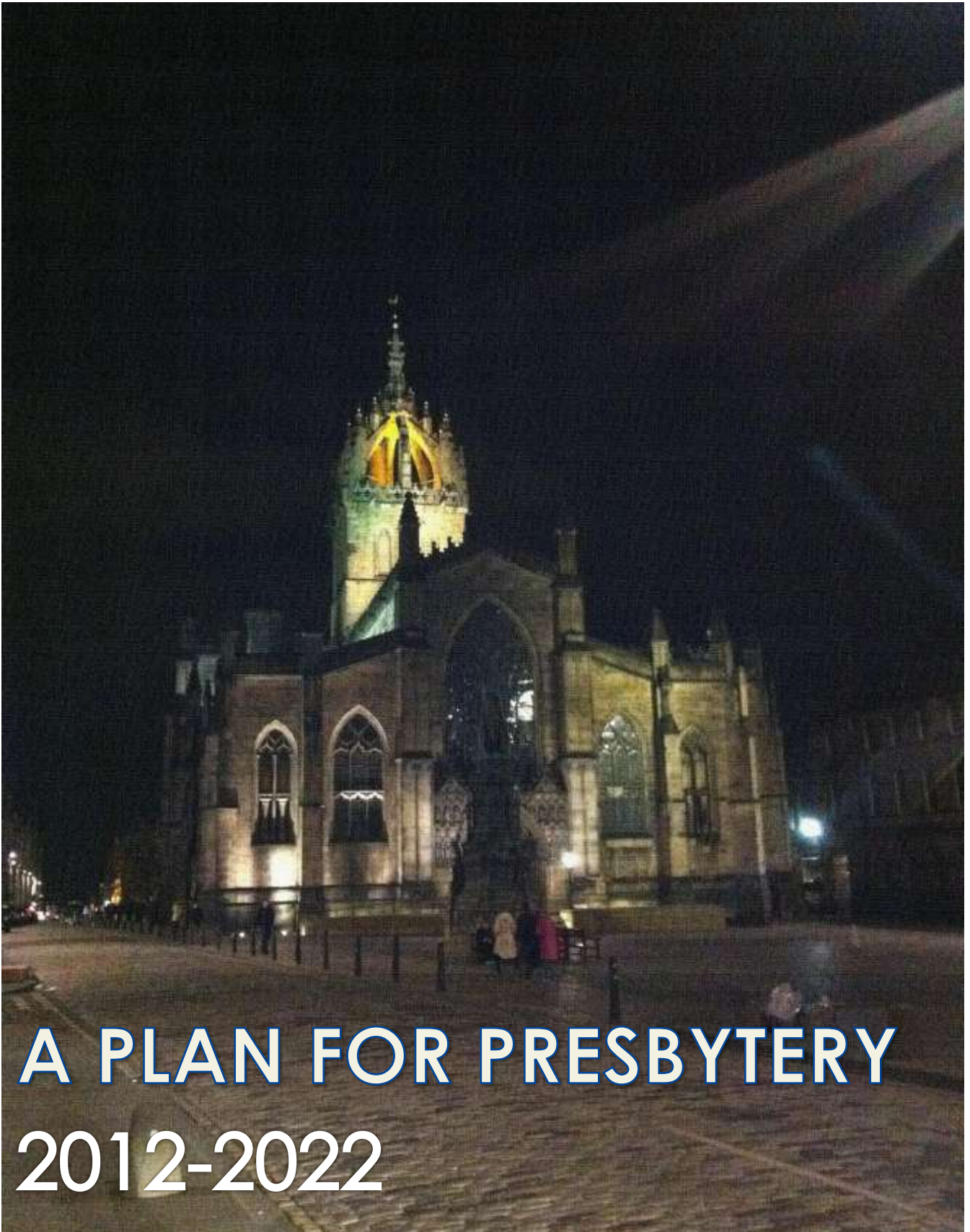




The Church of Scotland

Presbytery of Edinburgh



A PLAN FOR PRESBYTERY
2012-2022

A PLAN FOR PRESBYTERY

The Presbytery of Edinburgh has affirmed that the Church is called to serve Christ in the city as He exercises His mission. Accordingly, this document attempts to go beyond the legally-required plan for ministries deployment to the wider context of how the Church of Scotland should work in Edinburgh. How we deploy ministers and parish staff should be decided by the work that we are given to do and not the other way round.

While the essential nature of Christ's mission does not change, how the Church gives that mission form and substance varies from one setting and time to another and so there is a constant need to restate our core values and to make practical plans for putting these into practice. "A Plan for Presbytery" is offered as contribution towards the fulfilling those aims.

There are four main sections in the document:

- Section 1 (pages 3-5) deals with Presbytery itself and moves from broad principles to their practical outworking. This is about Presbytery saying "what we are for?" and "how we should we work?" before the same things are asked of congregations.
- Section 2 (pages 6-111) seeks to answer the question of ministry deployment (which Church Law demands we answer) by sketching out a vocational and missional basis for each congregation. It does not seek to be the last word on how congregations will work and cooperate.
- Section 3 (page 112) takes up the issue of Local Church Review and considers ways in which we can bring support and accountability to the shared work of being Christ's body.
- Section 4 (page 113) looks at how we might find and share the resources required for the exercise of mission within the city and beyond.

1 - PRESBYTERY

CALLING

"Unless the Lord watches over the city, the watchmen stay awake in vain" – Psalm 127:1b

Presbytery is the gathered life of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh. Its work is part of the ecumenical Christian witness in our city.

Presbytery brings together, in a mutually accountable and supportive relationship, ministers, deacons and elders representing local Christian communities in parish, hospital, prison, university and national church administration.

PURPOSE

Jesus said, *"Follow me and I will make you fishers of people"* – Mark 1:17

The leaders of the local church come together to:

- discern the Holy Spirit's leading of the Church in Edinburgh;
- respond appropriately to Christ's call to follow.

Jesus said, *"You are the light of the world. A city built on a hill cannot be hid."* Matthew 15:14

The shared life of the Presbytery should exhibit the purposes of the church on a city wide scale:

worship – praising God in our meetings and in public and civic settings;

service – addressing together those needs which we could not tackle locally;

fellowship – meeting and getting to know people beyond our own local community in a more in-depth way;

discipleship – learning together what it means to be a Christian community in the city;

evangelism – witnessing to the faith in ways which encourage our neighbours to become Christians.

COMMUNITY

"Live your life in a manner worthy of the gospel of Christ" - Philippians 1:27

The work of the Presbytery is a shared exercise in living out the Gospel as a community of believers. As such, the common life of the Presbytery and the work done in its name should be characterised by:

faithfulness – we are followers of Christ before we are maintainers of an institution;

grace - reflecting in all our dealings with each other the sense that we are fortunate to be called to this work;

commitment – we are bound to each other in baptism as brothers and sisters;

good humour – keeping a sense of proportion about our own sense of importance;

imagination – stretching beyond the repeated pattern to the 'the new things';

hopefulness – believing God can do more than we can imagine.

GIFTS

"There are varieties of gifts but the same Spirit" - 1st Corinthians 12:4a

The collective input of the Presbytery to the life of local Christian communities should include the following:

creativity – celebrating spark, perspective, gifts;

vision – holding up the bigger picture and the longer term;

prayer – committing all we do to the blessing of God, and seeking God's guidance for all our enterprises;

pastoral care – recognizing that change stresses relationships and that those involved in leading the church are not immune from misfortune;

encouragement – understanding that those who seek to live out the Christian life should know that they do so in company with others and that what they do is valued and respected;

challenge – believing that Christians need to stretch for their potential and not be limited by what is familiar;

accountability – holding each other responsible for our vows of commitment;

information – believing that Christians need to hear the call to particular acts of service; to know where to find out facts and figures; ideas for ways of working;

process – remembering the importance of good communication, occasions to meet and talk, an organisational framework, fulfilling legal requirements;

mediation – saving energy wasted in dispute;

arbitration – deciding on matters for those who cannot decide themselves;

resourcing – making proper use of resources at our disposal - human, money, buildings, technology, the on-going, the occasional, the specialised, and the experimental;

coordination – planning for the future, the equitable distribution of responsibilities and resources, interaction with city-wide agencies and interests;

partnership – helping to build links with other denominations and faith groups.

WORKS

"By my works I will show you my faith" – James 2:18b

In the out-working of the above, Presbytery should have appropriate groups and individuals who are charged with the responsibility to take things forward. At the moment these would include the following but the structure of presbytery should always be the servant of its purposes and so in the coming years we may find different structures than these:

Strategy

Helping Presbytery coordinate and plan its activities;

Resourcing Mission

Recognizing the importance of identifying, locating and sharing of resources;

Ministries Deployment

Taking forward the need to place ministers and PRESBYTERY/PARISH WORKER's in the settings where they will be best used;

Social and Community Interests

Raising a collective voice for gospel priorities based on a working knowledge of the city and its needs, and wider social concerns;

Ministries

Concentrating on Preparation for ministry, in service training, vocational guidance and pastoral care;

Superintendence

Challenging and encouraging each other to be a mission shaped church living out the faith in appropriate ways;

Doctrine

Helping Presbytery to ensure that what it seeks to be and to do are theologically informed;

Ecumenism

Taking forward our work with other Christians;

Communications

Talking to and with each other, and being aware of the need for good publicity and advertising;

Finance

Ensuring good stewardship of congregational and presbytery income and funds;

Property

Supporting the care of church properties and ensuring that necessary buildings are well kept;

World Mission

Keeping us in touch with the concerns and insights of the world wide Church;

Pastoral Care

Ensuring that those who pastor others are cared for.

The effective working of these teams and groups would always be measured and appraised against the background of the purposes for the Presbytery as set out above. Our guiding question should be: *'How does what we are doing or what is being planned further enhance the purposes which underpin what Presbytery is about?'* In the regular reflection of its purpose as indicated below, the Presbytery would always utilise its agreed vision to inform its teams and groups for the next phase of their work.

TASKS

"Work for the Lord always, work without limit, since you know that in the Lord your labour cannot be lost." – 1st Corinthians 15:58

In June of each year Presbytery should reflect on its statements of Calling, Purpose, Community and Gifts to ensure that these give a full and accurate expression of its identity. In the light of these reflections and the annual reports from its Committees and Teams Presbytery should also review its structures, patterns of work and Standing Orders so that it can ensure that these are shaped in ways which allow Presbytery to fulfil its purpose.

It is the job of the Strategy Team to prepare for this meeting and time should be allocated in their schedule to allow for this to be well planned and resourced.

Calling, Purpose, Community and Gifts have to be worked in practical terms. At the June meeting (and at other times when required), those charged with taking forward the work of Presbytery should report on what they have done in the Presbytery's name in the "session" which is closing and be given a clear idea of the priorities for the year ahead. Again the Strategy Team should coordinate this discussion so that the full court can shape the work done in their name.

The June meeting should also approve the Presbytery Budget for the ensuing year, and begin to look ahead to longer term pieces of work which will need more planning and resourcing.

It may well be that unexpected challenges and opportunities arise during the year and Committees and Teams should be free to start immediately on them if time is of the essence. Where such new work has a financial cost not in the budget the Committee or Team should immediately contact the Finance Convener and Treasurer.

To monitor progress and to keep the whole of Presbytery informed, the Strategy Team will receive regular reports from Conveners as the year proceeds, and the Strategy Convener will present to each ordinary meeting of Presbytery a report on how the work is going.

2 - MINISTRIES DEPLOYMENT

Under the General Assembly's Act VII 2003 every Presbytery has to have a ten year plan for the deployment of ministries paid from the Parish Staffing Fund. At the 2010 Assembly there was a further instruction to review current plans as the Ministries Council reduces staff levels. In this new dispensation, the Presbytery of Edinburgh is to have, by 2014, 78.2 ministry posts paid through the Parish Staffing Fund. This section sets out a basis on which these professional resources might be best used by making the main driver not staff shortage nor congregational self-interest but the missional opportunities all around us.

Introduction 8-9

- the broad approach;
- ecumenical cooperation;
- ministry beyond the parish system;
- locally funded appointments;
- Ordained Local Ministry;
- Readership;
- New Forms of Ministry.

The Vocation of Parish Churches

The City Centre 10-16

St Cuthbert's, St Andrew's and St George's West, High (St Giles'), Canongate, Greenside, Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk.

Inner City North 17-21

London Road, Broughton St Mary's, St Stephen's Comely Bank, Stockbridge.

Inner City South and West 22-29

Kirk o'Field, Barclay Viewforth, Gorgie Dalry, St Michael's, Polwarth, Palmerston Place, Dean.

Corstorphine and Murrayfield 30-37

Corstorphine Old, Carrick Knowe, Corstorphine St Anne's, Corstorphine St Ninian's, Corstorphine Craigsbank, St Andrew's Clermiston, Murrayfield.

The North West 38-46

Cramond, Blackhall St Columba's, Davidson's Mains, Muirhouse St Andrew's, Old Kirk, Drylaw.

Granton, Trinity, Newhaven 47-51

Granton, Inverleith St Serf's, Leith Wardie, Newhaven.

Leith 52-56

Leith North, Leith South, Leith St Andrew's, Pilrig St Paul's.

Portobello and St Martin's 57-60

Portobello Old, Portobello St James', Portobello St Philip's Joppa, St Martin's.

Restalrig, Lochend, Craigentenny and Piershill 61-65

St Margaret's, New Restalrig, Craigentenny St Christopher's, Holyrood Abbey.

Craigmillar and Duddingston 66-69

Richmond Craigmillar, Bristo Memorial Craigmillar, Duddingston.

The South East 70-74

Liberton, Kaimes Lockhart Memorial, Liberton Northfield, Tron Kirk (Gilmerton and Moredun).

Newington and Blackford 75-79

Mayfield Salisbury, Craigmillar Park, Priestfield, Reid Memorial.

Morningside and Marchmont 80-84

Morningside, Marchmont St Giles', St Catherine's Argyle, Morningside United.

The South 85-91

Colinton, Colinton Mains, St John's Oxcgangs, Craiglockhart, Fairmilehead, Greenbank.

Water of Leith 92-95

Balerno, Currie, Juniper Green.

The West 96-101

Holy Trinity, St Nicholas' Sighthill, St David's Broomhouse, Slateford Longstone, Stenhouse St Aidan's.

Kirkliston, Dalmeny, Queensferry, Ratho 102-106**Links 107****Summary Tables 108-111**

Introduction

The Broad Approach

As a Presbytery, we have decided that mission must be at the heart of everything we do. We have also said that *how* we do mission is shaped by the context in which we are set and the resources available to us.

This section majors in the calling of congregations they serve through the parish system of the Church of Scotland. The allocation of a paid ministry follows on from that analysis. This is not to discount the ministries carried out in other settings but rather reflects the particular instruction of the General Assembly to offer a "Presbytery Plan" as defined by Act VII 2003.

In the following pages you will find a "Vocation Statement" for every parish. It is set out in the following way:

- *a very brief history – this is about roots*
- *a description of the parish to be served¹*
- *local mission priorities and focal points*
- *links with others – the sharing of best practice, the addressing of sectoral ministry, the sharing of resources, or where support may be found*
- *the ministries provision and the basis of induction or appointment.*

These Vocation Statements do not claim to be exhaustive – things will happen which do not appear here. Nor do these Statements describe all the ways in which congregations will work together. It should be noted that the following parishes are still areas of discussion between local parties and the Plan Team: Dean, Kirkliston, Queensferry and Ratho, Greyfriars Highland and Tolbooth with Kirk o'Field, Greenside, and St John's Oxfangs with Colinton Mains. The last three areas in this list are working with the Deployment of Resources Committee at the present time.

The grouping of congregations helps with indexing the document but also pulls together congregations with similar challenges and locations. These "areas" are not designed for readjustment purposes.

It should also be said that talking about parish churches and parish ministers does not completely describe the life of the Church within Edinburgh. To grasp something of the Christian community across the city means acknowledging the wide range of activities and relationships which form its character. These might be explored in this way:

Ecumenism

The Church of Scotland in its constitution makes it clear that it considers itself to be only a part of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. While in Edinburgh there are formal ways in which the Christian denominations meet to discuss common interests, ecumenism in its most practical effective form occurs in the local scene. In each "area" of our analysis we will recognise the shared work of Christians who belong to different traditions but who find common cause in the care of their neighbour.

There are a number of congregations who work very closely with those of other denominations, including, but not limited to:

- the David Gemmill Partnership between St Andrew's Clermiston and St Kentigern's (RC)
- the covenant between St Michael's, Gorgie Dalry and St Martin's (Episcopal)
- the grouping between St Margaret's, Craigentinny St Christopher's, Wilson Memorial (United Free) and St Ninian's (RC)

¹ The parish population figures are based on the 2008 Mid-Year Estimates provided by the General Registrar's Office (Scotland), www.gro-scotland.gov.uk. The maps all make use of Ordnance Survey data ©Crown copyright and database right (2010). The map scales vary and North is always at the top of the page.

- the Leith Churches Forum, linking the Churches of Scotland in Leith with St Mary Star of the Sea (RC), Our Lady of Pochoiv and St Andrew (Ukrainian Catholic), Duke Street (United Reformed), Ebenezer (United Free), St James (Episcopal), the Methodist Church in Leith and Leith and South Leith Baptist Churches
- the ecumenical parish of Morningside United, in union with the United Reformed Church
- the Local Ecumenical Partnership between Murrayfield, the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) and Saughtonhall (United Reformed), and
- the work of the Together Trust in the City Centre with St Cuthbert's, St Andrew's and St George's West and St John's (Episcopal).

Ministry beyond the parish system

The mission of Jesus Christ also finds expression in ministries which are not immediately tied to the parish system. Ministers and others form part of the fabric of the church as they work in chaplaincies, in teaching and lecturing, in Church offices, in para-church organisations, through communities and fellowships. While Presbytery does not plan the deployment of such ministries, they are, with their parish colleagues (and often through Presbytery), part of the leadership of the church and bring insights and talents to the common cause.

Locally funded appointments

There are locally funded appointments which are not part of the allocation from the Parish Ministries Fund. The value of their contribution to the work of the local church is not affected by the funding source and their ministries need to be recognised in the overview of church resources.

Ordained Local Ministry

It may be that as Presbytery adapts to new patterns of working the Ordained Local Ministry becomes a vital resource in allowing the diversity of church life to more fully reflect the complexity of the missionary challenge we face.

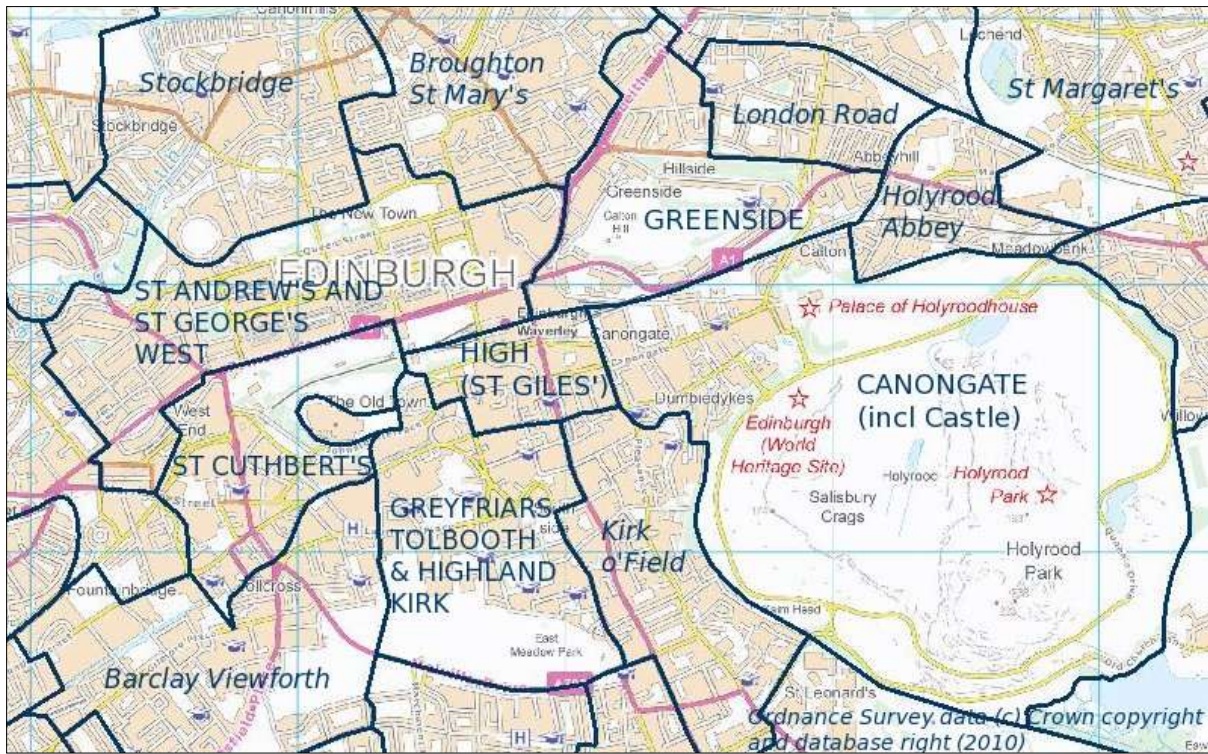
Readership

Readers within the Presbytery also have a part to play in the development and implementation of the Plan for Presbytery as congregations expand the range of worship opportunities with a decreased number of Ministers of Word and Sacrament.

New Forms of Ministry

It may be that the Church of Scotland develops additional forms of ministry and these will affect how the church is able to work in the years that lie ahead.

The City Centre



St Cuthbert's, St Andrew's and St George's West, High (St Giles'), Canongate, Greenside, Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk.

These six parishes constitute the city centre of Edinburgh although, in several instances, the current parish boundaries also take in inner city areas. This means that on the edges of the city centre there are areas of overlapping concerns and interests – streets which could be shared by neighbouring parish churches with the work divided in ways which reflect their distinctive gifts and calling. Where there is such an interweaving, the cooperative nature of ministry there will be best served by good relationships between Ministers, Kirk Sessions and congregations rather than formalised Parish Groupings.



St Cuthbert's

History

St Cuthbert's ministry in this part of the city goes back 1400 years although the present sanctuary largely dates from the 1890's.

The Parish

The parish of St Cuthbert's is a typical city centre parish with massive modern office developments in the Exchange area west of Lothian Road, including the major financial services offices of Standard Life and Scottish Widows (Lloyds and Scottish), the EICC (Edinburgh International Conference Centre) and in public sector offices in Argyle House and other offices in older buildings throughout the parish.

The parish also hosts the major Caledonian and Sheraton Hotels, the entertainment complexes of the Usher Hall, the Lyceum and Traverse Theatres, and the Filmhouse and Odeon cinemas, together with many night clubs and entertainment venues in Lothian Road as well as West Princes Street Gardens and the Saturday Farmers' Market.

The parish thus accommodates a very large number of people from outwith its bounds both working during the day and relaxing in the evening.

Housing in the parish is mainly tenement flats with more modern flatted housing in East Fountainbridge, and Kennedy Walk. The majority of housing is flatted (99%) and atypically the major tenure type is private rental at 40% compared to 17% for the city. This is indicative of a high level of short term residency.

In 2008 the resident parish population was estimated at just less than 4,000 people living in some 2,000 houses. The population structure was heavily weighted to the student and young adult worker age groups (16 to 44 years) who comprised 78% of the population (compared to 47% for the city). Complementary to this the numbers of children were few (5% cf. 15%) and mature adult workers and the elderly were lower at 17% compared to 37%.

Mission

In the present day, the gathered congregation has these focal points for mission throughout the city centre:

- the business community
- the artistic and cultural life focused on the theatres and the use of the sanctuary as a performance space
- the night life in Lothian Road
- the residential community around Tollcross, and
- to offer innovative forms of worship and church.

They share in the work of the Together Trust with St Andrew's and St George's West and St John's (Episcopal) church, and also relate to Barclay Viewforth near Tollcross and Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk in work with the homeless.

The work of the Together Trust may also be paralleled in other areas of the city which offer Edinburgh/Region wide facilities such as the Gyle. St Cuthbert's has a partnership with the English Reformed Church Scots in Amsterdam and St Andrew's Jerusalem.

Presbytery Plan

St Cuthbert's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament on a basis of Reviewable Tenure.



St Andrew's and St George's West

History

The George Street sanctuary was built as St Andrew's Parish Church in 1784. There have been several unions including that in 1964 with St George's Parish Church, now West Register House, at the other end of George Street. Following the Disruption, which took place when the General Assembly was meeting in St Andrew's Church in 1843, Free St George's was built in Shandwick Place. The present congregation was formed by the union in 2010 of St Andrew's and St George's and St George's West and could be seen as coming full circle from the Disruption.

The Parish

The parish of St Andrew's and St George's West comprises a large part of Edinburgh's New Town with its formal Georgian terraces, which are all listed buildings, and with a smaller residential element among the current uses. Princes Street, the St James Centre and neighbouring upmarket stores, George Street and Princes Mall (formerly Waverley Market) form a major regional shopping centre for central and east Scotland. The area is a magnet for tourists visiting the major attractions within and beyond the parish and the parish has a large number of restaurants, clubs, cafés and hotels as well as large and small offices and entertainment venues, especially during the Festival.

Primary education is provided by Flora Stevenson, Stockbridge, Broughton and Tollcross Primary Schools and secondary by Broughton, Drummond and James Gillespie's High Schools, along with a variety of independent schools although none are situated within the parish.

In 2008 the resident parish population was estimated at just under 4,000 people living in some 2,200 households. The population structure was heavily weighted towards the working age groups (16 to 64 years) and particularly to young adults in the 25 to 44 year age group who comprised 43% of the population (compared to 33% for the city). Complementary to this the numbers of children were few (9% cf. 15%) and the elderly were slightly lower at 13% compared to 14%.

Mission

This gathered congregation has these focal points for mission throughout the city centre:

- a ministry of presence and hospitality, through the sanctuary bring open daily
- the retail sector – both staff and customers
- the night life in George Street
- a high profile engagement with Christian Aid
- the cultural and intellectual life of the city through music and the arts, and education in its widest sense including theological education, and
- active participation in overseas, youth, interfaith and homelessness projects.

They actively share in the work of the Together Trust with St Cuthbert's and St John's (Episcopal) Church. The focus of Together is on mission and support to the retail sector, to homeless people and to the arts world. A Workplace chaplain has been appointed under the ecumenical body Workplace Chaplaincy Scotland, financed by the congregations and the Trust. The work of the Together Trust may also be paralleled in other areas of the city which offer region-wide facilities such as the Gyle Centre. Work with nightlife in the area may also inform similar ministry in Greenside.

Presbytery Plan

St Andrew's and St George's West should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament on a basis of Reviewable Tenure.



High (St Giles')

History

High (St Giles') is Edinburgh's and Scotland's Cathedral Church with a rich history stretching over 1100 years.

As such it is the setting for national and city-wide services for organisations and institutions. It has a ministry of outreach to thousands of visitors each year.

The congregation has many opportunities for mission in the law courts, the City Chambers and the many financial and other offices, to the tourists in the diverse hotels and to the

numerous Festival visitors, but within the parish system of the Church of Scotland, it also has a responsibility to those who live within its parish bounds.

The Parish

The parish of High (St Giles') is one of three which serve the historic Old Town of Edinburgh – the others being the parishes of Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk, and Canongate. High (St Giles') straddles the High Street from the foot of Castlehill to Jeffrey Street / St Mary's Street extending northwards to the Waverley rail line and southwards to the Cowgate. The land is in mixed use, high rise tenement housing, the Law Courts, the City Chambers and other offices including the Registered Office of the Lloyds Banking Group, hotels, libraries, shops and during the Edinburgh International Festival, the public showcase of the Festival Fringe. It is, in short, an Edinburgh city centre parish.

The resident population of the parish was estimated to be around 2,000 people in 2008. The population structure is heavily weighted to students and young adults (75% compared to a Presbytery average of 47%) with few children and elderly people. The congregation is obviously a gathered one. For example those residents who claimed allegiance to the Church of Scotland in the 2001 Census totalled only 327 while the Congregation in 2009 had a roll without children of 556 and those attending services were 667. Those attending services during the survey month of March 2009 also totalled 20% more than the congregational membership. As with many congregations the prevailing age of members and those attending services tends towards the elderly, but in High (St Giles') while more than half the members are aged over 60 years, only one third of those attending services are of this age.

Mission

The gathered congregation has these focal points for mission throughout the city and beyond:

- the civic life of Edinburgh and the national life of Scotland
- the hospitable welcome of 400,000 tourists per annum
- excellence in church music
- providing a meeting point for Edinburgh's churches, and
- being the mother church of Presbyterianism.

Presbytery Plan

High (St Giles') should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Canongate

History

Canongate Kirk traces its origins back to the Abbey of the Holy Rood in 1128 although the present building dates from 1688.

The Parish

The parish of Canongate is one of three which serve the historic Old Town of Edinburgh – the others being the parishes of Greyfriars' Tolbooth and Highland Kirk and High (St Giles'). Canongate straddles the High Street from Jeffrey Street to Holyroodhouse including the modern flatted development of Croftanrigh and Tytler Gardens. It also includes the Castle and the square mile of Holyrood Park.

It is an area of mixed land use incorporating tenement flats, more modern flatted development around Abbeyhill and high rise flats of Dumbiedykes as well as the Scottish Parliament, the new Council Offices on New Street, the Moray House part of the University of Edinburgh, Our Dynamic Earth and the head office of the Scotsman Publications as well as other offices and hotels.

Education is provided by Royal Mile and Abbey Hill Primary Schools and James Gillespie's and Drummond Community High Schools.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be just over 2,000 people living in 1,300 houses. The population structure showed fewer than average numbers of children (10% compared to 15%), higher numbers of those in the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) and fewer mature adults and elderly.

Despite the high number of people in the working age groups (80% in the 16 to 64 age group compared to 70% for the city) the proportion of people in employment is only 39% compared to 49% for the city. This would indicate high numbers of full time students but also higher rates of unemployment and long-term incapacity. Men outnumber females in the workforce and the ratio of part-time to full-time employment is similar to that for the city at 77:23.

Mission

This gathered congregation has these focal points for mission:

- the broad military family
- the national life as parish church to the Scottish Parliament and Holyrood House
- the tourist and cultural life of the Royal Mile
- the extreme poverty of some parishioners centred on Dumbiedykes
- the emerging new residential community, and
- the institutions in the parish.

Whether as a concert venue with the sanctuary, a magnet for the homeless with the graveyard, or as "point of interest" for tourists, Canongate shares in the ministry to the city centre along with the other congregations in the heart of the city.

Presbytery Plan

Canongate should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament on a basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Greenside

History

Greenside is an 1830's daughter church of St Cuthbert's but also includes, by union, several other congregations.

The Parish

The parish of Greenside lies due east of the Edinburgh city centre and comprises mainly Georgian and Victorian terraces and tenements. It also hosts the Omni Cinema and entertainment complex, the Playhouse Theatre, part of the Waverley Station and St Andrew's House. A large area of the parish is occupied by the public open space of Calton Hill and Royal Terrace Gardens and the private Regent Gardens. The parish also contains Leith Walk Primary School in the north of the parish and Abbeyhill Primary School in the east. While most of the housing was built in the 19th century, there is more modern flatted and sheltered housing in Abbeyhill, at Elgin Street / Brunswick Road and at Huntingdon Place.

In 2008 there was estimated to be a resident population of some 4,000 people in living in some 2,350 dwellings. Typically of a city centre parish, the population structure is weighted towards the student and young adult age groups i.e. 16 to 44 years, and 63% of the parish population are in this age group compared with a city average of 47%. Accordingly children and the more mature and elderly are less well represented.

Mission

This gathered congregation has these focal points for mission:

- the residential community of those who have chosen to live in the inner city
- those who come to this part of the city centre for leisure and cultural reasons
- international congregations, and
- the Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender community (shared with Broughton St Mary's).

The mission to the city centre and inner city aspects are shared enterprises with neighbouring city centre and inner city congregations such as St Andrew's and St George's West, Broughton St Mary's and London Road.

Presbytery Plan

The congregation should be linked for five years with a nearby charge with a review of these arrangements after four years. The worship and pastoral care of the congregation should be resourced by a non-stipendiary form of ministry. A 0.5 FTE Presbytery/Parish Worker/Shared Minister (0.2 funded by the Parish Ministries Fund i.e. a Plan post and 0.3 funded by the Presbytery Staffing Fund) should be appointed to the linked charge who will have responsibility for outreach in the entertainment/leisure aspects of the parish e.g. the Omni Centre and the development of Greenside as a hub for international congregations.



Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk

History

The current sanctuary was opened in 1620 and saw the signing of the National Covenant in 1638. In 1979 the congregation was united with Highland Tolbooth St John's.

This is the only parish church in Edinburgh where there must be worship in Gaelic (Act VII 2003).

The Parish

The parish of Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk lies in the shadow of the castle in Edinburgh's historic city centre. Within its bounds lie New College and the Hall of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the old and new buildings of the University of Edinburgh, the Royal Scottish Museum, the Sheriff Courts and George Heriot's School. South of George Heriot's lies the current housing and office development on the large Quatermile site of the former Royal Infirmary. South again lies the large communal open space of the Meadows.

In 2008 it was estimated that only 3,000 people live in the 1,200 houses in the parish. The Quatermile development, where planning permission for over 1,000 flats was granted in March 2008, is the only large scale new housing development within the area. It is anticipated that 100 flats will be completed each year in the next few years so that by 2020 the population resident in the parish could be doubled.

The population structure showed a totally dissimilar pattern to that of the Presbytery but similar to that of other city centre parishes. In Greyfriars' parish, there are few children, large numbers in the student and young adult age groups and fewer again in the mature and elderly age groups. It is a parish population structure dominated by young adults.

Mission

This is a gathered congregation which is much wider than the communion roll. Its mission is contextually shaped but its influence is much broader than the parish boundaries would suggest.

The focal points are:

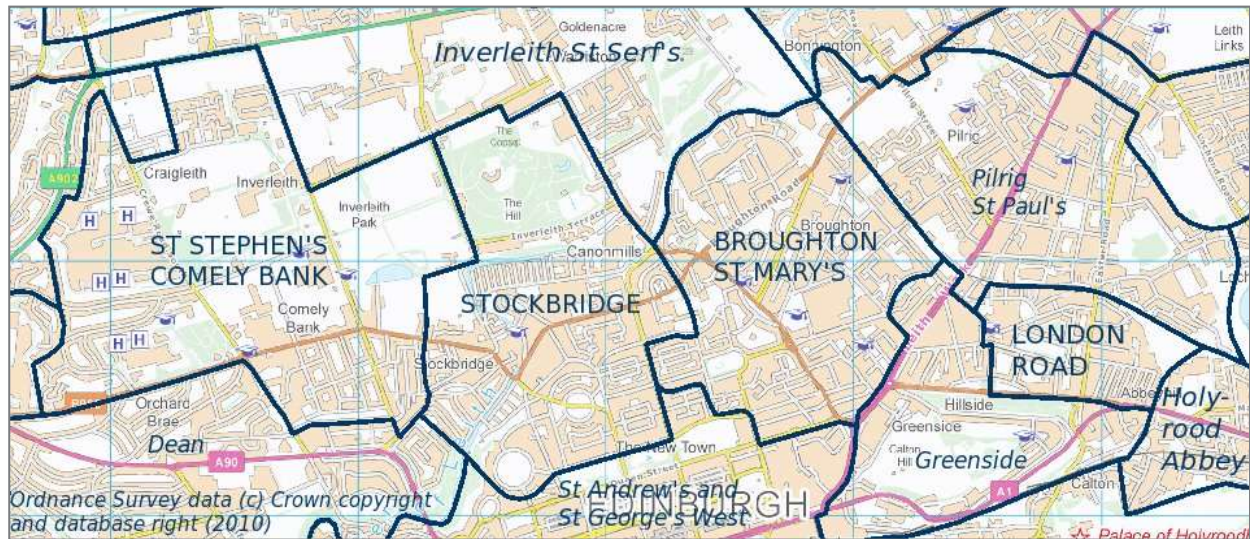
- distinctive and varied worship
- engagement with the historic and cultural life
- care for the poorest (with St Cuthbert's), and
- involvement with civic and university occasions.

Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland is part of the Kirk's city centre ministry and, as such, is bound to the other congregations in this section of the Plan. It also draws people into Christian service from a wide range of congregations and indeed denominations. Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk is also a place of learning and discovery for the whole Church. Discussions are on-going with regard to cooperation with Kirk o'Field so that resources can be shared.

Presbytery Plan

Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure. It is envisaged that the Minister will also exercise leadership in the parish of Kirk o'Field in a readjusted charge.

Inner City North



London Road, Broughton St Mary's, St Stephen's Comely Bank, Stockbridge.

The character of these four parishes is in many ways set by their proximity to the centre and their separation from it. Here are places where residents can walk to city centre workplaces and leisure and yet remain slightly removed from high level, continuous activity in the heart of the Capital. In business terms, restaurants etc. tend to attract a more local clientele and the shops are often more locally focused or offer a specialised product.

In this particular part of town, St Stephen's Comely Bank merges into the suburban scene going west and in London Road and Broughton St Mary's it approaches the city centre at the "Playhouse" roundabout and at the top of Broughton Street.



London Road

History

The present sanctuary opened in 1876 to house a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 they became United Free and in 1929, London Road Parish Church

The Parish

The parish of London Road lies to the east of the city centre, north of the London Road from which it takes its name, and astride Easter Road. The church is well located at the junction of these major thoroughfares. The parish was mainly built in the 19th century with Hillside Crescent being an eastern extension of the New Town and built from 1824 onwards.

West of Easter Road, the housing is principally Victorian tenement flats but with some redevelopment in Elgin Street and Brunswick Road (1978) and newer five-storey flatted housing on the former Leith Walk Goods Yard at Allanfield in 1984.

East of Easter Road and immediately north of London Road lies the 'colonies' type housing built in 1866 by the Edinburgh Co-operative Building Company. To the north again are more tenements and commercial property, some of which has been converted into housing.

There are no significant sources of employment within the parish area.

Education is provided by Abbeyhill and Leith Walk Primary Schools and by Drummond Community High School, none of which are located in the parish.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated at just over 6,000 people living in some 3,600 houses, 99% of which were flats. The population structure was very typical of Edinburgh's inner city residential areas with high numbers in the young adult workers (25 to 44 years) age group (56% compared to the city average of 33%) and complementary lower proportions of children, mature adults and elderly.

Mission

The parish of London Road is not a natural community and the challenge for the congregation is to make a distinctive contribution to this part of town which touches on the southern end of Leith and in character is a slim piece of the inner city.

The mission priority is outreach to the young adults who are the predominant part of the local population.

Close liaison is needed with Pilrig St Paul's and Greenside and insights should be shared with other inner city and Leith churches.

Presbytery Plan

London Road should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Reviewable Tenure with an emphasis on a community ministry which will also extend into the residential sections of Greenside provided there is agreement with the Kirk Session of Greenside.



Broughton St Mary's

History

The sanctuary in Bellevue Crescent was opened in 1824. It became St Mary's Parish Church and the congregation acquired its present name in 1992 in a union with Broughton McDonald.

The Parish

The parish of Broughton St Mary's lies immediately to the north-east of the city centre and comprises mixed inner city land uses of housing, industrial, warehousing and office uses. The parish contains a large tract of the Georgian Northern New Town developed between 1802 and 1830, but also Victorian tenements, inter-war villa housing and more recent flatted developments on redeveloped former industrial land.

Education is provided by Broughton Primary School and St Mary's RC Primary Schools and Drummond Community High School. The Scotland Yard Adventure Centre for children and young people with additional support needs is also within the parish. Sources of employment are distributed throughout the area.

In terms of resident population the parish is the second largest in the Presbytery area with an estimated population in 2008 of almost 12,500 almost half of whom are in the young adult age group of 25 to 44 years. This compares to one-third in this age group for the city as a whole and correspondingly all other age groups, apart from those in the student (16 to 24 years) age group are less well represented. The parish population is therefore characterised by low numbers of children, significantly high numbers of student and young adults up to 44 years and fewer in the older and elderly age groups.

Broughton is also a significant centre for the Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender community (shared with Greenside).

Mission

The priority for mission is outreach amongst young adults. This is an emphasis shared with other inner city and Leith churches. The development of the new church premises offers considerable opportunity for outreach and the creation of community.

Insights and challenges should be shared with other inner city churches in addition to Greenside.

Presbytery Plan

Broughton St Mary's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



St Stephen's Comely Bank

History

The present sanctuary was opened in 1901 for the transported (from Straiton House) congregation of St Stephen's United Free Church. They became St Stephen's Comely Bank in 1929.

The Parish

The parish of St Stephen's Comely Bank lies on the north-west edge of Edinburgh's Victorian inner city. It contains large tracts of non-residential land uses including the Western General and Royal Victoria Hospitals, the HQ of Lothian and Borders Police, the educational establishments Napier University Comely Bank Campus, Fettes College, Broughton High School and Flora Stevenson Primary School together with the open spaces of associated playing fields and of Inverleith Park.

On the periphery of the parish lie the residential areas. To the south are the high density mainly Georgian town houses and Victorian tenements of Comely Bank; to the west the inter-war bungalows and post-war terraced villas around Craighleith Hill; to the north-west corner the bungalows of the Grigors; and in the north the modern flats and townhouses of the Werbers and Rocheid Park.

The population distribution in the parish is heavily located in the Comely Bank area and the population analyses will be dominated by that area. More detailed local analyses at a later date may well indicate different patterns in the other residential areas. It should not, therefore, be assumed that the parish trends apply equally to all areas.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated at 6,200 people living in some 3,000 houses. The population structure shows slightly fewer children, students (16 to 24 year age group) and mature adult workers (45 to 64 years) but is balanced with significantly more young adults (25 to 44 years) and slightly more elderly than the city averages.

Mission

St Stephen's Comely Bank has shown considerable capacity to change with its community. The priority now is for mission amongst young adults, particularly beyond the walls of the church. This is an emphasis shared with the other inner city and some Leith churches. The major challenge is engaging with a population of people who live alone and who may form their communities around other settings e.g. where they work.

Best practice, insights and challenges should be shared with other inner city and Leith churches.

Presbytery Plan

St Stephen's Comely Bank should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Stockbridge

History

St Bernard's Stockbridge (the current sanctuary) was opened in 1823. In 1992 the congregation united with St Stephen's to form Stockbridge Parish Church.

The Parish

The parish of Stockbridge lies to the north of the city centre and comprises part of the second Edinburgh New Town, the village of Stockbridge, the Glenogle

Colonies and the tenemental areas of Dean and Eyre Place. The Moray Estates were developed from 1822 onwards and most of the parish was developed during the 19th Century with limited areas of redevelopment during the latter half of the 20th Century. Many of the original terraced town-houses have since been converted into flats while many others, almost from the outset, have become places of business.

In the last quarter of the last century modern office developments were located at the northern end of Dundas Street including the then Standard Life HQ at Tanfield and most of these still provide the main source of employment in the parish. The parish also hosts the Royal Botanic Garden, Grange Cricket Ground and the Edinburgh Academy Senior School.

Education is provided for the main part of the parish by Stockbridge Primary School and Broughton High School while those north of the Water of Leith at Inverleith are served by Broughton Primary and Drummond Community High School.

In 2008 the resident parish population was estimated to be just over 7,800 people living in some 5,000 houses. The population structure is heavily biased towards the young adult age group (25 to 44 years) who comprise 44% of the parish population compared to one-third for the city. Accordingly there are smaller proportions of children, 9% compared to 15%, but similar proportions of mature adults and elderly.

Mission

The priority for mission is outreach amongst young adults. This is an emphasis shared with the other inner city and Leith churches. Within that framework focal points should be:

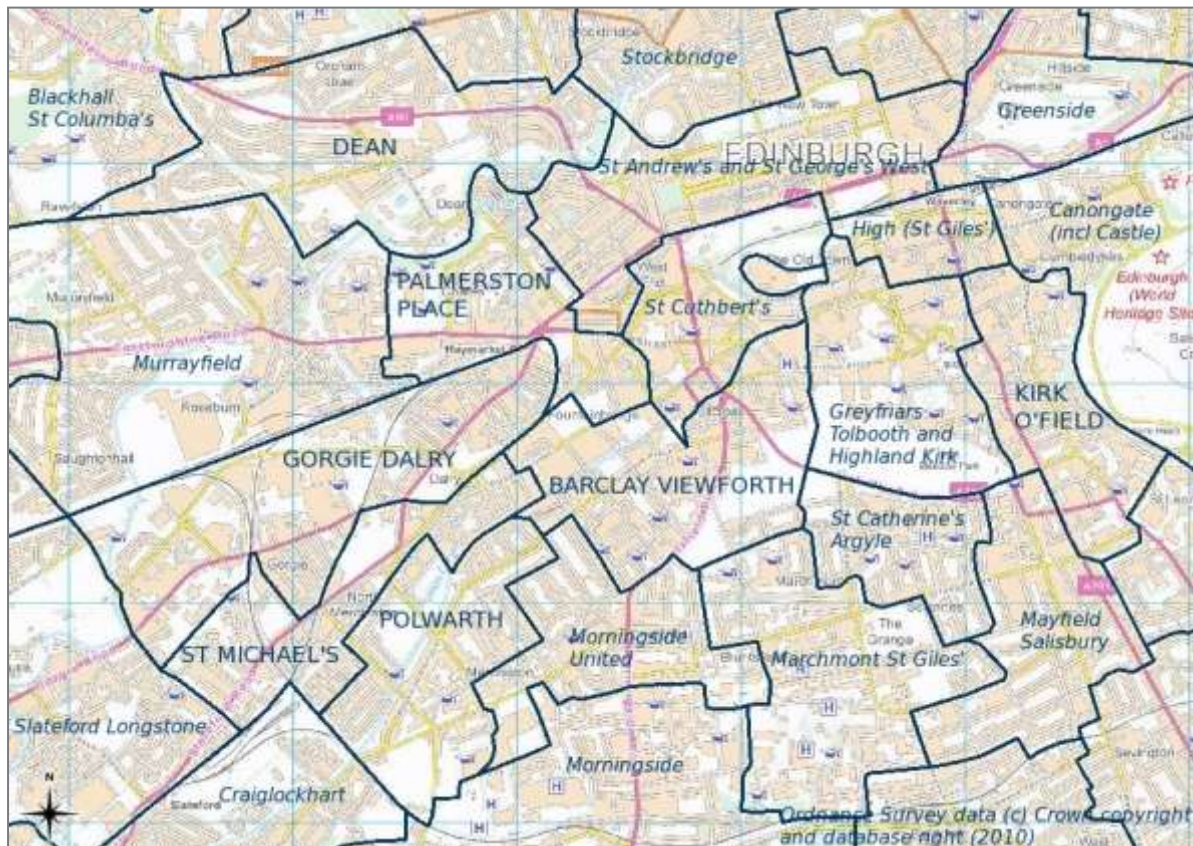
- develop outreach among the young adult population
- continue to develop support for the significant elderly population
- the continued development of community links
- gaining a "shop front" profile in the main street, and
- resolving the St Stephen's building question

Best practice, insights and challenges should be shared with other inner city churches. The congregation is also part of the Comely Bank Churches Together ecumenical grouping.

Presbytery Plan

Stockbridge should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

Inner City South and West



Kirk o'Field, Barclay Viewforth, Gorgie Dalry, St Michael's, Polwarth, Palmerston Place, Dean.

The general comments applicable to Inner City North apply here too - their character is in many ways set by their proximity to the centre and their separation from it. Here are places where residents can walk to city centre workplaces and leisure and yet remain slightly removed from high level, continuous activity in the heart of the Capital. In business terms, restaurants etc. tend to attract a more local clientele and the shops are often more locally focused or offer a specialised product. The south and west of the inner city is also an area where student flats proliferate which means that a large part of the residential population is transient – a major challenge to parish churches.



Kirk o'Field

History

The present congregation can trace its history back to an anti-Burgher congregation of 1739, and is now the only congregation in the South side, an area which was home to fourteen congregations one hundred years ago. This area has seen union, dissolution and transportation on a greater scale than in any other part of Presbytery. The present building dates back to 1912 and was refurbished in 2009.

The Parish

The parish of Kirk o'Field lies to the south and east of the city centre generally between Holyrood Park and the Meadows and the

Cowgate / Holyrood Road and Salisbury Road and Holyrood Park Road. Following completion of the South Bridge in 1788 the parish was developed southwards and eastwards during the 19th century. During the 20th century redevelopment of poor housing and former industrial and railway land saw the creation of more modern housing at, for example, Dumbiedykes (1964), Viewcraig (1971), East Parkside (1984), Briery Banks (1988) and Hermits and Termites (1995). Nearly all the residential accommodation is flatted (96% of the housing stock).

Education in the parish is provided by Royal Mile and Preston Street Primary Schools and James Gillespie's High School. Major employers in the area are Edinburgh University, Lothian Health Board, Scottish Widows and the many smaller retail and commercial enterprises focused on Nicolson Street / Clerk Street but also spread throughout the parish.

The resident population was estimated in 2008 to be just over 10,250 people living in some 4,000 houses. However, this is known to contain approximately 1,900 students in the Pollock Halls which is actually located in the adjacent parish of Priestfield. However even if these Pollock Hall students were discounted the population structure is still heavily weighted towards the student and young adult age group from 16 to 44 years (86% of the population compared to 47% for the city). Correspondingly there are fewer children, mature adults and elderly in the parish.

Mission

This is a small, mainly gathered congregation which is not representative of the highly diverse and often transient parish community. The congregation cannot possibly address all of the local issues so there will need an assessment of what can and cannot be done by the congregation and what areas of work will need assistance from elsewhere. Kirk o'Field should continue discussions with Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland with a view to sharing skills and resources and it may be that work amongst students in the parish should become the responsibility of Priestfield.

Presbytery Plan

It is not envisaged that the congregation will be allowed to call another parish minister but the building of Kirk o'Field should be retained and used for the varied aspects of mission envisaged in this part of the city – social deprivation, students and residential population.

A Presbytery/Parish Worker or Associate Minister should be appointed to serve in a readjusted charge with Greyfriars.



Barclay Viewforth

History

The current congregation is a product of a number of unions including the most recent with Viewforth in 2009. The sanctuary was built in 1864 and the halls added in 1892.

The Parish

The parish of Barclay Viewforth lies to the south west of the city centre. It is a primarily inner-city Victorian tenemental housing area with pockets of former industrial land, focused on the Union Canal, now cleared for residential and office development. Edinburgh Quay, at the Canal Basin has been developed as an office centre adjacent to the much larger Edinburgh Exchange area to the north. Planning consent has already been granted for some 571 flats at Fountainbridge / Gilmore Park and while some have been completed,

the current recession has slowed down development. This is also the case at West Tollcross where consent has been granted for 152 flats.

Close to the city centre the parish hosts entertainment facilities at Fountain Park, the King's Theatre and the Cameo Cinema, night clubs in West Tollcross and a number of large and small hotels. Edinburgh College of Art, Chalmers Hospital, the Princess Alexandra Eye Pavilion, St Thomas Aquinas RC High School, Boroughmuir High School and Bruntsfield Primary School are all located within the parish. There are bustling shopping and restaurant centres at Tollcross and Bruntsfield.

The main housing type is Victorian four-storey tenement but there are modern flatted developments at West Tollcross and Dorset Place on redeveloped industrial land between the Union Canal and Gilmore Place and student flats at Wright's Houses, High Riggs and Chalmers Street.

The 2008 population for the parish was estimated to be some 10,100 people living in some 4,600 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted to those in the student (16 – 24 years) and young adult workers (25 – 44 years) age groups who account for 70% of the residents compared with a city average of 47%. Complementarily there are relatively fewer children (9% as opposed to 15% for the city) and elderly (7% as opposed to 14% for the city). There is a large degree of ethnic diversity in the parish.

Mission

This is a mainly gathered congregation that seeks to resource its members as well as reach out to its large parish in the following ways:

- deprived parts of the parish through being a therapeutic community, and
- appointing an Emerging Church Facilitator to encourage the development of a spectrum of missional communities in the parish.

They should share insights and best practice with other inner city congregations. In addition, work with places of entertainment should be shared with St Cuthbert's, in residential areas with Morningside United and with emerging church with Stenhouse St Aidan's.

Presbytery Plan

Barclay Viewforth should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Gorgie Dalry

History

Gorgie (the 1979 union of Tynecastle and Cairns Memorial) and St Colm's (the 1973 union of Dalry-Haymarket and St Bride's) congregations were united to form Gorgie Dalry in March 2011.

The Parish

The parish of Gorgie Dalry lies to the west of the City centre astride the A70 Dalry Road and A71 Gorgie Road. It is bounded in the north by the Edinburgh / Glasgow railway line and in the east by the Western Approach Road, railway lines, Robertson Avenue, a disused rail line to the old fruit market at Chesser and on the west by Balgreen Road. It is a mixed industrial and residential area with much of its buildings dating from the

Victorian era. There is an inter-war housing area to the west of the parish on both sides of Stevenson Road, multi-storey flatted development at Alexander Drive and more modern flatted housing on former industrial land at Robertson Avenue, White Park, Coxfield, and adjacent to the railways.

There are still some major industrial undertakings in the area which are a source of employment. The parish contains Balgreen and Dalry Primary Schools and Tynecastle High School. Dalry Primary School attracts multi-ethnic children from the whole city. At Tynecastle Park the parish is home to Heart of Midlothian F.C. and it must also contain more bowling clubs than any other parish in the city.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be 12,500 people living in some 7,100 houses. The population structure was heavily weighted to the student and young adult age groups (i.e. 16 to 44 years) with 74% of the total population compared to a city average of 47%. Consequently there were fewer children (7% compared to 15%) and mature adults and elderly (20% compared to 37%).

Mission

In this large parish the new congregation will need to:

- develop a sense of calling, purpose and priorities appropriate to the new parish
- resolve the issues around the use of the St Colm's building, and
- discover a distinctive mission to young people bearing in mind the presence of Destiny Church.

It may be that responsibility for outreach in the modern flats close to Haymarket and the old tenements north of the former St Colm's currently in Gorgie Dalry could be shared with Palmerston Place.

Insights and best practice could be shared with the other inner city and Leith churches. There are ecumenical links with St Martin's Episcopal Church. Mission opportunities related to professional football could be explored in conjunction with Pilrig St Paul's and Glasgow: Whiteinch.

Presbytery Plan

Gorgie Dalry should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Palmerston Place

History

Founded in 1821 as a congregation meeting in a chapel in Rose Street and moving into the present building in 1875, Palmerston Place was the “cathedral” of the United Presbyterian Church. It became a Church of Scotland parish church in 1929.

The Parish

The parish of Palmerston Place lies to the west of the city centre and generally between the Edinburgh / Fife / Glasgow railway line and the Water of Leith but with a southern bulge towards Fountainbridge. It lies astride the A8 West Coates / Haymarket Terrace / West Maitland Street which separate the main housing types of the parish. To the north lies the western extension of the New Town: stone built terraced villas often built in elegant crescents, while to the south lie the more working class tenements and terraced cottages of Grove Street and Devon Place. The area was developed mainly in the second half of the nineteenth century with some redevelopment in Sutherland Street and Sunbury in the last quarter of the twentieth century and the modern flatted development of Morrison Crescent and Circle at the turn of the millennium.

Further residential development is expected with the redevelopment of Donaldson's Hospital and also at Brandfield Street with the redevelopment of the brewery. There are proposals for about 600 houses on the former brewery site which is shared with the adjacent Barclay Viewforth parish. With the present recession it is not known when these developments will be completed.

The stone built villas, many of which have been converted to flats, also accommodate offices, hotels, consulates and colleges. There is also a concentration of larger, purpose built offices on Haymarket Terrace and Fountainbridge while other commercial development is anticipated on the site of Morrison Street car park.

Four primary and four secondary schools serve the parish, none of which are located within it. The largest area is served by Roseburn Primary and Craigmount High but other parts are catered for by Dalry Primary and Tynecastle High, by Tollcross Primary and James Gillespie's High and by Flora Stevenson Primary and Broughton High. The specialist music school, St Mary's, is within the parish.

In 2008 the resident parish population was estimated to be just under 3,000 people living in some 1,400 houses. The population structure is heavily biased towards the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) who comprise nearly two-thirds of the parish population compared to less than half for the city. Accordingly there are smaller proportions of children, 9% compared to 15%, and of the elderly, 8% compared to 14%.

Mission

This is a gathered congregation whose mission priority is to become a whole life disciple-making community of Jesus Christ in Edinburgh and the world. The mission priorities in the parish point to work amongst younger adults and it may be that responsibility for outreach in the modern flats close to Haymarket and the old tenements north of the former St Colm's currently in Gorgie Dalry should be given to Palmerston Place. Insights and best practice could be shared with the other inner city and Leith churches.

There are good ecumenical relationships with St Mary's Cathedral including joint services and Lent house groups.

Presbytery Plan

Palmerston Place should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Dean

History

The parish and congregation were established in the early 1830s, when local residents petitioned for their own place of worship. The original church was replaced by the present sanctuary in 1903, to meet the needs of the growing population. Major internal changes were made in 2004 to offer more facilities to the local community. The rare church organ holds a BIOS Historic Organ Certificate.

Since 1997 the post of Minister of Dean has been split 80% parish and 20% duties elsewhere (currently the homeless charity "Fresh Start") in the Presbytery.

Parish

The parish of Dean lies to the north west of Edinburgh city centre straddling both sides of the A90 Queensferry Road from Telford's Dean Bridge in the east to Craigeleith in the west.

It is predominantly residential in character ranging from restored Victorian and earlier buildings in Dean Village, Georgian and Edwardian town houses and flats in the east, inter-war bungalows in Orchard Brae, Craigeleith and Blinkbonny and modern flats at Bells Mills, Ravelston and along the A90.

In addition to Daniel Stewart's Melville College the parish also hosts parts of Mary Erskine and Stewart's Melville Junior School and St George's School. The parish is served by Flora Stevenson and Stockbridge Primary Schools, and Broughton High School, none of which are located in the parish. Culturally it hosts the Dean Gallery and the Scottish Gallery of Modern Art, the historic Dean village, Dean Cemetery and the Water of Leith Walkway.

The major source of employment is the offices at Orchard Brae House which contains a number of financial institutions. There are also a number of smaller firms and offices, hotels and guest houses scattered throughout the parish.

In 2008 it was estimated that 4,200 people lived in 2,400 dwellings in the parish, since which time several new developments and flat conversions have been built. The age structure of the resident population was similar to that of the Presbytery as a whole except that there were fewer in the student (16 to 24 years) age group and more in the mature adult and elderly age groups (45 to 84 age group).

Mission

Dean is not a "natural community" but consists of several diverse areas which are formed by streets in parts of the city where other parish churches also work.

Presbytery Plan

Dean should not be allowed to call another minister and the congregation should be linked or united with a nearby charge.



St Michael's

History

St Michael's has had a presence in this part of Edinburgh since 1883 and, unlike so many other congregations, has no unions or linkages in its history. It makes for an uncomplicated story with just six ministers in 127 years. The major restoration of the buildings was begun in 1989.

Parish

The parish of St Michael's lies on the western edge of the inner tenement city and sits astride the A70 Slateford Road. It is a long narrow parish stretching from Cineworld in the north-east to Hutcheson Crossway in the south-west. It is residential in character with what industrial land there was along the railway lines, now redeveloped for modern flats. Housing is mixed with traditional Victorian four storey tenements in the east, an area

of 'colonies' at Shandon, inter-war three and four storey Council housing and post-war ten storey high rise flats at Hutchison, and the modern eco-friendly flats at Slateford Green.

Further new housing is proposed in Robertson Avenue where Barratt have consent for a further 140 flats and J. Smart for 86 flats, while a further 21 flats have consent in Watson Crescent.

Education in the parish is provided by Balgreen, Bruntsfield, Craiglockhart and Dalry Primary Schools and by Boroughmuir and Tynecastle High Schools. None of these is located within the parish.

The estimated parish population in 2008 was some 7,700 people living in some 4,400 houses. The population structure shows very high numbers of young adults in the student and young adult workers age groups; two-thirds of the population being aged between 16 and 44 years compared to less than 50% for the city. Pre-school and school-age children are notably lower than average for the city as are the numbers of older working people and elderly.

Mission

In this part of the city there is clearly a need to focus on young adults, shared with other inner city and Leith churches.

St Michael's needs to discover a distinctive role within the broad life of the church in this part of town; relationships could be formed in several directions but should include Polwarth. They will also continue to take seriously issues of stewardship and the very high cost of maintaining their buildings. St Michael's are members of an ecumenical covenant with the local Episcopal Church.

Presbytery Plan

St Michael's should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Polwarth

History

The sanctuary was opened in 1901 as Candlish United Free and became Polwarth Parish Church in 1981 on union with John Ker Memorial. To celebrate its centenary the congregation removed the pews and refurbished the sanctuary to create a flexible space for worship, including a labyrinth painted on the floor.

Parish

The parish of Polwarth lies on the south-western edge of the Victorian villa and tenement city. It incorporates the tenement flats north of Polwarth Gardens and around Harrison Park, the Victorian villas in Merchiston, the inter-war bungalows behind Craiglockhart Primary School and the modern flats on the old industrial area north of Bryson Road.

Along with Craiglockhart Primary School, the parish also hosts George Watson's College Junior School and the Rudolph Steiner School. Some of the large Victorian villas have been converted into professional offices, nursing homes and flatted accommodation. The church lies on the bank of the Union Canal whose potential the Council is keen to develop. Being adjacent to the proposed Harrison Park hub, the congregations has a valuable opportunity to be involved in this work.

The area is very mixed both in housing types and people. In 2008 it was estimated that there were some 5,200 people residing in 2,500 houses. The population structure shows slightly fewer children than the city average, high proportions of student and young adults (59% compared with 46%) and fewer in the older age groups.

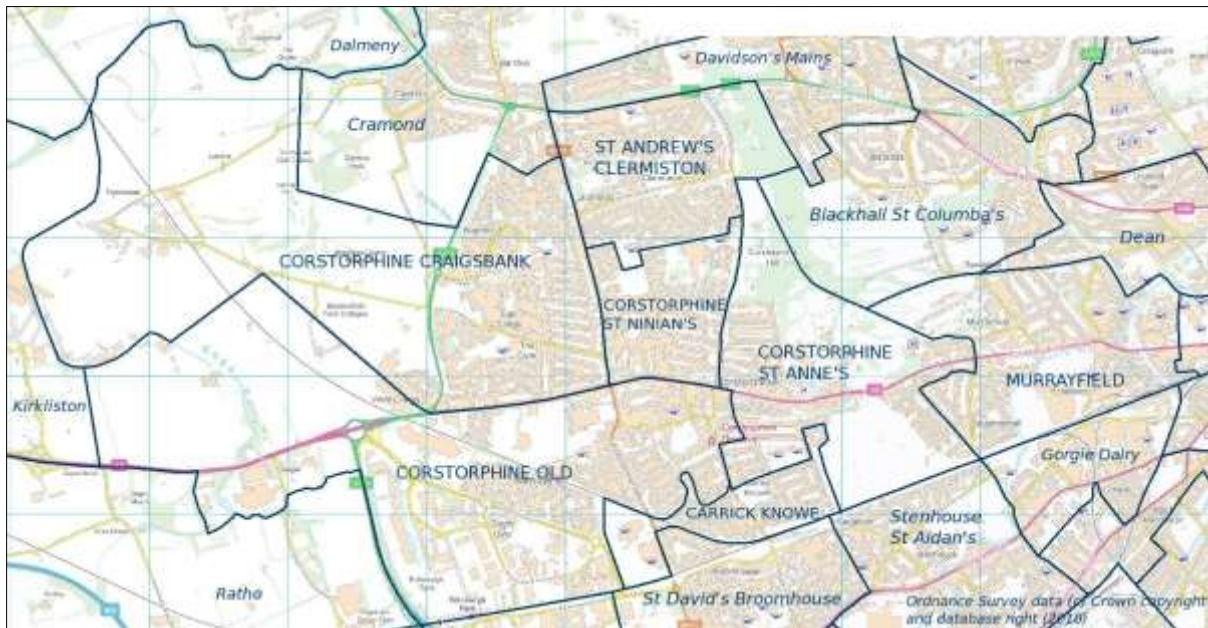
Mission

The challenge for Polwarth is to establish its distinctive contribution to this part of the city which is shared with congregations such as St Michael's, Barclay Viewforth and Morningside United. The congregation should be encouraged to focus and prioritise its work in its diverse parish. This may include work with schools, students who live in the area, and the elderly, as well as development of the canal link.

Presbytery Plan

Polwarth should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.

Corstorphine and Murrayfield



Corstorphine Old, Carrick Knowe, Corstorphine St Anne's, Corstorphine St Ninian's, Corstorphine Craigsbank, St Andrew's Clermiston, Murrayfield.

The Corstorphine churches have built good relationships between congregations and denominations. This opens up possibilities for collaborative work across the area. Corstorphine is formed by a series of diverse communities reflecting geography, social background, and connections such as those formed round schools or interests. This variety is something which the congregations are well placed to face together as they look at the ways in which they might serve their neighbours.

Murrayfield is not seen as part of Corstorphine today, although there is a "soft" boundary with Corstorphine St Anne's in the Saughtonhall area. However, it is the point where suburban Edinburgh stretches out from the inner city and for that reason can reasonably be indexed in this section of the Plan.



Corstorphine Old

History

Corstorphine Old was established in 1429 and the building has been changed and adapted over the centuries. The congregation has a long, continuous presence at the heart of the old village.

The Parish

The parish of Corstorphine Old lies to the west of the city and south of the Glasgow Road. It is centred on the old village of Corstorphine but extends westwards to incorporate the huge South Gyle industrial area and shopping centre and westward again to include Gogar and the HQ of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group. There are approximately 18,500 people employed in the Gyle and RBS.

The main residential area lies to the south of Glasgow Road and north of the Fife – North railway line. Much of this was developed in the latter half of the 20th century as two-storey suburban family housing for owner-occupation.

Corstorphine and Gylemuir Primary Schools are located within the parish. The very ancient parish church lies in the north-east corner of the parish in the heart of the old village.

In 2008 it was estimated that there were some 7,000 people living in 3,900 houses and there has been little new housing developed since then. This is one of the larger parishes in the presbytery area. The population profile of the parish is very similar to that of the city but with significantly fewer in the student age group (9% compared with 14%) and more in the elderly age groups (21% compared with 14%).

Mission

For this community based and focused congregation the priority is outreach amongst younger people – particularly families with children. In particular to continue:

- the development of the worship life of the church
- work in the Gyle residential community
- workplace chaplaincy in the Gyle Centre and Edinburgh Park, and
- exploring, with others in the area, ways in which Corstorphine's church life could develop a coordinated variety of provision.

For some issues e.g. school chaplaincy, cooperative work is with other Corstorphine churches. However, there are similarities with other ancient former-village parishes around the city – Colinton, Cramond, Liberton, Duddingston – and insights and best practice should be shared between them too. The issue of workplace chaplaincy should not simply be left to Corstorphine Old but should be seen as part of a city wide exercise.

Presbytery Plan

Corstorphine Old should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Carrick Knowe

History

The congregation began life as a Church Extension hall-church in 1937 to serve the new housing area. The sanctuary was opened in 1953. The 75th anniversary of the congregation will be marked in 2012 by a year of forward-looking events. The ministry has been characterised by

stability; in the 75 years there have only been three ministers.

The Parish

The parish of Carrick Knowe lies to the west of the city and is bounded roughly by the Edinburgh – Fife railway line, the line of the Stank Burn and Carrick Knowe Golf Course. It also incorporates both Forrester and St. Augustine's R.C. High Schools. The remainder of the parish is residential in character comprising almost completely four-in-a-block flatted housing built by Mactaggart and Mickel in the 1930's. There are more modern small flatted developments at Kirklands, off Broomhouse Road and at the southern end of Carrick Knowe Avenue overlooking the golf course.

Education is provided by Carrick Knowe Primary School and Forrester High School.

The Church is located on the main thoroughfare, Saughton Road North, facing on to the main recreational area of Union Park. The Church buildings are the only community facilities in the parish and act as a focal point, attracting more than 800 people through the week to a variety of church and other organisations, and a large congregation on Sundays. It acts as the host to groups from well beyond the parish boundaries such as the Corstorphine Dementia project and the First Thursday group.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated at just over 3,550 people living in some 1,600 houses. The population structure shows more than the city average of children – 21% compared to 15% for the city, fewer in the student and elderly age groups and similar proportions in the young and mature adult age groups.

Mission

This is a compact parish where the congregation provides an active holistic ministry across the community. The priority for the congregation is shaped by the relatively high numbers of families and children (36% of households) in the population. Focal points should be:

- extending the current work with families and children, and also focussing on the 30-50 age group
- continuing the on-going stewardship in terms of giving of time, talent and money
- continuing to strengthen community links through creative use of buildings and people
- developing involvement with the national and world church, and
- exploring, with others in the area, ways in which Corstorphine's church life could develop a coordinated variety of provision.

For some issues e.g. school chaplaincy, cooperative work is with other Corstorphine churches. The insights and best practice around family centred ministry could be usefully explored and shared with other Kirk Sessions and congregations.

Presbytery Plan

As a Church serving a small, compact community and being close to other parish churches, Carrick Knowe should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure. This could allow the Presbytery, at the next vacancy, to exercise some flexibility in the use of the post where there may be possibilities for a shared use of this resource across Corstorphine or the wider city.



Corstorphine St Anne's

History

The parish and congregation of Corstorphine St Anne's was formed in 1903 and the present sanctuary was opened in 1913.

The Parish

The parish of Corstorphine St Anne's lies to the west of the city astride the A8, St John's Road and Corstorphine Road. The parish contains large tracts of open space / green belt occupied by Edinburgh Zoo, Murrayfield and Corstorphine Hospitals, Corstorphine Hill Park and Carrick Knowe golf course.

The suburban housing areas lie on the eastern and western sides of the parish on both sides of Corstorphine Road. House types and ages vary. West of the Zoo and north of Corstorphine Road are large Victorian stone built villas which merge into inter-war and post war villas and bungalows higher up the hill. South of Corstorphine Road in the western quadrant are a mixture of inter-war bungalows and 1950's detached, semi-detached and terraced villas while the south-eastern quadrant comprises mainly inter-war semi-detached and terraced villas and flats. Newer housing built in the last quarter of the century, mainly on the former Corstorphine Station and open space at Balgreen Road comprises low rise terraces, town houses and flats.

Places of employment in the parish are found at the Forestry Commission HQ on Corstorphine Road, the Zoo, the Holiday Inn hotel and both hospitals. Education is provided to those living south of the A8 at Carrick Knowe Primary and Forrester High School and those living north of the A8 at Fox Covert and Corstorphine Primary Schools and Craigmount High School. Only Carrick Knowe Primary School is located within the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be just over 5,100 people living in some 2,300 houses. The population structure shows slightly more than average numbers of children, fewer in the student and young adult age groups and greater numbers in the mature adult and elderly age groups.

Mission

In a parish with above average numbers of children and old people, Corstorphine St Anne's is called in two directions. Focal points should be:

- work with families and children
- care for the elderly and isolated
- the development of community for all age-groups, and
- exploring, with others in the area, ways in which Corstorphine's church life could develop a coordinated variety of provision.

For some issues e.g. school chaplaincy, cooperative work is with other Corstorphine churches. However, the sharing of insights and best practice could also be explored with places such as Murrayfield, Blackhall St Columba's, and St Philip's Joppa.

Presbytery Plan

Corstorphine St Anne's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Corstorphine St Ninian's

History

Corstorphine St Ninian's is originally a product of the Disruption. The first sanctuary on the site was opened in 1844 and the current building is a result of several major alterations since.

The Parish

The parish of Corstorphine St Ninian's lies to the west of the city, north of the Glasgow Road on the south facing slope of Corstorphine Hill. It is bounded by St John's Road, Drum Brae South, the northern edge of the Clerwood housing area and Clermiston Road. The Parish is almost totally suburban in character with house types and ages rising up the slope from Victorian flats and villas, through Edwardian villas, large tracts of inter war and post war bungalow housing to the 1960's experimental Radburn layout of Wimpey's Clerwood estate.

There is some commercial development along St John's Road and the parish is home to Fox Covert and Fox Covert RC Primary Schools. From 1970 to 2007 the parish hosted Queen Margaret University College before the new University moved to Craighall, Musselburgh. In February 2006 Persimmon Homes were granted consent to develop 295 dwellings on the former University site but first completions are not anticipated until 2011-12.

The resident population was estimated in 2008 to be some 4,100 people living in some 1,700 houses. The population structure is very similar to the city average in the younger age groups (0 – 24 years) but there are fewer young adults (25 – 44 years) and more mature adults and elderly than in the city.

Mission

St Ninian's should build on its distinctive contribution to the church scene in Corstorphine:

- the provision of liturgically focused worship on a Sunday
- the use of its shop front presence during the week, including after "closing time" to reach young people who congregate in the area, and
- exploring, with others in the area, ways in which Corstorphine's church life could develop a coordinated variety of provision.

For some issues e.g. school chaplaincy, cooperative work is with other Corstorphine churches. However, the sharing of insights and best practice could also be explored with places such as Portobello and Joppa (main street), Pilrig St Paul's (music), Liberton (young people).

Presbytery Plan

Corstorphine St Ninian's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Corstorphine Craigsbank

History

In 1937 the new congregation of Corstorphine Craigsbank was formed and stone halls built. In 1967, the present church building was erected. In 1984, the East Craigs Church centre was established to meet the needs of the growing parish.

The Parish

The parish of Corstorphine Craigsbank lies on the western edge of the city and is bounded roughly by Glasgow Road, Turnhouse Road, the backs of the houses on Fauldburn and Craigmount Avenue North and Drum Brae. The rural part of the parish in the west includes Turnhouse Golf Course and that part of Edinburgh Airport which includes the cargo terminal (based on the old Turnhouse Airport) but excludes the new passenger terminal.



The residential area, bounded principally by Maybury Road, Glasgow Road and Drum Brae is totally suburban in character having been developed almost continuously from the 1930's to the present day. New housing is currently being developed by CALA at Craigs Road on the former DAFS Seed Testing site. The area around the East Craigs Centre is being developed with mixed social and private housing including flats and 2, 3, 4 bedroom houses.

The church is located in the south-east corner of the parish on Craigs Bank and the congregation supports a Church Centre located in the heart of the community within the neighbourhood centre at East Craigs close to the primary school and a new housing and shopping development. Craigmount High School is the other school located within the parish.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be almost 8,100 people living in some 3,600 dwellings and there has been significant new housing built in the parish since then making it one of the larger parishes in the Presbytery area. Typically of a suburban parish there are higher numbers of children, fewer students and young adult workers and more mature adults and elderly people than the average for the Presbytery.

Mission

This is a parish based and focused congregation with the variation of having two distinct parish areas each with their own worship centre.

The mission priorities are:

- families with children
- the elderly and isolated
- building community in the parish
- developing contacts made through community use of the buildings, and
- exploring, with others in the area, ways in which Corstorphine's church life could develop a coordinated variety of provision.

For some issues e.g. school chaplaincy, cooperative work is with other Corstorphine churches. However, the sharing of insights and best practice could also be explored with places such as Blackhall St Columba's and Greenbank. Corstorphine Craigsbank also has expertise to offer the wider church.

Presbytery Plan

Corstorphine Craigsbank should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



St Andrew's Clermiston

History

The congregation of St. Andrew's Clermiston was established in 1954 under the Church Extension Committee to meet the worship needs for the new community that was being built in the north-west area of Corstorphine Hill. The sanctuary was opened in April 1957. The Buttercup Hall has recently been refurbished.

The Parish

The parish of St Andrew's Clermiston lies to the north-west of the city on the north and west facing slopes of Corstorphine Hill and south of Queensferry Road (A90) and east of Drum Brae North. Apart from the bungalow development along the main roads – Clermiston Road North, Queensferry Road and Drum Brae and the small area in the north west around Parkgrove Drive, the majority of the housing was built by the Council in the late 1950's as housing for rent. The area has proved attractive and take-up of 'right to buy' has ensured that more than two-thirds of the homes are owner-occupied with only 28%, still higher than the city average of 17%, socially rented. Throughout the area there is a balanced housing mix of semi-detached, terraced and three-to-five storey flats.

There are no significant commercial areas or centres of employment in the parish.

School catchment areas do not follow parish boundaries and education is provided to those living north of Drum Brae Drive by Clermiston Primary and Royal High Schools and to those living to the south by Fox Covert Primary and Craigmount High Schools. Of these, only Clermiston Primary School is located within the parish bounds.

The resident population was estimated in 2008 to be just under 6,000 people living in some 3,000 houses. The population structure showed similar numbers of children to that for the city, fewer in the student and young adult age groups (16 years to 44 years) and significantly more elderly people (22% cf. 14% for the city).

Mission

The congregation strives to make a cohesive whole of the parish's constituent parts. These should be some focal points:

- continued rethinking of purpose and identity
- developing contacts made through community use of the buildings
- renewal of leadership
- continued development of links with St Kentigern's through the David Gemmill Partnership
- care of the elderly and isolated, and
- exploring, with others in the area, ways in which Corstorphine's church life could develop a coordinated variety of provision.

For some issues e.g. school chaplaincy, cooperative work is with other Corstorphine churches. However, the sharing of insights and best practice could also be explored with churches such as Drylaw, Colinton Mains, and St David's Broomhouse.

Presbytery Plan

St Andrew's Clermiston should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure. This could allow the Presbytery, at the next vacancy, to exercise some flexibility in the use of the post where there may be possibilities for a shared use of this resource across Corstorphine or the wider city.



Murrayfield

History

The first services of Murrayfield Parish Church, a daughter of St Cuthbert's, were held in 1900 in a temporary building which was replaced by a permanent building in 1906. In June 1913 it assumed the status of a Parish Church. Services were held in the building from 1906 onwards but the sanctuary, in the form which it is today, was not completed until 1931.

The Parish

The parish of Murrayfield lies immediately to the west of the city centre astride the A8 Corstorphine Road. It is a mixed inner suburban area with a housing mix of large Victorian villas and terraces, tenements at Roseburn, inter-war suburban villas in Saughtonhall and large 1930's villas at Easter Belmont. There are several modern flatted developments and other at the planning stage.

The floodplain of the Water of Leith accommodates Roseburn Park, Murrayfield Ice Rink and the home of Scottish rugby at Murrayfield Stadium. The parish is also home to the Scottish Bible Society, Murrayfield Golf Club, Roseburn Primary School, and part of St George's School.

The church is centrally located in the parish just off Corstorphine Road.

In 2008 the population was estimated at just over 7,200 people living in some 3,200 houses. The population structure for the parish is very similar to that for the city as a whole but with slightly fewer in the student and young adult (16 to 44 years) age groups and with more elderly people.

Mission

This is a locally based congregation with a nationally recognised covenanted partnership of 24 years with the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and Saughtonhall United Reformed Church and these partnerships will clearly be a major part of future work in this ecumenical parish. In particular there should be a focus on:

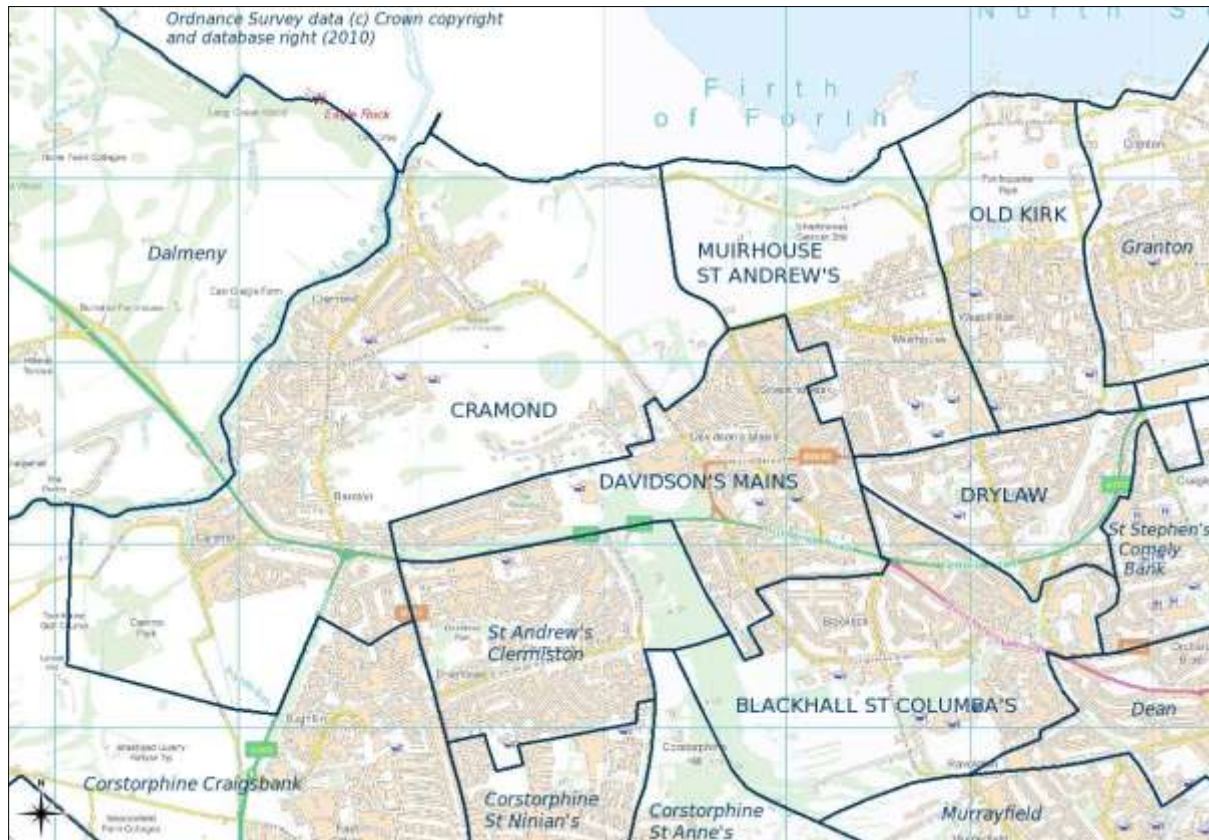
- families and children
- the elderly and isolated
- the creating and sustaining of community in the congregation and the parish, and
- building links with other denominations both locally and internationally.

The ecumenical aspect not only widens Murrayfield's horizons it also brings them into areas of cooperation with Church of Scotland congregations across the city. The Kirk Session will continue to share their experience of ecumenical work and also compare insights and best practice.

Presbytery Plan

Murrayfield should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

The North West



Cramond, Blackhall St Columba's, Davidson's Mains, Muirhouse St Andrew's, Old Kirk, Drylaw.

The north west quadrant of the city contains many diverse communities and congregations. There is a Parish Grouping although this has proved difficult to operate. However, there are some strong links e.g. between Cramond and Muirhouse St Andrew's, and through the individual service of many who have offered time and expertise to settings where some skills were absent.

Cramond



History

Cramond has been a settlement since Roman times and the church building as it is today has served the community for 100 years. It is the only church in the Cramond/Barnton area and provides the main source of public halls for the community and, consequently, it is at the centre of the community for a variety of reasons.

The Parish

The parish of Cramond lies to the north west of Edinburgh where the River Almond joins the Firth of Forth. Archaeological excavations have uncovered evidence of not only the Roman fort but also of habitation dating to around the Mesolithic period around 8500BC, making it the earliest known site of human settlement in Scotland. However over the last two centuries, the parish has developed slowly as a suburb of Edinburgh. Development is primarily suburban with some Victorian villas but mainly inter war bungalows and post war detached and semi-detached houses. In the latter part of the twentieth century, as land values increased, flatted development began to predominate.

The parish also hosts Cramond Primary School and Cargilfield Prep School as well as the Royal Burgess and Bruntsfield Links golf courses and Cramond Boat Club.

In 2008 the resident population of the parish was estimated as some 6,600 people living in approximately 2,800 dwellings. The population structure is typically suburban with higher numbers than the city average in dependent children (under 16 years), lower proportions of student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) and higher proportions of mature adults and elderly.

Mission

Cramond understands itself very firmly as a parish church. Given its context the mission priorities are:

- families with children
- the elderly and isolated, and
- the support of community inside and outside the congregation.

The links with Muirhouse St Andrew's (and its successor) should be developed for the benefit of both congregations. Insights could be shared with Liberton in its linkage with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial. The congregation of Cramond has much to contribute to the wider church in financial and human terms. It could also share insights and best practice with other "old village" churches such as Colinton, Corstorphine Old, Duddingston and Liberton.

Presbytery Plan:

Cramond should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Blackhall St Columba's

History

Blackhall St Columba's church was founded in 1900, a daughter church of Cramond, to serve the village and farming area of Blackhall. The initial building was a tin hut on the site of the present church building. The area has developed and changed enormously over the past 110 years

from a rural area on the outskirts of Edinburgh, where quarrymen lived alongside farm workers and castle residents, to a busy suburb, minutes from the city centre and convenient for commuting to Fife and west Edinburgh.

The Parish

The parish of Blackhall St Columba's lies just to the north west of the city centre in the shade of Corstorphine Hill and astride the A90 Queensferry Road. Much of the parish was developed during the inter-war years with bungalows and some flats in the Ravelston area. Latterly Mactaggart and Mickel have almost completed their Hillpark estate on the lower slopes of Corstorphine Hill.

The main centre of economic activity is the Craigleith Retail Park built on the former quarry from whence came much of the stone used in building Edinburgh's New Town.

Schooling in the area is provided by Blackhall Primary School for those living south of Telford Road and by Davidson's Mains Primary from those living to the north. Secondary education is provided by the Royal High School. Only Blackhall Primary School is located within the parish. The parish also hosts The Mary Erskine School.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be just over 5,000 people living in some 2,300 houses. The population structure varies considerably from the average for the whole Presbytery area. It is a more mature population with more children, few students and young adults (16 to 44 years), but significantly higher numbers in the older (45+ years) age groups. More than half the population is over 45 years compared to only 37% in the city.

Mission

The mission priorities for this parish based and focused congregation should continue to be:

- the building of community life
- work with families and children
- to inspire and encourage members to take on leadership roles, and
- outreach to the middle aged.

Blackhall St Columba's has also much to offer the wider church in financial and human terms. This has been evidenced by the support and encouragement given to the Old Kirk and Drylaw. The Kirk Session should also share insights and best practice with similar congregations such as Corstorphine Craigsbank, Corstorphine St Anne's, Craiglockhart, Greenbank, Murrayfield and St Philip's Joppa.

Presbytery Plan:

Blackhall St Columba's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Davidson's Mains

History

Davidson's Mains traces its history back to the Disruption when it came into being as the Free Church of Cramond in 1843. It has since mirrored successive unions being at one point the United Free Church of Cramond before changing its name to Davidson's Mains United Free Church and then Davidson's Mains Parish Church after 1929.

Worship has been offered on the present site since 1843.

The Parish

The suburban parish of Davidson's Mains lies to the north west of the city almost astride the A90 Queensferry Road which is the heavily trafficked commuter route from the North and Fife to the city centre. The church buildings are well located in the centre of the parish at the junction of the two principal roads and adjacent to Davidson's Mains Primary School.

Focusing on the old village of Muttonhole around Quality Street and Main Street the parish has been developed almost continuously from the 1920's to the present day. The inter-war years saw the development along the main roads together with the four-in-a-block flats at Corbiehill and the bungalows in House O' Hill between Main Street and Hillhouse Road. North of the old railway line Silverknowes was developed by Mactaggart and Mickel from 1930 through to the mid 1960's, while Hillpark, south of Hillhouse Road was built by the same builder from the mid 1970's through to the present day. Barnton Park, west of The Royal High School was developed by Miller Homes in the 1960's. The vast majority of this housing was detached and semi-detached villas. Housing in the parish is therefore mainly modern, owner-occupied and low-rise and low density.

There are no major commercial centres or sources of employment in the parish.

Education is provided at primary level by Davidson's Mains and Blackhall Primary Schools and at secondary level by The Royal High School. Davidson's Mains Primary and The Royal High School are both located within the parish bounds.

The parish population was estimated in 2008 to be just over 5,600 people resident in some 2,400 houses. The population structure shows the parish to have slightly more children, fewer in the student and young adult groups, more mature adults and significantly more elderly than the presbytery area as a whole.

Mission

This is a both a parish based and gathered congregation. Its mission is being centred on Jesus, shaped by the Bible and committed to training leaders and its priorities are:

- the building of community within parish and congregation
- work with children, youth, (including school chaplaincy) and families
- outreach to the middle aged, and
- the continued development of new models of leadership and pastoral care.

Davidson's Mains has gifts to share with the wider church – e.g. their “intentional approach” to developing church life not to mention resources human and financial. It supports other Church of Scotland congregations in the neighbourhood, as well as cooperating ecumenically with Holy Cross Episcopal Church, St Margaret's RC Church, Emmanuel Episcopal Church and with Scripture Union. It could share insights and best practice with other congregations within similar contexts such as Greenbank, St Philip's Joppa, Craiglockhart and Corstorphine Craigsbank.

Presbytery Plan:

Davidson's Mains should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Muirhouse St Andrew's

History

The congregation originated in College Street but moved to Muirhouse in the 1960's when the new estate was being built. The church building became well known among local people, open to all and providing a strong community base. The current leaders of the congregation see this as having always been their goal, despite the many changes in the area and the challenges of the estate.

The Parish

The parish of Muirhouse St Andrew's lies to the north-west of the city between the Ferry Road and the Firth of Forth. Developed mainly by the Local Authority in the third quarter of the 20th Century for those displaced from the housing treatment areas for demolition in Leith and the inner city, the area suffered from poor housing policy, a lack of social facilities and social infrastructure, high unemployment and multiple deprivation in the last quarter of the century. A Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Ranking of 2, where 1 ranks most deprived and 20 ranks least deprived, indicates that the parish of Muirhouse St Andrew's is one of the most deprived parishes in the country.

In more recent years large areas of earlier housing have been cleared and replaced by modern flatted development but much still remains to be done.

Education in the parish is served by Craigroyston Primary School and the newly built Craigroyston Community Education Centre, while Pirniehall Primary School (in the adjacent Old Kirk parish) serves the Salvesen and Pennywell housing areas.

The parish also accommodates Silverknowes Golf Course; the Civil Service playing fields and the Edinburgh Caravan Club site both at Marine Drive; and the North Edinburgh Arts Centre in Pennywell Court.

The estimated parish population in 2008 was some 6,400 people living in some 3,200 households. The population structure shows higher numbers of young people; 36% of the population being under 25 years compared to 29% for the city. Pre-school and school-age children are notably higher than average for the city. Compensating for this are slightly, but not significantly, lower numbers of older working people and elderly.

The City Council are currently engaged in a significant redevelopment of this area and their aim is to create a single community hub around the shops on Pennywell Road. This "one community" approach should be paralleled in the creation of one parish so that church and community resources can relate clearly to each other and to the place they serve.

Mission

This is a parish based and focused congregation in a community which is currently classified by the Church of Scotland as a Priority Area. For a small congregation, addressing the needs of this parish provides a considerable challenge. Priorities for the time ahead are:

- sustaining and developing the worshipping congregation
- adapting church response to a rapidly changing community
- sorting out the buildings issue and the relationship with the Old Kirk, and
- building on successes with Messy Church and links to local schools.

The links with Cramond should be developed for the benefit of both congregations, and insights shared with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial in their linkage with Liberton. Insights and best practice could also be shared formally with the Old Kirk, and informally with Holy Trinity and the Craigmillar parishes.

Presbytery Plan

Ministry provision here should be on the basis of a single parish encompassing the area currently served by Muirhouse St Andrew's and the Old Kirk. The united charge should be led by a minister inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure along with two colleagues employed as PPW's.



Old Kirk

History

The Old Kirk is one of the original Burgh churches of Edinburgh, tracing its history back to a sixteenth-century congregation of St Giles', through a nineteenth-century location on St John's Street. This congregation was transported to Crewe Toll in 1941 and subsequently to Pennywell Road in 1952. Thus the present church is about to celebrate its 60th birthday on its present site.

The Parish

The parish of the Old Kirk lies to the north-west of the city between the Ferry Road and the Firth of Forth and between Pennywell Road and West Granton Access / Waterfront Broadway. Developed mainly by the Local Authority in the third quarter of the 20th Century for those displaced from the housing treatment areas for demolition in Leith and the inner city, the area suffered from poor housing policy, a lack of social facilities and social infrastructure, high unemployment and multiple deprivation in the last quarter of the century. In more recent years large areas of the earlier housing have been rehabilitated or cleared and replaced by modern flatted development but much still remains to be done. The northern part of the area, the former gasworks and adjacent land, is now incorporated within the Edinburgh Waterfront development area.

Some work has already been completed including new roadworks of West Granton Access / Waterfront Broadway and Waterfront Park, the relocation of Telford College from Crewe Toll, the HQ for Scottish Gas while new housing is under construction at Waterfront Gait. While work may be delayed with the recent economic downturn, mission planning for Old Kirk should be informed by all the current development proposals.

Education in the parish is provided by Forthview and Pirniehall Primary Schools and Craigroyston Community High School. St David's R.C. Primary School is also located within the parish bounds.

The estimated parish population in 2008 was some 5,750 people living in some 2,000 households. The population structure shows higher numbers of young people; 22% of the population being of pre-school and school age (under 16 years) compared to 15% for the city. The student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) comprise more than half the population. Compensating for this are significantly lower numbers of older working people and elderly (27% compared to 37% for the city as a whole). The City Council are currently engaged in a significant redevelopment of this area and their aim is to create a single community hub around the shops on Pennywell Road. This "one community" approach should be paralleled in the creation of one parish so that church and community resources can relate clearly to each other and to the place they serve.

Mission

The parish is more than the congregation can be expected to address given the range of housing and social conditions. There will need to be prioritising and a clear idea of what can be tackled.

Some of the items raised in the Muirhouse St Andrew's section apply here also:

- sustaining and developing the worshipping congregation
- adapting church response to a rapidly changing community, and
- sorting out the buildings issue and the relationship with Muirhouse St Andrew's.

Links with Blackhall St Columba's could offer valuable support. Insights and best practice could be shared with the Muirhouse St Andrew's, Holy Trinity and the Craigmillar parishes.

Presbytery Plan

Ministry provision here should be on the basis of a single parish encompassing the area currently served by St Andrew's and the Old Kirk. The united charge should be led by a minister inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure along with two colleagues employed as PPW's.



Drylaw

History

Originally meeting at Crewe Toll, the Church Extension charge of Drylaw was established in 1952 and the sanctuary completed in 1956. The McIntyre Hall was added in 1967.

The Parish

The parish of Drylaw lies in the north-western suburbs of the City and is bounded generally by Ferry Road, the cycle path on the disused Barnton Suburban line and properties on the south side of Telford Road. The parish is 'garden suburb' in character having been built in the late 1920's through to the mid-1950's and comprises three and four storey flats, terraced and semidetached villas built mainly as social housing. South of Telford Road the properties are mainly inter-war private bungalows. Some modern infill development has taken place at Drylaw House Paddock and Gardens and at Wester Drylaw Park while 40 flats are due for completion soon at Telford Grove and construction is also underway of 350 flats and houses on the former Telford College site on Crewe Road South.

While much of the housing was built as social housing, now only 35% of the housing stock is social rental (compared with 17% for the city) while 65% is now owner-occupied (69%). There is very little private rented housing.

Primary education is provided by Ferryhill Primary School which is located within the parish and the school catchment area is almost identical to the parish boundary. For those living south and east of Telford Road, Flora Stevenson is the local primary. Both primaries feed into Broughton High School for secondary education. The parish also hosts Rowanfield Special School.

The resident population in 2008 was estimated to be just fewer than 4,500 people living in some 2,100 houses. The population structure shows a maturing parish with above average numbers of children, fewer in the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) and above average numbers of mature adults and elderly.

Mission

Built and developed as a "housing scheme" church Drylaw finds itself caught between the place and time which gave it birth and identity and the new community in which the residents have bought the former rented properties. The mission is to maintain a ministry to faithful people and those in need while reaching out to the new house owners who now call Drylaw home. Insights and best practice could be shared with other churches in similar positions such as St Andrew's Clermiston, Colinton Mains, and St David's Broomhouse.

Presbytery Plan

Given the evolving nature of parish life, Drylaw should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.

Granton, Trinity and Newhaven



Granton, Inverleith St Serf's, Leith Wardie, Newhaven.

These parishes run along the shores of the Forth and head inland to include Goldenacre. They are mainly residential but encompass a wide range of homes from suburban sandstone villas to fisherman's rows and new high rise developments. Developments at the Waterfront have already brought considerable change to Granton and Newhaven and future plans promise further population growth although when and indeed if these happen depends on the economic fortunes of the city and the property market.



Granton

History

The congregation was originally a daughter church of Cramond established in 1877. The parish was formed in 1927, the sanctuary dates from 1934 and the Halls from 1957.

The Parish

The parish of Granton lies on the shores of the Firth of Forth between the parishes of Old Kirk and Leith Wardie. While the Harbour and Granton Square date from the 1830's the larger residential part of the parish was built in an almost garden suburb form as social housing in the 1920's and 30's by the Council and by Mactaggart and Mickel. The vast majority are low rise, two, three and four storey flats (94%) with some terraced and semi-detached villas. Although built as social housing many of the properties have since been purchased and now more than half the houses are owner occupied.

South of Pilton Avenue on Crewe Road North Miller Homes is currently constructing 329 flats and a further 650 flats and houses are being constructed off Pilton Drive at East Pilton Farm.

North of West Granton Road was mainly industrial and commercial development but this is now part of the larger area, incorporating land in the neighbouring Old Kirk parish, being developed as Edinburgh Waterfront. Some work has already been completed including the infilling of Western Harbour, new roadworks of Waterfront Avenue and new housing at Saltire Street, Kingsburgh Crescent and Lochinvar Drive. While work may be delayed with the economic depression, mission planning for Granton and Old Kirk should be aware of all the current development proposals.

Education in the parish is provided mainly by Granton Primary and Broughton High School but parts of the west are served by Forthview Primary and Craigroyston Community High School and parts of the east are served by Wardie Primary and Trinity Academy schools.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be more than 8,500 people living in 4,100 houses. The population structure was very similar to that of the city but with slightly more children balanced by slightly fewer in the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years).

Mission

The parish of Granton is very diverse and the congregation may need to choose to prioritise its work. Focal points for mission may include:

- outreach in the Waterfront Developments – this should be a shared enterprise with Newhaven, Old Kirk, and Leith North and South
- welcoming the new immigrant population in the parish, and
- developing links with the groups with use the church premises.

Insights and best practice could be shared with places such as St Nicholas' Sighthill and Kaimies Lockhart Memorial, as well as those affected by the Waterfront Developments.

Presbytery Plan

Given the lack of clarity over the development of the Waterfront, Granton should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure and a Presbytery/Parish Worker.



Inverleith St Serf's

History

Inverleith church was built by the Free Church in 1881 and halls added in 1938. Leith St Serf's began as a mission station from St Cuthbert's around 1899 and the church was built in 1903 with a gallery and chancel added in 1921 and 1924. The halls were added in 1960. The congregations were united on 11 September 2011.

The Parish

The parish of Inverleith St Serf's lies to the north of the city astride the A902 Ferry Road and is largely suburban in character with housing types varying from large Victorian villas on and to the south of Ferry Road, small pockets of tenements at Goldenacre and otherwise extensive areas of inter-war and late twentieth century villas and flats. A number of small residential areas are subdivided by the large open spaces of St Mark's Park, Goldenacre and Warriston Playing Fields and Warriston Cemetery, crematorium and allotment gardens.

The parish also contains the Edinburgh operations of Selex Galileo at Crewe Toll, a large Morrison's superstore and the extensive playing fields of Stewarts Melville College, George Heriot's School and Edinburgh Academy. It is also home to Edinburgh Academy Junior School and Nursery. The parish is served by three primary schools; Trinity, Wardie and Broughton, and two secondary schools; Trinity Academy and Broughton High School. There is a large sheltered housing complex in Goldenacre Terrace.

New housing is being developed by CALA at East Fettes Avenue (a total of 12 houses and 77 flats due to be completed in 2011) and at South Trinity Road where consent has been granted for 256 flats with construction expected to start in 2011.

In 2008, the resident population was estimated to be some 7,200 people living in some 3,600 houses. The population structure shows slightly higher numbers of children, mature adults and elderly people than the city averages and compensatory lower numbers of student age group and young adult workers.

Mission

The new congregation will clearly need time to resolve many issues and they should be given support and encouragement in this task. There will be a need for the congregation to discover its distinctive contribution to the church's witness in Trinity and Goldenacre as well as establishing a cooperative relationship with Leith Wardie. In a residential area of this type there will be priority given to families with children as well as the elderly and isolated. As well as shared work with Leith Wardie, and close cooperation with St James' Episcopal and Holy Cross RC churches, the Kirk Session could share insights and best practice with places such as Colinton and Murrayfield.

Presbytery Plan

The ministry should be seen in the broader setting of Trinity/Goldenacre with an allocation in this Plan of two Ministries working in cooperation as they serve two charges. Given the developmental nature of this situation, at this stage Inverleith St Serf's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure. However, this is an area where the possibility of a change in tenure could be considered at the appropriate time.



Leith Wardie

History

The UP congregation was formed in 1885 and the sanctuary opened in 1893. It has been altered considerably over the years including a major redevelopment and hall addition in 2000.

The Parish

The parish of Leith Wardie lies on the southern banks of the Forth between Granton and Newhaven. Built mainly in the second half of the 19th Century it comprises stone built villas, semi-detached and terraced houses together with some groups of tenements. It is one of Edinburgh's mature and wealthier suburbs.

Education is provided locally by Wardie and Victoria (Newhaven) Primary Schools and by Trinity Academy. Wardie Primary School is located within the parish bounds as is St Columba's Hospice.

The resident population was estimated in 2008 to be just over 2,300 people living in some 1,100 houses. The population structure compared to that of the Presbytery area as a whole had a higher proportion of children, fewer in the student and young adult worker age groups and more mature adults and elderly.

Mission

Leith Wardie is a small parish but the congregation draws its membership and extends its influence over the wider area of Trinity/Goldenacre. Leith Wardie should:

- continue to develop its already strong ministry among families, children and young people
- build on the variety of worship opportunities, and
- develop the "service" aspects of the Christian life.

Leith Wardie has an important responsibility as centre of leadership and energy in this part of the city in particular. Insights and best practice could also be shared with other churches working with families such as Carrick Knowe and Corstorphine St Anne's. Given the church issues within the broad community the mission of the church in Trinity/Goldenacre will need a full input from Leith Wardie. There are ecumenical links through the local council of churches which includes the local Episcopal and Roman Catholic congregations.

Presbytery Plan

Leith Wardie should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

Ministry at Leith Wardie should be seen in the broader setting of Trinity/Goldenacre with an allocation in this Plan of two Ministries working in cooperation as they serve two charges.



Newhaven

History

Since Newhaven and St. Andrew's united in 1974 there have been major challenges to

face, from the loss of the fishing community to the new build of "The Forth Port Project", bringing new homes and different people to the area. In 2005, the sanctuary was sold for redevelopment and new multi-purpose church premises created in the former halls space.

The Parish

The parish of Newhaven lies on the shores of the Firth of Forth centred on the old harbour. The old village, based on fishing, ship-building and trading nestled on the strand around the harbour but later developments in the Georgian and Victorian eras saw new development on the raised beach above the village. The parish now comprises housing from all these periods, tenements and Victorian villas, modern infill flatted developments and in recent years the massive new development of Western Harbour. Proposals for that area of Forth Ports include 3,000 houses, retail and commercial space, heath club and supermarket. When complete the development will more than double the number of houses in the parish. Originally due for completion in 2020, the current recession has slowed development.

Education in the parish is provided by Victoria Primary School which is located in the parish adjacent to the old village, and Trinity Academy.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be 3,880 people living in some 2,200 houses. The population structure is very similar to the pattern for the city but with fewer children (0 to 15 years) and those in the student (16 to 24 years) age groups but with greater numbers in all the older (25 to 85+ years) age groups. 23% of the parish is aged under 24 years compared with 29% for the city.

Mission

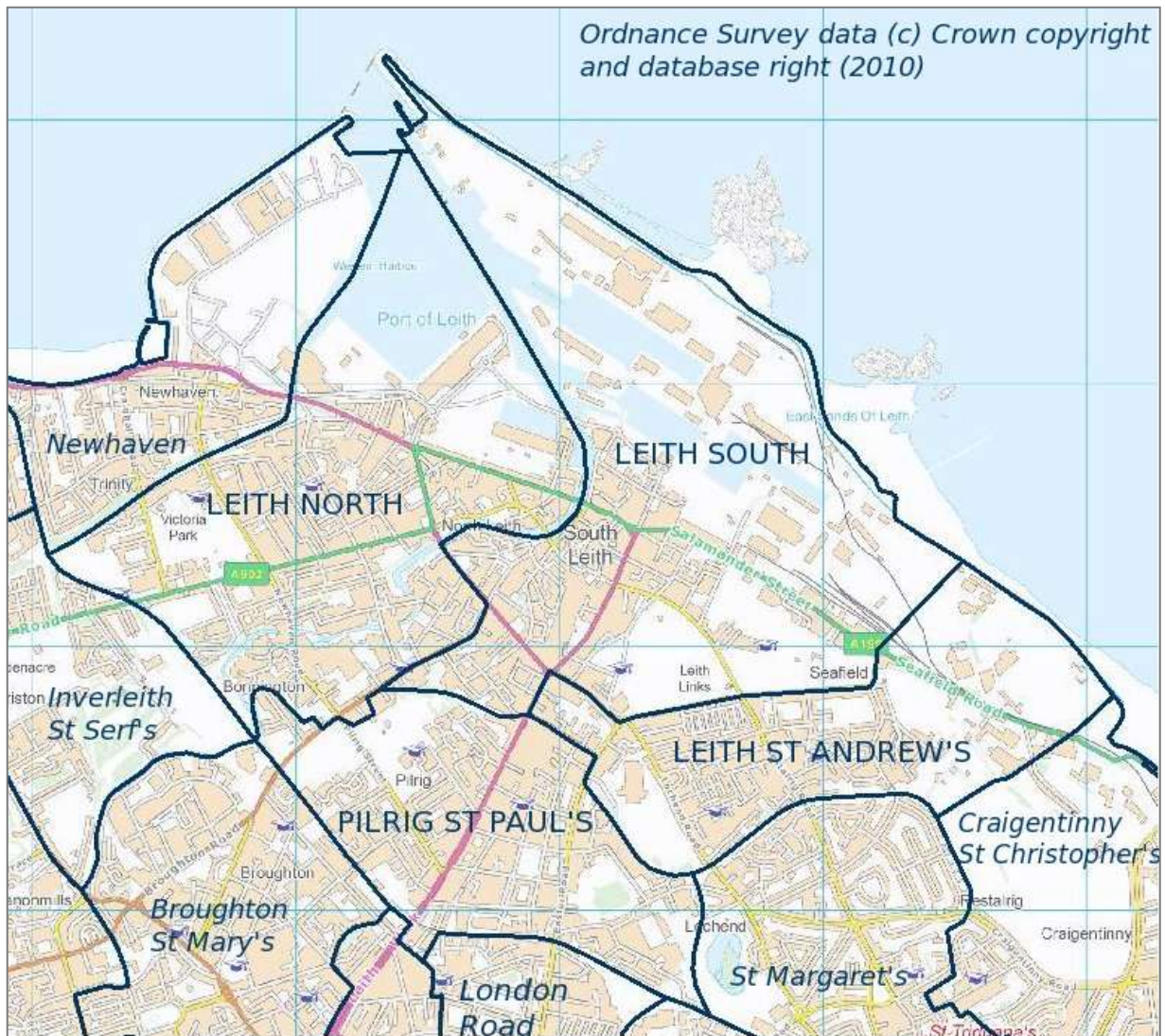
Newhaven is a community based and focused church. Newhaven's mission is "to serve Christ, each other and the community" and its priorities are:

- the sustaining and renewing of community within the congregation and the parish
- work amongst youth, the isolated and elderly, and
- outreach in the Waterfront Developments – this should be a shared enterprise with Granton, and Leith North and South.

Presbytery Plan

Given the lack of clarity over the development of the Waterfront, Newhaven should be led by one Minister inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.

Leith



Leith North, Leith South, Leith St Andrew's, Pilrig St Paul's.

While it is relatively straightforward to affirm the heart of Leith, the boundaries are harder to define. Pilrig St Paul's, for example, has long been part of the Leith Forum and yet for many of its residents the character of the place has strong similarities with and connections to what we have called "Inner City North".

The congregations of Leith North, Leith South, Pilrig St Paul's, and Leith St Andrew's have an established pattern of shared work which has allowed them to take forward work in Ocean Terminal and to develop plans for the proposed Waterfront developments. Given the uncertainty over whether and how these developments proceed, the patterns of ministry in the medium to long term are difficult to predict.



Leith North

History

The story of Leith North goes back to 1493 when a chapel was built on the West bank of the Water of Leith. The parish was established in 1606. The current sanctuary dates from 1816 while the congregation is a result of several unions representing all strands of Parish, Secession and Free Church backgrounds.

The Parish

The parish of Leith North lies just 1½ miles north-east of the city centre on the Firth of Forth. It, together with the adjacent parish of Leith South, comprises the old Port of Leith, an area of primarily Victorian residential and industrial development but which has seen major redevelopment since the late 1970's. Leith North contains the offices of the Scottish Government at Victoria Quay, the Ocean Terminal shopping centre and the tourist facility of the Royal Yacht Britannia, industrial development on both banks of the Water of Leith, much of which is redeveloped for housing and the Primary Schools of Trinity and Holy Cross R.C. and the High school of Trinity Academy.

Forth Ports plc is currently redeveloping the docks but other redevelopment has resulted in the parish containing a complete mix of industrial, office and residential development of all styles and ages. Seventeenth century housing sits side-by-side with Victorian flats and villas, 1960's concrete tower blocks and 21st Century apartments and its community reflects this mix of age and styles. Planning consent has been granted for the building of a further 227 houses within the parish, although the current economic climate has reduced the enthusiasm for further development.

The 2008 population for the parish is estimated to be some 10,000 people living in some 5,600 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted to those in the young adult workers (25 – 44 years) age groups who account for 42% of the residents compared with a city average of 33%. Complementarily there are relatively fewer in the student age group (12% as opposed to 14% for the city) and mature adult workers and elderly (32% as opposed to 37% for the city).

Mission

The priority should be on outreach amongst young adults. This is a challenge where insights and best practice should be shared with the other Leith churches, and inner city churches such as Broughton St Mary's and Barclay Viewforth. In addition, outreach in the Waterfront Developments should be a shared enterprise with Granton, Newhaven and Leith South. There is ecumenical cooperation through Leith Churches Together and Leith Churches Forum, including outreach to Ocean Terminal worker and the Port of Leith Chaplain.

Presbytery Plan

Given the lack of clarity over future developments in Leith, Leith North should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Leith South

History

Leith South Church, although much altered, has stood in the centre of Leith since 1483. The congregation was formed by the union of Leith South and Leith Kirkgate in 1973. The Halls date from 1982 and occupy the site of the former Kirkgate Church.

The Parish

The recently extended parish of Leith South lies just 1½ miles north-east of the city centre on the Firth of Forth. It, together with the adjacent parish of Leith North, comprises the old Port of Leith, an area of primarily Victorian residential and industrial development but which has seen major redevelopment in the post-war era. Now 17th Century buildings vie with concrete tower blocks and stone built Victorian tenements and villas mix with modern flats illustrative of a changing and evolving community.

Forth Ports plc is redeveloping the docks area but the current economic and building recessions have slowed development. Over the next thirty years Forth Ports have planning consent to build 16,000 new homes in the docks area. However, more recently industrial land use options have also been explored.

The 2008 population for the parish has been estimated to be some 7,900 people living in 5,300 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted towards those in the young adult workers (25 – 44 years) age groups who account for more than half of the residents compared with a city average of one-third. The student age group (13% as opposed to 14% for the city) is also well represented but children (10% compared to 15%), mature adult workers and elderly (22% as opposed to 37% for the city) are fewer.

Mission

Priorities include:

- outreach amongst young adults. This is a challenge where insights and best practice should be shared with the other Leith churches and the inner city churches.
- outreach in the Waterfront Developments – this should be a shared enterprise with, but not restricted to, Granton, Newhaven and Leith North, and
- the sustaining and renewing of local community.

The community “small town” element may indicate common challenges with places such as Portobello.

There is ecumenical cooperation through Leith Churches Together and Leith Churches Forum, including an outreach to Ocean Terminal worker and the Port of Leith Chaplain.

Presbytery Plan

Given the lack of clarity over future developments in Leith, Leith South should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure. In addition there should be, until 2014, a shared Presbytery/Parish worker appointment focusing on the Waterfront across the relevant parishes.



Leith St Andrew's

History

The current sanctuary was built in 1881. The congregation is a result of unions between Leith St Andrew's Place and Leith Claremont in 1973 and between the resulting Leith St Andrew's and Leith St Thomas' Junction Road in 2009.

The Parish

The parish of Leith St Andrew's is in north-east Edinburgh and extends from Leith Walk in the west to the sea at Seafield. It lies due south of Leith Links. Formerly a mixed industrial residential area, the industry based mainly on the railways, was displaced during the last quarter of the 20th Century with Leith Academy, Leith Waterworld and new flatted housing. The Eastern General Hospital in the east of the parish has recently been demolished and planning consent has been granted for 274 new houses and flats which are expected to be completed by 2016.

Apart from the more recent flatted development most of the housing dates from Victorian times with two large areas of high density artisan colony housing, large villas fronting the Links and mixed inter-war housing in the Prospect Bank area. There is some new housing at Thorntreeside and Barleyhill.

Education is provided in Hermitage Park, Lorne and Leith Primary Schools and, at secondary level, by Leith Academy. Prospect Bank Special Needs school is also situated within the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated at 5,550 people living in some 2,700 houses. The population structure is very similar to the pattern for the city but with fewer in the student (16 to 24 years) age group balanced by greater numbers in the young adult worker group (25 to 44 years).

Mission

This is a community church with a strong history of work amongst children and families. Mission priorities for the future should be:

- continued work with young people including experimental forms and links to the local schools
- outreach amongst the young adult population, and
- care of the isolated and the creation of community.

Cooperative work within the Leith Forum churches and with Leith Churches Together is encouraged. Insights and best practice might be also usefully shared with inner city churches such as Broughton St Mary's and Barclay Viewforth.

Presbytery Plan

Given the lack of clarity over future developments in Leith, St Andrew's should be led by one Minister inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Pilrig St Paul's

History

Pilrig Church was opened in its present location in 1863, having been originally established in 1840 and a brick church built across from the present site in 1843. In 1950 Pilrig united with Dalmeny Street and in 1999 that congregation united with St Paul's.

The Parish

The parish of Pilrig St Paul's is located in the north east of the city, on the boundary between Edinburgh and Leith and lies astride Leith Walk. With an estimated population of nearly 12,000 it is one of the largest parishes in the city. Developed primarily in the latter half of the 19th Century it has house types typical of the period. For example in the Shaw's it has artisan housing from the 1850's, from Leith Walk through to Easter Road is typical Victorian tenements from the 1870's onwards and the Pilrig area contains two storey terraced villas of the 1880's. In the latter years of the 20th Century more modern flatted and villa housing was developed on the former Balfour Street timber yard and around the edges of the parish at Hawkhill Close, Albion Gardens, Dicksonfield, Dryden Gait and Hawthornden. Currently new housing is being developed at Hawkhill Avenue and Shrub Place.

While much of the former industrial and railway land has been developed for housing, the parish still accommodates some commercial and industrial land uses but there is now no significant employer within the parish. At Easter Road the parish is home to Hibernian Football Club.

Education in the parish is provided by Lorne, Broughton and Leith Walk Primary Schools and by Drummond Community High School and Leith Academy. Pilrig Park (Special Needs) School and Lorne Primary are located within the parish bounds.

The resident population in 2008 was estimated to be just over 11,800 people living in some 7,000 houses, mainly flats. The population structure is heavily weighted towards the young adult (25 to 44 years) age group (50% compared to 33% for the city) and correspondingly there are relatively fewer children (10% compared to 15%), and mature adult workers and elderly (28% compared to 37%).

Mission

The mission focus should be on outreach to young adults. The coordination of work and the sharing of insights and best practice should be entered into with the other Leith churches as well as inner city churches, particularly the neighbouring parish of London Road. There is ecumenical cooperation through Leith Churches Together and Leith Churches Forum, including an outreach to Ocean Terminal worker and the Port of Leith Chaplain.

Insights into possible work with Hibernian FC could be shared with Gorgie Dalry and Glasgow: Whiteinch.

Presbytery Plan

Given the lack of clarity over future developments in Leith, Pilrig St Paul's should be led by one Minister inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.

Portobello, Joppa and St Martin's



Portobello Old, Portobello St James', Portobello St Philip's Joppa, St Martin's.

There are currently three congregations serving the "burgh" of Portobello. Their histories mirror that of the disrupted components of the Church of Scotland.

Nearby is the parish of St Martin's and while neither of its constituent parts - Magdalene and Bingham – are part of Portobello, the residents look to "Edinburgh's Seaside" for shopping, schooling and leisure.



Portobello and Joppa

History

Following the various splits and unions of churches in Portobello, three parishes now serve the area. Portobello Old was built in 1810 and now includes the union of two UP churches (1952, 1972). Portobello St Philip's Joppa was erected by the Free Church in 1877 while Portobello St James was established by Duddingston as a mission station as a consequence of a split over strong temperance preaching at

Portobello Old in 1874. The church was built in 1912, with chancel and organ added in 1934.

The Parishes

From north-west to south-east, the community of Portobello on the eastern shore of the city is presently served by Portobello St James', Portobello Old, and Portobello St Philip's Joppa. The Sir Harry Lauder Road forms the south-western boundary of Portobello St Philip's Joppa and bisects the other two parishes. The main residential area lies astride Portobello High Street and contains a mix of ages and styles of housing ranging from Victorian tenements to late-20th century flats.

The buildings illustrate the evolution of the area from large detached Victorian Villas and townhouses, through inter-war bungalow development, a tower block to modern suburban housing. The area is now primarily suburban with relatively easy access to the city centre by road and rail.



The parishes contain three industrial estates, Seafield, Baileyfield and Telferton which contain warehouses, manufacturing plants, bus depot, car showrooms and retail warehouses and provide the major source of employment in the area. There are a number of hotels and guest houses scattered throughout the parishes, the largest being the Kings Manor Hotel on Milton Road.

Primary education in the area is split between Duddingston, Brunstane, Towerbank and The Royal High Primary Schools while secondary education is concentrated in Portobello High School. Only Towerbank Primary and Portobello High School are located within the parishes, which also host the Edinburgh part of the Jewel and Esk Valley College.

The resident population of the parishes was estimated in 2008 to be just over 12,600 people living in some 5,800 houses. The population structure is typical for a suburban area with higher numbers of children, mature adults and elderly but with lower numbers in the student and young adult age groups.



Mission

As a clearly defined place, Portobello should be worked as one parish and the mission of the parish church should be to the whole community. In particular there should be a focus on:

- young families
- elderly and isolated
- those who work locally, and
- the creative/cultural/environmentally concerned groups.

The congregation should also develop a close partnership with St Martin's Parish Church and the Minister of St Martin's should be treated as part of the Portobello ministry team.

The parish church should seek to share insights and experience with congregations working in "small town" areas such as Queensferry, Colinton, and South Leith, as well as with churches such as Blackhall St Columba's, Murrayfield and Corstorphine St Anne's.

Presbytery Plan

Portobello and Joppa Parish Church should be led by two Ministers of Word and Sacrament with one being Parish Minister/Team Leader and the other being Associate Minister. The Parish Minister should be called on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure and the Associate appointed on a contract of employment.



St Martin's

History

The parish was created (and the church and hall built) by National Church Extension in 1957. It was raised to full status in 1967.

The Parish

The parish of St Martin's lies to the east of the city between Portobello and Craigmillar. It is bounded by Milton Road (West), Milton Link, the south suburban railway and Duddingston Golf Course. It is a primarily suburban area having been developed in segments during the twentieth century. The north western sector and fronting Milton Road is inter-war and immediately post-war bungalow housing, the Magdalene's and the Bingham's are 1950's and 60's social housing of terraced villas and three-to-five storey flats, the Bingham housing later demolished in the 1980's, while the Jewel is late twentieth century suburban villa housing.

The only significant commercial activity in the parish is the Asda superstore at the Jewel.

Education in the parish is provided by Brunstane and Niddrie Mill Primary Schools and Portobello and Castlebrae High Schools. Only Brunstane Primary School is located within the parish, although the new Portobello High School is to be built on the parish boundary.

The parish population in 2008 was estimated to be nearly 5,600 people living in 2,500 houses. The population structure included higher than average numbers of pre-school and school age children, 18% compared to 15% for the city; low numbers of student and young adult workers but higher than average numbers of mature adults and elderly.

Mission

The parish serves two very distinct areas – the Magdalene area and the Bingham/Jewel area – which are geographically divided by the main road, Duddingston Park and more markedly by sociological factors.

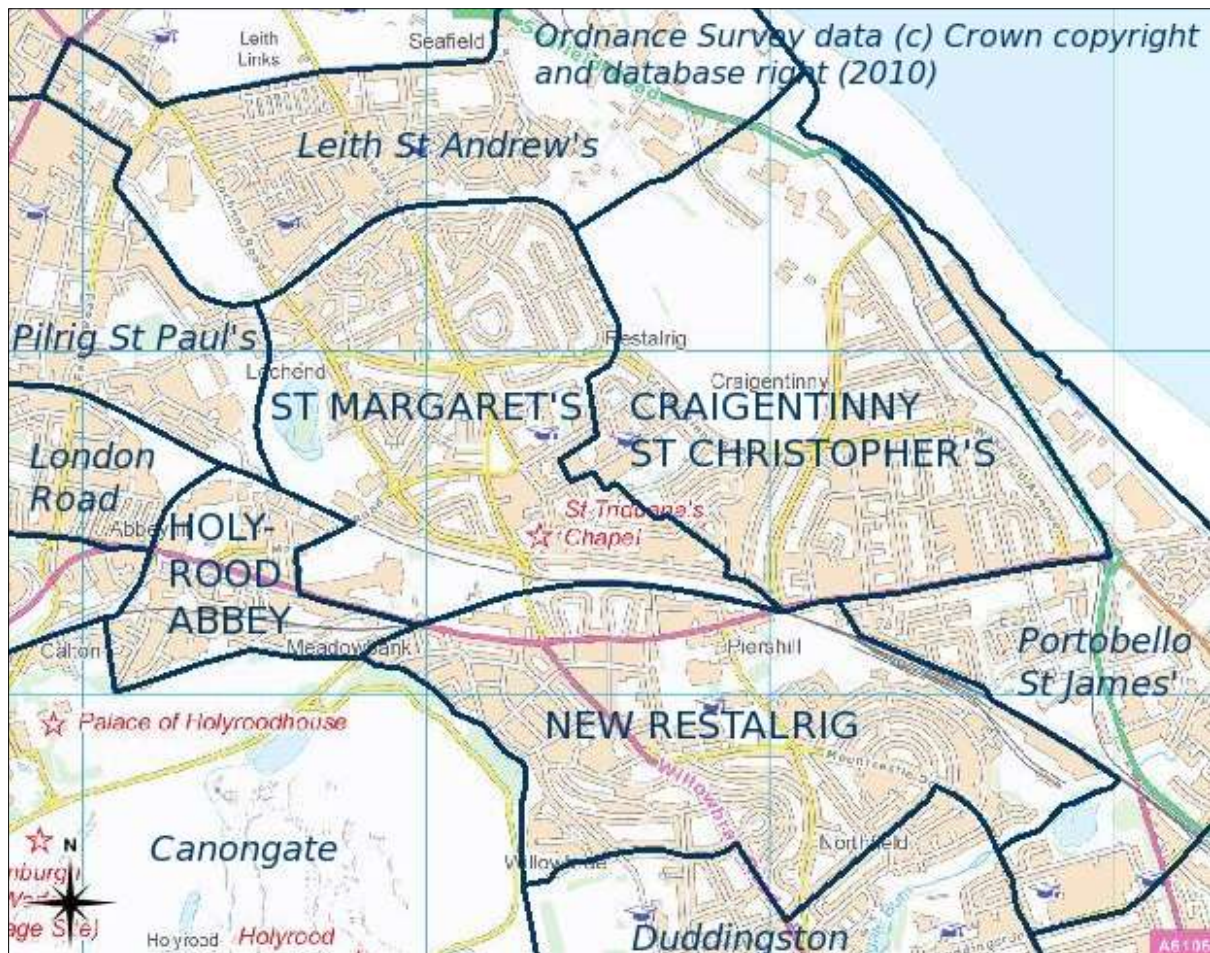
The levels of deprivation and resultant troubles in the Magdalene scheme mean that the best efforts of minister and congregation should be focused there.

The congregation should also develop a close partnership with Portobello and Joppa Parish Church and the Minister of St Martin's should be treated as part of the Portobello ministry team.

Presbytery Plan

St Martin's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.

Restalrig, Lochend, Craigentenny and Piershill



St Margaret's, New Restalrig, Craigentenny St Christopher's, Holyrood Abbey.

At the western end near Abbeyhill this area is typically inner city, but by the time it reaches towards Portobello its character is more suburban. In the middle there is a substantial area of social housing with a variety of social problems.



St Margaret's

History

The congregation has deep roots at the heart of the communities of Restalrig and Lochend. The present church building dates from 1837 but the site has been a place of worship since the 12th century. The congregations of Restalrig and Lochend were linked in 1992 and united in 1994 to become St Margaret's. The community based Ripple Project began in 1996.

The Parish

The parish of St Margaret's lies in the eastern suburbs of the city and is focused on the ancient village of Restalrig. It is primarily a residential suburb with no significant sources of employment. The parish was mainly developed during the inter-war years both with social rented flatted housing but also with private bungalows in the Marionville area. The third quarter of the 20th century saw the development of the four multi-storey tower blocks – two in Restalrig and two in Lochend - while the last quarter saw the development of the former Hawkhill school playing fields, the conversion and redevelopment of the former Munrospun Mills and other redevelopment mainly for modern flatted housing.

Meadowbank stadium is in the south-west corner of the parish but has no direct access from the parish.

Education is provided by Hermitage Park and Craigentenny Primary Schools and by Leith Academy but none of these is located within the parish bounds. St Ninian's RC Primary is located in the parish.

The 2008 population for the parish has been estimated to be just over 7,000 people living in some 4,000 houses. The population structure is similar to that for the Presbytery area as a whole but with slightly fewer students and young adults and more elderly (18% cf. 14%). Statistics for the parish reveal a high incidence of young single parent families and a higher incidence of accommodation for those with special needs.

Mission

As a parish based congregation the focus is on the local community. In particular there should be emphases on:

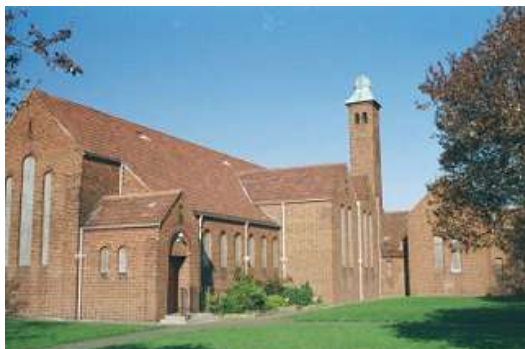
- the elderly and isolated of all ages
- the deprived, those whose social, learning or financial needs are not met
- the development of evangelical opportunities, and
- nurture of children and families with development of cross-generational programmes.

The congregation should continue to develop its ecumenical partnerships across the whole Restalrig/Craigentenny community.

St Margaret's has been part of an ecumenical parish grouping since 2006 with St Ninian's RC, Wilson Memorial (UF) and Craigentenny St Christopher's.

Presbytery Plan

Given current uncertainty about the shape of community and church life in this part of the city, St Margaret's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Reviewable Tenure plus a Presbytery/Parish Worker 0.5 FTE.



Craigentenny St Christopher's

History

The early 1930's saw the expansion of new housing and a new population into the area that was to become Craigentenny St Christopher's parish. In 1937 the school was opened, followed by the church one year later.

The Parish

The parish of Craigentenny St Christopher's lies to the north east of the city on the Firth of Forth between the ancient burghs of Leith and Portobello. It is primarily an inter-war suburban residential area built in the 1930's of two and three-storey council flats in the Loaning and Loganlea area in the west and an extensive area of private sector bungalow housing from Britwell Crescent and Craigentenny Avenue to the Leith Docks railway line in the east.

The major sources of employment in the parish are the retail warehouses and depots adjacent to the railway line on Seafield Road

Education is provided by Craigentenny Primary School, which is located within the parish, and secondary education by Leith Academy which is located in the adjacent Leith St Andrew's parish to the west. The parish also hosts Craigentenny Golf Course and the Seafield Recreation Ground.

In 2008 the resident population of the parish was estimated at just over 4,300 persons living in just over 2,100 occupied dwellings. The population structure showed similar proportions of children to the city as a whole, significantly fewer in the student and young adult age groups but higher numbers in the mature adult and elderly age groups. The parish population is therefore characterised by an average number of children, few young adults but large proportions of mature and elderly residents compared to the Presbytery population as a whole.

Cooperation with neighbouring churches is in place through an ecumenical parish grouping and a worship team compiles and conducts ecumenical services four times a year.

Presbytery Plan

As a relatively small parish with several, differing component parts, responsibility for mission in this part of town should be taken up by the neighbouring congregations. In the longer term the congregation of Craigentenny St Christopher's may be united or linked with a neighbouring charge but given the uncertainty surrounding church life in this part of the city Guardianship could be an option in the short term.



New Restalrig

History

New Restalrig was built by the Free Church of Scotland in 1892. It sits on a prominent site although there is not really a clearly defined community.

The Parish

The parish lies to the east of the city centre in the lee of Holyrood Park and Arthur's Seat and the Church is well located in the parish sitting at the junction of London Road and Willowbrae Road on the A1. It is a residential suburb developed in the latter years of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. Typical of many of Edinburgh's inner suburbs it contains a complete mix of house types from traditional tenements, three and four storey council flats, bungalows, terraced stone fronted villas, multi-storey flats and modern infill villas and flats on redeveloped land. The major sources of employment are the offices at Meadowbank and Morrison's superstore.

Education is provided in The Royal High, Parson's Green and Craigentinny Primary Schools and Leith Academy and Portobello High Schools. Only The Royal High Primary is located within the parish bounds.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be 8,250 people living in some 4,000 houses. The population structure is very similar to the pattern for the city for children but with fewer in the student (16 to 24 years) and young adult worker (25 to 44 years) age groups balanced by greater numbers in the mature adult and elderly (45+ years) age groups.

Mission

The mission of this congregation is twofold. One is to the parish and in this regard there should be a focus on assessing local needs and opportunities for a broad based outreach. The other is to the wider community of conservative evangelical Christians.

In relation to parish responsibilities in particular, the Kirk Session should seek to share insights and best practice with similar parishes elsewhere in the city.

Presbytery Plan

New Restalrig should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Holyrood Abbey

History

The congregation was formed by a union in 1910 of Abbeyhill UF and Holyrood UF. The buildings were considerably altered in 2006-7.

The Parish

The parish of Holyrood Abbey lies to the east of the city centre, north-east of the Palace of Holyrood House and the ruins of Holyrood Abbey and immediately north of

Holyrood Park (all of which lie in the neighbouring parish of Canongate). The parish is bisected both by the A1 London Road and the main east-coast railway. The main commercial activity in the parish is at the Meadowbank Shopping Park and there is some commercial activity in the Abbeyhill Industrial Estate and adjacent to the east-coast railway line.

Housing development is mixed both in type and by age. North of London Road it is mainly Victorian tenements but the redevelopment of the former Moray Park Brewery has allowed the retail park and modern flatted housing. Between Lower London Road and the east-coast railway redevelopment of sub-standard housing has allowed a mix of modern flats and terraced housing while south of the railway, Royal Park Terrace and Spring Gardens are mainly Victorian tenements and villas with some more modern flatted development interspersed on redeveloped sites.

In area, the parish is one of the smallest in the city.

The 2001 Census recorded some 2,800 people resident in some 1,900 houses. The 2008 population estimates indicated a total population of 3,000 suggesting little change since the Census. The population structure is heavily weighted to those in the student (16 to 24 years) and young adult (25 to 44 years) age-groups with 70% of the total population compared to 46% for those age groups in the city. Children (8% as opposed to a city average of 16%), mature adults (13% against 22%) and elderly (11% against 16%) had low representations.

Mission

Holyrood Abbey is a gathered congregation from across the city and in the conservative evangelical tradition. Its mission priorities should be:

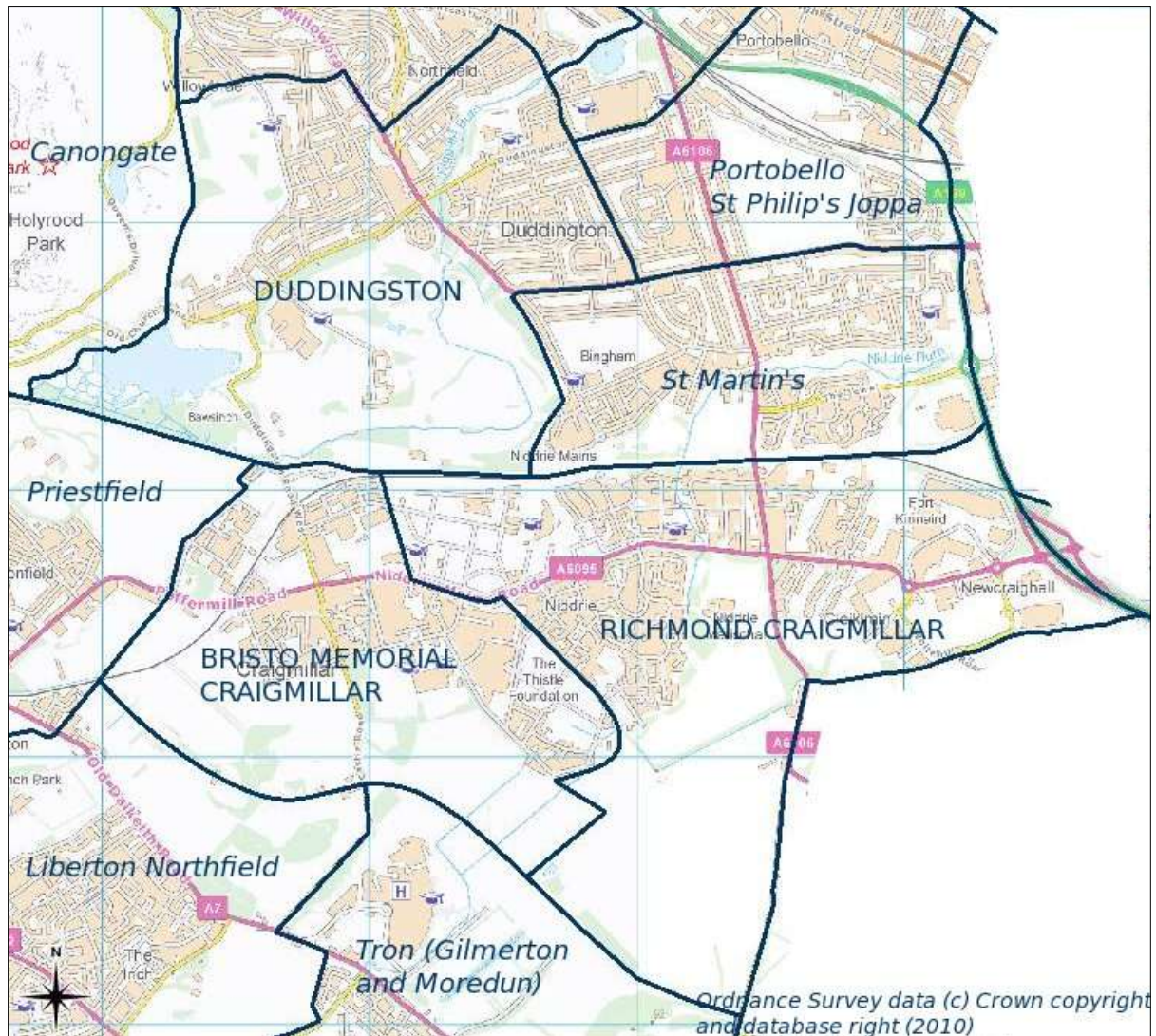
- outreach to and care for the parish
- offering a worshipping community for a city wide strand of Christian witness, and
- continued support of overseas work.

There are links with St Margaret's and New Restalrig. Insights and best practice in relation to work with young adults could be shared with the inner city and Leith churches.

Presbytery Plan

Holyrood Abbey should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

Craigmillar and Duddingston



Richmond Craigmillar, Bristo Memorial Craigmillar, Duddingston.

Both Craigmillar and Duddingston have historic buildings and long histories. Craigmillar has undergone major changes as older 1930's housing stock has been cleared. In both Richmond Craigmillar and Bristo Memorial Craigmillar parishes the future pattern of development means that there will be a much greater variety of homes and people.



Richmond Craigmillar

History

Richmond Craigmillar Church grew from the closure, due to the regeneration of the area, of Richmond Street Church. That church gave its assets and a large number of its membership to the new charge in Craigmillar. The rest of the cost was met from the National Church Extension Fund. The church building and parish date from 1935 – the same time as the Council housing scheme was being built. Recent years have seen a major clearance of older housing and the beginnings of new developments.

The Parish

The parish of Richmond Craigmillar lies to the south east of the city astride the main roads of Niddrie Mains Road / Newcraighall Road and Duddingston Road South / The Wisp. Although a large part of the parish lies in the area of Craigmillar which was one of the most deprived areas in the country, unlike its neighbouring parish Bristo Memorial Craigmillar it is not a Priority Area parish.

The north-western part of the parish adjacent to the church has been cleared in recent years and part is currently being redeveloped by Parclife and Castle Rock Edinvar Housing association. Parclife aim to provide 3,000 new homes in the two Craigmillar parishes in the next fifteen years and some of these are already completed.

Just west of Duddingston Road South, the Niddrie Mill area comprises the last of the 1950's three-storey flatted area which previously occupied much of the parish. South of Niddrie Mains Road the area is characterised more by semi-detached and terraced two storey villas with private gardens, built in the third quarter of the twentieth century, as well as some 3 and four storey flats built more recently, while the housing to the east of Duddingston Road South and The Wisp was built in the late 1970's and early 80's and named after the coal seams which run below them. Again these are mainly two storey semi-detached and terraced villas. In the extreme east of the parish on both sides of Newcraighall Road and adjacent to the A1 lies the massive Kinnaird Park Shopping Centre which is the main source of employment in the area.

Primary education is provided by Niddrie Mill Primary School (which is located within the parish) and Castleview Primary while secondary education is provided by Castlebrae Community High School.

Because the north-western quadrant of the parish is in transition with significant areas of clearance and redevelopment, the population estimates will not be totally applicable to the present parish but is the best available at the present time. Further local input should add to the picture presented.

In 2008 the parish resident population was estimated at just fewer than 5,000 people living in 2,250 homes. The population structure shows higher than the city average number of children, similar numbers in the student (16 to 24 years age group) and mature adult (44 to 64 years) and fewer young adults and elderly.

Mission

The focus of the congregation will need to be on developing a ministry of service around the café with a view to meeting need and creating community for those who come to stay in the new houses and flats. They should constantly be looking at new ways of being the church in this area and developing appropriate worship and faith-building activities.

The congregation should continue to pray for and support Richmond's Hope and the children and adults who use the project and help to promote reflection on the pastoral care of bereaved children among churches within and beyond the Presbytery.

Presbytery Plan

Richmond Craigmillar should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Reviewable Tenure and a Presbytery/Parish Worker on a contract of employment.



Bristo Memorial Craigmillar

History

Originally a mission from Liberton Kirk, the church was opened in 1904 and then became an Extension charge in 1940 as the surrounding land was developed for housing. The sanctuary was enlarged and the buildings rededicated in 1954.

The Parish

The parish of Bristo Memorial Craigmillar lies to the south-east of the city. The residential part of the parish lies to the south of the Peffermill Road / Niddrie Mains Road and was built between the two World Wars primarily as four storey flats. Post-war, Greendykes was added together with two 15-storey tower blocks at either end of the parish. In the latter part of the century Craigmillar was recognised as an area of multiple deprivation and Bristo Memorial Craigmillar is one of three Priority Area Parish in Edinburgh.

In more recent years all the inter-war housing has been demolished and replaced with two and three storey flats and terraced and semi-detached villas as part of ongoing attempts to regenerate the area and to address the many challenges facing the community. The Greendykes area is currently being redeveloped. There is still a considerable amount of new housing to be completed in the area – land for more than 2,300 has been identified in the Bristo Memorial Craigmillar and the adjacent Richmond Craigmillar parish. North of Peffermill Road / Niddrie Mains Road, the area is mainly occupied by small industrial units but with some tenement housing and modern infill flats and villas in Peffer Place. There is a Travelling People's site at North Cairntow on the northern edge of the parish.

Education in the parish is provided by Castleview, St Francis RC and Niddrie Mill Primary Schools and Castlebrae Community High School. Both Castleview and Castlebrae are in the parish area while Niddrie Mill is in Richmond Craigmillar parish.

The parish of Bristo Memorial Craigmillar has experienced, and is still experiencing, massive change in the last decade and it is probable that the statistical data presently available is no longer applicable. More will be known when the results of the 2011 Census become available in 2013.

The 2008 population for the parish has been estimated to be just under 2,500 people living in 1,650 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted towards children under 16 years of age – almost one-quarter of the parish population compared to only 15% for the city. Other age groups, apart from young adults (25 to 44 years) which are well below average, are very similar to those for the city.

Mission

Although deemed to be a Priority Area on the basis of the 2001 census it is unlikely that Bristo Memorial Craigmillar will remain so in the future. This is a small parish undergoing a period of enormous change. As the new communities in Craigmillar develop, the discovery of new ways of working and the creating of new communities of life and faith will be the central challenges for the congregation. The priority will be spreading God's love in word and action, particularly to young people, young parents and those with drug and alcohol problems.

Insights and best practice could be shared with Muirhouse St Andrew's, Old Kirk and Holy Trinity. There are also informal ecumenical links with St Teresa's and Niddrie Community Church.

Presbytery Plan

Bristo Memorial Craigmillar should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Duddingston

History

Duddingston Kirk has a long history dating back to the early 1100's. Dates of significance included the building of the original church in 1124, the transition to Protestantism during the Reformation, and the change from an agricultural to a suburban parish.

The Parish

The parish of Duddingston lies in the east of Edinburgh in the lea of Holyrood Park and Arthur's Seat. The parish is bisected by the A1 Milton Road / Willowbrae Road which supports some commercial development. Otherwise it is suburban in character with housing types varying from large detached villas in the old village through large areas of inter-war bungalows, early post-war municipal and villa housing to modern low rise and flatted infill development.

Bordering Holyrood Park on its western edge, the parish contains the extensive open spaces of Duddingston Loch and Bird Sanctuary, Meadowfield Park and part of the Figgate Burn Park, Cavalry Park playing fields and Duddingston Golf Course. It is also home to Parson's Green and Duddingston Primary Schools and Holyrood R.C. High School. The historic church is located at the western edge of the parish.

A revision of population estimates for the parish in 2008 indicates a population of 4,700 living in 2,200 households. The population structure shows a higher than average number of schoolchildren but a lower than average number in the student and young adult age groups. This is again counterbalanced by a higher proportion in the mature and elderly age groups.

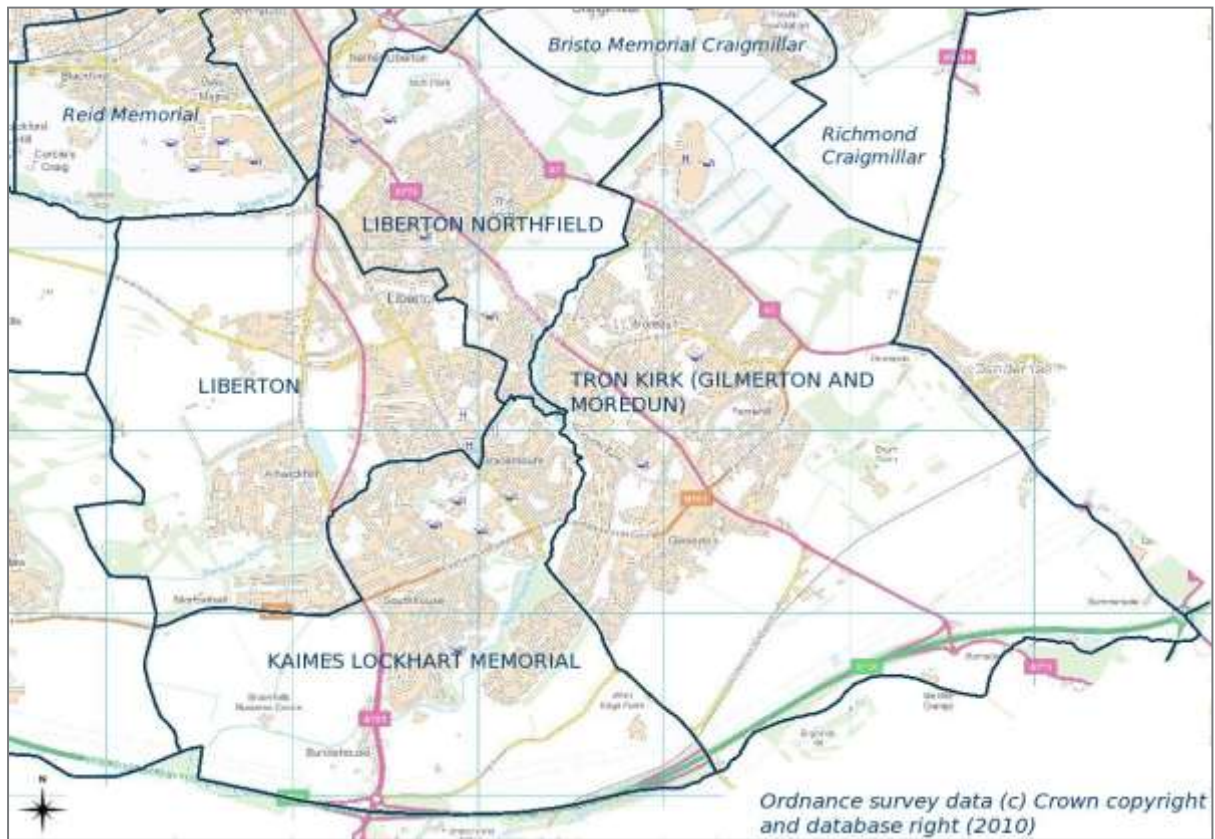
Mission

Duddingston serves a small parish but in addition "reaches" much further afield as people are drawn by the historic setting and the ministry which is based there. The challenge for the Kirk Session is to make a distinctive contribution to the broad life of the Church and community in this area of Edinburgh. Best practice and insights could be shared with neighbouring churches as well as places such as Colinton, Corstorphine Old, Liberton and Cramond.

Presbytery Plan

Duddingston should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

The South East



Liberton linked with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial, Liberton Northfield, Tron Kirk (Gilmerton and Moredun).

This part of the Presbytery has a highly developed Parish Grouping where resources are freely shared as congregations support and learn from each other. That there are such high levels of support and cooperation is a major encouragement in a part of town where there are significant challenges. These include the replacement of the church buildings at Kaimes Lockhart Memorial and the recovery of parish life in Gilmerton.



Liberton (linked with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial)

History

The present church building was constructed in 1815 on the foundations of a previous church. Although there is evidence that a Celtic chapel existed here in the ninth century, the original site for a chapel at Liberton was granted by King David I in the Great Charter of Holyrood, signed in 1143. In the fourteenth century, the chapel was turned into a rectory for the ingathering of tithes.

With the Reformation, Liberton Kirk became the parish church.

The Parish

The parish of Liberton lies to the south-east of the city sitting astride the A701 (Liberton Brae / Liberton Gardens) route radiating out from the city centre. It is primarily a suburban area characterised by a housing mix extending from Victorian villas, through inter-war villas and bungalows, post-war social housing and the large 1970's private suburban estates of Mortonhall and Alnwickhill.

The parish also contains significant areas of rural land within the Edinburgh Green Belt, partly still in agricultural use but also used as parkland, caravan and camping site, riding stables and golf course. It is also home to Liberton Hospital and three of the city's largest cemeteries (Mount Vernon, Liberton and Mortonhall) and Mortonhall Crematorium. There are no schools located in the parish.

In 2008 the estimated resident population was approximately 7,800 people living in some 2,850 houses. The population structure shows some minor variations from the city structure with half the number in the student (16 to 24 years) age group and fewer young adults who are counterbalanced with more mature adults and elderly.

Mission

This is a congregation which has a long tradition of trying to be the right church for its parish. The particular mission priorities for the future are:

- the exploration of work with the 20s-40s
- developing the evangelical outreach, particularly to young families
- sustaining the support offered to KLM and others within the Parish Grouping, and
- maintaining and developing the variety of worship times and styles.

Liberton is already very generous in partnership with and support of neighbouring congregations through the SEECAT grouping. The models of cooperative work and partnership should be a learning resource for others and best practice could be shared with Cramond in its work with Muirhouse St Andrew's. The Kirk Session are encouraged to share insights with other similarly located "old village" congregations in e.g. Colinton, Corstorphine Old, Duddingston and Cramond, as well as Corstorphine St Ninian's in work with young people.

Presbytery Plan

The linked charge of Liberton with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial should be led by two Ministers of Word and Sacrament – one inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure, the other a Presbytery/Parish Worker on contract of employment.

Kaimes Lockhart Memorial (linked with Liberton)



History

The parish of Burdiehouse was created in the 1950's with a temporary church building. In 1961 a new church was built in Gracemount and the parish renamed Kaimes Lockhart Memorial. The 1960's church was condemned for structural

reasons in 2009 – the same year in which the congregation was linked with Liberton Kirk.

The Parish

The parish of Kaimes Lockhart Memorial is a residential suburb lying to the south of the city astride both the A701 (Burdiehouse Road) and B701 (Captain's Road). While the bungalows on both sides of Captain's Road were built in the inter-war period, the remainder of the parish was developed through the second half of the 20th Century by both the private and public sectors. Residential accommodation varies from detached villas and bungalows through to flatted housing.

Education is provided by Gracemount Primary School and Gracemount High School, both of which are located within the parish. The parish also hosts Kaimes Special School, Howdenhall and St Katherine's Centres and St Catherine's RC Primary School. The majority of these facilities are located in a neighbourhood centre on Captain's Road which also contains a supermarket, sports centre, health centre, local area office and industrial units. The church was also located in this complex.

There are a number of diverse communities in the parish more often than not based upon the type, tenure and age of the housing stock. The statistics which follow refer to the whole parish. There will be significant deviations within these and further local analyses will be necessary to obtain a fuller, more complete picture of the parish.

The estimated parish population in 2008 was some 7,100 people living in 3,100 households. The population structure shows higher numbers of young people; 22% of the population being under 16 years compared to 15% for the city. Pre-school and school-age children are notably higher than average for the city. Compensating for this are lower numbers of young adult workers (25 to 44 years) while the numbers of students, older working people and elderly are similar to those in the Presbytery area.

Mission

The challenge for the coming years is for the congregation to find its strength and voice after years of serious decline and the loss of the church buildings. While not designated a Priority Area, the parish contains areas of considerable deprivation.

Focal points include:

- continued partnership and resourcing within the parish grouping
- progress on the buildings question, and
- continued work with families and others in the community.

In its work, the support of Liberton is vital. Insights and best practice could be shared with Muirhouse St Andrew's in its work with Cramond, and with St Nicholas' Sighthill and Granton with regard to the pockets of deprivation. Outwith the Presbytery, conversations with Chryston/Moodiesburn churches in Glasgow may be useful.

Presbytery Plan

The linked charge of Liberton with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial should be led by two Ministers of Word and Sacrament – one inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure, the other a Presbytery/Parish Worker on a contract of employment.



Liberton Northfield

History

The congregation was formed in 1869 and the building was erected in 1886. The 1990s saw a focus on discipleship. By 2000 the building had been refurbished with improved access.

The Parish

The parish of Liberton Northfield lies to the south-east of the city just south-east of the Cameron Toll Shopping centre. It principally comprises The Inch housing estate built by the Council in the post-war years and a number of smaller private estates at Mid-Liberton, Greenend and Ellen's Glen, Bridge End and Green Park. Right-to-buy has altered the pattern of housing tenure in recent years and by 2008, two-thirds of the houses were owner-occupied. The majority of the house types are flats and terraced villas.

Education is provided by Liberton Primary and High Schools, both of which are located within the parish. St John Vianney RC Primary is also located within the parish, while Kingsinch Special School has become a retirement facility.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be 5,310 people living in some 2,500 houses. The population structure is not dissimilar to the pattern for the city but with slightly more children (0 to 15 years), fewer in the student (16 to 24 years) and young adult (25 to 44 years) age groups but with greater numbers in all the older (45 to 85+ years) age groups. The population is therefore skewed towards young children and the more mature and elderly.

Mission

This is a parish based and focused congregation. They should continue to develop the community outreach which has been a hallmark of their work.

The support of the parish grouping will be of assistance as they seek to expand worship opportunities and find new points of contact with the people of the parish. However, additional human resources in terms of leadership will be required – a task for Kirk Session and Presbytery.

Liberton Northfield has expertise to share with the wider church in terms of leadership training and should offer valuable support to Tron Kirk (Gilmerton and Moredun) in the recovery of parish life in Gilmerton.

Presbytery Plan

Liberton Northfield should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Tron Kirk (Gilmerton and Moredun)

History

The Moredun building was erected in 1952 following the transportation of the Tron Kirk from the city centre. The Gilmerton building was erected in 1837.

In 2003 Gilmerton became a New Charge Development which was ended in 2010 and the parishes of Tron Kirk (Moredun) and Gilmerton were united to form one of the city's largest parishes by population.

The Parish

The parish of the Tron Kirk (Gilmerton and Moredun) lies on the south eastern edge of the city and is bounded roughly by Lasswade Road, the Burdiehouse Burn, Craigmillar Castle Road, a line running south east to the Wisp and the city of Edinburgh Boundary. The parish contains the Royal Infirmary and the University Medical School, the Faith Mission Bible College and the Primary Schools of Craigour Park and Gilmerton. The residential area, bounded principally by the Burdiehouse Burn, the Old Dalkeith Road and the Gilmerton ridge contains a mixture of public and private sector housing and of house types from old, stone built village of Gilmerton, through inter-war bungalows and 1960's high rise and high density municipal housing to modern detached and semi-detached housing in Nether and Upper Craigour and Candlemakers' Park.

Planning consent was granted in March 2009 for 92 houses and flats in Hyvots Loan and it is anticipated that these will be completed by 2011. There may be other developments planned in the area in addition to the expansion of the RIE. The main lines of movement through the parish are the main axial routes of the Lasswade Road, Gilmerton Road (A772) and the Old Dalkeith Road (A7) while the cross routes are Gilmerton Dykes Street / Newtoft Street / Ferniehill Drive, Moredun Park Road and Moredunvale Road.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be 12,800 people living in some 5,800 houses. The new united parish is one of the largest and possibly one of the most socially diverse in the Presbytery. While statistics are provided for the parish as a whole, there will be significant differences between the numerous parts of the parish which can only be identified by further, more detailed analyses. Typically of a suburban parish the age structure shows higher numbers of children (0 to 15 yrs.) and lower numbers in the student age group. The adult, 25 to 64 years (54%) and elderly, 65 to 85+ years (15%) populations are very similar to those of the city.



Mission

This is a congregation which has seen considerable change and hurt in the past ten years. Focal points for the future include:

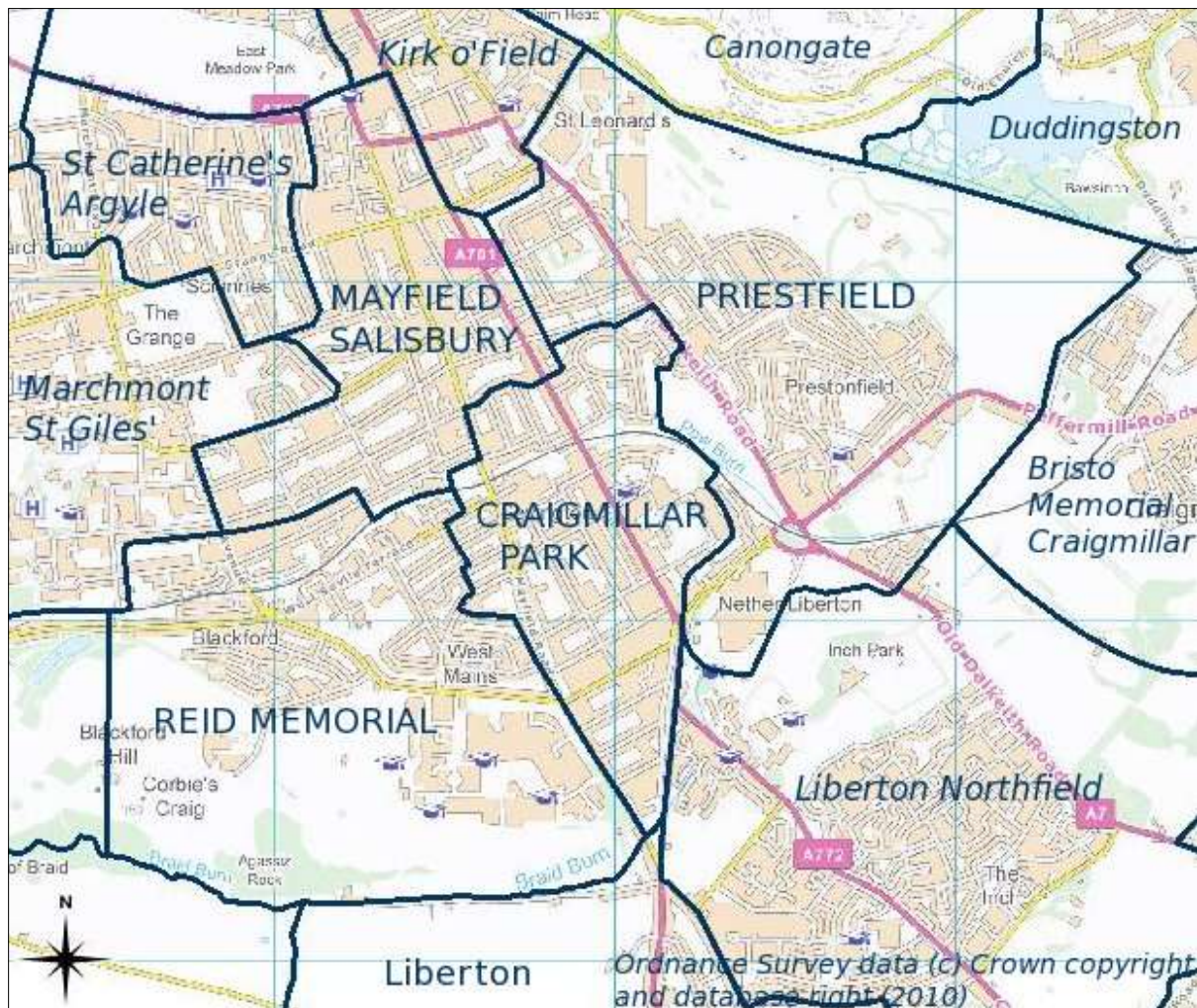
- reconciliation, forgiveness and healing in respect to the changes in both congregation and community
- integration of the whole parish, including the re-establishment of parish life in Gilmerton, and
- supporting and developing youth work across the parish

The congregation should be supported in this by neighbouring congregations and by Presbytery. They are part of the SEECAT grouping and also share in a number of ecumenical outreach projects.

Presbytery Plan:

Given the developmental nature of the setting, the congregation should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure and a Presbytery/Parish Worker on a contract of employment.

Newington and Blackford



Mayfield Salisbury, Craigmillar Park, Priestfield, Reid Memorial.

This mainly residential part of the city has a wide variety of residents but few large natural communities. The mission challenge is to respond to the complexity of the setting with a range of approaches. This asks from the congregations a spirit of cooperation a willingness to be good neighbours.



Mayfield Salisbury

History

The congregation was formed by the union of Mayfield and Salisbury in 1993 although both congregations trace their stories back to earlier transitions from Secession Churches and on the long journey back to the united Church of Scotland.

The Parish

The parish of Mayfield Salisbury lies to the south-east of the city centre immediately south and east of the Meadows and largely to the west of the A701 Minto Street. It is a parish of two distinct development forms. South of Sciennes Road and west of Findhorn Place lie the large stone built villas of the

Grange while to the north and east are the tenements and more mixed land uses of the Sciennes and Ratcliffe Terrace areas. Located in this latter area are the HQ of Historic Scotland, the annexe of the National Library and a number of small offices and workshops. More modern flatted housing has also been developed on former industrial land at Sciennes.

Education is provided by Sciennes and Preston Street Primary Schools and James Gillespie's High School, none of which are located within the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be just over 5,200 people living in some 2,400 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted towards the student age group (16 to 24 years) and to a lesser extent to the young adult worker age group (25 to 44 years). These age bands comprise 23% and 35% of the population respectively compared to a city average of 14% and 33%. Correspondingly there are relatively few children (10% compared to 15%) and slightly fewer than average mature adults and elderly.

Mission

As a liberal, inclusive and mainly gathered congregation Mayfield Salisbury adds a distinctive note to the work of the church in this part of the city. While large numbers of students live locally other nearby churches exercise specific ministries which target this section of the population. Mayfield Salisbury's particular priorities in mission should be:

- the development of worship
- the exploration of spirituality
- the fostering of local and international ecumenical links
- work with families, and
- engagement with the local community.

The Kirk Session should share insights with other congregations attempting similar things in the city e.g. the early service. It has also expertise to offer the wider church and the duty to cooperate with those congregations whose local responsibilities mean an overlap in some locations.

Presbytery Plan:

Mayfield Salisbury should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Craigmillar Park

History

The church building dates from 1879 and the adjacent hall was added in 1899. In 1966 the congregation united with the neighbouring Craigmillar Park in the Mayfield South building.

The Parish

The parish of Craigmillar Park lies some 1 ¾ miles to the south east of the city centre astride the A701 (Craigmillar Park) and is a traditional Edinburgh inner residential suburb of the late 19th century and comprises principally stone built villas. The quality of its buildings has been recognised in the designation of the Craigmillar Park and Waverley Park Conservation areas.

Education in the parish is provided by Prestonfield, Liberton, Sciennes and Preston Street Primary Schools and Liberton and James Gillespie's High Schools, none of which are located within the parish. The Royal Blind School (Craigmillar Park Campus) is located within the parish. The University of Edinburgh's King's Buildings campus and the Cameron Toll shopping centre lie immediately adjacent to the parish.

The major route of Mayfield Gardens and Craigmillar Park also host a number of small hotels and guest houses.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be 4,600 people living in some 1,900 houses. The population structure is very similar to the pattern for the city but with fewer young adult workers (25 to 44 years) balanced by more mature adult workers (45 to 64 years). The average age of the parish population is therefore only slightly older than that for the city as a whole.

Mission

With no natural community, the challenge for Craigmillar Park is to discover a distinctive contribution to the witness of the Church in the broad Newington area. Its mission priorities should be:

- a determined effort to understand and reach the residential community, and
- develop a close working relationship with neighbouring congregations with a view to sharing in the common witness.

Presbytery Plan:

At the Review of Tenure in 2015 the Presbytery will need to decide on future ministry patterns.



Priestfield

History

The church building was opened for worship as Rosehall United Presbyterian Church in December 1880. The congregation was united with Prestonfield (also originally UP) in 1974.

The Parish

The parish of Priestfield is one of four which serve the Newington area of Edinburgh and lies just south and east of the inner city in the shadow of Arthur's Seat. It lies astride the A7 Dalkeith Road.

It is mainly residential in character with various house types from the 19th and 20th centuries. In the north-east, the Blacket Conservation area comprises large stone built Victorian villas while much of Kirkhill and Priestfield are inter war bungalows. South of Prestonfield Avenue the housing was originally inter-war, two and three storey Council flats, many of which are now owner occupied. More modern housing is found on the edges of the parish at Cameron March, Cameron Toll Road and Kings Meadow.

The parish also hosts Edinburgh University's Pollock Halls of Residence, the Commonwealth Pool and Leisure Centre, the University Playing Fields at Peffermill, Prestonfield House Hotel and Prestonfield Golf Course and the Cameron Toll Shopping Centre.

Education is provided by two primary and two secondary schools. Those in the north of the parish are served by Preston Street Primary and James Gillespie's High School while those in the south are served by Prestonfield Primary and by either Castlebrae or Liberton High Schools. Only Prestonfield Primary is located within the parish.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be over 4,450 people living in 2,000 houses. Added to this must be the 1,900 or so students living in Pollock Halls who are excluded from this population data. In total there are therefore some 6,400 people resident in the parish. The population resident in households has average numbers of children and students, fewer young adults (25 to 44 years) and significantly more elderly persons (65+ years) than the average for the whole Presbytery area.

Mission

For the future of the congregation, these issues need to be addressed:

- continuing to develop the buildings for mission
- reaching out to the student population in a variety of ways
- continuing to learn about and engage with the diverse pockets of residential community in ways appropriate to their settings, and
- prioritising work and creating alliances to fulfil the missional aims.

Priestfield also needs to build relationships with nearby congregations to identify areas of shared work and specialism. It may be that Priestfield should assume responsibility for student work in the parish of Kirk o'Field. They should also be in contact with congregations who exercise significant ministries among students such as Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk and St Catherine's Argyle.

Presbytery Plan:

At the Review of Tenure in 2014 the Presbytery will need to decide on future ministry patterns.



Reid Memorial

History

The church building was erected in between 1929 and 1934, the large halls in 1961.

The Parish

The parish of Reid Memorial lies in the southern inner suburbs of the city on the northern side of Blackford Hill.

Developed continuously throughout the twentieth century the housing reflects the style of the period including stone built terraced and semi-detached villas, bungalows and terraced two-storey flats. The Rankins area was developed as social housing while during the latter quarter of the century much former industrial land along the suburban railway line was redeveloped as private flats.

The residential area comprises the northern half of the parish; the southern part comprises the public open space of Blackford Hill, Craigmillar Park Golf Club and the University of Edinburgh's King's Buildings. The Royal Observatory is located on Blackford Hill and the British Geological Survey is located within the King's Buildings complex.

Primary education is provided by James Gillespie's and Sciennes Primary Schools and secondary education by James Gillespie's High School, none of which are located within the parish. St Crispin's School for children with severe learning and autistic difficulties is located within the parish bounds.

The church is well located and easily accessible to the residential part of the parish, providing the only focal point for the community.

The 2008 population for the parish has been estimated to be just over 3,750 people living in 1,800 houses. The population structure is similar to that for the Presbytery area as a whole but with slightly more children (18% cf. 15%), fewer students and young adults and more elderly (24% cf. 14%).

Mission

Given the fact that the parish of Reid Memorial is fairly small and has no real sense of being one community the challenge for the congregation is to develop a distinctive contribution to the wider area.

In particular, there should be a focus on these priorities:

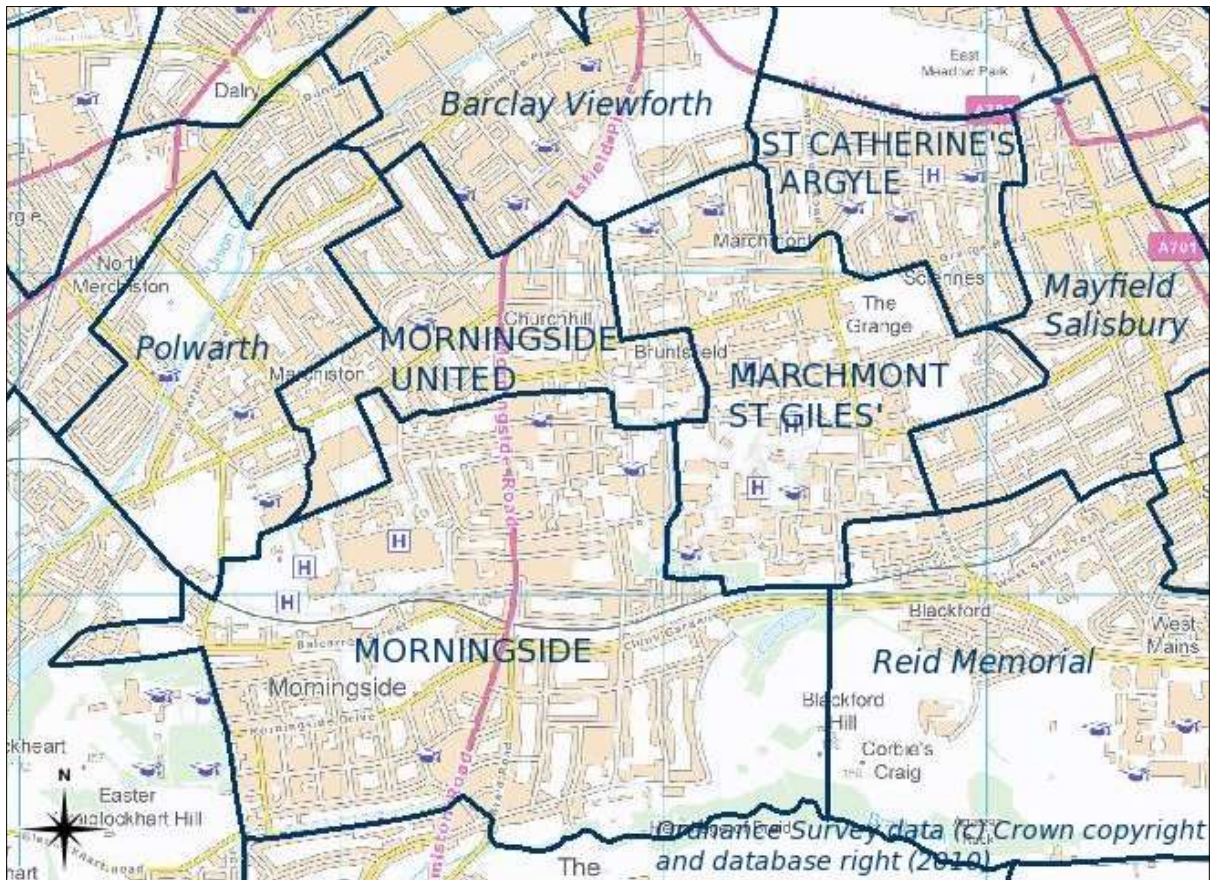
- to explore with neighbouring churches the sharing of resources and personnel in developing Messy church to encourage and support families and children
- to continue to offer and develop courses in spiritual awareness
- to maintain a varied pattern of worship
- to continue with the chaplaincy and involvement with St Crispin's school for children with severe learning and autistic issues
- a determined pursuit of using the buildings as a means of mission, and
- explore how to develop chaplaincy to the two main retirement complexes in the parish.

Reid Memorial should continue to coordinate their efforts with those of the neighbouring congregations of Mayfield Salisbury and Craigmillar Park.

Presbytery Plan:

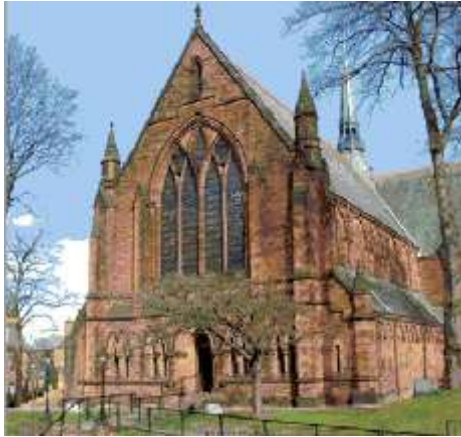
On the demission of the present parish minister, Presbytery will need to decide on future ministry patterns.

Morningside and Marchmont



Morningside, Marchmont St Giles', St Catherine's Argyle, Morningside United.

Morningside and Marchmont mark the point where the inner city gives way to a more suburban setting. Their closeness both to city centre facilities and the rural hinterland to the south make them places where people are keen to set up home.



Morningside

History

Morningside in the 1800s was a semi-rural community on the edge of Edinburgh. As the population began to grow, the parish church was established in 1838 as a daughter church of St Cuthbert's. The second church to bear the name of Morningside Parish Church, it is the product of a series of four unions. The most recent of these was in 2003 with the union of Morningside Braid and Cluny churches to establish this Morningside Parish Church.

The Parish

The parish of Morningside lies to the south of the city astride the A702 Morningside Road / Comiston Road and generally between Craiglockhart Hill and Blackford Hill. It is typically Victorian suburbia in character with a commercial (shops, restaurants, local offices) spine on Morningside Road, large areas of tenement and large villa housing and more modern flatted housing on infill sites and on redeveloped former industrial land adjacent to the suburban railway.

The parish is also home to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital which is now subject to a full review of the extensive Royal Edinburgh campus. It also hosts an outlier campus of Napier University and South Morningside and St Peter's RC Primary Schools.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be 11,100 people living in some 5,200 houses. The population structure is nearly identical to that of the city as a whole with minor differences in a lower number in the student age group and more in the very elderly (85+ years) age group. Otherwise the figures are almost identical.

Mission

This is a congregation which has made serious efforts to understand the context in which it is set. Its mission priorities in particular are:

- work with families and children
- care of the elderly and isolated
- the building of local community, particularly through the groups that use the facilities, and
- worship of a high standard and varied format.

Morningside shares community space with other congregations who are in the school catchment area or who use local facilities such as shops, pubs and restaurants and health care. The relationships with neighbouring congregations such as Greenbank should continue to be developed.

Morningside also has resources which can be shared with the wider church in Edinburgh and beyond.

Presbytery Plan

Morningside should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Marchmont St Giles'

History

The congregation's history can be traced back to 1699 and the formation of West St. Giles. West St Giles', Warrender and Grange (formerly known as Robertson Memorial) served a growing number of new residents of the Grange as Edinburgh's population expanded southwards during the late 1870's. In 1972 the three congregations voluntarily and successfully united to form the current congregation. In 2006 the Church Centre was completed and has become a very busy place serving the community alongside the Butterflies Café.

The Parish

The parish of Marchmont St Giles' lies to the south of the city centre due south of the Meadows. Built mainly in the second half of the nineteenth century the parish is where the tenements of Marchmont meet the stone-built villas of the Grange. In parts of the Grange area more modern flatted development has been built on cleared villa sites as at Dun Ard Gardens, Monkwood and Oswald Courts and on South Oswald Road.

Primarily residential in character the parish also accommodates Astley Ainslie Hospital, which specialises in post acute care and rehabilitation medicine services, the Faculty of Health and Life Sciences of Napier University, and several housing complexes for the elderly.

Education is provided by James Gillespie's Primary and High Schools.

The resident population in 2008 was estimated to be just over 4,800 people living in some 2,000 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted towards the student (16 to 24 years) age group (28% compared to 14% for the city) and to a lesser extent to the elderly (18% compared with 15% for the city). Correspondingly there are relatively fewer children (11% compared to 15%) and adult workers in the 25 to 64 age group (43% compared to 56%) resident in the parish.

Mission

This is a congregation which has taken significant steps to address the needs of the parish and the wider community by the building of a multi-purpose Church Centre. The mission priorities for this congregation are:

- work with young families,
- work with those who use the cafe and the Church Centre to build community, and
- the care of the elderly and isolated.

Presbytery Plan

Marchmont St Giles' should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



St Catherine's Argyle

History

The congregation of St Catherine's Argyle came into existence in 1968 with the union of St Catherine's in Grange and Argyle Place churches. Both churches trace their history back through various unions to the mid 1800's. In the mid 1970's a fire in the Argyle Place Church meant a return to the present building with a modern, flexible sanctuary. This building was originally the Chalmers

Memorial Free Church which opened in 1866 with Rev Horatius Bonar as its first minister.

The Parish

The parish of St Catherine's Argyle lies to the south of the centre due south of the Meadows. Built mainly in the nineteenth century the parish is where the tenements of Marchmont meet the villas of the Grange. Primarily residential in character the parish also accommodates Sciennes Primary School and presently the Sick Children's Hospital.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated at almost 6,000 people living in some 2,300 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted towards the student age group (16 to 24 years) and to a lesser extent to the young adult worker age group (25 to 44 years). These age bands comprise 43% and 28% of the population respectively compared to a city average of 14% and 33%. Correspondingly there are relatively fewer children, mature adults and elderly resident in the parish.

Mission

St Catherine's Argyle is both a local and a gathered congregation in the conservative evangelical tradition.

The church's vision is to be passionate for the glory of God, *reaching* others with the life-changing, good news about Jesus Christ; *building* committed disciples of Jesus Christ; *training* Gospel workers; *sending* out and supporting Gospel partners, underpinned by prayer, the ministry of the word and the gospel.

It should have these mission priorities:

- students – this should be a shared work with other congregations and those engaged in university chaplaincy
- engagement with the parish community, and
- work with families.

As a resource rich congregation with areas of expertise in training and mission, St Catherine's Argyle has much to share with other churches.

Presbytery Plan

St Catherine's Argyle should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Morningside United

History

The Congregational Church was founded on the site of Morningside United in 1895 and included the sharing of youth work in 1911 with the Episcopal Church, the 'American connection' beginning in the 70's with 20% of the Kirk Session being American, the bringing into the mix of North Morningside in 1980 and the United Reformed Church (URC) link in 2000.

The Parish

The parish of Morningside United lies to the south west of the city centre and is a true Victorian residential suburb with commercial uses only on Bruntsfield Place and Morningside Road. Its housing is almost completely a mix of tenements and large villas. Some more modern flats have been built on former villa sites. The parish also hosts the Merchiston Campus of Napier University (built around Napier's home of Merchiston Castle) and the main building of George Watson's College. There are no local authority schools within the parish.

The church is located on the north-east side of Holy Corner which hosts two other churches, Christ Church Episcopal Church and Elim Church.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be just over 5,000 people living in some 2,000 houses. Consistent with the location of Napier University's Merchiston Campus, the population shows a higher than average representation of the student age group (16 – 24 years) – 21% compared to 14% for the city and lower representation of all other age groups except the very elderly (85+ years).

The mission of Morningside United is partly shaped by its place at Holy Corner but also by the international nature of the congregation.

Mission

As a liberal and inclusive congregation Morningside United's particular priorities are:

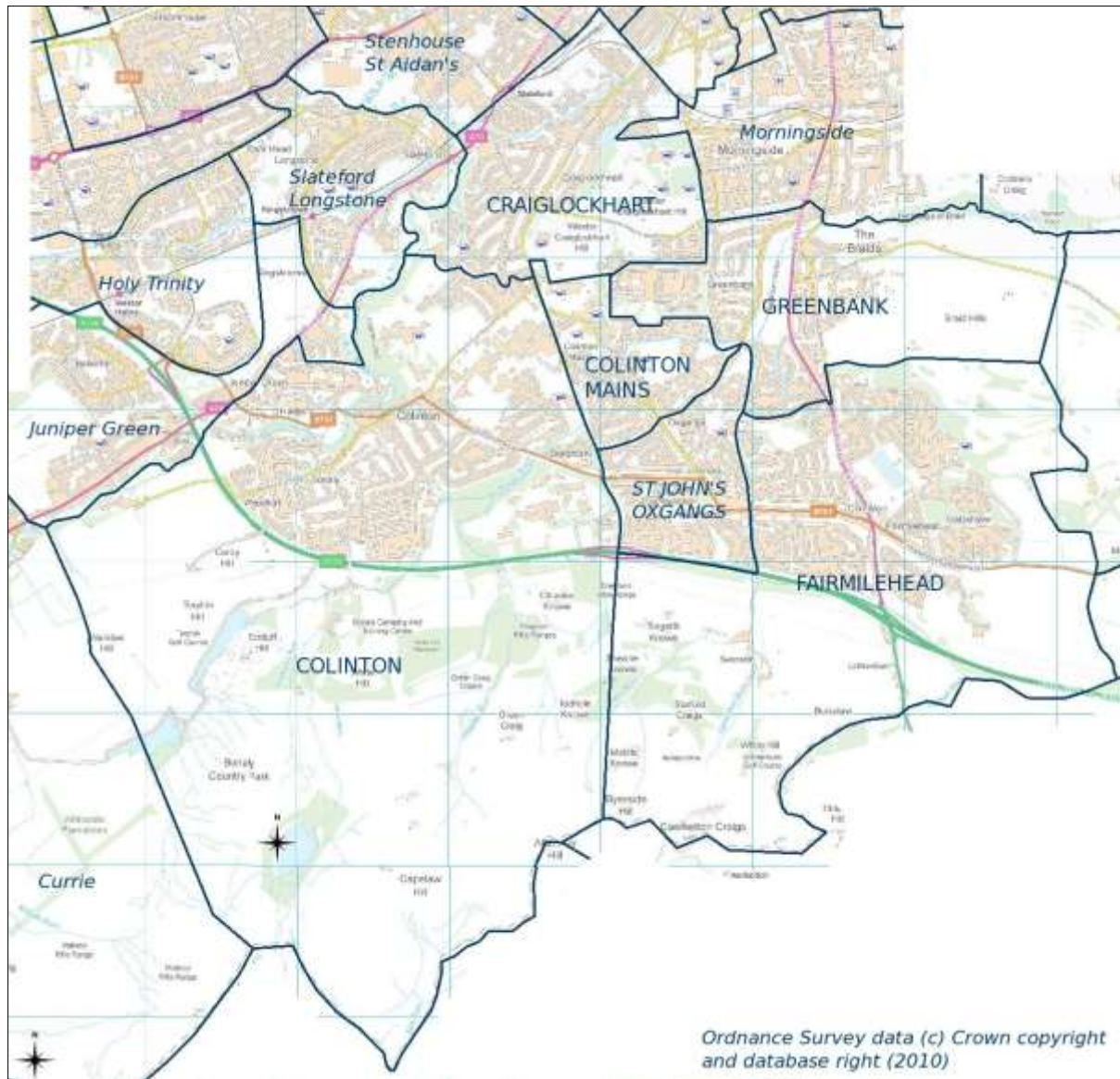
- offering a place of meeting and reflection for the enquiring mind
- working with Napier University and the student population
- caring for the elderly and isolated, sharing with Slateford Longstone, and
- building community between people and denominations.

Morningside United has also gifts to offer the wider church in terms of building fellowship, welcoming new people and the positive benefits of ecumenical partnership.

Presbytery Plan

The Ministry at Morningside United is paid for locally and directly and is, not therefore, part of Presbytery's allocation from the Parish Ministries Fund. It is also a joint charge with the URC and as such has its own distinct constitution. Morningside United should continue to be a parish church in the Plan with a Minister of its own.

The South



Colinton, Colinton Mains, St John's Oxgangs, Craiglockhart, Fairmilehead, Greenbank.

These largely residential communities were once all part of the original parish of Colinton. However, given the way that Edinburgh is a "radial" city with the main roads forming "spokes" from the outskirts to the centre these parishes, while sharing some common features, tend to look towards the middle of town rather than to each other. They are grouped in this section of the plan for ease of reference.



Colinton

History

The church traces its history back to 1095. The present sanctuary was built in 1908, the Loan Hall in the 1920's, and the Church Rooms in 1998.

The Parish

Colinton lies to the south-west of the city in the foothills of the Pentland Hills and astride both the Edinburgh City Bypass (A720) and the Water of Leith valley. The parish within the Edinburgh City Bypass is principally residential character radiating outwards from the old village and the church nestling in the Water of Leith valley. Housing has been developed almost continuously from the Victorian and Edwardian eras but also includes extensive areas of inter-war villas and bungalows and post-1960's Mactaggart and Mickel suburban housing.

Non-residential land in the parish is occupied by the MOD at Redford and Dreghorn Barracks and by Merchiston Castle School.

Four primary schools; Bonaly, Colinton, Oxbgangs and Juniper Green provide primary education while Currie and Firhill High Schools provide secondary education. Bonaly and Colinton Primary Schools are located within the parish.

The parish population was estimated in 2008 to be approximately 7,820 people living in some 3,000 houses. There are more than average numbers of children in the 0 – 16 year age group, (20% compared to 15%), and older adults in the 45 to 85+ years age groups, slightly fewer in the student age group and significantly less young adults aged 25 to 44 years (25% compared to 33% for the city).

Mission

This is a congregation where most members live in or near the parish. It is a community based church serving all the people of the parish. In particular there should be a focus in mission on:

- children and young people, and their families (sharing expertise with Balerno)
- the equipping of people to live their faith in positions of responsibility and leadership throughout the city, and
- nurturing and helping to build community in the parish.

In addition, Colinton has a vital part to play in helping to resource the wider church in many ways and should be one of the places where innovative forms of ministry can be developed. Colinton could also consider sharing professional expertise with other parishes in the city.

The Kirk Session should be in contact with similar congregations in "old village" places such as Corstorphine Old, Cramond, Duddingston and Liberton, "small town" locations such as Queensferry, Portobello and Leith South to share insights. There are strong links with St Cuthbert's Episcopal Church and the Army Chaplaincy Service which are located within the parish.

Presbytery Plan

Colinton should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Colinton Mains

History

Housing in what became Colinton Mains parish was begun in 1935 and Kenneth Dunbar was inducted in September 1939, at which point the church was an extension of Colinton Parish Church and was housed in a hut in the car park. The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1952 and the church completed in 1955.

The Parish

The parish of Colinton Mains lies in the south-west of the city due south of Craiglockhart Hill. It is primarily residential in character comprising both inter-war four-in-a-block housing and post-war council housing of terraced villas and three and four storey flats. In recent years the landmark multi-storey flats have been demolished and have been replaced with modern low rise housing. Completion of the last phase of this is expected in 2011.

Education is provided in the parish by Oxgangs and Pentland Primary Schools and by Firrhill High School. Firrhill High School, Oxgangs and St Mark's RC Primary Schools and Braidburn Special School are all located within the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated at 4,537 people living in some 2,200 houses. The population structure shows more than the city average of children – 18% compared to 15% for the city, fewer in the student and young adult age groups and higher numbers of mature adults and elderly people. The higher numbers of children and elderly people may account for the low proportion of the total population in employment – 42% compared to 49% for the city but there may also be higher levels of unemployment in the area.

Mission

The future mission of the church would be best served by seeing Colinton Mains and Oxgangs as one charge.

The mission priorities are:

- families with young children
- the care of the elderly and isolated
- the development of evangelism, and
- shared working of the whole community with St John's Oxgangs.

Colinton Mains has close links with Craiglockhart Parish Church. The Kirk Session should consider discussions with other congregations with similar backgrounds and similar settings e.g. Drylaw, St Andrew's Clermiston, and St David's Broomhouse.

Presbytery Plan

The parishes of Colinton Mains and St John's Oxgangs' should be served by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure. The details of readjustment, including a review of Parish Boundaries, are the subject of active discussion between the congregations and the Deployment of Resources Committee.



St John's Oxfangs

History

The church building in Oxfangs dates from the 1950's the parish having been developed on farm land in the parish of Colinton. Today it consists of three distinct communities – private housing to the north and west of Oxfangs Road, the army housing related to Dreghorn Barracks and the former Council scheme now largely owner occupied. This latter part of the parish is connected to that

of Colinton Mains with which it shares many facilities such as local shops, library, doctors' surgery, primary and secondary schools.

The Parish

The parish of St John's Oxfangs lies to the south and west of the city inside the City Bypass and in the shadow of the Pentland Hills. It is suburban in character and contains three main housing areas. The northern half of the parish comprises the 1950's Council housing area of Oxfangs – a mixed estate of three and four storey tenements and terraced and semi-detached villas, many of which have been sold under right-to-buy scheme. To the south lies the private housing areas of New Swanston and Caiystane while between the two is the army married quarters of Dreghorn. The church is located in the centre of the parish in the 'neighbourhood centre' of local shops, community centre, library, doctors' surgery, social work offices and the offices of the Scripture Union.

Education is provided by Colinton and Pentland Primary schools and by Firrhill High School. Pentland Primary School is located within the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated at 4,800 people living in some 2,250 houses. The population structure shows more than the city average of children – 18% compared to 15% for the city, fewer in the young adult age group and higher numbers of mature adults and elderly people. The higher numbers of children and elderly people may account for the low proportion of the total population in employment – 43% compared to 49% for the city but there may also be higher levels of unemployment in the area.

Mission

The future mission of the church would be best served by seeing Oxfangs and Colinton Mains as one charge.

The mission priorities are:

- families with young children
- the care of the elderly and isolated
- the development of evangelism, and
- shared working of the whole community with Colinton Mains.

Presbytery Plan

The parishes of St John's Oxfangs' and Colinton Mains should be served by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure. The details of readjustment, including a review of Parish Boundaries, are the subject of active discussion between the congregations and the Deployment of Resources Committee.



Craiglockhart

History

In 1880, an "iron church" was established as a Chapel of Ease from Colinton, a church was built on the site in 1889 and in 1897 it became an independent parish.

The Parish

The parish of Craiglockhart lies to the south-west of the city centre in the shadow of the volcanic plug of Craiglockhart Hill. The Hill itself is occupied by the Craighouse and Craiglockhart campuses of Napier University and the Merchants of Edinburgh Golf Course. Otherwise the parish mainly comprises suburban housing developed during the twentieth century with extensive tracts of inter-war bungalows and latterly with modern flats built on former recreational land and on former hospital land. The church is well located in the centre of the parish.

Primary education is provided by Oxbgangs and Craiglockhart Primary Schools and Firrhill and Tynecastle High Schools, none of which are located in the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be just over 5,000 people living in some 1,900 houses. The population structure varies considerably from the average for the whole Presbytery area. Pre-school and school age children are about average, there is a higher proportion in the student age group (16 to 24 years), very low numbers of young adults (25 to 44 years) but significantly higher numbers in the older (45+ years) age groups.

Mission

This is community based church and its focus is chiefly on the people of Craiglockhart (not forgetting the international ties and the supportive relationship with Stenhouse St Aidan's and Colinton Mains). The particular priorities are:

- developing children and youth ministry
- building community in parish and congregation, particularly through use of the halls
- development of stewardship of time, talent and money in members, and
- care of the elderly and isolated.

Craiglockhart is encouraged to continue to share in the mission of other congregations by the sharing of resources. Best practice could be shared with similar parishes such as Blackhall St Columba's, Corstorphine Craigsbank, Davidson's Mains, Greenbank and Fairmilehead.

Presbytery Plan

Craiglockhart should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Fairmilehead

History

The church was built as the first Church Extension charge in 1938; new halls were built in the 1950s and again in the 1960s with an extensive renovation in the 1990s. The sanctuary was refurbished in 2007.

The Parish

The parish of Fairmilehead lies to the south of Edinburgh in the foothills of the Pentlands focused on the crossroads of the A702 and B701 where the church is located. The parish is a typical Edinburgh suburban area of bungalows and detached and semi-detached villas built almost continuously from the 1930s onwards. The main roads define the four communities of Caiystane, Swanston, Winton and Buckstone.

Education in the parish is provided by Pentland and Buckstone Primary Schools and by Firrhill and Boroughmuir High Schools. Only Buckstone Primary School is located within the parish. The main sources of employment are the Scottish Water offices and filter beds (the latter soon to relocate to Glencorse) on Comiston Road and the Fairmile Marie Curie Centre on Frogston Road.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated to be 7,500 people living in some 2,900 houses. The population structure varies considerably from the average for the whole Presbytery area. Pre-school and school age children are well above average – 21% compared to 15% for the city, there are significantly lower proportions in the student (16 to 24 years) and young adults (25 to 44 years) age groups but higher numbers in the older (45-60 and over 60 years) age groups.

Mission

This is a congregation whose base and priority is the local community. In particular there should be a mission focus on:

- families with children
- the elderly and isolated
- to the many in the community who use the church centre for leisure activities, and
- the equipping of people to live their faith in positions of responsibility and leadership throughout the city.

Fairmilehead has long-standing ecumenical links with St Fillan's Episcopal church in Buckstone. There are obvious social similarities between this parish and places such as Blackhall St Columba's, Balerno, Juniper Green, Leith Wardie and Corstorphine Craigsbank. The Kirk Session should seek to share insights with those who seek to exercise mission in comparable settings. Fairmilehead also has a role to play in resourcing the wider church.

Presbytery Plan

Fairmilehead should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Greenbank

History

Greenbank Church was one of the last congregations to be established by the United Presbyterian Church in 1900. Initially the congregation worshipped in a substantial hall, then, from October 1927, in a new church building.

The Parish

The parish of Greenbank lies to the south of the city and is the fifth of six parishes on the A702 corridor from St Cuthbert's by way of Barclay Viewforth, Morningside United, Morningside and Greenbank to Fairmilehead. The church is situated on the northern boundary of the parish.

Built mainly from the 1920's the parish comprises four main areas, Greenbank, Braid, the 'Springs' and the new housing development on the site of the former City Hospital. Greenbank to the west of the Braidburn Valley Park is typical Edinburgh 1930's bungalow land, Braid to the east of Comiston Road was developed more slowly between the 1930's and 1950's but is also mainly bungalow development while much of the Fox and Swanston Springs area was developed in the late 1950's. The former City Hospital site south of Greenbank Drive has been redeveloped with approximately 400 modern flats and villas during the last ten years. Unfortunately no data is available for this area at this time and hence this area and its population of some 800 people are not included in the parish data which follows. It is, however, probable that the profile of those living in the Littlejohn and Rattray housing area will be similar to the rest of the parish.

Education is provided principally by South Morningside Primary and Boroughmuir High Schools except for those in the 'Springs' area where Pentland Primary is the local school while for those in the former hospital site, Oxbgangs is the local primary. Both these primaries feed into Firrhill High School. The area is archetypically middle class Edinburgh with extremely low levels of poverty, large numbers in professional and managerial occupations (66%), primarily detached and semi-detached homes with gardens (82%) and high levels of owner occupation (97%).

The resident population (excluding the City Hospital site) was estimated in 2008 to be just over 2,600 living in more than 1,000 homes. The population structure shows high levels of children (0 to 16 years), low numbers in the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) and high numbers of mature adults and elderly.

Mission

This is a congregation where most members live in or near the parish. It is a community based church serving all the people of the parish. In particular there should be a focus in mission on:

- families and children
- the equipping of people to live their faith in positions of responsibility and leadership throughout the city, and
- building community in the parish.

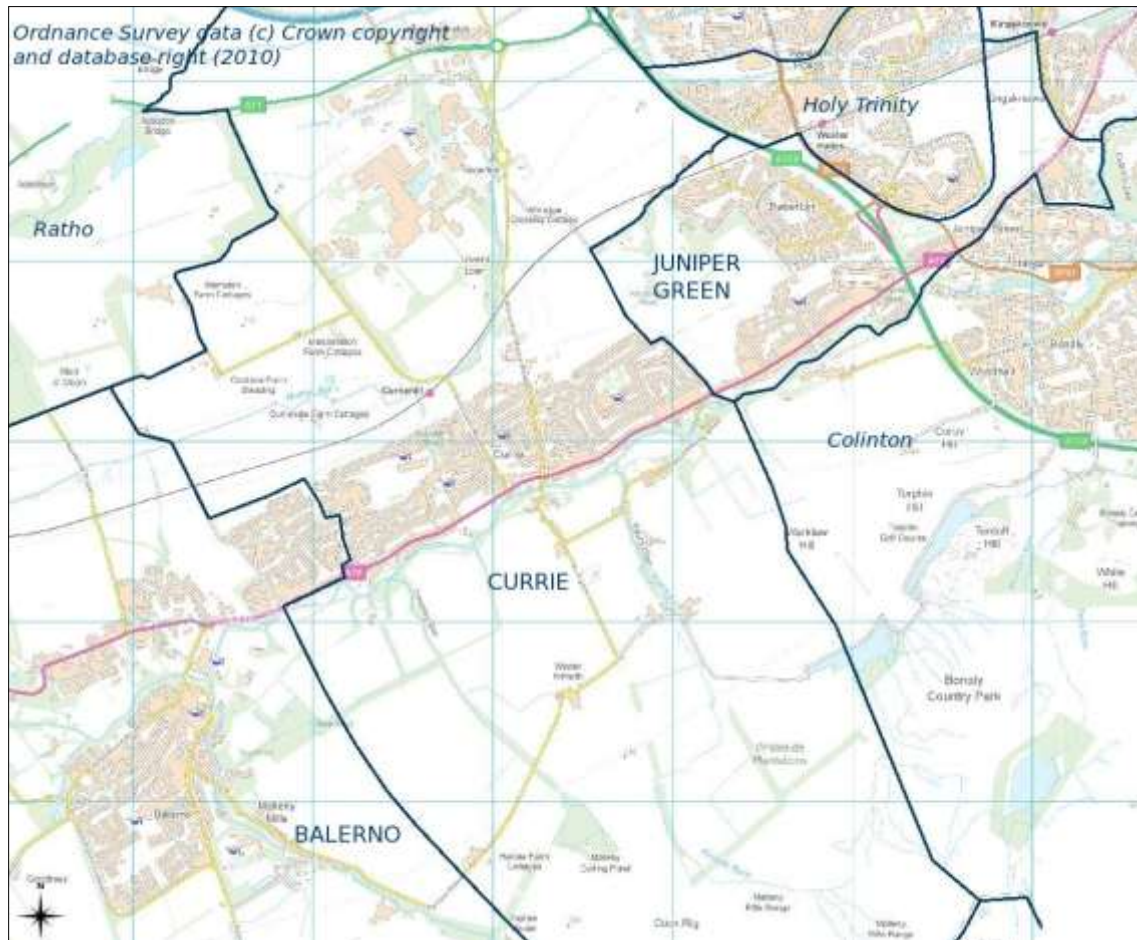
In addition, Greenbank has a vital part to play in helping to resource the wider church with money and talents, including where appropriate, the sharing of professional expertise with other parishes in the city, and should be a place where other forms of ministry can be developed.

Greenbank has links with Morningside Church, and in addition the Kirk Session should be in contact with similar congregations in places such as Blackhall St Columba's, Corstorphine Craigsbank, Craiglockhart, Davidson's Mains and Fairmilehead to share insights and best practice.

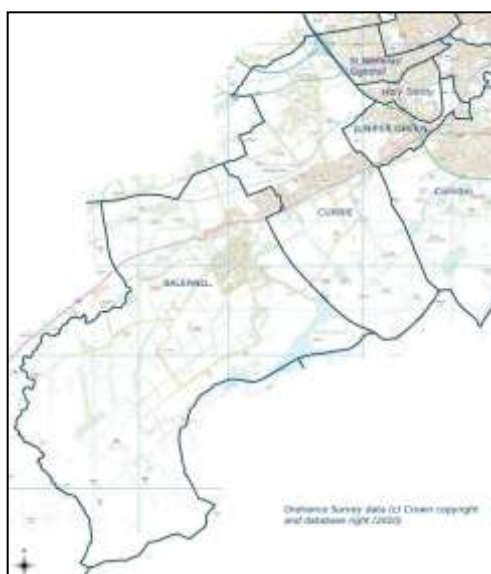
Presbytery Plan

Greenbank should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

Water of Leith



Balerno, Currie, Juniper Green.



These parishes are connected by the Water of Leith which played a large part in the development of these communities. Most of the mills which once provided the local work have gone but the three parishes are threaded along the main road which follows the course of the river. Balerno, Currie and Juniper Green are three distinct communities which each have what might be called a traditional parish church at their centre. The full extents of the parishes of Currie and Balerno are shown in the second map, highlighting the rural areas to which they also minister.



Balerno

History

Balerno has always been a “village church” but the village saw considerable growth in the 1960's, the 1970's and small amounts of building continues to bring new people. The church campus has been developed and expanded in response to the changing needs of the congregation.

The Parish

The village is now a relatively affluent residential suburb of the city comprising low rise, low density villa housing with private gardens, high levels of owner occupation, few signs of deprivation and a maturing population.

The village has its own Community Council and many local initiatives are organised by the Balerno Village Trust, e.g. Balerno Farmers' Market.

Education is provided by Dean Park Primary and Balerno High Schools and for those resident in the Newmills / Cherry Tree area by Currie Primary and High Schools. Harmeny School which operates as one of Scotland's Grant-Aided Special Schools, providing specialist services to local authorities, families and children with additional support needs, is also located within the parish bounds.

The resident population was estimated in 2008 to be just over 5,750 people living in 2,400 houses. The population structure shows higher than average numbers of children, lower numbers of young adults but higher numbers of mature adults and elderly people.

Mission

The congregation works with Fresh Start, the Rock Trust and Christian Aid, and has refurbished their St Joseph's building for wider church and community work. It should continue to develop this and its witness using its human talent and refurbished buildings. In particular there should be a focus on:

- families with children, particularly older children
- the elderly and isolated
- the rural, outdoor work and leisure aspects of the parish, and
- developing leadership of elders and others to empower a wider range of ministries.

The congregation should continue to develop links with neighbouring congregations along the Water of Leith.

Insights into rural ministry could be shared with Dalmeny, Kirkliston and Ratho, and with Fairmilehead and Colinton regarding work with young people. There are good ecumenical relationships with the Catholic community who formerly used the St Joseph's building.

Presbytery Plan

Balerno should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Currie

History

Currie is a historic Kirk with roots traced back over a thousand years. The present church was constructed in 1784 and the Gibson Craig Halls in 1901.

The Parish

The parish of Currie is the middle one of three parishes stretching westwards from Edinburgh, beyond the City Bypass along the A70 Lanark Road and the Water of Leith valley. The origins of the Kirk and early village lie back in the 13th Century and while some ribbon housing development took place in the inter-war years along Lanark Road, modern Currie was developed in the 1950's and 60's. It is now a commuter village for Edinburgh comprising low-rise low-density villa housing with private gardens. Education is provided by Currie and Nether Currie Primary Schools and by Currie High School. North of the main residential area but within the parish bounds is the extensive Riccarton Campus of Heriot-Watt University, which in addition to being a major seat of learning and term-time home to many students, is the major source of employment in the area.

The resident population was estimated to be just over 8,700 people in 2008 and with accommodation for more than 1,600 students in the Riccarton Campus; the population structure is heavily weighted towards the student (16 to 24 years) age group. A quarter of all Currie's population are in this age group compared to 14% for the city. For further comparison the neighbouring parishes of Balerno and Juniper Green both have student age groups of 10% of the total population.

There are development plans which would markedly increase the size of the parish population and alter considerably the social mix as well as introducing other forms of commercial activity.

Mission

Currie Kirk is a community based congregation and its mission is to the whole community although the student population at Heriot Watt is a matter for the wider church as well. Although the building suggests a country church, the challenge for the Minister and Kirk Session is to work on the scale appropriate to the challenges of a significant city parish. In particular there should be a focus on:

- young families
- building community, and
- developing leadership.

The congregation should continue to develop links with neighbouring congregations along the Water of Leith.

Presbytery Plan

Currie Kirk should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Juniper Green

History

This congregation is a result of a union in the 1970's of the two previous churches which were 19th century expressions of the Free Church and the Parish Church.

The Parish

The parish of Juniper Green lies to the west of the city and is one of three, together with Balerno and Currie, which serve the villages along the Water of Leith valley. Focused on the old village which developed with the water mills in the middle of the 19th century, the parish saw growth in the early part of the 20th century on Lanark Road, Belmont Road and Woodhall Terrace. Further growth took place in the 1930's with bungalow development at Woodhall and Viewfield and in the 1970's when Wimpey developed the Baberton Mains estate with two-storey detached and semi-detached houses. Recently new housing development has taken place at Lorimer View and Woodhall Millbrae on the south side of Lanark Road.

The parish stretches eastwards along Lanark Road to Kingsknowe Road to include the villas and bungalows on the north side and the 1930's villa houses at Hailes on the south side of the A70.

The parish falls into two components – the village of Juniper Green and the 1970's housing estate Baberton Mains. While there is a real sense of “place” in the village this is far less so in the Baberton Mains area, although the new Primary School sits on the edge of both communities. The church building is well located on Lanark Road but there is no direct vehicular access from the Baberton Mains area to the church except by way of Wester Hailes Road and Lanark Road.

Education is provided by the recently rebuilt Juniper Green Primary School, whose catchment area is almost identical to the parish boundary, and Currie High School.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated at 4,000 people living in 1,700 houses. The population structure shows slightly above average numbers of children, low numbers in the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) and significantly higher numbers in the mature adult and elderly age groups (45+ years).

Mission

Juniper Green Parish Church is a community based congregation although there are two very distinct parts of the parish. There should be a focus on:

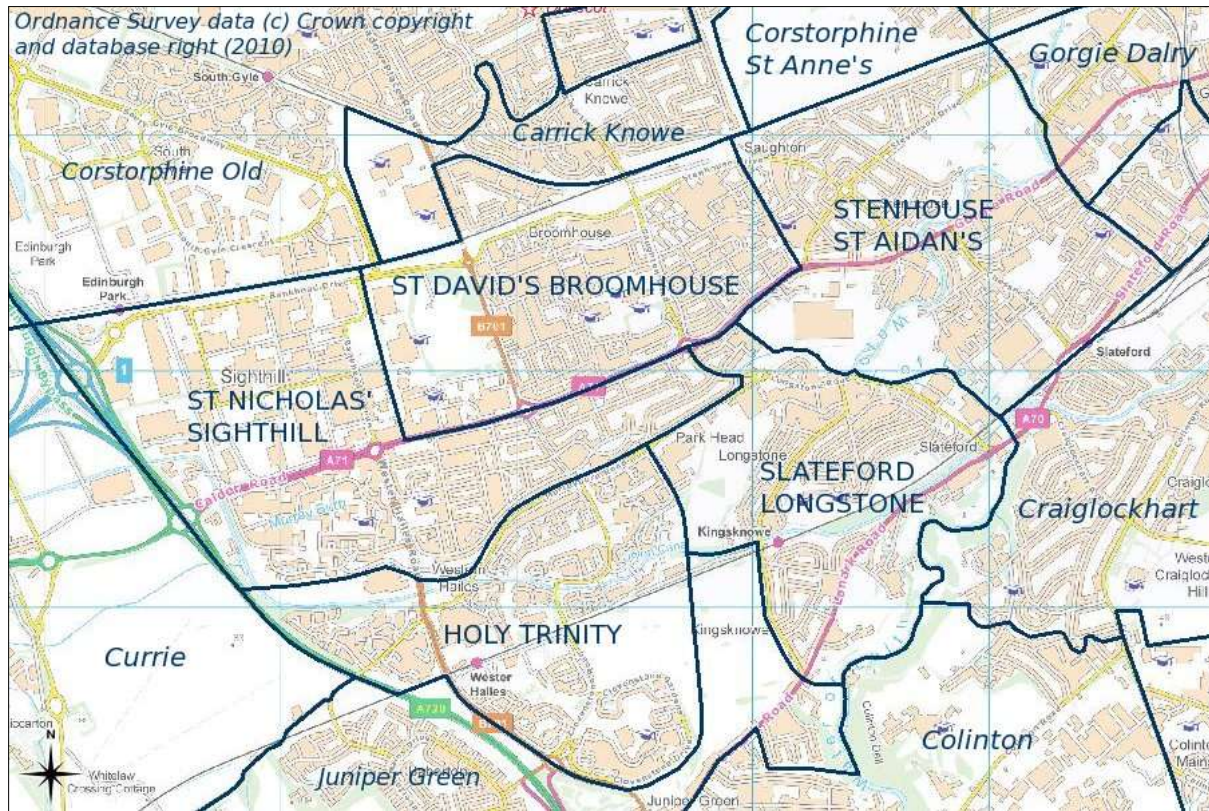
- understanding and engaging with the diversity of the parish population
- young families
- the unchurched middle aged, and
- the elderly and isolated.

The congregation should continue to develop links with neighbouring congregations along the Water of Leith, and shares a similar context to Fairmilehead.

Presbytery Plan

Juniper Green should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a basis of Unrestricted Tenure.

The West



Holy Trinity, St Nicholas' Sighthill, St David's Broomhouse, Slateford Longstone, Stenhouse St Aidan's.

Although this part of the city can be described as "The West" it is not a coherent area like, for example, Corstorphine to the North. Instead, there are several distinct parishes which at some points have "soft" boundaries. However, there are also "internal" boundaries, e.g. main roads dissecting the parishes themselves. Their close geographical proximity opens the way to some practical sharing of resources but each parish also demands an individual focus and a consideration of its similarities to other parts of the city for the sharing of insights and best practice.



Holy Trinity

History

Holy Trinity was transported to Wester Hailes in 1969 and the present sanctuary opened in 1972. Following a major fire in 2002, there were considerable alterations and improvements which have continued over the intervening years. At the same time, a strong emphasis on team ministry and multi-staff working has developed.

Parish

The parish of Holy Trinity lies on the western outskirts of the city just inside the Edinburgh City Bypass (A720). It comprises the area of Wester Hailes which was built by the Council in the late 1960's early 1970's for social housing but developed into an area of multiple deprivation. Holy Trinity is one of three Priority Area parishes in Edinburgh.

In more recent years there has been some redevelopment with more modern flats and terraced housing replacing some of the worst housing and rehabilitation of much of the remaining housing stock. The majority of the housing is flatted (84%), mainly four storey but with some ten storey flats in Hailesland Road. Housing tenure is still mainly social rented – 73% compared to 17% for the city.

The focus of the area is Westside Plaza containing the shopping centre, cinema complex and offices and is the major source of employment in the parish. There are also workshops in Dumbryden Road. The bus interchange and suburban railway station are also located here. Holy Trinity Church is located close to the Plaza and adjacent to Canal View Primary School.

Education is provided by Canal View (formerly Hailesland), Sighthill and Clovenstone Primary Schools and secondary education by Wester Hailes Education Centre (WHEC). Canal View and Clovenstone Primaries and WHEC are all located within the parish.

There is currently one area of new housing underway at Wester Hailes Park where 184 flats are due for completion by 2013.

The 2008 population for the parish has been estimated to be just under 7,500 people living in 3,500 houses. The population structure is heavily weighted towards younger people; children under 16 years of age comprise almost one-quarter of the parish population compared to only 15% for the city. Other age groups, apart from the elderly (65+ years) which are well below average, are similar to those for the city.

Mission

This is a congregation that is parish-focused, while attracting many from outwith its parish to its evangelical charismatic worship. Focal points for mission may include:

- continued development of its work in the Wester Hailes community
- to develop its profile in the community and raise awareness, and
- to explore relationships with neighbouring parishes and identify ways in which resources and best practice can be shared to optimise ministry in the wider area.

Holy Trinity has much to share with other congregations in discipleship, service to the community, and in its strand of Christian witness. Insights and best practice in Priority Area work could also be shared with others such as Old Kirk, Muirhouse St Andrew's and the Craigmillar parishes.

Presbytery Plan

Holy Trinity should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure and Presbytery/Parish Worker.



St Nicholas' Sighthill

History

Established as a parish in 1939 the present building was opened in 1957 and quickly known as the 'Children's Church' due to much of its initial funding being raised by Sunday Schools around Scotland and overseas.

Parish

The parish of St Nicholas' Sighthill, lies to the west of Edinburgh just inside the City Bypass and astride the A71 Calder Road. Calder Road in fact separates the housing areas of the Calders, Sighthill and Parkhead from the industrial area to the north.

Sighthill Industrial Estate has been developed and redeveloped continuously since before World War II and now contains offices, manufacturing plant, depots, car show rooms, hotel and Hermiston Gait Retail Park. In 2009 it was estimated that 6,000 people worked here.

The larger residential area of Sighthill / Parkhead was built in the form of flats, four-in-a-block houses with gardens, terraced and semi-detached villas in the later years of the inter-war period. Much of it was subsidised housing for rent. The Calders were redeveloped in the 1970's mainly as low rise flats but also with three twelve-storey tower blocks. Again this was social housing for rent. The implementation of right-to-buy now results in two-thirds of the houses being owner-occupied and only one-quarter rented socially. Private rental accounts for 9%. This is a suburban location but more than 90% of the houses are flats, albeit many with their own private gardens.

Education in the Calders is provided by Sighthill Primary School and the Wester Hailes Education Centre and in Sighthill / Parkhead by Murrayburn Primary School and Forrester High School. Both primary schools, but neither secondary school, are located within the parish.

In 2008 the parish population was estimated at just over 7,000 people living in 3,500 houses. The population structure is very similar to that of the city with no more than 2% variation in any age group.

Mission

St Nicholas' Sighthill is a community based church in a parish which has undergone considerable change. The mission priorities for the coming years are to:

- research the parish community
- define and agree priorities for work
- build community inside the congregation and develop leadership, and
- to be aware of its focus as a parish church and the range of theological views, worship preferences and discipleship opportunities of the whole congregation.

The Session could explore the sharing of resources with neighbouring charges, particularly Holy Trinity for work in the Calders, but may also like to compare insights and best practice with places such as Granton and Kaimes Lockhart Memorial.

Presbytery Plan

Until the future shape and nature of the parish is clear, St Nicholas' Sighthill should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.



St David's Broomhouse

History

The church and halls were dedicated in 1965, the congregation having been formed by the union of St David's Morrison Street and Broomhouse Church Extension in 1961.

Parish

The parish of St David's Broomhouse lies to the west of Edinburgh broadly between the A71 Calder Road and the Edinburgh – Fife/North railway line. Housing in the parish was developed post-war by the Council firstly by pre-fab development in the Saughton Mains area and subsequently by low rise terraced and flatted accommodation from the 1950's onwards. The two main housing types are two storey semi-detached and terraced villas with private gardens and three or four storey flats with communal open space. Forrester Park, north of the Glasgow railway line was developed as private flats by Mactaggart and Mickel in the mid-60's. Although the area was developed primarily for social housing, by 2008 almost half the housing was owner occupied, with other "buy-to-let" or Housing Association properties. Education in the parish is provided by Broomhouse and Gylemuir Primary Schools which feed into Forrester High School and east of Saughton Road North, by Stenhouse Primary and Tynecastle High Schools. Of these, only Broomhouse Primary is located within the parish bounds. Other educational establishments within the parish are St Joseph's RC Primary, Stevenson FE College and Napier University's Sighthill Campus which will be the new home of the Faculty of Health, Life and Social Sciences. The schools and colleges are also sources of employment but the main employment centre in the parish is Saughton House Government Offices.

The North Sighthill area, that which was the site of the multi-storey tower blocks, is currently under redevelopment and many of the houses have been demolished prior to rebuilding.

The resident population in 2008 was estimated at just over 7,500 people living in 3,300 houses. The population structure is very similar to that for the Presbytery area as a whole but with slightly more children and slightly fewer older people.

Mission

The parish has undergone considerable change and this continues. St David's is at an important stage in its life needing to find new ways to be church. Built and developed as a "housing scheme" church St David's Broomhouse finds itself caught between the place and time which gave it birth and identity and the new community which occupies the former council properties. The mission is to maintain a ministry to faithful "Kirk" people while addressing the needs and concerns of those living in settings of multiple deprivation.

St David's should continue to explore relationships with neighbouring parishes and identify ways in which resources and best practice can be shared to optimise ministry in the wider area. Insights and best practice could be shared with other churches in similar positions such as Drylaw, Colinton Mains, and St Andrew's Clermiston.

Priorities for the future include:

- develop our understanding of the parish and its future
- continuing the development of new forms of church life and worship
- strengthen the bonds with community groups and other church denominations, and
- finding support, resources and ideas from the wider church – a responsibility also carried by Presbytery.

There are joint services with the Baptist, Episcopal and neighbouring Church of Scotland congregations, and fraternal meetings with them and the Roman Catholics take place.

Presbytery Plan

St David's Broomhouse should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure plus a Presbytery/Parish Worker.



Slateford Longstone

History

The congregation can trace its roots back to 1782. Church Extension began work on the present site in 1952 and the sanctuary was opened in 1955.

Parish

The parish of Slateford Longstone lies some three miles to the south west of the city centre and was developed mainly in the middle years of the twentieth century from the 1920's to the late 1960's. It is suburban in character with more than half its houses being detached, semi-detached and terraced villas with private gardens and the remaining 45% in low rise flats often with private or communal open space around them.

There is some commercial development, including the Lothian Buses Longstone Depot, and other warehouses and depots on Murrayburn Road and Inglis Green Road.

The parish is divided by the Edinburgh – Carstairs – West Coast rail line and the Union Canal with only two bridges at the east and west edges of the parish linking the two areas.

Education in the parish is provided mainly by Longstone Primary School and Firhill High but the fringes of the parish are catered for by Stenhouse Primary and Tynecastle High and by Juniper Green Primary and Currie High Schools. Longstone Primary School and Redhall Special School are both located within the parish.

The resident population was estimated in 2008 to be more than 3,600 people living in some 1,750 houses. The population structure showed slightly greater numbers of children to that for the city (17% compared to 15%), fewer in the student and young adult age groups (16 years to 44 years) and significantly more mature adults and elderly people (45% cf. 37% for the city).

Mission

Slateford Longstone is very much a local church serving a relatively small parish with at least two distinct components. It should be encouraged to explore relationships with neighbouring parishes and identify ways in which resources and best practice can be shared to optimise ministry in the wider area.

Priorities for the future include:

- a better understanding of the parish and its future
- work with mature adults and the elderly
- continuing the development of new forms of church life and worship, and
- finding support, resources and ideas from the wider church – a responsibility also carried by Presbytery.

Insights and best practice in terms of working with mature adults and the elderly may be shared with Fairmilehead and Morningside United.

Presbytery Plan

Given the size and nature of this parish Slateford Longstone should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.



Stenhouse St Aidan's

History

The roots of the congregation lie in the late 19th century with the Edgar Hall built in 1912 and the present sanctuary built as Stenhouse Saughton in 1936. The present congregation was formed by a union of that congregation and St Aidan's (in Stenhouse Drive) in 1994.

Parish

The parish of Stenhouse St Aidan's lies to the west of the city in that area between the Victorian tenement city and post war suburbia. It lies between the Edinburgh / Glasgow / Fife and the Edinburgh / Carstairs / West Coast railway lines. It was predominantly an area of inter-war local authority, high density housing but 'right-to-buy' has balanced the present tenures. In the 1980s housing was developed in the Laighpark area and in the mid-2000's a large number of new flats and townhouses were built at Chesser Avenue, the Corn Exchange and Slateford Village.

The parish is host to HM Prison, Edinburgh, the entertainment, recreational, retail complex on the former Market and abattoir site at Slateford, large office buildings along the (A71) Gorgie Road and the large recreational area of Saughton Park and Rose gardens and the Water of Leith Walkway. The new skatepark at Saughton Park and the Carrickvale Community Centre are within the parish. It is also home to Stenhouse Primary School and St Cuthbert's (RC) Primary School. The church is located in the centre of the parish.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be some 8,000 people living in some 4,600 houses. The population profile is somewhat weighted towards the elderly with 21% being over 65 years (16% for the city) but has seen a significant increase in young adults in the last decade.

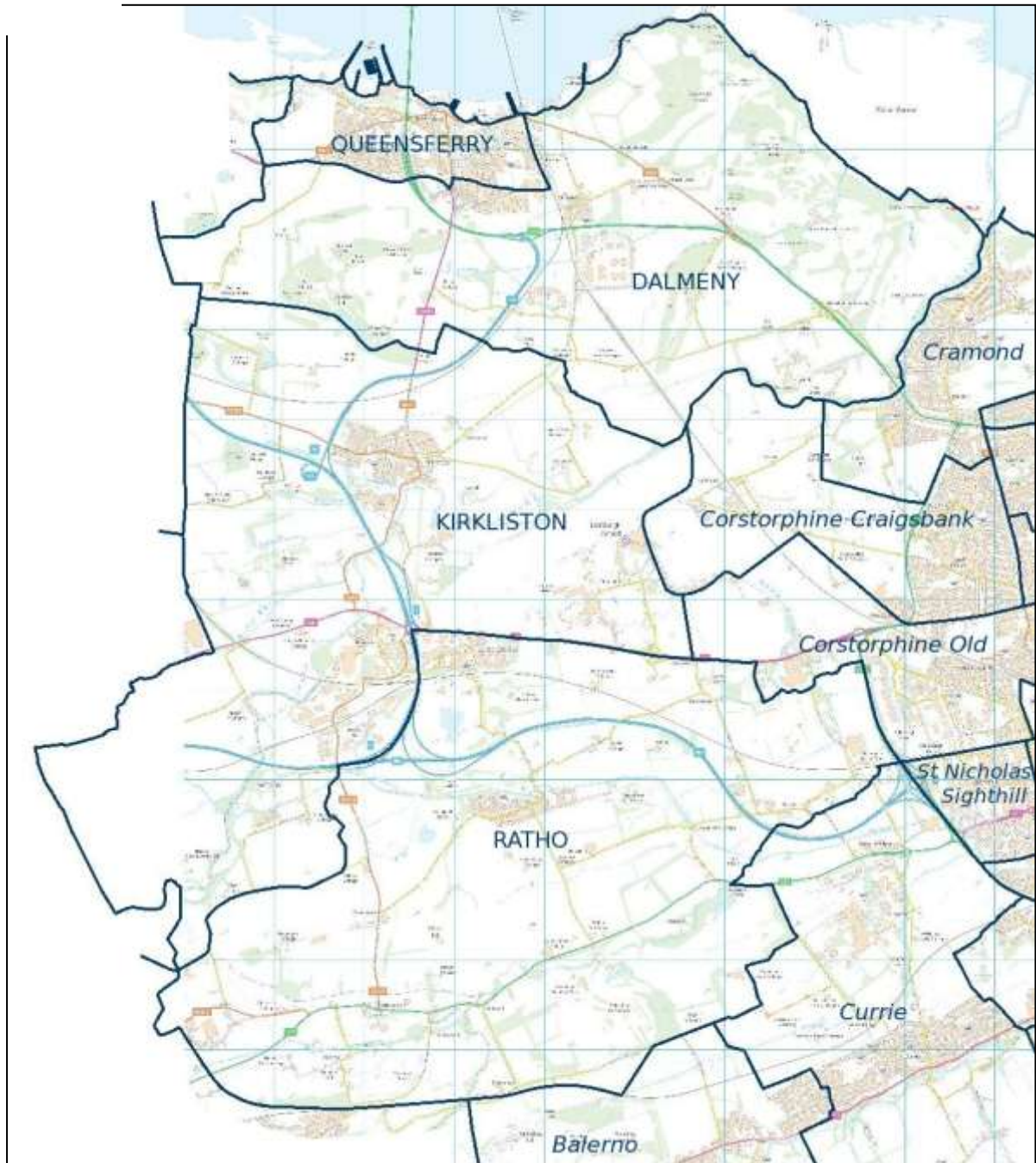
Mission

The congregation are being asked to address a single parish but several communities, and all with very limited resources. They will need to develop a clear idea of priorities and the initial work done in the Aidan Project should help with this. Having decided on a mission focus there are issues to be resolved in terms of building development and their relationship to neighbouring churches with whom they might share resources. Insights and best practice in emerging church work may also be shared with Barclay Viewforth.

Presbytery Plan

Given the diverse nature of this parish, Stenhouse St Aidan's should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure.

Kirkliston, Ratho, Queensferry, and Dalmeny



This is the most rural part of the Presbytery containing the town of Queensferry, the outlying villages of Dalmeny, Kirkliston and Ratho, as well as a range of settings from farms to the airport.



Kirkliston

History

The 12th century building has a prominent place in the heart of the old village of Kirkliston which has been the sole church in the community since the union with the Chalmers UF Church in the 1940's. The Chalmers property, used as halls, was refurbished in 1988 providing a suite of halls with cafe area.

The Parish

The parish of Kirkliston lies on the city's western boundary but at the centre of its traffic infrastructure. It is at the junction of the M8 and M9 motorways and also at the junction of the M9 with the route to the Forth Road Bridge. It also accommodates the main runway and terminal buildings of Edinburgh International Airport.

The parish, together with the adjacent parishes of Queensferry, Dalmeny and Ratho were incorporated into the city in the local government reorganisation of 1975 but almost immediately afterwards, Kirkliston was isolated from the city as the former A9 was severed by the construction of the new airport runway. In addition to the expanded village of Kirkliston, the parish also contains the village of Newbridge together with Newbridge Industrial Estate, extensive areas of agricultural holdings and is home to the Royal Highland Showground. The industrial area continues to see new and redevelopment activity.

The old village, focused around The Square, was greatly extended in the third quarter of the 20th Century by extensive suburban type development mainly by Wimpey Homes and by new social rented housing. A further development of some 750 houses is anticipated in the future to the north of the village and on the former Drambuie site but this is currently restrained by the slow down in the housing market.

Education in the parish is served by Kirkliston and Hillwood Primary Schools and Queensferry and Craigmount High Schools. Only Kirkliston Primary School is located within the parish.

The estimated parish population in 2008 was some 5,200 people living in some 2,200 households. The population structure shows higher numbers of young people; 21% of the population being pre- and school age, compared to 15% for the city. The population structure is also weighted towards the mature adult and elderly age groups 44% compared to 37%. Compensating for this are significantly lower numbers of the student and young adult age groups (35% as opposed to 47%).

Mission

Kirkliston has been and will be a community based church. It is at an interesting point in its long history with a new Brethren congregation seeking to occupy the "community slot" at the same time as the village readjusts to its larger size and the leadership of the congregation works to find a place and a voice for differing strands of theology and practice.

In particular the priorities for the coming years are:

- developing work with families and children
- leadership development both for individuals and the group as a whole
- establishing a shared vision for what it means to be the parish church, and
- making strategic choices about worship space and community facilities.

Although focused on its parish, links with neighbouring congregations will continue to be important for shared working – e.g. school chaplaincy – as well as sharing resources and insights. The Plan Team notes that the congregation are also developing a plan for a locally funded staff appointment.

Presbytery Plan

As noted in the Introduction, this is an area where discussions are on-going between local parties and the Plan Team. The congregation should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure.



Ratho

History

Ratho Parish Church is a historic building consecrated in the 13th century and adapted over the centuries. It sits on the edge of the village close to the canal.

The Parish

The parish of Ratho lies to the west of the City astride the transport corridors of the M8, the A71, the Edinburgh – Glasgow railway and the, now recreational, Union Canal. The parish is primarily agricultural with the two main settlements of Ratho and Ratho Station being commuter villages for Edinburgh. The village of Ratho is ancient having been recorded in 1258 and parts of its church may be Norman. The village, focused on Main Street and Lidgate (now Baird Road) has been developed consistently since then but its major growth was in the 20th century. The (Midlothian) County Council built Hillview Cottages in the 1920's and Craigpark in the 1950's before private developers built East and West Crofts in the early 70's, Hallcroft in the late 70's and Lidgate Shot in 1990.

Ratho Station was opened in 1840 but the village was built by the County Council in the mid-1950's. The remainder of the parish is generally agricultural but it also contains the Scottish War Blinded Linburn Centre and commercial development at Ratho Station and on the B7015 road at Camps. Running North South to the west of the village is a dolerite sill from which roadstone has been quarried at Hillwood, Ratho and Craigpark quarries. The disused Ratho quarry is now the home of the Edinburgh International Climbing Arena.

Education in the parish is provided by three primary and three secondary schools. For those living in the south of the parish, by Currie Primary and High schools, for those in Ratho and living south of the M8 by Ratho Primary and Balerno High School and those north of the M8 by Hillwood Primary and Craigmount High Schools. Both Ratho and Hillwood Primary Schools lie within the parish bounds and are both quite small schools with rolls of less than 120 and 60 respectively.

In population terms the parish is also quite small with an estimated resident population in 2008 of just over 2,250 living in fewer than 1,000 homes. The population structure is typical of an Edinburgh rural area with a higher proportion of children, fewer in the student and young adult age groups (16 to 44 years) and higher numbers of mature adults and elderly.

Mission

Ratho has for many centuries been the parish church for a village and the surrounding countryside. This is still its calling today with obvious emphasis on both ends of the age spectrum. In particular there should be:

- a continued developing of links to and within the village and its hinterland
- analysis of the demands of being the church of a place where there are a range of theological views, and
- explore with other congregations the possibilities of sharing resources and learning opportunities.

Insights and best practice should be shared with other rural parishes both within and outwith the Presbytery, including Dalmeny and Balerno.

Presbytery Plan

As noted in the Introduction, this is an area where discussions are on-going between local parties and the Plan Team. The congregation should be led by a Minister of Word and Sacrament on a Basis of Reviewable Tenure on a part-time basis. Depending on circumstances at the next vacancy, this may be either a shared appointment or bi-vocational.



Dalmeny with Queensferry

History

The parish of Queensferry was created in 1635 when it was disconnected from Dalmeny. Dalmeny's roots lie in the 12th century and it is one of the best preserved Norman parish churches in Scotland. Queensferry Old and Queensferry St Andrew's united in 1956 and the St Andrew's (1895) sanctuary became the place of

worship for the town.

The Parish

The linked parishes of Dalmeny with Queensferry lie on the Firth of Forth almost between and under the Forth Bridges and some 10 miles to the west of the city centre. Dalmeny parish extends from the river Almond at Cramond, roughly to the north of Edinburgh Airport through the Dundas Estate to the city boundary west of Port Edgar. Queensferry originally developed along the foreshore. The 1950's population was around 2,000. Following the building of the Forth Road Bridge technology companies HP and DEC established manufacturing facilities resulting in further commercial developments in Ferry Muir, the re-development of the VAT 69 site and the conversion of Port Edgar to a Marina. With these changes, new housing developments in the latter half of the 20th century emerged at Scotstoun, Asburnham, Echline and Springfield extended the village towards the south-east and south-west, increasing the population to present day levels. Outline planning consent was granted in April 2008 for a further 100 houses in Scotstoun Avenue and in July 2011 for 450 houses on the ex-HP (Agilent) site. Development is not expected to start until 2013 – 14.



Dalmeny parish also contains the Dalmeny Estate of the Earl of Rosebery and the Dundas Castle estate as well as the oil tank farm at Dalmeny and Hound Point oil export terminal. The linked parishes are home to three Primary Schools, Dalmeny, Echline and Queensferry as well as St Margaret's (R.C.) and Queensferry High Schools.

In 2008 the resident population was estimated to be just over 9,600 people residing in some 4,100 houses. The population structure was generally younger than that for the presbytery area as a whole, with significantly more school age children, fewer in the student (16–24 year age group), but more mature workers (45–64 year age group)

Mission

These congregations are community based and focused. On a population basis this is a young parish and work with these age groups must be a priority for the congregations.

Particular priorities are:

- developing patterns of worship which meet local needs and make best use of the Minister's time, this may include work in the new housing developments
- stewardship of both money and talents for leadership within the congregation, and
- sustaining strong community links, particularly those who use the church centre.

There are links with Kirkliston and Ratho which include joint meetings, and ecumenical work through Queensferry Churches Care in the Community, and Healing Rooms. Dalmeny and Queensferry Kirk Sessions could share insights and best practice with other congregations such as Portobello, South Leith, and Balerno. The Presbytery are in discussions with the congregation regarding the possibility of a post funded under the Presbytery Staffing Fund legislation.

Presbytery Plan

The charge of Dalmeny with Queensferry should be led by one Minister of Word and Sacrament inducted on a Basis of Unrestricted Tenure supported by a Reader or Ordained Local Minister.

Links

Amongst the benefits to result from the *Unless the Lord* review process was the identification of congregations where expertise and best practice could be shared within our Presbytery. Neighbouring parishes often have areas with similar missional needs, and certain areas within this Plan for Presbytery, such as the inner city and Leith churches share a similar population profile. We would encourage such places to share expertise and best practice amongst themselves and are delighted to see examples of this already beginning to take place.

Other connections that may prove helpful are listed in the vocation statements and are summarised here for ease of reference:

Former villages

These are original village churches where the city has grown out to and around the village. The group includes Colinton, Corstorphine Old, Cramond, Duddingston and Liberton.

Small town

Parts of our city are more self-contained than others, and ministry to these "small towns" within the city may have common challenges. Parishes include Colinton, Portobello and Joppa parishes, Queensferry and Leith South.

Professional sport

These are parishes where there is a substantial stadium and the potential for linking to those who use and play there and include Gorgie Dalry and Pilrig St Paul's. Expertise may also be shared with Glasgow: Whiteinch.

Areas of Deprivation

These are areas with larger amounts of urban deprivation and include the Craigmillar parishes, Holy Trinity, Muirhouse St Andrew's and the Old Kirk.

Other parishes with pockets of deprivation that might share expertise include Granton, Kaimes Lockhart Memorial and St Nicholas' Sighthill.

Former housing scheme areas

These are areas built as council housing which are now predominantly owner-occupied. Parishes include Colinton Mains, Drylaw, St Andrew's Clermiston and St David's Broomhouse.

Waterfront

These are parishes which may grow considerably with the property development at the Waterfront. This group includes Granton, Leith North, Leith South and Newhaven.

Rural Areas

The areas to the west of the city itself have large rural extents, as well as historic villages and housing for those working in Edinburgh and other cities. They include Balerno, Ratho, Kirkliston and Dalmeny.

Areas of affluence and maturing population

These are areas with generally high property values and a maturing population with many people over the age of 45. They may include Corstorphine St Anne's, Murrayfield, Blackhall St Columba's, Portobello St Philip's Joppa, as well as Corstorphine Craigsbank, Greenbank, Fairmilehead, Craiglockhart and Mayfield Salisbury.

SUMMARY TABLES

CONGREGATION NAME AND ROLL	GROSS POP'N	NET POP'N	CURRENT STATUS	END PLAN	INTERIM STEPS	STAFF STRUCTURE	LOCAL STAFF	BUILD DESGN
St Cuthbert's 366	3,983	2,609	RT May 2013	RT	LEP	1 W&S	1 w/pl chaplain shared with StStGW	a
St Andrew's and St George's West 412	3,935	2,599	RT April 2018	RT	LEP	1 W&S	1 w/pl chaplain shared with St C's	a
High (St Giles') 529	2,071	1,361	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 Assistant	a
Canongate 374	2,043	1,672	RT June 2013	RT June 2013		1 W&S	0.5 Families worker	a
Greenside 181	3,963	2,728	Vacant	OLM 0.2 PPW	Link/union with nearby charge	0.2 PPW	0.3 PPW Presb Staff Fund	d
Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland 358	2,945	1,883	UT	UT +PPW or indct'd Assoc.	Union with Kirk O'Field	2 W&S (including Kirk o'Field proposal)	4 project workers	a Greyfriars d Kirk o'Field
London Road 281	6,023	4,558	RT September 2012	RT		1 W&S		a
Broughton St Mary's 243	12,451	8,803	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
St Stephen's Comely Bank 385	6,208	4,630	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Stockbridge 296	7,805	5,587	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Kirk o'Field 155	10,252	6,610	RT March 2012	-		See Greyfriars		d
Barclay Viewforth 333	11,981	8,098	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 W&S Emerging Church	a
Gorgie Dalry 347	12,515	9,351	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 Pastoral Asst	a Gorgie d St Colm's
Palmerston Place 428	2,924	2,092	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 Pastoral Asst	a
Dean 210	4,233	3,188	RT March 2013	-	Link/union with nearby charge	-		d
St Michael's 366	7,670	5,938	RT April 2010	RT		1 W&S		d
Polwarth 227	5,167	3,832	RT May 2016	RT		1 W&S		d
Corstorphine Old 488	6,869	5,173	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 w/place chaplain Review Dec 2013	a
Carrick Knowe 444	3,569	2,860	UT	RT		1 W&S		a
Corstorphine St Anne's 413	5,106	3,973	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Corstorphine St Ninian's 816	4,121	3,435	UT	UT		1 W&S		a

CONGREGATION NAME AND ROLL	GROSS POP'N	NET POP'N	CURRENT STATUS	END PLAN	INTERIM STEPS	STAFF STRUCTURE	LOCAL STAFF	BUILD DESGN
Corstorphine Craigsbank 553	8,097	6,897	UT +PPW	UT	Loss of PPW	1 W&S		a both buildings
St Andrew's Clermiston 259	5,968	4,932	UT	RT		1 W&S		a
Murrayfield 508	7,201	5,539	UT	UT	LEP	1 W&S		a
Cramond 1113	6,592	5,196	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Blackhall St Columba's 962	5,169	4,211	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Davidson's Mains 712	5,626	4,522	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Muirhouse St Andrew's 54	6,381	5,376	Vacant	UT + 2 PPW's	Union	W&S + 2PPW's		d – pref option 1 new build
Old Kirk 118	5,752	4,711	RT March 2013					
Drylaw 136	4,455	3,709	RT November 2010	RT		1 W&S		a
Granton 275	8,571	7,003	RT March 2015	RT +PPW		1 W&S 1 PPW	1 Emerg Min	a
Inverleith St Serf's 550?	7,178	5,483	Vacant following union (10/11)	RT 2019?		1 W&S		a former St Serf's c former Inverleith
Leith Wardie 555	2,350	1,845	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 Youth worker	a
Newhaven 229	3,882	3,030	UT	RT		1 W&S		a
Leith North 324	10,660	8,173	RT March 2016 Shared PPW	RT	PPW appt ceases 2014	1 W&S		a
Leith South 460	7,908	5,936	Vacant Shared PPW	RT 2017?	PPW appt ceases 2014	1 W&S		a
Leith St Andrew's 353	5,550	4,380	Vacant	RT 2017?		1 W&S	0.5 pastoral asst (deacon) 0.5 youth worker	a
Pilrig St Paul's 273	11,844	8,934	UT	RT		1 W&S		a
Portobello and Joppa 1255	12,584	9,880	2 UT 1 RT	1 UT 1 Assoc		2 W&S		d (depending on needs of united charge)
St Martin's 102	5,586	4,459	RT January 2013 0.5 PPW	RT		1 W&S		a (after new build)
St Margaret's 387	7,069	5,441	RT June 2010 0.5 PPW	RT +0.5 PPW		1 W&S 0.5 PPW		a
Craigentinny St Christopher's 104	4,312	3,354	RT September 2012	-	Link/Union/ Guardian	-		d
New Restalrig 183	8,242	6,492	UT	UT		1 W&S		a

CONGREGATION NAME AND ROLL	GROSS POP	NET POP	CURRENT STATUS	END PLAN	INTERIM STEPS	STAFF STRUCTURE	LOCAL STAFF	BUILD DESIGN
Holyrood Abbey 222	3,033	2,352	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 outreach worker	a
Richmond Craigmillar 102	4,844	3,834	UT PPW	RT +PPW		1 W&S 1 PPW		a
Bristo Memorial 113	2,439	1,937	RT October 2011 0.5 PPW	RT		1 W&S		a
Duddingston 855	4,672	3,740	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Liberton with Kaimes Lockhart Memorial 804	15,002	11,729	UT PPW	UT PPW		1 W&S 1 PPW (W&S)	1 youth worker	a Liberton a KLM after new build
Liberton Northfield 263	5,310	4,014	RT January 2010	RT		1 W&S		a
Tron Kirk (Gilmerton and Moredun) 130	12,768	10,148	RT May 2015 PPW unfilled	RT PPW		1 W&S 1 PPW		a both buildings
Mayfield Salisbury 597	5,225	3,648	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 Pastoral Asst	a
Craigmillar Park 246	4,596	3,374	RT August 2015	3 posts		3 posts		d
Priestfield 179	4,455	2,920	RT June 2014					d
Reid Memorial 331	3,753	2,821	UT					d
Morningside 645	11,125	8,271	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 Families Associate 0.5 Pastoral Asst	a
Marchmont St Giles' 243	4,816	3,318	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
St Catherine's Argyle 274	5,989	3,946	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 student ministry	a
Morningside United 240	5,067	3,672	-	-	LEP	-	1 W&S as LEP	special category
Colinton 931	7,820	6,208	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 W&S Youth and Families	a
Colinton Mains 182	4,537	3,147	Vacant as of 31/3/12	RT	Readjustment to be effected	1 W&S		1 a 1 c
St John's Oxbgangs 218	4,806	3,715	Vacant					
Craiglockhart 500	5,132	4,123	Vacant	UT		1 W&S	1 Youth Worker	a
Fairmilehead 703	7,486	5,798	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 Youth Assist.	a
Greenbank 871	2,627	2,148	UT	UT		1 W&S	1 Youth Minister 0.2 Pastoral Assoc.	a
Balerno 708	5,762	4,607	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Currie 648	8,704	6,809	UT	UT		1 W&S	0.5 Pastoral Assist.	a
Juniper Green 366	4,003	3,246	UT	UT		1 W&S		a

CONGREGATION NAME AND ROLL	GROSS POP	NET POP	CURRENT STATUS	END PLAN	INT STEPS	STAFF STRUCT	LOCAL STAFF	BUILD DESIGN
Holy Trinity 234	7,299	6,034	UT PPW	UT PPW		1 W&S 1 PPW	1 Youth Minister	a
St Nicholas' Sighthill 401	7,148	6,075	RT April 2013	RT		1 W&S		a
St David's Broomhouse 158	7,545	6,236	RT March 2010 PPW	RT PPW		1 W&S 1 PPW		a
Slateford Longstone 269	3,646	2,928	RT November 2010	RT		1 W&S		a
Stenhouse St Aidan's 94	8,046	6,536	RT September 2013	RT		1 W&S		a
Kirkliston 305	5,206	4,452	UT	UT		1 W&S		a
Ratho 208	2,267	1,939	UT	RT		0.5 W&S		a
Dalmeny with Queensferry 798	9,651	7,496	UT	UT		1 W&S	Possible post under Presbytery Staffing Fund	a Queensferry and Dalmeny

KEY:

Gross Population – the total number of people living in the parish (2008)

Net Population – the number of people in the parish for whom the Church of Scotland is “responsible”
i.e. the total minus those of other denominations and other faiths.

UT – Unrestricted Tenure

RT – Reviewable Tenure

PPW – Presbytery Parish Worker

W&S – stipendiary Minister of Word & Sacrament

Building Designation:

a – expected to be in use beyond the lifetime of the Plan

b - building is expected to be closed during the lifetime of the current Plan

c - building is expected to be disposed of under an adjustment

d – Presbytery is unable to make a determination at present

3 – LOCAL CHURCH REVIEW

The General Assembly of 2011 finalised proposals for Local Church Review – the successor to what were once known as Quinquennials. The legislation permits presbyteries to develop the national outlines in ways which are appropriate for their own use. This is now being done.

In broad terms our programme of Local Church Review should:

- drive and assist the church's purpose of being a missionary church; visits should help congregations engage in mission-in-context and should build on the concepts used in "Unless the Lord" – healthy churches exhibiting the purposes of worship, service, fellowship, discipleship and evangelism in ways that are appropriate to the settings in which they are called to serve;
- reflect the ethos of Presbytery as set out in a Plan for Presbytery;
- centre on visits carried out by people who are gifted, committed to the process, trained and supervised;
- be seen as such a major contribution to Presbytery that no other commitments should be asked of the individuals involved;
- avoid the duplication of work that happened previously when congregations might be visited as part of Superintendence and sometimes within months be visited by Deployment of Resources (perhaps triggered by a Vacancy) covering much of the same ground.
- as far as possible be coordinated with key moments in congregational life – early years of a ministry, closing years of a ministry, early years after readjustment/conflict/big project, etc;
- contain a good amount of self-reporting by congregations – the committee's task would be to ensure that reporting was honest and complete;
- feature thorough pre-visit preparation; congregations should know what to expect and should not be asked for information already held;
- provide a Church Action Plan for the coming years with SMART goals;
- inform the Resourcing for Mission function of Presbytery so that needs and gifts can be identified;

The intention is to begin a pilot of the new process in the second half of 2012 with a general "roll out" in 2013. A four year cycle of visits would be planned to allow for any slippage e.g. when a vacancy occurs.

4 – RESOURCING MISSION

If the Church in Edinburgh is to be true to its calling then it will need appropriate resources – people, buildings, money. Some of these are unique to one congregation and non-transferrable but many can be shared. Some resources are already here – they are owned by congregations or they are the talents of individuals. We need to know what we have so that these gifts might be shared. Other resources have yet to be found and it may well be that it would be more effective if searching and acquiring was done on a shared basis.

To help with identifying which resources are needed, which resources we already have and which resources will need to be discovered the Local Church Review process will be set up in such a way that resource questions can be regularly reviewed.

Using specialist software to record the reports from the Local Church Review it will be possible to:

- identify repeating patterns of resource needs – this should open up the possibility of finding and purchasing appropriate resources for work across the city;
- locate places and people where such resources already exist in Edinburgh;
- better target the work of the Resource Team bringing specialist assistance to challenges identified by local congregations and
- set up conferences and training opportunities which are shaped by the needs and ambitions outlined in the Review process.

As a Presbytery we have decided that mission must be at the heart of everything that we do, and that how we do this is shaped by our context and resources. We need to provide the resources and training to better understand how to be church in our changing communities and contexts. This may involve:

- raising mission awareness and confidence through education and skills training
- developing expertise with tools to help us understand our changing communities, including responding to those described in the 2011 Census, and
- considering how we can welcome different forms of congregation and not-yet-church in a mixed economy of Christian communities.

There will also be the need in a changing city to do the completely new thing. Given the shortage of professional staff the continued development of mission resources and training will be provide vital ways of equipping the church to face the challenge of the unforeseen.

A PRAYER FROM THE COVENANT SERVICE:

We are no longer our own, but yours.
Put us with what you will,
rank us with whom you will;
put us to doing, put us to suffering;
let us be employed for you
or laid aside for you,
exalted for you or brought low for you;
let us be full, let us be empty;
let us have all things, let us have nothing;
we freely and wholeheartedly
yield all things
to your pleasure and disposal.
And now, glorious and blessed God,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
you are ours, and we are yours.

Amen.