Public space is the most important physical freespase for humans to interact. How can it be designed in the future?

Urban landscapes with medium population densities are the most widespread form of human settlement activity and mirror the social attainments of the recent past. Built or not, these landscapes are consciously or unconsciously designed by humans. In the process, the unbuilt landscape, or in other words the unbuilt freespase subsequently takes on the role of public space. For instance, legions of leisure activists invade the landscape every day. Other than city centers, these landscapes offer an abundance of public space. Through digitization and its new and extended forms of information, communication and consumption, the traditional physical public space forfeits many of its inherent duties. On the one hand, there is too much space with rather loose qualities in the urban landscape and on the other hand, a decreasing demand for physical public space can be identified in dense city structures. Probably this will lead to a dramatic and fundamental change of the physical public space. How can that development be managed in order to provide the necessary free spaces, the projection surfaces and the identity sustaining living environments in the future urban landscapes of Europe? Or which other functions shall these places have to adopt in the future? The joint research project AGORABUNDANCE of the University of Liechtenstein addresses these questions.