

IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

REGINA

v

STEPHEN PORT

AGREED FACTS
admitted pursuant to s10.CJA 1967

The following statements are true and accurate.

Dates of birth

1. Stephen John Port was born on 22nd February 1975, and is 41 years old.
2. **X2** was born on **DPA**, and is 23 years of old.
3. **X3** was born on **DPA**, and is 25 years old.
4. Anthony Walgate was born on 8th May 1991, and was 23 years old at the time of his death.
5. Gabriel Kovari was born on 17th June 1992 in Slovakia, and was 22 years old at the time of his death.
6. Daniel Whitworth was born on 22nd March 1993, and was 21 years old at the time of his death.
7. **X4** was born on **DPA** and is 24 years old.
8. **X5** was born on **DPA**, and is 22 years old.
9. **X6** was born on **DPA** and is 35 years old.
10. **X7** was born on **DPA** and is 21 years old.
11. **X8** was born on **DPA** and is 26 years old.
12. Jack Taylor was born on 20th June 1990, and was 25 years old at the time of his death.
13. **X9** was born on **DPA** and is 24 years old.

The defendant's conviction

14. On 26th June 2014, Stephen Port was arrested on suspicion of perverting the course of justice (in connection with the account he had given the police of the circumstances of Anthony Walgate's death).
15. He was charged with the offence on 27th January 2015 and appeared at Snaresbrook Crown Court on 23rd February 2015. The particulars of the offence on the indictment he faced were:

“Stephen John Port between the 18th day of June 2014 and the 27th day of June 2014 with intent to pervert the course of public justice, did an act which had a tendency to pervert the course of public justice in that he provided police with false information and a false statement.”

16. The defendant pleaded guilty to the offence and on 23rd March 2015 he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. He was released in accordance with the relevant early release provisions on 4th June 2015 on a “tag” (a device worn on the ankle to monitor electronically a person's compliance with the curfew imposed as a condition of their early release). The tag was removed on 23rd July 2015.

Presence of GHB/GBL

17. DJP/17, the small brown bottle found with the body of Anthony Walgate (see exhibit 2, page 20) was analysed by a forensic toxicologist, and found to contain 0.8 millilitres of a clear liquid which was found to contain gamma-butyrolactone (“GBL”).
18. IRS/5, the small brown bottle found with the body of Daniel Whitworth (see exhibit 2, page 31) was analysed by a forensic toxicologist, and found to contain 1.4 millilitres of a brown liquid which was found to contain gamma-butyrolactone (“GBL”).

Toxicology

19. Blood and urine samples taken from the body of Anthony Walgate were analysed by a forensic toxicologist, who made the following findings:

Blood:

Alcohol:	low concentration detected (less than 10mg per 100ml) ¹ ;
GHB:	detected at a concentration greater than 200 mg per litre;
Citalopram:	estimated at 0.45mg per litre (Citalopram is an anti-depressant, the level is consistent with therapeutic use);
Diphenhydramine:	estimated at 0.057mg per litre (the active ingredient in Nytol; the level is consistent with therapeutic use);
Chlorphenamine:	estimated at 0.02mg per litre (an anti-histamine used for the relief of allergic conditions; the level is consistent with therapeutic use);

¹ the 'drink-drive' limit is 80mg per 100ml