

Scenario 1 - Current use of farrowing crates in pig production

Score sheet		Name of scorer: Expert 1				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 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.			60	50	70	50	30	60 Within the confines of the crate the sow is likely to have access to food and the piglets to a source of nutrition. However, there are issues associated with the lack of freedom for the sow.
	2	Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.			60	50	70	60	50	70 Within the confines of the crate the sow is likely to have access to water. However, there are issues associated with the lack of freedom for the sow and there could be issues with supply and 70 inability to then use an alternative source.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.			20	5	30	30	10	40 Sows are likely to experience extreme discomfort in this system. Piglets are likely to have a degree of comfort but the environment is also fairly barren and restricted for them.
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.			30	20	40	40	30	50 Within this system there is a risk of compromised thermal comfort, and also discrepancies between what might be optimal for piglets versus the sow.
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.			5	0	10	20	10	30 By design, this system prevents free movement of the sow. There is also fairly minimal space for the piglets to move around.
	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).			40	20	50	40	20	50 This system can be associated with high levels of lameness and abrasive lesions for the sow.
Good health	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.			60	50	80	60	50	70 Within this system the environment can be managed to optimise biosecurity and hygiene.
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.			40	30	50	40	30	50 Sows are likely to suffer pain from the restricted confinement. Piglets will suffer pain from some of the husbandry procedures associated with this system.
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).			20	5	30	20	5	The sow is prevented from displaying this aspect of behaviour. The piglets will be able to engage in some relevant social behaviour, such as play fighting. However, that will also be constrained 30 given the space restrictions.
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).			10	5	20	10	5	20 The sow will be prevented from engaging in these types of behaviours. The piglets will be able to express a small amount of this type of behaviour.
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.			30	10	50	30	10	50 There is scope for large variation in this aspect. It will be dependent to some degree on the quality of attitudes and human-animal interactions.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.			10	5	20	20	10	This system is likely to have a severe detrimental impact on the affective state of the sow. The sow could gain some positive experience through the limited interaction and bonding with her 30 piglets.

Scenario 2 - Free farrowing

Score sheet		Name of scorer: Expert 1						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 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	60	80	60	50		70 Within this systems the sow and her piglets are likely to have access to adequate nutrition. There could be circumstances for individual animals where this is compromised.
	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	70	60		80 Within this systems the sow and her piglets are likely to have access an adequate water supply. There could be circumstances for individual animals where this is compromised.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.			60	50	80	60	50		80 This system will offer a higher degree of movement and choice of a comfortable lying area for the sow. There could be compromised welfare for some piglets, including crushing by the sow.
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.			60	40	80	60	40		80 In well managed systems thermal comfort can be adequately managed. However, there is scope for issues and a discrepancy between what is optimal for the sow versus piglets.
Good health	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.			70	60	80	60	50		70 A benefit of this system is that it can be designed to provide the sow with more space to move around. Some systems can also provide more space for the piglets.
	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.). Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.			60	50	70	60	40		70 In this system the sow should have less risk of injuries associated with confinement. There is still likely to be some issues with lameness. The piglets could suffer injuries from being crushed by the sow.
	7	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.			70	60	80	70	60		80 The system can be managed with high levels of biosecurity to minimise this aspect.
	8	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).			60	40	70	60	50		70 In this system there is less risk of the sow experiencing pain compared to conventional farrowing crates. However, there is scope for piglets to experience pain from husbandry procedures and injuries.
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).			60	50	70	60	50		70 In this system the sow has more freedom to express social bonding with her piglets and for them to engage in play behaviour. There is a lack of opportunity for the sow to interact with other sows.
	10	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.			50	30	70	50	30		70 This aspect is somewhat dependent on the particular free farrowing system used. However, it has more behavioural freedom than the conventional farrowing crate system.
	11	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.			70	60	80	60	50		70 This aspect will be highly dependent on the quality of stock person attitudes and human-animal interactions.
	12				70	60	80	60	50		This system offers the sow greater opportunities to bond with her piglets and the greater levels of behavioural freedom are likely to provide more opportunities to experience positive affective states.

Scenario 3 - Temporary use of farrowing crates

Score sheet		Name of scorer: Expert 1						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 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.			60	50	70	60	50	In general the sow and piglets should have access to adequate nutrition. However, there could be issues when the sow is confined in the crate as the transition during that period may influence food intake.
	2	Provision and access to water. Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.			60	50	70	60	50	In general the sow and piglets should have access to adequate water. However, there could be issues when the sow is confined in the crate as the transition during that period may influence water intake. For the sow this is going to be severely compromised during the period of confinement. There could be issues for the piglets, including the potential for crushing when the sow is not confined to the crate.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.			40	30	50	40	30	
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort being neither too hot nor too cold.			60	40	80	60	40	80 In well managed systems thermal comfort can be adequately managed. However, there is scope for issues and there can be discrepancies between what is optimal for the sow versus piglets.
Good health	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.			50	40	60	40	30	50 This aspect is compromised during the period of sow confinement.
	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc.).			50	30	60	50	30	60 For the sow there could be injuries resulting from the period of confinement. There is the risk of injury to piglets when the sow is not in the farrowing crate.
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.			70	60	80	70	60	80 The system can be managed with high levels of biosecurity to minimise this aspect.
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.			50	30	60	50	30	60 In this system the sow may experience pain during the period of confinement. There is also scope for the piglets to experience pain as a result of husbandry procedures and potentially from crushing injuries.
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours (such as grooming and social bonding).			30	20	40	30	20	40 During the period of confinement, this aspect is compromised for the sow, including her ability to bond with her piglets. The piglets will have the ability to engage in social play behaviour.
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring).			40	30	50	30	20	This aspect will be compromised for the sow during the period of confinement. There will be limited opportunity beyond this. The piglets will have some opportunity to engage in this type of behaviour.
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and not negative animal-human relationships.			40	30	60	40	30	60 This aspect will be highly dependent on stock person attitudes and the quality of human-animal interactions.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.			40	20	50	40	20	The period of confinement is likely to have a significant detrimental impact on affective state. Compared to the traditional farrowing crate system, there are more opportunities for positive sow experiences.