



## Appendix 1:

### Reflecting on our history – Key Events

Date	Key event
Pre-colonisation	A full understanding of how the diversity of Indigenous nations included LGBTIQA+ people is limited however we know that many First Nations cultures had rich and diverse concepts of gender.
1778	British colonisation of Australia brings with it the import of the British legal system, including anti-homosexual laws.
1969	Queer activism in Victoria was born in Acland Street, St Kilda when the daughters of Bilitis, later the Australian Lesbian Movement was formed.
1975	Establishment of Seahorse Victoria, a support organisation for the transgender community in a flat in Acland Street, St Kilda. As the group grew, it often met a café on Fitzroy Street where the Pride Centre is now located.
1980/1	Victoria decriminalises male acts of homosexuality.
1982	Australia has its first report case of HIV/AIDs. This epidemic saw gay men disproportionately impacted. Existing discrimination and persecution was exacerbated by community fear and anxiety.
1990s	The World Health Organisation declassifies homosexuality as a mental disorder. Being transgender remains a mental disorder.
1990s	The St Kilda City Council supported the Positive Living Centre in Acland Street, St Kilda despite some opposition at the time. This represented an important stand against ignorance and prejudice during some of the darkest days of the AIDS epidemic.
1996	Port Phillip City Council establishes its first LGBTIQ Advisory Committee.  Port Phillip City Council adopts its Statement of Commitment to LGBT communities.  First Pride March along Fitzroy Street, St Kilda with a gathering of 11,000 people. Fitzroy Street has continued to host the annual Pride March each year as part of the Midsumma Festival.
1997	The last state in Australia, Tasmania, decriminalised homosexuality, 22 years after the first state, South Australia in 1975.

2004	International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia (IDAHOBIT) established to draw the attention of policymakers, opinion leaders, social movements and the media to the violence and discrimination experienced by LGBTIQA+ people internationally. The date, May 17, commemorates the date the WHO decided to declassify homosexuality as a mental disorder in 1990.
2005	Victoria abolishes the gay panic defence.
2008	The Relationships Act 2008 provided same-sex couples and heterosexual couples the ability to register their relationship. This provided these couples with the same legal status under Victorian law as being married.
2013	Australian Government introduces guidelines on the recognition of sex and gender. People are now able to choose to identify as a gender other than the sex they were assigned at birth or may identify as not exclusively male or female. Gender can be changed in official records.  The City of Port Phillip achieved its first Rainbow Tick Accreditation for Aged Care Services and has since been maintained.
2016	Premier Daniel Andrews of Victoria issues a formal apology for the state's history of anti-gay laws.  Victoria legislates to provide for same-sex adoption.
2017	Same-sex marriage is legalised Australia-wide following the Australian Marriage Postal Survey. Although this was seen as a positive step forward for LGBTIQA+ rights, research has since suggested that this as a traumatising time for many LGBTIQA+ communities because of negative media messages and expressions of hatred.
2019	The World Health Organisation declassifies being transgender as a mental disorder.
2021	Port Phillip City Council endorsed steps to enact the Rainbow Local Government Pledge.  Official opening of the Victorian Pride Centre in St Kilda, the first purpose build centre in Australia.
2022	Formation of Council's LGBTIQA+ Advisory Committee.