

Scenario 1 - Current use of farrowing crates in pig production

Score sheet		Name of scorer: Expert 10					Comments		
Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	<div><div></div><div>0 - Lowest level of welfare - 100</div></div>	1st round score	90% certain		2nd round score	90% certain		I am scoring this purely from the sow perspective
				lower bound	upper bound		lower bound	upper bound	
Good feeding	1	Provide and access to food. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of appropriate feedstuffs for health and wellbeing.	70	60	95				Food provision very controlled and generally not limited, but not foraging or natural feeding behaviour. Just a balanced rut.
	2	Provide and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	90	60	95				Chlorinated water in plentiful supply
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	50	30	60				lying on slatted floor with no bedding
	4	Animals should be thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.	60	30	70				Farrowing sheds kept warm for piglets but too hot for sows?
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	5	0	10				Sow can get up and lie down - not zero but close. Only for 5-28 days, so in sows life it is a short period, therefore not zero for that reason too.
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and diseases (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).	70	60	90				Compared to group/non-crate system the sow stays relatively safe and injury free I think!
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	70	60	90				Usually extremely biosecure system
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	80	60	90				Can't think of a management cause of pain
	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).	10	5	15				Suckling the only social behaviour, but this is highly restricted
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviour (e.g. foraging, exploring).	5	0	10				The restriction is for 33 days
Appropriate behaviour	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal human relationships.	20	10	80				Sows get loaded and then handling very procedural - fairly neutral negative/positive. Safe for operator.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	20	10	30				Most of it is covered above, but the affective state is severely impacted so I have reinforced this point here.

Scenario 2 - Free farrowing

Score sheet		Name of scorer: Expert 10						Comments	
Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	<div><div></div><div>0 - Lowest level of welfare</div><div>100 - Highest level of welfare</div></div>	1st round score	90% certain		2nd round score	90% certain		
				lower bound	upper bound		lower bound	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.	60	50	90				This is a managerial challenge. I have seen sows chewing on stones and losing weight, but most farmers would feed them well.
	2	Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	80	30	95				Water freezers in some outdoor systems and can get interrupted, but rare and temporary.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	70	60	90				Straw bedding for nests
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.	80	60	90				More opportunity to thermoregulate
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	70	50	95				Can vary from outdoor free-ranging to indoor, slightly more space
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.)	60	50	80				More risk of injury and fighting
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	70	50	80				greater risk of disease, but can be run biosecurely
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	80	70	90				
	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).	70	50	90				Some harmful social behaviours possible in communal systems
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).	70	50	90				Outdoor system allows lots of foraging
Appropriate behaviour	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.	60	50	70				More difficult to handle in neutral or positive way?
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	70	30	80				Mostly covered above but general affective state for sow is good in contrast to the crates

Scenario 3 - Temporary use of farrowing crates

Score sheet		Name of scorer: Expert 10						Comments		
Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	Highest level of welfare - 100		1st round score	90% certain		2nd round score	90% certain		
		0 - Lowest level of welfare	upper bound		lower bound	upper bound		lower bound	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	60	95				This is really the only score which changes significantly. Some ability to move but most systems still limited space
	2	Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.		90	60	95				
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.		50	30	60				
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.		60	30	70				
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.		40	20	50				
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).		70	60	90				
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.		70	60	90				
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.		80	60	90				
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).		10	5	15				
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).		5	0	10				
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.		20	10	80				
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.		20	10	30				