## 2022 Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ hate crimes

Before: The Commissioner,
The Honourable Justice John Sackar

At Level 2, 121 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales

On Tuesday, 20 June 2023 at 10.15am (Day 62)

Re: Death of Crispin Dye

Mr Peter Gray (Senior Counsel Assisting)
Ms Meg O'Brien (Counsel Assisting)
Mr Enzo Camporeale (Director, Legal)
Ms Kate Lockery (Principal Solicitor)
Ms Jacqueline Krynda (Senior Solicitor)

## Also Present:

Mr Mathew Short with Mr Patrick Hodgetts for NSW Police

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, thank you.

MR GRAY: Commissioner, at 10 o'clock today there was scheduled the documentary tender in the case of Crispin Wilson Dye.

Unfortunately, for reasons that I will come to shortly, that documentary tender will not be able to proceed today and it will have to be postponed.

First, there are some matters of background that I need to outline.

This Inquiry was established, as you know, Commissioner, in late April last year. The death of Mr Dye is one of the many cases which fall within the Inquiry's Terms of Reference.

On 18 May last year, 2022, the Inquiry issued its first summons, summons number 1, to the NSW Police Force. That summons sought production of all documents relating to investigations by the NSW Police of various deaths falling within category (a) of the Inquiry's Terms of Reference, including the death of Mr Dye. That summons was returnable on 1 June 2022.

On 8 June 2022, nine boxes of material in relation to Mr Dye were produced.

Over the course of the last 12 months, the Inquiry has issued numerous additional summonses to the NSW Police for more documents and material relating to many cases. Unfortunately, for whatever reason, the Inquiry has been hampered by delays in producing documents and by documents being produced very late, at a time when the Inquiry's work on a case had otherwise, so it was thought, been completed.

Mr Camporeale, the lead solicitor from the team of solicitors from the Crown Solicitor's Office assisting the Inquiry, has written to the police about this problem on a number of occasions, most recently, a week ago on 13 June 2023.

 I hand up physically the original of an affidavit by Mr Camporeale sworn today. It has been served on my learned friend Mr Short - whose appearance I probably should pause to allow him to announce - just a few moments

ago, electronically.

MR SHORT: Short, for the Commissioner of Police. I understand it has been served electronically. I haven't seen it yet, Commissioner, but --

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Thank you, Mr Short. Thank you, yes.

MR GRAY: Now, may I go to that affidavit, please, Commissioner.

Mr Camporeale covers a couple of the matters that I have just been speaking about and at paragraph 8 he refers to a letter he wrote last week on 13 June, being annexure A to his affidavit.

I would ask the Commission to take note of the letter, annexure A. I won't go through all of its contents but, Commissioner, you will see that the topics addressed are delay and late production in response to summonses.

Mr Camporeale points out on the second page of the letter that the production of material at a late stage can require the Inquiry to revisit matters otherwise ready to proceed to tender and sometimes to reschedule cases due to documents being located which one would have thought should have been located and produced much earlier.

The case of Mr Dye today, unfortunately, is an example of this problem.

Mr Camporeale's letter gives a number of examples, in the cases of Mr Jones, Mr Slater, Mr Malcolm and Mr Miller, where documents sought a long time ago are only being produced much later.

Then, on the last page of his letter, Mr Camporeale requests the police to conduct further searches in relation to some 14 matters which were due to proceed to documentary tender in the next week or so, one of those being the case of Crispin Dye, where a request was made that the searches be carried out by 15 June, which was last Thursday.

Now, I will come in a minute to the response which came in yesterday, which is annexure B to the affidavit but, for the moment, may I observe that the nature of the

 difficulties that have been caused to the Inquiry in these ways is clear enough.

In the case of Mr Dye, the precise date on which the documentary tender would be presented has been the subject of some variations in recent weeks. But it has been known for months that all documentary tenders, including in the case of Mr Dye, would need to be completed by the end of this month or very early next month - that is, July.

 Until last week, the documentary tender for Mr Dye was scheduled for yesterday, 19 June. That is the date, 19 June, when the letter from the police was received by the Inquiry, which is annexure B to the affidavit, and which I will come back to.

First, may I indicate the particular background to the need for today's documentary tender being postponed. Mr Dye died in hospital on Christmas Day 1993. He had been bashed with a blunt instrument near Taylor Square in Darlinghurst in the early hours of the morning two days previously.

On 28 September 2022, nine months ago, the Inquiry wrote to the police in relation to identifying and locating the physical exhibits held by the police in relation to Mr Dye's case.

On 7 October, the NSW Police provided a list of eight exhibits that the police had managed to locate. That list of eight included five items of Mr Dye's clothing, including his jeans and his denim shirt. One of the other three items has since been established not to have been a crime scene exhibit at all. Other exhibits, beyond the eight, could not be found and appear to have been lost many years ago.

 One of the eight items, a blood sample, was sent to DAL, which is the acronym for Division of Analytical Laboratories, for analysis at the time of the initial investigation. DAL is now known as FASS, which stands for Forensic & Analytical Science Service.

 None of the other exhibits, including the jeans and the shirt, was ever sent for forensic analysis, either in late 1993 or at any time prior to the establishment of this Inquiry.

 Earlier this year, the Inquiry arranged to have the clothing, including the jeans and the shirt, provided to FASS for analysis. This is, as I say, the first time that these exhibits have ever been submitted for forensic testing in the nearly 30 years since Mr Dye was killed.

On 14 February this year, FASS informed the Inquiry that it had found two pieces of paper in Mr Dye's denim shirt, folded inside the top left front pocket. One was a yellow post-it style note that contained a handwritten name and phone number on it. The other was a thick white piece of paper with "Davidoff Cool Water" written on it, and which contained a brown mark that FASS thought might be a bloodstain or potentially even a fingerprint.

Subsequent work by FASS this year has established that that mark is confirmed to be a bloodstain. Evidently, these pieces of paper had never previously been noticed. They were found folded in the front top left pocket of the exhibit, the shirt, and never separately catalogued.

Obviously the failure by the police up to now to find these pieces of paper is very unfortunate, to say the least. We will have more to say about that when this documentary tender in due course does proceed.

However, for the moment, I move on to say that, of course, the Inquiry, once being informed of this discovery, requested that forensic testing and fingerprinting procedures be carried out in relation to these two pieces of paper. That testing has produced certain results which will be the subject of submissions on that next occasion.

Meanwhile, as a separate matter, FASS also informed the Inquiry in February this year that an area of the back right pocket of Mr Dye's Jeans had blood on it.

That blood contained a mixture of DNA originating from two individuals, one being Mr Dye and the other being an unknown male, to whom I will refer as "Unknown Male A". Due to the degradation of the exhibit over time, testing this exhibit was difficult and protracted. By April this year, FASS informed the Inquiry that all markers, DNA markers, that could be recovered from the Unknown Male A profile had been recovered.

 In May this year, the Inquiry arranged for the sample to be examined by the Institute Of Environmental Science and Research in New Zealand, with a view to ascertaining whether they were able to extract further markers from the Unknown Male A profile by using a particular technology available to them. As it has transpired, no further markers have been able to be recovered due to the degradation of the exhibit over time.

Meanwhile, FASS also located trace DNA elsewhere on other parts of the jeans. This trace DNA also originated

other parts of the jeans. This trace DNA also originated from at least two individuals. Unknown Male A could not be

excluded as one of the contributors.

The Inquiry was informed that Unknown Male A, the profile, did not match any profile already on the national database. That was the state of play until yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon, two separate communications were received by the Inquiry. Firstly, in the letter received from the police yesterday afternoon, which is annexure B to Mr Camporeale's affidavit, the police informed the Inquiry that what the letter described as "a further three documents" were going to be produced relating to Crispin Dye.

In fact, those documents, which were produced during the course of yesterday afternoon and which Inquiry staff have begun to assess overnight, comprise some 261 pages of material. Many of the documents, I am instructed, have never been previously produced to the Inquiry. Some of them, I am instructed, appear to be of considerable potential significance. Those documents need to be fully considered and any additional investigative steps taken in relation to them before the documentary tender proceeds.

Separately, also yesterday afternoon, the Inquiry was informed that the DNA profile obtained by this Inquiry, Unknown Male A, matches a profile obtained from another crime scene. That information was not provided to the Inquiry by the NSW Police. I will say no more for the moment about the nature of the communications involved.

The possible significance of such a DNA match is immediately apparent. Whether that possible significance translates in the future to actual significance is not

known as of today.

The Inquiry was not told yesterday afternoon anything about this match, including the location of the other crime scene or the persons known or believed to be involved.

The Inquiry issued a summons later yesterday seeking more information about such matters. Late last night, some further documents have been produced in response to that summons. Those documents will need to be reviewed and assessed closely. It seems likely, on my present instructions this morning, that a further summons or summonses will need to be issued for the production of further related material.

Commissioner, in the circumstances, the documentary tender for today in relation to the case of Crispin Dye should not proceed and it should be adjourned to a date to be fixed as soon as all possible further inquiries can be carried out, in my submission.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr Short?

MR SHORT: Yes, Commissioner. The Commissioner of Police seeks to reserve her position on those matters, including potentially putting on some evidence as to some of those inquiries and steps that were taken to locate documents. Unfortunately, I'm not in a position to respond substantively this morning, Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. I understand your position, Mr Short, but this is not the first time this problem has arisen. I don't expect you, at the minute, to answer me, but I would like you to convey through your solicitor to the highest levels within the Police Force how concerned I am. You and others on behalf of your client realise that I have a finite period in which to inquire into these matters and issue my report. As you probably know, that time has been recently extended, but only for a short time, to 30 August.

 These events, some of them, have necessitated work being done over and over again, and it is the public that is paying for this in relevant terms, so I want to make that position very clear to those instructing you and, as I said, the higher echelons of this force, the Police Force, as to how unsatisfactory some of these things are

and have become.

All right. I will say no more about it. I will adjourn these proceedings - that is, the public aspect of these proceedings - now, to a date to be fixed.

But Mr Short, I do want, at some point, a response in writing, or otherwise formally, because one inference that is open is that the Police Force clearly are somewhat in disarray in relation to their records.

If what has been happening is anything other than simply records being all over the place, which is one inference, because it is hard to believe that if nine boxes of documents were produced some time ago and for some extraordinary reason 260-odd pages come in yesterday, the overpowering inference is that those documents were in some other place. That must mean that the record-keeping of the police is, on one view, somewhat questionable and this is not the first time that this has happened.

 I don't expect you to answer now but I would like some serious attention to be given because at the moment, it is just bordering on shambolic, the way the police apparently keep some of their records, and that is, seemingly, not only inconveniencing this Inquiry, but it does affect the public interest, Mr Short. It will be something about which I may have to say something in due course.

MR SHORT: Thank you, Commissioner. The Commissioner of Police would embrace the opportunity to respond in writing.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Thank you. I will now adjourn, thank you.