

An Introduction into Representing Military Personnel in the Criminal Justice System

LCCSA Seminar | 5SAH

3 September 2026 | 18:00

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- Alexander Rynn – 5SAH
- Allan Steele – Scullion Law



Role: Land operations and security, support UK emergencies, international humanitarian aid

Where:

UK:

- Major Garrisons: Catterick, Salisbury Plain, Aldershot, Colchester, Aldershot
- Training: Otterburn, Brecon, Sandbridge
- Other: Edinburgh, York, Leuchars (Scotland), Lisburn (NI)

Overseas:

- UK Sovereign Base Areas: Cyprus
- British Overseas Territory: Falkland Islands
- Overseas presence: Kenys, Brunei, Belize, Canada, Oman

Size: 109,060



Role: Protect UK Waters and trade routes, Aircraft carriers, submarine, nuclear deterrent.

Royal Marines: Amphibious operation and specialist raids

Where

UK:

- Naval bases: Portsmouth, Devonport (Plymouth), Faslane/Clyde (submarines), Rosyth
- Royal Marines: units around Plymouth, Arbroath, Poole
- Naval air stations : RNAS Yeovilton, RNAS Culdrose

Overseas

- UK Sovereign Base Areas: Cyprus
- British Overseas Territory: Gibraltar, Falkland Islands
- Overseas presence: Bahrain, Oman, Singapore,

Size: 37,880



Role: Defend UK airspace, air strike and surveillance

Where

UK:

- Combat: RAF Coningsby, RAF Lossiemouth, RAF Marham
- Transport & tankers: RAF Brize Norton
- Helicopters: RAF Odiham, RAF Benson, RAF Shawbury
- Training: RAF Cranwell, RAF Halton, RAF Valley
- Intelligence : RAF Waddington
- HQ / support: RAF High Wycombe, RAF Honington, RAF Wittering

Overseas

- UK Sovereign Base Areas: Cyprus – RAF Akrotiri,
- British Overseas Territory: Gibraltar, Falkland Islands (Mount Pleasant), Ascension Island

Size: 35,130

Total strength of military : 182,060

Military Terminology

SP – Service Police

- RMP, RAF Police, RNP
- Specialist units - DSCU, SIB

SPA – Service Prosecution Authority

- Full code test: Evidential Test and Public Interest /Service Interest Test

"Have the actions or behaviour of a Service person adversely impacted or are they likely to impact on the efficiency or operational effectiveness of the Service?"

CO – Commanding Officer

- Senior rank who has been appointed as primary judicial and disciplinary authority for specific unit

AFCLAA – Armed Forces Criminal Legal Aid Authority

- Part of UK Ministry of Defence
- Funding for eligible service personal
- Independent

CoC – Chain of Command

- Official hierarchy of authority

MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM

Purpose:

- Maintain law and good order across the service, wherever SP based
- High level of standards/discipline expected of SP
- Maintain **Operational Effectiveness**

ARMED FORCES ACT 2006

- Joint Service Publication
(JSP) 830 - Manual of
service law (“MSL”)

Criminal conduct

s42 AFA 2006:

A person subject to service law, or a civilian subject to service discipline, commits an offence under this section if he does any act that—

- (a) is punishable by the law of England and Wales; or*
(b) if done in England or Wales, would be so punishable.

“Service Offence”

S50 AFA 2006

Disciplinary Offences

Unique to service law

Part 1 Sections 1-38 AFA 2006:

- Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline
- Unfit through drink/drugs
- Desertion and absence without leave (AWOL)
- Failure to perform a Duty and Negligence performance of duty
- Fighting or threatening behaviour
- Ill treatment of subordinates
- Disgraceful conduct of a cruel and indecent kind
- Disobedience to lawful commands

Hostilities:

- Assisting an enemy
- Failing to escape

SERVICE INVESTIGATION

Who?

Service Police

- Majority of cases upon receipt of information from the unit, other sources or directly.
- Investigations of criminal or serious disciplinary offences

Commanding Officer

- Become aware of allegation they can conduct CO investigation if allegation does not require notification/referral to SP:
 - i) s113 – “schedule 2 Offence” - serious service offences
 - ii) s114 – “prescribed circumstance” i.e. environment/physical consequences such as serious injury caused, repeated assault, bullying)
- Discretionary referral to SP –if lacks resources/complicated case can send to SP to investigate instead

Civilian Police

- SP commit criminal conduct offence off base in UK criminal civilian matter
- CoC informed and usually Service Police – can hand over conduct to Service Police/parallel investigation
- Impact on career

SERVICE POLICE

- Operate under the AFA 2006
- Armed Forces (Service Police Codes of Practice) issued under s113 PACE 1984
- MSL

Service codes of practice include:

Code A – Statutory Powers of Stop and Search and the Recording of Encounters with the Service Community.

Code B – Searches of Premises by Service Policemen and the Seizure of Property Found by Service Policemen on Persons or Premises.

Code C – Code of Practice for the Detention, Treatment and Questioning of Persons by Service Policemen.

Code D – Code of Practice for the Identification of Persons by Service Policemen.

Code E – Code of Practice on Audio Recording of Interviews with Suspects.

Code F – Code of Practice on Visual Recordings With Sound of Interviews With Suspects.

Code G – Code of Practice for the Statutory Power of Arrest by Service Policemen.

Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA) also applies to Service investigations:

- Service police have duty to record and retain relevant material
- Follow all reasonable lines of inquiry

Service Police Powers

Arrest - s67- s97 AFA 2006

- Not just SP who can arrest

- **Searches:** *Armed Forces (Power of Stop and Search, Seizure and Retention) Order 2009*
- **Stop and Search** – s75 AFA 2006 CO powers **s76 AFA 2006**
- **Entry and Search** — s83 AFA 2006 warrant by JA, CO powers(limited) – **s87, s88 AFA 2006**

Service custody: *(Part 4 of AFA 2006 and The Armed Forces (Custody Proceedings) Rule 2009*

- Person who arrests must report grounds of detention to CO as soon as practicable- s99 AFA 2006
- *CO satisfied: necessary to authorise to:* Preserve evidence related to the alleged offence and Obtain evidence by questioning the suspect

Detention clock :

- CO can authorise detention of up to 48 hours, with reviews no more than 12 hourly intervals (s100 AFA)
- After 48 hours must be released unless further custody authorised by Judge Advocate - up to 96 hours (s101 AFA)
- Must be charged or released

Custody following charge:

- CO wants to retain SP in custody then must be brought before JA – s105(1) AFA 2006
- Review detention within 8 days of first decision. (8 day intervals thereafter)
- CO retains duty to consider whether custody is necessary s108 AFA 2006

Release from service custody on “requirements” (bail conditions) by JA – SP no power

- Similar to civilian (residence, not to leave accommodation, reporting to unit, no contact)

SERVICE POLICE INTERVIEW

Where:

- UK and overseas (mainly voluntary interview)

Funding:

- England and Wales - Duty scheme
- Outside UK/overseas – authority from AFCLAA
- Reasonable costs for expenses (travel and accommodation)
- Hourly rate from leaving office to arriving at accommodation

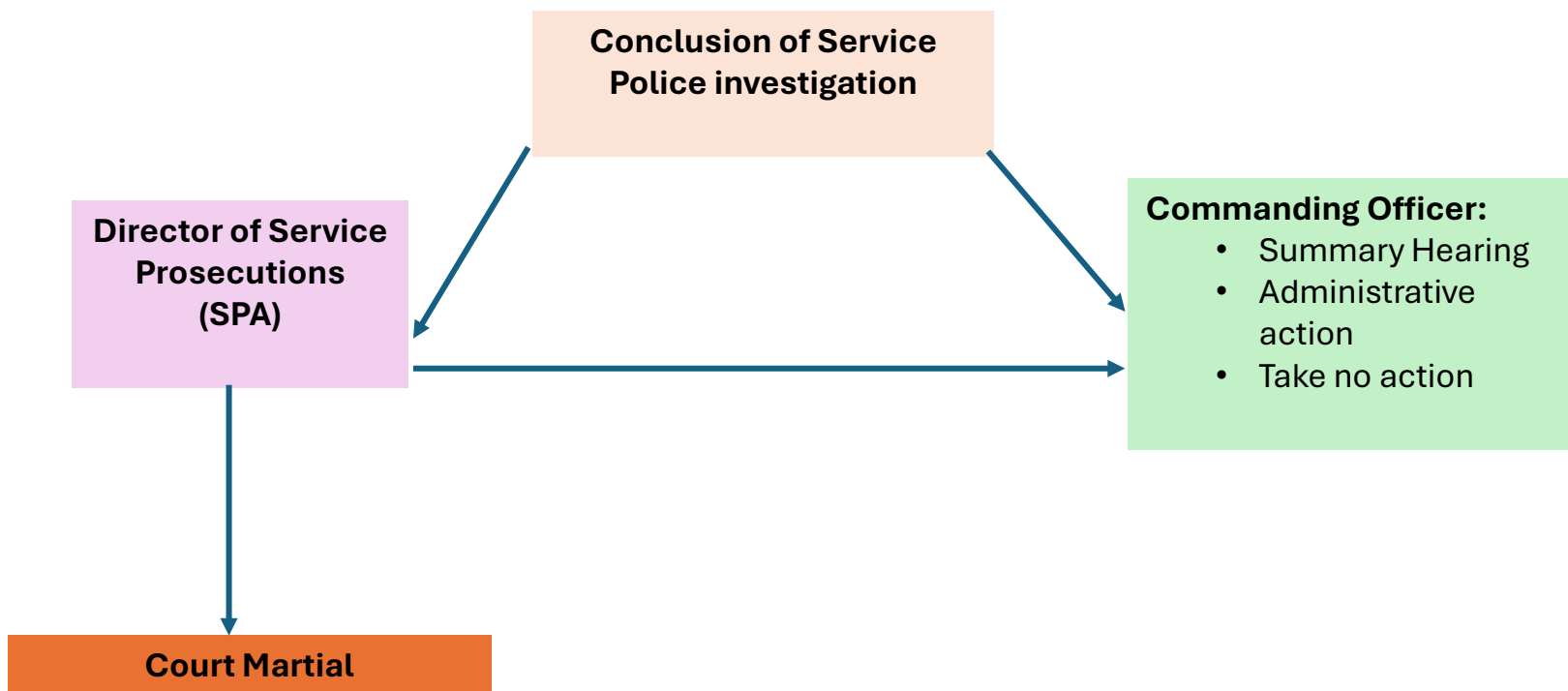
Interview procedure:

- Similar to civilian police station interviews
- Contact OIC in advance and arrange suitable time/date for interview
- Disclosure in advance – pre interview briefing is usually recorded
- Advice – open and just culture, presumption from SP that they will be giving account - be mindful of this
- Unit statements

Investigation:

- Length of investigation and impact on client
- Welfare (can be placed on TDO isolation)

OUTCOMES FOLLOWING SERVICE POLICE INVESTIGATION



Contents

1. Summary Hearings
2. Summary Appeal Court
3. Court Martial Trials – where, who and what happens
4. Sentences available
5. JAGS Sentencing guidelines
6. Differences between Prison and MCTC
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8. Appeals to CMAAC
9. Interesting cases (hopefully)

Summary Hearings



- Military equivalent of Magistrates Court.
- No Funding available.
- No civilian lawyer allowed to attend.
- Commanding Officer (CO) acts as the Magistrate/District Judge. Can only deal with lower ranks and certain less serious cases – see sections 52 and 53 of Armed Forces Act 2006 [AFA 06]
- Defendants provided the papers 48 hours in advance.
- Limited powers of sentence - can apply for extended powers. 28/90 days Detention or 28 days fine.
- No power to discharge (throw out) or send to prison – see later section on difference.
- Unrestricted right to elect Court Martial – if so Court Martial restricted to Commanding Officers power of sentence.
- Can advise on pleas or if case weak to elect. No public funding available to do so.

Summary Appeal Court

- Can appeal either conviction, sentence or both passed by CO.
- If sent to MCTC can delay it 14 days to obtain legal advice.
- De novo hearing.
- Sentence can't get worse
- Court sits with Judge Advocate and 2 Board Members – similar to the Crown Court hearing appeals.
- Funded automatically granted by AFCLAA.
- Take place at Bulford CMC or Catterick CMC.
- Preliminary hearings all on video links. Appeal Hearing in person.

Court Martial Trials

- Where

Catterick

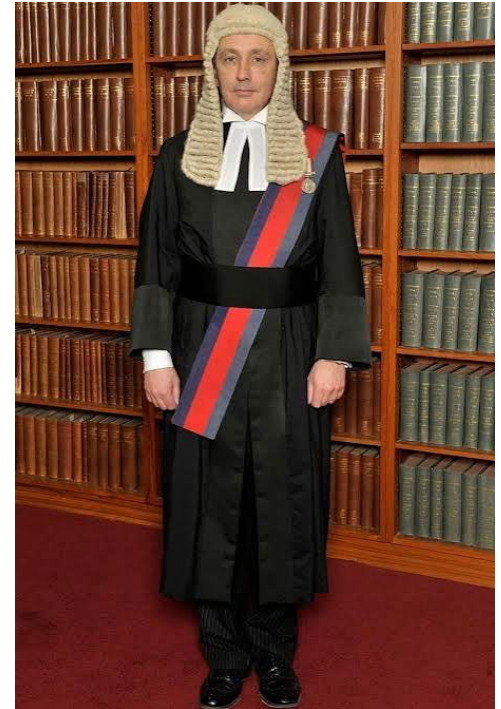


Bulford



Who attends

- Judge Advocate.
- Board – numbers depend on seriousness.
- Witnesses.
- Defendant.
- Defendants Assisting Officer.
- Escorts.
- Court Staff.



What Happens

- All preliminary hearings online.
- Evidence served via their version of CCDCS – casecenter.
- Bring photo ID
- Dress code as per crown court.
- Listing is precise.
- Lunch is provided.
- Days often run longer than at the Crown Court.



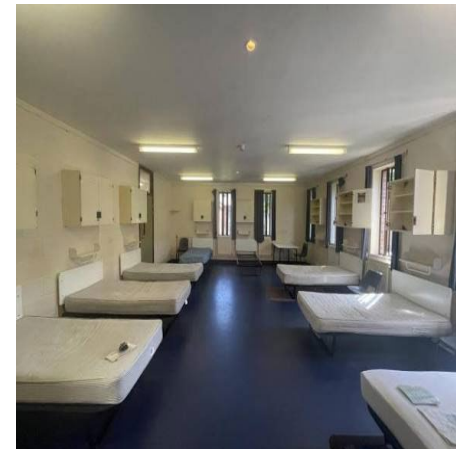
Sentences available

- Depends on Rank.
- For a generic case following options available:
 - Imprisonment – suspended or immediate
 - Dismissal (with disgrace or not)
 - Service Community Order
 - Service Detention – not exceeding 2 years
 - Reduction in rank
 - Fine
 - Reprimand
 - Service Compensation Order
 - Ancillary Orders



Difference between Prison and Detention

- Maximum 2 years detention
- Very different regimes.
- Rehabilitation.
- Reduced remission.
- No licence conditions.
- A Company and D Company.
- Accommodation is dormitory style
- Often continue a successful career.
- Longer than prison sentences
- Detention instead of Community Order.



JAGS Sentencing guidelines example



Guidance on Sentencing in the Service Courts Part 3
Service Disciplinary Offences

Fighting or Threatening Behaviour

Effective from: 1 January 2025

[Section 21 Armed Forces Act 2006](#)

(1) A person subject to Service law commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, he fights another person.

(2) A person subject to Service law commits an offence if—

(a) without reasonable excuse, his behaviour is—

- (i) threatening, abusive, insulting or provocative; and
- (ii) likely to cause a disturbance; and

(b) he intends to be, or is aware that his behaviour may be, threatening, abusive, insulting or provocative.

(3) For the purposes of this section a person's "behaviour" includes anything said by him.

Maximum: 2 years' imprisonment

Triable by the Court Martial or at a Summary Hearing

This offence is not recordable on the Police National Computer

Guideline users should be aware that the [Equal Treatment Bench Book](#) covers important aspects of fair treatment and disparity of outcomes for different groups in the criminal justice system. It provides guidance which sentencers are encouraged to take into account wherever applicable, to ensure that there is fairness for all involved in court proceedings.

Applicability

This offence can only be committed by a person subject to Service Law. Therefore this guideline only applies in respect of offenders who are persons subject to Service Law (PSSL) or were so at the time of the offence.

[Section 237\(1\) Armed Forces Act 2006](#) requires Service Courts to have regard to the following purposes of sentencing:

- the punishment of offenders;

- the maintenance of discipline;
- the reduction of Service offences and other crime (including reduction by deterrence);
- the reform and rehabilitation of offenders;
- the protection of the public; and
- the making of reparation by offenders to persons affected by their offences.

More than one purpose might be relevant and the importance of each must be weighed against the offence and offender characteristics when determining sentence.

Further detailed guidance on the sentencing process and available sentences can be found in [Guidance on Sentencing in the Service Courts Part 1 – General Principles](#). This includes the [relevant factors to consider when deciding whether to impose a sentence of imprisonment, Service detention or a Service Community Order](#).

General Principles for Offences contrary to section 21

The essence of fighting is the disturbance of good order, and this offence is very different from the criminal offence of assault, the essence of which is an attack on a victim. For this reason the degree of personal injury resulting is not as weighty a consideration and Service compensation orders are rarely appropriate.

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors listed in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess culpability and harm.

In all cases of Culpability A, the Court must consider disrating/reduction in rank, loss of seniority and, in the most serious of cases, dismissal.

In all other cases, the Court should consider whether, if the offender is an officer or non-commissioned officer, the offender should be disrated/reduced in rank or lose seniority.

In minor cases involving Service personnel at the lowest rate/rank, the Court should consider imposing a Service Supervision and Punishment Order instead of a fine or short sentence of detention.

Dismissal from His Majesty's Service

The appropriate stage to consider the issue of dismissal will depend on the circumstances of the case. In some cases, it will be clear from the outset that dismissal is inevitable; in others, it will have to be considered throughout the sentencing process. At whatever stage dismissal is considered, the court should determine whether the sentence imposed requires dismissal (e.g. a Service Community Order) or whether the offence or the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it is serious enough to warrant such a sentence. Service Courts should also consider the guidance on dismissal in the [Guidance on Sentencing in the Service Courts Part 1 – General Principles](#) and at [Annex A of Part 1](#).

Assessing the Operational Context

The Armed Forces underpin national security and deterrence. Such deterrence is demonstrated by the UK's ability to generate and deploy forces, both at home and overseas. Activity that damages or reduces the readiness and capabilities of the Armed Forces undermines national security and deterrence, operational effectiveness and efficiency and the reputation of the Armed Forces.

Sentencing guidelines for the Service Courts require consideration of the operational context of the offending. The phrase "offence occurred in an operational environment/ship at sea" is used, where relevant, when assessing culpability, and is a standard Service factor which may increase the seriousness of the offending. "Operational environment" includes training exercises at home and abroad.

The degree to which a sentence is aggravated by this aspect should be proportionate to the current employment, readiness state and the impact that the offence has had on the Service. Offending involving disobedience during active service is likely to be significantly more serious than during a quiet phase of a major exercise. Failure to perform a key duty in the operations room of a ship on patrol in a high-threat area may well be more serious than preparing a messdeck or workspace for inspection during an ocean passage.

Sentencers should ensure that the context of the operational environment is properly considered, and appropriate weight is applied to it.

Step 1 Determining the offence category

The court should determine the offence category with reference only to the factors listed in the tables below. In order to determine the category the court should assess culpability and harm.

Culpability The level of culpability is determined by weighing all the factors of the case. Where there are characteristics present which fall under different levels of culpability, the court should balance these characteristics giving appropriate weight to relevant factors to reach a fair assessment of the offender's culpability.
A – High Culpability - Persistent or sustained behaviour - Intent to cause injury - Significant force used (where force used) - Offence occurred in an operational environment/ship at sea - Part of wider disorder
B – Medium Culpability - Threatening behaviour - Cases otherwise falling between categories A and C

C – Low Culpability

Abusive, insulting or provocative behaviour

Harm

The level of harm is determined by weighing up all the factors of the case to determine the harm that has been caused or was at risk of being caused.

Category 1

- Behaviour has a significant effect on discipline and/or unit safety
- Large scale incident
- Injuries caused

Category 2

- Use of violence causes no injury
- Cases falling between categories 1 and 3

Category 3

- Situation resolved quickly, no effect on safety / security of others
- Little or no disturbance

Step 2 Starting point and category range

Harm	Culpability		
	A	B	C
Category 1	Starting point 12 months' imprisonment	Starting point 6 months' imprisonment	Starting point Service Community Order (High) / 30 weeks' Service detention
	Category range 12 months' Service detention to 18 months' imprisonment	Category range Service Community Order (High) / 30 weeks' Service detention to 12 months' imprisonment	Category range Service Community Order (low) / 10 weeks' detention to 6 months' imprisonment
Category 2	Starting point Service Community Order (High) / 30	Starting point 28 days' Service detention	Starting point 28 days' pay fine

	weeks' detention	Service	
	Category range	Service Community Order (low) / 10 weeks' detention to 6 months' imprisonment	Category range 14 days' pay fine to Service Community Order (Medium) / 20 weeks' Service detention
Category 3	Starting point	Service Community Order (Low) / 10 weeks' Service detention	Starting point 28 days' pay fine
	Category range	28 days' pay fine to Service Community Order (High) / 30 weeks' Service detention	Category range 7 days' pay fine to 28 days' Service detention
			Category range 4 days' to 28 days' pay fine

Step 3 Aggravating and mitigating factors

The table below contains a non-exhaustive list of additional factual elements providing the context of the offence and factors relating to the offender. Identify whether any combination of these, or other relevant factors, should result in an upward or downward adjustment from the starting point. In some cases, having considered these factors, it may be appropriate to move outside the identified category range.

Factors increasing seriousness (Factors are not listed in any particular order and are not exhaustive)
Previous convictions/poor disciplinary record
Previous similar offences
Common offence in ship/unit (this should be supported by evidence)
Offence motivated by prejudice (including race, ethnicity, religion, belief, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, and age)
Deliberate targeting of victim
Victim carrying out duties
Premeditation
Offence occurred in an operational environment/ship at sea
Offender holds rank or in position of responsibility or trust
Offender under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the offence
Offence took place in the public eye and the offender was clearly identifiable as a Service person
Offence took place in victim's room, cabin, or bunk space
Warnings as to appropriate procedures or behaviour were ignored
High degree of force used

Offence has potential to damage relations with host nation
Use of social media to publicise/glorify offence

Factors reducing seriousness or reflecting personal mitigation
(Factors are not listed in any particular order and are not exhaustive)

Substantial cooperation with investigators
Off duty
Offender inexperienced in the Service context
Conduct occurred during initial training
Offender relatively young (usually under 21)
Offender inexperienced in the Service context
Previous good character
Good professional record
Previous exemplary service
Lack of appreciation of seriousness of actions or words
Provocation
Incident started as self-defence / defence of another
Genuine remorse

Step 4 Consider any factors which indicate a reduction for assistance to the prosecution

Step 5 Reduction for guilty pleas

[Section 239 Armed Forces Act 2006](#) requires the court to take into account the stage in the proceedings at which the guilty plea was indicated and the circumstances in which that indication was given. For sentences based on numerical values, such as lengths of custody or amounts of fines, the level of reduction is a proportion of the total sentence which would otherwise be imposed, with the proportion being on a sliding scale depending upon the stage in the proceedings at which the guilty plea was entered or indicated. The first reasonable opportunity for a guilty plea to be entered or indicated in the Service Courts is the Plea and Trial Preparation Hearing. The Service Courts apply the guidance in the [Sentencing Council's Definitive Guideline on Reduction in Sentence for a Guilty Plea](#). For non-numerical sentences, this approach has no applicability, but it is important to apply appropriate credit for a guilty plea (for example by deciding not to dismiss, or by imposing fewer steps in reduction of rank or by suspending a sentence).

Step 6 Totality principle

If sentencing an offender for more than one offence, or where the offender is already serving a sentence, consider whether the total sentence is just and proportionate to the overall offending behaviour in accordance with the [Offences Taken into Consideration](#) and [Totality](#) guidelines.

Step 7 If imposing a sentence of imprisonment/detention in a Young Offenders Institution or Service detention, consider whether the sentence can be suspended

Consider whether the sentence can be suspended. Courts should have regard to the [Sentencing Council Guideline on the Imposition of Community and Custodial Sentences](#) and the [Guidance on Sentencing in the Service Courts Part 1 – General Principles at section 4.3](#) and refer in the sentencing remarks to the factors therein upon which their decision is based.

Step 8 If the offender is not to be dismissed and holds rank, consider reduction in rank/distrating or, if an officer, forfeiture of seniority

Determine whether the offence or the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it is serious enough to warrant reduction in rank/distrating or forfeiture of seniority.

Step 9 Compensation Orders and ancillary orders

In all cases the Court should consider whether to make a Service Compensation Order and/or other orders such as a Service Restraining Order, Driving Disqualification Order or Sexual Harm Prevention Order. The Court should give reasons for not making a Service Compensation Order in an appropriate case. Further detailed information can be found in the [Guidance on Sentencing in the Service Courts Part 1 – General Principles at section 4.16](#) et seq.

Step 10 Reasons

[Section 52 of the Sentencing Code](#) imposes a duty to give reasons for, and explain the effect of, the sentence. Equally, the Court Martial is obliged when passing sentence to state in open court in ordinary language and in general terms its reasons for deciding on the sentence passed, and to explain the effects of the sentence to the offender in ordinary language ([section 252\(1\)\(a\) Armed Forces Act 2006](#)). The court must also tell the defendant, in ordinary language, what the effect of the sentence will be, the effect of non-compliance with any order of the court, any power the court may have to vary the order on the application of the defendant, or anyone else, such as the probation Service, and the consequence of not paying a fine, if one has been imposed ([section 252\(1\)\(b\) Armed Forces Act 2006](#)).

When explaining the court's reasons for sentence, the Judge Advocate should explain whether there is any departure from the Sentencing Council guidelines and state what features of Service life or of the Service disciplinary system justifies any departure.

The sentencing remarks should indicate the relevant starting point and range and set out the adjustments made to reflect the aggravating and mitigating circumstances and identify any Service features of the case which cause the court to depart from the Guidelines under [section 259\(2\) Armed Forces Act 2006](#). The sentencing remarks must indicate the amount of credit given for any plea of guilty. Victim personal statements may merit a brief mention but reports only need to be referred to if they are essential to an understanding of the court's decision.

[Relevant Reference Material \(from Guidance on Sentencing in the Service Courts Part 1 – General Principles\)](#)

Funding

Legal Aid or private funding.

Legal Aid granted by AFCLAA – Very helpful.

Forms all filled in by defendants – only need to nominate your firm.

Payment by Ds in advance of funding being granted.

Disbursements paid by AFCLAA direct to experts once prior authority granted.

Fees paid under same AGFS and LGFS scheme as Crown Court.

Can apply in advance of the trial for reclassification of fee banding.

Travel expenses and overnight expenses for litigators.

Advice and guidance

For general information, advice, or guidance on any Armed Forces Criminal Legal Aid issues, you should email the AFCLAA. Email: DBSAFVS-MILOPS-AFCLAA-GROUP@mod.gov.uk.

General telephone enquires: 0303 374 2539

Appeals to CMAC



- Court Martial Appeal Court
- Sits at RCJ but also now at Bulford or Catterick
- Court of Appeal Criminal Division
- Note often unwilling to reduce sentences
- Very similar procedure.

Interesting Cases (Hopefully)

- Pilot vs Plane vs Camera.
- An unfortunate incident of a gun and a leg.
- Sleeping beauty.

Useful Resources

- Armed Forces Act 2006 - [Armed Forces Act 2006](#)
- Guidance on Sentencing in Service Courts - [JAGS guidance](#)
- Manual of Service Law - [MSL](#)
- AFCLAA home page - [AFCLAA Homepage](#)
- JAGS Guidance on Character references - [Character References](#)
- Military Court Service homepage - [MCS](#)
- Service Prosecuting Authority homepage - [SPA](#)



FIVE ST ANDREW'S HILL

Thank you & Q&A's

Chambers of David Josse QC

Administrative and Operational Law in the Armed Forces

Allan Steele



Administrative Law in the Armed Forces

Service Complaints

Armed Forces Commissioner
Employment Tribunal
Equality Act 2010

Administrative Action

Royal Navy - Administrative Action
Army - AGAI 67
RAF - Conduct Review

Unacceptable Sexual Behaviour

Compulsory Drug Tests

Operational Law in the Armed Forces

Law of Armed Conflict

International Law

British Interpretation

Rules of Engagement

Government Policy

Questions

The content of these slides are designed to aid a presentation made on 3rd September 2026. They are based on the law of that date and are not to be considered as legal advice.

The Military team are happy to provide updates, and advise upon request.

Alexander Rynn

- Alexander is an experienced criminal defence advocate, specialising in serious and complex cases including murder, firearms, serious violence and organised crime.
- He spent 15 years as a Solicitor and Higher Courts Advocate before transferring to the Bar in 2025.
- Alexander specialises in military law and Court Martial proceedings, representing members of the Royal Navy, Army and RAF in serious criminal and disciplinary matters.



Chloé Hingley

- Chloé is an experienced criminal defence solicitor, specialising in complex and sensitive cases across the Magistrates', Crown and High Courts.
- She has particular expertise in serious criminal investigations, including murder, serious sexual offences and violent crime, with a strong focus on early intervention and pre-charge engagement.
- Chloé has developed a specialist military law practice, representing serving personnel before the Court Martial and civilian courts, as well as advising on Service investigations and Major Administrative Action.
- She has extensive extradition experience, successfully challenging requests from jurisdictions including the USA, France, Belgium, Germany, Portugal and Poland.



Allan Steele

- Allan is a highly experienced solicitor with 27 years' post-qualified experience, specialising in Armed Forces law since retiring as an RAF legal officer in 2020.
- During his RAF career, he served with the MOD, NATO, UN Command and the Pentagon, and was selected as the first legal adviser to the UK Standing Joint Force Headquarters.
- He has extensive operational and deployed experience, having represented hundreds of UK Service personnel and their families over the past two decades.
- Allan is the founder of Armed Forces Legal Action and is a recipient of the US Meritorious Service Medal.



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LEXOLOGY
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