is not a permanent solution.

A UK Government review included the establishment of a committee to determine waste management options, including disposal at sea and in space.

A GDF was recommended because a geological setting that has evolved over millions of years is well understood, plus the formations will contain the radioactivity and prevent this from entering the environment. Once a GDF

is closed, it will no longer require any human intervention – removing the burden on future generations.

But why not space? This would mean sending radioactive material in preconfigured containers, beyond the influence of the Earth's gravitational field. This is not a viable option – for legal, ethical and scientific reasons.

Doing so would breach international laws and agreements not to pose harm to non-terrestrial climates.

The unknowns are also too great – the waste could disperse before leaving the atmosphere, or just outside the gravitational field, posing a risk to life on Earth.

Disposal at sea would mean depositing containers of radioactive waste in our own or international waters, which would pose a risk to marine life – and in turn human life, through consumption.

Such open access storage simply delays the problem for future generations to monitor and protect.

Also considered was radioactive waste being placed on the seabed at a depth of a few tens of metres.

This would be possible in theory but would be a much larger undertaking

Higher level waste can remain hazardous for up to 100,000 years



than a GDF, with greater cost and time implications. This option was also rejected for environmental and legal reasons.

FINLAND'S GDF – SEE PAGE 7

Regulating a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF)

A Geological Disposal Facility will have to meet strict environmental protection and safety and security standards which will be regulated by the Environment Agency (EA) and Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) respectively.

The independent regulators will work together to regulate a GDF, scrutinising all aspects of the project, including design, construction, operation and closure.

The UK Government has decided geological disposal is the best available approach for higher activity radioactive waste – but only with community consent.

An environmental permit and site licence for a GDF will be granted only if the developer's proposals meet the regulators' high standards.

The regulators' work will include giving advice to the developer and host community, assessing permit applications, reviewing safety cases and undertaking regulatory inspections.

SCRUTINY

The ONR and EA are both committed to making their work around GDF open and transparent.

The latest joint annual regulatory scrutiny report provides further information on the regulators' work relating to the geological disposal of radioactive waste.

Eddie Osondu, a Nuclear Regulator at the EA and lead for the Theddlethorpe GDF Community Partnership, said: "Last year, we and the ONR attended exhibitions organised by the working group. It enabled us to talk with members of the community about geological disposal. I'm looking forward to further discussions during 2023."

Dr Peter Howden, ONR Principal Inspector, said: "We do not have a role in the site selection process for a GDF or a decision-making role in the process for identifying and selecting sites for investigation."

"However, during the site selection process, we will offer our support to local working groups and community partnerships and will talk to communities, local authorities and others to explain more about our regulatory role and how we will regulate a future GDF."

If you have any questions about regulation, email the EA at nuclear@environment-agency.gov.uk or the ONR at contact@onr.gov.uk

Learn more at [gov.uk/guidance/regulating-the-geological-disposal-of-radioactive-waste-environmental-protection#video](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulating-the-geological-disposal-of-radioactive-waste-environmental-protection#video) and read *Regulatory scrutiny and engagement for geological disposal: annual report 2021 to 2022* at bit.ly/3H1TFzO



Space and at sea have been ruled out as places to dispose of waste





Dr Simon Norris, NWS Principal Research Manager, answers residents' questions about geology at our first Big Picture engagement event in late 2022

Is our local area really a suitable home for a GDF?

MEMBERS of the community often ask why this area is being considered as a potential home for a GDF.

This could be a suitable setting thanks to the clay-rich rock layers found in this region of England.

The host rocks in which a GDF will be constructed need to have little or no groundwater movement through them, and have properties that allow for the construction of tunnels and caverns. They also need to provide a stable environment over the long lifetime of the site.

Clay-rich mudstone rocks in this area provide natural containment. Groundwater and gas cannot move through this type of rock quickly, if at all.

ASKING THE EXPERTS

Determining whether an area is suitable to host a GDF comes down to many factors, including local geology.

So what do we know about the rocks under our feet and why is this area being considered as a potential site?

Dr Jonathan Turner, Chief Geologist for developer Nuclear Waste Services (NWS), and **Dr Simon Norris**, NWS Principal Research Manager, explain more...

WHY IS GEOLOGY SO IMPORTANT FOR A GDF?

JT: Our priority in delivering a GDF is safety. The geology is a really

important barrier for long-term safety.

When we say long-term, we are talking about hundreds of thousands of years – some radioactive waste has a very long 'half-life' (the time it takes half of the radioactive atoms to decay).

We are looking for two things to give us long-term safety – isolation and containment of the radioactive waste.

Isolation is about putting the waste into solid rock – at least 200 metres, but up to 1,000 metres, deep below the surface.

In terms of containment – preventing radioactive materials making their way back to the surface environment – the geology, along with a series of engineered barriers, works to keep the radioactive materials within the deep geology. This is called the multi-barrier concept.

We're looking for a stable geology and there are some potentially suitable rocks through this area of Lincolnshire.

WHAT PROPERTIES MAKE THE LOCAL CLAY ROCK IN THE THEDDLETHORPE AREA POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR A GDF?

SN: The rocks, as we understand them, are a few hundred metres thick, with little variation from borehole to borehole, and are therefore predictable, with very low permeability.

Boreholes are holes driven into the ground to obtain specific geological information, often made when

investigating for the presence of oil, gas or minerals.

Low permeability means water or gas can only move very slowly, if at all, through the rock over time and waste placed in a GDF in this type of rock will be contained at or near the place of disposal, even up to one million years in the future.

We need to undertake a lot more research so we can demonstrate the safety of the rocks in the region.

HOW WILL THE DEVELOPER FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE CLAY ROCK TYPE IN THIS AREA?

SN: It will involve gathering information from existing 2D seismic surveys and boreholes.

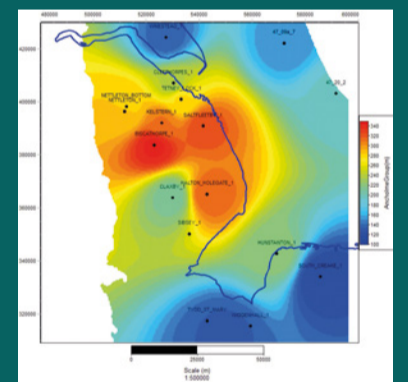
We would also look to drill our own boreholes and this will provide site-specific information on clay rocks in the Theddlethorpe area.

We will learn from international expertise, as the French and Swiss waste management programmes are both intending to use Jurassic clays, similar to the clays at Theddlethorpe, and from national expertise available to NWS through the British Geological Survey.

SEE THE BIG PICTURE – PAGE 8

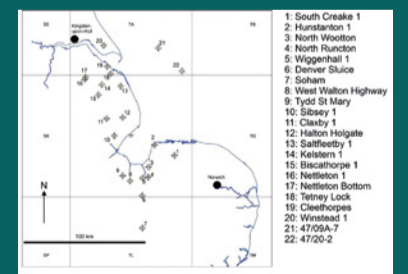
For more information, please visit bit.ly/319BedB and theddlethorpe.workinginpartnership.org.uk/finding-a-suitable-site

British Geological Survey (BGS) findings...



This map on Ancholme Group thickness indicates the clay units in the region have an overall thickness of many hundreds of metres. Surrounding geology is of major importance to the safety of a GDF. Red and orange areas indicate the thickest clay.

Existing boreholes...



This chart shows boreholes with geophysical logs investigated as part of BGS research. Such pre-existing information can be used by NWS.

Woods, M.A, Newell, A.J, Burrell Garcia, L. 2022. UK Stratigraphical Framework Series: the Ancholme Group of the East Midlands shelf. British Geological Survey Open Report, OR/22/013. 32pp.



Setting an example for the whole world

NO country has made more progress on the development of a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) than Finland.

Finnish nuclear waste management company Posiva Oy is the first in the world to be ready to start final disposal of spent nuclear fuel.

This will be carried out at Onkalo, on Olkiluoto Island, by 2025.

Juhani Vira, Corporate Adviser at Posiva, said: "We have been making systematic progress, step by step, for over three decades now."

Securing community support was a dealbreaker but communities in the country have been very accepting that geological disposal is the safest long-term solution for higher activity waste.

The developers have shared clear, consistent messages about the work they are doing, why a GDF is safe and why it will benefit the host community.

Mr Vira said there was a widely accepted acknowledgment that "you have to do something about it, don't you?"

Decades of research and carefully prepared plans have been refined by Posiva and are ready to be put into practice.

When the spent fuel is ready for final disposal in the GDF at Onkalo, only one-thousandth of its original radiation will remain. Multi-level safety

Multi-level safety systems will be put into place to prevent emissions. The walls of the canisters that securely hold the packaged waste and the metres of rock underground are enough to stop the radiation released by spent fuel entirely."

systems will be put in place to prevent emissions. The walls of the canisters that securely hold the packaged waste and the metres of rock underground are enough to stop the radiation released by spent fuel entirely.

About a third of the electricity consumed in Finland will eventually be produced at Olkiluoto.

The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority of Finland has certified the work to prepare for the ground-breaking Onkalo repository, in stable bedrock 430 metres (1,410ft) below ground, in a project costing about €2.6 billion (£2.2 billion).

For more information, visit posiva.fi/en/index.html



Pioneering: Posiva crews carry out excavation work at the Onkalo repository, above and top

FACT-FINDING VISIT TO FINNISH SITE

EXPERTS from GDF developer Nuclear Waste Services (NWS) have toured the Finnish site as part of a fact-finding mission.

Posiva's GDF in Finland is the world's first underground repository for disposing of spent nuclear waste. Bruce Cairns, NWS's Chief Policy Advisor, was shown around the Onkalo facility. British teams are working closely with counterparts in Finland on the development of a GDF to share knowledge and best practice.

Bruce said: "We have to take action to make sure this waste is managed responsibly. We have 70 years' worth of waste in the UK and it's not going anywhere unless we do something with it."

Who we are...



Gareth Rowland

LOCAL businessman Gareth Rowland became a member of the Community Partnership to make sure he is involved in discussions about a GDF that allow him to include the interests of the business community in the process.

Gareth owns Holivans Caravan Park in Mablethorpe, a fourth-generation family business, and he has invested his life and career here. He said: "Being the nearest

business to what's potentially going to happen, I didn't know anything about a GDF and people were asking me. Being in the Partnership means I can find out.

"I'm neither for or against. It's all about information, so you can say, 'That's not quite right, it's going to be this way or that way', and explain it to the community. Finding out what's really going on is important, rather than just reading the headlines."

OPPORTUNITIES

Gareth, a Rotary Club member, added that it is important to explore potential opportunities for this area.

He said: "People think, 'whatever I say won't make a difference', but you can make a difference.

"The holiday business is the one thing we have but we can't rely on the tourist industry for our sole source of income – we need something else. The danger

we have if it does take a downturn is that there is no back up, no plan B.

"It's a deprived community and we need another string to the bow."

Gareth is looking forward to working with others in the Partnership, adding: "We have a reasonably diverse group, with different ideas, but we've got this common interest so it will be interesting talking to other members.

"I want to make sense of it – I've travelled and learnt to understand different cultures and ways of thinking.

"In the early days there wasn't the information to answer people's questions. Now we have more knowledge to say, 'Here are the facts and this is what I think'. I'm not judging it right or wrong, let's have an intelligent conversation and provide answers.

"We can't stand still because if we do, then that's it – end of story! Nowhere is standing still, something is always changing, moving and happening."



Jon Collins

Working hard to inform you about the GDF process

By Jon Collins

The Theddlethorpe GDF Community Partnership formed last year and since then we have recruited members from the community – from local, parish and town councils, the voluntary sector and local businesses – and held our first two meetings in November and January.

Our work includes:

- Providing information and encouraging debate and discussion about the pros and cons of having a GDF;
- Scrutinising the work being done by scientists and experts to decide whether there is a suitable site locally;
- Deciding how to spend the annual £1 million Community Investment Funding (CIF) available locally as part of the process;
- Creating a new vision for the area, should major Government funding be available.

We hosted meetings and events throughout 2022 and more are planned this year.

At our next meeting we will be deciding how to run the CIF, the local priorities on which we should spend the money and which early applications we should approve.

We'll keep you updated on what we're doing through this newspaper and our website. We're happy to answer any questions and hear your comments, so please get in touch.

Jon Collins is the Interim Chair of the GDF Community Partnership.

Come along to see the Big Picture

We want to give you the chance to ask your questions and find out more about geological disposal.

At the end of last year, local people were given the opportunity to chat to a team of geologists, engineers and nuclear and environmental scientists, to help residents and business owners understand what a GDF could mean.

The Big Picture film and Q&A events were held at the Coastal Centre in Mablethorpe as part of a pilot initiative.

INFORMATION

Groups of residents were able to watch a selection of short videos, talk to experts and hear answers to their questions.

The events were intended to provide information and begin to show people what is involved in geological disposal – and the process of exploring the potential for hosting a GDF in the area.

Local groups were invited to attend the Big Picture events, after they had initially contacted the Community Engagement Team during the weekly drop-in sessions.

A model of what the GDF surface site could look like was on display, alongside props such as fuel rods,



On the back of the positive feedback received, we are very happy to offer more of these events."

geology and fossil samples, maps and information boards. People were also able to post their comments and questions about key topics.

The team created a cinema room, which was a relaxed space for the audience to view information videos and ask questions. The sessions were well received and those who attended explained how they valued the opportunity to chat to experts.

Community Engagement Coordinator Sharon Darley said: "On the back of the positive feedback received, we are very happy to offer more of these events, to enable more people to come and experience this for themselves."

Join us at an information event near you...

Thursday 23 Feb	5pm – 8pm	Withern Village Hall Alford Rd, Withern, LN13 0NF
Friday 24 Feb	5pm – 8pm	Theddlethorpe Village Hall Silver Street, Theddlethorpe St Helen, LN12 1PA
Saturday 25 Feb	11am – 2pm	Trusthorpe Village Hall Sutton Rd, Trusthorpe, LN12 2GN
Tuesday 7 March	5pm – 8pm	Aby Village Hall School Lane, Aby, LN13 0DL
Wednesday 8 March	5pm – 8pm	Louth Town FC (Saltfleetby) Emelvey House, Main Rd, Louth, LN11 7SS
Friday 10 March	5pm – 8pm	Grimoldby & Manby Village Hall Tinkle St, Grimoldby, Louth, LN11 8SW
Saturday 11 March	11am – 2pm	Saltfleet Social Centre Sea Lane, Saltfleet, LN11 7RP



Come to our next Big Picture event and ask questions

Join the GDF conversation



@TheddlethorpeCP

Theddlethorpe GDF Community Partnership

www.theddlethorpe.workinginpartnership.org.uk

GDFinfo-Theddlethorpe@nda.gov.uk

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