

**DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS: 20 FEBRUARY 2007**  
**CONFERENCE INFORMATION, ABSTRACT SUBMISSION AND REGISTRATION:**  
[www.eugeo2007.org](http://www.eugeo2007.org)



Second Announcement

**Call for Presentations**

**Europe's Geographical Challenges:**

**Science Meets Policy**

**Amsterdam, 20-23 August 2007**

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE

## **INVITATION TO THE CONFERENCE**

EUGEO2007 is the first major conference to be organized by the European Association of Geographical Societies. It is open to everyone involved in geography in Europe and/or interested in the geography of Europe.

We invite all who are engaged in a geographical field – be it in policy, planning, human geography, physical geography, geomorphology, GIS and cartography, geographical education, or any other related area – and who share our common interest: European landscapes, peoples, places, and environments.

The conference will be held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands on August 20 – 23, 2007. It will be hosted jointly by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society and the University of Amsterdam.

The organizers seek to bring together scholars and policy-makers from all European countries and from a wide range of geographical disciplines and application fields. The aim of the conference is to generate new geographical views on Europe's major problems and present them in a format that is relevant to society, policy, and business.

This Second Announcement is also an invitation to actively participate as a presenter in the conference. We hope many readers of this brochure will answer the call. On behalf of the organisers: Welcome to Amsterdam!

### **CONFERENCE PROFILE: Europe's Geographical Challenges**

The 'Old World' is struggling to respond to challenges arising from within Europe and imposed from the outside. It needs to move European integration forward; to that end, Europe has to design and implement governance arrangements that are both acceptable and workable. At the same time, Europe must generate a realistic vision for its future position in a globalizing world. Meanwhile, Europe is trying to provide its citizens and businesses with political and socio-economic perspectives, which include preserving the valuable elements of its rich cultural and natural heritage.

Europe's changing geography is at the core of these ongoing and impending transitions. Thus, geographical researchers need to communicate with persons working on geo-relevant policy and management tasks so they can jointly tackle the tough issues at hand. This conference provides a forum to do just that by providing a format for effective exchange of ideas and an inspiring environment for debate.

### **ORGANISING COMMITTEE**

Prof. Joost Terwindt (KNAG, Royal Dutch Geographical Society), Chairperson  
Prof. Pieter Augustinus (Utrecht University)  
Prof. Inge Hutter (University of Groningen)  
Prof. Len de Klerk (University of Amsterdam)  
Ir. Bart Lambregts (University of Amsterdam)  
Prof. Henk Ottens (Utrecht University, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)  
Prof. Arnold van der Valk (Wageningen University)  
Drs. Hans de Weert (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
Drs. Remco van der Hoogt (KNAG), Secretary

### **SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

Prof. Sako Musterd and Dr. Jan Markusse, co-chairs (University of Amsterdam)  
Dr. Theo van Asch (Utrecht University)  
Prof. Huib Ernste (Radboud University Nijmegen)  
Prof. Ronald van Kempen (Utrecht University)  
Prof. Piet Pellenbarg (University of Groningen)  
Prof. Dirk Strijker (University of Groningen)  
Prof. Herman van der Wusten (University of Amsterdam)

## **HONORARY BOARD**

Prof. Hans van Ginkel (Rector of the United Nations University)  
Mr. Job Cohen (Mayor of the City of Amsterdam)  
Prof. Christian Vandermotten (President of EUGEO, European Society for Geography)  
Dr. Marijke van Schendelen (President of KNAG, Royal Dutch Geographical Society)

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## CONFERENCE THEMES

### **'Standort Europa' at Risk**

Convenors: Piet Pellenburg (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen), Wendelin Strubelt (Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, Germany), and Györgyi Barta (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Regional Studies)

For their future economic growth, will the EU Member States be able to remain attractive places for firms to locate and operate? The 'Lisbon agenda' holds the challenge to strengthen 'Standort Europe's appeal to a global business community. But is there really such a thing as a 'Standort Europe', recognized on a global scale as a distinguished place and different from other world regions? Many transnational companies indeed consider the larger part of Europe as one vast urban area, a level playing field with interesting spatial variations not in the primary but in secondary location conditions: the quality of labour, knowledge networks, residence and leisure. These conditions have an increasing influence on location choices. At the same time, we witness an increasing awareness of 'regional embeddedness' as a crucial factor for the survival and growth of new firms. How do both tendencies manifest themselves and interact? Do they vary for different scales of business, for different sectors, for companies seeking either resources, markets, or efficiency?

The first step in the analysis of the present state of 'Standort Europe' is to unravel the perspectives for Europe's comparative advantages over time and in space and expose its core components. Is modernizing the transportation infrastructure the crucial condition for reinforcing the competitive position of Europe? Or is a full-fledged knowledge and information economy the main goal? Which future spatial economic structures can we expect anyway, looking at the development trends in the 'demography of firms' in Europe's regions? What chances for real estate development will spring from the future spatial economic structures? What labour market demands are related to them? Can Europe continue to offer the highly skilled labour pool and the flexible labour market that global businesses require? How important is freedom of movement? How will trends in labour migration develop? And what can we say about the economic importance of mobility for tourism and leisure? Is Europe still 'the place to be' for cultural tourism? Can it become a core area for leisure and retirement? The future of the European economy is related to answers on all these questions, relating economic trends to spatial opportunities. 'Standort Europe' calls for a geographical interpretation of the Lisbon Agenda.

Priority sub-themes:

- *The location qualities of 'Standort Europe.*
- *Transport and infrastructure in Europe.*
- *The European knowledge economy.*
- *The 'demography of firms' in European regions.*
- *International real estate developments.*
- *The qualities of European labour markets.*
- *Population mobility and the EU.*
- *Europe as a place for mass and culture tourism.*

### **Towards revitalized and cohesive cities**

Convenors: Ronald van Kempen (Utrecht University), Alan Murie (University of Birmingham), and Jan Nijman (University of Miami)

It is generally acknowledged that without economic growth cities will decline and that economic decline will generate all kinds of negative social effects for cities and their regions. Many studies have focussed on the economic strength of cities and on how to achieve economic growth. In the last few years especially, an increasing number of studies within this field have focused on the development of creative cities.

At the same time the city is the home for an increasingly diversified population in terms of lifestyles and ethnicities. Studies of social exclusion and inclusion, social polarisation, social cohesion and social capital have become common in many countries in the past decade. The results of these studies almost always point into the direction of increasing disparities between different groups, in terms of income or in terms of career possibilities, be it on the labour market or on the housing market. Studies of spatial segregation and concentration in many cities make clear that these social disparities are translated in urban space: some parts of the cities are increasingly characterised by monolithic population categories in terms of ethnicity, income or both. Urban researchers still disagree about how far and in which ways these concentrations have negative consequences for different groups among urban residents.

While many economic geographers focus on the economic issues of cities and urban geographers and urban sociologists have the social issues as their main topic, the real research frontier might be found in the combination between these two fields: especially in research questions formulated about the relationship between economic and social aspects of cities. Does economic growth lead to more social polarisation and spatial segregation? And to socially more cohesive cities? Which economic developments generate more social cohesion? How does this differ between welfare states or is it contingent on other features of the city or civil society? How do differences in infrastructure including housing and transport hold back or enhance economic development? Do differences in housing tenure and in housing and neighbourhood quality affect the nature and pace of economic development? Does increasing spatial segregation hamper the economic success of a city? Do negative urban developments, such as increasing criminality lead to declining employment, because firms move away? Does the general image of a city or specific features of it influence the decision makers of multinational corporations or of new entrepreneurs?

In the field of urban policy, many cities try to reach their economic and social goals by implementing all kinds of urban restructuring and regeneration policies. The effects of these policies have not always been measured. The direct and indirect effects of many local, regional, and national urban policies within the broader framework of welfare state developments still form an open field of research.

Priority sub-themes:

- *The effects of regional, sub-regional and local economic developments on urban social issues, such as social cohesion, social exclusion, social integration and socio-spatial segregation.*
- *The effect of the welfare state on urban social issues.*
- *The effects of urban social developments and attributes on urban economic developments.*
- *The economic and social effects of different kinds of urban restructuring and urban regeneration policies.*

### **The Changing Face of Rural Europe**

Convenors: Dirk Strijker (University of Groningen), Deirdre O'Connor (University College Dublin) and Mark Scott (University College Dublin)

Europe's countryside is dynamic, maybe even more dynamic than the urban landscape. The speed and intensity of the changes seem to increase. Traditional productive functions are changing, with large-scale agriculture, new crops, and new forms of animal husbandry, but also with intensive horticulture and organic farming. And parallel to this, postproductivism is developing in many ways, with different faces in different regions and different circumstances. Often the changes have their origin in the rural functions, but they have massive impact on the morphology of the European countryside. EUGEO2007 offers the opportunity to theorize, to present facts, to analyze and to visualize the changes.

Why, where, how and how fast will the agricultural function change? Will agriculture be concentrated in a few European regions, will it intensify or extensify, will there be a further increase of scale, or is small-scale, organic farming and quality production the future? Is the changing Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union the cause, or is it the consequence of larger changes in society and world trade relations? And what about the impact of bio-energy production, where, how and how much?

Under what circumstances will industries, services, new nature, residential use or tourism take over the place of the traditional functions? And is that always desirable, and can such processes be influenced by policy? How do these rural transformation processes take place, and what does it mean for man and landscape? And in the end, will the characteristics and identities of European rural regions be strengthened, or will they become more uniform?

In Europe, there are examples at hand of the impact of major changes in agriculture and the broader economy on man, landscape and society. The accession of Scandinavian and Central- and East European countries to the EU can be seen as laboratories of change. To cover these questions, the central word for this theme is CHANGE.

Priority sub-themes:

- *Changing landscape and nature in Rural Europe.*
- *Changing governance and policy in Rural Europe.*
- *The changing role of agriculture.*
- *Changing societal relationships in Rural Europe.*
- *Regional change in Rural Europe.*

### **Genuine European: Culture, Identity, and Diversity**

Convenors: Huib Ernste (Radboud University Nijmegen), and Benno Werlen (Friedrich Schiller University Jena)

Europe is a conglomerate of countries and regions. But Europe is also a compendium of ideas, traditions, institutions, and identities. It is not always entirely clear what Europe is. What we do know is that cultural diversity is a core attribute of Europe. In many cases this also implies a specific European approach to geographical issues. Part of this cultural diversity is a legacy – the contemporary use of Europe’s rich and diverse past – and partly it is the effect of current transnationalisation processes in Europe. But whose legacy will be preserved or will live on and be part of the newly emerging cultural aspects of Europe? What about the contribution of non-European immigrants to European culture? These questions pertain to the role of territorial identities, which are grounded in the bonds between people and places. An exploration of continuity and change in the territorial identities of Europe is highly topical, and so is an inquiry into how these identities affect regional-economic and urban development. The outcomes of such an inquiry also has repercussions for practical policy making. Some of the gaps in knowledge are highly topical as well, as the following questions suggest: How does secularization and the rise of religious pluralism change the ‘territorial identity’ map of Europe? How does Europe deal with minority and gender issues? Does attention to the geography of Europe imply a need for a European approach in geography?

Priority subthemes:

- *The making of Europe.*
- *The changing religious landscape of Europe.*
- *Heritage and regional identity in a globalising world.*
- *Transnational identities in Europe.*
- *Teaching the (cultural) geography of Europe.*
- *What makes Europe different? The limits and outer borders of Europe.*
- *Gender, minorities and Europe’s geography of difference.*

- *Participation and governance in multi-cultural cities.*
- *Shifting territorial identities and European identity policies.*
- *The European economy after the cultural turn.*
- *Theory of spatial identification.*

### **Nature Strikes Back**

Convenors: Theo van Asch (Utrecht University), Thomas Glade (University of Vienna), and Jean Poesen (University of Leuven)

Central to this challenge are the effects in Europe of the (over)exploitation of the natural environment. The aim is to provide answers to questions concerning the deterioration of this environment and to offer recommendations to prevent natural and environment hazards, both in the short and the long run. Global change has to be looked at in a European perspective. Water management issues will be a major theme: the effects of rising sea levels, intermittently increasing water volumes in rivers and lakes, with the increased danger of flooding and erosion. But drought and accompanying fires, landsliding, volcanic and seismic activities are dangers elsewhere in Europe.

At the heart of the man- nature issue in Europe lies the relation between demographic and economic development and the carrying capacity of the natural environment. Can Europe cope with our ecological footprint in future? As human occupancy in environmentally vulnerable areas increases, so do the risks for damage and disaster. The challenge of the Nature strikes back theme is to analyse causes and effects and come up with recommendations for sustainable growth under severe pressure of economic production and consumption patterns.

The hazardous processes and their consequences for society have to be studied by multidisciplinary teams bringing together earth scientists like physical geographers, geophysicists and physical oceanographers, civil engineers, and socio-economic scientists, like human geographers and planners. We are especially interested in examples of these integrative studies, which will direct planners and influence policy makers. The following issues must be considered:

- Assessment of the process systems and their influencing factors and forecasting the spatial and temporal frequency and magnitude of these processes.
- Assessment of the economic and social vulnerability and tangible and intangible losses due to the impact of these processes and forecasting changes in the impact of these processes due to different scenarios of population and economic growth, land use change and climate change.
- Development of decision support systems, based on multi-risk assessments and on sustainable development planning (land use options protective risk mitigation measures at both local and regional scale).
- Production of education material to help people understand risks and uncertainty levels and to improve public awareness about the consequences of this uncertainty; development of communication strategies to transfer scientific knowledge about risk forecasting to stakeholders, planners and policy makers, to mobilize them to take appropriate measures and to get risk issues on the political agenda.

Priority sub-themes:

- *Flooding.*
- *Landslides, earthquakes and volcanic processes.*
- *Coastal degradation.*
- *Landscape ecological degradation and desertification.*

### **Balanced multilevel governance**

Convenors: Herman van der Wusten (University of Amsterdam), Zoltán Kovács (Hungarian Academy of Sciences), and Jacques Lévy (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne)

Europe's ambitious political cooperation project, the EU, is again under close scrutiny. Does it provide an appropriate framework for public policy-making in the territorial domain that it encompasses, does it have a sense of its own geographical demarcation, what position does it want and can it claim in global affairs? Internal governance, geographical growth dynamics and external positioning all need a sense of direction and legitimacy that is often sorely lacking. At the same time, in some policy fields, there is reason for optimism.

Looking inward, the challenge is one of legitimate, effective and efficient forms of multilevel governance. All territorial political and administrative relations need continuous reconsideration: European Union versus member states, forms of regional autonomy within member states, local and metropolitan government given the evolving distribution of cities, towns and villages. Private stakeholders need to be part of public policy-making and their roles have to be recalibrated. Europe's multilevel governance system should supposedly be balanced by applying the idea of subsidiarity, but how this should be done is a moot point.

Looking at the EU as it casts its net ever more widely in geographical terms, there is a need for a clarity of purpose on its intended further growth dynamics. Does the EU need an eventual stable geographical form or a recurrently moving boundary, a sharp demarcation vis-à-vis the outside world or a frontier zone? How should it operate towards its 'near abroad', and what is the maneuvering space of countries in the near abroad towards their EU-neighbor?

Looking outward towards the world stage, Europe has for a long time been the pivot of the world state system. Its position is now more disputed and requires rethinking. The EU is recognized or at least considered as an important policy actor in some policy areas, but not in others. The EU and its members maintain differently coloured links with former colonies, resource providers, the US and recent and emerging major powers like Japan, China and India. The EU's multilevel nature complicates its role in the management of global affairs, but may in some respects also be seen as an asset.

Priority sub-themes:

- *Geographical and planning questions (e.g. in fields like migration and transportation networks, urban and rural policy) within local, regional, national and EU administrative and political systems and preferably questions that address connections across those levels.*
- *Issues of EU borders and frontiers particularly with an eye to clarifying the preferred geographical shape of the EU (e.g. with an eye to the imposition of borders, the perceptions of borders, the actual consequences of borders and the management of borders and frontiers).*
- *Global politics and geopolitics and the way EU, member-states and other policy actors (e.g. those Europeans represented in World Economic Forum and World Social Forum) have contributed to policy-making (e.g. in trade, development aid, human rights and security, environmental issues).*

## ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Abstracts of papers (250-300 words) are invited for contribution to the parallel thematic sessions. The deadline for submission is **20 February 2007**. For the *Nature Strikes Back* theme abstracts of posters can also be submitted. Abstracts will be reviewed by the convenors of the thematic streams. Requests for pre-organized sessions should be addressed to the convener of the relevant stream via the conference email: [info@eugeo2007.org](mailto:info@eugeo2007.org). However, all presentation proposals will be reviewed.

Papers and posters will not be formally and finally accepted for the programme until payment of the registration fee by one of the authors is received.

Abstract submissions:

- All abstracts should be submitted online to the website [www.eugeo2007.org](http://www.eugeo2007.org). A special button for the interactive abstract submission pages can be found on the homepage.
- All author and abstract information has to be inserted in forms.
- Abstracts should be 250-300 words in length and a maximum of two images that fit on one A4 page (jpg format) can be added. The images can be graphs, maps, etc. At the end of the abstract text, three key references should be listed. Use the Harvard Referencing System (<http://www.tvu.ac.uk/lrs/guides/harvard.html>).
- Speaker's guidelines will be available from the website (from 1 March 2007)

Abstracts of accepted presentations will be published in the Conference Proceedings (on CD-ROM and the website). Keynote addresses and selected high quality contributions will be invited to write full papers for the refereed conference books.

<b>IMPORTANT DEADLINES</b>	
⇒ <b>Abstract submissions due</b>	<b>20 February 2007</b>
⇒ <b>Notification of acceptances</b>	<b>15 March 2007</b>
⇒ <b>Early bird registration opens</b>	<b>1 January 2007</b>
⇒ <b>Early bird registration closes</b>	<b>15 April 2007</b>
⇒ <b>Announcement of programme</b>	<b>1 May 2007</b>

## OVERVIEW CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

<b>Monday August 20 2007</b>						
08.00-18.30	Registration/Information, Scientific/Touristic Day Trips					
10.00-11.00	<b>Opening Session</b> Chair: Christian Vandermotten ( <i>President EUGEO</i> ) Christian Vandermotten: Welcoming Address Peter Mehlbye ( <i>ESPON</i> ) Tim O'Riordan ( <i>University of East Anglia</i> )					
11.00-11.30	Coffee/Tea Break / Exhibition					
	<b>Standort Europa at Risk</b>	<b>Towards Revitalized and Cohesive Cities</b>	<b>The Changing Face of Rural Europe</b>	<b>Europe's Culture, Identity and Diversity</b>	<b>Nature Strikes Back</b>	<b>Balanced Multilevel Governance</b>
11.30-13.00	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
13.00-14.30	Lunch Break / Exhibition / Posters					
13.10-13.40	Key Lecture: 'Standort Europa' at Risk by Prof. dr. John Gold (Oxford Brookes University)					
13.50-14.20	Key Lecture: Nature Strikes Back by Ad de Roo (Joint Research Centre JRC, Ispra)					
14.30-16.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
17.30-18.30	Opening Reception in the Amsterdam City Hall					
18.30-19.30	Boat Tour trough the canals of Amsterdam					
19.30-22.00	Rijsttafel (Rice Table) Dinner, Sea Palace Floating Chinese Restaurant					
<b>Tuesday August 21 2007</b>						
	<b>Standort Europa at Risk</b>	<b>Towards Revitalized and Cohesive Cities</b>	<b>The Changing Face of Rural Europe</b>	<b>Europe's Culture, Identity and Diversity</b>	<b>Nature Strikes Back</b>	<b>Balanced Multilevel Governance</b>
08.30-18.00	Registration/Information, Scientific/Touristic day Trips					
09.00-10.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
10.30-11.00	Coffee/Tea Break / Exhibition / Posters					
11.00-12.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
12.30-14.00	Lunch Break / Exhibition / Posters					
12.40-13.10	Key Lecture: Towards Revitalized and Cohesive Cities by Alan Murie (University of Birmingham)					
13.20-13.50	Key Lecture: The Changing Face of Rural Europe by Marc Antrop (Ghent University)					
14.00-15.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
15.30-16.00	Coffee/Tea Break / Exhibition / Posters					
16.00-17.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions

<b>Wednesday August 22 2007</b>						
	<b>Standort Europa at Risk</b>	<b>Towards Revitalized and Cohesive Cities</b>	<b>The Changing Face of Rural Europe</b>	<b>Europe's Culture, Identity and Diversity</b>	<b>Nature Strikes Back</b>	<b>Balanced Multilevel Governance</b>
08.30-18.00	Registration/Information, Scientific/Touristic Day Trips					
09.00-10.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
10.30-11.00	Coffee/Tea Break / Exhibition / Posters					
11.00-12.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
12.30-14.00	Lunch Break / Exhibition / Posters					
12.40-13.10	Key Lecture: Balanced Multilevel Governance, by Alec Murphy (University of Oregon)					
13.20-13.50	Key Lecture: Space and the politics of culture, by Paul Reuber (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster)					
14.00-15.30	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
15.30-16.00	Coffee/Tea Break / Exhibition					
16.00-17.00	<b>Closing Session, Presentation of Manifesto</b> Chairs: Joost Terwindt (Organizing Committee), Sako Musterd (Scientific Committee) The Contribution of Geography towards the Future of Europe					
17.00-18.00	Farewell Drinks					

<b>Thursday 23 August 2007</b>	
One-day Scientific Day Trips, Touristic Trips and Business Meetings on Thursday 23 August 2007	
Multi-day Excursions from Thursday 23 August to Friday August 25 or Saturday 26 August 2007	

## CONFERENCE VENUE

EUGEO2007 will take place in various lecture halls and seminar rooms of Amsterdam University. These venues are conveniently located in the historic inner city of Amsterdam close to subway stations and tram and bus stops.

Hotel accommodation and student rooms will be made available at special prices. Details are available on the [www.eugeo2007.org](http://www.eugeo2007.org) website.

## EXCURSIONS

### SCIENTIFIC DAY TRIPS AND TOURISTIC TRIPS DURING THE CONFERENCE

#### ***Zuidplaspolder and Krimpenerwaard***

*The changing face of a rural part of the Groene Hart (Green Hart) of Randstad Holland.*

#### ***Historical Garden Aalsmeer***

*The Historical Garden gives an excellent overview of the plant and flower culture in Aalsmeer from 1600 till now.*

#### ***Noordwijk aan Zee***

Confronted with declining tourism, the city of Noordwijk aan Zee developed a new strategy aimed at revitalizing its functions. Special attention will be paid to the upgrading of the boulevard, and the planning processes involved.

#### ***Diking, reclaimed polders and settlements***

The struggle of the Dutch against the sea, the reclamation of former lakes, as well as their relation to the settlement, will be demonstrated in the Northern part of Holland (West-Friesland, Wieringermeer).

#### ***The Hoge Veluwe National Park***

The field trip is aimed at the history of the natural and man-made landscape of the Hoge Veluwe, the art and architecture in a natural setting in this national park, and at the position of the Hoge Veluwe in the regional and national landscape and nature conservation.

### SCIENTIFIC DAY TRIPS ON 23 AUGUST 2007

#### ***Amsterdam – Almere***

*The development of Almere, a new town to the east of Amsterdam, from new empty land to the eighth largest city in The Netherlands, in about thirty years.*

#### ***Amsterdam Airport Schiphol and the Southern Corridor (Zuidas)***

*In the southern part of the agglomeration of Amsterdam, a corridor of new urban-economic landscapes is developing with Schiphol Airport and the Southern Corridor (Zuidas) as important nodes. State, aims and prospects of this area will be shown and discussed.*

#### ***The Hague (Excursion by bicycle)***

*In The Hague the rich and poor always lived in separate worlds. It will be shown that even the recent urban renewal activities resulted in a confirmation to the historical pattern. Attention will be paid to the multiple functions of the dune area.*

#### ***Noord-Oost-Polder (North-East-Polder)***

*Land reclamation, water management, and settlement pattern of the Noord-Oost Polder, a polder below sea level, which was reclaimed in 1942.*

### **Historic floods and flood measures in the Netherlands**

*Traces in the landscape demonstrate the struggle of the Dutch against flooding from historic times till today. During a visit to the 'Land van Maas en Waal' and 'Bommelerwaard' the new plans to accommodate higher floods risks are discussed.*

#### POST-CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC EXCURSIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

### **Cities in Brabant: Challenges and Opportunities**

*For three cities in the province of Noord-Brabant the results are shown of the recently introduced policy of cooperation and coordination for their future urban development.*

### **The Netherlands below sea level**

*A two-day excursion on Integrated Water Management and Planned Landscapes in a historic perspective. Successively, attention is paid to landscape geography in and around Amsterdam and to the Delta Works, south of Rotterdam (Zeeland).*

#### POST-CONFERENCE BORDER CROSSING SCIENTIFIC EXCURSIONS

### **Cultural Diversity in Urban and Rural Areas**

*A comparative analysis of the landscapes resulting from various planning policies in Flanders, Wallonia and Luxemburg, and to cultural urban landscapes linked to ethnicity in Brussels.*

### **The Rhine from Rotterdam to Bonn**

*The relation between the Rhine and its surroundings: the river problems of urban-industrial regions, rural regions and of cross-border developments in Germany and the Netherlands will be highlighted.*

### **Cities in a border region**

*A comparison of the economic reconstruction and recovery of Maastricht (Zuid-Limburg/Netherlands), Hasselt (Limburg/Belgium) and Aachen(North Rhineland-Westphalia/Germany) after the dramatic changes in mining and manufacturing in the past.*

### **Changing views on integrated coastal management**

*A demonstration of the way in which coastal management is implemented in different types of coastal environments and in different countries.*

Further information on the conference excursions can be found on the EUGEO2007 website. This information will be updated regularly. Registration for excursions is possible after 1 January 2007 as part of the conference registration.

## **SOCIAL EVENTS**

The social programme includes an opening reception, a canal boat tour, a Rice Table dinner, and a farewell reception. All are included in the conference fee. Several excursions will be of interest for persons accompanying conference participants.

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Special committees have been set up:

Field Trips and Social Events, chaired by Pieter Augustinus (Utrecht University)

Publications, chaired by Johan Borchert (Utrecht University)

## REGISTRATION

Registering for the conference is possible from 1 January 2007. Registration will be on-line via the website [www.eugeo2007.org](http://www.eugeo2007.org).

The registration fees are:

Student registration <sup>1</sup> :	€ 295
Early registration (1 January – 15 April 2007):	€ 450
Regular registration (after 15 April 2007):	€ 495

## INFORMATION AND CONTACT

Conference Website:  
[www.eugeo2007.org](http://www.eugeo2007.org)

Organizing secretariat:

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<sup>1</sup> Also for non-Dutch PhD-students



The European Society for Geography EUGEO is a joint initiative of scholarly geographical organizations in Europe: the Society of scholarly Geographical Societies, Associations of Geographers, and other membership organizations representing geographers and geographical sciences in the European Union countries.

### **EUGEO's Aims and Objectives**

- to raise and stimulate awareness of geography and environmental matters in schools,
- higher education, business, governments, and the public at large in Europe;
- to provide a focus for Europe-wide research in all fields of geography;
- to tackle geographical issues from a comprehensive European Union perspective;
- to prepare and bring to the attention of the competent institutions and authorities, in particular the European Union, recommendations that will further the aims of the Society;
- to promote the professional standing and development of geography in Europe;
- to facilitate information exchange by initiating publications and convening conferences and similar meetings;
- to promote a Europe-wide geographical information resource;
- to promote good practice in the teaching of geography at all levels in European education.

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