

Smarter Technologies. Healthier Cities.

HEALTHY CITY DESIGN INTERNATIONAL

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Examining the effectiveness and economic impact of a Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) Facility in London:

a one-year prospective study

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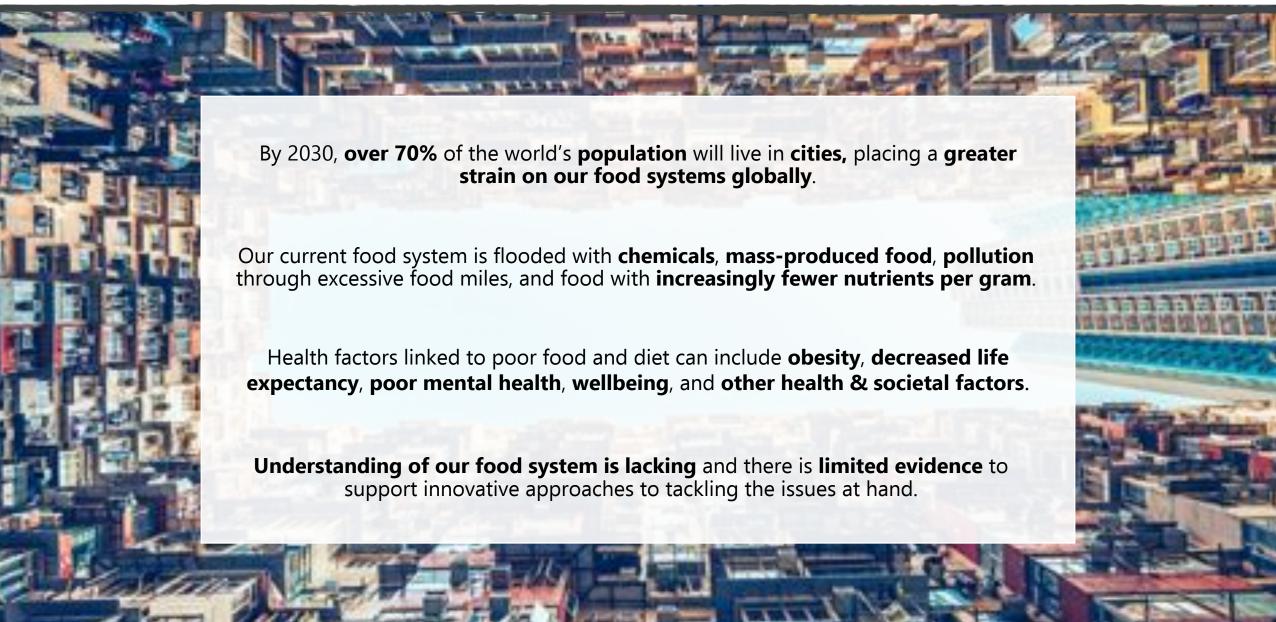
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HEALTH & FOOD IN CITIES





OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER





CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AGRICULTURE





THE VERTICAL FUTURE FACILITY



"We use **Controlled Environment Agriculture Technology** to transform urban spaces (ideally in areas of multiple deprivation) into high-tech, semi-automated vertical farms, bringing high-yield, sustainably-produced food closer to end consumers. Under the brand name "MiniCrops" we offer products that are **better**, **fresher**, more **local**, and more **ethical** than any competition"



THE KEY NUMBERS

9 new jobs for Deptford

150 sq. M

of Production

2 tonnes

per month

3 hours

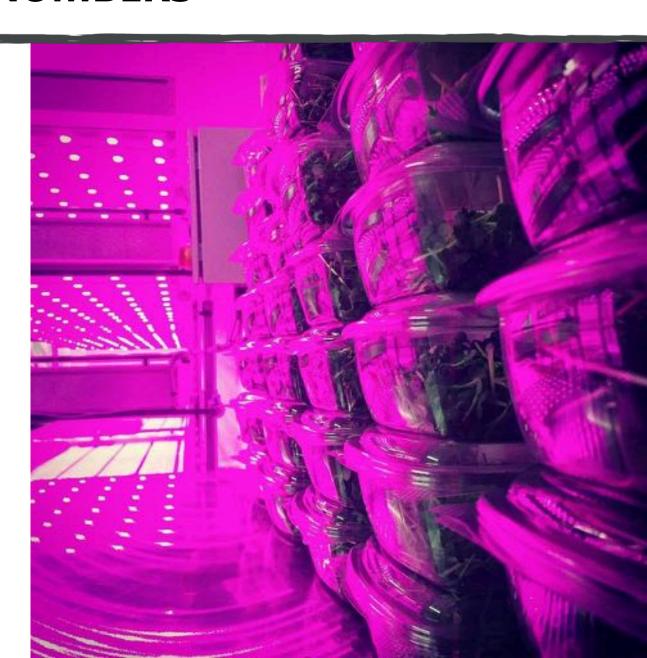
from harvest to delivery

2.5 food miles

per customer

ZERO

pesticides, herbicides, and plastic





VERTICAL FUTURE

AN IMMATURE MARKET







DATA

FROM EARLY ADOPTER TO GROWTH

Data is limited, if not non-existent in many areas relevant to CEA – especially in cities. This includes nutritional and yield data, critical in determining efficacy & designing future models.

LONGEVITY

ONLY 10-20 YEARS

As CEA or vertical farming is a fairly new sector with new technologies introduced every month, we have little evidence to look back on.

CURRENT COMPARATORS

LITTLE OUT THERE

A small ecosystem means that data and insights are rarely shared. This leaves the market very open but means that studies into important areas like nutrition can be challenging for smaller businesses.

STUDY DESIGN

TYPE | A one-year prospective study, starting in February 2019

COHORTS | Obtained from home consumer base (B2C) and restaurants (B2B) for effectiveness question; and comparators (competitors) for the economic impact analysis question.

EFFECTIVENESS | Analysis of customer data, including location, earnings, employment status, diet, weight, health status, and other relevant data points. Also, analysis of samples from retail and non-CEA facilities to compare nutrient density, combined with actual and publicly-available data on production costs and spend.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Identification of two comparators. Analysis of land registry and similar data looking at ground rents, similar businesses, employment, and similar data types. Direct comparison based on a set of weighted criteria.



KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS

OVERALL

- 1. How effective is CEA in inner city areas compared with alternatives?
- 2. What level of economic impact does CEA have in the surrounding area?

NUTRITION

How do the nutritional characteristics of the products farmed at the Facility differ from those farmed in traditional farms and closest alternatives available in supermarkets?

FINANCIAL

How do the products farmed at the facility differ from closest alternatives – in terms of price and cost of production?

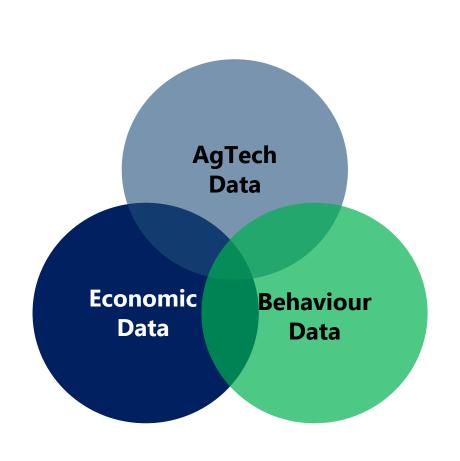
ECONOMIC IMPACT

What is the economic impact of the facility in terms of: Job Creation, Education & Training, Community Outreach, and Externalities





TARGET OUTCOMES – GROUPS







USEFULNESS OF RESEARCH OUTCOMES



Future development of the CEA market in the UK

Influencing customer buying decisions and overall understanding of urban CEA and how it compares to traditional farming and supply chain methods

Influencing governmental policy decisions and funding streams

Supporting families in need in areas of multiple deprivation across the capital

Improving the amount of data in this field, which is currently lacking





THANK YOU

for the opportunity to speak today!

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