

29<sup>th</sup> April 2026



# A Report on The Perceptions of Seedley Pavillion Community Café and Gardens, Buile Hill Park, Salford

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## Executive Summary

Buile Hill Park, originating as early as 1598 and formally opened in 1876, remains one of Salford's most historic public spaces, later achieving Grade II listed status in 1980 for its heritage significance (Archaeologydataservice, 2009). The 1882 mansion within the park, also Grade II listed and once frequented by Frances Hodgson Burnett, continues to operate as a hotel and events venue (*Salford City Council, 2023*). Today, the park provides a wide range of free amenities, including tennis courts, a children's play area, outdoor gym equipment and the tree trail (Salford City Council, 2025). At its centre is the Seedley Pavillion Community Café and Gardens (SPCCG) established in 1938 and operated since 2020 by the charity "Growing Togetherness", offering a "pay as you feel" service that fosters social connection and community wellbeing (Frith, 2020). Given the recognised mental health benefits of accessible community spaces (Francis et al., 2012), Growing Togetherness Commissioned this investigation to gather evidence supporting funding and planning approval for an extension, canopy and outdoor storage area.

The research for this report was conducted using a mixed methods approach designed to capture both the breadth and depth of community perceptions of the Seedley Pavilion Community Café and Gardens. A digitally delivered questionnaire, developed in collaboration with the client to ensure relevance to core user groups, was distributed over a 27-day period and generated 113 responses from café patrons, activity participants, and local residents. Multiple access points, including QR codes, tablets on site, and social media distribution, ensured inclusivity across age groups and technological abilities. The survey combined quantitative measures with open-ended questions to explore both usage patterns and the personal, subjective impacts of the café and gardens on wellbeing. Data analysis incorporated statistical interpretation and spatial visualisation to identify key trends and areas for improvement. While limitations are common to self-completed questionnaires, such as potential misunderstandings or socially desirable responses,, were acknowledged, these were mitigated through careful question design, opportunities for clarification, and identification of anomalies. Overall, the methodology provides a comprehensive and ethical foundation for understanding how the Seedley Pavillion Community Café and Gardens serve the community and where future enhancements could be most effective.

The survey successfully captured responses from the local community ensuring that the views of those who benefit most from the SPCCG were accurately represented. Heat map analysis of respondent postcodes confirmed that most participants lived within Salford and Manchester, demonstrating strong engagement from the intended audience. Lower participation from younger people and male individuals suggests a need for targeted outreach and activities. Despite this, participants consistently described the SPCCG as a welcoming, inclusive and safe community space, while also expressing that additional

funding could help broaden its demographic reach and expand the variety of activities offered.

This study shows a thriving community hub with room to reach even further. Strategic investment will strengthen what works, fill the gaps and ensure SPCCG continues to serve Salford and its citizens for years to come and with the right investment, it can reach even more people.

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Chris Ingham our Project Advisor for providing advice, guidance and for reviewing early drafts of this paper and our initial proposal. Helen Whitehead the Module Leader. Mark Frith our client and Director of Growing Togetherness for allowing us the use of their site to conduct our research. Everyone at Seedley Pavilion Community Café and Gardens who took time to complete our research questionnaire.

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## Introduction

Buile Hill Park has a history dating back as early as 1598, the park officially opened as a park in 1876, in 1980 the park became a grade 2 listed park granting it certain protections and status (Archaeologydataservice, 2009). In 1882 a mansion was built within the grounds of the current day park, it would later become a grade two listed building that hosts a variety of events as well as functioning as a hotel (Salford City Council, 2023). The mansions became a grade two listed building due to it's recognised architecture and

historic interest with such individuals as the author Frances Hodgson Brunett frequently visiting the site.

Today, the park offers several amenities such as tennis courts, a children's play area, outdoor gym equipment as well as the "tree trail" which are all free to the public (Salford City Council, 2025). Within the park is a community café called the Seedly Pavilion Community Café and Gardens (SPCCG), it was opened in 1938, ownership was transferred to the charity organisation called Growing Togetherness in 2020 which keeps the café open to all members of the public and offers a "pay as you feel" service, providing food and drink as well as a friendly and welcoming community space for all (Frith, 2020). It is important that community spaces as such remain open and have the necessary resources to operate, spaces as such have been found to provide positive impacts on the mental health of those who interact with community spaces (Francis et al., 2012).

Growing togetherness approached our team and asked that we conduct an investigation to provide evidence that will be used to justify funding for the expansion of the SPCCG to provide an extension onto the main building, a canopy and an outdoor storage area. Evidence gathered by this team has been analysed and visualised, based off of the evidence recommendations have been made.

The main aim of this project is to collect data on the demographic of individuals who interact with the SPCCG in Buile Park, Salford. This information can provide evidence that could support funding for the SPCCG and allow planning permissions to be approved for an extension and a storage space. The report will be structured as follows: a title page, client sign-off sheet, the executive summary, acknowledgements, contents page, introduction, literature review, methodology, methodology justification, findings/analysis, conclusion and recommendations.

## Literature review on community spaces

Urbanisation has led to a decline in accessible greenspaces, contributing to social isolation and reduced opportunities for community interaction (Khanpoor-Siahdarka and Masnavi, 2025). Despite this decline, research shows that the benefits of community spaces are multifunctional and provide many diverse benefits (Vaznoniene and Vaznonis, 2018). A community space can be defined as a socially produced space that has multiple meanings, and is composed of various visions, needs and cultures of different communities, which have come together to create a space for all (Eizenberg, 2011). Throughout the literature there were many different types of community spaces identified including community gardens such as guerilla gardening and allotments, community cafes, as well as open spaces that allow people to come together.

Research consistently highlights that community greenspaces support physical health through multiple pathways. Increased vegetation helps to filter air pollution, improving local air quality, reducing respiratory strain (Khanpoor-Siahdarka and Masnavi, 2025). They also provide space for growing fresh fruit and vegetables, making them more accessible and improving dietary quality (Butterfield and Daniels, 2025; Egerer et al., 2024). Many studies also emphasise the role of physical activity, as community spaces offer opportunities for walking, gardening and exercise, making them important for promoting an active lifestyle (Butterfield and Daniels, 2025; Zhang et al., 2023). Community spaces also provide a contrast from the stressful environment of everyday life and work, providing mental benefits such as improved stress-coping, mood and psychological wellbeing, and reduced anxiety, aggression and cortisol levels (Butterfield and Daniels, 2025; Zhang et al., 2023).

As well as health benefits there are also different ways in which community spaces directly impact the social aspects of society, such as family dynamics, increased employability and improving social connections (McCartan et al., 2023). Vaznoniene and Vaznonis (2018) found through semi-structured interviews majority of respondents saw strengthening relationships between parents and children, which was not mentioned in any of the other studies. Community spaces were also found to help foster cultural and historical heritage among different generations of residents (Vaznoniene and Vaznonis, 2018). Butterfield and Daniels (2025) used semi-structured interviews on those who ran community gardens in a range of areas, finding one example where the organisers had got the garden exempt from a local ban on raising chickens so that students in the area could build skills that would connect them to the local industry: poultry production. This allowed the heritage of poultry production to continue with the younger populations in the area and created a sense of belonging for both generations.

However, the benefits mentioned cannot be generalised to all community spaces as factors such as accessibility and safety impact people's perception of the community space (Francis et al., 2012). It was found that if any crime or antisocial behaviour occurred in the community space it decreases people's wellbeing and causes anxiety (Vaznoniene and Vaznonis, 2018; Francis et al., 2012). Many of the studies also failed to consider how different demographics viewed community spaces as a limitation of Butterfield and Daniels (2025) research is that a majority of their respondents were privileged white, middle class, older women, thus reducing the generalisability. However, seen throughout the literature was the use of semi-structured interviews as they allow researchers to gather detail while maintaining the topic of community spaces.

Overall, the literature suggests that community spaces offer a wide range of health, cultural and social benefits to a population, however, these outcomes heavily depend on the accessibility, perceived safety, and the demographic inclusivity of the place

## Methodology

Our team developed a questionnaire to provide us with primary data surrounding the perceptions of Seedley Pavilion Community Café and Gardens and any areas which people feel could be improved. The target audience for the questionnaire was discussed with the client prior to distribution and a scope was determined. This highlighted the target audience as the primary users of the SPCCG, frequent patrons of clubs and activities hosted on site as well as the local community, as these are likely to be the people who gain the greatest benefit from the Seedley Pavilion Community Café and Gardens and understand the aspects that could be improved. The questionnaire was developed to be conducted digitally, with QR codes situated in the café linking to the questionnaire, as well as tablets for users to give their responses. The link was also later shared on the SPCCG social media pages to broaden the reach and accessibility for data collection.

The survey was distributed over a 27-day period from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup> of March and received a total of 113 responses during this time. A site visit was carried out on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March to launch the questionnaire and help gather a few initial responses; this allowed us to observe and aid respondents to test how the questions were received before allowing it to be answered at people's leisure. To encourage respondents and make the questionnaire accessible to all, we ensured that it would take no more than ten minutes to complete. This allowed people to provide their responses whenever they had any spare time and helped to prevent people feeling pressured by an overwhelming number of questions. There was a total of 13 questions, made up of a mix of multiple choice, Likert scales, and open-ended questions. Through the implementation of open-ended questions, respondents were not restricted to pre-determined answers and could go into in-depth details when completing the questions such as any areas of improvement for the Seedley Pavilion Community Café and Gardens. Without these open-ended questions, respondents would have been unable to express specific views, and our findings would have been restricted as they would have been limited to the pre-determined options. Thanks to the digital aspect of the questionnaire, consent could be automatically collected when respondents submitted their response. Additionally, the different data collection methods used increased accessibility to all different groups as people who may not own a device or have less understanding of technology, such as older age groups, could use the tablet provided and be aided by staff and/or fellow patrons, and by providing a QR code and distributing the link online anyone could use a personal mobile device or computer on site or at home.

For analysing of results all the data was downloaded and interpreted using relevant software to create graphs and figures. Additionally, a 'heat map' was created using 'Google My Maps'. For the open-ended questions, a code was created and applied to all responses to highlight the main themes and data

for interpretation and comparison. A section of the coded responses can be seen below in Figure (1).

Figure (1):

A section of the coded responses with a key

Code -	
Demographic -	Signage outside to guide park users
- Appeal to more groups	Longer opening time on Sundays
- Inclusivity/more community spaces	Perhaps some signage along the railings telling people what's on offer/opening times etc
- More products e.g. food	There will always be a list of hopes and wishes, as for any place, so long as it's with the involvement of regular users, volunteers, and local residents, it will be good
Funding -	Not sure
- More activities/open more	By raising more to help pay for more activities for children, students to learn. More encouragement for the allotments to try different plants to get the experience of. To do this would involve mentors to help and then be aware of problems that could arise ie aphids wet rot and various other issues. To be able to mow the grass as with such an extensive area it's time consuming and can be a daunting task with a mower. The plants they grow are fantastic I know some people do brilliant. But it all comes down to that age old problem not enough funding. Growing together has come on leaps and bounds but there is scope for so much more. Mark excels at running the allotments efficiently and fairly he should continue to lead others in his unique passion for horticulture. It's the most welcoming and friendly place to be. To just sit and relax listening to the birds and the bees is so therapeutic. So many people comment on this. Make it for the good of people now it's getting the appreciation needs. Thankyou
- More advertising	
- Maintenance	
- More volunteers	I've visited the cafe, greenhouse, and had a wonder about, perhaps more could be done to advertise the area and what's on!
Wellbeing -	More plant sales and car boot days
- Mental	
- Physical	

## Methodology justification

The data needed for this research was both qualitative and quantitative, as we are looking at the affects the community café have on people and the community. This is because qualitative research techniques allow the exploration of the intimate relationships and lived experience, such as how people are affected by the community gardens, and enables clarification of topics (Rapport et al., 2015). Quantitative data is used on the measurement and analysis of relationships between variables, in this case the relationship between the community gardens and peoples physical and mental wellbeing, as well as the level of usage the community café and gardens get (Rapport et al., 2015). By using questionnaires to gather data it allowed us to gather both quantitative and qualitative data as a range of questions can be used. This is by asking questions that focussed on how people felt the café and gardens had benefited them

and space to further develop their answers. Quantitative data was gathered as the number of respondents helps identify how many people often use the café, there were also questions catered to the demographics of the café and garden users.

Questionnaires also gather a large sample, allowing the results to be representative of the area.

Questionnaires are widely accepted and well-established in research, especially in archival and informational studies (Eckerdal and Hagström, 2017; Jones et al., 2008). Questionnaires were highly practical for this study and appropriate for the environment of a community café and gardens. This is because they are low cost and minimal training is required by the person administering them and reach a much larger target audience than other methods such as interviews (Jones et al., 2008). The café also provided an iPad for the questionnaire to be uploaded onto to allow customers to answer the questionnaire in their own time, online questionnaires also allow a larger and more diverse response (Dewaele, 2018). Due to the questionnaire being online it allowed respondents to consent and withdraw at any time, complying with ethical considerations. As opportunity sampling was used it reduces researcher bias as people chose to fill out the form rather than being chosen and approached by the researcher.

A limitation to questionnaires is that questions cannot be clarified if the respondents do not understand a question or what it is asking. This is the same for answers as the researcher cannot ask the respondent for clarification, so answers may lack context (Dewaele, 2018). This is unavoidable as the questionnaire was done independently by the respondents to fit with time constraints. However, this was minimised as it was an online questionnaire there were emails available for respondents to contact in case they needed clarification on any questions, there was also space for respondents to add extra information if they felt necessary. The questions were also developed with input from the client, who has a greater understanding of the service users. Another limitation to questionnaires is that people may give false information or misleading answers (Newing, 2011). This is unavoidable as people have the freedom to be truthful or not, people may have also not understood the question or put what they thought was right, socially desirable bias. The effect this may have on results will be minimised as outliers' will be identified by comparing the different results and making trends, and non-serious responses will be isolated through the statistical analysis.

## Results and Analysis

Demographic - The study aimed to capture responses from within the local community as this is the target population who benefit most from the facilities. Therefore, it is important to ensure their opinions on how the site impacts their lives and what they want

to see improve were accurately gathered and taken into consideration. Figure (2) and Figure (3) show an expanded view and a more focused view around the site respectively using geographical ‘heat maps’ of responses based on postcodes collected from the questionnaire.

Figure (2): A Geographical heat map showing where respondents were from



Figure (3): A geographical heat map showing where respondents were from, focused around the SPCCG site

A Focused View of Responses Around SPCCG Based On Postcodes

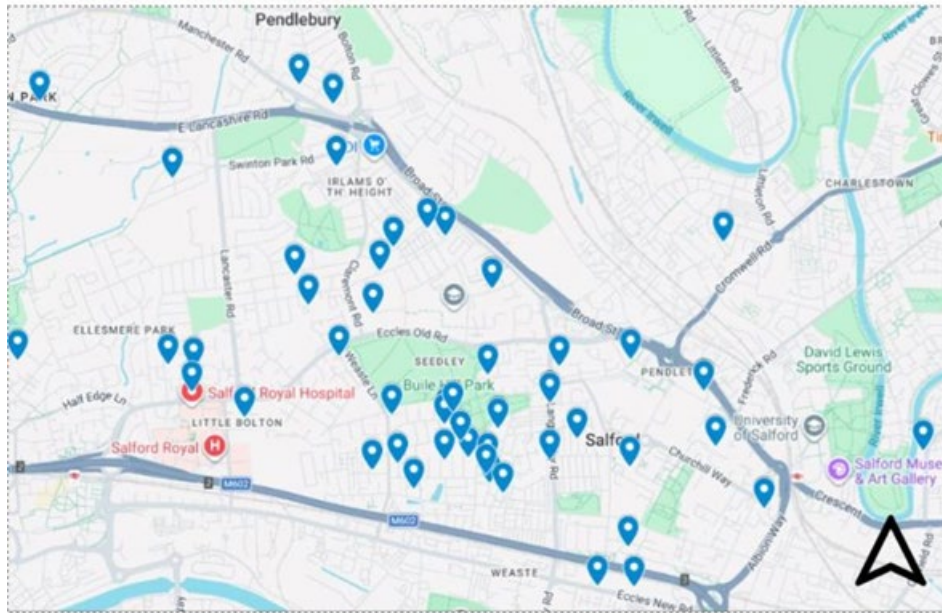


Figure (2) demonstrates that the survey mostly captured data from within the Salford and Manchester area. There were some areas of Greater Manchester and further afield also captured, however this is most likely due to people visiting the area or people seeing the survey online and misinterpreting the intended audience. Figure (3) more closely shows that the survey successfully captured a lot of data from within the desired area and so the data can accurately be used to represent the views of the local community. Based on this we could determine the general demographic that visit the site and in what ways they utilise SPCCG. This allowed us to best understand the current community and where funding could be used to improve accessibility and inclusivity of all sociodemographic factors. Figure (4) below demonstrates the different age ranges who participated in the survey compared to the split of different gender identities. Additionally, Figure (5) represents the total percentages of gender identities of all respondents.

Figure (4): A graph comparing gender identity across different age groups

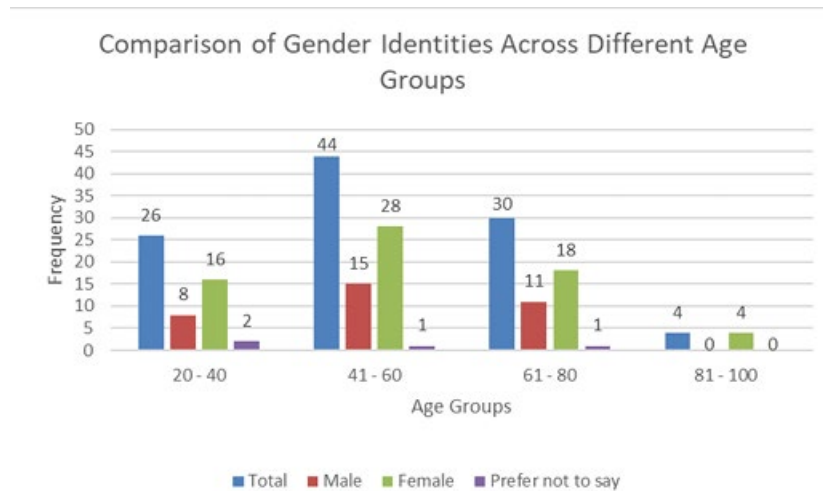
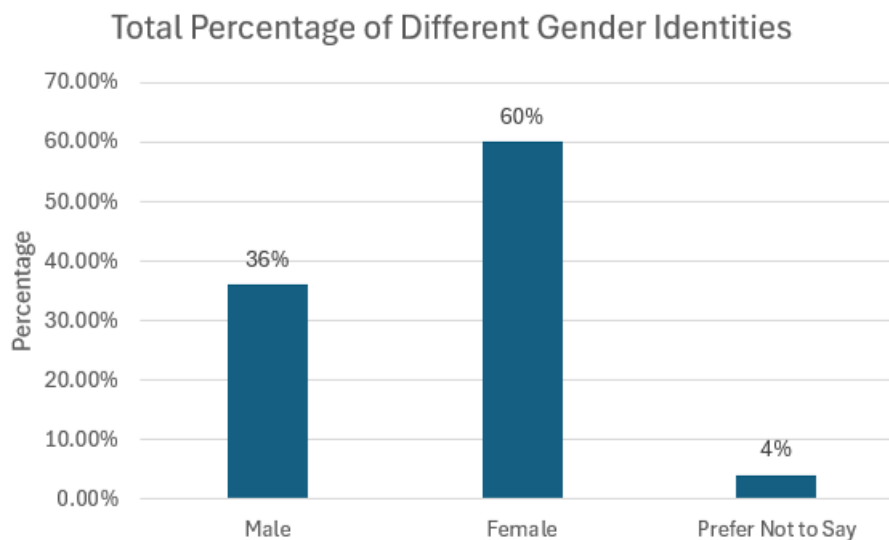


Figure (5): A pie chart representing the total percentages of different gender identities

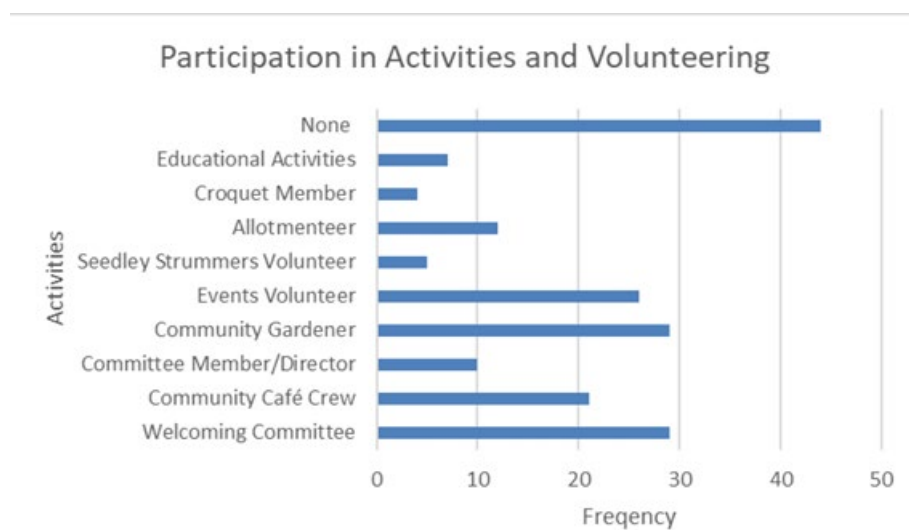


As can be seen in Figure (4) most participants fell within the 41 – 60 age group with the second most being in the 61 – 80 range. It can also be seen that across all age groups the majority of participants were female which is corroborated in figure (5) which demonstrates that overall, 60% of all participants identified as female. There were generally much less younger and male, or other gendered, participants captured within the data collection and therefore could be an area that would benefit from more advertising and events targeted towards them which could be achieved through the provision of more funding. This was also observed in the open-ended questions with one participant stating that ‘SPCCG needs to be more promoted for the young people’ and another saying it could benefit from ‘more activities for children, students to learn’. There was a general consensus amongst respondents that they felt very welcomed and included in the SPCCG community with multiple people referring to it as a ‘safe space’

and a ‘wonderful community’. However, many also expressed they believed that it was very in line with the local community that more funding could help to increase the diversity of both demographic and activities to help grow the community and make everyone feel welcome.

The site also offers a wide range of activities and volunteering opportunities for the community to get involved in. Figure (6) shows the levels of participation across the different activities hosted at the site.

Figure (6): A graph showing how people participate in activities and volunteer at SPCCG



Despite there being high participation in some of the activities offered in SPCCG, such as community gardening, the majority of participants said they did not partake in any activities or volunteering opportunities as seen in figure 6. This was also expressed as a concern by people in the open ended question feedback as many stated that the events, activities and site in general need more advertising both online and on site. Lots of people also expressed the desire for more signage and leaflets to spread awareness, one person stated that they ‘think a lot of park users are unaware of it (the site), so more publicity within the park to direct people to it’ would be beneficial. The possibility of more events to promote activities hosted on the site and additional activities directed towards younger people and children were also a popular suggestion amongst the community with a few people corroborating that they would enjoy ‘more arts and community activities for everyone to enjoy’. However, for this to be achievable the site would require more funding so it could acquire more signage, supplies for advertisements and events and be able to stay open longer and on more days to provide opportunities to host more activities. This would overall be incredibly advantageous for not only the success of the site but also the local community as many people who already participate in activities expressed how beneficial they were for both their mental and physical health.

Pay As You Feel Scheme - The survey also investigated the 'pay as you feel scheme' that is offered at the site which allows patrons to pay whatever they can instead of a set price to increase access to food and drink for more demographics. The questionnaire explored the awareness and level of use for the 'pay as you feel scheme' to determine if it has been successfully integrated on the site and if it could be improved or expanded. Responses to the long-answer questions also alluded to the opinions of the local community and regular patrons who frequently utilise the scheme and if they believe it has been beneficial to them and the site in general. The data displayed in Figure ?, seen below, shows that 79 respondents, 70% of respondents to the survey, are aware of the cafes 'Pay as You Feel' scheme, with the other 34, or 30%, either not being aware of the scheme at all or are unsure. Of the 70% that were aware of the scheme only 46 of these said they used it every time they visited, as seen in Figure (7), which of the 113 respondents amounts to 58% of visitors who regularly use this service.

Figure (7): A bar chart showing the awareness of the 'pay as you feel' scheme

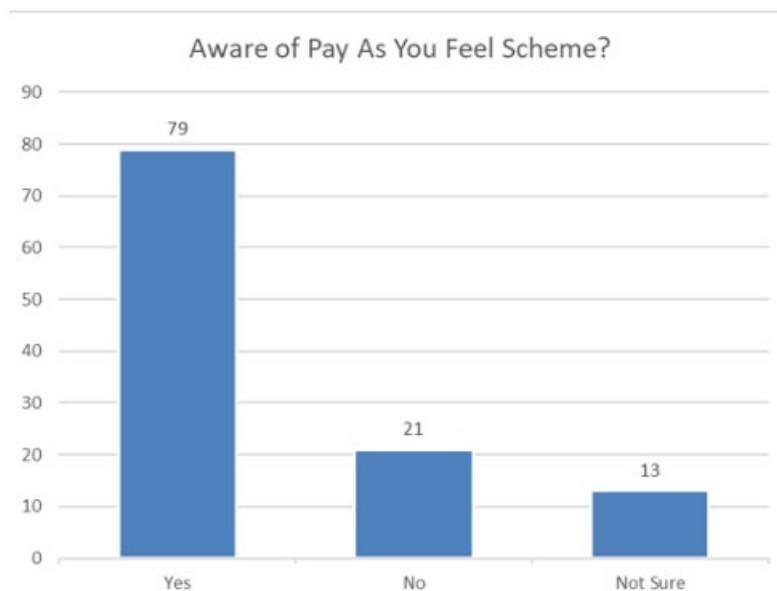
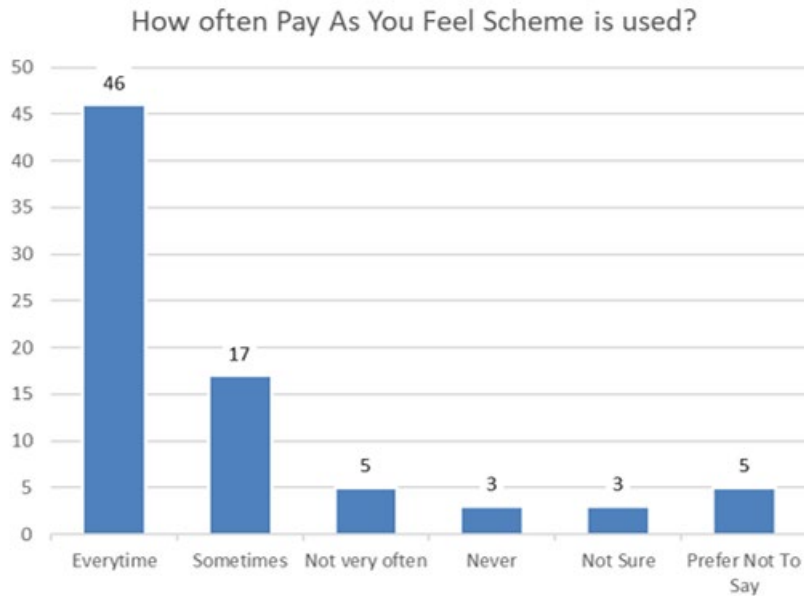


Figure (8): A bar chart showing how often people use the 'pay as you feel' scheme



Both the awareness and frequency (as seen in figures 7 and 8) of use were seen to be very high which suggests the ‘pay as you feel’ scheme has been a successful system implemented on the site with only 11 total people or 14%, from the 70% that were aware, never using or unsure of how often they use the scheme. However, one of the main problems identified from the long-answer responses stated that the location of SPCCG is not known about whether locally or in the wider area and suffers from a lack of advertising. With some respondents suggesting that they and many other members of the public are walking past Buile Hill Park without any knowledge of the site being there or of any events that are or will be taking place in the future, which therefore also decreases the use and awareness of the ‘pay as you feel’ scheme. A further key area of observation is that many respondents commented on the open hours of the site, with currently only 4 days a week being open and only for limited hours, which most responses did consider was due to volunteer availability and costs. These respondents also expressed that they would love to visit more often but due to the opening hours, could not attend as much as they like. It was also stated by multiple respondents that the site opening for one or two evenings during summer would be a positive and help people unwind after work. More funding could allow for more volunteers or permanent staff to be employed at the site which would enable it to stay open longer and operate on additional days allowing for more people to access the site and therefore also raising the awareness, and eventual use, of the ‘pay as you feel’ scheme. Funding for maintenance and improvements across the SPCCG site were also found to be a topic that many visitors were keen on, with many pointing out areas that could do with improvement or upgrading for the benefit of the community.

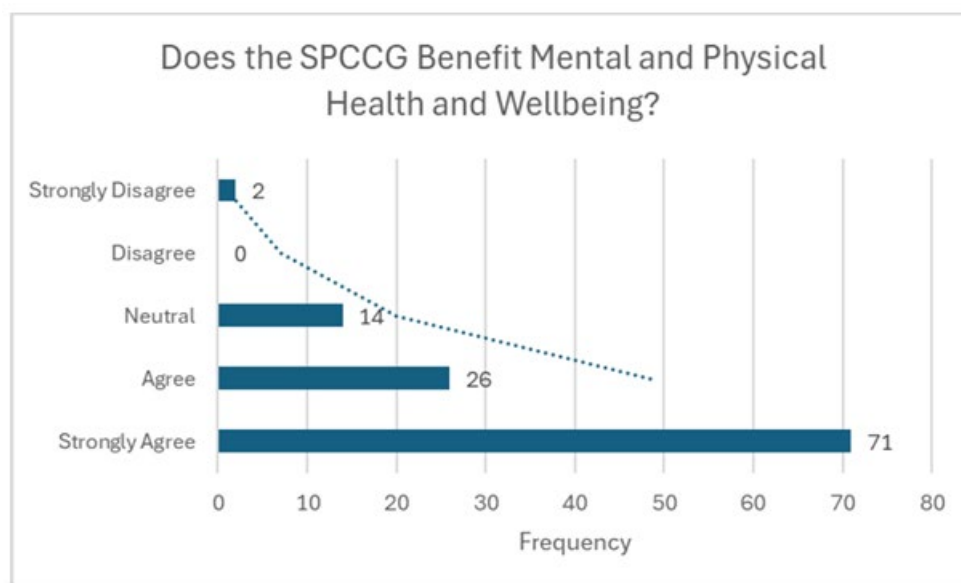
Responses from the survey indicate that general facilities within the site could need enhanced maintenance with toilets and the outdoor seating areas being upgraded or more well maintained. Furthermore, visitors wanted an improved pond area, which they

say would attract more people, and a larger allotment area for community gardening, which the majority of visitors enjoy partaking in, along with an additional greenhouse.

The general consensus from visitors to SPCCG gained from the survey, is that whilst the majority of visitors are aware of the 'Pay as You Feel' scheme, there are some aspects that could be improved within the site that would enhance awareness and encourage visitors from the wider community. This stems from the views of visitors, who have stated that increased advertising and maintenance to the site would be beneficial, as well as more community events and longer opening hours, which most responses explained would require more volunteers and funding but would ultimately result in more visitors using and aware of the 'pay as you feel' scheme

Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing - Another important factor the survey identified was the impact on peoples mental and physical health and wellbeing. The response to weather the site positively benefited people in this aspect can be seen below in Figure (9).

Figure (9): A bar chart showing is people agree that the SPCCG was beneficial to their mental and physical health and wellbeing



As can be seen in Figure (9) there was an overwhelming majority of 71 respondents that strongly agreed the SPCCG was beneficial for their health and wellbeing, with 26 also agreeing, 14 being impartial, and only 2 out of the total 113 respondents that disagreed. This shows how the site provides an important community space where people can be physically and socially active, as previously mentioned a lot of respondents highlighted the physical benefits that they felt from partaking in the activities offered at the site or the mental relief they felt from just having a space in nature to relax alone or with their local community. To see if the site was a frequent place that people go for their mental and physical health and wellbeing and an important place to the community, the frequency

of respondents visiting the site and importance of the SPCCG to the community were investigated in Figure (10) and Figure (11) respectively.

Figure (10): A bar chart showing how often people visit the SPCCG

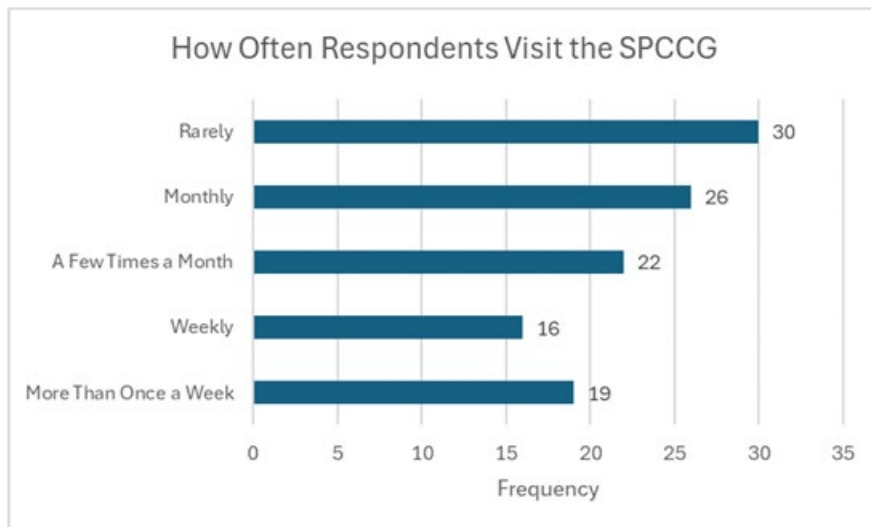
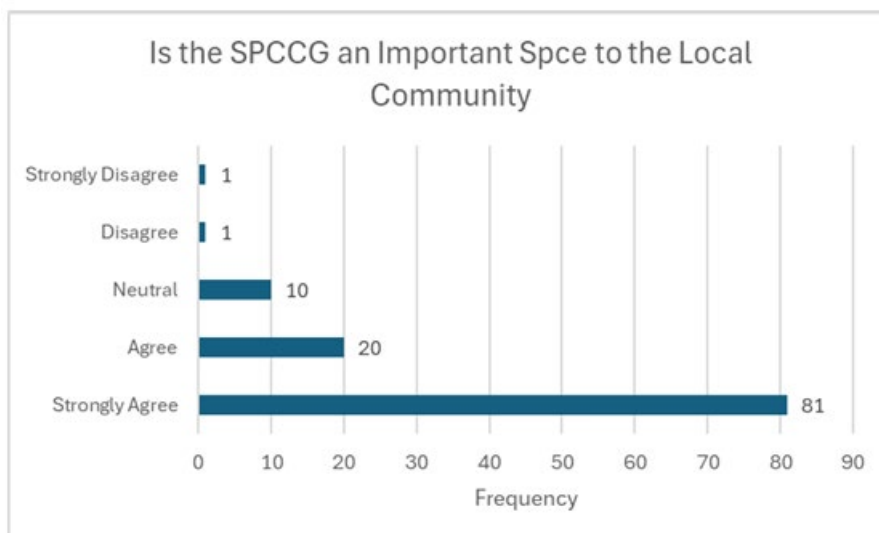


Figure (11): A bar chart showing if people think the SPCCG is important to them and the local community



As presented in Figure (10) most people said that they rarely visit the site with only a small number saying they frequently visit either weekly or more than once a week. Despite this, in Figure (11) an overwhelming 81 respondents said that the site was very important to them and the local community, which corroborates with people saying it is beneficial for their mental and physical health and wellbeing. The reason for the results in Figure ( ) could be due to the concerns already mentioned from the long-answer questions, with people unable to visit due to the restriction of opening hours and days, as well as further supporting the concerns around advertising with people possibly not visiting more often due to being unaware of when certain events and activities are taking place. However,

this could also just be due to people's schedules and lack of free time, but by improving the previously mentioned shortcomings the benefits to health and wellbeing expressed by respondents could be extended to the wider community by providing space for a more diverse demographic.

## Conclusion

The findings of this investigation demonstrate the significant value that the Seedley Pavilion Community Café and Gardens (SPCCG) provides to the local community within Buile Hill Park, as well as the clear potential for further development through targeted funding and expansion. The data collected through the questionnaire, which successfully reached the intended audience of local residents and regular users of the site, offers a detailed picture of who currently engages with the café and gardens and how they experience the space. The geographical distribution of responses, visualised through heat maps, confirms that the majority of participants live within Salford and Manchester, reinforcing the reliability of the dataset as a representation of the community most directly impacted by the SPCCG. This strong local engagement ensures that the insights gathered reflect the genuine needs, expectations and lived experiences of those who rely on the café and gardens as part of their daily routines and social networks.

Demographic analysis further highlights the patterns of usage across different age groups and gender identities. The majority of respondents were between the ages of 41 and 60, followed closely by those aged 61 to 80, with women making up 60% of all participants. This provides a clear indication of the groups currently most engaged with the SPCCG, while also revealing gaps in participation among younger people and those identifying as male or other genders. These gaps were echoed in the open-ended responses, where participants expressed a desire for more activities aimed at young people, children and students. Such feedback suggests that while the SPCCG is already perceived as a welcoming and inclusive environment, there is considerable scope to broaden its reach and ensure that all demographic groups feel equally represented and encouraged to participate.

Despite these areas for improvement, the overwhelmingly positive feedback expressed by respondents highlights the café's role as a valued community asset. Many described the SPCCG as a "safe space" and a "wonderful community," highlighting the strong sense of belonging and social connection provided by the site. This reinforces the importance of maintaining and enhancing such community spaces, particularly given their demonstrated impact on wellbeing and social interaction. The presence of a wide range of activities and volunteering opportunities further strengthens the café's role as a hub for engagement, learning and support.

The evidence gathered through this study provides a strong foundation for the case for funding. The proposed extension, canopy and outdoor storage area directly address the needs identified by the community and would enable the SPCCG to expand its capacity, diversify its activities and improve accessibility for all users. By investing in these developments, the café would be better equipped to serve a broader demographic, respond to community feedback and continue to grow as an inclusive, vibrant and supportive environment. Overall, the findings clearly demonstrate that the SPCCG is not only a cherished part of Buile Hill Park but also a vital resource whose expansion would bring meaningful and lasting benefits to the local community.

## Recommendations

Following on from the conclusion, there are a few recommendations

1. The SPCCG receives funding for the extension and improvement of the community space and café. The SPCCG is a space used by a variety of people, it provides a safe place for individuals to interact with others as well as providing the community with amenities such as food and drink. An improvement to this important space would allow the SPCCG to accept a larger number of patrons as well as allowing the space to be more efficient in how it gives back to the community.
2. The SPCCG receives advertising to increase visitor numbers to increase self-funding and to make the community more aware of the SPCCG. It was found that the majority of current users find the SPCCG is beneficial to their mental and physical wellbeing, making the wider community aware of this space could provide more people to access a safe space to exercise their mental wellbeing and physical wellbeing.
3. The SPCCG should aim to try and collaborate with schools and colleges in the surrounding area to encourage younger visitors to engage with the area. This would help increase self-funding and making the SPCCG more known to a wider audience.

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