

NSW POLICE FORCE

# STRIKE FORCE

## PARRABELL

### Bias Crimes Indicators Review Form

<b>Investigation No:</b>	50
<b>Victim/Deceased:</b>	William DUTFIELD
<b>Date of death:</b>	19 November, 1991
<b>Investigation Status:</b>	Unsolved
<b>Offender/s:</b>	N/A
<b>Investigative Unit:</b>	Major Crime Squad North
<b>Description:</b>	William DUTFIELD was a 41 year old bisexual male who was unemployed and on a disability pension. He lived alone at [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman. He was murdered within his own unit by an unknown person. He was found with severe injuries to the back of his head. No persons have been charged for this matter.

## 1. Differences

Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Immutable characteristic differences between victim and POI's sexual orientation</i></li> </ul>	<p>William James DUTFIELD, aged 41, was close friends with retired lecturer Arthur ASHWORTH, aged 76 years. ASHWORTH stated, "I found out that Billy's [DUTFIELD] father had died when he was about 14 years old and I became a father figure to him. During this time Billy confided in me that he was a homosexual" (ST-314). Later, in his evidence at the Coronial Enquiry into DUTFIELD'S death, ASHWORTH stated that DUTFIELD was actually bisexual, rather than homosexual. "Billy did tell me at the time that he was homosexual but later on he told me he was bisexual and when he stayed with me and since my stroke at Randwick I found he went to so many dances and enjoyed women and he said he wasn't homosexual he was bisexual" (OD-166). On the 19 November 1991, DUTFIELD and ASHWORTH had been out to dinner at a nearby restaurant in Mosman. DUTFIELD and ASHWORTH returned to DUTFIELD'S unit at about 8pm. DUTFIELD and ASHWORTH had one more drink together and ASHWORTH left about 9pm, returning to his residence at the nearby Garrison Retirement Village. About 10pm the same evening, a neighbour of DUTFIELD'S, [REDACTED] 158 heard a verbal argument from DUTFIELD'S unit, followed by a loud thud. [REDACTED] 158 did not act on this noise and DUTFIELD wasn't located until the 20 November 1991, by ASHWORTH who attended DUTFIELD'S unit to check on his welfare. ASHWORTH opened the front door and entered the unit and stated, "I saw Billy lying face down on the lounge chair with his head all bleeding. The blinds were closed and I went over and opened them up for some light. I saw the back of his head and it looked as though it had been bashed in" (ST-314). ASHWORTH was excluded as a suspect in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD. In 2010, a male person named [REDACTED] NP63 was identified as a suspect in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD. [REDACTED] NP63 fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed. [REDACTED] NP63 has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994 - Case 66. [REDACTED] NP63 however appears to have been bail refused at the time but further enquiries were commenced by Detective HUNGERFORD of the</p>

	<p>Homicide Squad in September 2010, as part of a separate follow up investigation (IN-112). [NP63] was known to frequent numerous pubs and clubs in the Sydney and Kings Cross area and was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Victim is a member of a group which is outnumbered by members of another group in the area where the incident occurred</i></li> </ul>	<p>DUTFIELD was not a member of any group and appears to have led a solitary lifestyle. "The victim was a very private person and only had [154] and Arthur as close friends. He apparently was very lonely..." (OD-165). This was identified in background information provided to Investigators by DUTFIELD'S brother, Robert DUTFIELD.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Victim was engaged in activities promoting his/her group</i></li> </ul>	<p>Detectives interviewed Robert DUTFIELD, the brother of William DUTFIELD, in an attempt to gain some personal background information. Robert DUTFIELD stated, "When contact was made with him by a family member he kept his private life to himself." "The victim was a very private person and only had [154] and Arthur as close friends. He apparently was very lonely..." (OD-165). It appears that only DUTFIELD'S close friends ASHWORTH and [154] were aware that DUTFIELD identified himself as a homosexual or bisexual male.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Incident coincided with a holiday or date of particular significance to the victim or POI's group</i></li> </ul>	<p>The incident did not coincide with any holiday or date of any particular significance. The incident was only one month after a robbery incident reported by DUTFIELD, which occurred at his home unit. Evidence suggests the robbery incident could be linked to the murder of DUTFIELD.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Victim, although not a member of the targeted group is a member a member of an advocacy group that supports the victim, or the victim was in company of a member of the targeted group</i></li> </ul>	<p>Detectives interviewed Robert DUTFIELD, the brother of William DUTFIELD, in an attempt to gain some personal background information. Robert DUTFIELD stated, "The victim was a very private person and only had Ray and Arthur as close friends. He apparently was very lonely..." (OD-165).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Historical animosity exists between the victim's group and the POI's group</i></li> </ul>	<p>On the 16 October 1991, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male, in his home unit at [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD to his home address for dinner and some more drinks. In a statement to Police, DUTFIELD described the following, "After he finished the last drink he got to his feet and said "You bastard" and he came around the coffee table to the lounge where I was seated and he punched me to the face with a closed fist, I can't recall what hand he used. That punch knocked me from the lounge to the floor and then he commenced to kick me to</p>

	the face with his left foot. He kicked me about four times. He also kicked me some more times in the stomach and body. He then started to search my pockets. He took \$900.00 in hundred dollar notes from my top shirt pocket" (ST-306).
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	No
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	Yes
GENERAL COMMENT	
<p>The brother of William DUTFIELD, Robert DUTFIELD stated, "When contact was made with him [William] by a family member he kept his private life to himself." "The victim was a very private person and only had [154] and Arthur as close friends. He apparently was very lonely..." It appears that only DUTFIELD'S close friends ASHWORTH and [154] were aware that he identified himself as either bisexual or homosexual. ASHWORTH stated, "I found out that Billy's father had died when he was about 14 years old and I became a father figure to him. During this time Billy confided in me that he was a homosexual." In his evidence at the Coronial Enquiry, ASHWORTH stated that DUTFIELD was actually bisexual, rather than homosexual. "Billy did tell me at the time that he was homosexual but later on he told me he was bisexual and when he stayed with me and since my stroke at Randwick I found he went to so many dances and enjoyed women and he said he wasn't homosexual he was bisexual." On the 16 October 1991, one month prior to his death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male inside his residential unit. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD back to his home address for dinner and some more drinks. Whilst there, the offender punched DUTFIELD to the face with a closed fist, knocking him to the ground. The offender kicked DUTFIELD to the face and head about four (4) times and a few more times to the stomach and body before removing \$900 cash from DUTFIELD'S shirt pocket and left the premises. During the robbery, the offender is believed to have taken DUTFIELD'S house keys, as the front door had been deadlocked from the outside and DUTFIELD was locked inside the unit. [NP63] was identified as a suspect after [NP63] fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed. [NP63] however appears to have been bail refused at the time but further enquiries were commenced by Detective HUNGERFORD of the Homicide Squad in September 2010, as part of a separate follow up investigation. [NP63] is a violent robbery offender, who has an extensive criminal history relating to numerous similar violent robbery offences, including the murder of MILLS in 1994. [NP63] was known to frequent numerous 'gay' pubs and clubs in the Sydney and Kings Cross area and was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS.</p>	



2. Comments, Written Statements, Gestures	
Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Bias related comments, written statements or gestures were made by the POI</i></li> </ul>	There is no evidence of any bias related comments, written statements or gestures being made by any persons in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Comments and gestures can occur before, during and after the incident</i></li> </ul>	There is no evidence of any bias related comments, written statements or gestures made by any persons, before, during or after the murder of DUTFIELD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Victims may not be aware of the significance of gestures made</i></li> </ul>	There is no evidence of any bias related comments, written statements or gestures made by any persons in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD.
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	Yes
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	No
GENERAL COMMENT	
There is no evidence of any bias related comments, written statements or gestures made by any persons in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD.	

### 3. Drawings, Markings, Symbols, Tattoos, Graffiti

Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Bias related drawings, markings, symbols or graffiti were left at the scene or were seen on the POI</i></li> </ul>	The statement of Crime Scene Officer Constable Chris KOLDER (ST-319) and the available crime scene photos (PH-41, PH-42) were reviewed. No evidence of any bias related drawings, markings, symbols or graffiti having been left at the scene by the offender was identified. It is unknown if the offender had any tattoos' as no person has been charged in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Before discounting symbols, ensure that you understand the meaning of the symbol</i></li> </ul>	No symbology was identified at the crime scene and no offender has been identified.

Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	Yes
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	No

### GENERAL COMMENT

The statement of Crime Scene Officer Constable Chris KOLDER and the available crime scene photos were reviewed. No evidence of any bias related drawings, markings, symbols or graffiti having been left at the scene by the offender was identified. It is unknown if the offender had any tattoos' as no person has been charged in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD.

<b>4. Organised Hate Groups (OHG)</b>	
Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Objects or items that represent the work of an OHG were left at the scene, e.g. business cards, flyers, burning cross</i></li> </ul>	No items or objects relating to an OHG were identified at the scene. The available statement of Crime Scene Officer Constable Chris KOLDER (ST-319), and available crime scene photos (PH-41, PH-42) were reviewed with no evidence to suggest an OHG was involved deriving from this review.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>An OHG claimed responsibility</i></li> </ul>	No OHG'S claimed responsibility for the murder of DUTFIELD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>There are indications that an OHG was involved or active in the area</i></li> </ul>	There are no indications that an OHG was involved or active in the area at the time of DUTFIELD'S murder.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>MO is similar to known MO of an OHG</i></li> </ul>	The M.O. used in the murder of DUTFIELD is not similar to any known M.O. of any OHG'S. The M.O. is similar to the assault of MILLS – Case 66. MILLS was assaulted and robbed at his home address in 1994 by NP63. NP63 used a blunt object, most likely a chair, to bash MILLS about the head.
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	Yes
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	No
<b>GENERAL COMMENT</b>	
The available statement of Crime Scene Officer Constable Chris KOLDER, and available crime scene photos were reviewed with no evidence to suggest an OHG was involved deriving from this review. No OHG'S claimed responsibility for the murder of DUTFIELD with no indication an OHG was involved or active in the area at the	

time of DUTFIELD'S murder. The M.O. is not similar to any known M.O. of any OHG'S. The M.O. is similar however to the homicide of MILLS in 1994. MILLS was assaulted and robbed at his home address by offender Kenneth [NP63] using a blunt object, most likely a chair, to bash MILLS about the head. [NP63] then robbed MILLS of cash and also some electrical goods from his unit.

## 5. Previous existence of Bias Crime Incidents

Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Victim was visiting a location where previous bias crimes had been committed against members of the victim's group</i></li> </ul>	<p>DUTFIELD'S home address of [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman is not a location where previous bias crimes had been reported. However, on the 16 October 1991, one month prior to DUTFIELD'S death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male at the same unit. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. This location could be described as a gay venue. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD to his home address in Mosman, for dinner and some more drinks. Whilst there, the offender got to his feet and said "You bastard" and punched DUTFIELD to the face with a closed fist, knocking him to the ground. The offender kicked DUTFIELD to the face, head, stomach and body before removing \$900 cash from DUTFIELD'S shirt pocket and left the premises. During the robbery, the offender is believed to have taken DUTFIELD'S house keys, as the front door had been deadlocked from the outside and DUTFIELD was locked inside the unit (ST-306).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Several incidents occurred in the same area and the victims were members of the same group</i></li> </ul>	<p>DUTFIELD was assaulted and robbed at the very same location, only one (1) month prior to his death. DUTFIELD did not disclose any information at the time that the previous incident was bias related but this cannot be discounted. There is a possibility that the same offender was responsible in both incidents or the offenders knew each other. On the night of first robbery, DUTFIELD met the offender in the 'Bottoms Up' Bar at the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross (ST-306).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Victim has received previous harassing mail, email, social media posts or phone calls or has been the victim of verbal abuse (anti-gay) based on his/her affiliation with a targeted group</i></li> </ul>	<p>DUTFIELD had not made any reports to either friends or Police in relation to receiving harassing mail, phone calls or verbal abuse prior to his murder. DUTFIELD stated that he had never seen the offender who robbed him, prior to that afternoon (ST-306).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Recent bias incidents or crimes may have sparked retaliatory bias crime</i></li> </ul>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest the murder of DUTFIELD was retaliatory behaviour by the offender but as stated above, it cannot be ruled out that the same offender who assaulted and robbed DUTFIELD a month earlier was either the same offender or they knew</p>



	one and other. The second assault which led to DUTFIELD'S death was much more vicious in nature and involved the use of a 'weapon of opportunity'.
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	No
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	Yes
GENERAL COMMENT	
<p>DUTFIELD'S home address of [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman is not a location where previous bias crimes had been reported. However, on the 16 October 1991, one month prior to DUTFIELD'S death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male at the same unit. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. This location could be described as a gay venue. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD to his home address in Mosman, for dinner and some more drinks. Whilst there, the offender got to his feet and said "You bastard" and punched DUTFIELD to the face with a closed fist, knocking him to the ground. The offender kicked DUTFIELD to the face, head, stomach and body before removing \$900 cash from DUTFIELD'S shirt pocket and left the premises. During the robbery, the offender is believed to have taken DUTFIELD'S house keys, as the front door had been deadlocked from the outside and DUTFIELD was locked inside the unit. There is no evidence to suggest the murder of DUTFIELD was retaliatory behaviour by the offender but as stated above, it cannot be ruled out that the same offender who assaulted and robbed DUTFIELD a month earlier was either the same offender or they knew one and other. DUTFIELD changed the locks to his unit following the robbery.</p>	

6. Victim/Witness Perception	
Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Witnesses (actual) perceive that the incident was motivated by bias</i></li> </ul>	None of the witnesses spoken too during the course of this investigation, perceived that that the murder of DUTFIELD was motivated by any form of bias. It appeared that no one except for ASHWORTH and [ 154 ] were even aware that DUTFIELD identified himself as homosexual or bisexual.
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	Yes
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	No
GENERAL COMMENT	
None of the witnesses spoken too during the course of this investigation, perceived that that the murder of DUTFIELD was motivated by any form of bias. It appeared that no one except for ASHWORTH and [ 154 ] were even aware that DUTFIELD identified himself as homosexual or bisexual.	

## 7. Motive of Offender/s

Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>POI was previously involved in similar incident or is a member/associates with members of an OHG</i></li> </ul>	<p>Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE of the Major Crime Squad led the investigation and discussed the focus in relation to possible offenders in the murder of DUTFIELD whilst under cross examination at the Coronial Enquiry. O'TOOLE stated, "There are a number of theories which I'd like to expound to you your Worship in regard to this. We believe that it's possible that there is a person, or a number of persons, who are most probably male prostitutes, who are also most probably drug addicts from the Kings Cross area that prey upon these people. It may well have been that after the assault which was committed about a month prior to his death on Mr Dutfield, where they obtained nine hundred dollars, the buzz would've gone around that, what we term the 'Wailing Wall' area in Darlinghurst Road that this person is an easy touch and they may have had his phone number. Whether that further assault which turned into a murder was perpetrated by the original assault or information might have been passed on by that person, we think that is the most probably the most viable theory as to this murder." Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE went on to say, "We believe that the theory which is most probably correct is that either a phone call was made by the deceased or he was visited, without appointment, by his murderer, and that he either knew his murderer or was referred to him by someone else who knew him, possibly by the person that committed that original assault on him. That's why we heavily concentrated our inquiries on the male homosexual heroin addict type offenders in the prostitution area of Kings Cross" (OD-166). Another suspect <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 0 2px;">NP63</span> was identified after his fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 0 2px;">NP63</span> has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994. <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 0 2px;">NP63</span> however appeared to have been bail refused at the time but further enquiries were commenced by Detective HUNGERFORD of the Homicide Squad in September 2010, as part of a separate follow up investigation (IN-112). The outcome of these enquiries is unknown but <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 0 2px;">NP63</span> is a violent robbery offender, who had an extensive criminal history relating to</p>

	numerous violent offences. <b>NP63</b> was known to frequent numerous pubs and clubs in the Sydney and Kings Cross area and was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The victim was in company of a member of the targeted group</i></li> </ul>	DUTFIELD was not in company with a member of a targeted group. DUTFIELD only associated with two (2) other people and lived a solitary lifestyle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The victim was perceived to be breaking from traditional conventions or working non-traditional employment</i></li> </ul>	DUTFIELD was not employed and received a disability pension.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The POI has a history of previous crimes with similar MO and involving other victims of the same group</i></li> </ul>	<b>NP63</b> was identified as a suspect. <b>NP63</b> fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. <b>NP63</b> has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994. <b>NP63</b> however appeared to have been bail refused at the time but further enquiries were commenced by Detective HUNGERFORD of the Homicide Squad in September 2010, as part of a separate follow up investigation (IN-112). The outcome of these enquiries is unknown but <b>NP63</b> is a violent robbery offender, who has an extensive criminal history relating to numerous violent offences. <b>NP63</b> was known to frequent numerous pubs and clubs in the Sydney and Kings Cross area and was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS.
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	No
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	Yes



## GENERAL COMMENT

NP63 was identified as a suspect. NP63 fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. NP63 has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994. NP63 is however appeared to have been bail refused at the time but further enquiries were commenced by Detective HUNGERFORD of the Homicide Squad in September 2010, as part of a separate follow up investigation. The outcome of these enquiries is unknown but NP63 is a violent robbery offender, who has an extensive criminal history relating to numerous violent offences. NP63 was known to frequent numerous pubs and clubs in the Sydney and Kings Cross area and was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS. NP63 was not associated with any OHG but was a violent impulsive offender motivated by his own personal financial gain, who would prey on physically weaker and vulnerable older male targets.

## 8. Location of Incident

Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The victim was in or near an area or place commonly associated with or frequented by members of a particular group e.g. beat</i></li> </ul>	<p>DUTFIELD'S home address of [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman is not a location where previous bias crimes had been reported to have been committed. However, on the 16 October 1991, one month prior to his death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male at the same unit. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD to his home address. Whilst there, the offender got to his feet and said "You bastard" and punched DUTFIELD to the face with a closed fist, knocking him to the ground. The offender then started kicking DUTFIELD to the face, head, stomach and body. The offender then removed \$900 cash from DUTFIELD'S shirt pocket and left the premises. On the night of his murder, DUTFIELD had only been out to dinner with ASHWORTH at a nearby restaurant, the Mosquito Bar Restaurant, Parrawee Street, Mosman.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The location of an incident has specific significance to the victim or POI group e.g. cemetery, religious building, historical landmark, etc</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Rex Hotel was a pub where DUTFIELD drank frequently. DUTFIELD was also formerly employed at the Rex Hotel in the 1970's as a general hand in the bar, where he used to pick up glasses. This is also where DUTFIELD met his long time friend Arthur ASHWORTH, as outlined in ASHWORTH'S statement to Police (ST-314). Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE, the Officer in charge of the investigation believed that an unidentified male that DUTFIELD had met at the Rex Hotel on the night of the robbery a month earlier, or an associate of this unidentified male was the person that killed DUTFIELD. Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE stated in the Coronial Enquiry, "There are a number of theories which I'd like to</p>

	expound to you your Worship in regard to this. We believe that it's possible that there is a person, or a number of persons, who are most probably male prostitutes, who are also most probably drug addicts from the Kings Cross area that prey upon these people." Significant investigation was conducted focussing on male prostitutes from the Kings Cross area but failed to identify any of the offenders (OD-166). The Rex Hotel rather than DUTFIELD'S home address is relevant to the investigation but it is not bias related, as it is most likely that the offender/s in this murder were also homosexual.
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	No
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	Yes
GENERAL COMMENT	
<p>DUTFIELD'S home address of [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman is not a location where previous bias crimes had been reported to have been committed. However, on the 16 October 1991, one month prior to his death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male at the same unit. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. This location could be described as a gay venue. The Rex Hotel was a pub where DUTFIELD drank frequently. DUTFIELD was also formerly employed at the Rex Hotel in the 1970's as a general hand in the bar, where he used to pick up glasses. This is where DUTFIELD met his long time friend Arthur ASHWORTH. Significant investigation was conducted focussing on male prostitutes from the Kings Cross area but failed to identify any of the offenders. The Rex Hotel rather than DUTFIELD'S home address is relevant to the investigation but it is not bias related, as it is most likely that the offender/s in this murder were also homosexual or bisexual. [NP63] was identified as a suspect. [NP63]'S fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. [NP63] has an extensive and violent criminal history, including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994. [NP63] was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS.</p>	

9. Lack of Motive	
Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No clear economic or other motive for the incident exists</i></li> </ul>	<p>On the 16 October 1991, one month prior to his death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male at his home address of [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD to his home address. Whilst there, the offender got to his feet and said "You bastard" and punched DUTFIELD to the face with a closed fist, knocking him to the ground. The offender then started kicking DUTFIELD to the face, head, stomach and body. The offender then removed \$900 cash from DUTFIELD'S shirt pocket and left the premises. On the night of his murder, DUTFIELD was thought to be in possession of \$150.00 cash which was also taken by the offender. NP63 [REDACTED] was identified as a suspect after his fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. NP63 [REDACTED] has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994.</p>
Indicators	(y/n)
Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	No
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	Yes

## GENERAL COMMENT

On the 16 October 1991, one month prior to his death, DUTFIELD was the victim of an assault and robbery by an unknown male at his home address of [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman. DUTFIELD met an unidentified male at the 'Bottoms Up' bar in the Rex Hotel, Kings Cross. The unidentified male caught a taxi with DUTFIELD to his home address. Whilst there, the offender got to his feet and said "You bastard" and punched DUTFIELD to the face with a closed fist, knocking him to the ground. The offender then started kicking DUTFIELD to the face, head, stomach and body. The offender then removed \$900 cash from DUTFIELD'S shirt pocket and left the premises. On the night of his murder, DUTFIELD was thought to be in possession of \$150.00 cash which was also taken by the offender. Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE, the Officer in charge of the investigation believed that an unidentified male that DUTFIELD had met at the Rex Hotel on the night of the robbery a month earlier, or an associate of this unidentified male was the person that killed DUTFIELD. Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE stated in the Coronial Enquiry, "There are a number of theories which I'd like to expound to you your Worship in regard to this. We believe that it's possible that there is a person, or a number of persons, who are most probably male prostitutes, who are also most probably drug addicts from the Kings Cross area that prey upon these people." Significant investigation was conducted focussing on male prostitutes from the Kings Cross area but failed to identify any of the offenders (OD-166). [REDACTED NP63] was identified as a suspect after his fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. [REDACTED NP63] has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994 and the M.O. of the two (2) murders, bears a number of similarities. [REDACTED NP63] was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS and is clearly a suspect for the murder of DUTFIELD, based on the fact that his fingerprints were located within the crime scene, following the initial robbery incident. If [REDACTED NP63] was in custody at the time of DUTFIELD'S murder, it is possible that an associate of [REDACTED NP63] robbed and murdered DUTFIELD and [REDACTED NP63] may be able to identify the person responsible.

## 10. Level of Violence

Prompts	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The level of violence and injuries sustained by the victim/s is greater than would be expected for a crime of that type</i></li> </ul>	<p>The level of violence and injuries that DUTFIELD sustained are far greater than would be expected for a crime of this type. Dr. Johan DUFLUO completed the autopsy and noted in his statement, "The body was first examined at [REDACTED] Spit Road, Mosman at approximately 2:25pm on the 20th November 1991. The deceased was slumped over a lounge chair and there were obvious injuries to the head. Blood was noted on the walls, ceiling and floor of the lounge room. There were a total of 20 injuries indicated to the head and neck. There were no injuries noted on the surface of the trunk. There were 8 injuries indicated to the arms and 3 indicated to the legs. Internal examination of the head and neck revealed, "There was minimal bruising of the scalp. There was extensive fracturing of the skull. The base of the skull was extensively fractured. In addition there was</p>



	<p>fracturing to the left maxillary bone of the face" (OD-164). In his evidence to the Coroner, Dr DUFLUO described the injuries to DUTFIELD as 'severe' (OD-160). In summing up the evidence before him, Coroner ABERNATHY stated, "I think I can say this, apropos to that, it is all the worse when someone is murdered and the killer isn't - can't be ascertained. There no fingerprints, no one was seen. I accept the evidence that Mr Dutfield was quite a private man, a pensioner, with very few good friends and there's very little else. He lived quite an ordinary life, perhaps occasionally forming relationships with other men by way of the gay scene in Sydney, and that's where the Police investigation has focused, and I think for good reason." "I think Detective Sergeant O'Toole's theory is a likely one, that he was bashed - well that he invited someone home and there was effect some sort of rip-off, probably for money. There were similar incidents at about that time, one of which achieved a great deal of notoriety because of the two lives, that particular person lived" (OD-166).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Weapons of opportunity are used in the incident</i></li> </ul>	<p>It appears as the main weapon used in the assault of DUTFIELD was a metal sticky tape dispenser. In the statement of Crime Scene Officer Constable Chris KOLDER, he states, "On the floor between the lounge chair and the kitchen doorway I saw a centre reel from a sticky tape dispenser, I also saw the cutting blade from a sticky tape dispenser." "On the bench top at the northern wall there was a two bowl kitchen sink, in the left bowl there was located a metal sticky tape dispenser which was heavily covered with blood in the interior. The tape dispenser appeared to be made of heavy cast steel and I estimated its weight to be approximately 1 to 2 kilograms. Nearby the tape dispenser there was piece of cloth which was wet and apparently stained with blood" (ST-320). Pathologist Dr. DUFLUO concurred that the sticky tape dispenser was most likely the murder weapon and stated, "I felt that it was consistent with having caused many of the wounds if not all of them" (OD-166).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The number of POI's is greater than the number of victims and all POI's take an active role in the assault</i></li> </ul>	<p>No persons have been charged in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD, as such, the exact number of offenders is unknown.</p>
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>(y/n)</b>
<p>Bias Crime – sufficient evidence/information exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the incident was either wholly or partially motivated by bias towards one</p>	<p>No</p>

of the protected categories and constitutes a criminal offence.	
Suspected Bias Crime – evidence/information exists that the incident may have been motivated by bias but the incident cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that it was either wholly or partially motivated by bias and constitutes a criminal offence.	No
Not Bias Crime – the incident has been determined as either not being motivated by bias towards a protected group or although bias motivation is in evidence it does not relate to a protected group.	Yes
Insufficient Information – insufficient information has been recorded to make a determination in regards to bias motivation. This may be due to a lack of detail recorded by police or a lack of information supplied by victim's and/or witnesses.	No

## GENERAL COMMENT

The level of violence and injuries sustained by DUTFIELD are far greater than would be expected for a crime of this type. In his evidence to the Coroner, Pathologist, Dr. DUFLUO described the injuries to DUTFIELD as 'severe'. In the statement of Crime Scene Officer Constable Chris KOLDER, he stated, "On the floor between the lounge chair and the kitchen doorway I saw a centre reel from a sticky tape dispenser, I also saw the cutting blade from a sticky tape dispenser." "On the bench top at the northern wall there was a two bowl kitchen sink, in the left bowl there was located a metal sticky tape dispenser which was heavily covered with blood in the interior. The tape dispenser appeared to be made of heavy cast steel and I estimated its weight to be approximately 1 to 2 kilograms. Nearby the tape dispenser there was piece of cloth which was wet and apparently stained with blood." Dr. DUFLUO concurred with the Crime Scene Examiner, Constable KOLDER that the sticky tape dispenser was most likely the murder weapon with Dr. DUFLUO stating, "I felt that it was consistent with having caused many of the wounds if not all of them." In summing up the evidence before him, Coroner ABERNATHY stated, "I think I can say this, apropos to that, it is all the worse when someone is murdered and the killer isn't - can't be ascertained. There no fingerprints, no one was seen. I accept the evidence that Mr Dutfield was quite a private man, a pensioner, with very few good friends and there's very little else. He lived quite an ordinary life, perhaps occasionally forming relationships with other men by way of the gay scene in Sydney, and that's where the Police investigation has focused, and I think for good reason." "I think Detective Sergeant O'Toole's theory is a likely one, that he was bashed - well that he invited someone home and there was effect some sort of rip-off, probably for money. There were similar incidents at about that time, one of which achieved a great deal of notoriety because of the two lives, that particular person lived." The sticky tape dispenser was identified as being the property of DUTFIELD and would be considered a weapon of opportunity. No persons have been charged in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD. As such, the exact number of offenders is unknown.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

**Indicator:** Insufficient Information (II)

**Comment:** William James DUTFIELD, aged 41 years, was a bisexual male. DUTFIELD was close friends with retired lecturer Arthur ASHWORTH, aged 76 years. ASHWORTH stated, "I found out that Billy's father had died when he was about 14 years old and I became a father figure to him. During this time Billy confided in me that he was a homosexual." Later, in his evidence at the Coronial Enquiry into DUTFIELD'S death, ASHWORTH stated that DUTFIELD was actually bisexual, rather than homosexual. "Billy did tell me at the time that he was homosexual but later on he told me he was bisexual and when he stayed with me and since my stroke at Randwick I found he went to so many dances and enjoyed women and he said he wasn't homosexual he was bisexual." On the 19 November 1991, DUTFIELD and ASHWORTH had been out to dinner at a nearby restaurant in Mosman. DUTFIELD and ASHWORTH returned to DUTFIELD'S unit about 8pm that evening. ASHWORTH left about 9pm, returning to his residence at the nearby Garrison Retirement Village. About 10pm the same evening, a neighbour of DUTFIELD'S, [158] heard a verbal argument from DUTFIELD'S unit, followed by a loud thud. [158] did not act on this noise and DUTFIELD wasn't located until the 20 November, by ASHWORTH who attended DUTFIELD'S unit to check on his welfare. ASHWORTH opened the front door and entered the unit and stated, "I saw Billy lying face down on the lounge chair with his head all bleeding. The blinds were closed and I went over and opened them up for some light. I saw the back of his head and it looked as though it had been bashed in." ASHWORTH was excluded as a suspect in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD. In 2010, a male person named [NP63] was identified as a suspect in relation to the murder of DUTFIELD. [NP63] fingerprints were identified on a cigarette packet left behind at DUTFIELD'S unit, after he was robbed on the 16 October 1991. [NP63] has an extensive criminal record including the murder of Gordon MILLS in 1994. [NP63] however appeared to have been bail refused at the time. [NP63] was known to frequent numerous pubs and clubs in the Sydney and Kings Cross area and was identified as a bisexual male by witnesses in the murder of MILLS. The location of [NP63] fingerprints, which were found inside the unit of DUTFIELD, supports to some extent the theory behind the suspect profile nominated by the initial investigations officer in charge, Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE. Detective Sergeant O'TOOLE stated in the Coronial Enquiry, "There are a number of theories which I'd like to expound to you your Worship in regard to this. We believe that it's possible that there is a person, or a number of persons, who are most probably male prostitutes, who are also most probably drug addicts from the Kings Cross area that prey upon these people." Significant investigation was conducted focussing on male prostitutes from the Kings Cross area but failed to identify any of the offenders. The level of violence and injuries sustained by DUTFIELD are far greater than would be expected for a crime of this type. In his evidence to the Coroner, Pathologist, Dr. DUFLUO described the injuries to DUTFIELD as 'severe.' Coroner ABERNATHY stated, "I think Detective Sergeant O'Toole's theory is a likely one, that he was bashed - well that he invited someone home and there was effect some sort of rip-off, probably for money." It appears unlikely that sexuality or other bias was involved in the death of William DUTFIELD and it is most likely that the motive for assaulting DUTFIELD was robbery related however this cannot be confirmed.