



Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!

Enjoy days OUT to it!

MANCHESTER



Stand Clear
of the
Closet Doors!

Workshop



CRL

Community Rail Lancashire

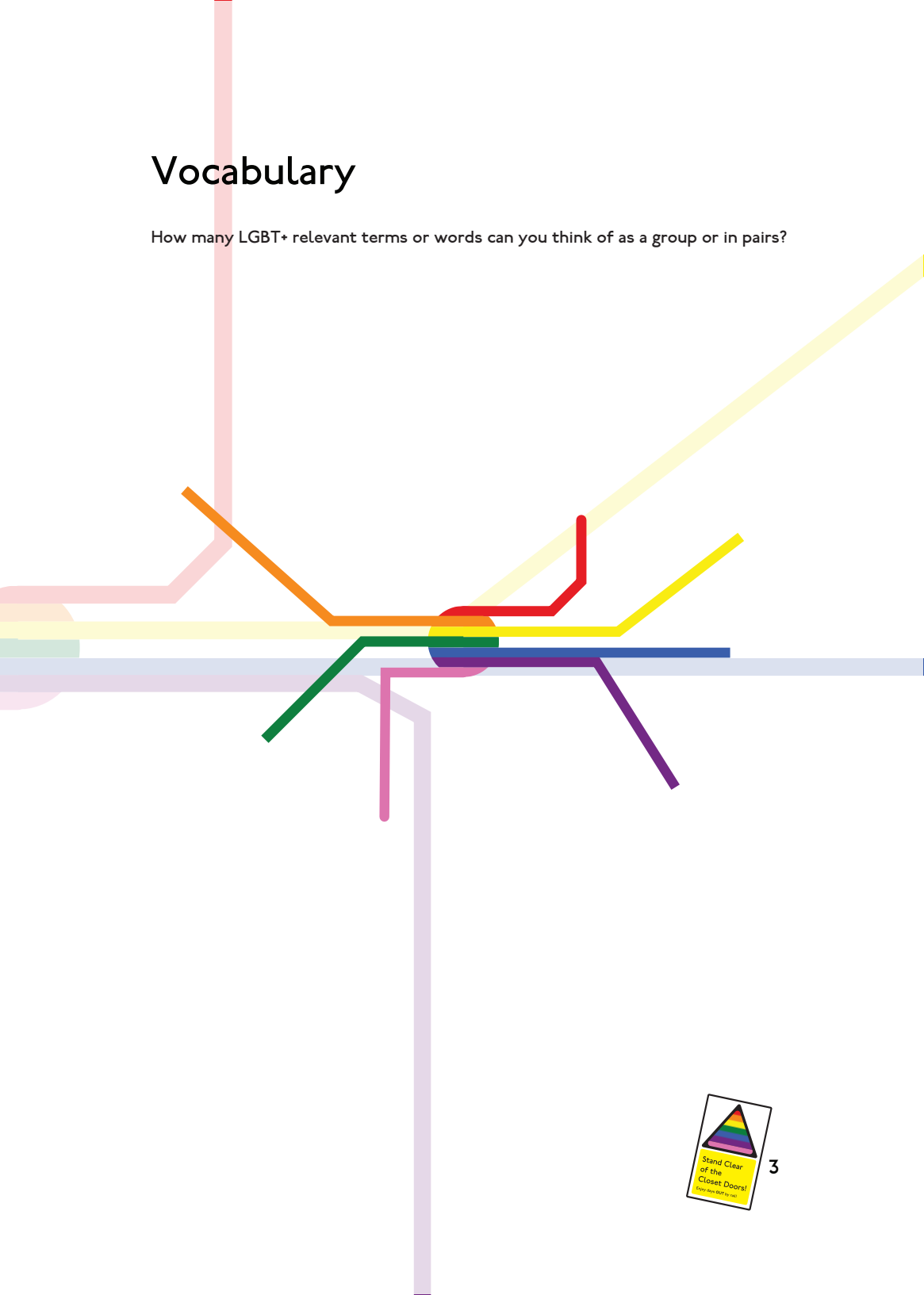
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Vocabulary

How many LGBT+ relevant terms or words can you think of as a group or in pairs?



Vocabulary

There is a wide range of vocabulary relevant to the LGBT+ community, and one of the crucial things to consider when working with any group in community rail is use of appropriate language. The following list is not exhaustive, but can be used to accurately describe and relate to a range of LGBT+ identities and issues.

When working with any group, not just specifically LGBT+ groups, identity-first language should be observed, as well as using language given to you by the individuals in each case.

Note: Acronyms can often be perceived to be confusing. In this workshop, we use the acronym LGBT+, where the + indicates a wide range of identities. LGBTQIA+ is the second most-common acronym in this context.

AGENDER - A person with no/very little connection with the traditional system of gender (man/woman). These individuals may identify themselves as genderless or gender neutral

ASEXUAL - Someone who experiences little or no attraction to other people. There are more terms connected to this such as 'graysexual'

ALLY - Typically straight or cisgendered person who supports and respects members of the LGBT+ community

AROMANTIC - Experiencing little or no romantic attraction to others. Has lack of interest in pursuing romantic relationships

BINDING - The process by which FtMs and other transgender people may use to flatten their breast tissue in order to create a more 'male-appearing' chest

BISEXUAL - Person who is attracted to people of their gender and another gender

CISGENDER - A person whose gender identity and biological sex assigned at birth aligns with their current gender identity



CLOSETED - An individual who is not open about their (queer) sexuality

CROSS-DRESSER - To wear clothes and to appear as another gender. This can be for leisure or work and does not mean they wish to change or transition gender

DEAD-NAME - An alternative way to say 'birth name'. The act of 'dead-naming' is to call someone by their birth name despite a current change of names; to 'dead-name' someone is inconsiderate

DRAG - A term used to describe people (e.g. drag queens) who perform in gender appearances using femininity in theatrical performance for art

FTM & MTF - Acronyms for 'female to male' / 'male to female' - people that may be transgender or intersex

GAY - People who have the capacity to be attracted romantically, physically or emotionally to other people of the same gender. It is used in the way the LGBT+ community uses the term 'queer': to refer to others with a sexuality which is not heterosexuality

GENDER - Cultural meanings attached to the ideas of being masculine or feminine, which influence our personal identities

GENDER BINARY - The idea that there are only two genders and that every person is one of those two

GENDERFLUID - A gender identity describing a person who has a fluid or changing gender

HETERONORMATIVITY - The assumption that everyone is heterosexual and that heterosexuality is of more value to all other sexualities. It leads us to assume that only masculine men and feminine women are straight

INTERSEX - Term for a combination of chromosomes, hormones, internal sex organs or genitals that differs from the expected patterns of male and female

LESBIAN - Women who have the capacity to be attracted romantically, physically or emotionally to other woman



LGBTQIA+ - Both an acronym and an umbrella term for the many sexualities, gender expressions and qualities of humans within this colourful community. The acronym stands for 'Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer or Questioning, Intersex and Asexual'

MX - An honorific (e.g. Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) for those who identify as gender neutral or not within the gender binary

NON-BINARY - An umbrella term used to describe gender identities

PANSEXUAL - A person who experiences romantic, physical and/or spiritual attraction for members of all gender identities/expression

POLYAMOROUS - Refers to the practice/desire/orientation towards having ethically, honest and consensual non-monogamous relationships that may include multiple partners

POLYSEXUAL - Individuals who are attracted to multiple sexualities but not genders

PRONOUN - Used to refer to someone without their name, this commonly includes: she/her, they/them, he/him. Personal pronouns can suggest gender, and some are gender-neutral such as they/them or ze/zir

QUEER - A complex term that has more than one meaning. Historically it was used as a negative insult, however some people feel they have "reclaimed" the word and it has a positive meaning. Some people use it as a collective term for LGBT+ people, and some to explain their gender, sexual or political identity

QPOC - Queer people of colour

SEX - Biological traits that society often associates with being male or female

TERF - "Trans exclusionary radical feminists", referring to 'feminists' who are transphobic

TRANSGENDER - A person who does not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth



Intersectionality

Intersectionality is the idea that we have multiple identities, and every part of our identities is connected.

Our identities include gender, race and faith, but can also include identities around immigration status, class, sexuality and ability.

An intersectional approach recognises that these multiple identities exist in multiple combinations. This can give us privilege and power, and can cause us to face oppression. It means being proactive in learning more about people with intersecting identities from the people who face oppression associated with these identities; within community rail, this especially means always involving those with lived experience, at every step of a project or within a group, and taking steps to avoid exclusion, however well-intended. It means understanding, respecting and celebrating the diversity of our communities, and within organisations it means fair representation and safe spaces for everyone.

From this we can examine the oppression and discrimination a person faces, and look at the intersection of oppression, for example, how racism and transphobia and Islamophobia interact for a Muslim trans person from Bangladesh. Intersectionality encourages solidarity and working together across communities; a particularly relevant point within community rail, helping us to strengthen individual projects and our organisations as a whole.

“There is no such thing as a single-issue struggle because we do not live single-issue lives” – **AUDRE LORDE**



In an LGBT+ context, this is particularly relevant when considering less-visible members of the community, such as BAME LGBT+ people, and working to bring these needs into common knowledge. For example, BAME trans people are more likely to face discrimination on the basis of their race and gender, and often their religion as well. This simple fact stops many BAME trans people from accessing healthcare and support for themselves, placing them in a vulnerable and isolated position. In addition to this, BAME trans people are under-represented and frequently mis-represented in the trans population. This exclusion is harmful as services fail to represent BAME trans people, sending the message that these services are not for them. This was a key issue during 'Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!', with visual inclusion being at the forefront of the project.



"Inclusivity: Supporting BAME Trans People" Sabah Choudrey, Feb 2016

"Status of Women Canada" Govt. of Canada, Sept 2018



LGBT+ facts in the U.K.

Nearly half of trans people under 26 said they had attempted suicide, and 30% said they had done so in the past year, while 59% said they had at least considered doing so.

One in five LGBT+ people have experienced a hate crime or incident because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity in the last 12 months.

Two in five trans people have experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the last 12 months.

The number of LGBT+ people who have experienced a hate crime or incident in the last year because of their sexual orientation has risen by 78% since 2013.

Four in five LGBT+ people who have experienced a hate crime or incident didn't report it to the police.

One in ten LGBT+ people have experienced anti-LGBT abuse online directed towards them personally in the last month. This increases to one in four for trans people directly experiencing transphobic abuse online in the last month.



One in five (19%) lesbian, gay and bi employees have experienced verbal bullying from colleagues, customers or service users because of their sexual orientation in the last five years.

A quarter (26%) of lesbian, gay and bi workers are not at all open to colleagues about their sexual orientation.

Over 10% of trans people experienced being verbally abused and 6% were physically assaulted at work. As a consequence of harassment and bullying, a quarter of trans people will feel obliged to change their jobs.

72 countries criminalise same-sex relationships (and in 45 the law is applied to women as well as men).

The death penalty is either 'allowed', or evidence of its existence occurs, in 8 countries.

Between 2008 and 2014, there were 1,612 trans people were murdered across 62 countries - equivalent to a killing every two days.



Stonewall, 2018



History

The Buggery Act of 1533, passed by Parliament during the reign of Henry VIII, is the first time in law that male homosexuality was targeted for persecution in the UK. Completely outlawing sodomy in Britain, convictions were punishable by death. It was not until 1861 with the passing of the Offences Against the Person Act, that the death penalty was abolished for acts of sodomy – instead being made punishable by a minimum of 10 years imprisonment.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 however, went a step further once again, making any male homosexual act illegal – whether or not a witness was present – meaning that even acts committed in private could be prosecuted. The legislation was so ambiguously worded that it became known as the ‘Blackmailer’s Charter’, and in 1895, Oscar Wilde fell victim.

Female homosexuality was never explicitly targeted by any legislation. Although discussed for the first time in Parliament in 1921 with a view to introducing discriminatory legislation (to become the Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1921), this ultimately failed when both the House of Commons and House of Lords rejected it due to the fear a law would draw attention and encourage women to explore homosexuality.

Meanwhile, a significant rise in arrests and prosecutions of homosexual men were made after World War II. Many were from high rank and held positions within government and national institutions, such as Alan Turing, the cryptographer whose work played a decisive role in the breaking of the Enigma code. This increase in prosecutions called into question the legal system in place for dealing with homosexual acts.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution, better known as the Wolfenden Report, was published in 1957, three years after the committee first met in September 1954. It was commissioned in response to evidence that homosexuality could not legitimately be regarded as a disease and aimed to bring about change in the current law by making recommendations to the Government.



It took 10 years for the Government to implement the Wolfenden Report's recommendations in the Sexual Offences Act 1967. Backed by the Church of England and the House of Lords, the Sexual Offences Act partially legalised same-sex acts in the UK between men over the age of 21 conducted in private. Scotland and Northern Ireland followed suit over a decade later, in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

In the wake of the Stonewall Riots in New York in June 1969 over the treatment of the LGBT community by the police, the UK Gay Liberation Front was founded (GLF) in 1970. The GLF fought for the rights of LGBT people, urging them to question the mainstream institutions in UK society which led to their oppression. The GLF protested in solidarity with other oppressed groups and organised the very first Pride march in 1972 which is now an annual event.

When the GLF disbanded in late 1973 the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE), based in Manchester, led the fight for equality by legal reform. Age of consent equality however, did not come until 2001 in England, Scotland and Wales, and 2009 in Northern Ireland.

Section 28 of the Local Government Act 1988, introduced by the Conservative Government under Margaret Thatcher, banned local authorities from 'promoting homosexuality' or 'pretended family relationships', and prohibited councils from funding educational materials and projects perceived to 'promote homosexuality'. The legislation prevented the discussion of LGBT issues and stopped pupils getting the support they needed. Section 28 was repealed in 2003.

Civil Partnership Act was passed in 2004, which allowed same-sex couples to legally enter into binding partnerships, similar to marriage. The subsequent Marriage (Same-Sex Couples) Act 2013 then went further, allowing same-sex couples in England and Wales to marry; Scotland followed suit with the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014. Northern Ireland is the only country in the UK which does not have marriage equality in law.

The Gender Recognition Act 2004, which came into effect on 4 April 2005, gave transgender people full legal recognition of their gender, allowing them to acquire a new birth certificate – although gender options are still limited to 'male' or 'female'.



Law

There has been much progression regarding the rights of LGBT+ people in the United Kingdom, but there is still a long way to go.

Since 2000, a wave of legislative change has transformed LGBT rights in England and Wales, granting LGBT+ individuals the right to adopt, change their legally recognised gender and get married. These developments represented a major victory for those who'd campaigned tirelessly for a legal framework to protect and enhance LGBT+ people's lives.

As a result, the UK now has some of the best LGBT+ equality legislation in the world. But changing people's attitudes and entrenched prejudices is a lengthy process: one that can be stimulated – but not fully altered – by legislative change. LGBT+ people still face challenges in their daily lives.

It is illegal to discriminate against LGBT+ people, but 18% of those polled in the United Kingdom do not believe society should 'accept homosexuality'.

Many countries around the world still punish LGBT+ people, with the following countries upholding the death penalty: Afghanistan, Brunei, Iran, Mauritania, Sudan, Nigeria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Somalia.

Changing these entrenched views relies not only upon legislation, but on a number of factors, including;

- Education and access to information
- Social care and strong communities
- Representation (across all sectors of society and employment)
- Visual representation
- Mental health provision and trained healthcare professionals
- Safe spaces to express and analyse views

Pew Research Centre, 2018

Chambers, 2018



LGBT+ Issues

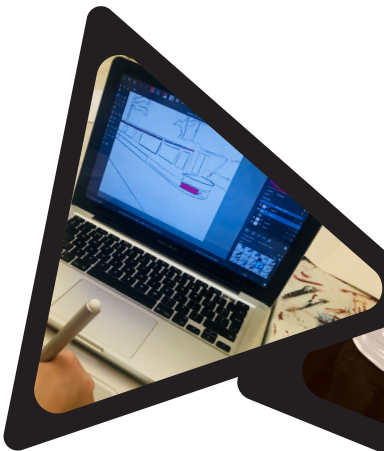
What issues do LGBT+ people face in daily life? Are there any statistics or specific issues you are aware of?





“This is undeniably an awesome project. People from all over the country will see this art! I am so happy to have created art together to impact so many people. It can brighten their day, be relatable to LGBT+ people/associates, be a nice distraction and even be very educational!”

- ‘Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!’ participant



Issues Faced by LGBT+ People

Simply expressing gender/sexuality or telling family and friends about who they love can make those around LGBT+ people reject them, or respond with violence. Some LGBT+ people are made homeless or face abuse due to these simple human rights of love and expression.

LGBT young people are more likely to find themselves homeless than their non LGBT peers, making up 24% of the youth homeless population.
69% of LGBT homeless youth have experienced abuse and violence.

Nearly half (45%) of LGBT+ pupils - including 64% of trans pupils - are bullied for being LGBT+ in Britain's schools. This is down from 55% of lesbian, gay and bi pupils who experienced bullying because of their sexual orientation in 2012 and 65% in 2007.

Half of LGBT+ pupils hear homophobic slurs 'frequently' or 'often' at school.

Seven in 10 LGBT+ pupils report that their school says that homophobic and biphobic bullying is wrong, up from half in 2012 and a quarter in 2007. However, just two in five LGBT pupils report that their schools say that transphobic bullying is wrong.

Just one in five LGBT+ pupils have been taught about safe sex in relation to same-sex relationships



More than four in five trans young people have self-harmed, as have three in five lesbian, gay and bi young people who aren't trans.

More than two in five trans young people have attempted to take their own life, as have one in five lesbian, gay and bi students who aren't trans.

The number of hate crimes reported to the British Transport Police (BTP) across the country's transport network has doubled from 2013-2018. Religious hate crimes on the railways, tubes and buses increased almost five-fold since 2013, while homophobic incidents saw a 200 per cent rise. **(BTP, 2018)**

THE PROUD TRUST QUEER STUDY

www.theproudtrust.org/resources/research-and-guidance-by-other-organisations/queer-futures-lgbt-youth-suicide-self-harm-help-seeking/



Stonewall, 2018

The Albert Kennedy Trust, 2018



Things to Bear in Mind

- Ideally, arrange training for yourself/your group, especially regarding language and intersectional needs, as well as the needs of the LGBT+ community.
- Ensure that group leaders and project coordinators/partners are able to signpost to other groups for specific needs as they are raised.
- Investigate partnerships with established LGBT+ groups and always involve those with lived experience.
- Give those with the experience, in the case of 'Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!', the young LGBT+ people, the freedom to develop the project in the direction they see as best. An outline within which to work and explore is all that is needed to encourage creativity and freedom of expression. This also helps to avoid making assumptions or being inadvertently patronising.
- Ensure your venues are all accessible, and practical for your group members to reach. Do you need to use a neutral venue, such as a community hall or community rail property, to be sensitive to individual needs? Consider the need for safe spaces. Consider this when taking photographs/publishing names, and always ask for permission.
- Assess your first impressions - your web presence, your advertising materials and marketing, posters and community boards - are they visually inclusive?
- Assess your presence - LGBT+ resources are often found in nightclubs and other venues, and less often in community spaces. If you have community rail LGBT+ resources, ideas, plans or group concepts, try taking them to community centres, and displaying them in community boards, in schools and colleges, in religious spaces and at festivals.
- Be willing to listen, learn and adapt.

CHECK YOUR PRIVILEGE

EVERYONE HAS PRIVILEGE. PART OF BEING A GOOD ALLY IS CRITICAL SELF-REFLECTION AND BEING AWARE, SO THINK ABOUT THE WAYS YOU HOLD POWER IN SOCIETY AS A WHITE PERSON OR A CIS PERSON; RECOGNISE IT AND TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT. DON'T BE AFRAID TO HEAR THAT YOU'RE DOING IT WRONG; PART OF BEING A GOOD ALLY IS BEING ABLE TO SAY SORRY.





"I am really pleased to be in the booklet -
such an inventive idea!"

- Sir Ian McKellen



Details of Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!

'Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!' is a unique, youth-led project that took place across the North West. It uncovered LGBT+ history in rail-linked locations, and promoted this through a spectacular 14-metre travel map in Manchester Victoria station, as well as the information in the linked booklet. This project was undertaken by the young people of the Proud Trust, in partnership with Community Rail Lancashire.

A 2015 survey across the European community showed that 40% of LGBT+ people surveyed said they were afraid of accessing transport because of fear of how they might be treated. One of the best ways to change people's views and perceptions is through visual representation, as well as making an environment more welcoming before the members of a particular community - in this case, the LGBT+ community.

The project involved travelling to Northern stations around the North West, and into the heartland of Community Rail Lancashire, and to key LGBT+ locations. For some of the participants, rail travel was a relatively new concept, and so the project had the fantastic bonus of inspiring some of those who are the next generation of passengers. The project also aimed to encourage more people to use the railway to access LGBT+ locations and events, and perhaps learn a little more about LGBT+ history, places and people.

One thing that was clear from day one of the project is that it is very difficult to find information about LGBT+ communities and histories in rural locations, which is why we are so proud of the hard work and research put into this project by all the youth participants, as the booklet and the map artwork was fully researched, written and illustrated by them. There were also difficulties uncovering LGBT+ history in the North West from those in BAME communities, and other diverse groups; this is something we hope to focus on in the future.



The project had three launch events; it was launched to around 300 LGBT+ young people, hosted at Manchester Metropolitan University, on the 23rd of August, at the 'Rainbow Playground' Pride event.

The launch then continued on the 24th of August, with CRL, Northern and the Proud Trust promoting the project in Manchester Victoria; with some excellent feedback from the public, and around 800 booklets distributed.

Finally, on the 25th of August at Manchester Pride, the launch events were rounded off with a stall in the expo space, where around 1000 booklets and many more stickers were distributed to Pride attendees.

The project was funded by Arriva Rail North's seedcorn fund and Community Rail Lancashire.

FINAL PROJECT BUDGET:

Artist and group costs for the Proud Trust including launch contribution	£3,545
Design; booklet, artworking for map(s), sticker and pull-up banner	£690
Booklet and sticker printing	£803
Artwork printing and installation	£1,860
Artwork removal cost	£200
Pull-up banner print cost	£138
Dibond launch panel printing	£208
Launch song cost by Claire Mooney	£200
	£7,644

From the seedcorn fund - £4,950

From CRL - £2,694

CRL
Community Rail Lancashire



The final cost was £763 higher than originally anticipated, which was paid by CRL, due to;

1. The final design costs were higher due to the addition of stickers, a pull up and an artwork redesign for a second launch event.
2. Additional booklets being printed, plus additional stickers for use at Manchester Pride.
3. The cost of artwork removal. This was requested by the station manager 5 months after installation due to concerns from BTP regarding safety of opaque artwork. The artwork will be reprinted and reinstalled elsewhere in 2019.
4. The additional cost of a pull-up banner and dibond panels for the launch event.
5. A launch song for a final celebration event before the art was removed.

There was a reduction in art print and installation costs due to single-sided rather than double-sided work being produced. The project ran to the projected timescales.

The biggest issue in this project was the removal of the artwork. The artwork had been flagged as a security risk by the BTP; this could have been anticipated ahead of time through consultation with the BTP pre-installation. This will be observed for the re-print, which is being carried out as part of our 2019 LGBT+ project work. Another issue which will be rectified for the next project is social media neglect; we had many interactions, especially on Twitter, but due to the lack of a focussed hashtag, these did not directly link to the piece. This will be corrected for the future.

'Ticket to Pride' is CRL and the Proud Trust's 2019 LGBT+ project, and has been fully funded by the Home Office. This project will involve young people, rail history and travel, sessions in-school, marketing, and crucially, a focus on anti-hate crime campaigning with the support of the BTP.



Benefits

Working with marginalised and underrepresented groups is an extremely important aspect of community rail work. There are marginalised groups in every community served by a community rail partnership or designated line/accredited group; efforts must be made, with support of partners, to engage these groups in the important work of community rail, and to link community rail to address the issues of underrepresented groups.

In the case of projects with a strong visual element the station environment being brighter and more welcoming, as well as a reduction in anti-social behaviour, is a key outcome. Within work like this, more inclusive projects have access to a wider range of world views and opinions, bringing new creativity and ideas to groups, and opening up new opportunities.

This, in turn, encourages new passengers and benefits specific lines, as well as the national network as a whole. Being able to tailor projects to individual communities will, of course, ensure that they have the maximum possible benefit within and outside that community; so no two projects will look the same.





Some of the positive outcomes of ‘Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!’;

- LGBT+ young people used their own voices and experiences at every stage of the project, and were the final decision makers when it came to artwork and information to include in the map and in the booklets produced. Through their choices, we also ensured that LGBT+ visual inclusion was a strong theme of this project, especially through the map on display in Manchester Victoria for 5 months, at a time when LGBT+ hate crime has increased by 200% since 2013 (BTP).
- Experience for young people in project management, working as part of a team, writing and creative marketing to include on CVs.
- The station environment was greatly enhanced with bright artwork for the time it was on display – positive feedback was received in person at launch events and via Twitter.
- The young people who took part learned about appropriate and safe rail use; as well as taking this knowledge back to 300+ young LGBT+ peers at the Rainbow Playground launch event, to use for future independent or shared travel.
- The promotion of rail use to reach LGBT+ significant locations to the public was achieved through the distribution of thousands of booklets to the public.
- Strong links made with the Proud Trust and their members.



Activity

An LGBT+ activity in your area (feel free to search using phones/laptops)- are there any specific activities you could conduct in your area, or in a nearby destination? How could you link to your line? Or what could you do with LGBT+ young people or adults to raise awareness at stations? E.g. Events or artwork, or linking to LGBT+ history month in February? What awareness should you give to intersectionality specifically in your community?



Potential Costs

Resources Required

Timescales



Year	Total Labor Force (thousands)	Labor Force without Agricultural Workers (thousands)
1970	10,000	0
1975	20,000	0
1980	20,000	0
1985	30,000	10,000
1990	40,000	20,000
1995	55,000	35,000
2000	70,000	50,000
2005	85,000	65,000
2010	100,000	80,000



Further Reading and Research

- **EQUALITY ACT 2010:**

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

- **THE ABC'S OF LGBT+ BY ASHLEY MARDELL**

This is a #1 Bestselling LGBT+ book and an 'essential reading for questioning teens, teachers or parents looking for advice, or anyone who wants to learn to talk about gender identity and sexual identity'.

- **BRITISH QUEER HISTORY (EDITED) BY BRIAN LEWIS**

Published by Manchester University Press in 2013, this book offers new approaches and perspectives for the reader into new British Queer History.

- **QUEER LOVERS AND HATEFUL OTHERS BY JIN HARITAWORN**

Published in 2015, this book explores 'queer regeneration' through author insight and through 'a rich archive of media, arts, policy and activism'

- **THE 'MANCHESTER LGBT HISTORY MAP'**

Available to interact with on the 'Manchester Evening News' website, this map is a history guide to key LGBT moments in Manchester.

- **SISTER OUTSIDER BY AUDRE LORDE**

The essential writings of black lesbian poet and feminist writer Audre Lorde. In this charged collection of fifteen essays and speeches, Lorde takes on sexism, racism, ageism, homophobia, and class, and propounds social difference as a vehicle for action and change.

- **RADICAL HOPE (EDITED) BY CAROLINA DE ROBERTIS**

Provocative and inspiring, Radical Hope offers readers a kaleidoscopic view of the love and courage needed to navigate this time of upheaval, uncertainty, and fear, in view of the recent US presidential election.

- **GENDER OUTLAW BY KATE BORNSTEIN**

On one level, Gender Outlaw details Bornstein's transformation from heterosexual male to lesbian woman, from a one-time IBM salesperson to a playwright and performance artist. But this particular coming-of-age story is also a provocative investigation into our notions of male and female, from a self-described nonbinary transfeminine diesel femme dyke who never stops questioning our cultural assumptions.

- **'THE INTERSECTIONALITY TOOLKIT' – IGLYO:**

issuu.com/iglyo/docs/inter_toolkit/

- **'THE RAINBOW LIST' – THE INDEPENDENT:**

www.independent.co.uk/news/people/therainbowlist



Further Reading for Children and Young People

- PRIDE: THE STORY OF HARVEY MILK AND THE RAINBOW FLAG BY ROB SANDERS

The very first picture book about the remarkable and inspiring story of the Gay Pride Flag! In this deeply moving and empowering true story, young readers will trace the life of the Gay Pride Flag. A story of love, hope, equality, and pride. Ages 4-8.

- JULIÁN IS A MERMAID BY JESSICA LOVE

While riding the train home from the pool with his abuela one day, Julián notices three women spectacularly dressed up. When Julián gets home, daydreaming of the magic he's seen, all he can think about is dressing up just like the ladies in his own fabulous mermaid costume. A jubilant picture of self-love and a radiant celebration of individuality. Ages 4-8.

- GEORGE BY ALEX GINO

When people look at George, they think they see a boy. But she knows she's not a boy. She knows she's a girl. George thinks she'll have to keep this a secret forever. With the help of her best friend, Kelly, George comes up with a plan. Not just so she can be Charlotte—but so everyone can know who she is, once and for all. Ages 9-12.

- BEING JAZZ: MY LIFE AS A TRANSGENDER TEEN BY JAZZ JENNINGS

Jazz Jennings is one of the youngest and most prominent voices in the discussion about gender identity. At the age of five, Jazz transitioned to life as a girl. In her remarkable memoir, Jazz reflects on these very public experiences and how they have helped shape the mainstream attitude toward the transgender community. Ages 12 and up.

- ARISTOTLE AND DANTE DISCOVER THE SECRETS OF THE UNIVERSE BY BENJAMIN ALIRE SAENZ

"Some boys just know they're gay," writer Benjamin Alire Saenz said. "And I think other boys don't know, and then they start discovering that. And that's the book." Ages 14-18.



Contacts

THE PROUD TRUST, which helps young people empower themselves to make a positive change for themselves and their communities; through youth groups, peer support, managing the LGBT Centre for Manchester, delivering of training and events, campaigns, undertaking research and creating resources: 0161 660 3347 and www.theproudsttrust.org

COMMUNITY RAIL LANCASHIRE, for further details of 'Stand Clear of the Closet Doors!', our 2019 Hate Crime project 'Ticket to Pride' or community-rail linked LGBT+ work: daisy.chamberlain@btconnect.com

FURTHER LGBT+ CHARITIES:

STONEWALL empowers LGBT+ people individually, in organisations, training and law: info@stonewall.org.uk

THE ALBERT KENNEDY TRUST, the national LGBT+ youth homelessness charity: supporters@akt.org.uk

LGBT FOUNDATION, advice, support and information services to lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans communities: 0345 3 30 30 30

MINDOUT, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans & Queer Mental Health Service: info@mindout.org.uk

GALOP, the LGBT+ anti-violence charity (hate crime, sexual violence, domestic abuse): 0800 999 5428

RACE EQUALITY FOUNDATION: www.raceequalityfoundation.org.uk

UK LESBIAN AND GAY IMMIGRATION GROUP (UKLGIG): www.uklgig.org.uk

TRANSGENDER EUROPE (TGEU): www.tgeu.org

GIRES, the Gender Identity Research & Education Society: www.gires.org.uk

HUMAN DIGNITY TRUST, working with LGBT activists around the world to defend human rights in countries where private consensual sexual activity between adults of the same sex is criminalised: www.humandignitytrust.org

MERMAIDS, working to raise awareness about gender nonconformity in children and young people amongst professionals and the general public. They campaign for the recognition of gender dysphoria in young people and lobby for improvements in professional services: mermaidsuk.org.uk



Notes and Additional Studies

LGBT+ FOUNDATION RESEARCH - a wealth of information with many previous LGBT+ studies.

lgbt.foundation/resources-and-information/research/past

UK GOVERNMENT - the National LGBT+ survey, detailing the experiences of LGBT+ people.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL - a research study involving trans people living in and around Manchester.

www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/6603/research_study_into_the_trans_population_of_manchester

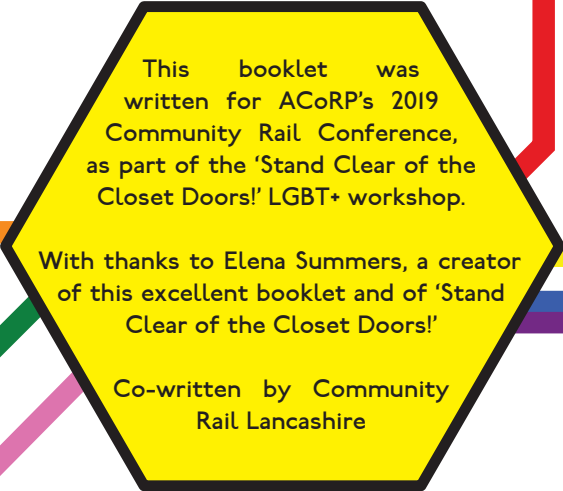
NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (NUS) - the LGBT+ student experience in higher education.

www.nus.org.uk/global/lgbt-research.pdf

STILL OUT THERE - An exploration of LGBT+ Londoner's unmet needs.

www.onewestminster.org.uk/files/onewestminster/still-out-there-lgbt_report_compressed11.pdf





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