



Scenario 1 - Broilers

		Legal stocking density of 39kgm2	Name of scorer:	Expert 4	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.	70	65	75	70	65	75	Given the importance of growth rates for this industry, the system is designed to ensure access to ad lib food. However, with the higher stocking density and related welfare issues there could be issues for some animals accessing this resource.
		2	Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	70	65	75	70	65	75	In line with the previous comment, the system is generally designed to meet this need but there could be situations where some birds don't get easy access to a water supply.
	Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	50	40	60	30	25	40	In this system at this stocking density it seems likely that for a variety of reasons not all birds will have a comfortable resting area.
		4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.	55	45	65	55	45	65	This system can be designed with suitable ventilation to meet this need. However, there are likely to be scenarios at this stocking density where thermal comfort could become a welfare issue.
		5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	30	10	40	30	10	40	At this stocking density, especially towards the end of the growing phase there are likely to be significant welfare issues associated with this criteria due to a lack of space and other welfare issues.
	Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).	30	25	35	30	25	35	In this system lameness, hock burns and foot lesions are an important welfare issue.
		7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health.	50	40	70	50	40	70	This production system is designed with high levels of biosecurity. However, some birds may have metabolic issues associated with rapid growth.
		8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or	25	15	35	35	20	50	In this system a significant proportion of birds are likely to experience pain, such as that associated with lameness and during handling at catching.
	Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and	50	40	60	50	40	60	At this stocking density, it may be challenging for birds to express these behaviours.
		10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).	30	25	35	30	25	35	At this stocking density, birds will be impeded from expressing these behaviours.
		11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.	50	40	60	50	40	60	A welfare risk associated with this would be handling and catching at the end of the growing phase.
12		Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	30	10	50	30	10	50	Within this system there is likely to be a high risk of welfare being compromised, with a significant proportion of animals in a negative affective state, with a lack of opportunities for positive experiences.	

Scenario 1 - Broilers

Score sheet	Legal stocking density of 30kgm2	Name of scorer: Expert 4	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		80	75	85	70	65	75 This system is designed for birds to have ad lib food access so this is likely to be optimised, especially at the lower stocking density. There could be challenges for certain birds due to other welfare issues such as lameness.
	2		80	75	85	70	65	75 This system is designed for birds to have access to water so this is likely to be optimised, especially at the lower stocking density. There could be challenges for certain birds due to other welfare issues such as lameness.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	60	40	70	60	40	70 At this lower stocking density it should offer the opportunity for a greater proportion of animals to have a comfortable resting area. However, there are still likely to be welfare issues for some birds.
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.	65	60	75	65	60	75 The system should be able to meet and monitor this aspect. However, there could be some situations where this is not adequately managed and welfare issues arise.
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	70	60	80	50	40	60 At this lower stocking density, birds will have greater opportunities to move freely without being impeded by others.
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).	50	35	60	40	25	45 Given the selective breeding for rapid growth, even within this system there will be issues associated with lameness and other disorders.
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	50	40	70	50	40	70 This production system is designed with high levels of biosecurity. However, some birds may have metabolic issues associated with rapid growth.
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	50	40	60	50	40	60 At this lower stocking density mobility and leg health should be improved but a proportion of birds are still likely to experience pain associated with the production cycle, including at handling and processing.
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).	60	55	70	50	40	60 At this stocking density the majority of birds should be able to fulfil this aspect.
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).	60	55	70	40	20	50 At this stocking density birds will have a greater opportunity to more freely express this aspect of behaviour.
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.	50	40	60	50	40	60 A welfare risk associated with this would be handling and catching at the end of the growing phase.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	50	40	80	40	20	50 Within this system, at this lower stocking density, a greater proportion of birds will have the opportunity for positive experiences, with less risk of negative affective states than at the higher stocking density. However, there could be a significant amount of variation for individuals within the system.