We are a contractually based network
Aim

SSEC is a network that enables sustainable food production and better living environments through the use of residual heat and other unutilized resources.
A multi billion industry of Fish and vegetables all over Sweden

Big scale production in industrially planned areas

Small scale production in the city

SSEC

Refarm 2030
Why food production in the cities

- People live in the cities
- Very space efficient
- Many resources available
- Many resources not used
- Socially very interesting
Small scale production creates many jobbs in the city

The potential within 10 years is at least that 100 new companies with sales of SEK 5 million and 1,000 new businesses with a turnover of 0.5 million SEK is established

Very small areas of municipal land are needed to make the towns self-sufficient for vegetables and fish

- Göteborg 2 %
- Eskilstuna 7 %
- Strängnäs 7 %
- Nyköping 8 %

Källa: Peter Eklund den ätande staden kommunen 2016-2017
Urban Horticulture today

• Community Farms
• Commercial Farms
• Institutional Farms
• Community Gardens

From presentation by Kristina Santén, SLU
Community farms

Often non-profit, community-owned social enterprises on communal growing places.

Engages the surrounding community in small scale locally grown vegetables and flowers.

Usually open to all community members to participate in and enjoy.

From presentation by Kristina Santén, SLU
Commercial farms

The urban commercial farms are still in its infancy.

There is a need and a benefit to explore urban horticulture on a more commercial scale.

In general, commercial farmers try to intensify crop productivity in order to achieve profitability.

From presentation by Kristina Santén, SLU
Institutional farms

These are associated with an institution such as a company, church, school, hospital etc.

Primary goal is not necessarily food production, but health care, rehabilitation, learning and education, relaxation, physical recreation

From presentation by Kristina Santén, SLU
Community Gardens

Community gardens are often used to experiment with combining agricultural and social practices.

They are gaining increasing recognition for enhancing social inclusion and strengthening social networks in cities.

Social connections and cultural traditions that help define both our communities and sense of self.

From presentation by Kristina Santén, SLU
Most welcome to this important Event