One Season

ONE SEASON GUIDE

# The Configurations Guide

Every One Season shape, what each is for, and how to choose the one that fits your site.



Left to right: single module, double-length room, two-story stack. Same grid, same door.

## Single-story

One module, roughly 20 by 25 feet, on grade. The fastest to site and the easiest to permit, it suits tight urban lots, school yards, and first projects that want to prove the model before scaling.

## Stacked two-story

Two modules stacked with an exterior stair and access platform. Twice the growing capacity on the same footprint, which is why it is the workhorse configuration for hotels, campuses, and community programs with real volume needs.

## Multi-unit rows and courtyards

Multiple structures arranged in rows or around a courtyard. Rows suit production-focused sites and campuses; courtyards turn the system into architecture, with walkways and gathering space between units. Capacity scales one module at a time, so a site can start small and add.

## The optional greenhouse roof

Available on select configurations, a glazed top level brings natural light into the top floor and makes the building something people gather around. Hospitality and community sites choose it most; pure production sites usually skip it.

Every One Season project starts with the same question: which configuration fits this site?

## How to choose

- **Start from the harvest.** Who eats it, and how much do they need each week?
- **Then the site.** Footprint, access, utilities, and what the neighbors will see.
- **Then the story.** Is this infrastructure in the background, or a building guests and community are meant to experience?

The site assessment answers all three with numbers, which is where a real configuration recommendation comes from.

Modules, loads, and the energy strategy, written for the engineers you work with.

Read the specs →

## The size grid

| SIZE | FOOTPRINT | AREA | HARVEST WALL CELLS | DOCKING RACKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| XS | 20×25 ft | 500 ft² | 14 | 22 |
| S | 40×25 ft | 1,000 ft² | 30 | 50 |
| M | 40×50 ft | 2,000 ft² (about six shipping containers of space) | scales by section | scales by section |
| L | 40×75 ft | 3,000 ft² | scales by section | scales by section |
| XL | 40×100 ft | 4,000 ft² | scales by section | scales by section |
| Spine | 5 or 10 ft wide | any length | n/a | n/a |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvest Wall | 13.4 kW | 3.82 tons | 2.46 tons | 4,417 CFM (53 ACH) | 27.8 L/day | 27 A |
| Microgreens | 5.3 kW (8.4 at 8 tiers) | 1.50 tons (2.40) | 1.42 tons | 1,251 CFM (15 ACH) | 70.4 L/day | 11 A (17) |
| Propagation nursery | 4.2 kW | 2.4 tons | 0.43 tons | 2,710 CFM | 53 L/day | 13 A |
| Germination nursery | 0 kW (dark) | 0.5 tons summer trim | small | 655 CFM | 66 L/day | 7 A (4.7 kW hold-warm heat) |
| Mushroom fruiting | 0.65 kW light · ~1.8 kW operating · 5.4 kW peak | 2.64 tons after energy recovery | humidifies (~501 L/day) | 1,069 CFM fresh air (13 ACH) | ~501 L/day | 8 A |

Rooms grow in 500 ft² sections. Buildings are drawn to extend: more rooms dock onto the end later without touching the rooms already running.



Figures are modeled targets from preliminary engineering, not guarantees. Programs are tuned per project, market, and climate.