



Home Office

Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2008 Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. **By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.** Please complete the following form in full, within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB. Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should be e-mailed to tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 25th April 2008**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Blackwell on 0207 035 4811.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: Migrants of No Return
2. Key issue that the project is addressing e.g. Alcohol related violence: Illegal Bird Trapping

Author contact details

3. Name of application author: Chief Superintendent James L. Guy
4. Organisation submitting the application: Sovereign Base Areas Police
5. Full postal address: Divisional Commander (East),
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Secondary project contact details

8. Name of secondary contact involved in the project: Tony Demetriou
9. Secondary contact email address: tonyafricanos@yahoo.com
10. Secondary contact telephone number:0035799412965

Endorsing representative contact details

11. Name of endorsing senior representative from lead organisation: David Kelly – Chief Constable

12. Endorsing representative's email address: david.kelly@cyp.mod.uk

13. For all entries from England & Wales please state which Government Office or Welsh Assembly Government your organisation is covered by e.g. GO East Midlands:

14. Please mark this box with an X to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

Section B: Summary of application - *In no more than 400 words use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings (see guidance for more information).*

For many years illegal bird trapping in Cyprus has been of international concern, with, at its peak, up to 10 million birds being captured and killed yearly. Cape Pyla, an area covering about 10 square miles, situated within the Eastern Sovereign Base Areas is one of the most lucrative areas for trapping and is widely used by locals for this purpose. Its close proximity to the coast and well developed vegetation attracts millions of migrating birds on their route from Europe to Africa each year.

There is a high demand for the birds which are regarded a delicacy and which are sold at up to five euros each. The birds are trapped by the illegal use of mist nets and lime sticks and either die from exhaustion during efforts to free themselves or are killed later by trappers. Bird imitating devices are used to attract the birds and scare tactics are then used to drive them into the nets. Although bird trapping has been ongoing for centuries in Cyprus it is only in the past 10 years that it has escalated to its current levels.

The SBAP has been tackling the matter for many years but has adopted a particularly robust approach since 2001. This firmer approach was reflected by the many large scale joint operations mounted since then and by the formation of a special priority action team (PAT) aimed at tackling the problem on a day to day basis.

In 2006 Intelligence Led Community Policing (ILCP) was introduced and intelligence was upgraded. Areas of policing were sectorised allowing special focus to be placed on particular problems –such as bird trapping. Officers in each sector were trained to identify and address main problems in their area. As part of this approach Community Safety Partnership were established encouraging a multi agency approach and a healthy exchange of information.

The changes in strategy and policing methods over the years proved highly effective with convictions increasing dramatically since 2000. Equipment valued at almost half a million euros has been seized and Birdlife International estimate that around 35 million birds have been saved in recent years. There has also been a huge decrease in the number of active offenders. The RSPB have described the efforts of the SBA Police as ‘ - - probably the most effective response to wildlife law enforcement that we know of in the whole of Europe - -’

State number of words: 400

Section C: Description of project - Describe the project in no more than 4,000 words. Please refer to the full guidance for more information on what the description should cover, in particular section 11.

THE MIGRANTS OF NO RETURN

The SBAs

The two Sovereign Base Areas (SBA's) of Akrotiri (West) and Dhekelia (East) comprise 99 square miles of the island of Cyprus. The SBAs are retained for military purposes and are under MOD control.



The SBA Administration (SBAA) governs the territory but devolves some of its function to the Cypriot authorities. The maintenance of law and order is, however, very much the responsibility of the SBAA which maintains a small civil police service, (just over 250 strong) a court and a prison. SBA law is intended to be essentially the same as the law in the Republic of Cyprus (ROC). In all areas related to wildlife crime it is at present identical.

This means that all the implementing legislation relating to the Berne Convention and the EU Bird Directive already exist and are enforced under SBA law.

1. SCANNING

Bird trapping in Cyprus has become a global issue of concern. The SBA Police (SBAP) has always placed importance on wildlife crime enforcement. The Administration has been under pressure from the conservation lobby in recent years to give even more emphasis. Trapping birds by mist netting and liming occurs in many locations throughout Cyprus. In the SBAs it is a significant problem in the Eastern SBA (ESBA), in particular, at Cape Pyla.

The geographical position of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean gives it special importance as a stopping place for millions of birds moving between continents each year. While 'resting' they are extremely vulnerable to trappers.

Although Cyprus has laws forbidding the trapping of birds, many locals act in breach of the law killing hundreds of thousands of migrants annually.

The motive behind the illegal practice is money. Prices range up to 5 euros each and a professional trapper might take several hundred birds in a couple of hours. The demand in the local market for this 'delicacy' is huge.

Terra Cypria in cooperation with Birdlife International and Birdlife Cyprus, its local partner, has brought the matter to the attention of the Berne Convention for the protection of European Wildlife & Habitats and secured a recommendation addressed to the Cyprus Government and the SBAs (Rec. no. 90(2001)). The situation is also reviewed annually by the Standing Committee of the Convention.

2. ANALYSIS –

Sources:

- SBAP Operational Intelligence Unit
- Community Safety Partnership Committee
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds(RSPB)
- Birdlife Cyprus
- Cyprus Game Wardens
- Cyprus Police
- Xylophagou Community Council
- RAI Consultants Opinion Poll

Analysis was broken down into four key areas:

- Methods/Techniques used
- Victim
- Location
- Offender

Methods/techniques used

Lime-sticks - twigs, about 1m long, covered in sticky 'glue' made by boiling the fruit of the Syrian plum-tree.



They are placed in bushes, or inserted into the ends of bamboo poles, to provide very inviting perches for birds. A bird landing on a lime-stick becomes stuck, falls upside down, and as it flutters to get free, it becomes progressively more attached to the stick, awaiting its death by the arrival of the trapper who crushes its head.

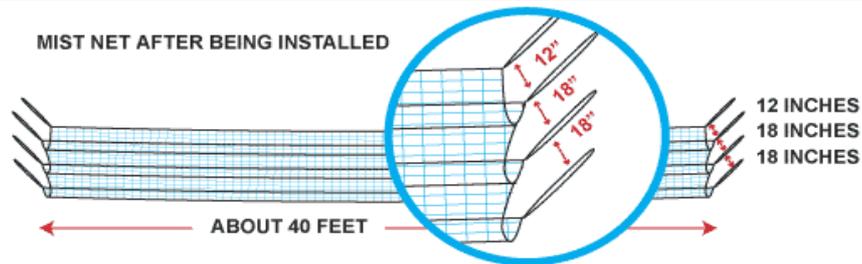
Above: A trapped Spotted flycatcher.

Spray-on fabric conditioner is effective in loosening the hold of glue on the birds making it easier to remove.

The manufacture, sale, ownership, and use of lime-sticks are illegal, but the law has been very widely flouted. Lime-sticks have, until this year, been openly on sale, even in tourist-frequented markets, and their use is very widespread. The use of lime-sticks for bird-trapping goes back centuries, and in the past was a means by which poor people supplemented their diet. Unlike mist nets lime sticks are generally used for small scale bird trapping for personal gain and not for profit.

On various occasions it has been observed that strings tied between trees covered with glue are also used as a substitute to the sticks.

Mist-nets - very fine filament nets averaging about 15 feet high and 40 feet wide, some reach up to double these dimensions. They are strung end-to-end making invisible 'walls of death' for birds. They are set up between metal poles with tyres filled with concrete as the most common use for supporting bases.



They may be stretched across water-courses, between trees and bushes (which are planted and irrigated for the purpose of attracting birds). Nets are initially imported as fishing nets and domestically illegally modified to meet the specifications required. They cost up to €150 each but this is considered a worthwhile investment by trappers. Unlike liming, netting in Cyprus is *not* traditional and has only been common since the 1980's.



Above: set up mist-net.

Birds are driven towards the lime-sticks and nets in the early morning by the trappers shouting and throwing stones into the bushes, a practice known locally as 'Pantima'. A newer, more lethal method, involves the use of tape-recorded birdsongs to attract the migrants to their death. The use of such recordings is illegal, but has become increasingly widespread. Offenders are equipped with car batteries radio cassette/CD/MP3 players, bird imitating devices and speakers to attract these birds.

'Victims'

Birdlife International have recorded 57 different species classified as 'species of European conservation concern' which are known to have fallen foul of bird trappers. Most common species migrate mainly from Eastern Europe with Africa as their destination, passing through Cyprus. The most common of these are warblers and thrushes.



Blackcap Warbler ('ambellopoulli') –a dull-plumaged bird, grayish olive above, pale grey below with a faint olive wash on the flanks. The male has a very distinctive black cap, whereas the female has a bright chestnut cap. It can be heard singing from dense bushes, in a high pitched warble. These birds migrate through Cyprus during spring, and in particular autumn.



Thrush – there are a variety of thrushes; most common in Cyprus being the song and mistle thrushes. These are small, compact birds which have a rather discreet voice call 'zit'. These birds are found during the winter.

Bird trapping is big business and although many of the birds are tiny, in the volumes caught, their market value is high. The trapped birds are usually killed, the exception being any particularly exotic species which might be retained alive for the caged bird trade. Unwanted species are simply killed and discarded; the remainder are killed and sold as '*ambellopoulia*'. The birds are pickled or grilled, and sold in tavernas.



About 14% of all Cypriots consider '*ambellopoulia*' their favourite poultry.

A diner will typically eat his way through a dozen or more '*ambellopoulia*'.

The serving and eating of these birds is illegal.

The price for a plate (12) of ambellopoulia is currently €40.

Approximately 10 million birds resembling the ones displayed above were killed in Cyprus annually before 2000. Before enforcement had a serious impact in the new millennium, a significant proportion of all birds landing in the affected areas were caught and killed.

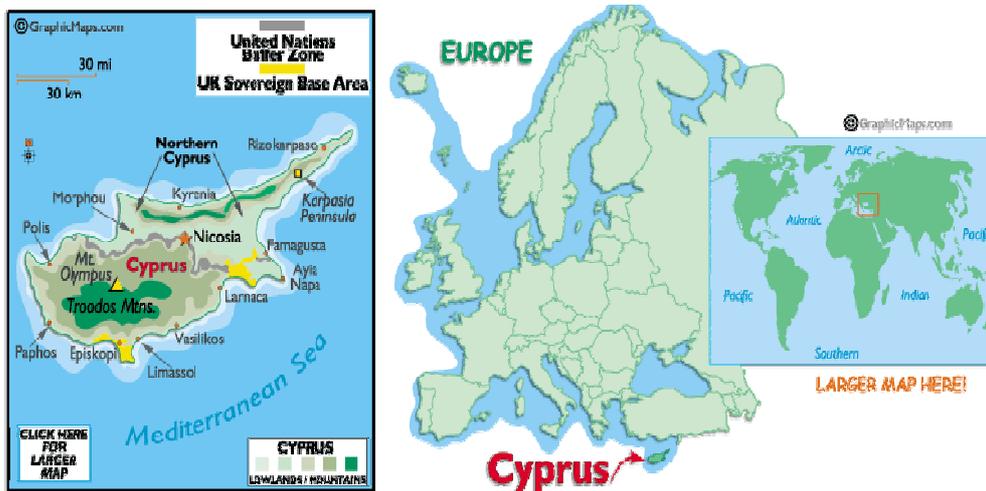
The killing of these birds could lead to ecological unbalance and the possible extinction of many species belonging to the ecosystem. The trapping is completely indiscriminate and many of the birds taken are from endangered species. These include species which are a popular and cherished part of the natural heritage in other parts of Europe, where much is being done to protect them. These efforts are rendered useless if birds are massacred on reaching Cyprus.

SBAP officers may also be categorized as victims. Over the past 10 years a number of officers have been injured due to the risk of the task as the area involved is among densely cultivated trees and rough terrain and as a result of violence perpetrated by offenders.

Location

The area which is repeatedly involved in bird trapping in the SBA's is Cape Pyla, which accounts for about 90% of all bird trapping activity in the SBA's. It lies within a Game Reserve Area, a large part of which is also a military firing Range Area, known as Pyla Firing Range.

Cape Pyla covers an area of about 10 square miles including the area of the southern coast of the Ranges. The area lies within the Eastern SBA's, east of Larnaca city, surrounded by two of the largest villages in South Eastern Cyprus which are within the areas of the ROC. This 'boundary' creates an important obstacle in tracing offenders many of whom often escape into ROC controlled areas, where SBAP has no jurisdiction.



Above: Map of Cyprus highlighting the two Sovereign Base Areas (East and West) in yellow.

Due to its close proximity to the coast and well developed vegetation including citrus, olive and acacia trees, migrating birds choose to land in the area each spring, and autumn in order to rest and refuel, building up energy reserves. Many Blackcaps also spend the winter in the area, while thrushes are mainly present during winter months,

sheltering from the cold further north. The acacia tree is well known for attracting the birds in question and is planted by offenders for this purpose despite the area not being its natural habitat. Although it is a military firing range area, the public has free access except into restricted zones whilst firing is in process.

The daily maintenance and supervision of the Military Firing Range area falls within the job responsibilities of Range Wardens who are local Civilians employed by the MOD.

A large part of Cape Pyla Area is used for agricultural purposes.

Offender

The typical offender profile is a male Cypriot from the surrounding villages introduced to this practice by his father or grandfather, as an easy way to make a good living. The age range varies from as young as 15 to as old as 75. Some small time offenders are highly regarded members of the community and sometimes include government workers.

A survey carried out by Birdlife Cyprus revealed that 80% of Cypriots are now against bird trapping. This reflects a marked increase from earlier years and is largely attributed to the education programme carried out by the agencies involved including the SBA Police. It is estimated that about 30 hard core offenders of the neighbouring community are regularly involved in this illegal practice at present in comparison to about 300 in 2001, - a 90% reduction of active offenders. Other 'casual' trappers do, however, swell this number from time to time.

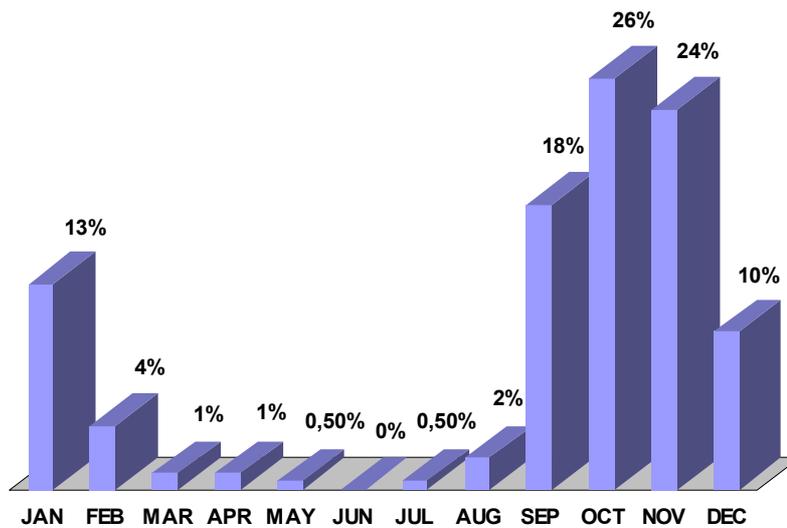
The main trappers are generally of agricultural background or unemployed, with this illegal activity being their main source of income. Most are owners/users of fields in the area for agricultural purposes. Offenders are acquainted and cooperate in attempts to evade detection and arrest. They place observers round the fields where they carry out this practice, so as to spot any police movement. By the use of mobile phones or flashing head lights they warn fellow trappers of police presence.

Several offenders are violent, prepared to go to any lengths to pursue their ends. Track roads have been blocked by the use of barrels, nails, tree trunks or rocks, preventing vehicles entering specific locations. Car batteries, cassette players and tyres are stolen to be used in connection with trapping. Offenders will sometimes assault police officers who get in their way, on occasions by threatening them with firearms and other offensive weapons. Several times shotguns have been discharged at police officers. Trappers trespass on other peoples' land causing damage to crops and irrigation systems. The offender is well aware of the SBA's limited jurisdiction. On police arrival they exit the SBA's and enter the Republic of Cyprus (ROC). The local perception is that what they are doing is a tradition and therefore should be legal.

These offenders use unregistered vehicles often without relevant driving documents. They sleep in the fields where the nets are set up observing and getting involved in the method known as 'Pantima' during the early morning hours, with temperatures dropping to about 0-5 °c. A considerable amount of litter is deposited by each offender during his time spent there, mainly food remains and packages, causing a refuse problem. Offenders are also well aware of the Law and its weaknesses and will take any measures required to avoid being held liable to criminal prosecution.

As displayed below, the peak periods for this practice are between September and January.

Activity analysis of mistnets seized between 2000-2008



3. RESPONSE

Objective- Prevent and detect through the following approaches:

- Awareness
- Education
- Partnerships
- Enforcement

Awareness

SBAP believes in the philosophy that a person's propensity to commit a crime is determined by his/her perception of related risks and rewards- the greater the risk of detection and apprehension, the less a person violates the law. Therefore, one of the strategies adopted to tackle the problem was increasing offenders' perceived risks of detection and apprehension. The SBAP has concentrated in achieving this by using the following methods.

1. Specific deterrence/incapacitation –

- Anti bird trapping operations at hot spots led to many arrests and large seizures of equipment. The introduction of ILCP (Intelligence Led Community Policing) improved intelligence procedures enormously and this further helped deter offenders.
- Raids in restaurants within SBA Territory targeting illegal possession and serving of protected birds.

2. General deterrence –

- Placing of warning signs specifying law (including punishment), authority and that Area is within a Game Reserve.
- High visibility patrols in hot spots.

- Vehicle check points - searching of vehicles/persons encountered in area.
- Leafleting (specifying law and warning) through community councils within neighbouring villages.
- Prioritising criminal proceedings in connection with bird trapping.
- Effective media use to pass on information to the public through television-radio-newspapers by promoting achievements.

Education

Due to the fact that bird trapping is often undertaken by families - including juveniles, it was considered productive to deliver lectures on the environmental and legal consequences of the problem to children of senior secondary age. Officers trained to deliver such lectures, accompanied by game wardens, visited children aged 12-15 years and, by the use of literal and photographic supplements worked towards creating an environmental consciousness among the children. They also aimed at deterrence by publicising the arrests of past years and punishments provided by law.

Advisory meetings were also held at community councils aimed at educating adults on the legal, moral and environmental aspects of the subject. The fact that Cyprus had been heavily criticized by the European Community was emphasised. It was also stressed that police resources used each year to tackle this issue could be utilized in dealing with issues that concern the community such as drug abuse, thefts and litter. Appropriate Information posters and leaflets were given to schools and to members of the public.

Partnerships

It was recognized that the SBAP could not effectively tackle this problem on their own and it would be necessary to develop a team by forming partnerships with stakeholders and other agencies. A committee was formed, chaired by the Eastern SBAP Divisional Commander (DC). The following were identified as

Partners:

- Cyprus Police (CYPOL)
- Game Wardens
- Range Wardens
- British Forces Cyprus (BFC)
- Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB)
- Birdlife Cyprus
- SBA Administration (SBAA)
- Community
- Hunting Association

Stakeholder Objectives:

- **CYPOL** – close liaison, joint operations and good intelligence cooperation.
- **Game Wardens** - successful ongoing operations by the SBAP and the Game wardens since 2001 aimed in particular at tackling jurisdictional challenges.



Above – A successful Joint SBAP and Game Wardens Operation.

- **Pyla Range Wardens** – possess valuable local knowledge.
- **BFC** - Joint working between SBAP and the military is an ongoing daily task. An example of this is the acacia tree clearing operation a few years ago which created a severe dent in the offenders' illegal business.
- **The RSPB, through the Birdlife Cyprus organisation** – provision of invaluable field work resulting in the production of statistics reflecting the severity of the problem and its effect on birdlife. There have also been occasions where they have been in a position to provide details of possible offenders and the location of 'net runs' and bird trapping equipment. A highly effective pressure group on all agencies concerned, especially the ROC Government.
- **The SBA Administration (Area Office)** - strong cooperation in bringing about changes in the law and have assisted greatly in efforts to trace owners of specific fields where illegal activity takes place. Designating and licensing of legal hunting areas.
- **The local community** - The SBAP is striving towards changing often long held negative attitudes through its educational approach. Quarterly meetings are held with community councils focusing purely on bird trapping, who also assist in the distribution of leaflets.
- **Hunting Association** – are against this type of practice as it kills the sport of hunting. They are supportive of police efforts to tackle bird trapping.

Enforcement

Large scale police and army operations were carried out several years ago to clear acacia trees and mist netting paraphernalia from the range area. These were largely successful but did lead to the displacement of mist netting activity to other parts of Cape Pyla, where it has become fairly intensive.

In the year 2000 there was general – and universal – recognition that the problem of bird trapping in Cyprus had spiralled out of control. The SBAA and the SBA Police decided to review their strategy regarding how best to tackle the problem.

Between 2000 and 2006 the bird trapping issue in the ESBA's was addressed by the formation of a Police Priority Action Team (PAT). This team consisted of a sergeant and 4 constables focusing almost entirely on the bird trapping issue. Covert operations were carried out on a daily basis in the Pyla Range area in pursuit of any illegal bird trapping activity.



Above – A PAT SBAP Officer pulling down a mist net.

Bird trapping was included in the SBAP Strategic Plan. In addition to daily activity several large scale operations were carried out involving over 40 police officers and representatives from other agencies such as Game Wardens. In 2001, the RSPB accompanied by the BBC came to Cyprus to film one of the biggest high-profile raids which involved a huge number of SBAP Officers and Game Wardens. This has been followed by several other television channels, local and international, showing interest over the years.

In 2004 after Cyprus became an EU Member, additional pressure was applied to the bird trapping issue. As a result, a new ordinance was introduced for the protection and management of game and wild birds replacing the existing one which had been in force since 1974. New and stricter punishments were introduced. A new general punishment of 3 years imprisonment and/or a fine of up to £10,000 pounds were introduced replacing lower existing penalties. More powers were given to Police Officers to enter fenced property and seize bird trapping equipment.

In 2005 the procedure relating to the way the SBAP dealt with recovered bird trapping material changed. Up until then, any property recovered in connection with illegal bird trapping activity would be seized and brought to the station where it would be

recorded as found property. Only if an offender was identified was a RCI (Record of Criminal Investigation) initiated. On the recovery of any property of this nature, a RCI is now initiated, and investigation is carried out, thus further raising the profile of the problem.

In 2006 the ILCP style was introduced into the SBAP. Areas of policing were 'sectorised' with each sector having its own priorities. Cape Pyla fell under one of the 3 Sectors and has as its main priority the Bird Trapping Issue. Intelligence was upgraded dramatically with the introduction of a new intelligence data base. A Force Control strategy was introduced which includes the SBAP's main priorities. Bird trapping features prominently.

In 2007 a Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Committee (re-named Community Safety Partnership) was formed in all SBA Policing Sectors.

In 2007 in a combined effort to reduce the amount of Illegal Bird Trapping Activity on the Island, the Cyprus Government in cooperation with SBA Administration opened additional legal hunting areas in the Eastern SBA and prolonged the hunting season. Many legal hunters are against the activities of bird trappers and their presence on land can deter those acting illegally.

4. ASSESSMENT –

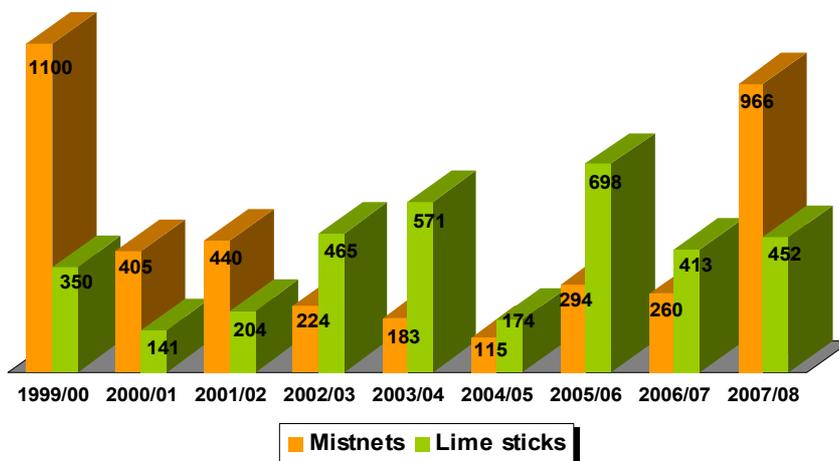
Evaluation Methods:

- SBAP Intelligence Analysis
- National Joint Steering Committee
- Community Council
- Stakeholder agencies
- RSPB Survey
- Bird life Cyprus Survey
- SBAP Criminal Justice Unit Statistics

Large Scale Joint Operations

Large scale operations carried out in 2001 jointly between SBAP and Game Wardens and on occasions with agencies such as RSPB, Birdlife Cyprus and the media present proved effective, resulting in large seizures of bird trapping equipment. Analysis indicates that the specific year affected following years where there was a decline in bird trapping activity. Introduction of harsher penalties was also welcomed but these have not been fully applied.

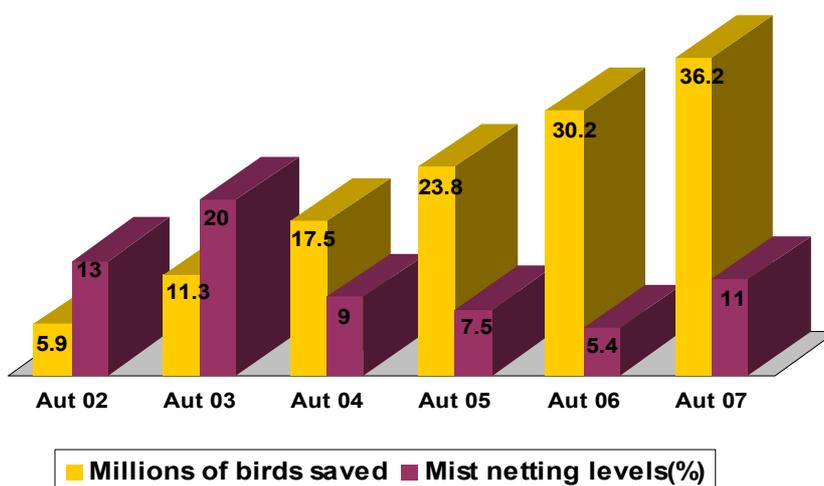
Analysis of Mistnets/limesticks seized



ILCP – Partnership Approach

ILCP led to the sectorising of the Cape Pyla Area resulting in more attention being given to the area with officers specially trained to tackle the issue. The SBAP took partnership working to new levels with stakeholders developing a culture of shared responsibility. Intelligence came in from all partners and input levels increased by over 300%. In 2000/01 the proportion of cases investigated per mist net seized was 7%. In 2007/08 the percentage has risen to 100% with the SBAP investigating all offences discovered.

Mistnetting activity/estimated number of birds saved (island wide)



Field data gathered under an ongoing Birdlife Cyprus monitoring programme (carried out in cooperation with the RSPB) shows clearly that the enforcement efforts have had a serious impact on levels of illegal bird trapping. The above chart (provided by Birdlife Cyprus) displays the estimated reduction in autumn mist netting activity (note that this chart gives a true reflection of activity – not just seizures) in the main ESBA and ROC trapping ‘hot beds’ in the Famagusta and Larnaca areas. Also displayed is the estimated number of migrant birds (cumulative) saved from trapping as a result of increased enforcement action in the ESBA and ROC areas. **Over 35 million birds have been saved** island wide.

- **Conclusion:** As a result of the partners' efforts the following results have been achieved:-
- **Saved** - over 35 million birds saved (Birdlife Cyprus)
- **Reduction of Active Offenders** - The current increase in activity is due to the organised multi agency approach and the increase in Intelligence input. There has in fact been a 90% decrease in active offenders. The remainder are persistent, organised and use a more sophisticated approach making them more effective in carrying out illegal trapping. Their activity – and the police response - explains the increase in equipment seized over the past two years. They are now specifically targeted.
- **80% Decrease in bird massacres** - estimated 8 to 10 million per annum in 1990s to estimated 2 million in recent years. (Birdlife Cyprus)
- **400% increase in convictions** – Despite this rise over the past years, no prison sentence, other than a six month suspended sentence, has yet been imposed. A custodial disposal would undoubtedly assist in deterring offenders. Penalties imposed at court have varied from fines of between €400 and €1800.
- **€450,000 worth of seized bird trapping equipment** – 95% of which relates to mistnets, have been seized and confiscated by the SBAP.
- **20,000 birds set free approximately from mist nets.**
- **Success of ILCP** – This is due to the innovative and uninhibited way the SBAP now work, sharing intelligence and carrying out intelligence-led operations resulting in one of the highest ever levels of confiscation achieved in 2007/08.
- **Acknowledgment of efforts** - SBAP have improved their approach to this problem over the past years taking strong measures, changing procedures and policing methods. The force's efforts have contributed greatly towards the current decrease in the number of birds killed annually by an amazing 80% according to statistics provided by Bird Life Cyprus. Quoting the exact phrase used by the RSPB regarding the efforts of the SBAP:

'This is probably the most outstanding effort (i.e. – that of the SBA Police) anywhere in Europe in effectively tackling wildlife crime'

State number of words used: 3988

Section D: Endorsement by Senior Representative - *Please insert letter from endorsing representative, this will not count towards your word or 1MB size limit restrictions.*

I am the Chief Constable of the SBA Police. I confirm that I have read the application submitted by my officers and fully endorse and support their report.

Signed : David J. Kelly

Checklist for Applicants:

1. Have you read the process and application form guidance?
2. Have you completed all four sections of the application form in full including the endorsement from a senior representative?
3. Have you checked that your entry addresses all aspects of the judging criteria?
4. Have you advised all partner agencies that you are submitting an entry for your project?
5. Have you adhered to the formatting requirements within the guidance?
6. Have you checked whether there are any reasons why your project should **not** be publicised to other police forces, partner agencies and the general public e.g. civil or criminal proceedings pending in relation to your project?
7. Have you inserted your project name as a footer note on the application form?
Go to View-Header and Footer to add it.
8. Have you saved you application form as a word document and entitled your message '**Tilley 08 entry (followed by project name in brackets)**' before emailing it?

Once you are satisfied that you have completed your application form in full please email it to Tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. One hard copy must also be posted to Alex Blackwell at Home Office, Effective Practice & Communication Team, 4th Floor, Fry Building (SE Quarter), 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF and be received by 25th April 2008.