

Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

The [public sector equality duty](#) (or general duty) in the Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have due regard to certain equality considerations when exercising their functions. This requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

SPCB's duties

The SPCB is covered by

- the general public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010
- [The Equality Act 2010 \(Specific Duties and Public Authorities\) Regulations 2017](#)

The SPCB is **not** covered by the specific duties under the [Equality Act 2010 \(Specific Duties\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2012](#). The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) (Scotland) Regulations 2012 prescribes the specific duties under the Equality Act 2010 which listed public authorities are required to meet, including assessing the impact of any new policy or practice against the 'equality duty' and publishing the results of any such assessment.

The SPCB's Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

Whilst the SPCB is not covered by the specific duties under the 2012 Regulations, the SPCB uses an evidence-based approach to ensure its services, policies, practices, events and decision-making processes are fair and do not present barriers to participation or disadvantage any protected groups from participation. In doing so, this helps the SPCB to meet its general duties under the Equality Act 2010, including the public sector equality duty.

The completion of the SPCB's EQIA tool involves systematically assessing the likely (or actual) effects of our activities and services on people in respect of protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010 – see below. This includes looking for opportunities to promote equality that may have previously been missed or could be better used, as well as any negative or adverse impacts that can be removed and recording any required mitigating actions. If any negative or adverse impacts amount to unlawful discrimination, they must be removed.

The protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender Reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

Intersectionality

The SPCB's EQIA tool also considers how people can be impacted by the intersection of their different characteristics. We all have multiple characteristics, we have an age, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, etc. [Intersectionality](#) is about when for some people their protected characteristics come together to bring about multiple forms of inequality or disadvantage.

Benefits of undertaking an EQIA

- Gain a better understanding of those who may be impacted by the policy, practice, facility or service.
- Improve current services, policies, practices and plans and safeguard new ones.
- Better meet differing needs and become more accessible and inclusive.
- Enable planning for success – identifies potential pitfalls and unintended consequences before any damage is done.
- Enable improved planning that will make decisions proactive rather than reactive, avoid having to reverse decisions which could have cost and reputational implications.
- Demonstrate decisions are thought through and have considered the views of those affected.
- Enable us to manage expectations by explaining the limitations within which we are working (e.g., budget).
- Help avoid risks and improve outcomes for individuals.
- Remove inappropriate or harmful practices and eliminate institutional discrimination.

When should an EQIA be completed?

An EQIA should be an integral part of the planning process at an early stage of development and before a final decision is made to go ahead with the proposed activity to assess the actual impact of the implementation.

Completing an EQIA

The completion of the EQIA form is a two-stage process:

- **Stage One - Initial Screening Questionnaire**
- **Stage Two – Full Equality Impact Assessment**

You should first complete an initial screening questionnaire. This will help you to understand if there are any indications that the activity has the potential to impact positively or negatively on different groups and the level of any impact.

The completion of the initial screening questionnaire will help you to decide if a full EQIA should be completed. Please see the [Initial Screening Guidance](#)

The initial screening and full EQIA may need amending at a later date if more information becomes available to you.

Stage One - Initial Screening Questionnaire

Name of Activity	Provision of toilet facilities in the public and passholder areas of the parliamentary estate. Provision of showering and changing facilities for passholders in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate.
Job role	Director of People, Communications and Inclusion
Date EQIA commenced	28/04/2025
Date of update	07/05/2025
Date of update	18/06/2026
Date of update	05/08/2026

What type of activity are you planning?	(x)
Change to procedure	☐
Event	☐
New procedure	☐
Office Plan/Budget	☐
Policy	☐
Project	☐
Service	☒
Other (free text box)	☐

1. Describe the main aim or purpose of what it is you are planning to do?

Building - accommodation

The Scottish Parliament is a complex multi-level building divided into various blocks or “towers” rising to 4 to 5 storeys in height; and which are interlinked to each other at various levels including the Main Public / Garden level.

- MSP Building – 6 storeys, generally office accommodation (Members’ Offices and related facilities). This block also contains a Fitness Suite with associated Changing Facilities.
- Queensberry House – 5 storeys, generally office accommodation, some areas for hosting VIP’s. -Canongate Building – 4 storeys, generally office accommodation.
- Press Tower – 3 storeys, generally office accommodation, above Main Public Entrance/Hall.
- Garden Level Public Area – single storey: Reception, exhibition, shop, public café and education.
- Garden Level Foyer/Passholder Area – single storey, linking Ground Floor of other blocks. A mix of circulation, Members & Staff Restaurant, and some meeting rooms. Areas of support functions like Visitor Services, the Creche, and back-of-house kitchen and servery areas.
- Towers 1 to 4 – five storey, interlinked at most storey levels and containing Committee Rooms, Ministers’ Rooms and associated staff, Members Lobby / Bar / Dining, and with links to the Debating Chamber and Public Gallery.
- Upper Basement Level – single storey, below Garden Level and providing access from car park. A mix of Plantroom/Services spaces plus support offices and storage for functions such as FM, Maintenance Contractors, Catering, and Security. There are Staff Changing Facilities for Cyclists, for Security, Police, and Porters.

For the purposes of assessing toilet provision, most of the accommodation would be classified as office / workplace, and where access would generally be restricted to passholders and authorised guests/visitors/contractors. There are some areas with multi-functions, and/or where a mix of staff and the public / visitors might both be accommodated – e.g. the Public Hall, the Debating Chamber with Public Gallery, the Garden Foyer, and some Committee Rooms (as authorised visitors)

A review of occupancy has generally found an excess of existing toilet provision in a number of areas of the parliamentary estate.

Relevant legislation and guidance

Relevant legislation, guidance and updates will inform all decisions including:

- [Equality Act 2010](#)
- [Supreme Court Judgment for Women Scotland Ltd v Scottish Ministers](#)
- [Employment Statutory Code of Practice](#)
- [Gender Recognition Act 2004](#)
- [The Building \(Scotland\) Regulations 2004](#), and guidance in [Non Domestic Technical Handbook \(2020\)](#).
- [The Workplace \(Health, Safety and Welfare\) Regulations 1992](#)
- The Health and Safety Executive has interpreted the Regulations in their [Approved Code of Practice and Guidance \(2013\)](#) (ACOP).
- [HSE guidance on number of toilets required in the workplace](#)
- [Scottish Human Rights Commission Statement: EHRC Code of Practice for Services, Associations and Public Functions](#)
- [Equality and Human Rights Commission's Code of Practice for services, public functions and associations, 2026](#)

Supreme Court ruling

The Supreme Court decision in [For Women Scotland Ltd v The Scottish Ministers](#) ruled that, in the context of the Equality Act 2010, “sex”, “man” and “woman” mean biological sex. Separate protection against discrimination is available for trans people.

The previous common practice (in England, Scotland and Wales) was to treat people in accordance with their acquired gender regardless of gender recognition certificate status. This accorded with the [Equality and Human Rights Commission's](#) (EHRC) guidance at the time.

The ruling of the Supreme Court became effective immediately. Further, the EHRC advised at the time that employers and other duty bearers “must comply with the law and should be urgently reviewing what changes need to be made to their existing policies and practices.” The application of the ruling to different services and setting is complex, and it is up to service providers, workplace providers, and employers to interpret the ruling and decide how to apply it.

Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) guidance

The EHRC's interim update dated 25 April 2025 commented on the practical implications of the Supreme Court's judgment. The EHRC's interim update stated that, where possible, mixed-sex toilet, washing or changing facilities in addition to sufficient single-sex facilities should be provided. The EHRC's interim update was subsequently removed and replaced by a [draft updated Code of Practice](#) for services, public functions and associations (the "draft Code").

The draft Code was laid in the UK Parliament for a 40-day period from 21 May to 9 July. As no resolution was passed to disapprove the draft Code in its present form within the specified time period, the EHRC was permitted to formally issue the Code, in the form laid before the UK Parliament. in accordance with section 14(8)(a) of the Equality Act 2006 (see the link to the new Code on the EHRC's website at [Code of practice for services, public functions and associations: next steps | EHRC](#)).

Accordingly, the previous 2011 Code of Practice was revoked (per [The Equality Act 2010 \(Code of Practice on Services, Public Functions and Associations\) \(Revocation\) Order 2026](#)) and the 2026 Code of Practice was commenced (per [The Equality Act 2010 \(Code of Practice on Services, Public Functions and Associations\) \(Commencement\) Order 2026](#)).

The appointed day for the revocation of the 2011 Code and the commencement of the new 2026 Code was 5 August (see link to external website - [Equality Act 2010: Code of Practice for services, public functions and associations, 2026 - GOV.UK](#)).

The SPCB is responsible for ensuring adequate and clear provision is made for all protected characteristics, including trans users and those with a disability.

Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

Regulation 20 of the 1992 Regulations requires that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences must be provided at readily accessible places.

Regulation 21 requires separate rooms containing conveniences must be provided for men and women (i.e. rooms with multiple cubicles and communal washing facilities), except where each convenience is a separate room the door of which is capable of being secured from inside and the facilities in each such room are intended to be used by only one person at a time (i.e. single occupancy facilities). Employers must include separate facilities for men and women where necessary for reasons of propriety.

Similarly, regulation 24 requires that suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for any person at work in the workplace to change clothing, including for the clothing of any person at work which is not worn during working hours. This also applies in all cases where the person has to wear special clothing at work which is not taken home, for example, for health and safety reasons.

In terms of general provision, ACOP 21(188) states 'Sufficient toilet and washing facilities should be provided to allow everyone at work to use them without unreasonable delay'.

Due Regard

As a public authority, under the public sector equality duty in the Equality Act 2010, we must have due regard to the need, as between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advance equality of opportunity; and foster good relations. This requires an assessment against each of the protected characteristics covering all users of facilities throughout the estate.

Practical implications

The practical implications for staff, other passholders and visitors have already included feeling uncertain about which toilet facilities can be accessed, concerns about potential change to how some colleagues will be perceived, and the potential threats to personal safety.

SPCB's objective

Our overriding aim is to balance the needs and legal rights of all those who work at and visit Parliament in an inclusive and welcoming way. In so doing, we will manage our response to the Supreme Court ruling with utmost care and sensitivity. We recognise that staff and visitors may have one or more protected characteristics as defined under the Equality Act 2010, and/or cultural beliefs, as well as privacy and dignity considerations which should be considered.

One feature of an inclusive environment is the availability of convenient facilities for all individuals.

Intention of this EQIA

This EQIA was first based on the then interim arrangements, as outlined below. Updates to be included following on from consultation and engagement with staff and stakeholders to inform our medium to longer term position.

In that regard, further updates have been provided for below to reflect recent engagement and consultation with employees and other stakeholders as part of the Facilities Review (published June 2026).

Facilities in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate

SPCB Facilities Provision (previously known as Interim position – updated: 5 August 2026)

As a workplace provider and employer, we will provide male-only and female-only facilities as well as gender-neutral facilities and accessible facilities and Changing Places facility. Where areas with a male sign or a female sign are to be interpreted according to biological sex. Where toilet, washing or changing facilities are in lockable rooms (not cubicles) which are intended for the use of one person at a time, they can be used by everyone.

Facilities in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate

In line with our commitments as a workplace provider and employer, we have augmented our existing provision of gender-neutral facilities by:

- Designating an existing showering and changing facility and an existing toilet as gender-neutral. Both are single lockable spaces and accessible [in addition to communal female only toilets, communal female only shower and changing facilities, communal male only toilets, communal male only shower and changing facilities, two existing single-occupancy gender-neutral toilets, single-occupancy accessible toilets, a Changing Places facility, and accessible single lockable shower and changing.

Facilities in the public area of the parliamentary estate

As a service provider, we have augmented our existing provision of gender-neutral facilities by:

- Designating a bank of three existing communal toilets in the public area of the building as a gender-neutral facility in addition to existing communal female only toilets, communal male only toilets, a single-occupancy accessible toilet and a Changing Places facility

Medium to longer term position

We acknowledge that the development of our facilities to improve accessibility and inclusivity will be ongoing and recognise the challenges and limitations, such as those which relate to historic building design versus modern expectations

As part of the next phase of work (Facilities Review – Phase 1), we have conducted a consultation with staff and stakeholders. As we all receive, perceive and process information differently, consultation and engagement with people with personal

experience of the Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics is essential for effective analysis. We acknowledge that perceived concerns should be acknowledged and addressed during the analysis, in addition to the potential barriers or inequalities identified.

This engagement will inform further practical changes that may be needed in the medium to longer term in light of the updated Code of Practice from the EHRC which took effect on 5 August 2026 (Update 5/8/2026 – revised Code of Practice in force from 5 August 2026)

We will approach this through:

- **Understanding** - understanding of the new EHRC Statutory Code, good practice, and detailed knowledge of current access to existing facilities across the parliamentary estate and appreciation of current and future needs.
- **Engagement and prioritisation** – ensuring that the prioritisation and development of future plans is in consultation with experts and users (based on the experiences of staff, Members, and other passholders).
- **Responsibility** – identifying roles and responsibilities for taking forward this activity
- **Action and communication** – confirming planned activity with clear timelines and regular reporting on progress
- **Transparency** – ensuring transparency in our decision making and future plans
- **Proportionality** – recognising that due regard needs to be paid to a range of factors including impact and affordability but considered in the context of the SPCB's overarching commitment to provide a safe, respectful, and inclusive parliamentary estate.

2. Who is likely to be affected by this policy, service or change?

People who visit and work at the Scottish Parliament building could be impacted.

This EQIA identifies the potential for both positive and negative impacts on different groups. In the impact assessment section, the differential impact, both positive and negative, is considered alongside potential mitigations.

1) In summary, potential positive impacts include:

Toilet facilities

- The provision of male-only and female-only as well as single-occupancy accessible and gender-neutral toilets will ensure safety, privacy and dignity for all protected groups in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate.
- A wide range of users, including trans and non-binary people, older people requiring a companion of the opposite sex, parents with children of the opposite sex, all may use the gender-neutral toilets in the public area of the parliamentary estate.

Showering and changing facilities (in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate)

- The provision of male-only and female-only as well as single-occupancy accessible and gender-neutral toilets will ensure safety, privacy and dignity for all protected groups in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate.

Signage

- Provision of clear signage is important to ensure understanding of the adequacy of availability of facilities for all. This will have a positive benefit to all protected groups, as it may create clarity for all.

In summary, potential negative impacts if we did not make these changes, include:

Toilet facilities

- The absence of increasing our existing provision of single-occupancy, gender-neutral toilets in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate may result in potential disadvantage for trans people and non-binary people in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate.
- The absence of gender-neutral toilets in the public area of the parliamentary estate may result in potential disadvantage for trans and non-binary people, and for a parent and their child of an opposite sex who wish to occupy the same facility at the same time and those with the protected characteristic of age; for example, an elderly person may need assistance from a carer who is not the same sex as them.

Showering and changing facilities

- The absence of single-occupancy, gender neutral showering and changing facilities may result in potential disadvantage for trans and non-binary people, for example, self-exclusion from these facilities in the passholder area of the parliamentary estate.

Signage

- Signage may be confusing if it does not clearly explain who a facility is available for.

Overall impact

- An appropriate provision of male-only, female-only, gender neutral and accessible toilet facilities, including Changing Places facilities across the parliamentary estate caters to the needs of protected groups.
- The SPCB recognises there is opportunity to improve signage and communication. Good signage and communications are essential to manage good relations across all protected groups and to encourage considerate usage. This is in line with the SPCB's general duty to 'foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities' under the Equality Act 2010. Phase 2 of the Facilities Review will consider and take forward changes to signage.

3. Do you have enough information to know what the potential impact might be on diverse groups and what that might look like?

The protected characteristics to consider are: Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment (trans status), Marriage and Civil Partnership, Pregnancy and Maternity, Race, Religion or Belief, Sex and Sexual Orientation.

It is important not to limit your thinking to just the protected characteristics listed above. For example, carer status, single parent, economic exclusion or people who use languages such as British Sign Language (BSL) or Gaelic. This question is broadening the EQIA out to be more inclusive.

Consider how the different characteristics intersect, for example, Sex with Age – what are the proportion of men and women in different age groups? It will also be helpful to consider these groups more widely alongside intersecting factors such as in relation to socio-economic status that includes such factors as educational attainment, occupation, income, wealth and social deprivation.

There are lots of sources of data to help answer this question. Guidance is available on the intranet EQIA page.

Provide information about what you know about the different potentially affected groups.

UPDATE (18/06/2026): This EQIA has been updated to take account of the results of a discovery phase of work, using recognised methodology to gather the views and experiences of Members, SPCB staff and Members' staff. The evidence gathered from the engagements carried out as part of this discovery phase has enabled us to strengthen the basis for inclusive and evidence-based decision making. In particular, the survey report produced by Paragon Works (referred to in the updates to this EQIA as the "Paragon Survey Report") and published on 22 June 2026, which can be found at link below, had 242 responses and over 4000 verbatim comments, providing valuable insights into user experiences. ([Optima Insights Deck Inclusive Parliament Facilities Review 17062026](#) [Scottish Parliament website link])

The evidence gathered in this phase demonstrates that many people report a positive overall experience of facilities at Holyrood. However, it also demonstrates evidence of people feeling varying differences in confidence, particularly in relation to accessibility, privacy and choice. These differences are experienced to a greater extent by people who are disabled, neurodivergent or trans and/or non-binary.

The Stage 2 findings of this EQIA have been updated to take account of this evidence. A further update is intended to be made following Phase 2 of the Facilities Review which will encompass aspects of operational delivery.

Age	SPCB staff																											
	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">2025</td></tr><tr><td>Age group</td><td>Number</td><td>%age of All Staff</td></tr><tr><td>16-24</td><td>8</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>25-34</td><td>114</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>35-44</td><td>157</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>45-54</td><td>204</td><td>32%</td></tr><tr><td>55-64</td><td>141</td><td>22%</td></tr><tr><td>65+</td><td>8</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>632</td><td>100%</td></tr></table>		2025		Age group	Number	%age of All Staff	16-24	8	1%	25-34	114	18%	35-44	157	25%	45-54	204	32%	55-64	141	22%	65+	8	1%		632	100%
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Median age = 46																												
The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, its contractors' staff, and other building users.																												
Scottish Population																												
• The median age of the Scottish population is 42.2 years (ONS,2021) • The working age population as used by ONS is 16-64 years. • Percent of population aged 16-24 years in the Scottish working age population = 16% • Scottish population data indicates the following representation on three cohorts.																												
<table><tr><td>Age group</td><td>Proportion of population</td></tr><tr><td>0 to 14</td><td>15.3%</td></tr><tr><td>15 to 64</td><td>64.6%</td></tr><tr><td>65 and over</td><td>20.1%</td></tr></table>	Age group	Proportion of population	0 to 14	15.3%	15 to 64	64.6%	65 and over	20.1%																				
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There is potential differential impact for different age groups in the adequate provision of toilets facilities. There is negative impact if the provision of signage isn't easily understood by a majority of users in all age groups. This may in particular have impact on older age groups																												
Disability	SPCB staff																											
	The available data (with declaration rate limitations) indicated the following distribution of disabled/non- disabled people. The representation of disabled people in the organisation is 11.9%.																											

Disabled staff are slightly more likely to work on part-time contracts (21.5%) when compared to the whole staff group working on part-time contracts (19.9%).

	Number	%age of All Staff (632)
Disabled	75	11.9%
Non-disabled	355	56.2%
[Total Declaration]	[430]	[68.1%]
Prefer not to say	30	4.7%
Total Response	460	72.8%
Nil Response	172	27.2%

The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, its contractors' staff, and other building users.

Scottish Population

In the 2022 Census, nearly a quarter (24.1%) of Scotland's population reported living with a long-term health condition or disability that limited their day-to-day activities. ([Scotland's Census 2022 - Health, disability and unpaid care | Scotland's Census](#))

Disability and Sex (Gender)

In responses to the [Scottish Health Survey 2022](#) women were more likely than men to have a disability. 42% of women had reported a limiting long-term condition compared to 32% of men.

UK population

It is estimated that 70-80% of disabilities are invisible. These are not limited to, but include: mental health conditions; autism and other neurodivergences, hearing loss, vision and speech impairments; and energy- limiting conditions (Source: [Invisible Disabilities in Education and Employment - POST \(parliament.uk\)](#))

There is potential differential and negative impact on the basis of this characteristic if the adequate provision of accessible and Changing Places toilet facilities and the provision of signage that is easily understood by a majority of users is not ensured.

Improvements in the availability of gender-neutral toilets and introduction of gender-neutral showering and

	changing facility in the passholder area and clarity in signage has potential positive impact for all users. For disabled people this could protect the availability of accessible facilities.(see Equality impact assessment for the provision of toilets - GOV.UK)
Gender Reassignment	SPCB staff SPCB staff data limited by declaration rate. Most recently available data indicates that under 1% of the staff group declared as trans.(Diversity Monitoring and Pay Gaps Report 2024/25 Scottish Parliament Website) The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, contractors' staff, and other building users. Scottish Population In 2022 Scotland's Census found that 19,970 people were trans, or had a trans history. This is 0.44% of people aged 16 and over. (Scottish Census 2022) Almost half (45.2%) of trans people identify as 'non-binary'. This is 9,030 people in total. The Census also looked at the number of trans people as a percentage of the population in each age group. The percentage of trans people decreases with move from younger to older age groups. On average around 14 in every 1,000 people aged 16 to 29 were trans (1.36%). In the 30 to 39 age group 4 in every 1,000 people were trans (0.42%). And in the 40+ age group around 1 in every 1,000 people was trans (0.15%). Improvements in the availability of gender-neutral toilets and introduction of gender-neutral showering and changing facilities and clarity in signage has potential positive impact for all users. Our internal and external communications will make it clear that everyone is welcome to use gender-neutral facilities and that doing so should not be taken as an indication of trans status. This is important due to the risk of "outing". This could create a privacy concern and potential distress.
Marriage and Civil Partnership	There is no differential positive or negative impact anticipated on the basis of this characteristic
Pregnancy and Maternity	SPCB staff Available monitoring data for the SPCB staff group for the previous 5 years

	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2025</td><td>2024</td><td>2023</td><td>2022</td><td>2021</td></tr><tr><td>No of staff on maternity leave</td><td>15</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>19</td><td>25</td></tr></table> The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, its contractors’ staff, and other building users. There may be differential negative impact on women who may need to use facilities more often because of pregnancy if there is not sufficient provision of facilities across the parliamentary estate. Improvements in the availability of gender-neutral toilets and introduction of gender-neutral showering and changing facilities and clarity in signage has potential positive impact for all users.	Year	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	No of staff on maternity leave	15	12	12	19	25																
Year	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021																								
No of staff on maternity leave	15	12	12	19	25																								
Race	SPCB staff Due to potential for the identification of individuals in the staff group we have placed our staff into two cohorts due to the relatively small dataset size. (Diversity Monitoring and Pay Gaps Report 2024/25 Scottish Parliament Website) <table><tr><td>Response</td><td>Number</td><td>%age of All Staff (632)</td><td>% of responses (439)</td></tr><tr><td>Minority Ethnic</td><td>25</td><td>4%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>White</td><td>414</td><td>66%</td><td>94%</td></tr><tr><td>Prefer not to say</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>439</td><td>69%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Nil Response</td><td>193</td><td>31%</td><td>NA</td></tr></table> The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, its contractors’ staff, and other building users. Scottish Population Scotland’s Census asked people to choose the option that best described their ethnic group or background. The majority of people in Scotland chose ‘Scottish’ (77.7%) or ‘Other British’ (9.4%) within the White category. In	Response	Number	%age of All Staff (632)	% of responses (439)	Minority Ethnic	25	4%	6%	White	414	66%	94%	Prefer not to say	0			Total	439	69%	100%					Nil Response	193	31%	NA
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Nil Response	193	31%	NA																										

	2022 these groups together made up 87.1% of the population. ‘Minority ethnic group’ is used here to refer to all other ethnic groups. This includes some ethnic groups that were in the White category on the census form such as Irish, Polish, Gypsy/Traveller, Roma and Showman/Showwoman. The percentage of people in Scotland with a minority ethnic background in 2022 was 12.9%. Signage will need to ensure that it can be understood by all users some of whom may not be English language users. Improvements in the availability of gender-neutral toilets and introduction of gender-neutral showering and changing facilities and clarity in signage has potential positive impact for all users																														
Religion or Belief	SPCB staff The available SPCB staff data at 30 March 2025 indicates the following declarations of religion or belief <table><tr><td></td><td>Christian</td><td>Other Faith</td><td>Non-Faith</td><td>Prefer Not to Say</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>No. of Response</td><td>118</td><td>27</td><td>271</td><td>43</td><td>459</td></tr><tr><td>% Response</td><td>25.7%</td><td>5.9%</td><td>59.0%</td><td>9.4%</td><td>100.0%</td></tr><tr><td>% STAFF</td><td>18.7%</td><td>4.3%</td><td>42.9%</td><td>6.8%</td><td>72.6%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Data is not collected on Grainger Test, other philosophical beliefs in case law and limitations For example: • Pacifism, humanism, agnosticism and atheism • A strongly-held philosophical belief about climate change and the environment • A belief in a political philosophy or doctrine, such as Socialism, Marxism or free-market Capitalism • A belief in Scottish independence • Ethical veganism • A gender critical belief		Christian	Other Faith	Non-Faith	Prefer Not to Say	Total	No. of Response	118	27	271	43	459	% Response	25.7%	5.9%	59.0%	9.4%	100.0%	% STAFF	18.7%	4.3%	42.9%	6.8%	72.6%						
	Christian	Other Faith	Non-Faith	Prefer Not to Say	Total																										
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% STAFF	18.7%	4.3%	42.9%	6.8%	72.6%																										

	• A belief in participatory democracy The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, its contractors' staff, and other building users. Scottish Population Scotland's Census 2022, the majority of people said they had no religion, 51.1% of people. 20.4% responded 'Church of Scotland, 13.3% - Roman Catholic, '5.1% - Other Christian and 2.2% - Muslim Improvements in the range of our facilities, including the availability of single-sex and gender-neutral facilities, as well as to clarity of signage, has a potential positive impact.										
Sex	SPCB staff Staff data at 31 March 2025 indicated the staff group was 57% women and 43% men. <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Men</th><th>Women</th><th>Total</th><th>Split (% M/F)</th></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>274</td><td>358</td><td>632</td><td>43%/57%</td></tr></table> Monitoring data about MSPs is limited to the protected characteristic of sex. The data SPCB holds relating to the sex of MSPs is held for the purposes of administering payroll. A diversity monitoring survey was issued to Members on Monday 1 June 2026 in line with recommendations in the Parliament's Gender Sensitive Audit (GSA) report of March 2023.-The GSA report is available at the following link: A Parliament for All. All MSPs were invited to complete a short survey on sex and trans status. This process ensures that relevant diversity information is confirmed directly with individual MSPs before use in line with applicable data protection requirements. As part of the survey on sex and trans status, we have sought consent from each Member to use this information to populate the search filter for MSPs on the Parliament's website and for aggregate reporting purposes. Once available and, subject to MSP consent, information on sex of MSPs for session 7 will be made available publicly. The SPCB does not hold data on Members' staff, its contractors' staff, and other building users.	Year	Men	Women	Total	Split (% M/F)	2025	274	358	632	43%/57%
Year	Men	Women	Total	Split (% M/F)							
2025	274	358	632	43%/57%							

	Scottish Population The Scottish population is 51% women, 49% men. (Scottish Census 2022) Potential negative impact for men and women with caring responsibilities without sufficient mix of facilities. Evidence that women more likely than men to have caring responsibilities, however men could be impacted if only female-only and male-only provision is available and they have responsibility for caring for girl or woman. Carers+Census%2C+Scotland%2C+2021-22.pdf (www.gov.scot) Improvements in the range of our facilities, including the availability of single-sex and gender-neutral facilities, as well as to clarity of signage, has a potential positive impact.
Sexual Orientation	SPCB Staff From the most recently available data as at 31 March 2025, 7.1% of SPCB staff have declared as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and + and 58.5% as Heterosexual/Straight (7.5% gave a prefer not to say response and 27.1% gave no response) The SPCB does not hold data on Members, their staff, or contractors' staff. Scottish Population Scotland's Census found that 3,993,860 people identified as straight or heterosexual. This is 87.8% of people aged 16 and over. There were 183,860 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and + (LGB+) people in Scotland. This is 4.0% of people aged 16 and over. Around 2 in every 5 LGB+ people identified as bisexual (43.6%). This is 80,260 people. A similar number of people (80,100) identified as gay or lesbian (43.6%). Improvements in the availability of gender-neutral toilets and introduction of gender-neutral showering and changing facilities and clarity in signage has potential positive impact for all users.

Impact Checklist

4. Having considered the [screening questions guidance](#) [INTERNAL LINK] alongside what you already know and the research undertaken so far, what do you think will be the level of impact for different groups?

The impact might be a negative one (e.g. making that decision could decrease the opportunity for some people to participate) or it could be a positive one (e.g. by making that decision, more people are able to take part in the activity).

Put a cross in the relevant box.

	No Impact	Low Impact	Medium Impact	High Impact
Age		X		
Disability			X	
Gender Reassignment				X
Marriage and Civil Partnership	X			
Pregnancy and Maternity		X		
Race		X		
Religion or Belief		X		
Sex			X	
Sexual Orientation		X		

If you have identified that all groups will have either no impact or a low impact there is no requirement to complete a full EQIA.

If you identify there to be a potential medium or high impact for any groups, you should proceed to completing Stage Two of this form to further describe the impacts and your action plan to remove or mitigate any negative impacts and then return the form to the Diversity and Inclusion team.

If there are any gaps in information that make it difficult or impossible to form an opinion on how your policy, service or change might affect different groups of people, please use the Full EQIA to take the time to gather information to help you make an informed answer. For example, review statistics, survey results, complaints analysis, consultation documents, customer feedback, existing briefings submissions or audit reports, comparative policies from external sources, focus groups, etc.

Stage Two - Full Equality Impact Assessment

Assessing Impact

1. **Having analysed the relevant sources of information, what does the evidence tell you? Is there any evidence that the proposed changes will have an adverse, neutral or positive equality impact on any of these different groups of people?**
 - Please provide details of who the proposals affect, the adverse impacts and explain how you will minimise or remove the adverse impact. If you are unable to remove the adverse impact and decide to continue with the action/policy, you should provide detail of your justification
 - Provide details of any evidence that the proposed changes will have a positive impact on any of these different groups of people and/or promote equality of opportunity. Describe how this will be promoted/evaluated

Protected Group	Impacts
Age: refers to a person of a particular age or age range group; The Equality Act 2010 makes discrimination on the grounds of age in employment and education provision unlawful unless it can be objectively justified. An objective justification is defined as a proportionate means of	Toilets are more important to certain groups within society, including older people. These groups can be disproportionately affected by poor provision; for example, poor provision is understood to have particular negative impacts on older people, as some may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people's ability to maintain independence and dignity in later life. External evidence shows that a higher proportion of older people have disabilities compared with other age groups. The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. As described, there is potential differential impact for different age groups in the adequate provision of toilets facilities and signage may be confusing and potentially subject to misinterpretation and unintended use. This may have impact on users in older age groups.

achieving a legitimate aim, which means that different treatment can be justifiable if there is objective evidence to support this decision	Impact Low. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all. The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of age requirements. Update – 18/06/2026 Evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that accessibility and useability is influenced, in practice, by suitability, layout and user confidence. Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them. Privacy and dignity is also a factor which influences confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities playing an important part in this. The Paragon Survey Report indicated that single-occupancy options and enhanced privacy (cubicle design, locks, partitions) rank as the highest-priority improvement areas. These improvement areas were consistently in the top 3 across all demographics of respondents, with the exception of the age demographic metric, whereby older generations favoured cleanliness/maintenance and more facilities being within a shorter walk as high priorities.
Disability: A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment, and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-to-	Toilets are more important to certain groups within society, including people with disabilities and people with particular needs (including certain medical conditions). These groups can be disproportionately affected by poor provision; for example, poor provision is understood to have particular negative impacts on disabled people, as some may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people's ability to maintain independence and dignity. There is external research showing that inadequate provision of male-only and female-only and

day activities. The Equality Act 2010 definition of disability does not only refer to people who may be visibly disabled, for example those who are blind or have mobility difficulties, like wheelchair users. It also includes a broad range of conditions like Depression, Diabetes, Dyslexia, Dyspraxia, Asperger's Syndrome. Under the Equality Act 2010 from the day a person is diagnosed with HIV infection, cancer or multiple sclerosis they are disabled.	gender-neutral facilities can cause people who cannot or choose not to use other facilities to use single-occupancy accessible facilities instead. This can increase pressure on the availability of accessible facilities which can have a negative impact on people with disabilities who require access to an accessible facility. Information about single accessible toilets across the parliamentary estate currently have the wheelchair symbol signage. These toilets are accessible to many different groups as well as disabled users, including people with hidden disabilities, those who are diabetic, or have other health needs may feel comfortable using these facilities. The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. The provision of accessible facilities will ensure there continues to be the adequate provision of accessible toilets along with the 2 x Changing Place facilities for people with additional complex needs. The Health and Safety Executive's Workplace health, safety and welfare: a short guide for managers states that if required by the type of work, showers should also be provided, and men and women should have separate facilities unless each facility is in a separate room with a lockable door and is for use by only one person at a time. The provision of accessible showering and changing facilities will maintain privacy and dignity for disabled passholders in the passholder areas of the building. Impact Medium. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all. The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of disability requirements. Update – 18/06/2026 Evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that
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	accessibility and useability is influenced, in practice, by suitability, layout and user confidence. Most respondents to the Paragon Survey reported that they understood the facilities they are designated to use under the interim stance. Of the 26% of respondents to the survey who reported that they did not understand the interim stance, there was a higher proportion of people within this group who were disabled and neurodivergent (as well as trans and non-binary) in comparison to the cohort who reported that they did understand. The Paragon Survey Report found that 32% of respondents reported having changed their route or plans at least once to access a suitable toilet. For disabled employees, 56% will change their route to find a suitable toilet on average. However, nearly all respondents to the survey reported toilets being available within 1-3 minutes or less, with this statistic changing <i>“very little based on demographics”</i>. The report also noted that <i>“noise (hand dryers), lighting and visual stimuli are repeatedly cited as problematic, particularly by neurodivergent and disabled respondents.”</i> Privacy and dignity is also a factor which influences confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities playing an important part in this. 72% of respondents to the Paragon Survey agreed that they can access a single-occupancy option when additional privacy is needed. Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them. The Paragon Survey Report found that <i>“Signage is broadly understood but does not consistently give users confidence to choose the right facility, particularly where accessibility features are not visible until entry.”</i> Further, the report concluded that <i>“clearer, more informative signage (including visibility of accessibility features) and potential digital tools could support confident, informed decision-making.”</i>
Gender Reassignment: The Equality Act 2010 defines gender reassignment as: “A person has the	The protected characteristic of ‘gender reassignment’ in the Equality Act 2010 includes protection for people proposing to undergo gender reassignment process. Trans support groups have campaigned for gender-neutral toilets as a safe and usable facility that accommodates their unique needs. Not feeling welcome in male-only and female-only facilities is a well-documented issue for trans people. Gender-neutral facilities increase options and safety and may reduce intimidation, harassment and questioning. They cater for the needs

protected characteristic of gender reassignment if the person is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex".	of people who are transitioning or are non-binary, which may help make this group feel more included and comfortable. The absence of these may result in self-exclusion from the facilities and the building. The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. This approach is mindful of the potential for undisclosed impact and dual protected characteristics, e.g., trans status and disability. The Health and Safety Executive's Workplace health, safety and welfare: a short guide for managers states that if required by the type of work, showers should also be provided, and men and women should have separate facilities unless each facility is in a separate room with a lockable door and is for use by only one person at a time. The introduction of a single-occupancy gender-neutral showering and changing facility will ensure the SPCB meets its legal obligations. Impact High. However, mitigating actions have been taken to augment our existing provision of gender-neutral facilities by: • designating an existing showering and changing facility and an existing toilet as gender-neutral. Both are single lockable spaces and accessible [in addition to communal female only toilets, communal female only shower and changing facilities, communal male only toilets, communal male only shower and changing facilities, two existing single-occupancy gender-neutral toilets, single-occupancy accessible toilets, a Changing Places facility, and accessible single lockable shower and changing.] • designating a bank of three existing communal toilets in the public area of the building as a gender-neutral facility [in addition to existing communal female only toilets, communal male only toilets, a single-occupancy accessible toilet and a Changing Places facility] will reduce negative impact on this group. Our internal and external communications make it clear that everyone is welcome to use gender-
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neutral facilities and that doing so should not be taken as an indication of trans status. This is important due to the risk of “outing”. This could create a privacy concern and potential distress.

The potential negative impact for this group could be mitigated further by the provision of more facilities but this is not straightforward due to the layout and architecture of the building. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated further by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all.

The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of gender reassignment.

Update – 18/06/2026

Evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that privacy and dignity is a factor which influences confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities playing an important part in this.

The majority of respondents to the Paragon Survey (77%) agree that they can reach suitable facilities without barriers.

While overall comfort and dignity scores in the Paragon Survey Report are broadly positive (74% in agreement with feeling comfortable and dignified when accessing facilities), the score for feeling comfortable and dignified when using facilities was lower for trans employees (40% in agreement) and, for non-binary employees, (17% in agreement).

Of the 26% of respondents to the survey who reported they did not understand the interim stance, there was a higher proportion of people within this group who were trans and non-binary (as well as disabled and neurodivergent), when compared to the cohort who reported that they did understand it.

Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them The Paragon Survey Report found that *“Lower confidence in signage and communications suggests that information could be sufficient at a*

	<i>basic level, but may not always support confident, informed decision-making.” The report also found that “clearer, more informative signage (including visibility of accessibility features) and potential digital tools could support confident, informed decision-making.” Any subsequent amendment or clarification on signage will have a positive benefit for all.</i>
Marriage and Civil Partnership: Marriage is a union between a man and a woman or between a same-sex couple. Mixed sex and same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples (except where permitted by the Equality Act)	No positive or negatives impacts identified or anticipated
Pregnancy and Maternity: The Equality Act 2010 prohibits discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity in employment, education and in the provision of goods and services.	The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. The wider range of signage may be confusing and potentially subject to misinterpretation and unintended use. Impact Low. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of pregnancy

	and maternity requirements. Update – 18/06/2026 The evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that accessibility and useability is influenced, in practice, by suitability, layout and user confidence. Privacy and dignity is also a factor influencing confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities playing an important part in this. Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them. Any subsequent amendment or clarification on signage will have a positive benefit for all.
Race: Under the Equality Act 2010 a person has the protected characteristic of race defined by colour, nationality (including citizenship) and ethnic or national origins of a racial group. A racial group can be made up of more than one distinct racial group	The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. The wider range of signage may be confusing and potentially subject to misinterpretation and unintended use. Impact Low. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all. The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of race requirements. Update – 18/06/2026. The majority of respondents to the Paragon Survey (77%) agree that they can reach suitable facilities without barriers. A large majority of respondents to the survey (91%) also agree that they feel safe travelling to and from facilities. Evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that privacy and dignity is also a factor which influences confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities

	playing an important part in this. Choice and consistency also influences experiences. Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them. The Paragon Survey Report also found that “<i>clearer, more informative signage (including visibility of accessibility features) and potential digital tools could support confident, informed decision-making.</i>” Any subsequent amendment or clarification on signage will have a positive benefit for all, by providing greater clarity and reassurance.
Religion or belief: Religion or belief is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. Religion means any religion and includes a lack of religion. Belief means any religious or philosophical belief and includes a lack of belief.	The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. Impact Low. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all. The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of religion or belief requirements. Update – 18/06/2026 Evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that privacy and dignity is also a factor which influences confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities playing an important part in this. Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them. The Paragon Survey Report also found that “<i>clearer, more informative signage (including visibility of accessibility features) and potential digital tools could support confident, informed decision-making.</i>” Any subsequent amendment or clarification on signage will have a positive benefit for all, by providing greater clarity and reassurance. Choice and consistency also influences experiences.
Sex: The Equality Act 2010 protects women	In workplaces, it is compulsory to provide sufficient single-sex toilets, as well as sufficient single-sex changing and washing facilities where these facilities are needed. This is the SPCB’s

and men from discrimination on the basis of the protected characteristic of sex.	adopted position. While it is not compulsory for services open to the public to be single sex, it can be indirect discrimination against women if the only provision is mixed sex. Currently facilities in the public area of the building are configured to provide a mix of female, male and accessible toilets. A bank of 3 cubicle toilets previously designated as female was repurposed to create separate gender-neutral toilets. This has provided a space for people who may not feel comfortable or safe using female or male toilets, which may include some trans and non- binary people. This also benefits parents and guardians accompanying children of a different sex or gender; those who care for people of a different sex or gender; and some disabled people who may have a personal assistant of a different sex or gender. Ideally, gender-neutral toilet facilities in the public area of the parliamentary estate should contain integrated handwashing facilities with floor to ceiling doors, however, there is no legal requirement to do so in this part of the parliamentary estate. We will improve the provision of gender-neutral facilities in line with expectations, unless practical and/or fiscal constraints make this impossible. The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of sex. Impact Medium. Update 18/06/2026 The majority of respondents to the Paragon Survey (77%) agree that they can reach suitable facilities without barriers. A large majority of respondents to the survey (91%) also agree that they feel safe travelling to and from facilities. In the context of the review undertaken to date, there has been no evidence provided which indicates that the previous repurposing of a bank of three cubicle toilets from female to gender neutral has had a detrimental impact on women. The Paragon Report Survey found that 74% of
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	people agreed that they felt comfortable and dignified when using facilities. While some locations in the building showed notably higher neutrality in the responses than others, there was no variation noted between sexes for this metric (with 80% of males and 81% of females reporting feeling comfortable and dignified when using facilities). A high number of women and men (75% of males and 83% of females) also noted that they understood the interim stance. Monitoring will continue in relation to sufficiency of single sex options.
Sexual orientation: The Equality Act 2010 protects on the basis of whether a person's sexual orientation is towards persons of the same sex, the opposite sex or of either sex	The SPCB takes an intersectional approach to the provision of facilities and services. This has a multiple characteristic positive impact and will help foster good relations. The wider range of signage may be confusing and potentially subject to misinterpretation and unintended use. Impact Low. The potential negative impact for this group would be mitigated by clear communication and signage for all users. This will have a positive benefit to all, as it may create clarity for all. The SPCB will continue to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of sexual orientation. Update – 18/06/2026 Evidence from engagements with colleagues and equalities groups demonstrates that privacy and dignity is also a factor which influences confidence levels, with single-occupancy facilities playing an important part in this. Inconsistent signage and information can make it more difficult for users of facilities to identify appropriate facilities, suitable for them. In particular, the Paragon Survey Report found that <i>“clearer, more informative signage (including visibility of accessibility features) and potential digital tools could support confident, informed decision-making.”</i> Any subsequent amendment or clarification on signage will have a positive benefit for all, by providing greater clarity and reassurance. Choice and consistency also influences experiences.

Action Plan and Review

5. Provide a final summary of the commitments/actions you will take as a result of completing this EQIA.

Who will you consult with on your action plan and how will you do this to ensure the relevant stakeholders understand the equality impact?

- Implement outcomes from short review of facilities conducted across the parliamentary estate
- Conduct consultation with staff and stakeholders, as set out.
- Implement identified improvements to signage required
- Implement identified improvement to communications, including feedback channels for those who work and visit Parliament.
- Continue ongoing monitoring of complaints and feedback.

Update 18/06/2026

- Phase 2 of the Facilities Review will consider the findings of consultation exercise and make recommendations for future provisions including options analysis regarding the enhancement to gender neutral provision, amendments to signage and additions to wayfinding guidance resources.

6. Have you a plan in place to review your actions? Please provide a summary. Will the plan require sign off and from where?

Update 18/6/2026: A Review of Facilities at Holyrood Summary Report sets out the findings of the Review of Facilities at Holyrood. It provides an evidence-led assessment of current provision across the estate and establishes a clear basis for the next phase of work ("Phase 2"). The Director of Operations and Digital will review the report, seek input from the Investment Advisory Group (IAG), and present final recommendations to the Senior Executive Team and, subsequently, to the SPCB for their consideration

Phase 2 will involve operational delivery matters including considering potential practical improvements on matters such as, provision of signage, communication, privacy, dignity, access routes and the distribution of facilities. The review forms part of the SPCB's wider commitment to ensuring that its facilities, services and working environment are inclusive, welcoming and responsive to people's needs.

Update 5/8/2026 – Revised EHRC Code of practice for services, public functions and associations came into force from 5 August 2026. The SPCB's previously described 'interim position' is amended to the 'SPCB Facilities Provision'.. Phase 2 of the Facilities Review, when considering operational matters such as potential practical improvements, will take account of the evidence provided

in the Phase 1 feedback survey, as well as the updated EHRC Code of Practice, to inform future decisions on matters such as signage and distribution of facilities.