The **Manawatū Food Action Network** is a collective of social service and environmental organisations (and other community stakeholders) working together to increase collaboration, education and awareness to benefit our local community around issues of food security, food resilience and food localisation.

Our kaupapa include advocacy and education for food resiliency, food localisation, community-food initiatives, skills transfer and waste minimisation in the Manawatū.

A new Waste Strategy is desperately needed, in order to protect and regenerate the living systems our people and planet depend on. We strongly support the shift to a circular economy, using the waste hierarchy to prioritise actions, and embedded firmly in Te-Tiriti based partnership. We find the draft waste strategy lacking in clear objectives, an appropriate framework, and tikanga Māori. In the current context of a world facing climate emergency, environmental pollution, imminent extinction of species and depletion of natural resources, the strategy is like putting a sticking plaster on a gaping, infected wound. To explicitly address the roots of the problem, and provide immediate, organised, and effective action, we need systemic change, and we need it yesterday.

The consultation document's two key themes of connection and responsibility are not carried through the proposed strategy. The strategy does not give clear objectives as to how we will transition to a circular economy. It fails to target producer responsibility, or how New Zealand will take responsibility for our waste on the international stage.

MfE has a massive amount of policy and regulatory work to do over the next few years to embed the changes that successful implementation of a low waste, low emissions circular economy will require. A new independent Circular Economy & Zero Waste Agency, to lead delivery of programmes and coordinate activity is the key to success. However, this must begin with the establishment of a Crown-Māori partnership model focussed on decolonisation and the obligations of Te Tiriti. This joint partnership would set the vision, objectives and priorities for the future restoration of ecosystems throughout Aotearoa from both a Crown and te ao Māori world view. This can be the only first step towards setting the foundations for transformational change.

New Zealand's new waste strategy and legislation must create new laws, policies and investment plans that lead to [#MorePlacesLikeThis](https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/moreplaceslikethis?__eep__=6&__cft__%5b0%5d=AZWyjpalseBo8QbyTh8iI8Ds6SPHBV-ZL-jCjcAAkRlszVuwGZlzVXe37jpaUs-wfpoWBvu1j69a0vse8ggY9CsPNB7KmAMJITMrdeSk6C7HaASVMFBvsJtEN6RpX66wdZg3iv5IJqJNT_7xhRmpKTump5GkWcCcAMkLNo_JklIWRGqtiyMPoS5T5YuIUggNiKXRhze7acrlQWbOzxqvuzUpkfHgZhZCu_-IOR6Mgr3m4Q&__tn__=*NK-y-R): [https://vimeo.com/649269928](https://vimeo.com/649269928?fbclid=IwAR2zmZsIuvbQGjKTXRZyM5ROMJ5KNQmvuMcyQFIkrvezRd0_yBfDej5har8)

Collective submitters to this submission are:

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| **Manawatū Food Action Network****Diagram  Description automatically generated** | **Environment Network Manawatū****Logo, company name  Description automatically generated** | **Just Zilch**May be an image of text that says "JUST Zilch Food Rescue Free Store" | **Awapuni Community Garden****A picture containing text, laser  Description automatically generated** |
| **Annette Nixon** | **Growing Gardens and Communities** | **Rangiwahia Environmental Arts Centre Trust** | **Sita Venkateswar** |
| **Shannon Kai Hub** | **Sally Pearce** | **Mōheke Community Gardens** | **Leith Anna Pugmire** |
| **Ria Pugmire** | **Daniel Benjamin Morrimire** |  |  |

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| --- | --- |
| **Part 1: Why we need to transform our approach to waste**Question | MFAN answer |
|  1. Do you think changes are needed in how Aotearoa New Zealand manages its waste? | Absolutely. The current approach to resources and waste in Aotearoa is a direct result of deep systemic failures related to the way our society functions: colonisation, the linear, extractive model for using resources, rampant consumerism, abundance of non-recyclable and disposable products, and lack of legislation protecting the environment have brought us to a place of crisis. We now face climate crisis, resource depletion, inequality, waste, pollution of air, water and land, biodiversity loss, and habitat destruction. Systemic solutions are urgently required. |
| 2. Do you support tackling our waste problems by moving towards a circular economy? | Yes. We support a move to a circular economy that is firmly embedded in mātauranga and tikanga Māori. We must therefore start with the establishment of a Crown-Māori partnership model focussed on decolonisation and the obligations of Te Tiriti. Adopting the principals of a circular economy without an appropriate cultural framework is not systemic change.The waste hierarchy is mentioned in the Strategy as a way to prioritise actions towards the circular economy. We support this, along with using the zero waste toolkit, to slow down production, design out waste and pollution, reduce emissions and drive the shift to responsible consumption and production systems. |
| **Part 2: Proposed new waste strategy for Aotearoa New Zealand**Question | MFAN answer |
| 3 Do you support the proposed vision?*A circular economy for Aotearoa New Zealand in 2050 | He ōhanga āmiomio mō Aotearoa hei te tau 2050* *We look after the planet’s resources with care and responsibility | Kei te tiaki tātou i ngā rauemi ā te ao tūroa mā te manaakitanga me te kaitiakitanga* *We respect and understand our inseparable connection with the environment | Kei te whakaaro nui, kei te mārama hoki tātou i tā tātou hononga mauroa ki te taiao* *A land where nothing is wasted | He whenua parakore*  | We support the themes of care, responsibility and zero waste presented in this vision. We would like it to be presented in a more inspiring, and inclusive manner, focused on actual specifics. While the ‘circular economy’ is an inspiring phrase, it can be difficult for people to imagine what it will look like, and why we want it. Simple phrases like:* Use less, waste less
* Share more, keep it local
* Outputs become inputs
* Refuse, reduce, reuse, repurpose, recycle instead of Take, make, break and dispose. <https://www.roadrunnerwm.com/blog/the-5-rs-of-waste-recycling>
* Takarangi – the intersecting spiral as opposed to ‘Circular Economy’

We refer to this article in The Consumer for the infographic and accompanying kōrero. <https://theconversation.com/explainer-what-is-a-circular-economy-29666>We recommend also that the MfE team work with Māori advisers to embed te Ao Māori conceptual framework into the final version of the vision, its three sub statements and add an accompanying set of values.  |
| 4 Do you support the six core principles or would you make changes? | The 6 principals seem like a mix of values and objectives. For this reason we support Zero Waste Network Aotearoa and The Rubbish Trip in their recommendation that the core principles are rewritten as a set of values, and a set of objectives. The objectives, shaped by the Waste Hierarchy and Circular Economy can translate the strategy’s vision into outputs and outcomes: telling us what we are going to do.The values, on the other hand, tell us why. On this note, we support Para Kore, who note that without inclusion of the core concepts of whakapapa and interconnectedness, without deep appreciation of kaitiakitanga, and without rooting the strategy in a Māori world view supported by mātauranga and bound by the rules of tikanga, it will lack the appropriate frameworks to support the holistic and integrated action that is required.Comments below are specific to the proposed core principles 1, 2, and 3 as they exist in the current draft strategy.1. Design out Waste – products and materials that are low value, single use or non recyclable should be LEGISLATED AGAINST. These should not even be an option.
2. Keep products and materials in use at their highest value – again, mindsets take generations to change. LEGISLATION against disposable products, or any systems which view resources as finite, must be enforced. This in itself will help shape mindsets, by simply making these products and the systems they emerge from, NOT AN OPTION! Desperate times need desperate measures.
3. Regenerate natural systems – BAN, not avoid, using depletable resources.
 |
| 5 Do you support the proposed approach of three broad stages between now and 2050, and the suggested timing and priorities for what to focus on at each stage? | We do not support the proposed approach, mainly because the timeframe is too long. We need more ambitious targets in the short and medium term. We need to go hard, early.To achieve transition to the circular economy as soon as possible MfE needs to:* create a new independent agency dedicated to the circular economy and zero waste. It would be their job to lead delivery of programmes and coordinate activities.
* transfer responsibility and resources to enable the new agency to support and coordinate the organisations that provide relevant goods and services.
* focus on changing the flows of products and materials coming into the economy (rather than waste and emissions coming out)

However, this must begin with the establishment of a Crown-Māori partnership model focussed on decolonisation and the obligations of Te Tiriti. This joint partnership would set the vision, objectives and priorities for the future restoration of ecosystems throughout Aotearoa from both a Crown and te ao Māori world view. This can be the only first step towards setting the foundations for transformational change. We also question ‘bringing resource recovery systems up to global standards’. Aotearoa has many of world class resource recovery centres located throughout the country that are achieving significant diversion of waste from landfill (70%+) in almost complete absence of any legislation, policy, incentives or infrastructure support from central government. Here in Manawatū Just Zilch has diverted 1,977,974kg of kai from Landfill and fed over 445,309 people since it’s opening in 2011. We don’t necessarily need to go offshore to find the solutions to our own, unique waste situation. Local and Indigenous solutions already exist and are a source of invaluable local knowledge and experience. These are the blueprints we need to build a network of community resource recovery centres in every suburb and rural location throughout the whenua. See <#MorePlacesLikeThis: https://vimeo.com/649269928> |
| 6 Looking at the priorities and suggested headline actions for stage one, which do you think are the most important? | We consider the priorities equally important.Priorities:1. Complete the foundations for transformational change
2. Enabling agency to stimulate innovation and redesign for long-term change
3. Use systems-thinking to reduce waste and emissions
4. Build on existing innovation to develop a flourishing economy of circular and zero waste enterprise**s**
5. Support, resource and coordinate training, education and community-led behaviour change programmes
6. Design out harm, remediate past damage
 |
| 7 What else should we be doing in stage one? | While we support the 6 priorities and see their value in the long term, we ask that immediate action be taken to legislate against disposable and non-recyclable products. We’ve done it with single use plastic bags, micro beads and plastic cotton buds….why not more? We need to end certain waste streams immediately through not making them an option. Alongside this, we ask that the new Waste Strategy has a strong focus on organics, and reframes the place of organics in a Circular Economy by focusing on the benefits of composting. We need to return as much organic matter to the soil through high quality compost, and focus on regenerating soil by capturing organics in the waste stream and treasuring their potential to be composted.As part of the “design out harm” priority, we wish to see a strong focus on both producer responsibility, and product stewardship. This will help reduce material flows and emission, and cover the real costs associated with resource recovery systems. We also advocate for investment in education! Not just waste minimisation but hands on practical skills such as composting, worm farming, home cooking, upcycling and eco-sourced/recyclable crafting. We’d like to see existing initiatives such as Enviroschools, Plant to Plate Aoteaora, Love Food Hate Waste amplified and expanded to reach more tamariki in kura across the motu. |
| 8 What are the barriers or roadblocks to achieving the stage one actions, and how can we address them? | Achieving a coordinated approach will be difficult, as many people and organisations drive change through all sectors and geographic locations of Aotearoa. While we acknowledge the value of local, small scale and grass roots solutions, we see the need for a new independent agency dedicated to the circular economy and zero waste, as we have already mentioned several times in this submission.The agency would support and enable all the people and organisations already working on zero waste, repair, reuse, refill and closed loop recycling to cooperate and work more effectively together. It would champion the set-up of <#MorePlacesLikeThis: https://vimeo.com/649269928> based on models that are already working.We also note that the strategy lacks a section on funding and financing the proposed changes, or any analysis of the costs. This work needs to be done.The strategy gives very little attention to Mātauranga Māori, and putting Te Tiriti at the heart of decision making and governance. This is a significant barrier to achieving any action, and we recommend again the establishment of a Crown-Māori partnership model focussed on decolonisation and the obligations of Te Tiriti. This joint partnership would set the vision, objectives and priorities for the future restoration of ecosystems throughout Aotearoa from both a Crown and te ao Māori world view. This can be the only first step towards setting the foundations for transformational change.  |
| 9 Do the strategic targets listed in Table 1 focus on the right areas? | We agree with setting targets to measure progress, but would like to see them include:1. Circularity: how much raw material is being used, and how much is recycled, composted, or wasted at the end of its lifespan? Waste disposal and waste generation.
2. Emissions
3. Unaccounted for waste: eg litter, illegal dumping, informal incineration and dumping on private land etc.
4. Behaviour change and attitudes: surveys of the public to generate data on consumption, social norms, barriers to achieving waste reduction etc.
 |
| 10 Where in the suggested ranges do you think each target should sit, to strike a good balance between ambition and achievability? | See above. The proposed targets need more work. |
| **Part 3: Developing more comprehensive legislation on waste: issues and options**Question | MFAN answer |
| 11 Do you think new legislation should require the government to have a waste strategy and periodically update it? | Absolutely. We welcome a law requiring the Government to create a waste strategy, and periodically update it. We’d like to see it designed with requirement for broader public engagement and consultation, and not only in the form of reading huge documents and submitting on them. Where were the hui bringing these current proposed changes to the people? Where were the interactive workshops, the online information, the opportunities for MfE, who wrote the proposed changes, to hear from the people, and the industry?For such an important issue to be put in the “too-hard basket” by many people who simply don’t have the time to engage, or don’t even know these changes are being proposed, is criminal. We need better process and we need it to be mandated in any new waste strategy and legislation.On top of this, we need a strategy that:1. Is focused on our obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi,
2. Is inspiring, engaging, relevant and meaningful to a broad cross-section of society,
3. Gives us a clear sense of how different people, organisations, sectors and products fit in to the whole, and
4. Emphasises our individual and collective responsibility to consume less, conserve more and remediate the past damage.
 |
| 12 How often should a strategy be reviewed? | Every 5 years. We recommend setting targets that align with the reviewing of the strategy. |
| 13 How strongly should the strategy (and supporting action and investment plans) influence local authority plans and actions? | We need to strike a balance between national consistency and local initiatives that are designed by their communities. A national strategy should be strongly influential. It must be firmly based in Mātauranga Māori and be consistent with our obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. It must strive for best practise towards zero waste and a new economy, but not replace local waste minimisation plans, and place-specific initiatives that are already working. If the national waste strategy is well informed through meaningful engagement with communities, it can be used to inspire and validate local initiatives, and support more place-specific waste strategies and plans. |
| 14 What public reporting on waste by Central and local government would you like to see? | We support the proposal that the new legislation should require regular reporting on:1. progress against specific targets set for the country
2. waste data
3. the use of levy revenue
4. compliance, monitoring and enforcement.
 |
| 15 Do you agree with the suggested functions for central government agencies? | Yes. We support Zero Waste Network and The Rubbish Trip in asking that the following are also added:* develop and implement a Tiriti-based partnership approach to waste strategy, legislation, policy and programme design
* active government leadership to protect the public good (low waste, low emissions, social equity, resilient communities) e.g. by leading product stewardship design and embedding social procurement
* champion zero waste and circularity on the international stage and take responsibility by acting to eliminate the impact of waste created and exported by New Zealand, regionally and internationally.
* whole-of-system approach to make coordinated policy across agencies and achieve a consistent approach to circularity and zero waste
* research, learn and connect with equivalent agencies overseas
* coordinate, support and fund community-led zero waste activities, including behaviour change and local enterprise.
 |
| 16 What central government agencies would you like to see carry out these functions? | We repeat: Establish a stand-alone, independent agency dedicated to the circular economy and zero waste to carry out these functions, with Te Tiriti driven governance structure. |
| 17 How should independent, expert advice on waste be provided to the government? | A stand-alone, independent agency dedicated to the circular economy and zero waste, with Te Tiriti driven governance structure, would provide this advice themselves, or through independent contractors. |
| 18 How could the legislation provide for Māori participation in the new advice and decision-making systems for waste? | We are looking for a lot more than “Māori participation in decision making.” New legislation should embed a Te Tiriti-compliant governance framework that recognises Māori rangatiratanga, and our obligations to partnership in decision making on waste and circularity issues. This is an opportunity for real systemic change to address past and present issues relating to colonisation, inequity, pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss. We have an opportunity to execute a just transition to a zero waste, net-zero carbon, Te Tiriti led circular economy. Environmental policy holds the potential for a range of other social, economic, cultural gains for both Māori and Tangata Tiriti.  |
| 19 What are your views on local government roles in the waste system, in particular the balance between local and regional? Who should be responsible for planning, service delivery, regulatory activities like licensing, and enforcement of the different obligations created? | A stand-alone, independent agency dedicated to the circular economy and zero waste, with Te Tiriti driven governance structure, should be responsible for all these things at a national level. Local and regional government can then ensure their Waste Minimisation Plans and other local initiatives are at least meeting the minimum requirements for zero waste and transition to a circular economy. |
| 20 Do you see benefit in adapting the United Kingdom’s duty-of-care model for Aotearoa New Zealand’s waste legislation, supported by appropriate offences and penalties? | No. We support looking at international models to develop our own, unique approach to legislation, (including offences and penalties) that is grounded in Mātauranga Māori and resonates with the people of Aotearoa. We think the UK model focuses too much of responsibility at bottom end of the waste hierarchy: disposal, and not enough on minimising waste generation at the production end. |
| 21 Do you support strengthening obligations around litter by creating an individual ‘duty of care’ to dispose of waste appropriately? | See above. The effort required to enforce individual “duty of care” would use significant resources, and doesn’t tackle the problem of litter by taking it back to the source. Again, our response here is1. Design out Waste – products and materials that are low value, single use or non recyclable should be LEGISLATED AGAINST. These should not even be an option.
2. Keep products and materials in use at their highest value – again, mindsets take generations to change. LEGISLATION against disposable products, or any systems which view resources as finite, must be enforced. This in itself will help shape mindsets, by simply making these products and the systems they emerge from, NOT AN OPTION! Desperate times need desperate measures. (copied from question 4).
 |
| 22 What else could we do so that litter is taken more seriously as a form of pollution? | See above. We need an immediate regulatory approach to tackle litter by focusing on manufacture and production of waste. Hold to account those who produce and retail common litter items, and force them out of the waste stream with strict legislation. |
| 23 Do you support a nationwide licensing regime for the waste sector? | Yes. Of the very highest standard possible. |
| 24 Should the new legislation include a power to require a tracing system to be developed for some or all types of waste? | Yes. We support a tracing system for all types of waste. This will make it easier to measure waste and track our progress towards a true circular economy. It will shift the mindset towards materials being viewed not as "waste" but as a valuable resource for reuse or recycling. |
| 25 What aspects of the proposals for regulating the waste sector could be extended to apply to hazardous waste? | This is not within our area of expertise. We would hope that the very highest standards of environmental protection would be the goal here, and again, designing out hazardous waste at the source would be key. |
| 26 Should the new legislation keep an option for accreditation of voluntary product stewardship schemes? | We are concerned that voluntary product stewardship schemes may not deliver substantial benefits or could be abused. We would prefer an accredited scheme, to be developed and managed by a new, independent Zero Waste and Circular Economy agency. |
| 27 How could the accreditation process for new product stewardship schemes be strengthened? | We support the suggestions outlined in pages 58-59 of the strategy. |
| 28 How else could we improve the regulatory framework for product stewardship? | Again, we ask that any regulatory framework towards zero waste, be it product stewardship or otherwise, be founded in mātauranga māori and aim for the highest possible stardards of environmental protection. A new independent Circular Economy & Zero Waste Agency, to lead delivery of programmes and coordinate activity is the key to success. This independent agency should drive the development of product stewardship schemes. We support the following recommendations of Zero Waste Aotearoa and The Rubbish Trip:* improve the regulatory tools available to deliver outcomes at the top of the waste hierarchy
* improve the scheme design process to reduce the influence of vested interests that might water-down schemes
* retain flexibility to be able to regulate products without having to go through the entire priority product process
* mandate independent monitoring and enforcement of schemes
 |
| 29 What improvements could be made to the existing regulatory powers under section 23 of the Waste Management Act 2008? | We support the proposed improvements to S23 that are outlined in the strategy. We ask that the existing powers of S23 remain in place: specifically to enable bans of problematic products. It should also be enhanced by adding new powers e.g:* Bans and consumption reduction targets
* Ability to set binding targets for activities like return rates, and reuse quotas
* More flexible economic instruments, including levy-setting and fee-setting powers
* Product controls and design specifications that allow for things like minimum recycled content regulations.
* Clear ability to make producers financially responsible for cover clean-up/disposal costs
* Quality/performance standards for resource recovery and waste management, including mandatory source separation, standardising kerbside collections, standards for organic waste processing and recycling
* Labelling requirements that cover not only how to dispose of a product, but also transparency about product contents, durability, repairability, recycled content.

We also support the proposed changes to what the Government needs to do before it can make s23 regulations e.g., requiring specific engagement with Māori, and removing some unnecessary barriers to regulations. |
| 30 What new regulatory powers for products and materials would be useful to help Aotearoa move towards a circular economy? | We strongly agree with the statement in the consultation paper that “it would be useful to include more powers that encourage circular economy behaviours towards the top of the waste hierarchy, such as redesign and rethinking of systems of production and use.” (p.61) We support a new set of regulatory powers for organics, recognising that organics have much to offer as a resource for compost creation.A new Circular Economy & Zero Waste Agency would be best placed to do this research. |
| 31 Would you like to see a right to return packaging to the relevant business? | Yes. But it needs to be supported by wider policy aimed at circularising packaging, banning/phasing out disposable, single use, and unrecyclable packaging. |
| 32 Would you like to see more legal requirements to support products lasting longer and being able to be repaired? | **Yes!** We strongly support legal requirements for more durable and repairable products, and banning/phasing out disposable, single use, and unrecyclable packaging. These steps are essential for realising the zero waste, circular economy principle of keeping products circulating in the economy. |
| 33 Is there a need to strengthen and make better use of import and export controls to support waste minimisation and circular economy goals? For example, should we look at ways to prohibit exports of materials like low-value plastics? | **Yes!** We strongly support use of import controls and export controls to achieve zero waste and circular economy outcomes, and to make sure New Zealand takes responsibility both domestically and internationally. |
| 34 What types of activities should potentially be subject to a levy? Should the levy be able to be imposed on final disposal activities other than landfills (such as waste to energy)? | We strongly support the idea of extending the landfill levy to other final disposal activities e.g. waste-to-energy, down-cycling etc. We also support regulation to prevent investment in new final disposal activities, like incineration or pyrolysis of municipal solid waste or post-consumer plastics, which achieves nothing more than a switch between types of final disposal, and doesn’t incentivise environmentally sustainable options. |
| 35 What factors should be considered when setting levy rates? | 1. The minimum rate needed to balance the cost of disposal and the cost of implementing desired activities.
2. The potential for perverse outcomes.
 |
| 37 What should waste levy revenue be able to be spent on? | Levy expenditure should be strategically linked to the overarching vision to move Aotearoa to a low waste, low carbon circular economy. It should be allocated according to the waste hierarchy (i.e more investment at the top of the waste hierarchy). |
| 38 How should revenue from the waste levy be allocated to best reflect the roles and responsibilities of the different layers of government in relation to waste, and to maximise effectiveness? | Fund an Independent Circular Economy & Zero Waste Agency to oversee expenditure of the rest of the levy funding against the objective of low waste, low carbon circular economy. |
| Additional Information | The **Manawatū Food Action Network** is a collective of social service and environmental organisations (and other community stakeholders) working together to increase collaboration, education and awareness to benefit our local community around issues of food security, food resilience and food localisation. Our kaupapa include advocacy and education for food resiliency, food localisation, community-food initiatives, skills transfer and waste minimisation in the Manawatū.A new Waste Strategy is desperately needed, in order to protect and regenerate the living systems our people and planet depend on. We strongly support the shift to a circular economy, using the waste hierarchy to prioritise actions, and embedded firmly in Te-Tiriti based partnership. We find the draft waste strategy lacking in clear objectives, an appropriate framework, and tikanga Māori. In the current context of a world facing climate emergency, environmental pollution, imminent extinction of species and depletion of natural resources, the strategy is like putting a sticking plaster on a gaping, infected wound. To explicity address the roots of the problem, and provide immediate, organised, and effective action, we need systemic change, and we need it yesterday. The consultation document's two key themes of connection and responsibility are not carried through the proposed strategy. The strategy does not give clear objectives as to how we will transition to a circular economy. It fails to target producer responsibility, or how New Zealand will take responsibility for our waste on the international stage.MfE has a massive amount of policy and regulatory work to do over the next few years to embed the changes that successful implementation of a low waste, low emissions circular economy will require. A new independent Circular Economy & Zero Waste Agency, to lead delivery of programmes and coordinate activity is the key to success. However, this must begin with the establishment of a Crown-Māori partnership model focussed on decolonisation and the obligations of Te Tiriti. This joint partnership would set the vision, objectives and priorities for the future restoration of ecosystems throughout Aotearoa from both a Crown and te ao Māori world view. This can be the only first step towards setting the foundations for transformational change. New Zealand's new waste strategy and legislation must create new laws, policies and investment plans that lead to [#MorePlacesLikeThis](https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/moreplaceslikethis?__eep__=6&__cft__%5b0%5d=AZWyjpalseBo8QbyTh8iI8Ds6SPHBV-ZL-jCjcAAkRlszVuwGZlzVXe37jpaUs-wfpoWBvu1j69a0vse8ggY9CsPNB7KmAMJITMrdeSk6C7HaASVMFBvsJtEN6RpX66wdZg3iv5IJqJNT_7xhRmpKTump5GkWcCcAMkLNo_JklIWRGqtiyMPoS5T5YuIUggNiKXRhze7acrlQWbOzxqvuzUpkfHgZhZCu_-IOR6Mgr3m4Q&__tn__=*NK-y-R): [https://vimeo.com/649269928](https://vimeo.com/649269928?fbclid=IwAR2zmZsIuvbQGjKTXRZyM5ROMJ5KNQmvuMcyQFIkrvezRd0_yBfDej5har8) " |