Scenario 1 - Colony cage egg production

Score sheet: Name of scorer: Expert B

Welfare principle	Welfare criteria	Welfare criteria description	1st round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	Std round bound	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	Comments Round 1	Comments Round 2
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	50	90	70	50	90	57. All birds are given continuous access to feed, and at top stocking rates birds do have access to feed without too much negative interaction. It is of great quality in as much as it provides adequate nutrition for the birds to grow and lay eggs. It is not of great quality in terms of variety of feeding. There is an attempt to provide these via the 'scratch mat' in the cage, but it is small so some birds may never gain good access. Feed is withdrawal is a problem especially in bigger birds.	All birds are given continuous access to feed, and at top stocking rates birds do have access to feed without too much negative interaction. It is of great quality in as much as it provides adequate nutrition for the birds to grow and lay eggs. It is not of great quality in terms of variety of feeding. There is an attempt to provide these via the 'scratch mat' in the cage, but it is small so some birds may never gain good access. Feed is withdrawal is a problem especially in bigger birds.
	2	Provision and access to water: Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	90	80	98	90	80	98	58. All birds are given continuous access to fresh water. Because of the way it is delivered it is always clean and of good quality (quantity except if there is a mechanical/technical fault.	All birds are given continuous access to fresh water. Because of the way it is delivered it is always clean and of good quality (quantity except if there is a mechanical/technical fault.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	45	40	50	45	40	50	59. There are perches provided that can (just) fit all birds on simultaneously. However, for non perching mice, the birds are on actu	There are perches provided that can (just) fit all birds on simultaneously. However, for non perching mice, the birds are on actu
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort during nesting behaviour: too hot: no cold:	80	70	90	75	70	90	60. In a well-run facility, the birds are kept at a pretty constant temperature that differs slightly by 'night' and 'day'. As such, in a well-ru	In a well-run facility, the birds are kept at a pretty constant temperature that differs slightly by 'night' and 'day'. As such, in a well-run facility, the birds would not experience getting too cold or too hot. However, if there is mechanical breakdown, or in a poorly run facility, it could be the case that birds could be exposed to too cold.
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	30	10	50	68	60	76	61. Although much more space is provided in a colony than a 'conventional' cage, the terminology 'freely' in the welfare criterion is not enforced. This can be especially bad if the cage is fully stocked to maximum density. The birds can spread their wings, but not really spin fall height, they may be restricted on perch choice, they cannot move fast.	Although much more space is provided in a colony than a 'conventional' cage, the terminology 'freely' in the welfare criterion is not enforced. This can be especially bad if the cage is fully stocked to maximum density. The birds can spread their wings, but not really spin fall height, they may be restricted on perch choice, they cannot move fast.
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc):	50	10	90	50	26	74	62. In a well-run facility, the birds in colony cages ought to remain in good condition until the day of depopulation. However, red mites are common and can cause skin conditions. Lameness may also be present. A well-run facility will cut birds at the first sign of breakage or lameness. Fresh breakages can occur during depopulation as it is difficult to get all the birds out of the cages. Feather pecking is also a problem in colony cages.	In a well-run facility, the birds in colony cages ought to remain in good condition until the day of depopulation. However, red mites are common and can occur skin conditions. Some breakage can occur especially in fully stocked conditions. Lameness may also be present. A well-run facility will cut birds at the first sign of breakage or lameness. Fresh breakages can occur during depopulation as it is difficult to get all of the birds out of the cages. Feather pecking is also a problem in colony cages.
	7	Animals should be free from chronic disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	60	40	78	60	40	78	63. Birds in a well-run facility will be free from infectious causes of disease as biosecurity will be high, and non-infectious disorders will be dealt with by culling (sick and relatively painless). Disease will be prevented by using vaccination too. Colony cages can offer very high standards of hygiene although health 'cues' (as in treatments) is usually absent and culling used instead. However, in a poorly run facility, with lower biosecurity, the cages allow for the perfect conditions for disease to occur throughout the flock In all	In a well-run facility, the birds in colony cages ought to remain in good condition until the day of depopulation. However, red mites are common and can occur skin conditions. Some breakage can occur especially in fully stocked conditions. Lameness may also be present. A well-run facility will cut birds at the first sign of breakage or lameness. Fresh breakages can occur during depopulation as it is difficult to get all of the birds out of the cages. Feather pecking is also a problem in colony cages.
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - (for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	55	45	65	52	45	60	64. Again, in a well-managed facility, birds will be treated with respect, and are less likely to have accidents causing injury in the day to day running of the facility. However, mistakes can happen and injuries can occur. Handling during 'pop ups' should be kept to a minimum. However, even in well run facilities, birds can be injured during depopulation for slaughter, may experience pain during slaughter if not properly stunned (depending on method). In a poorly run facility there may be sharp edges on cages that could cause injury, handling may be too well done too	Again, in a well-managed facility, birds will be treated with respect, and are less likely to have accidents causing injury in the day to day running of the facility. However, mistakes can happen and injuries can occur. Handling during 'pop ups' should be kept to a minimum. However, even in well run facilities, birds can be injured during depopulation for slaughter, may experience pain during slaughter if not properly stunned (depending on method). In a poorly run facility there may be sharp edges on cages that could cause injury, handling may be too well done too
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours such as grooming and social behaviour:	40	20	58	40	20	58	59. Here, perfect to do grooming and dustbathing behaviours with others. In a colony cage when it is fully stocked, there may not be enough room to do mutually facilitated grooming (or grooming themselves alongside others) and there is no provision at all for dustbathing.	Here, perfect to do grooming and dustbathing behaviours with others. In a colony cage when it is fully stocked, there may not be enough room to do mutually facilitated grooming (or grooming themselves alongside others) and there is no provision at all for dustbathing.
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring):	45	30	60	45	30	60	60. In the cage, there is no provision for natural behaviours beyond the most basic. First being egg laying, although there is the nest area, there is no substrate for nesting. In 'Scored foraging', there is the scratch mat provision, but this is only active periodically and small, so all birds may not have access. There is some space in a less crowded cage, where exploratory behaviour could occur, but not much beyond this bare minimum. In a poorly run facility, with lower biosecurity, the cages allow for the perfect conditions for disease to occur throughout the flock In all cases, individuals in fully stocked cage as over the nesting facility will be enough for privacy during nesting, and fewer hens will get in 'lumps' on the scratch pad. In a very good facility, some type of enrichment may be possible to increase exploration, but this is harder to do in a cage than other types of housing.	In the cage, there is no provision for natural behaviours beyond the most basic. First being egg laying, although there is the nest area, there is no substrate for nesting. In 'Scored foraging', there is the scratch mat provision, but this is only active periodically and small, so all birds may not have access. There is some space in a less crowded cage, where exploratory behaviour could occur, but not much beyond this bare minimum. In a poorly run facility, with lower biosecurity, the cages allow for the perfect conditions for disease to occur throughout the flock In all cases, individuals in fully stocked cage as over the nesting facility will be enough for privacy during nesting, and fewer hens will get in 'lumps' on the scratch pad. In a very good facility, some type of enrichment may be possible to increase exploration, but this is harder to do in a cage than other types of housing.
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and non-negative animal human relationships.	20	5	50	50	5	95	51. In the cages, there is minimal human contact, and in general, this is a good thing as birds can be injured on being out of the cage. However, in a well-run facility, staff may not have the training to know how to move between cages, causing panic between the birds inside the cages.	In the cages, there is minimal human contact, and in general, this is a good thing as birds can be injured on being out of the cage. However, in a well-run facility, staff may not have the training to know how to move between cages, causing panic between the birds inside the cages.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	25	10	90	25	10	90	52. In a well-run facility, staff will have the training to enable them to reduce negative emotions, and in particular fear, during the lay period. Quiet behaviour of staff, being careful with lighting and noise can mean the hens are relatively relaxed in their environment. In a well-run facility, staff will have the training to enable them to reduce negative emotions, and in particular fear, during the lay period. Quiet behaviour of staff, being careful with lighting and noise can mean the hens are relatively relaxed in their environment. However, the hens will not have the opportunity to express behaviours that are important to them and being able to lay in one of the nest boxes (because either hens are using it) and perhaps lack of undesirable. A Lack of foraging opportunities and no new experiences can cause apathy and heighten stress/anxiety during necessary husbandry procedures. There would still be some anxiety in poorly run, fully stocked cages. There is very little presentation of positive emotional states in colony cages, except for slower lighting to promote relaxation (or at least reduced aggression).	In a well-run facility, staff will have the training to enable them to reduce negative emotions, and in particular fear, during the lay period. Quiet behaviour of staff, being careful with lighting and noise can mean the hens are relatively relaxed in their environment. However, the hens will not have the opportunity to express behaviours that are important to them and being able to lay in one of the nest boxes (because either hens are using it) and perhaps lack of undesirable. A Lack of foraging opportunities and no new experiences can cause apathy and heighten stress/anxiety during necessary husbandry procedures. There would still be some anxiety in poorly run, fully stocked cages. There is very little presentation of positive emotional states in colony cages, except for slower lighting to promote relaxation (or at least reduced aggression).

Scenario 2 - Barn egg production

Score sheet: Name of scorer: Expert B

Welfare principle	Welfare criteria	Welfare criteria description	1st round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	Std round bound	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	Comments Round 1	Comments Round 2
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.	90	80	98	85	70	94	51. In a well run facility, birds in barn conditions should have access to good quality feed in sufficient quantities. However, because of the numbers of birds in each shed, there can be issues with subordinate birds having to wait to feed. In poorly run facilities, this issue can be worse.	In a well run facility, birds in barn conditions should have access to good quality feed in sufficient quantities. However, because of the numbers of birds in each shed, there can be issues with subordinate birds having to wait to feed. In poorly run facilities, this issue can be worse.
	2	Provision and access to water: Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	80	70	90	85	70	94	52. In a good facility, all birds would be provided with high quality watering equipment, meaning they would be able to access clean water at all times. However, the likelihood of mechanical breakdowns to be with weather might be higher in wider parts of the country. There may be some issues with subordinate birds not having good access to water in poorer run facilities.	In a good facility, all birds would be provided with high quality watering equipment, meaning they would be able to access clean water at all times. However, the likelihood of mechanical breakdowns to be with weather might be higher in wider parts of the country. There may be some issues with subordinate birds not having good access to water in poorer run facilities.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	58	50	70	58	50	70	53. All birds should have access to 15cm of perching, although the quality of this perching can differ between facilities. The quantity of preferred perching may be lower. This will depend on whether or not there is multi or single tier perches offered. Non-perching mice should be able to be carried out on and Foaming.	All birds should have access to 15cm of perching, although the quality of this perching can differ between facilities. The quantity of preferred perching may be lower. This will depend on whether or not there is multi or single tier perches offered. Non-perching mice should be able to be carried out on and Foaming.
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort during nesting behaviour: too hot: no cold:	58	45	68	68	60	76	54. The barn temperatures should be kept within a comfortable range. It may be possible for birds to suffer from heat stress from poorly run buildings without adequate ventilation. In extreme weather conditions birds can suffer heat stress and increased mortality from sheds being unable to deal with the high temperatures and increased humidity in litter based systems.	The barn temperatures should be kept within a comfortable range. It may be possible for birds to suffer from heat stress from poorly run buildings without adequate ventilation. In extreme weather conditions birds can suffer heat stress and increased mortality from sheds being unable to deal with the high temperatures and increased humidity in litter based systems.
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	65	55	80	55	50	70	55. Here, in barn systems can perform behaviours such as standing upright and flapping their wings as the shed has plenty of head height. Cooling ventilation systems can happen in these large sheds, but this seems to happen at lower densities as well as higher ones.	Here, in barn systems can perform behaviours such as standing upright and flapping their wings as the shed has plenty of head height. Cooling ventilation systems can happen in these large sheds, but this seems to happen at lower densities as well as higher ones.
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc):	50	50	70	50	50	70	56. In a well run facility, birds should have low incidence of injuries and disorders. Plenty of space, and good perching facilities can reduce bone breakages due to softness. However, even in well run facilities, red mite and feather pecking can occur which can lead to skin conditions.	In a well run facility, birds should have low incidence of injuries and disorders. Plenty of space, and good perching facilities can reduce bone breakages due to softness. However, even in well run facilities, red mite and feather pecking can occur which can lead to skin conditions.
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	70	50	75	68	60	76	63. A well run barn system will have good preventative care and high levels of hygiene in the shed, reducing the chance of disease. However, free range birds have a greater chance of parasitism especially if the range is not rested and used frequently. Free range birds are at a greater risk from infectious diseases than other litter based systems. However, range may not be accessible at all (day) times. Therefore, individuals in free range facilities will be missed due to the numbers of birds in one shed.	A well run barn system will have good preventative care and high levels of hygiene in the shed, reducing the chance of disease. However, free range birds have a greater chance of parasitism especially if the range is not rested and used frequently. Free range birds are at a greater risk from infectious diseases than other litter based systems. However, range may not be accessible at all (day) times. Therefore, individuals in free range facilities will be missed due to the numbers of birds in one shed.
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - (for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	55	45	65	68	60	76	62. Most farm terms will back him to reduce injuries from feather pecking. this will cause some pain during the procedure and may be chronic. Good facilities will reduce the probably of no to pain, by having enough space and perching facilities to reduce bone breakage, however, it is possible some individuals will suffer breakages during the lay period Therefore will have a higher percentage of this and these breakages may be missed by staff. Depopulation may be a loss of a keen breakage time than in cages, yet there is an equal possibility of pain loading up to slaughter due to poor stunning.	Most farm terms will back him to reduce injuries from feather pecking. this will cause some pain during the procedure and may be chronic. Good facilities will reduce the probably of no to pain, by having enough space and perching facilities to reduce bone breakage, however, it is possible some individuals will suffer breakages during the lay period Therefore will have a higher percentage of this and these breakages may be missed by staff. Depopulation may be a loss of a keen breakage time than in cages, yet there is an equal possibility of pain loading up to slaughter due to poor stunning.
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours such as grooming and social bonding):	60	50	75	60	50	75	57. In a well run facility, barn birds should be able to carry out social behaviours such as simultaneous preening and dustbathing. The latter may be possible in facilities with lower stocking densities. In a poorer run facility, there may be less space in the barn, meaning there is less space for these behaviours to be performed.	In a well run facility, barn birds should be able to carry out social behaviours such as simultaneous preening and dustbathing. The latter may be possible in facilities with lower stocking densities. In a poorer run facility, there may be less space in the barn, meaning there is less space for these behaviours to be performed.
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring):	62	50	75	55	50	70	58. A well run barn facility will have the space and the equipment for birds to carry out normal behaviours such as nesting, foraging, exploring and playing. A very good facility will use effective enrichment to try and increase these. In a poor run facility, hens will have less opportunity to carry out these behaviours.	A well run barn facility will have the space and the equipment for birds to carry out normal behaviours such as nesting, foraging, exploring and playing. A very good facility will use effective enrichment to try and increase these. In a poor run facility, hens will have less opportunity to carry out these behaviours.
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and non-negative animal human relationships.	55	50	70	55	50	70	59. Stockpeople in a well run barn farm will carefully be walking through the birds on a regular basis to check them and carry out husbandry tasks. Because they have to be within the flock, the birds and stockpeople have the opportunity to form a good relationship. This may not be as close as a small scale farmer will have with individual birds, but can be one where birds do not fear and may enjoy/play with the stockperson. A poorer run farm may not train their stockpeople as well, or may not have the number (or high turn over) of staff, potentially leading to less care by staff for the birds and more anxiety from the birds.	Stockpeople in a well run barn farm will carefully be walking through the birds on a regular basis to check them and carry out husbandry tasks. Because they have to be within the flock, the birds and stockpeople have the opportunity to form a good relationship. This may not be as close as a small scale farmer will have with individual birds, but can be one where birds do not fear and may enjoy/play with the stockperson. A poorer run farm may not train their stockpeople as well, or may not have the number (or high turn over) of staff, potentially leading to less care by staff for the birds and more anxiety from the birds.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	58	50	70	45	40	60	60. In a well run facility, as detailed above, stock people can help to reduce fear and distress by careful interaction and handling. Also, a good quality range, with shelter can increase ranging and increase positive emotions too. In a poorer facility, chickens may suffer more negative emotions day to day by having a low trusting relationship with the stockpeople and the range may be less enticing. During times of low/no ranging, there will be reduced possibilities for positive emotions, although a good facility will use enrichment to try and reduce negative emotions of frustration and apathy.	In a well run facility, as detailed above, stock people can help to reduce fear and distress by careful interaction and handling. Also, a good quality range, with shelter can increase ranging and increase positive emotions too. In a poorer facility, chickens may suffer more negative emotions day to day by having a low trusting relationship with the stockpeople and the range may be less enticing. During times of low/no ranging, there will be reduced possibilities for positive emotions, although a good facility will use enrichment to try and reduce negative emotions of frustration and apathy.

Free-range egg production (not including organic)

Score sheet: Name of scorer: Expert B

Welfare principle	Welfare criteria	Welfare criteria description	1st round score	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	Std round bound	90% certain lower bound	90% certain upper bound	Comments Round 1	Comments Round 2
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	50	90	70	50	90	51. In a well run facility, birds in free range conditions should have access to good quality feed in sufficient quantities. However, because of the numbers of birds in each shed, there can be issues with subordinate birds having to wait to feed. In poorly run facilities, this issue can be worse. In free range systems, there is the opportunity for birds to forage for food, which can be beneficial to their welfare in terms of their behavioural needs. However, this is not always the case as the quality of the range is good to high. In a poor run facility, the range quality itself may be poor, so there may be little opportunity for diet supplementation of a range.	In a well run facility, birds in free range conditions should have access to good quality feed in sufficient quantities. However, because of the numbers of birds in each shed, there can be issues with subordinate birds having to wait to feed. In poorly run facilities, this issue can be worse. In free range systems, there is the opportunity for birds to forage for food, which can be beneficial to their welfare in terms of their behavioural needs. However, this is not always the case as the quality of the range is good to high. In a poor run facility, the range quality itself may be poor, so there may be little opportunity for diet supplementation of a range.
	2	Provision and access to water: Animals should have appropriate access to the quantity and quality of water for health and wellbeing.	80	70	90	82	70	94	52. In a good facility, all birds would be provided with high quality watering equipment, meaning they would be able to access clean water at all times. However, the likelihood of mechanical breakdowns to be with weather might be higher in wider parts of the country. There may be some issues with subordinate birds not having good access to water in poorer run facilities.	In a good facility, all birds would be provided with high quality watering equipment, meaning they would be able to access clean water at all times. However, the likelihood of mechanical breakdowns to be with weather might be higher in wider parts of the country. There may be some issues with subordinate birds not having good access to water in poorer run facilities.
Good housing	3	Animals should have comfort when resting.	60	50	70	65	50	80	53. All birds should have access to 15cm of perching, although the quality of this perching can differ between facilities. The quantity of preferred perching may be lower. This will depend on whether or not there is multi or single tier perches offered inside. Non-perching mice should be able to be carried out on and Foaming and mice/cages contain dust bathing opportunities for comfort. However, range may not be accessible at all (day) times.	All birds should have access to 15cm of perching, although the quality of this perching can differ between facilities. The quantity of preferred perching may be lower. This will depend on whether or not there is multi or single tier perches offered inside. Non-perching mice should be able to be carried out on and Foaming and mice/cages contain dust bathing opportunities for comfort. However, range may not be accessible at all (day) times.
	4	Animals should have thermal comfort during nesting behaviour: too hot: no cold:	50	40	60	55	40	70	54. The in shed temperatures should be kept within a comfortable range. However, if birds are given access to range, then they may suffer from heat or cold, especially if the range does not include any shelter. If housing widens are in place, and birds are not able to range, it may be possible for birds to suffer from heat stress from poorly run buildings without adequate ventilation. In extreme weather conditions birds can suffer heat stress and increased mortality from sheds being unable to deal with the high temperatures and increased humidity in litter based systems.	The in shed temperatures should be kept within a comfortable range. However, if birds are given access to range, then they may suffer from heat or cold, especially if the range does not include any shelter. If housing widens are in place, and birds are not able to range, it may be possible for birds to suffer from heat stress from poorly run buildings without adequate ventilation. In extreme weather conditions birds can suffer heat stress and increased mortality from sheds being unable to deal with the high temperatures and increased humidity in litter based systems.
	5	Animals should have sufficient space to move freely.	70	60	80	68	60	80	55. During the times of year when hens do have access to range, the possibility for moving freely is much increased. There may be a reduction in this in the winter when hens are out. At other times of year, and when housing widens are imposed, the space is much reduced. However, hens can perform behaviours such as standing upright and flapping their wings as the shed has plenty of head height. Cooling ventilation systems do happen in free range sheds, but this seems to happen at lower densities as well as higher ones.	During the times of year when hens do have access to range, the possibility for moving freely is much increased. There may be a reduction in this in the winter when hens are out. At other times of year, and when housing widens are imposed, the space is much reduced. However, hens can perform behaviours such as standing upright and flapping their wings as the shed has plenty of head height. Cooling ventilation systems do happen in free range sheds, but this seems to happen at lower densities as well as higher ones.
Good health	6	Animals should be free from injuries and disorders (e.g. skin conditions, lameness, bone fractures etc):	50	50	70	68	50	86	56. In a well run facility, birds should have low incidence of injuries and disorders. Plenty of space, and good perching facilities can reduce bone breakages due to softness. However, even in well run facilities, red mite and feather pecking can occur which can lead to skin conditions. Lameness can be caused by poor ranging facilities and bad weather.	In a well run facility, birds should have low incidence of injuries and disorders. Plenty of space, and good perching facilities can reduce bone breakages due to softness. However, even in well run facilities, red mite and feather pecking can occur which can lead to skin conditions.
	7	Animals should be free from disease, including metabolic conditions, with high standards of health care and hygiene.	60	40	80	55	40	70	63. A well run free range system will have good preventative care and high levels of hygiene in the shed, reducing the chance of disease. However, free range birds have a greater chance of parasitism especially if the range is not rested and used frequently. Free range birds are at a greater risk from infectious diseases than other litter based systems. However, range may not be accessible at all (day) times. Therefore, individuals in free range facilities will be missed due to the numbers of birds in one shed.	A well run free range system will have good preventative care and high levels of hygiene in the shed, reducing the chance of disease. However, free range birds have a greater chance of parasitism especially if the range is not rested and used frequently. Free range birds are at a greater risk from infectious diseases than other litter based systems. However, range may not be accessible at all (day) times. Therefore, individuals in free range facilities will be missed due to the numbers of birds in one shed.
	8	Animals should not suffer pain - (for example as a result of poor management, handling, surgical or other procedures, slaughter etc.	55	45	65	68	45	86	62. Most farm range farms will bleed him to reduce injuries from feather pecking. this will cause some pain during the procedure and may be chronic. Good facilities will reduce the probably of no to pain, by having enough space and perching facilities to reduce bone breakage, however, it is possible some individuals will suffer breakages during the lay period. Therefore will have a higher percentage of this and these breakages may be missed by staff. Depopulation may be a loss of a keen breakage time than in cages, yet there is an equal possibility of pain loading up to slaughter due to poor stunning.	Most free range farms will bleed him to reduce injuries from feather pecking. this will cause some pain during the procedure and may be chronic. Good facilities will reduce the probably of no to pain, by having enough space and perching facilities to reduce bone breakage, however, it is possible some individuals will suffer breakages during the lay period. Therefore will have a higher percentage of this and these breakages may be missed by staff. Depopulation may be a loss of a keen breakage time than in cages, yet there is an equal possibility of pain loading up to slaughter due to poor stunning.
Appropriate behaviour	9	Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful social behaviours such as grooming and social bonding):	70	50	75	65	50	75	57. In a well run facility, free range birds should be able to carry out social behaviours such as simultaneous preening and dustbathing. especially during times when they have access to ranging. However, this may be reduced when range access is not possible. In a poorer run facility, there may be less space inside and the quality of the range may be poorer, reducing these birds ability to perform these behaviours	In a well run facility, free range birds should be able to carry out social behaviours such as simultaneous preening and dustbathing. especially during times when they have access to ranging. However, this may be reduced when range access is not possible. In a poorer run facility, there may be less space inside and the quality of the range may be poorer, reducing these birds ability to perform these behaviours
	10	Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours (e.g. foraging, exploring):	70	50	75	65	50	75	58. A well run facility will have the space and the equipment for birds to carry out normal behaviours such as nesting, foraging, exploring and playing. The latter three of these will be much reduced during housing orders or poor weather. although a good facility will use enrichment to try and increase these. In a poor run facility, hens will have less opportunity to carry out these behaviours. Hen access to range may be reduced if it is poor quality or there are fewer pop holes and a poor run facility may not provide good enrichment during housing orders etc.	A well run facility will have the space and the equipment for birds to carry out normal behaviours such as nesting, foraging, exploring and playing. The latter three of these will be much reduced during housing orders or poor weather. although a good facility will use enrichment to try and increase these. In a poor run facility, hens will have less opportunity to carry out these behaviours. Hen access to range may be reduced if it is poor quality or there are fewer pop holes and a poor run facility may not provide good enrichment during housing orders etc.
	11	Animals should be handled well with positive and non-negative animal human relationships.	55	50	70	95	50	98	59. Stockpeople in a well run free range farm will carefully be walking through the birds on a regular basis to check them and carry out husbandry tasks. Because they have to be within the flock, the birds and stockpeople have the opportunity to form a good relationship. This may not be as close as a small scale farmer will have with individual birds, but can be one where birds do not fear and may enjoy/play with the stockperson. A poorer run farm may not train their stockpeople as well, or may not have the number (or high turn over) of staff, potentially leading to less care by staff for the birds and more anxiety from the birds.	Stockpeople in a well run free range farm will carefully be walking through the birds on a regular basis to check them and carry out husbandry tasks. Because they have to be within the flock, the birds and stockpeople have the opportunity to form a good relationship. This may not be as close as a small scale farmer will have with individual birds, but can be one where birds do not fear and may enjoy/play with the stockperson. A poorer run farm may not train their stockpeople as well, or may not have the number (or high turn over) of staff, potentially leading to less care by staff for the birds and more anxiety from the birds.
	12	Additional aspects not already adequately covered above in relation to the balance between positive and negative affective states for animals.	60	50	70	55	40	70	60. In a well run facility, as detailed above, stock people can help to reduce fear and distress by careful interaction and handling. Also, a good quality range, with shelter can increase ranging and increase positive emotions too. In a poorer facility, chickens may suffer more negative emotions day to day by having a low trusting relationship with the stockpeople and the range may be less enticing. During times of low/no ranging, there will be reduced possibilities for positive emotions, although a good facility will use enrichment to try and reduce negative emotions of frustration and apathy.	In a well run facility, as detailed above, stock people can help to reduce fear and distress by careful interaction and handling. Also, a good quality range, with shelter can increase ranging and increase positive emotions too. In a poorer facility, chickens may suffer more negative emotions day to day by having a low trusting relationship with the stockpeople and the range may be less enticing. During times of low/no ranging, there will be reduced possibilities for positive emotions, although a good facility will use enrichment to try and reduce negative emotions of frustration and apathy.