Aéroports de Montréal is environmentally conscious.

motors, reducing the temperature of hot water, training staff to promote conservation, and setting energy-saving targets for departments.

Aéroports de Montréal, for example, has adopted a strategy of optimization of the use of resources. This includes selecting higher performance technologies, such as high efficiency lamps and engines, and increasing the use of electromechanical systems to recover energy from evacuation fans and centralized control systems that allow temperatures and ventilation rates to be reduced when an area is unoccupied.

Swissair, which has invested tens of millions of Swiss francs in energy programs for buildings and plant systems, is using heat generated as a by-product of computer use for 60% of the heating for individual offices and nearly 400 nearby apartments. This initiative saves some 1,500 tonnes of heating oil annually.

There are about 800 scheduled air carriers in the world. The largest overall is United Airlines. The largest international airline is British Airways. The top 30 airlines in the world account for about 75% of total traffic carried. At the same time, the 100 smallest air carriers account for only 1% of traffic.

ECOLOGICAL & HERITAGE RESOURCES

These include such basics as life-support systems and ecological processes. Aesthetic and cultural resources such as landscapes, architecture, and monuments are also significant components of the environment.

Aéroports de Montréal has instituted a policy of creating attractive landscapes in areas open to the public as well as in the airport surroundings, to make them more pleasant for travellers. Wherever possible, when it is necessary to cut down trees, an equal number of trees are planted. Identified and protected are rare natural sites, which are home to small mammals and birds, such as beaver, foxes, wild geese and ducks.

Construction of a new business centre for **British Airways**, which began in late 1995, is being accompanied by the development of 120 hectares of parkland, on an area that includes some old disposal sites. Archaeological surveys were conducted to catalogue the historical developments in the area. And enhancements to terrestrial and fresh-water habitats will secure the future of kingfishers, grebes, damselflies, and other wildlife on the site.

At **Glasgow Airport**, where a rare lowland peat bog sits between the main runway and the neighbouring highway, **The British Airports Authority** has joined with the local community and environmental groups to manage this area as a nature reserve.

London's **Stanstead Airport** has a wildlife area composed of 64 hectares of wood, hedge, and copse, and 32 acres of grasslands and flowers, including three species of orchids that were transplanted during construction of the new terminal facilities. During the construction phase, seven historical buildings comprising cottages, barns and a stable, were relocated.

Archaeological investigations resulted in the retrieval of artifacts including brooches, coins, pottery, and an engraved gem. A Roman burial ground was also discovered, as was evidence of a Bronze Age village dating from the first century B.C. ✈

A copy of the final report, The Greening of Aviation, and further information on the proposed I.C.A.E. are available from Jeremy Cornish, Executive Director, 375 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, Montréal, Québec, Canada H9W 4B3. Tel.: (514) 697-0533.