Personal Statement to support a proposal for a small pig shelter.

We, the residents of Glyndwr House, propose the erection of a dedicated pig shelter on our land adjacent to the property. This structure is intended to provide a safe and comfortable home for our pet pigs, who currently reside in an aging tin shed that has fallen into disrepair.

The proposed shelter will not only serve as a haven for our pigs but will also include storage facilities for hay, straw, and feed. Currently, these supplies are housed in a small Keter shed and an animal trailer, which are insufficient for our needs.

With the addition of this shelter, we aim to implement a rotational grazing system for our pigs, moving them between the main field and the bottom field. This rotation is facilitated by the existing fence and gate in the bottom field. The pig arc, primarily used during warmer months, will also be relocated to the bottom field. This will allow us to reseed and rejuvenate the main field, which currently lacks grass due to the removal of debris at the time of purchase.

Furthermore, the pig waste, a natural by-product of our pets, will be utilized to fertilize and enrich the soil, enhancing the health and aesthetics of both fields.

We believe this development is not only essential for the welfare of our animals but also beneficial for the land, contributing to its overall fertility and appearance

**Land Management Plan for Glyndwr House**

**Objective:** To improve the quality and sustainability of grazing land through the effective use of pig waste as a natural fertilizer.

**Scope:** This plan covers the fields adjacent to Glyndwr House, designated for the grazing of pet pigs.

**Methodology:**

1. **Composting Process:**
	* Establish a designated composting area away from living spaces and water sources.
	* Mix pig waste with carbon-rich materials such as straw, hay, or leaves to balance nitrogen levels.
	* Regularly turn the compost pile to aerate and facilitate the breakdown process.
	* Monitor the temperature to ensure it reaches sufficient heat to kill pathogens.
2. **Compost Application:**
	* Apply mature compost to the fields during the off-grazing season to minimize disturbance to the land.
	* Incorporate the compost into the soil through light tilling or natural processes.
3. **Rotational Grazing:**
	* Divide the grazing land into sections to allow for rest and recovery periods.
	* Rotate livestock between sections to prevent overgrazing and allow for even distribution of manure.
	* Use portable fencing to manage grazing areas effectively.
4. **Monitoring and Maintenance:**
	* Regularly inspect the fields for signs of overgrazing, erosion, or nutrient runoff.
	* Adjust the grazing rotation and compost application as needed based on observations.

**Benefits:**

* **Soil Health:** Enriches the soil with organic matter and essential nutrients, promoting microbial activity and improving soil structure.
* **Grass Growth:** Supports robust grass growth, providing a sustainable food source for grazing animals.
* **Environmental Impact:** Reduces the need for chemical fertilizers, minimizing environmental pollution.
* **Cost-Effectiveness:** Utilizes on-site resources, reducing waste disposal costs and the need for external inputs.

**Conclusion:** Implementing this land management plan will not only enhance the grazing conditions at Glyndwr House but also contribute to the overall health of the ecosystem. By responsibly recycling pig waste, we can foster a more sustainable and productive agricultural practice.