

### Scenario 1 - Broilers

Score sheet **Legal stocking density of 39kgm2**

Name of scorer: **Expert 8**

First round comments

Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	1st round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	2nd round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	
Good feeding	1 Provision and access to food. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of appropriate foodstuffs for health and wellbeing.	50	35	60	60	35	75	Broiler breeder issue again, and more limited ability to access food at higher stocking density if movement is impaired
	2 Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	70	60	80	75	60	80	Some birds may have difficulty in accessing drinkers if mobility impaired, likely higher at higher stocking density
Good housing	3 Animals should have comfort when resting.	40	30	50	40	30	50	Less spaces, less likely to be able to access preferred resting areas or to make choices
	4 Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.	55	40	65	55	40	65	Liable to overheating in transport, more susceptible to local 'hot spots' at higher stocking density even if environment is well controlled
	5 Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	25	15	30	30	15	40	Space still quite restricted, need to compete for access, also limited by leg weakness in freedom of movement
Good health	6 Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).	25	15	45	25	15	45	Leg weakness and lameness likely to be higher with limited space
	7 Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	25	15	35	30	15	40	Likelihood of experiencing metabolic disorders from high rates of growth
	8 Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	20	10	30	30	15	40	pain from leg issues and catching/handling for transport
Appropriate behaviour	9 Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).	20	10	35	25	10	35	space restrictions limiting ability to show complex behaviours, may also be affected by other physical impacts such as movement disorders
	10 Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).	20	10	35	20	10	35	space restrictions limiting ability to show complex behaviours, may also be affected by other physical impacts such as movement disorders
	11 Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.	45	25	55	45	25	55	Not clear if this is ever achieved with high number of animals, irrespective of stocking density
	12 Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	10	5	15	20	10	25	Not sure how else to capture the poor quality of life of broiler breeders? Meat chickens also have a very short life, with little opportunities for normal behaviour expression, no maternal care, limited resource available.

### Scenario 1 - Broilers

Score sheet **Legal stocking density of 30kgm2**

Name of scorer: **Expert 8**

First round comments

Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	1st round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	2nd round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	
Good feeding	1 Provision and access to food. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of appropriate foodstuffs for health and wellbeing.	55	40	75	60	40	80	Not sure if we are also including broiler breeders in this - I have gone with the average chicken so mostly not breeders but also included some consideration of the great degree of undernutrition the breeders would experience (e.g. would be about 10 for breeders and 75 for meat chickens, but more meat chickens than breeders)?
	2 Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	75	70	85	75	70	85	Included that some birds may not be able to access drinkers very readily either because of competition or leg weakness
Good housing	3 Animals should have comfort when resting.	60	40	80	60	40	80	More space than the other condition but still not complete freedom to select a place to rest. May not have preferred choice of resting place (perches available, dry bedding?)
	4 Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.	60	40	70	60	40	70	Can be very susceptible to overheating in transport, climate can be well regulated in the rearing house.
	5 Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	50	40	60	50	40	60	Still quite space restricted but an improvement on conventional stocking density
Good health	6 Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).	30	15	45	35	20	45	High incidence of lameness and movement disorders, might be marginally improved with more space to walk
	7 Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	25	15	35	30	15	40	Reasonably likely to experience metabolic disorders through High rates of growth
	8 Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	20	10	30	30	15	40	High incidence of lameness, likely to experience pain in capture for transport
Appropriate behaviour	9 Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).	30	15	45	30	15	45	Marginally more space but still quite restricted to show complex social behaviours, other welfare compromise such as movement also likely to prevent animals from showing a full range of behaviours
	10 Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).	30	15	45	30	15	45	Marginally more space but still quite restricted to show complex social behaviours, other welfare compromise such as movement also likely to prevent animals from showing a full range of behaviours
	11 Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.	45	25	55	50	30	60	Not clear if this is ever achieved with high number of animals, irrespective of stocking density
	12 Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	10	5	15	20	10	30	Not sure how else to capture the poor quality of life of broiler breeders? Meat chickens also have a very short life, with little opportunities for normal behaviour expression, no maternal care, limited resource available.