



STATEMENT OF POLICE

In the matter of:	Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ Hate Crimes
Place:	Parramatta
Date:	11 June 2023

Name:	Rashelle Conroy	Tel. No:	[REDACTED]
Rank:	Assistant Commissioner		
Station/Unit:	Forensic Evidence and Technical Services Command		

STATES:

1. This statement made by me accurately sets out the evidence that I would be prepared, if necessary, to give in court as a witness. The statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I will be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything that I know to be false, or do not believe to be true. In this statement, if there is any information I have obtained from a particular source, I set out the source of that information.
2. I am 50 years of age.
3. I make this statement in respect of the Request for Statement issued by the Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ Hate Crimes (**Inquiry**) on 12 May 2023 and updated on 26 May 2023, requesting information about the exhibit management practices at NSWPF over time and specifically in respect of 21 cases (**Investigations**) set out in an Annexure to the letter (**Request for Statement**). A copy of the Request for Statement is attached as '**Annexure 1**'.

Witness:



Sacha Debnam
Inspector
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Signature:



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4. I understand that another NSWPF member will address the Request for Statement insofar as it concerns 'investigative steps'.
5. The Request for Statement is made by reference to 'acts or omissions'. I set out commentary on my ability to identify the 'act or omission' below. Some of the 'acts or omissions' identified by the Inquiry concern matters which are not exhibits: in respect of David Lloyd-Williams, Peter Sheil and Samantha Raye, the Inquiry appears to be asking about (respectively) missing investigative files, or, a missing persons report. Those matters are not within my personal knowledge nor my area of corporate ownership. I understand those matters are being dealt with in a separate statement.
6. The Request for Statement asks for a response to the following five questions, in respect of each Investigation:
- a. Which NSWPF exhibit management policies and procedures were in operation at the time of the investigation when the act or omission occurred;
 - b. Whether the act or omission was consistent or inconsistent with the applicable policies and procedures identified at (1) at the time of the investigation. If inconsistent, please identify which policies or procedures the act or omission was inconsistent with;
 - c. Whether the NSWPF is of the view that the act or omission was consistent or inconsistent with proper police practice as it was understood at the time of the investigation. If inconsistent, please explain how it was inconsistent;
 - d. Whether the NSWPF is of the view that the act or omission was consistent or inconsistent with proper police practice as it is understood today. If inconsistent, please explain how the act or omission is inconsistent. If your answer differs to (3), please explain how proper police practice has changed since the time of the act or omission;

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e. Any NSWPF policies, procedures or practices that have changed since the time of the investigation to avoid or reduce the risk of a similar act or omission occurring in a current investigation,

together, the **Questions**, individually, **question 1, question 2, etc.**

7. I observe at the outset that the Investigations concern deaths occurring between 1976 and 1996. There are also several different types of exhibits the subject of the Inquiry's questions; some paper-based records (including forensic testing records) and other various physical items.
8. The exhibit management practices of NSWPF have changed dramatically since the Investigations. I have previously given a statement to the Inquiry, dated 2 May 2023 (**First Statement**) which details the current and historical exhibit management procedures followed by NSWPF in respect of obtaining, storing, handling and disposing of exhibits. For completeness, I have also given a statement to the Inquiry, dated 22 May 2023 (**Second Statement**) in response to Taradale Recommendations 5 and 6 which concern the review procedures in relation to the collection and retention of physical evidence for unsolved homicides, and tracking exhibits sent to other areas for forensic testing or examination.
9. In the course of preparing this statement, I have also been shown a copy of Superintendent Roger Best's statement dated 24 April 2023 (**Supt Best's statement**). Supt Best's statement also describes the policies and guidance available to NSWPF in respect of exhibit management from paragraph 46 and following.
10. Section A of my First Statement sets out my police experience and qualifications.
11. To avoid duplication, I have not set out the current practices of NSWPF in relation to obtaining, storing, handling and disposing of exhibits in this statement. Section B of my First Statement continues to reflect my understanding of the current exhibit

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management procedures followed by NSWPF in respect of obtaining, storing, handling and disposing of exhibits.

12. My statement takes the following structure:

- a. Part A: summary of the exhibit management guidelines available to NSWPF between 1976 and 1996;
- b. Part B: to the extent possible, having made reasonable enquiries in the time available to prepare this statement, I provide responses to each of the Questions, noting that the answer to Question 1 is contained in the Schedule to this statement.

13. At the time of signing this statement, I have been shown a zip file of electronic documents marked with electronic document IDs in the format 'NPL.XXXX.XXXX.XXXX'. Where I refer to a document in this statement, I refer to it by its document ID.

A. EXHIBIT MANAGEMENT

Prior practice

14. My First Statement deals with prior practices and procedures of NSWPF between the 1970s and 1990s associated with:

- a. obtaining exhibits at paragraphs 48 – 54;
- b. storing exhibits at paragraphs 77 – 82;
- c. handling exhibits at paragraphs 96 – 98; and
- d. disposing of exhibits at paragraphs 111 – 113.

Obtaining exhibits

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15. My First Statement explains that I have reviewed the complete Police Rules and Instructions amended to 1991 (at [49]). My First Statement then identifies the sections of the Police Rules and Instructions particularly relevant to obtaining exhibits (at [50]):
- a. Instruction 33, originally dated 1977 and incorporating amendments to 1982, NPL.9000.0002.0038 (**1977 Instruction**, or, **Instruction 33 (1977)**);
 - b. Instruction 33, dated 1989, NPL.9000.0002.0074 (**1989 Instruction**, or, **Instruction 33 (1989)**).
16. In addition to the above, at paragraph 50, Supt Best's statement refers to Instruction 24, dated 1962, NPL.9000.0003.1471 (**1962 Instruction**, or, **Instruction 33 (1962)**).
17. The 'Commissioners Instructions' were introduced in the 1990s and replaced the Police Rules and Instructions. My First Statement identifies the Commissioners Instructions relevant to obtaining exhibits as at the 1990s as NPL.9000.0003.0255 (**1990 Instruction**, or, **Commissioner's Instruction (1990)**) (at [51]).
18. At [52], my First Statement sets out what I understand to be the usual practice for collection of exhibits prior to 1990. Generally speaking, that practice involved collecting the exhibit in a brown, unlabelled bag, recording it in the applicable exhibit book, adding a cross reference to the exhibit book page to the event number, tagging the item, and securing it in the exhibit room of the charging police station.

Storing exhibits

19. My First Statement identifies the process associated with storing exhibits in the period 1970s – 1990s (at [77]). I explain that most exhibits were stored in exhibit rooms located at the 'charging station', though there were specialised procedures for cash and some other types of exhibits. There was a monthly inspection of exhibits by non-commissioned officers, and at least six-monthly inspections of exhibit books and

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exhibits by the relevant Division Commander. I observe that during this period, exhibit management was an entirely manual process (at [81]).

Handling exhibits

20. My First Statement states that during the 1970s – 1990s, exhibits were recorded in the exhibit book as soon as possible (depending on the type of exhibit seized) (at [96]). Exhibits were to remain in the custody and control of the senior arresting officer, except in large operations where an assigned officer was responsible for handling exhibits (at [97]).

Disposing of exhibits

21. My First Statement identifies that the 1977 Instruction provided guidance on the disposal of exhibits, depending on the type of exhibit. For example, drugs were required to be destroyed as soon as practicable (at [111]). Generally, exhibits were returned to the owner, sold at auction, or destroyed (at [112]).
22. An important difference between current and historical practice for exhibit disposal that my First Statement identifies concerns the assessment of forensic value. I set out that I understand that the process at the time was to consider future evidentiary or forensic value, but, because DNA testing was not available, this did not factor into decision making regarding forensic value of a particular exhibit. I identify that decisions made today would take these matters (and potential for subsequent advances) into account (at [113]). For completeness, I observe that some of the comments I have made there highlight the transformative impact of DNA on ways of thinking by police about the importance of retaining exhibits, and the possibility that some cases which are not currently solvable, may become solvable.

Current practice

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23. My First Statement sets out the current practices of NSWPF in relation to exhibit management in detail. Particularly relevant is the overview of the exhibit management process set out in Section B from paragraph 24. I also set out in detail the current practices associated with obtaining exhibits (at [37] – [47]), storing exhibits (at [64] – [76]), handling exhibits (at [92] – [95]) and disposing of exhibits (at [102] – [110]).

B. QUESTIONS

Question 1

24. When I prepared my First Statement, I endeavoured to identify the relevant policies and procedures that have been in place with respect to exhibit management during the period of interest to this Inquiry.

25. Set out in the Schedule to this statement is the list of Investigations provided in the Schedule to the Letter of Request. For each Investigation, I have identified the relevant policy which I believe, based on my review of the documents, was likely to be the policy that was in place at the time. In addition to the policies I have described at paragraph 15 - 17 above, for the purpose of preparing this statement, I have also identified and referred to the Police Rules and Instructions, or, Commissioner's Instructions, which deal with Coroners and Inquests. I have been able to locate policy documents for each of 1962, 1977 and 1990. I refer to these as **Instruction 13 (1962)**, **Instruction 78 (1977)** or **Instruction 62 (1990)**. They are available at NPL.9000.0008.0997, NPL.9000.0008.1008 and NPL.9000.0008.0943, respectively.

26. The Investigations span 1976 to 1995. While I have done my best to identify the policy that was in place for each Investigation, I am unable to be absolutely certain as to whether or not the policy I have identified was in fact the policy in place at the time. Furthermore, in the Schedule to this statement, I have listed two policies for some of the Investigations because I have not been able to determine, with precision, when one policy ceased and another commenced at the time of the Investigation.

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Questions 2 - 5

27. As noted above, the Investigations cover an approximately 20 year period commencing almost 50 years ago, and concluding almost 30 years ago. I was not involved in the investigation of any of the Investigations. Nor was I involved in exhibit management at the time of each of the Investigations. Indeed, as at the time of some of the Investigations, I was not a NSWPF member. Accordingly, I am unable to provide an authoritative or definitive answer to Questions 2 to 5 in relation to each Investigation.
28. I also observe that the Questions refer to 'acts or omissions'. However, the Inquiry has not identified what it considers the 'acts or omissions' to be. Instead, the Schedule to the Letter of Request refers to letters, emails or summonses where exhibits are described, and to statements or submissions provided by NSWPF to the Inquiry which concern the exhibits. Often, the material that has been referred to by the Inquiry in the Schedule to the Letter of Request identifies that exhibits are missing and have not been able to be located, and often identifies the steps taken in an attempt to locate those exhibits. This is not, in my view, the same as identifying an 'act or omission'.
29. In Investigations where an 'act or omission' is not identified as such, it is not possible for me to effectively assess whether police conduct did, or did not, comply with the policy or procedure in place at the relevant time.
30. In responding to the Questions, I have:
- a. Reviewed the content of the Schedule to the Letter of Request;
 - b. Reviewed the documents referred to by the Inquiry in that Schedule, including material referred to in those documents (for example, attachments to statements prepared by DI Warren or DS Sheldon);
 - c. Caused enquiries to be made by NSWPF with the Coroner to identify whether any relevant coronial findings exist.

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31. In the time available, it has not been possible for me to make any further enquiries or to consider if there might be additional records available which might help to identify with precision the 'act or omission' referred to by the Inquiry.
32. Even where a particular act or omission has not been identified by the Inquiry, I accept that in the Investigations described in the Schedule, that exhibits or other documents are not able to be located. I have set out throughout my First Statement descriptions of the advances in the approach to exhibit management that have been adopted by NSWPF. While it appears that the exhibits are unable to be located for various reasons, I observe that, as a general rule, the advances and the updates to NSWPF policies and procedures, and the technology available today to assist police (rather than reliance on hard copy information), make it much less likely that exhibits in unsolved cases would be unable to be located.

Question 2

33. Despite the review I have undertaken (as described in [30] above), in each of the 21 Investigations in the Schedule, I am unable to identify from the material referred to by the Inquiry, with precision, what constitutes the "act or omission" that is said to have led to the disposal or loss of the relevant exhibit. In particular, I have not been able to identify exactly when the exhibits were disposed of or lost, who disposed of or lost them, how they were disposed of or lost and, if they were disposed of (as opposed to lost), why that occurred.
34. In those circumstances, it is not possible to provide a properly informed opinion as to whether or not the relevant "act or omission" that led to the relevant exhibits "unavailability" was consistent or inconsistent with the applicable policies and procedures I identified in my response to Question 1.
35. Take for example, the case of Gerard Leslie Cuthbert. There is more information available to me in relation to Mr Cuthbert's than most of the others. However, I am not

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able to reach a confident conclusion whether or not the fact that the exhibits are no longer held represents a failure to comply with the relevant policy or procedure. From the documentation available, records indicate the exhibits were collected and conveyed to FASS for analytical testing. Furthermore, evidence provided by FASS (**SCOI.82542**) advises that some of the exhibits would have been consumed in the testing process. Section 41(a) of Instruction 33 (1977) provides that once the Certificate of Analysis (**SCOI.10027.00005**) was received by NSWPF, the exhibits were to be removed from the laboratory and subsequently destroyed if not further required.

36. Again, the available material does not properly identify when, how or why the relevant exhibits came to be unavailable. It appears that the destruction of at least some (and potentially all) of the exhibits would have been consistent with Instruction 33 (1977) at the time of the investigation, however, I cannot definitively address that question in the absence of further information.
37. I note that the fact that DNA testing was not yet in existence at the time of Mr Cuthbert's death is a relevant consideration in assessing whether or not the exhibits should have been disposed of, having regard to the policies in place at the time.
38. In my First Statement, I provide an overview of the prior practices and procedures associated with disposing of exhibits at paragraphs 111 – 117. I note that during the period of the 1970s to 1990s, DNA testing was not available, and therefore DNA testing did not generally factor into decision making in relation to disposing of exhibits, including whether there was future evidentiary or forensic value of exhibits. This is potentially relevant to most of the Investigations in the Schedule.
39. In January 2002, the Commissioner of Police at the time directed that there was to be a moratorium on the disposal of exhibits which may be subject to potential DNA analysis. Since at least that date, the possibility of future DNA testing has been a fundamental consideration in exhibit management policies and procedures.

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40. I also note the potential relevance of “Functional Retention and Disposal Authority. DA220, No. 024 & 025” (**DA220**) to a number of the Investigations. As explained in my First Statement, DA220 provides that exhibit books, as hardcopy records, are retained by the Government Records Repository at Kingswood, for a period of at least 20 years and after completion of an action in relation to all relevant exhibits (being the return of the exhibit to its owner, its destruction, or the making of a decision to retain it). When this period has lapsed the exhibit books are destroyed.
41. I note that a number of the Investigations were the subject of a Coronial determination that there were no suspicious circumstances involved in the death. Such a determination, whether following an Inquest, or in the context of a decision to dispense with an inquest, is likely to have been a key consideration in any disposal of the relevant exhibits. In each case, I am not able to identify whether there may, for example, have been a discussion with a Coroner in relation to the retention or disposal of particular exhibits. Some of the Investigations may well have been the subject of a direction from a Coroner in relation to the retention or disposal of particular exhibits.
42. Again, in circumstances where I am not aware of when, how and why the relevant exhibits came to be unavailable, I cannot provide an accurate assessment of whether or not the unavailability of the relevant exhibits constituted a breach of the policy in place at the time of each of the Investigations.
43. Having said that, I note that there are some Investigations where the “unavailability” of the relevant exhibit was almost certainly a breach of the relevant policy.
44. The matter of Walter Bedser provides an example of this. I understand that key exhibits, including the murder weapon, have not been able to be found. Given that case is (and was) an unsolved homicide, the disposal of the murder weapon (if that is what occurred) would very likely have breached Instruction 33 (1977). The disposal of such an exhibit would also likely have breached Instruction 78 (1977) (78-9) if it did not occur in accordance with a direction from a Coroner. While the material available to me does not

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indicate whether or not such a direction was issued, it seems very unlikely that such a direction would have been given in this case. Whether the murder weapon in Mr Bedser's case was disposed of or lost, the fact that it is unavailable is obviously unsatisfactory.

Question 3

45. As set out in my First Statement, I have been a member of NSWPF for 27 years. I joined NSWPF in 1995. Question 3 asks for a view as to whether the 'act or omission' was consistent or inconsistent with proper police practice as it was understood at the time of the investigation. In circumstances where all of the Investigations took place prior to me joining the NSWPF, I do not know what 'proper police practice as it was understood at the time of the investigation' would have been. I do not consider that anyone else presently in NSWPF could comprehensively address that question, for the whole period covered by the Investigations, from their own knowledge.

Questions 4 and 5

46. I have set out above that I am not able, on the information provided by the Inquiry, to identify the 'act or omission' in each Investigation.
47. Accordingly, I am not able to say with precision whether the 'act or omission' would be consistent or inconsistent with proper police practice as it is understood today; or, how current procedures might avoid or reduce the risk of a similar 'act or omission' occurring in a current investigation. Making an assessment about the consistency or otherwise of the handling of an exhibit with polices today would require me to speculate as to exactly what happened to the relevant exhibit, when it happened, and why.
48. Noting those general comments, there have been many changes in the approach to exhibit management in my time at NSWPF, which are outlined in detail in my First Statement and Second Statement.

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49. Advances in technology and understanding of contamination have affected every aspect of exhibit identification, collection, recording, testing, storage and disposal.
50. It would be duplicative to set out all of the information contained in those statements again in this statement. I rely on my First and Second Statements in this regard.
51. In particular, in my First Statement, I provide an overview of the current policies governing collection and packaging of exhibits from paragraphs 39 – 42, recording of exhibits at paragraphs 43 – 47, storage of exhibits at paragraphs 64 – 76, handling exhibits at paragraphs 92 – 95, and disposing of exhibits at paragraphs 101 – 110.
52. In Section G of my First Statement, I have also detailed the operation of EFIMS. This is obviously a critical development in the management of exhibits at NSWPF. It allows NSWPF to electronically manage all aspects of the exhibit life cycle, and as I have explained in my First Statement, creates a permanent record for an exhibit including collection, examination (and results of any examination), chain of custody, storage and disposal information in relation to an exhibit. No such management technology existed at the time of the Investigations listed in the Schedule to the Letter of Request.
53. Rather, at the time of the Investigations, NSWPF employed a paper-based management system and in the absence of exhibit books (where, as detailed above, it is possible that the relevant exhibit book/s may have been destroyed in accordance DA220 or other policies applicable at the relevant time), I cannot confirm, with precision, whether an exhibit was in fact missing, lost or destroyed for the Investigations. However, because of the operation of EFIMS, such records pertaining to an exhibit are now never destroyed and NSWPF have a permanent record that is able to be used to track the life cycle of an exhibit.
54. I further note, as detailed at paragraph 57 of my Second Statement, there are now specific additional requirements in relation to the retention and storage of certain coronial and unsolved homicide exhibits. In particular, exhibits that relate materially to

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the cause of death (whether criminal proceedings are pending or not), must be kept pending a discussion with the Coroner; and unsolved homicide exhibits are retained and stored at the Metropolitan Exhibit and Property Centre (**MEPC**) (as also detailed at paragraphs 152 – 153 of my First Statement). As a result of these requirements, a number of the exhibits that are now 'unavailable' could not have been disposed of (if that is, in fact, what occurred) without a discussion with the Coroner first occurring.

55. In the course of preparing this statement, I have also reviewed the volume of reportable deaths to the Coroner, which includes suicides and death by misadventure. On average there are 6,800 deaths reported to the Coroner each year. On average at least 5 exhibits are collected for each death in question. Therefore, there would be an accumulation of at least 34,000 exhibits per year which require storage at the MEPC if NSWPF were to retain all exhibits from all reportable deaths.

56. I understand that there are currently around 84,000 exhibits retained at the MEPC. The maximum capacity limit of the MEPC is around 150,000 exhibits. However, this may change depending on the relative size of the exhibits. If the NSWPF was required to retain all exhibits in all death cases for all time, the NSWPF would need to acquire warehousing the size of the MEPC every 4 years to accommodate the retention of the exhibits. The costs associated with acquiring and retaining such facilities in the metropolitan area would be cost prohibitive. Furthermore, additional costs associated with the ongoing auditing and management of the exhibits and facilities sites by NSWPF employees would place the cost even higher, where the current staffing for the MEPC requires full time staff of 1 x Sergeant and 4 x Constables.

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Schedule

No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
1.	Gerard Leslie Cuthbert	Exhibits referred to in the Inquiry's letter dated 23 September 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• forensic exhibits, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Blood sample taken from Gerald Cuthbert;○ 2 x anal swabs taken from Gerald Cuthbert;○ 2 x anal smears taken from Gerald Cuthbert;○ Pubic hairs from Gerald Cuthbert;○ Head hairs from Gerald Cuthbert;○ 2 cigarette butts from lounge room of crime scene;○ Handkerchief from crime scene; and○ Pair of men's socks, blood stained, from crime scene;• fingerprint file number 1981/8344; and• relevant exhibits books.	1977 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
2.	David Lloyd-Williams	Investigative file	<i>[As detailed above, this document is not an exhibit and I have not addressed this document in this statement].</i>

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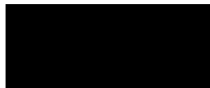


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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
3.	Peter Sheil	Investigative file, including all exhibits	1977 Instruction, and Instruction 78 (1977), for "all exhibits" <i>[As detailed above, the investigation file is not an exhibit and I have not addressed this document in this statement].</i>
3A.	Paul Rath	The penile and anal swabs taken from Paul Rath.	1962 Instruction OR 1977 Instruction; Instruction 13 (1962) OR Instruction 78 (1977)
4.	Samantha Raye	Missing person report made at King's Cross Police Station by Wayne Hurrell and Hanna Hedler on or around 19 March 1989 in relation to the disappearance of Samantha Raye (formerly Frederick Roy Lethbridge).	<i>[As detailed above, the investigation file is not an exhibit and I have not addressed this document in this statement].</i>
5.	Mark Stewart	Exhibit book references and EFIMS records of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seiko wristwatch; • Small piece of notepaper containing the telephone number of the Chevron Hotel, Sydney and the words "7.20 11.5.76"; • gold cigarette lighter; and • steel comb. 	1962 Instruction Instruction 13 (1962)

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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
6.	Wendy Waine	Exhibit book references and EFIMS records of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strands of hair found in the left hand of the deceased;• Six cigarette butts;• Bed linen, including pillow, bed spread and sheeting; and• Fired bullets.	1977 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
7.	Richard Slater	The following exhibits associated with the investigation of the death of Richard Slater (born 19 April 1911, died 22 December 1980) following an assault in the public toilet block at Birdwood Park, Newcastle on 19 December 1981, as provided to the then Division of Forensic Medicine by Constable Gary John Clausen on 13 December 1981 for forensic testing (reference FS 80/539): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blood taken from Mr Slater;• Swab taken from the floor of the crime scene;• Swab taken from the wall of the crime scene;• Shirt worn by Mr Slater;• Underpants worn by Mr Slater; and• Trousers worn by Mr Slater.	1977 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
8.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Witness:

[REDACTED]

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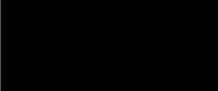
Signature:

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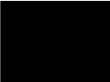
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11 June 2023

Statement of Assistant Commissioner Rashelle Conroy APM
In the matter of Special Commission of Inquiry into
LGBTIQ Hate Crimes

No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
			

Witness: 

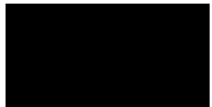
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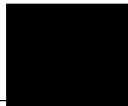
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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
9.	Walter John Bedser	<p>The following exhibits associated with the investigation of the death of Walter John Bedser (born 3 September 1933, died 2 December 1980) following an assault at his antique shop in the arcade at 4 Darcy St, Parramatta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knife located at the scene of the assault; • Two samples of blood taken from the body of Mr Bedser; • Swab of blood taken for showcase glass at Darcy St, Parramatta; • Swab of blood taken from wall behind counter at Darcy St, Parramatta; and • Clothing of Mr Bedser removed from his body at the mortuary. <p>Note that the Inquiry’s letter of 26 May 2023 requests ‘the exhibits identified at Items 1-6 of Annexure to NSWPF49’, however NSWPF49 only contains items 1-5.</p>	1977 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
10.	Barry Jones	<p>The following exhibits associated with the investigation of the death of Barry Jones (born 22 May 1935, died 26 September 1976), case number FS 76/259:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood sample; • Penile swab and smear; • Anal swab and smear; • Hair sample; • Knife (murder weapon protruding from deceased); 	1962 Instruction Instruction 13 (1962)

Witness: 

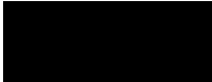
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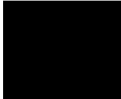
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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fingernail cuttings;• Underpants and fawn trousers of deceased;• Shoes belonging to Carol Grant;• Torch from car of Kenneth Grant;• Seiko watch and wrist chain belonging to Kenneth Grant;• Bloodstained phonebook from phone booth in Walker St Haberfield.	
11.			

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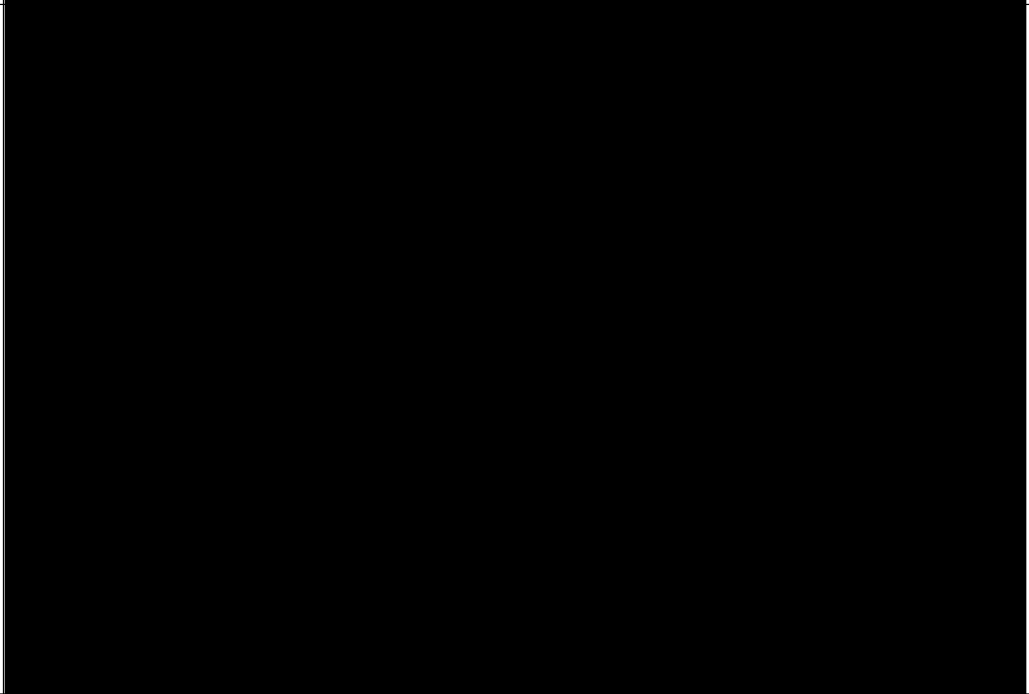
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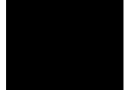
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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
12.	John Russell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clump of hair visible in the crime scene photographs. • The treatment of Mr Russell's clothing by NSWPF. The Statement of Nigel Warren dated 30 March 2023 particularises Mr Russell's clothing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a pair of Lyrebird brand gym shoes (X0000639119 - pre EFIMS 0685416); ○ a red sloppy joe (X0000639118- pre EFIMS D685416); and ○ bone coloured Levi jeans (X0000639117 - pre EFIMS D685416). The Statement of Nigel Warren dated 30 March 2023 further notes that the crime scene files describes the jeans as 'light blue' rather than bone coloured. 	1989 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
13.	William Rooney	Exhibits referred to in the Inquiry's letter dated 9 March 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semen samples; and • Exhibit books. 	1977 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
14.			

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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
15.	Simon Blair Wark	Exhibits referred to in Item 1 of NSWPF47 dated 20 December 2022:	1989 Instruction OR 1990 Instruction

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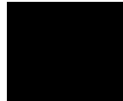
No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scalp and pubic hair; • Nail clippings from the right and left hand; and • Anal and perineal swabs and smears. 	Instruction 78 (1977) OR Instruction 62 (1990)
16.	Stephen Seymour	Exhibits referred to in Annexure B to NSWPF70 dated 10 March 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits 1-9 (Crime Scene Specimen Register Reference: 17A08768 & 17A08769; Job Reference: 94/0382): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blood sample; ○ Oral swab and smear; ○ Rectal swab and smear; ○ Fingernails left hand; ○ Fingernails right hand; ○ Condom; ○ Swab from footpath ○ Swab from Brisbane Street roadway; and ○ Swab from Goulburn Lane Roadway. • Exhibits 10-14 (Crime Scene Specimen Register Reference: 16A09356 & 16A09366): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jacket 	1990 Instruction Instruction 62 (1990)

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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Black/brown t-shirt; ○ Track pants; ○ White t-shirt; and ○ Watch. ● Exhibit 15 (X0000640060): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 x pink Velcro bifold wallet; 1 x quartz GP2100m digital wristwatch and 1 x samurai digital sports watch. 	
17.	Crispin Dye	Exhibits advised by the NSWPF on 7 October 2022, that could not be located in response to the Inquiry's letter dated 28 September 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health Care and Frequent Flyer cards belonging to Crispin Dye; and Items from Crispin DYE's wallet and items belonging to Michael Belston. 	1990 Instruction Instruction 62 (1990)
18.	Carl Stockton	Exhibits referred to in the Inquiry's letter dated 27 March 2023 and the statement of Neil Sheldon dated 17 April 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mr Stockton's clothing; ● 17 glass bottles located at Mr Stockton's address; ● Mr Stockton's wallet; and ● timber seized from Matterson Lane. 	1990 Instruction Instruction 62 (1990)

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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
19.	Bernard Reardon	Exhibits referred to in the statement of Senior Constable Joanne Williams dated 23 May 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the original dental records of Mr Bernard Reardon in 1989. 	1977 Instruction OR 1989 Instruction Instruction 78 (1977)
20.	James Meek	Exhibits referred to in Item 1 of NSWPF100 dated 3 May 2023 and Statement of Andrew Hamill dated 26 May 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood-MEEK; • Fingernail scrapings - L. hand; • Fingernail scrapings-R hand; • Swab collected from the kitchen floor; • T-shirt; • Pair of shorts; • Pair of blue underpants; • Black wallet and contents; • Broken brown ceramic bowl (Exhibit Book Receipt No C238922); • Plastic water ampule (Exhibit Book Receipt No C238922); and • Newspaper (Exhibit Book Receipt No C238922). 	1990 Instruction Instruction 62 (1990)
21.	Robert Malcolm	10 of the 14 exhibits referred to in NSWPF102 dated 9 May 2023 and NSWPF's letter dated 18 May 2023:	1990 Instruction Instruction 62 (1990)

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No.	Name	Exhibits	Which policies and procedures were in operation at the time
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits collected during the investigation process at 6 Holden Street, Redfern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Broken brick with blood staining; ○ Multiple pieces of blood-stained timber; ○ "Toohey's Draught" beer bottle; ○ "Victorian Bitter" beer bottle; ○ "Telegraph Mirror" newspaper; ○ Pair of black male shoes; ○ Red jumper; and ○ 2 x buttons • Exhibits collected from Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sexual Assault Investigation Kit (SAIK#5956); ○ Belt; and ○ Pair of underwear. 	

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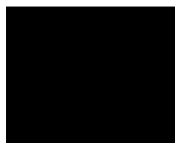
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