



Introduction

Service Ceilings Limited t/a SCL Interiors & SCL Interiors (London) Limited are an equal opportunities employer and both businesses are fully committed to a policy of treating all its employees and job applicants equally, promoting a culture which actively values difference and recognises that people from different backgrounds and experiences can bring valuable insights to the workplace and enhance the way in which the overall Company works.

To support this inclusive culture and help us meet our objectives, this policy:

- Outlines our commitment throughout the employment lifecycle to equality, diversity and inclusion and sets out how we put this commitment into practice;
- Explains the behaviours we expect of our people in support of this commitment; and
- Sets out the key steps we take to make our culture as inclusive as possible, including our diversity and inclusion framework and how we ensure equality of opportunity throughout the employment lifecycle.
- This policy does not form part of your contract of employment and we reserve the right to amend or withdraw it at any time.

Objectives

- To be an inclusive employer where diversity is valued, respected, and built upon. The Company will take all reasonable steps to employ, train and promote employees on the basis of their experience, abilities and qualifications in line with all protected characteristics as set out in **The Equality Act 2010** and any other associated statute. The Company will also take all reasonable steps to provide a work environment in which all employees are treated with respect and dignity and that is free of harassment.
- Conduct all recruitment in such a way as to result in the selection of the most suitable person for the job in terms of experience, abilities and qualifications, while applying the principles of our equality and diversity policy statement at all stages of recruitment and selection.
- Continue to operate to the highest standards through our audited internal system covering Human Resources and Health and Safety Policies and procedures.
- Comply with all applicable legal requirements and to meet or exceed any guidelines to which the company subscribes.
- Actively, select, monitor, and encourage suppliers and sub-contractors with similar Equal Opportunities principles.

Scope

This policy applies to anyone working for us. This includes employees, workers, contractors, and apprentices and extends beyond our organisation to our supply chain partners. The policy also relates to job applicants and is relevant to all stages of the employment relationship. It is the responsibility of the Managing Director, staff and subcontractors of Service Ceilings Limited t/a SCL Interiors and SCL Interiors (London) Limited to assist with the achievement of our policy objectives and provide feedback to ensure the continuing effectiveness of our integrated Management System.

The policy accompanies our MSP21 Workplace Violence Policy and MSP22 Workplace Wellbeing Policy.



Our commitment to you

We believe that a culture of equality, diversity and inclusion not only benefits our organisation but supports wellbeing and enables our people to work better because they can be themselves and feel that they belong.

We are committed to promoting a working environment based on dignity, trust and respect, and one that is free from discrimination, harassment, bullying or victimisation.

We ensure that our recruitment, promotion and retention procedures do not treat people less favourably because of their:

- Disability;
- Gender, gender identity or gender reassignment status;
- Marital status;
- Race, racial group, ethnic or national origin, or nationality;
- Religion or belief;
- Sexual orientation;
- Age;
- Civil partnership status;
- Pregnancy or maternity;
- Paternity;
- Educational background;
- Caring responsibilities;
- Part-time status; or
- Fixed-term status.

What we expect from you

We expect you, and every one of our people, to take personal responsibility for observing, upholding, promoting and applying this policy. Our culture is made in the day-to-day working interactions between us so creating the right environment is a responsibility that we all share.

Cultivating this culture does not happen by accident but requires ongoing commitment and nurturing. The reality is that we live in a world where areas of difference (whether gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or others) often translate to biases, challenges and barriers that may not be faced by others. And the more areas of difference a person brings, the more this effect can be compounded. In this way, the experiences of a black woman with a disability may be very different to the experiences of a black woman without a disability and also very different from the experiences of a white woman. This way of looking at diversity and inclusion is known as "intersectionality".

We expect you to treat your colleagues and third parties (including customers, suppliers, contractors, agency staff and consultants) fairly and with dignity, trust and respect. Sometimes, this may mean allowing for different views and viewpoints and making space for others to contribute.

By embedding such values and constructively challenging inappropriate comments or ways of working, you can help us achieve and maintain a truly inclusive workplace culture.

Any dealings that you have with colleagues or third parties must be free from any form of discrimination, harassment, victimisation or bullying.



If any of our people is found to have committed, authorised or condoned an act of discrimination, harassment, victimisation or bullying, we will take action against them including (for those to whom it applies) under our MSP62 Disciplinary procedure.

You should be aware that you can be personally liable for discrimination and harassment.

Discrimination

The Equality Act 2010 prohibits discrimination because of certain protected characteristics. These are:

- Disability;
Sex;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marital or civil partnership status;
- Race;
- Religion or belief;
- Sexual orientation;
- Age; and
- Pregnancy or maternity.
- Discrimination can be intentional or unintentional and may occur directly, indirectly, by association, or by perception (see Different types of discrimination under the Equality Act 2010).

There are also two specific types of discrimination that apply only to disability: "discrimination arising from disability" and "failing to make reasonable adjustments" (see Different types of discrimination under the Equality Act 2010).

Discrimination is not always obvious and can be subtle and unconscious. This stems from a person's general assumptions about the abilities, interests and characteristics of a particular group that influences how they treat those people (known as "unconscious bias"). Such assumptions or prejudices may cause them to apply requirements or conditions that put those in particular groups at a disadvantage. Examples include:

- Steering employees into particular types of work on the basis of stereotypical assumptions without considering the particular attributes and abilities of individuals;
- Recruiting or promoting individuals into particular roles because of assumptions about the reactions or preferences of other employees or clients; and
- Using different standards for different groups of employees to judge performance.
- Different types of discrimination under the Equality Act 2010

Direct discrimination: Treating someone less favourably because of a protected characteristic compared with someone who does not have that characteristic (for example choosing not to recruit someone because they are disabled and you think they "wouldn't fit in" to the team).

Indirect discrimination: Where a policy, procedure or way of working that applies to everyone puts people with a particular protected characteristic at a disadvantage, compared with people who do not have that characteristic, unless there is a good reason to justify it. An example is introducing a requirement for all staff to finish work at 6pm. It is arguable that female employees, who statistically bear the larger share of childcare responsibilities could be at a disadvantage if the new working hours prevent them from collecting their children from school or nursery.



Associative discrimination: Treating someone less favourably because they are associated with someone who has a protected characteristic, for example because their partner is transgender.

Discrimination by perception: Treating someone less favourably because you perceive them to have a protected characteristic even if they do not, for example choosing not to promote someone because you mistakenly perceive them to be gay.

Discrimination arising from disability: Treating someone unfavourably because of something connected with that person's disability and where such treatment is not justified. Examples include: dismissing or failing to pay a bonus to someone because of their disability-related absence; or disciplining someone for losing their temper where such loss of temper was out of character and was due to severe pain caused by them having cancer.

Failing to make reasonable adjustments: Employers are legally obliged to make reasonable adjustments to ensure that aspects of employment, or the employer's premises, do not put a disabled person at a substantial disadvantage. Failing to comply with this duty is unlawful. Examples of reasonable adjustments might include:

- Allocating some of the disabled person's duties to a colleague;
- Changing their working hours or place of work;
- Adjusting procedures for assessing job candidates; and
- Modifying disciplinary and grievance procedures.

Harassment and sexual harassment

Harassment is unwanted conduct related to a protected characteristic that has the purpose or effect of:

- Violating someone else's dignity; or
- Creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for someone else.
- Sexual harassment is:

Conduct of a sexual nature that has the purpose or effect of violating someone's dignity, or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment; and less favourable treatment related to sex or gender reassignment that occurs because of a rejection of, or submission to, sexual conduct.

You should refer to our MSP21 Workplace Violence Policy for further information on our procedure for reporting harassment.

Victimisation

Victimisation is treating another person detrimentally either because that person has made a complaint of discrimination or harassment, or because they have supported someone else who has made such a complaint, for example by giving a witness statement that supports the allegations.



Bullying

There is no legal definition of bullying. However, we regard it as conduct that is offensive, intimidating, malicious, insulting, or an abuse or misuse of power, and usually persistent, that has the effect of undermining, humiliating or injuring the recipient.

Bullying can be physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct. It is not necessarily face to face and can be done by email, phone calls, online or on social media. Bullying may occur at work or outside work.

If the bullying relates to a person's protected characteristic, it may also constitute harassment and, therefore, will be unlawful (see Harassment).

You should refer to our MSP21 Workplace Violence Policy for further information on our procedure for reporting bullying.

Equality of opportunity

Recruitment

We take reasonable and appropriate steps to encourage job applications from as diverse a range of people as possible.

Anyone making a decision about recruitment must not discriminate in any way and must have attended appropriate diversity and inclusion training.

Every decision-maker should challenge themselves, and other members of the recruitment selection panel, to make sure that any stereotypes, unconscious bias or prejudice do not play any part in recruitment decisions.

Career development

Any decision you make relating to a person's promotion or career development must be free from discrimination.

We ensure that selection criteria and processes for recruitment and promotion are reviewed on a regular basis so that there is no discriminatory impact on a certain group.

We continue to improve the diversity of our workforce, for example by [list the appropriate steps typically being taken - examples below]:

- Running career workshops in schools in deprived areas;
- Offering work placements/apprenticeships to people living in deprived areas;
- Disability inclusion

Recruiting people with a disability

The recruitment team will consider disability in advance of a recruitment campaign so that advertising, application forms, arrangements for interviews, job descriptions and employee specifications, and selection criteria are appropriate and as inclusive as possible.

We will ask applicants at the outset if they require any reasonable adjustments to be made to the recruitment process. These may include ensuring easy access to the premises for an interview with an



alternative option/providing an alternative to a telephone interview for a deaf candidate/providing a suitable chair for an interview with a candidate suffering from back problems.

If you are involved in the interview process, you must not ask job applicants about their health or disability except with prior approval from the HR department. Such approval is given only in exceptional circumstances and where there are specific legal grounds for doing so.

Talking about disability

We understand that some people find it hard to discuss their disabilities and that disability can be invisible.

Psychological safety, where people feel able to speak up about their experiences without fear of negative consequences, is paramount to ensuring disability inclusion.

However, this is only possible if we treat people with dignity, trust and respect and we expect everyone to uphold these values.

We do not tolerate ableist language in our organisation. Ableist language is language that is negative, inappropriate or offensive towards people with a disability and may take the form of jokes or "banter". If you adopt such language, we will take action against you including (for those to whom it applies) under our Disciplinary procedure.

Reasonable adjustments

If you have a disability, you do not have to tell us. However, we would encourage you to let us know so that we can support you, for example by making reasonable adjustments to our premises or to aspects of your role, or to our working practices.

If you are experiencing difficulties at work because of your disability, please contact your line manager or the HR team to discuss potential reasonable adjustments that may alleviate or minimise such difficulties. We may need to discuss your needs with you and your medical adviser to help us get the right support in place.

Support

If you have a disability, or you care for someone with a disability, and need emotional support or help with practical issues, please contact our employee assistance programme for free, confidential advice. Details of how to access this service are on Builderstorm.

Recruitment of ex-offenders

Please refer to MSP71 for our policy on the recruitment of ex-offenders.

Recruitment of employees and workers whose first language is not English

Please refer to MSP19 Consulting employees whose first language is not English procedure

Supporting transgender equality in the workplace

Terminology

We recognise that terminology around gender identity is evolving as awareness increases and more people choose to self-define. Transgender is an umbrella term describing the diverse range of people



whose gender identity differs from the sex that they were assigned at birth. An individual may identify as transgender but may not identify with the binary concept of woman or man.

We acknowledge that gender identity and sexual orientation are not interchangeable concepts. Gender identity is about a person's internal sense of their gender. This may or may not align with the sex they were assigned at birth. Sexual orientation, or sexuality, is about to whom someone is physically and/or emotionally attracted. This may be to someone of the same sex ("lesbian" or "gay"), a different sex ("heterosexual" or "straight") or more than one sex ("bisexual"). We will not assume that a transgender colleague has a particular sexual orientation.

Managers and colleagues should respect how an individual chooses to describe themselves and, if in doubt, should ask rather than assume. Using inappropriate language and terminology can cause offence and distress and undermines our efforts to create an inclusive workplace.

The law

Equality Act 2010

Gender reassignment is one of the nine protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010. The Act protects a person from discrimination, harassment and victimisation if they are "proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) of gender reassignment". There is no requirement for the person to be under medical supervision to be protected. Under the Act, a person who takes time off work for gender reassignment must not be treated less favourably in respect of employment decisions, for example by being denied access to training or promotion opportunities.

The Act also protects anyone who is perceived to have the characteristic of gender reassignment or is associated with someone who has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment, such as an individual's partner or a friend.

An employee who treats a colleague less favourably because of gender reassignment, for example by refusing to work with them, may be held personally liable for discrimination.

Gender Recognition Act 2004

The Gender Recognition Act 2004 allows an individual to apply for a gender recognition certificate (GRC), which will give them legal recognition in their acquired gender and enables them to obtain a new birth certificate. The Act safeguards the privacy of an individual with a GRC by defining information relating to the gender recognition process as "protected information" and, except "in certain specific circumstances" (for example, for the purpose of preventing or investigating crime), it is a criminal offence to disclose such information without the individual's consent.

An application for a GRC will be made to the Gender Recognition Panel. Individuals are required to provide a medical diagnosis of gender dysphoria and evidence that they have lived in their acquired gender for two or more years and intend to do so permanently.

We will never ask an employee if they have a GRC, or require anyone to apply for one for employment purposes.

How we support transgender equality

We recognise that job applicants and employees are not required to tell us their gender identity or gender history. The gender in which an individual chooses to present will always be acknowledged



and respected. This extends to individuals who identify as non-binary, ie they do not regard their gender identity as exclusively male or female.

To promote a workplace that is inclusive of people, regardless of their gender identity, we adopt the following approach.

Recruitment and selection

We wish to attract applicants from as wide a talent pool as possible and the recruitment process is designed to be inclusive of applicants regardless of their gender identity. Except in exceptional defined circumstances, a job applicant's gender identity is irrelevant. In an exceptional circumstance where the nature of a specific role might lawfully prevent someone who is transitioning from applying, legal advice must always be sought in advance of advertising.

Job advertisements should make clear that opportunities are open to all suitably qualified applicants. If this statement makes explicit reference to not discriminating on particular grounds, this reference should extend to all of the protected characteristics, including gender reassignment. Where an application form is used, this should not include a question about previous names as this may deter an individual who has transitioned from applying.

Hiring managers and interview panel members should not ask questions about an applicant's gender identity or history. If an individual chooses to mention this during the interview, they should be informed that we support transgender employees and assured that the disclosure will have no bearing on the outcome of the interview, will not be revealed outside the interview room or noted on the interview record.

The requirement to provide proof of identity to confirm the right to work in the UK can be particularly sensitive for a transgender applicant whose identification documentation may be in their previous names. We will always ensure that an applicant is made aware of the full range of permissible identification documents and that the process of checking is handled sensitively and with respect for the privacy of the individual.

Where an individual's documentation reveals their previous name and thereby their gender history, this information will be kept confidential and stored securely with the permission of the individual and in accordance with our MSP27 Data Protection Policy. The same approach will apply where an applicant is required to present qualification certificates before a job offer is confirmed and the certificates are in the applicant's previous name.

Employment

An employee who is transitioning may wish to be redeployed on a temporary or permanent basis. This may be because: the individual is in a public-facing role and wishes to avoid having to answer questions from the public about their gender identity; or the role involves particular tasks that will be difficult to undertake if undergoing a particular type of treatment (for example, hormone therapy that causes fatigue). Requests to be redeployed will be discussed with the employee and, where possible, we will seek to accommodate the employee's wishes. This will include agreement on whether the redeployment is to be temporary or permanent.

A manager should not put pressure on an individual to change jobs or make assumptions about their capability or wishes.



An employee's gender identity will not have a bearing on any employment decisions or access to benefits, except where permitted by law. For example, an individual who has transitioned but does not have a GRC may be required to disclose their gender history for insurance and pension purposes. In such circumstances, we will handle such information in line with our MSP27 Data Protection Policy.

Where pension and insurance providers request disclosure of an individual's gender identity, we will ensure that this requirement has been checked with the underwriter and the requirement is made clear in any scheme information provided to employees. In such circumstances, the employee's written consent will be obtained before disclosing their gender history and status.

Names and pronouns

We will take all necessary steps to ensure that an individual's change of name is respected. Whether intentional or not, consistently addressing a transgender employee by their previous name (known as "dead naming") is distressing to the individual and impacts on their sense of belonging.

A GRC is not required to enable someone to change their name and we will never ask an individual if they have a GRC to verify a name change.

We will always respect an individual's chosen pronouns. Consistently addressing a transgender employee by their previous name and/or an inappropriate pronoun may amount to harassment and will be dealt with accordingly.

Updating employee records

An individual does not need a GRC to request that their details are updated on their employment records. The individual will be treated in the same way as other employees wishing to update their details. We will agree with the individual what paper and electronic records need to be changed. These will include those records that may contain names, titles and other personal identifiers such as photographs on the organisation's website and intranet.

Where an employee is absent while completing their transition, any records that hold personal details should be updated by the time the individual presents at work with their new identity.

Confidentiality

All records that include details of an employee's gender history will be destroyed in a secure manner, unless there is a specific reason for retaining them (in which case the employee will be made aware of this and told why). Where other people in the organisation need to be aware of the employee's transition to make a change to a particular record, we will obtain the employee's consent, and restrict the information to those who need to know.

Where there is a need to retain documentation that shows someone's gender history, this information will be stored confidentially in line with the requirements of data protection legislation. The information will be held electronically in a secure environment (for example, password protected) that can be accessed only with the consent of the individual concerned. Only named individuals will be allowed to access this information and those individuals will be made aware that breaches of confidentiality could be unlawful and result in disciplinary action.

Care will be taken to ensure that any search of the organisation's records by others will not inadvertently reveal an employee's gender history.



It is an individual's decision as to whether they choose to reveal their gender status and we will respect their right to privacy. The right to privacy will apply regardless of whether or not the individual has a GRC.

Where an employee discloses information about their gender history or status (verbally or in writing), this will be treated as confidential. This includes any information provided to the line manager or HR. Such information will not be shared with others, unless there is a specific reason and then not without the written consent of the individual concerned. Disclosure of the gender history of someone with a GRC without their specific permission would normally be a criminal offence.

Information relating to an employee's gender status or history will not be disclosed to a third party without the individual's consent, for example when responding to a reference request.

Communication

Where an employee chooses to transition while working for us, we will work together with them to agree who will be told and by whom, and when and how this will happen. The most important consideration is that the employee feels safe in the workplace.

The employee may wish to tell colleagues about their transition or may prefer for this to be done by someone else on their behalf. We will encourage the individual to do what is best for them and, if the employee is not ready to tell anyone at the early stages, we will respect the employee's wishes. The employee is entitled to privacy and we will seek to protect them from intrusive enquiries.

Where an employee has a public or client-facing role, we will discuss with the individual what third parties need to know and how this should be handled.

We will be mindful of possible media interest and establish a protocol for handling media interest to ensure that:

- a transgender employee is not left to deal with this alone; and
- their colleagues understand the importance of not compromising the individual's right to privacy.

Bullying and harassment

We adopt a zero-tolerance approach to harassment, bullying or victimisation and such behaviour may result in action being taken under our disciplinary procedure.

Examples of harassment against transgender people include:

- Verbal abuse such as name-calling, threats, derogatory remarks or belittling comments about transgender people;
- Asking an individual if they have a GRC;
- Jokes and banter about someone's gender identity or transgender people generally;
- Refusing to use the appropriate pronoun (for example, calling a trans woman "he") or calling the person by the name they had before they transitioned;
- Threatening behaviour or physical abuse;
- Intrusive questioning about someone's gender identity or transition;
- Excluding a transgender colleague from conversations or from social events;
- Refusing to work with someone because they have transitioned; and
- Displaying or circulating transphobic images and literature.



All employees are made aware of our policy on investigating claims of bullying and harassment and the procedures in place for handling complaints. We will also publicise our position on bullying and harassment to any third parties with which we engage.

Any complaints of bullying and harassment are taken seriously and dealt with promptly.

Toilets and facilities

We will support a transgender employee's right to use the toilets and facilities appropriate to their gender from the point at which the individual declares that they are living their life fully in that gender. In some cases, the individual may wish to use a single-occupancy toilet during their transition, but they must not be pressurised to do so, and this should not be seen as a long-term solution. A transgender person should not be expected to use an accessible toilet unless they wish to because they have a disability.

We will agree with the employee when they wish to start using the facilities appropriate to their affirmed gender and how this should be communicated to colleagues. Any concerns raised by others will be dealt with promptly and sensitively and harassment of the individual will not be tolerated.

Dress codes

We will agree with the employee what flexibility in our dress code may be permitted to accommodate the process of transition or where a gender-specific mode of dress would be uncomfortable for the individual.

Supporting an employee who is transitioning

We will be supportive of an employee who has made the decision to transition.

We acknowledge that the transition process and the time it takes will be unique to each individual and that it is not always a single process. We will not make assumptions about the employee or what they need but will instead work with the individual to ensure that they have the support that is right for them.

Transitioning is a major decision and the individual may have taken years to come to this point. They may fear rejection or ridicule by their work colleagues. It is therefore vital that we support the individual so that they can continue to work without fear of discrimination and harassment.

Once we have been made aware by an employee that they will be starting, or have started, the process of transitioning, an appropriate point of contact will be agreed with the employee. That person will work with the employee to develop a confidential action plan to manage the individual's transition at work.

The plan will consider what steps to take before, during and after the employee's transition. No action will be taken without the employee's consent.

It is important to develop a plan that is bespoke to the individual employee. Some of the key issues to address are likely to include:

- When and how an individual will present at work in their affirmed gender;
- Handling a request by the employee to change their job temporarily during the transition process or to move to a new role permanently;



- The point at which colleagues, especially any direct reports, will be informed and how this will be done;
- If and how third parties, such as clients, should be informed;
- How absence from work for reasons associated with transitioning (for example, for medical appointments and/or medical treatment) will be handled;
- Arrangements for changing the individual's name on their personnel records, email, etc;
- Confidentiality; and
- Dress codes and/or uniforms.

Transitioning is a process that takes time, and, to help both parties, regular review meetings will be arranged to manage the process. This will ensure that the right support is in place and enable the plan to be amended as things change. Effective support for someone who is transitioning requires dialogue, agreed action and respect.

Appendix: glossary

- **Acquired gender:** Used in the Gender Recognition Act 2004 to describe a person's gender after transitioning. As this is a legal term, many people now prefer to use the term "affirmed" gender.
- **Assigned gender:** The gender assigned to someone at birth, based on their physical characteristics.
- **Cisgender (or Cis):** Describes someone whose gender identity matches the sex that they were assigned at birth.
- **Cisnormative:** An assumption that gender is a binary concept and that being cisgender is the norm.
- **Cross dresser:** Someone who chooses to wear clothes not conventionally associated with their assigned gender. "Cross dresser" is now used in preference to the term "transvestite", which is considered to be outdated and can cause offence. Cross dressers are often comfortable with their assigned gender and therefore may not intend to transition.
- **Dead naming:** Refers to calling a transgender or non-binary person by their birth name and not their chosen name. Whether or not this is intentional, it can cause distress for the individual and have an impact on their sense of belonging. It is important to respect an individual's chosen name.
- **Gender or Gender Identity:** Describes a person's innate sense of themselves. For example, they may identify as female, male, as having no gender, as non-binary or as gender fluid. A person's gender identity may not correspond with the sex that they were assigned at birth. Gender is increasingly recognised as not being a binary concept, but on a spectrum.
- **Gender dysphoria:** A recognised medical condition where someone experiences severe discomfort and anxiety because their gender identity does not align with the gender that they were assigned at birth.
- **Gender expression:** How an individual presents their gender identity to others, for example through their appearance and behaviour.
- **Gender reassignment (or transitioning):** The process where an individual changes their expressed gender to live fully in the gender with which they identify. For example, a person who was assigned female at birth decides to take steps to live the rest of their life as a man. Gender reassignment does not require medical treatment and is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. For many transgender people, the terms "gender confirmation" or "gender affirmation" are now preferred to "gender reassignment".



- **Intersex:** An individual who is biologically not of the male or female sex. The sex that an intersex person was assigned at birth may differ from their gender identity.
- **LGBT+:** Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender is a commonly used acronym. The "plus" denotes inclusion of other identities such as intersex or asexual. The acronym is often expanded to LGBTQI with "Q" standing for Queer (or questioning) and "I" for intersex.
- **Misgendering:** When a transgender person is referred to by the sex that they were assigned at birth.
- **Natal gender (or natal man/natal woman):** Used as an alternative by some people to Cisgender (or Cis).
- **Non-binary:** A term used by people who feel that their gender identity is not binary male or female. Some non-binary people may identify as having no gender or being genderless (agender), while others may identify in between male and female, or as having a gender that is different to either male or female. Some people identify as "gender fluid" meaning that their gender identity moves between two or more gender identities in different circumstances. The terms "non-binary" and "transgender" are distinct and should not be used interchangeably.
- **Passing:** Used to describe people who are seen by others as being in the gender with which they identify. For example, a trans woman "passes" when she is seen by others as a woman, not as someone whose assigned gender is male.
- **Pronouns:** Terms people use to refer to others - often gendered "he/him", "she/her" - sometimes neutral/unisex "they/them". (This is not an exhaustive list.)
- **Real life experience:** The period of time that a person must live and work in their acquired gender before being given medical treatment through the NHS. In most cases, this period is between one and two years.
- **Sex:** The biological and physiological differences that define men and women.
- **Trans man (female to male):** Used to describe a person who was assigned as female at birth but identifies as male and is transitioning, or has transitioned, from female to male.
- **Trans woman (male to female):** Used to describe a person who was assigned as male at birth but identifies as female and is transitioning, or has transitioned, from male to female.
- **Transgender (or trans):** An umbrella term describing the diverse range of people whose gender identity or gender expression differs from the gender they were assigned at birth.
- **Transitioning:** The steps taken by individuals to live in the gender with which they identify. These steps can be social, psychological, legal and may sometimes involve medical procedures. Each person's experience of transitioning is unique to them. Transition is not about the individual "becoming" as it is about them "gender affirming".
- **Transsexual:** Under the Equality Act 2010, a transsexual person is someone who has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment (see above). A transsexual person does not have to be under medical supervision to be protected under the Act. The term is now considered to be out of date and the more inclusive term "transgender" is preferred.
- **Transphobia:** A fear of or a dislike of transgender people. It is based on prejudice and misunderstanding and can involve verbal abuse, physical violence and other forms of harassment.

Training

If you are involved with making decisions about a person's employment, you must attend appropriate equality, diversity and inclusion training.

All new starters must attend equality, diversity and inclusion training as part of their onboarding programme.



Every current employee must attend regular equality, diversity and inclusion training on at least an annual basis.

Monitoring and review

We analyse diversity and inclusion data (in compliance with our data protection obligations) on an ongoing basis to assess the impact of this policy and our equality, diversity and inclusion strategy.

Signed: *A. Nurse*

Date: 08.08.24

Name: ADAM NURSE

Position: DIRECTOR