

LAND AT HOPWOOD HALL COLLEGE, MIDDLETON

CURTILAGE ASSESSMENT

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Walsingham Planning, specialist Planning and Heritage Consultants, have been employed by Hopwood Hall College to consider whether a site proposed for development for a new college building would be permitted development under Schedule 2, Part 7, Class M of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015. Specifically sub-paragraph M.1 (f) states that development is not permitted (under Class M) if the development would be within the curtilage of a listed building.

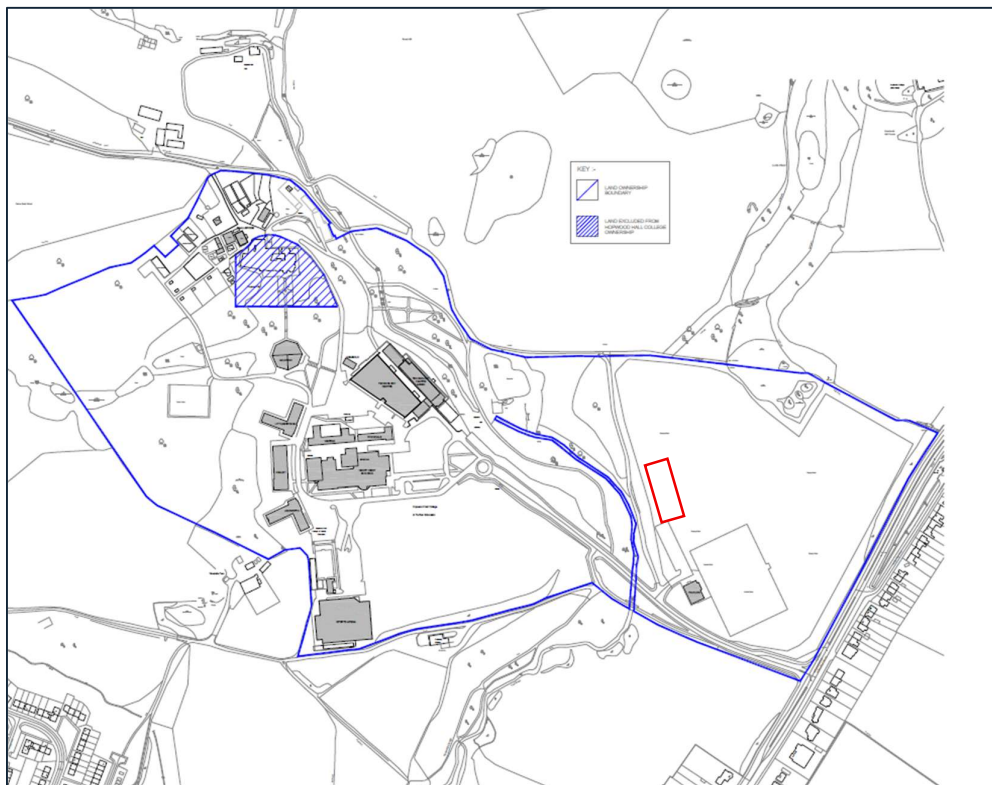


Figure A – Site Plan showing the boundary of the College in blue, Hopwood Hall and its current, associated land ownership is shown hatched and the approximate location of the site is shown in red.



- 1.2 The college is named after Hopwood Hall, a Grade II* listed building (NHLE: 1068466). Whilst Hopwood Hall is not included within the current college campus boundary and falls under separate ownership, the college campus has evolved and expanded on land formerly associated with the hall and the hall is encompassed in the college campus.
- 1.3 In addition, and within the college grounds is the Grade II listed former Chapel (NHLE: 1247260). The chapel dates from 1964-1965 and was constructed under the ownership of the De La Salle brothers who acquired Hopwood Hall and parts of its grounds in 1946 to establish a Catholic teacher training college.
- 1.4 In considering whether the site falls within the curtilage of either listed building, this appraisal has taken into consideration Section 1(5) of the Listed Building and Conservation Area Act (LBCA Act), Historic England Advice Note 10 – Listed Buildings and Curtilage, and relevant case law.

2.0 Approach to Assessment

- 2.1 Charles Mynors (2006; para 12.5.2¹) notes that when determining what permitted development rights apply, the key question is what is the extent of the curtilage of the building in question at the date of the development. This is in contrast with the approach to be adopted when determining what is the extent of a listed building where the key question is what was the extent of the curtilage of the building at the date it was listed.
- 2.2 In view of the above, the approach needs to thus be as follows:
- a) Identify what is the listed building and what was the curtilage of that building at the date of listing.
 - b) What is the current curtilage of that listed building and whether it includes the location of the proposed development.
- 2.3 Section 1(5) of the LBCA Act states that buildings and other structures that pre-date July 1948 and are within the curtilage of a listed building are to be treated as part of the listed building. The Act makes clear the importance of understanding the curtilage of a listed buildings as means of protecting those buildings, structure of objects which whilst not fixed to the building would, by virtue of their location, form part of the listed building as a whole.
- 2.4 For the purposes of this assessment, the understanding of curtilage extends to the land only as opposed to any building or structure upon that land.
- 2.5 Historic England within Advice Note 10 describe curtilage as “any area of land and other buildings that is around and associated with that principal building”. However, it is caveated that defining the curtilage of a building is highly-case specific.

¹ Mynors, C (2006) Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Monuments 4th ed. London: Sweet & Maxwell.



- 2.6 A key judgement to assist in defining curtilage was *Attorney-General ex rel Sutcliffe v Calderdale Borough Council* [1983] JPL 310. This judgement established three key tests to assist in defining curtilage in the context of a listed building:
- i. The physical layout of the listed building and the structure (or land).
 - ii. The ownership of the listed building and the land, both historically and at the date of listing.
 - iii. The use or function of the relevant buildings (or land), again both historically and at the date of listing.
- 2.7 Another factor for consideration in defining curtilage is the date at which the relevant law that refers to curtilage came into effect; 1 January 1969. Historic England in Advice Note 10, note that whilst there is no case law to confirm the matter, “it would appear that the most logical way of dealing with buildings listed before 1969 would be to consider the position at 1 January 1969”, and therefore apply the three test of the facts to the situation at that date.
- 2.8 For reference, Hopwood Hall was added to the statutory list in 1957 and the Former Chapel added in 1996.
- 2.9 Relevant case Law (*Attorney-General V Calderdale BC* and *Debenhams PLC V Westminster CC*) also raises the need to consider whether an object or structure (or land) is of ancillary nature to the listed building. The Debenhams judgement found that the buildings subject to that case were not of their nature ancillary in the sort of sense that a steading is ancillary to a farmhouse, finding that the buildings subject to that case were historically independent buildings. In applying the same sense to land, it suggests that for land to form part of the curtilage, it must also be ancillary to the listed building.

3.0 The Site

- 3.1 The Site is located at Hopwood Hall College, Rochdale Road, Middleton. It is located to the northeast of the main driveway into the college campus from Rochdale Road.
- 3.2 The site lies along the western boundary of an established recreational area. Grassed sports pitches have been laid out to the north and east of the site whilst an all-purpose, enclosed sports pitch has been constructed to the southeast. A parking area and single storey sports / gym building has also been constructed to the south of the site.
- 3.3 The site comprises of rough grassland which slopes westwards down towards an unnamed single lane trackway. This trackway is aligned north to south and connects the main college driveway to a further trackway to the north of the sports pitches. Both the west and north trackways are shown on historic mapping. The north trackway leads northwest towards Hopwood Hall however it is shown on historic mapping to be gated at the point at which the track enters the established parkland.
- 3.4 Beyond the track bounding the west of the site is an area of extensive woodland. The woodland follows the course of Trub Book, a narrow watercourse. The woodland provides



visual and physical separation between the site and Hopwood Hall and also the main college campus.



Plate 1 - View towards the site from the existing car park.



Plate 2 – View across the site along the west boundary.





Plate 3 – View northwest through the woodland area to the west of the site.; site is located to the right of centre, above the sloped bank to the narrow trackway.

4.0 ASSESSING CURTILAGE: FORMER CHAPEL

- 4.1 The former Chapel was constructed between 1964-1965 as part of the De La Salle teacher training college and to serve the attending students and staff.
- 4.2 The Chapel was constructed on land to the south of the Hopwood Hall on land shown on historic mapping to have been laid out as gardens.
- 4.3 The Chapel is not set within its own defined grounds such as churchyard nor is it enclosed by any contemporary boundary. It forms part of the campus complex of the college and is accessible from the campus.
- 4.4 Case law has established that not every building will have a curtilage (Mynors, 2006). In consideration of the three key tests in defining curtilage, the key test in respect to the former chapel is considered to be its historic use and function which is distinct from both the surrounding college buildings and Hopwood Hall, which were, at the time the Chapel was constructed and listed, in educational use whilst the Chapel was clearly constructed for religious worship and service.
- 4.5 The extent of curtilage in the case of buildings and structures within the grounds of a country house is considered in *Watson-Smyth v Secretary of State*. The sitting deputy judge on that case concluded that it could not be assumed that each structure within a group of ancillary buildings or structures (within the grounds of a country house) has its own distinct curtilage as that



could lead to the splitting up of a single, clearly defined curtilage into indefinable parcels. The judgement did however note that where a structure is clearly ancillary to the principal listed building and is listed in its own right, that does not of itself mean that the ancillary structure falls outside of the curtilage of the principal building. In applying this, it is considered that the Chapel would likely fall within the curtilage of Hopwood hall – this is discussed further below.

- 4.6 **It is considered therefore that the Chapel does not have an associated curtilage and would not be a constraint to the site meeting sub-paragraph M.1 (f) of Part 7, Class of the GPDO.**

5.0 ASSESSING CURTILAGE: HOPWOOD HALL

- 5.1 In applying the three tests to identify the extent of the curtilage to Hopwood Hall, there are two key dates to consider; 1948 and 1969.

Test i: The physical layout of the listed building and the structure (or land).

- 5.2 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping published 1851 (Annex 2) evidences that Hopwood Hall was set within an area of established parkland, however comparison of this map to the earlier 1838 Tithe Survey evidences that the extent of land ownership and occupation by the Gregge Hopwood family extended beyond the identified parkland boundary.
- 5.3 The 1851 OS map and subsequent maps show gardens laid to the immediate south and west of the Hall with walled gardens laid out to the northwest and further gardens laid to the southeast, on the opposite side of the Trub Brook. Evidence for this includes the depiction of formal paths, boundary enclosures and associated garden structures such as green houses.
- 5.4 Outbuildings are shown to the northeast and north and a kennel shown a greater distance to the northwest.
- 5.5 Subsequent OS mapping from the late 19th century and early 20th century (Annexes 3 – 6) show a consistent arrangement of gardens within close proximity surrounding the Hall.
- 5.6 A Land Registry title plan dated to 1942 (Annex 7) and 1956 OS map (Annex 8) provide mapping evidence as to the arrangement of the estate closest to 1948 and 1969. These are both consistent with the earlier OS maps bar the 1956 OS map which depicts the Our Lady and Cardinal Griffin halls of residence to the south of the Hall and its immediate south garden.

Test ii - The ownership of the listed building and the land, both historically and at the date of listing

- 5.7 As above, the ownership of land associated with Hopwood Hall was extensive and historically extended beyond the recorded park boundary.
- 5.8 However, the 1942 Land Registry title plan (Annex 7) evidences that the land under the same ownership as Hopwood Hall had significantly reduced by this date.
- 5.9 Buildings and structures present within the ownership boundary of the title plan include the stables to the northeast, a series of small structures and glass houses recorded to the



northeast around the walled garden area, the former corn mill and cottage located with the woodland to the southeast around the course of the Trub Brook and gates piers and flanking walls to the southeast on the main driveway.

- 5.10 The 1956 OS map (Annex 8) shows the retention of the earlier structures with the addition of two halls of residence buildings within the earlier title plan boundary.

Test iii - The use or function of the relevant buildings (or land), again both historically and at the date of listing

- 5.11 Taking the 1942 land registry title plan (as the closest plan in date to 1948) as the baseline position, historically much of the land within this title plan appears to have functioned ancillary to Hopwood Hall forming gardens (formal and kitchen), driveways, woodland and open land which was, in 1838, both owned and occupied by the Gregge Hopwood family. It is only the very eastern extent of the land within the title plan boundary which is recorded to be different occupation in 1838 and outside of the parkland boundary depicted in 1889.
- 5.12 It is known that Hopwood Hall alongside 80 acres of land was purchased by the De La Salle brothers in 1946 (MacDonald, 1963) for a teacher training college. The college, including student accommodation was initially operated from Hopwood Hall itself with two new purpose built halls of residence built in 1952 and 1956, respectively. As such it is considered that at the time of listing of Hopwood Hall in 1959 the surrounding gardens and the land to the south on which the new halls of residence were constructed were functioning ancillary to the function of Hopwood Hall as a teacher training college.
- 5.13 The former Chapel was added in 1964 – 1965 within the south garden of the hall.

6.0 DOES THE SITE FALL WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OF HOPWOOD HALL

Test i – The physical layout of the listed building and the structure (or land).

- 6.1 Hopwood Hall is located c.400m to the northwest of the site. The hall, now enclosed behind heras fencing which follows the 1999 ownership boundary (see Annexes 9 and 10), is positioned to the north of the college campus complex.
- 6.2 The Hall is orientated to have its main frontage facing south. This outlook is towards the former Chapel which occupies a lower ground level due to sloping topography. The building is however prominent due to its octagonal spire. Beyond the former chapel to the south again is the current college campus which comprises of the original De La Salle training college halls of residence as well as several, purpose built, modern college buildings alongside associated carparking and access roads.
- 6.3 The Hall is accessed from the north via a narrow road which runs through the current campus complex from the southeast.
- 6.4 To the immediate west and northwest of the Hall are a series of buildings and structures associated with the college. Historic mapping evidences these are located within the earlier walled gardens.



- 6.5 To the north and east the surrounding land slopes away. The area to the north is within the ownership of the college and is largely wooded.
- 6.6 To the east is another wooded area. This area retains a long section of red brick boundary wall along the eastern extent and some remnants of earlier stone structures; historic mapping suggests this may have been a green house or possible ornamental features.
- 6.7 The Trub Brook curves round the Hall through the wooded northern and eastern areas.
- 6.8 Changes in topography mean the site is located at a much lower level than the Hall and the adjacent college campus buildings.
- 6.9 To the west of the site is a single trackway. This trackway is aligned north to south and connects the main college drive to a further trackway to the north. Both the west and north trackways are shown on historic mapping. The north trackway leads northwest towards Hopwood Hall however it is shown to be gated at the point at which the track enters the established parkland.
- 6.10 Beyond the track bounding the west of the site is an area of extensive woodland. The woodland follows the course of Trub Brook. The woodland provides visual and physical separation between the site and Hopwood Hall and also the main college campus.

Test ii - The ownership of the listed building and the land, both historically and at the date of listing.

- 6.11 The site was historically owned by Gregge Hopwood family who owned Hopwood Hall. This is evidenced by the 1838 Tithe Survey and associated apportionment which recorded land ownership and occupation.
- 6.12 In 1838, the site is located within the boundary of a single, large parcel (Plot 112a).
- 6.13 The land under the ownership of the Hall was extensive. Figure 1 identifies the land within the immediate vicinity of the hall which was under the ownership of the Gregge Hopwood family at this time. The land coloured light blue is the land which is recorded to have been owned and occupied by the Gregge-Hopwood family whilst the land coloured green is that which was owned by the Gregge-Hopwood family but under different occupation. The extent of ownership is extensive and clearly in isolation cannot be relied upon to determine the extent of curtilage for the purposes of Section 1(5) of the LBCA Act.
- 6.14 The site appears to have continued to have remained within the same ownership as Hopwood Hall into the mid-20th forming part of the land holding shown on a 1942 Land Registry Title plan (Annex 7) for Hopwood Hall.
- 6.15 Hopwood Hall was listed in 1957. At this time, the Hall was in use by the De La Salle Brothers as part of their teacher training campus. The brothers acquired the hall and presumably the associated land holding shown on 1942 Land Registry title plan (Annex 7) in 1946.
- 6.16 It is unclear from available mapping and sources whether the site was in the same ownership as the Hall at the date of listing. Similarly, it is unclear whether the site was in the same ownership as the Hall on the 1 January 1969. However, it is considered likely that the site did fall within the same ownership with noted expansion of the teacher training college facilities



occurring in 1952 with the construction of Our Lady hall of residence and again in 1956 with the construction of the Cardinal Griffin halls of residence on land to the south of the Hall shown to form part of the 1942 land registry entry. Both of these halls are shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1956 (Annex 8).

- 6.17 Subsequent land registry entries from 1992 and 1999 would suggest that the site remained part of the landholding associated with the college throughout the second half of the 20th century.
- 6.18 A break in ownership between Hopwood Hall and the site occurred in June 1999 when ownership of the earlier 1942 land holding, bar Hopwood Hall, was transferred to Hopwood Hall College Further Education Corporation. This transfer in ownership is detailed on land registry entries from 1999 (Annexes 9 and 10).

Test iii – The use or function of the relevant buildings (or land) both historically and at the date of listing

- 6.19 The earliest available historic information concerning the use of the land within the site is the 1838 Tithe Survey (Annex 1). The survey identifies that the site falls within the boundary of Plot 112a. The plot is recorded under the occupation of Robert Gregge Hopwood Esquire however it is under the occupation of Isaac Marsh, indicating the land was tenanted. The apportionment records Plot 112a as 'Stannifcliffe, Large Meadow' which suggests the plot was under agricultural management.
- 6.20 Subsequent six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping from the mid and late 19th century shows the park land associated with Hopwood Hall. Ordnance Survey mapping at this time and at this scale clearly distinguished park land associated with a property by hatching / stippling.
- 6.21 The 1851 OS map (Annex 2) evidences that the site fell within the recorded area of parkland surrounding Hopwood Hall. This is despite the earlier OS map clearly recording the site to fall within land under separate occupation.
- 6.22 The 1894 OS map (Annex 4) however clearly shows the site to fall outside then recorded parkland boundary. This late OS map is consistent with the different occupation recorded on the earlier Tithe Survey.
- 6.23 An aerial image held by Historic England and viewed on their online Aerial Photo Explorer² captures Hopwood Hall and its wider surrounding environs in 1946. The photograph shows the site to fall within a single large field parcel with plough furrows visible to the north end in particular. This suggests the land within the site had been used for agricultural purposes.
- 6.24 Later aerial photography from 2000 viewed using Google Earth evidences the site formed part of an area which was being used for informal recreation as sports fields by the college. Subsequent aerial photography demonstrates the evolution of this area for recreation on a

² https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_3g_tud_uk_186_v_5280



formal basis with the current all-purpose sports pitch, building and car parking added some between the 2005 and 2013 aerial images.

7.0 Summary and Conclusion

- 7.1 Hopwood Hall exists in total isolation from the site, encapsulated by the current college campus between which there is no current functional association.
- 7.2 The site is located some 400m from Hopwood Hall and there is significant visual and physical separation between the site and Hopwood Hall.
- 7.3 The site was historically within the same ownership as Hopwood Hall and was, based on available evidence, anticipated to have been within the same ownership as Hopwood Hall at the time of listing.
- 7.4 The site and Hopwood Hall fell into separate ownership in 1999.
- 7.5 The site appears to have historically functioned as agricultural land and was in separate occupation to Hopwood Hall by 1838.
- 7.6 Available historic mapping does not record any buildings or structures on the site which would evidence an alternative use / function occurred.
- 7.7 The 1851 OS map depicts the site to have formed part of the established parkland to the Hall at this time however the subsequent 1894 OS map shows the site to no longer form part of the established parkland.
- 7.8 Aerial photography from the mid-20th century indicates the site had been under agricultural use at this time.
- 7.9 Most recently the site forms part of an area of the college campus being used for sporting recreation however the land within the site itself is informal / rough grass.
- 7.10 The curtilage of the Hall at the date of listing for the purposes of section 1(5) of the LBCA Act and based upon the three tests of fact established by case law is indicated on Figure 001. The area in blue is considered to form the immediate curtilage. This is the area of the earlier gardens surrounding and serving the Hall shown to have a historic function associated with the Hall and shown to have been in the same ownership in 1942 Land Registry title plan. The area in yellow is considered probable curtilage; that is, it formed part of the earlier parkland associated with the Hall and was under the same ownership historically and at the time of the 1942 Land Registry title plan.
- 7.11 In applying the established tests of fact, it is considered that the site does not fall within the historic curtilage of Hopwood Hall. Whilst in the same ownership both historically and at the date of listing (based on best available evidence), the site has clearly functioned separate to Hopwood Hall and is physically separate. Additionally, in *Lowe V The First Secretary of State*, the court emphasised that the curtilage of building was not necessarily to be equated to the land within the same ownership.



- 7.12 In consideration of *Attorney-General V Calderdale BC* and *Debenhams PLC V Westminster CC* (Confer Para 2.9) and the point of ‘ancillary,’ the land in which the site is located does not appear to have been ancillary in nature to the hall with the Tithe confirming separate occupation.
- 7.13 Secondly, in view of the approach set out by Charles Mynors (*confer* paras 2.1 and 2.2), the location of the proposed development (proposed under Part 7, Class M of the GPDO) does not fall within the current curtilage of Hopwood Hall (see Figure 2) which has been reduced significantly following the 1999 acquisition of the college campus by Hopwood College from Rochdale Council who remain the legal owners of the Hall which now functions in isolation to the college.
- 7.14 **It is therefore, on balance of the evidence available, considered that the site does not fall within the curtilage of Hopwood Hall and the proposed development would be classed as permitted development under Schedule 2, Class 7, Part M of the GPDO.**



Plate 4 - Current boundary to Hopwood Hall which defines its current, associated curtilage,





Plate 5 - Current boundary to Hopwood Hall which defines its current, associated curtilage,

8.0 Enclosures

Figure 001 – Site Location and Historic Curtilage.

Figure 002 – Seven Architecture Site Plan.

Annex 1 – Tithe Survey Map for Parish of Hopwood showing land ownership and occupation associated with the Gregge Hopwood Family of Hopwood Hall.

Annex 2 – Extracts of the 1844 to 1847 (published 1851) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile map for Lancashire.

Annex 3 – Zoomed in extract of the 1844 to 1847 (published 1851) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile map for Lancashire.

Annex 4 – Extracts of the 1889 to 1890 and 1890 to 1891 (published 1894) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile maps.

Annex 5 – Extracts of the 1889 to 1891 (published 1893) Ordnance Survey 25 inch to mile Maps for Lancashire Ref XCVI.4 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

Annex 6 – Extract of the 1927 to 1929 (published 1932) and the Revised 1932 (published 1932) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile maps for Lancashire.



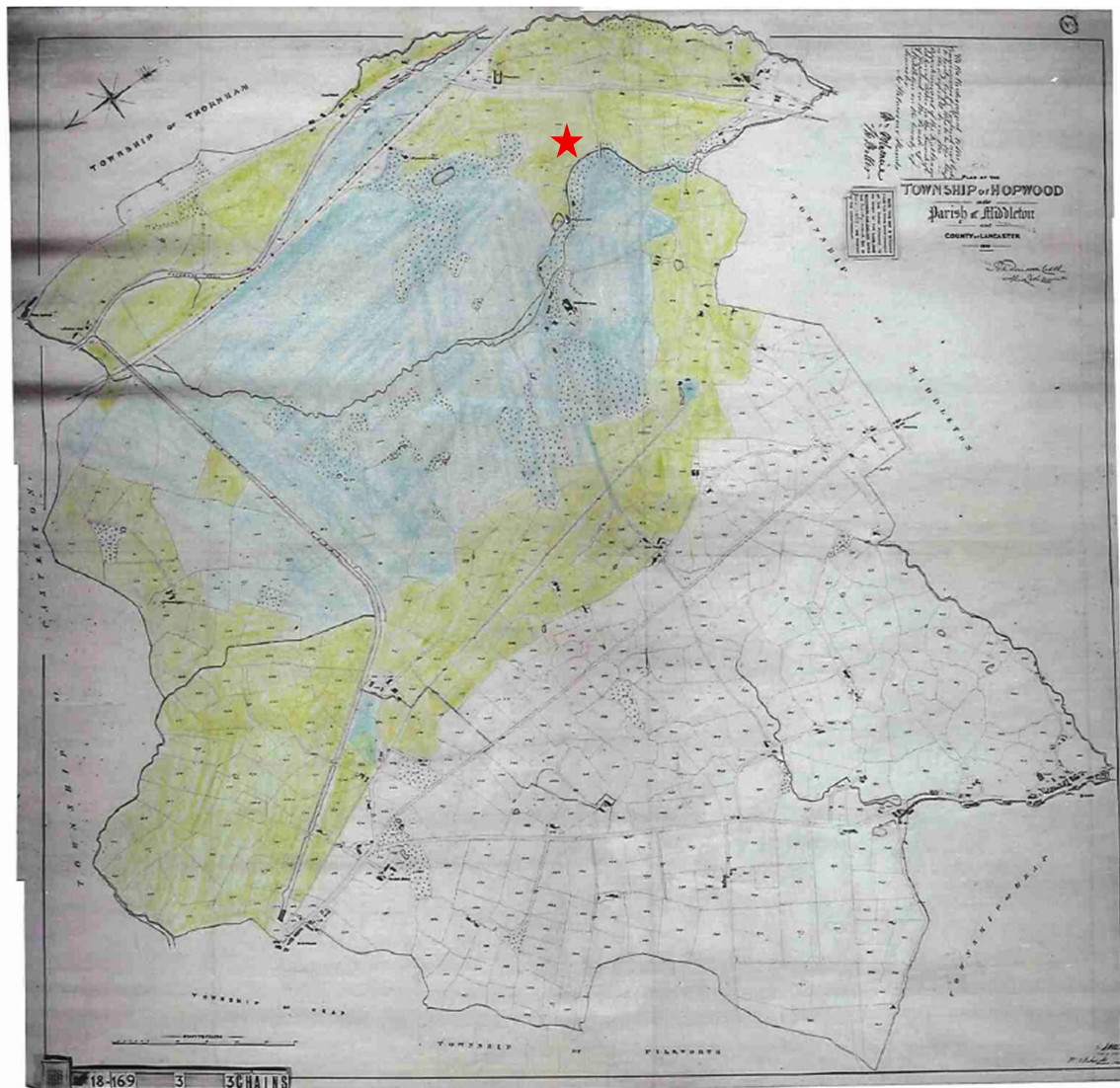
Annex 7 – Copy of the 1942 Land Registry Title Plan Ref GM15989 (16.01.1942)

Annex 8 – Extracts of the 1954 (published 1955), 1955 (published 1956) and 1964 (published 1965) Ordnance Survey maps.

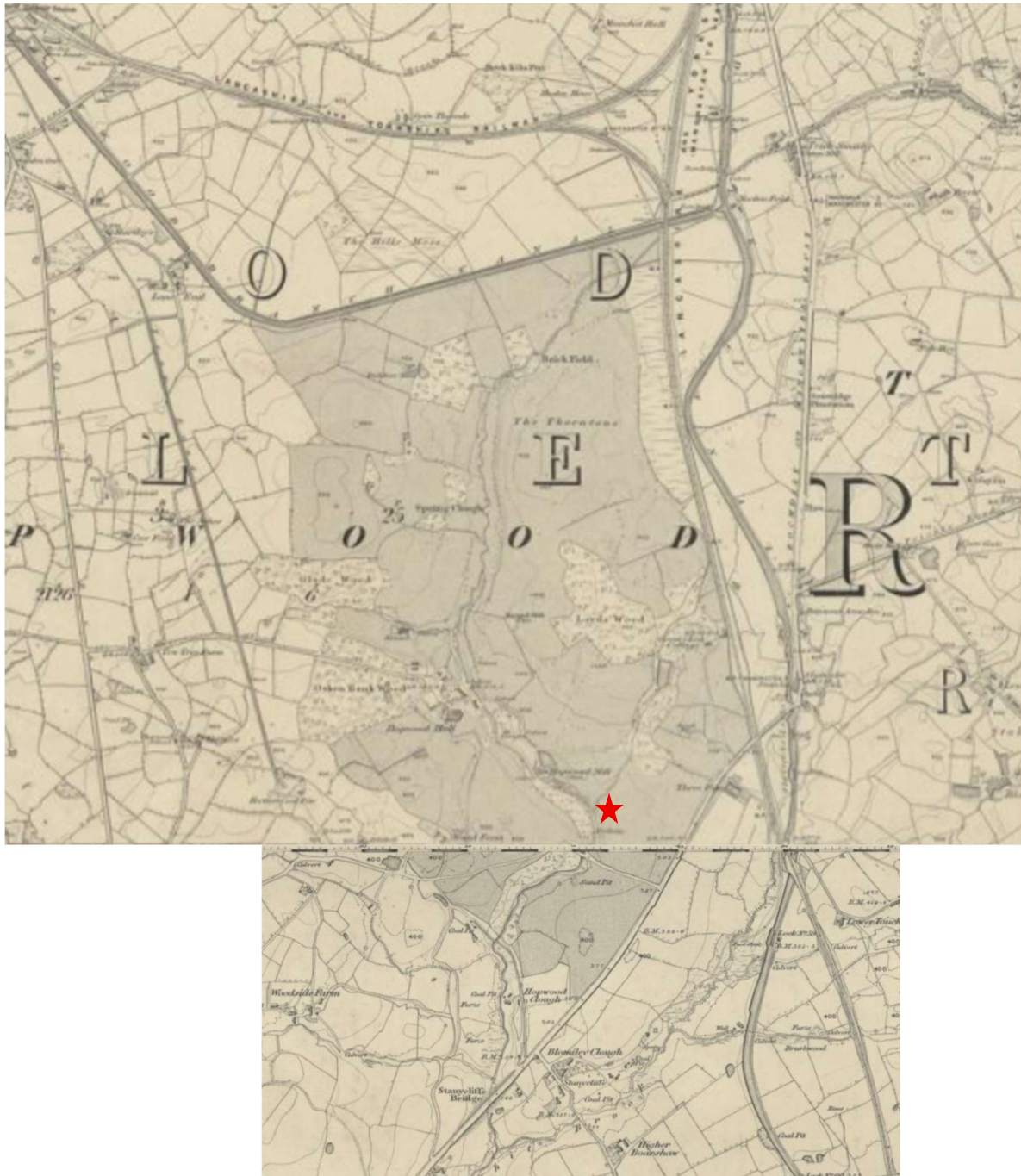
Annex 9 – Copy of the 1999 Land Registry Title Plan Ref GM515989 (04.06.1999).

Annex 10 – Copy of the 1999 Land Registry Title Plan Ref GM515989 (04.06.1999).





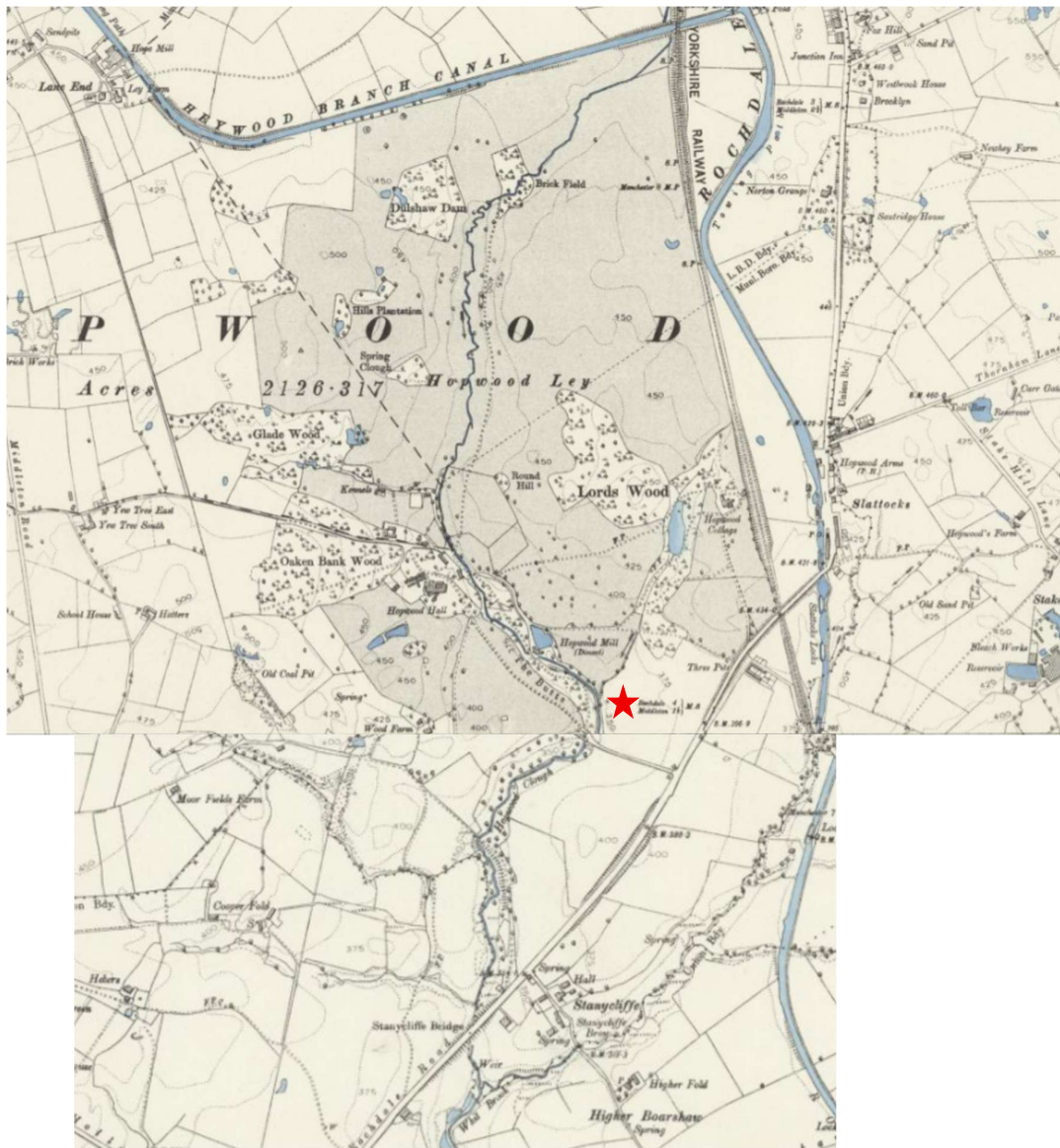
Annex 1 - Tithe Survey Map for Parish of Hopwood showing land ownership and occupation associated with the Gregge Hopwood Family of Hopwood Hall – All coloured land is within the ownership of the family however that identified by blue is land occupied by the Gregge Hopwood family whilst the land identified in green is under different occupation.



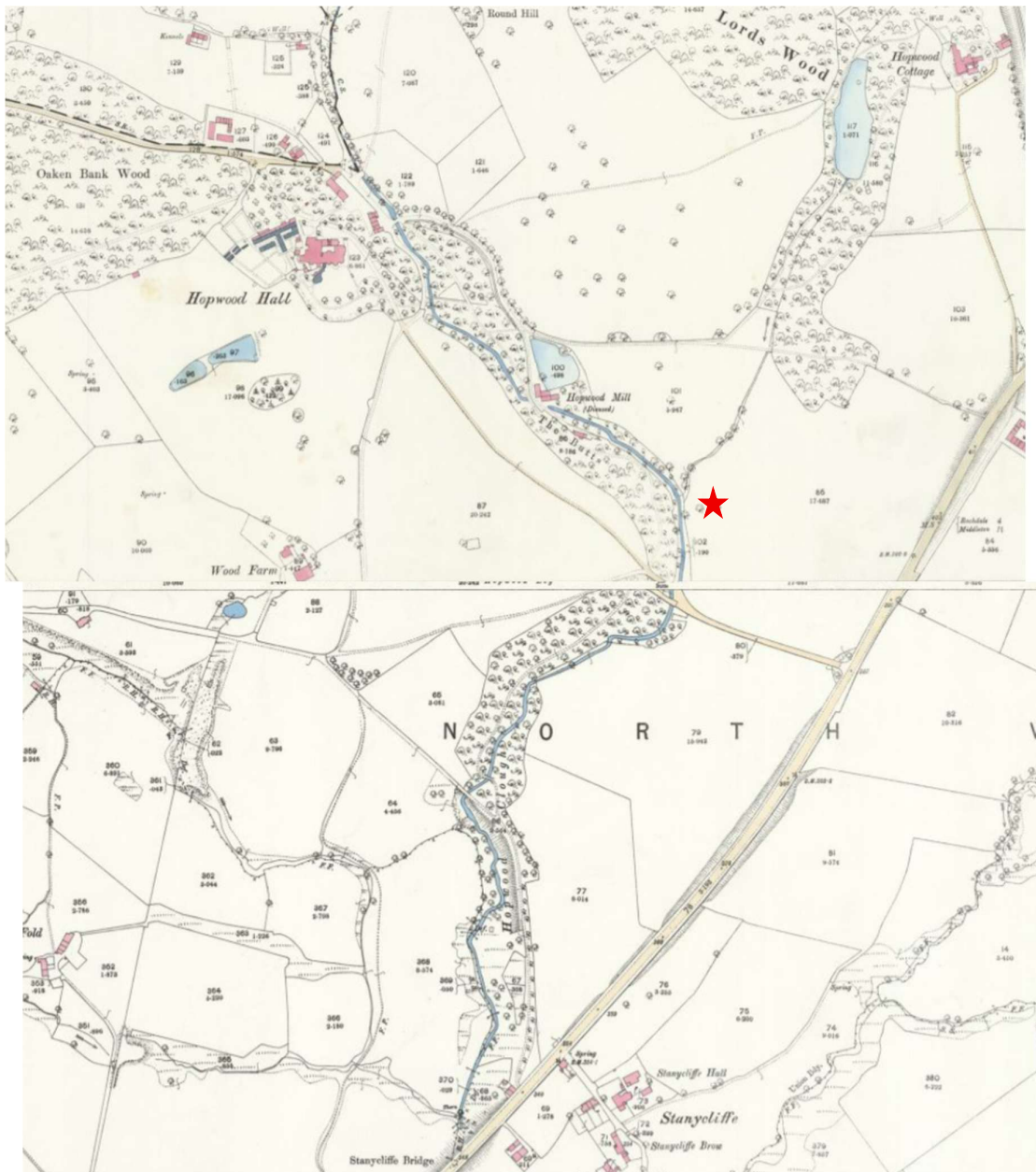
Annex 2 – Extracts of the 1844 to 1847 (published 1851) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile map for Lancashire Sheets 88 and 96 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland).



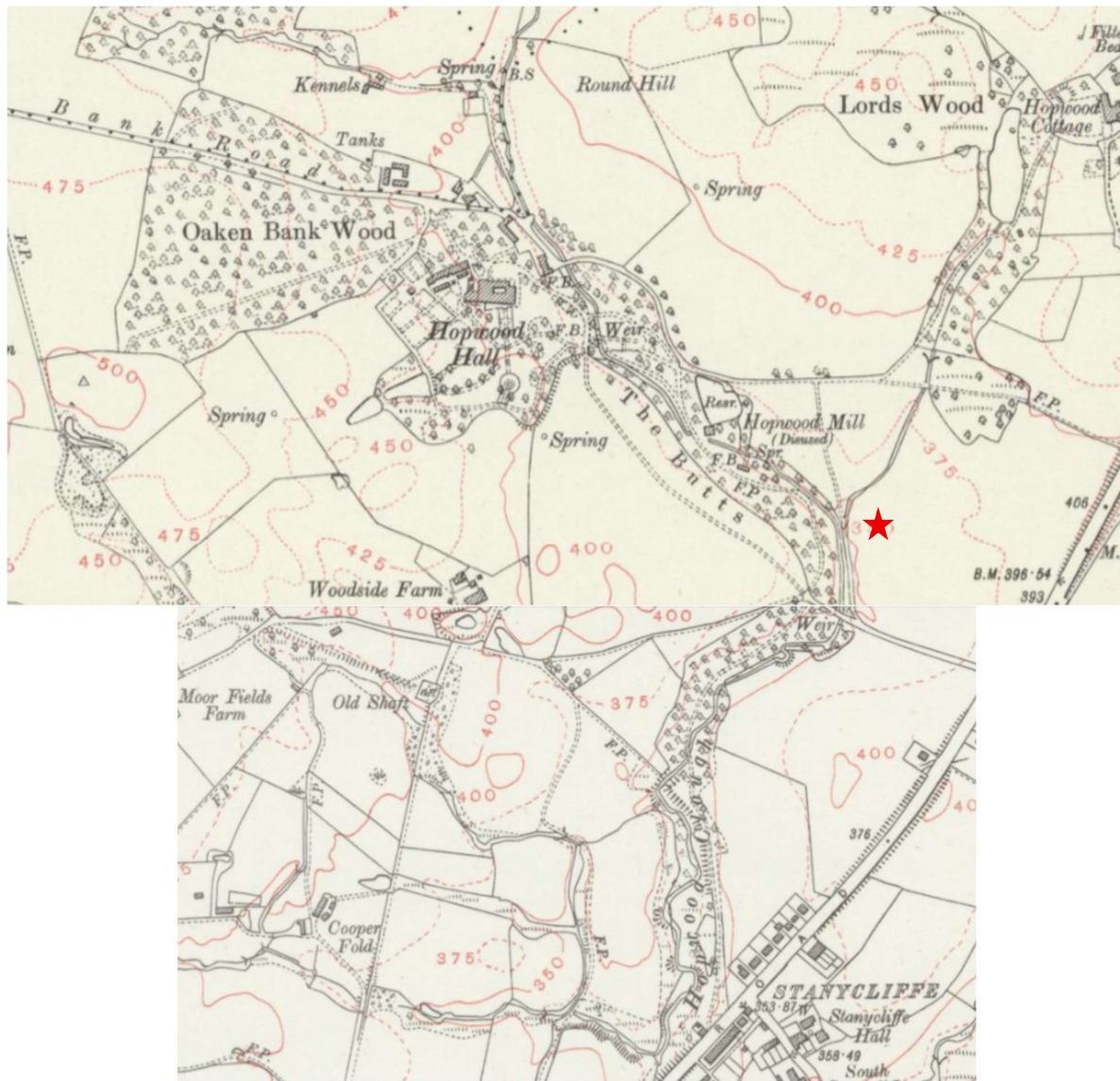
Annex 3 – Zoomed in extract of the 1844 to 1847 (published 1851) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile map for Lancashire Sheets 88 focussing Hopwood Hall and its immediate surroundings (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland).



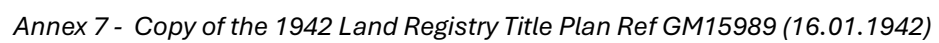
Annex 4 – Extracts of the 1889 to 1890 and 1890 to 1891 (published 1894) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile maps for Lancashire Sheets LXXXVIII.SE and XCVI.NE (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland).



Annex 5 – Extracts of the 1889 to 1891 (published 1893) Ordnance Survey 25 inch to mile Maps for Lancashire Ref XCVI.4 (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Annex 6 – Extract of the 1927 to 1929 (published 1932) and the Revised 1932 (published 1932) Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile maps for Lancashire Sheets LXXXVIII.SE and XCVI.NE (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland).



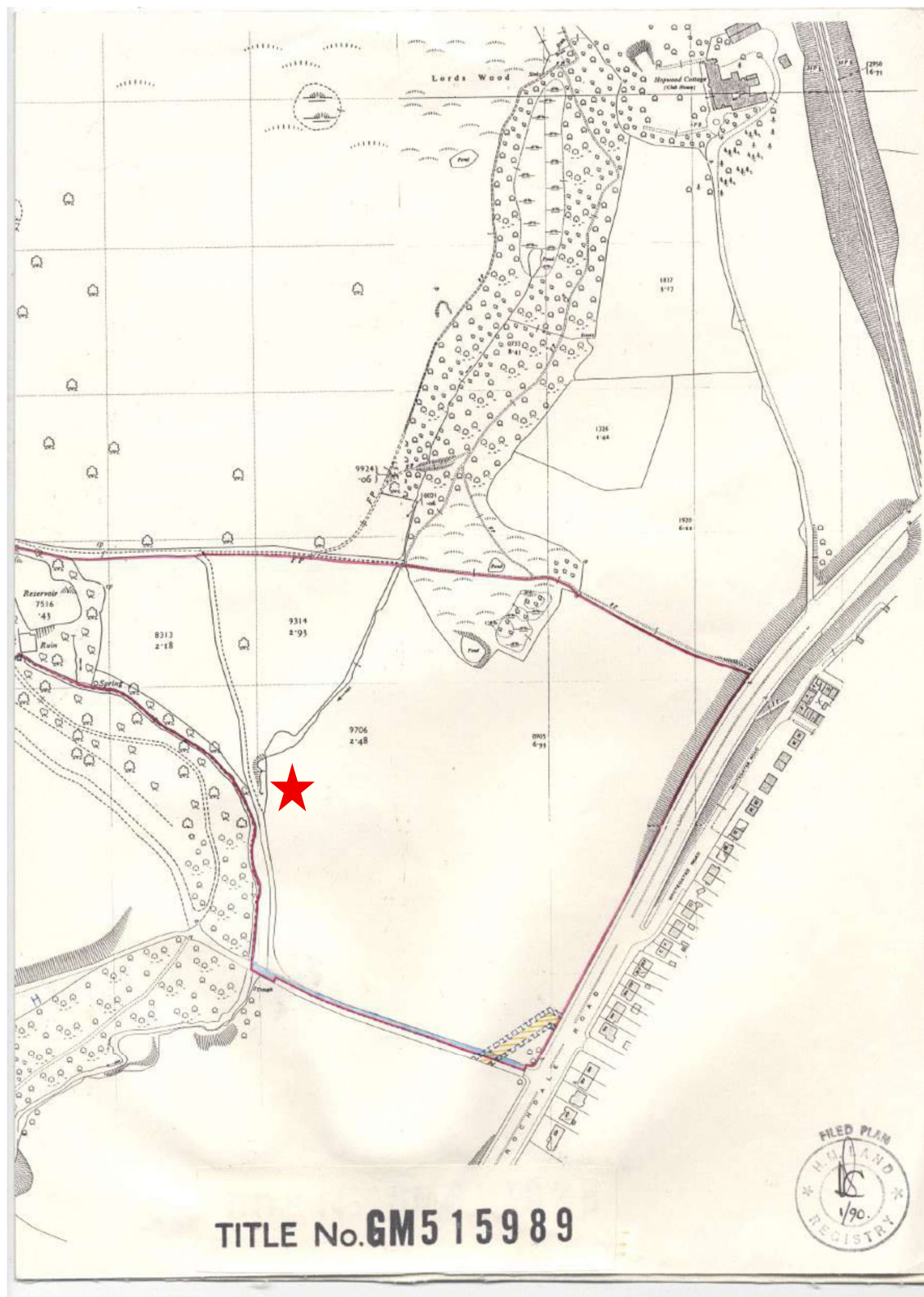
Annex 7 - Copy of the 1942 Land Registry Title Plan Ref GM15989 (16.01.1942)



Annex 8 – Extracts of the 1954 (published 1955), 1955 (published 1956) and 1964 (published 1965) Ordnance Survey maps refs SD8708, SD8707NE– A and SD8707NW – A (Reproduced with the permission of the National library of Scotland).

Woodside Farm

Annex 9 – Copy of the 1999 Land Registry Title Plan Ref GM515989 (04.06.1999)



Annex 10 - Copy of the 1999 Land Registry Title Plan Ref GM515989 (04.06.1999)



Key

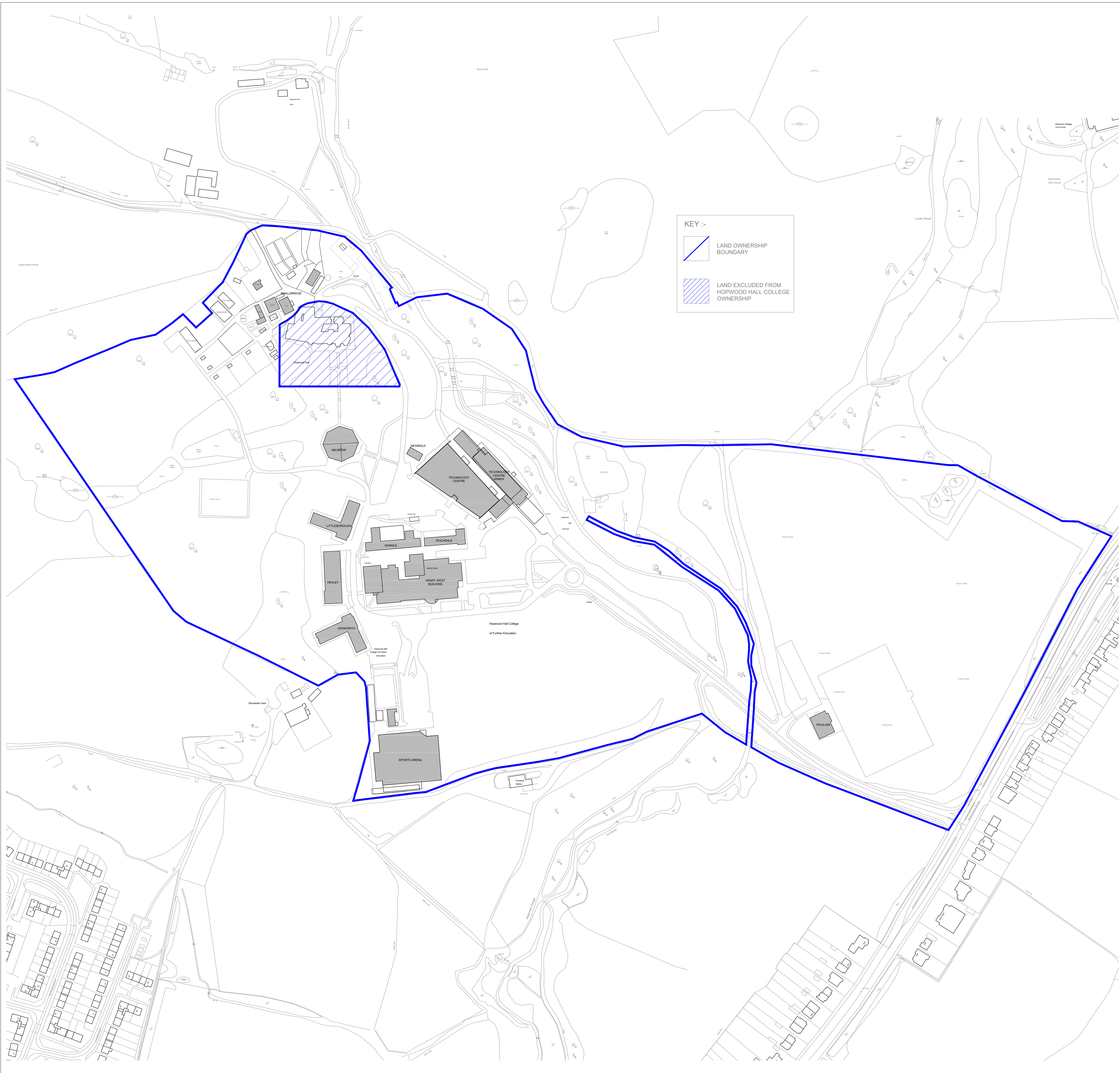
- Indicate Site Boundary
- Curtilage
- Probable Curtilage

Figure 1: Site Location and Curtilage of Hopwood Hall based upon assessment.

Hoppwood Hall College, Rochdale Road, Middleton, Manchester

PROJECT	KN0152-25
CLIENT	Hopwood Hall College
FIGURE REF	001
REV	A
DRAWN BY	LG
CHECKED BY	MK
SCALE	1:5000

This Figure has been produced for information purposes only and should not be taken as a definite identification of the curtilage associated with Hopwood Hall. The Figure should be read alongside the associated assessment report.



Building	Footprint M2
Pavilion	365
Sports Area	2,890
Ashworth	695
Healey	780
Henry West	3,130
Wardle	600
Rochdale	355
Littleborough	700
Milnrow	800
Newbold	100
Technology Centre	3,895
Animal Management	515
Total Footprint	14,825

Key:

Building Areas

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2. Any queries or doubts, drawing error or divergences should be referred to the originator.

3. All dimensions to be checked on site.

4. All architectural drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant architectural specifications and outline specification sheets

5. All the details and setting-out drawings to be read in conjunction with the relevant consultants and subcontractor drawings.

REV.	DESCRIPTION:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECK:
P01	Site Plan Footprint	28/08/2025	DR	CHKD

DRAWING SCALE: 1:1750

N

KEY PLAN (NTS):

CLIENT:

XXXXXX

PROJECT TITLE:

Hopwood Construction Skills Hub

PROJECT NO:

21017

DRAWING TITLE:

Site Plan Footprint

DRAWING NO:

PROJECT	ORIGIN	ZONE	LEVEL	TYPE	ROLE	NO.#	REVISION
HSH	SEV	ZZ	ZZ	DR	A	00100	P01

SUITABILITY DESCRIPTION

XXXXX

REVISION DESCRIPTION

P01

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