



The NVive file contains the coding process of the LGBTQ+ communities survey. The following document contains an explanation of the Code Tree, and the possible features that can be used on NVIVO for further analysis.

references regarding the importance of educational, historical, political and activist qualities of nightlife spaces.

references regarding the relevance of creating and maintaining social ties with different people in nightlife spaces.

references regarding the relevance of nightlife as a “safe space”, as a space which protects people of the community from various forms of violence and exclusion and allows freedom; as a places escape heteronormative contexts.

references regarding different aspects of nightlife spaces which respondents were critical about.

references regarding changes and transformations in London’s nightlife.

textual mentions of existing venues and events. When an event AND a venue are mentioned, they are both coded individually.

textual mentions of past venues and events. When an event AND a venue are mentioned, they are both coded individually.

mentions of characteristics and qualities that respondents find positive and desirable of nightlife venues and events.!

analysed using qualitative methods to identify common experiences, without the individual responses being made public.

A PDF of the survey responses was uploaded into NVIVO v11 and coded by an experienced qualitative researcher, using methods based in grounded theory. Inductive codes were applied to the entire text, which were then aggregated into thematic categories for reporting.

Of those who responded, the majority were in the 17-34 age group, however there was a wide range, including children (and parents of children) and people aged over 65.

Many respondents expressed plural identities relating to their gender identity and sex.2 (n) -0() 0.2 (se)g,rencludor l s

were perceived as female, even if they had had what would usually be considered a male style (e.g. short back & sides), or that they had been refused a cut in an affordable barbers and had to go to a more expensive hairdressers for the same thing.

Homophobia/transphobia several examples were given of people experiencing explicit homophobic or transphobic behaviour or comments by hairdressers, either before a cut, or often during a cut which people found extremely distressing. This often resulted in people being anxious about making small-talk in case they were outed or had a negative response to talking about a same-sex partner.

Racism several respondents reported racist incidents while getting their hair cut, b162 532 c d7 smakir

Safety the most frequent description was that Open Barbers was a place where people felt safe. This was often described in terms of not being at risk of misgendering, or homophobia, transphobia or racism. Many people who also reported experiencing anxiety stated that knowing Open Barbers was a safe space significantly reduced their symptoms when coming for a haircut.

Welcoming, friendly, and inclusive

Community space several people also

- ◆ Uni LGBT
- ◆ CliniQ
- ◆ London friend
- ◆ Queer Cafe
- ◆ ELOP
- ◆ Irreverent Dance
- ◆ Counselling
- ◆ Support group
- ◆ Gendered Intelligence
- ◆ TMSA
- ◆ DIY Space for London
- ◆ Employer group
- ◆ Gay's the word
- ◆ Bar Wotever
- ◆ Fringe
- ◆ LGBT Choir
- ◆ Poetry & Performance night
- ◆ LGBT Centre Birmingham
- ◆ Transpose London
- ◆ Quiltbag Cabaret
- ◆ Barberette
- ◆ Transgender Shakespeare Company
- ◆ LGBT Parenting Group
- ◆ TAGS
- ◆ Trans, queer groups
- ◆ Queer concerts
- ◆ Queer

London is one of the great global cities and it ***should also be*** a world-class queer city.

However, in recent years, several factors have come together that

creating an

The dynamic and fruitful experience of queer spaces is often

not designated for the purpose: it depends on an organic and fragile combination of social, cultural and urban factors.

London falls behind many of its global peers when protecting and supporting the queer community, including

, unlike New York, Berlin, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Thus, queer spaces are important for the in London and act as essential community spaces, especially as queer people have than the general population, which is likely exacerbated by the chronic experience of social othering.

This includes high rates of . Young LGBT people are also significantly more likely to have attempted self-harm and considered suicide. Older queer people are more likely to be . Without the right support, many queer people turn to alcohol or drugs to combat loneliness and the experience of shame, resulting in higher levels of harmful substance use.

In recent years, the substantial rise in property prices and costs of private rental has resulted in buying up queer spaces and attempting to convert them into more lucrative residential or retail units.

Research conducted by UCL Urban Lab with the Queer Spaces Network and The Raze Collective, highlighted a

The Black Cap in Camden, Madame JoJo's in Soho and the Joiners Arms in Tower Hamlets (which have been closed) and The Royal Vauxhall Tavern (which has been bought by property developers whose plans remain unclear).

High rental costs have exacerbated the significant problem of [redacted] (who make up 24% of young homeless people and associated closure of queer spaces means less community support is available).

Support for queer spaces is an issue that straddles the [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].

London should be a city with a thriving queer cultural scene, with [redacted] through a supportive legislative and planning environment.

All queer people should feel [redacted], both in public and in dedicated spaces, with the ability to express their individuality without fear of negative discrimination.

All queer people must be able to access relevant [redacted] through equal access to queer spaces, and to achieve this [redacted]

[redacted], to support and promote a vibrant queer culture, and the empowerment of all queer people, with all the social and economic benefits this brings.

In response to the Greater London Authority's request for advice on the definition of LGBTQ+ venues for planning and licensing purposes, we recommend the use of the following criteria - written in liaison with members from Queer Spaces Network (June 2017) - which could be used for use in engagements with developers in planning future LGBTQ+ venues. Given the findings of our research and the dramatic loss of LGBTQ+ nightlife venues over the past 10 years, it is our view that such criteria should be part of a requirement to replace any loss of existing LGBTQ+ spaces.

The venue must be initiated and operated by people who identify as LGBTQ+.

All staff must be LGBTQ+ friendly, including having undergone relevant equality and diversity training and/or having a track record in operating inclusive LGBTQ+ venues.

There should be visible indicators on the building's exterior to indicate that it is an LGBTQ+ space (e.g. a sign, notice, rainbow flag or other recognisable signifier).

The venue must be accessible with appropriate facilities for all LGBTQ+ people, including those with disabilities and people of all genders.

The venue must be actively marketed as an LGBTQ+ space in online and/or print media.

The majority of the venue's programming must be directed towards LGBTQ+ identifying clientele.

The venue must have and implement an outreach plan to demonstrate how it is working to support the LGBTQ+ community, in particular members of the community that have been disproportionately affected by closures and/or have fewer spaces created by and for them. This includes women, trans and non-binary people, and BAME LGBTQ+ people / queer, trans and intersex people of colour (QTIPOC), and LGBTQ+ people with disabilities.

1. A visible rainbow flag should be displayed on the outside of the venue

The rainbow flag is a universal symbol of the LGBT+ community.

The symbol could be displayed as an actual flag or alternatively a sign, sticker or other physical signifier.

2. The venue should be marketed as an LGBT+ venue.

This will be an integral part of the venue's business plan.

Marketing needs to effectively reach the LGBT+ community e.g. through social media, print and digital journals, blogs and other relevant websites. Many LGBT+ venues display LGBT+ magazines/literature/posters in the venue itself.

Venues will engage in community outreach, such as hosting events around significant dates like Pride.

3. The venue will provide a welcoming, accessible and safe environment for all.

The venue will welcome anyone regardless of background or identity, religion, race/ethnicity, gender identity or expression, disability, age or sexual orientation. The venue will be accessible to disabled people, in line with legislation[1] The management will consider adopting gender neutral toilets. Stonewall has published guidance[2] on this.

4. Management and staff should be LGBT+ friendly.

Door and bar staff will create a welcoming and safe environment. Door and bar staff will be LGBT+ friendly.

There are LGBT+ friendly security firms in London who provide licensed security staff (many of whom are LGBT+

individuals themselves). There are also relevant training providers.

5. Programming should be LGBT+ focused. Where the venue programmes regular entertainment, this should be principally LGBT+ focused.

