



Animal &  
Plant Health  
Agency

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[REDACTED]  
{By Email}

Our Ref: ATIC1038

20 March 2017

Dear [REDACTED]

## PROVISION OF REQUESTED INFORMATION

Thank you for your request for information about tail biting/docking in pigs which we received on 27 February 2017. Your request has been handled under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

The information you requested and our response is detailed below:

"I am enquiring about inspections of UK pig farms, and in particular, cases of tail biting and tail docking on these farms. This is in reference to the UK law as follows:

21. The following procedures shall not be carried out routinely but only where there is evidence that injuries to sows' teats or to other pigs' ears or tails have occurred:

(b) docking of a part of the tail;

but no tooth reduction or tail docking may be carried out unless other measures to improve environmental conditions or management systems have been taken in order to prevent tail biting and other vices.

The questions I would like answered are:

1. How does the inspection agency determine whether there is a need for tail docking on any particular farm? Is there a certain set of criteria? Can you provide me with any and all documents (such as checklists) that inspectors use?

The inspectors make an assessment of compliance with the Regulations using the relevant sections of the following documents (attached in Appendix 1, 2, and 3):

- a) Farm Animal Welfare Inspection Report and SMR Checklist (Appendix 1 AWF02),
- b) Key standards (Appendix 2 WF30)
- c) Cross Compliance Verifiable Standards Inspection Guidance for Statutory Management Requirements document (Appendix 3 WF46)

Please note that current guidance to both farmers (under cross compliance rules) and Government inspectors on this subject are currently under review and therefore any response or detail we provide on current procedures / processes may not be applicable in the immediate future.

The inspectors currently refer to the COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT on best practices with a view to the prevention of routine tail-docking and the provision of enrichment materials to pigs (attached at Appendix 4 EU Staff Working Document) and to the website FareWellDock for information about research <http://farewelldock.eu/>

2. What do the inspectors class as appropriate "measures to improve environmental conditions or management systems" as stated in the law above?

Appropriate measures to improve environmental conditions or management system are currently assessed against standards specified in the Commission Staff Working Document. Previously, guidance developed by the British Pig Executive (BPEX) and Bristol University was used.

3. Do inspectors use results from the multiple scientific reports done on this subject (e.g. see here, here and here) that show tail biting can be reduced by providing pigs with: (1) sufficient and adequate enrichment that the pigs can eat and perform rooting behaviour in, such as long straw, (2) adequate space allowances so that aggression and stress are not induced by overcrowding, (3) a good climate, free from harmful gasses such as ammoniac and CO<sub>2</sub>, (4) feed that doesn't impair a pig's health and contains enough fibre, and (5) sufficient water of good quality.

In addition to specific training, APHA Inspectors are kept up to date with research through FareWellDock (<http://farewelldock.eu/>) and the Commission Staff Working Document (for how to assess manipulative materials). The EU Commission Staff Working Document which APHA inspectors use during farm visits reflects the latest research in this area and highlights the many different elements which can contribute towards tail biting. APHA inspectors also make

use of other training opportunities when they arise such as the EU funded Better Training for Safer Food (BTFS) training courses on pig welfare which addressed these issues in depth.

4. If inspectors find that farmers are routinely docking tails illegally (having not tried "measures to improve environmental conditions or management systems", what is the next process?

Where a non-compliance with the current welfare legislation is disclosed, the inspector would inform the owner verbally and/or in writing. If necessary an improvement or care notice may be served. The inspector may carry out follow up visits to monitor compliance.

Unnecessary suffering to farm livestock and cases of long standing neglect will prompt further investigations by the local authority who will decide whether a prosecution is the best way to resolve the problem.

Under the EC direct payment regulations, where a farmer has acted intentionally or negligently in committing a non-compliance or 'breach', a reduction in their subsidy payment will be imposed by the Paying Agency.

5. In 2016 (or 2015 if you do not have the most up to date data), how many times did inspectors find routine tail docking (illegal and legal) present on UK pig farms?"

There are two questions within APHA's welfare forms that tail docking maybe recorded, they are:

"Has a mutilation been carried out that is deemed un-necessary?" and "Is there any evidence of an un-lawful mutilation having been carried out on farm?"

When there has been an un-lawful mutilation this is centrally collated and according to our records, no un-lawful mutilations took place in pig farms in 2016.

Specific data on tail docking undertaken is not separately collated, and specifics would be recorded on each individual welfare form.

APHA want to be as open as possible in answering requests. The FOIA itself also requires us to help people obtain the information they are looking for. Gathering this specific information together would involve a significant cost and diversion of resources from APHA's other work. To supply you with the requested

information we would have to interrogate 1184 pig farm records to identify each tail docking occurrence.

Section 12(1) of the FOIA allows us to refuse a request for information if we estimate that the cost of complying with the request would exceed the appropriate limit, which currently stands at £600.

On the basis of our estimates, we consider that to supply the data would exceed this cost limit taking at least 39 hours approximately and, as such, we are refusing your request as it stands.

In accordance with Section 16 of the FOIA, APHA are to provide advice and assistance in narrowing your request down to fit with the cost limit. A search could be made of a significantly shorter period of time to identify any potential information. This would be treated as a new request if received.

Information disclosed in response to this FOI request is releasable to the public. In keeping with the spirit and effect of the FOIA and the government's Transparency Agenda, this letter and the information disclosed to you may be placed on GOV.UK, together with any related information that will provide a key to its wider context. No information identifying you will be placed on the GOV.UK website.

I attach an Annex which explains the copyright that applies to the information being released to you and contact details should you be unhappy with the service you have received.

If you have any queries about this letter, please contact the Access to Information Team at the email address below or postal address at the top of this letter.

Yours sincerely

**ACCESS TO INFORMATION TEAM**

Email: [enquiries@apha.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@apha.gsi.gov.uk)

## **Annex**

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### **Complaints**

If you are unhappy with the result of your request for information you may request an internal review within 40 working days of the date of this letter.

If you wish to request an internal review, please contact: The Access to Information Team at [enquiries@apha.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@apha.gsi.gov.uk) or at the postal address at the top of this letter, who will arrange for an internal review of your case.

If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. Please note that generally the Information Commissioner cannot make a decision unless you have first exhausted APHA's own complaints procedure. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at:

Information Commissioner's Office  
Wycliffe House  
Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
Cheshire  
SK9 5AF

## Appendix 1 AWF02

Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Scottish Government  
Welsh Government



Animal &  
Plant Health  
Agency

[Print Cover Sheet](#)[Print All](#)[Print Blank](#)[Spell Check](#)**Farm Animal Welfare Inspection Report****Including Statutory Management Requirements Check List**

(Please refer to Inspector Guidance Table and Explanatory Notes for further details)

**Visit Details:**EMI? ☐EMI Referral  
to Vet? ☐Is Subsidy Claimant? ☐Cross Compliance  
inspection? ☐WS-ID: Visit Status No. of Previous Visits Recurring Breach Visit Type M/F for follow up (if required) **Customer Details:**Name: Address: Claim Reference No.  
(CRN, SBI, BRN) : CPH: **Subsidiary Premises**

Please enter subsidiary CPHs separated  
by commas:

Enter subsidiary premises here if applicable

**Comments / General Information:****Inspection Information**

Please enter the dates and times of the inspection covered by this document

Inspector Name	Role	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Time on (hh:mm)	Time off (hh:mm)	Duration (auto)
					00:00
					00:00
					00:00
					00:00
Total:					00:00

**Enterprise Types**

Select an Enterprise Type

Description	Code
Pigs Breeding	PB
Pigs Growing	PG

Add the worksheets you need by pressing the buttons  
See the Guidance Notes for more information

[Add SMR13 \(all Animals\)](#)[Add SMR11 \(Calves\)](#)[Add SMR12 \(Pigs\)](#)[Add Farm Inspection \(not XC\)](#)

Other: Additional Information

### Inspector's Declaration

The answers to the following questions may be drawn from the information provided by the keeper or owner, or may have been inferred from records, conditions of animals and premises seen on the day of inspection. In all cases where direct evidence is not available, the answer is the considered opinion of the inspecting officer.

Signature:

Date:

Name in  
BLOCK letters:

### FAIR PROCESSING NOTICE

Defra, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Food Standards Agency are data controllers in common in respect of relevant personal data processed by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA). For the purposes and usage of the data and the data sharing arrangements, please see the full Data Protection Statement on the APHA website. A hard copy of this information can be provided if required; please contact your local APHA Office/Laboratory. APHA will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality or act in contravention of their obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Animal and Plant Health Agency is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs working across Great Britain on behalf of Defra, the Scottish Government and Welsh Government.

AWF02 (Rev. 03/15)

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE

## Breach Summary Report:

				Generate Report			
SMR	CPH	Section	Severity	Permanence	Intent	Extent	Comments

### Sam Summary Report:

[illegible]



## Guidance notes:

AWF02 including SMR Checklist - GUIDANCE NOTES	
1)	Open the SMR Checklist and enable the macros;
2)	Complete the following details on the menu page: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Customer Details</b> (claimants name and address);</li><li>• <b>Claim Reference Number</b> (CRN, SBI, BRN) ;</li><li>• <b>Main CPH;</b></li><li>• <b>Subsidiary premises CPH.</b></li></ul>
3)	<b>Entering multiple lines in a single cell:</b> In order to move to the next line within a cell, e.g. address, use the Alt & ENTER keys simultaneously.
4)	<b>Printing an SMR Checklist prior to inspection:</b> If you would like to take a copy of the SMR Checklist out onto the farm with you a printable version is available by following the instructions below. Open the SMR Checklist and enable the macros; Complete the following details on the menu page: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Customer Details</b> (claimants name and address);</li><li>• <b>Claim Reference Number</b> (CRN, SBI, BRN) ;</li><li>• <b>Main CPH;</b></li><li>• <b>Subsidiary premises CPH.</b></li></ul> Select the relevant enterprises and select print all. If you would like to take blank sheets out there is an option to print blank sheets.
5)	<b>Comments/General Information</b> This section can be used to provide a general overview of the situation on the farm. If this section is completed it may be used as an easy point of reference prior for future inspections. This section is not mandatory.
6)	<b>Visit Details</b> <b>Visit Status</b> must be completed to confirm if the inspection was an initial visit or a follow up visit. If the inspection was a follow up visit, the <b>number of previous visits</b> section must be completed <b>Recurring breach</b> must be completed if a recurring breach has been recorded during the inspection.
7)	<b>Inspection Information</b> <b>Inspection table</b> must be completed to confirm the time spent on farm. If it takes one day to complete the full inspection only one entry is required. If it takes more than one day to complete the full inspection multiple entries can be made. The times must be entered as requested (00:00). The total number of hours that have been spent completing the inspection will be automatically calculated and displayed in the total box. Once the inspection date(s) have been entered in this section, they can be selected on the checklist forms by clicking in the “visit date” box.

<b>8)</b>	<b>Enterprise Types</b>
	Select the enterprises that have been inspected by choosing them from the drop down lists.
	Use the buttons to add the worksheets that you need for the inspection. The buttons will be enabled depending on the enterprise types you have selected (e.g. the SMR12 button will be enabled if PG or PB has been selected). SMR11 must be selected for all holdings with bovines under 6 months old, which are not cow reared i.e. those which are artificially reared or accompanied by a nurse cow for the minority of each 24 hours. If only cow-reared calves are found at a scheduled inspection selected under SMR11, the “no stock” process should be invoked.
	BR – all poultry in the meat industry including breeders, <b>except</b> for non-organic and non-free range units fattening 500+ birds, to which 2007/43/EC is applicable and must be recorded under “Meat Chickens” – MC.
	MC – all units fattening 500 or more birds, except for organic or free range units.
	CA - bovines under 6 months old which are not cow reared i.e. those which are artificially reared or accompanied by a nurse cow for the minority of each 24 hours.
	LH codes – the “Other Layers” code should be used for all units with less than 350 birds, irrespective of husbandry type.
	A new sheet will be added each time you press the button. Sheets added in error can be removed by right clicking on the tab and selecting "Delete". As many sheets as categories of stock should be added for the SMR13. On pig holdings where both PB and PG enterprises are present, each enterprise must have a separate SMR 13, but a single SMR12 should be completed, with combined scores for the entire pig enterprise.
	The Farm Inspection (not XC) sheet should be used for non XC inspections. It can also be used to record animals which have been re-inspected during the course of a current XC inspection.
	Use the buttons to add the worksheets that you need for the inspection. The buttons will be enabled depending on the enterprise types you have selected (e.g. the SMR 12 button will be enabled if PG or PB has been selected). SMR 11 must be selected for all holdings with bovines under 6 months old, which are not cow reared i.e. those which are artificially reared or fed by a nurse cow being present for the minority of each 24 hours.
<b>9)</b>	<b>Inspector’s Declaration</b>
	Complete this section by typing your name and confirming the date.
<b>10)</b>	<b>Completing the enterprise worksheets</b>
	For each worksheet, select the enterprise type at the top of the sheet and enter the date of the inspection for that enterprise type. The Date can be selected from those entered in the “Inspection information” box on the menu page by clicking in the “Visit date” box, and copied to any other sheets using the copy function (>>). The Overall Score will be completed automatically. For compliance the inspector is only required to complete the A or B score boxes by left clicking the mouse in the relevant box. The form has been set up to automatically populate the relevant 'Yes' or 'No' answer. NI = Not Inspected. NA = Not Applicable.
	For non-compliance the inspector is required to complete the C or D score boxes by left clicking the mouse in the relevant box. For SMR worksheets, the relevant 'Yes' or 'No' answer be populated automatically. Where a breach is being recorded for SMR worksheets, the inspector will also be required to complete the following sections manually, by left clicking the mouse in the relevant box. Do not complete these boxes for A or B scores.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breach Severity</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rectifiable/Permanent</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intent</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent</li> </ul>
	Where a breach has been recorded comments supporting that breach must be included in the comments box. These comments should include verbatim reports of conversations and details of any further evidence which is available e.g. photographs, laboratory sample results. This information should be “copied and pasted” into the relevant box on the CRF, and may be seen by the claimant.
	<p>When making an assessment of intent, the following questions may be helpful:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why did you take this action?</li> <li>• What checks did you take to ensure you could do this?</li> <li>• What did you consider the impact would be?</li> <li>• Did you check any guidance before proceeding?</li> <li>• What about the cross compliance guidance?</li> </ul>
	If the details entered in the first worksheet are applicable for other enterprises the copy function (>>) can be selected to copy the details across all worksheets. When this function is selected you will be prompted to select the enterprises that the information should be copied to (the default is all enterprises). Select go and the information will be copied across all worksheets. This function applies to SMR13 worksheets and Farm Inspection (not XC) worksheets.
	The comments boxes should be used for details of clear-up dates and reasons.
	Up to 4 follow on actions can be recorded if necessary, using the drop down menus.
<b>11)</b>	<b>Measurements</b>
	There are now additional sections on the form to confirm the number of calves and pigs that are housed in the pens that are measured during the inspection.
<b>12)</b>	<b>Sections that are ‘Not Applicable’</b>
	Where a numbered section is not applicable to the inspection (e.g. automatic equipment/breeding unit) there is the option to select one N/A box. If this box is selected the section that is not relevant will be removed.
<b>13)</b>	<b>Pre-populating function</b>
	Some sections of the SMR worksheets are not set up to pre-populate (automatically select the 'Yes' or 'No') as the Yes or No answers are not related to the score e.g. section 2 of SMR11. In these sections you will have to manually select the 'Yes' or 'No' by left clicking the mouse in the relevant box. These sections are highlighted in red.
<b>14)</b>	<b>Breach Reporting</b>
	When all of the enterprise (and SMR11 & 12 if applicable) worksheets have been completed and breaches have been recorded the inspector is able to generate a report to see a summary of breaches. Access the 'Breach Summary Report' worksheet and select 'generate report' to produce the summary of breaches. The report will assist the inspector when completing the Control Report Form.
<b>15)</b>	<b>SAM</b>
	The Sam Summary Report worksheet has a button to generate a summary of the inspection to facilitate the entry of the data into Sam (as previously entered into Vetnet).
	This excel document can be e-mailed into SAM and associated to the customer, as per the previous Word document.

## Scenario Examples:

Sheet describing different scenarios and how to use the form. To be written.

### SMR 13:

#### SMR 13 WELFARE OF ALL FARM ANIMALS

Enterprise:

Visit Date:

Overall:

1. STAFFING (Euro ref:98/58 STF)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
1.1 Are there sufficient staff to prevent welfare issues?																		
1.2 Does the stockperson have the knowledge and professional skills to look after the animals?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

2.INSPECTION (Euro ref:98/58 INS)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
2.1 Is frequency of inspection acceptable?																		
2.2 Is there sufficient lighting to undertake inspections?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

3. ANIMAL CARE(Euro ref:98/58 DIS)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
3.1 Are sick animals suitably cared for and where necessary getting veterinary advice?																		
3.2 Is accommodation for sick and injured animals suitable for purpose?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

4. KEEPING RECORDS(Euro ref:98/58 REC)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
4.1 Are there medicine records which are complete and available for previous 3 years (or if less than 3 years, since the business started or since the last reported non-compliance)?																		
4.2 Is the number of deaths found at each inspection recorded and are there records for the previous 3 years (or if less than 3 years, since the business started or since the last reported non-compliance)?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

5. ACCOMMODATION/BUILDINGS (Euro ref:98/58 HOU)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
5.1 Are there any harmful materials used in accommodation construction?																		
5.2 Are materials capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected?																		
5.3 Are there any sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

6. ENVIRONMENT (Euro ref:98/58 ENV)	Overall:							Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off
6.1 Is there evidence of harm to animals caused by the effect of air humidity, dust levels and gas concentrations of animals kept in buildings?																	
6.2 Is there sufficient natural or artificial lighting to meet the animals biological needs of animals kept in buildings?																	
6.3 Are animals (kept outside) protected, when necessary and possible, from adverse weather conditions, predators & other risks to health?																	
6.4 Do animals have access to a well drained lying area? (Animals kept outside must have access to a well drained lying area). Please note - Failure to provide housed animals with dry bedding or litter or a well drained area for resting cannot be recorded under this section.																	
6.5 Do neonatal animals have sufficient heat and or bedding to avoid hypothermia?																	

Please comment and justify any breaches

7. EQUIPMENT AUTOMATIC OR MECHANICAL(Euro ref:98/58 EQP)	Overall:							Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off
If there is no automatic or mechanical equipment on farm please tick this box and proceed on section 8 <input type="checkbox"/>																	
7.1 Is all automated and/or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well being of animals inspected at least once a day?																	
7.2 Is all equipment inspected at least once per day?																	
7.3 Has the farmer taken appropriate action to rectify any defects found?																	
7.4 Is there an appropriate back-up system for artificially ventilated buildings that is checked and working at least every 7 days?																	
7.5 Is there an alarm system which will warn when the ventilation system fails, which can operate even when the electricity supply fails?																	
7.6 Does the alarm and backup system work when demonstrated?																	

Please comment and justify any breaches

8. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT (Euro ref:98/58 FMV)	Overall:							Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off
8.1 Are animals restricted in movement causing them unnecessary suffering or injury? (Laying hens use WOFAR 2002, see specifics SMR 16 calves & SMR 17 pigs)																	
8.2 If tethered or confined is there sufficient space to avoid UPUD?																	

Please comment and justify any breaches

9. FEED, WATER AND OTHER SUBSTANCES (Euro ref:98/58 FDW)	Overall:							Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off
9.1 Are animals being fed at least once per day? (check for overgrazing GAEC 9)																	
9.2 Are they being fed to meet their physical needs?																	
9.3 Have animals been provided with a food/liquid that may cause unnecessary suffering or injury																	
9.4 Do animals have adequate access to a suitable water supply or able to satisfy fluid intake by other means?																	
9.5 Is feeding and watering equipment designed and built so as to minimise contamination and the harmful effects of competition?																	
9.6 To the best of your knowledge has any treatment been administered to animals that is not licensed or unacceptable therapy? (breach also SMR 11)																	

Please comment and justify any breaches

10.MUTILATIONS (Euro ref:98/58 MUT)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
10.1 Has a mutilation been carried out that is deemed un-necessary?																		
10.2 Is there any evidence of an un-lawful mutilation having been carried out on farm?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

11. BREEDING PROCEDURES (Euro ref:98/58 BRE)	Overall:								Breach Severity				Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	High	Med	Min	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
11.1 Is there any evidence that breeding or artificial breeding procedures are likely to cause or have caused suffering or injury to animals?																		

Please comment and justify any breaches

No of animals Present

No of animals inspected

No of animals on which action was taken


If not all animals inspected, select reason:

--

Actions Taken

--

--

--

--

Clear Up Date

--

Clear Up Reason

--

Please comment and justify any breaches

Check Complete

## SMR 12 Welfare of Pigs:

### SMR 12 WELFARE OF PIGS

Enterprise:

Pigs

Visit Date:

Overall:

>>

1. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT (Except farrowing sows in crates)								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
(Euro ref: 2008/120 FMV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
1.1 Are pigs able to turn around without difficulty (including when tethered which is for exam / treatment purposes only)?																
1.2 Are pigs tethered or in stalls unnecessarily (i.e. no imminent or recent examination, treatment or operation)																
1.3 Are tethers a comfortable fit with no risk of strangulation pain or injury?																
1.4 Do stalls (used for holding pigs temporarily) have an inside area at least the square of the length of the pig and sides no less than 75% of pig length? (snout to tail base)																

Please comment and justify any breaches

2. ACCOMMODATION								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
(Euro ref: 2008/120 HOU)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
2.1 Are pigs able to stand up lie down and rest without difficulty?																
2.2 Is there a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which the pigs can rest?																
2.3 Can they see other pigs? (exempt if the pig isolated for veterinary reason or for farrowing)																
2.4 Is a comfortable temperature maintained?																
2.5 Are floors smooth but not slippery so to prevent injuries?																
2.6 Are floors built and maintained so they do not injure the pigs standing or lying on them or cause them suffering?																
2.7 Are floors rigid, even, stable and suitable for the size and weight of the pigs?																

Please comment and justify any breaches

3. LIGHT LEVELS								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
(Euro ref: 2008/120 LUX-ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
3.1 For pigs reared in artificial light are light levels a minimum of 40* lux for a minimum of 8 hours every day for all pigs*?																

**Details/Action: You must list all measurements & locations taken. 36-39 lux pass but verbal/written advice must be given (this allows 10% inaccuracy of meter / differences in luminescence). Note a High severity (no light) comes under SMR 18 98/58 ENV.**

4. NOISE LEVELS								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
(Euro ref: 2008/120 NOISE-ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
4.1 Are pigs exposed to any constant or sudden noise that could be reasonably avoided or minimised?																
4.2 Are pigs exposed to constant noise (that could be reasonably avoided) above 85* decibels?																

**Please comment and justify any breaches \*You must list all measurements taken & locations. 86-94 decibels pass but verbal/written advice must be given (allow 10% inaccuracy of meter)**

5. MANIPULABLE MATERIALS								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
5.1 Do all pigs have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such?																

**Please comment and justify any breaches**

\*You must detail material types provided.

\*\* You must detail why manipulable material is not made available. If no breach is recorded despite a 'No' you must evidence clearly that you are satisfied with reasons given..

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6. FEED & WATER								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
(Euro Ref: 2008/120 FDW)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
6.1 Where pigs are housed in a group and do not have continuous access to feed, or are not fed by an automatic-feeding system, does each pig have access to the food at the same time as the others in the feeding group?*																
6.2 Do all pigs over 2 weeks of age have continuous access to water?*																

**Please comment and justify any breaches** \*Note a High severity comes under SMR 18 (98/58 EC FDW)

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7. WEANERS/REARERS (Euro ref: 2008/120 WEAN/REAR)								Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
STAFFING(STF)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
7.1 Are pigs placed in groups as soon as possible after weaning?																
7.2 After weaning are pigs kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible?																
7.3 When mixing pigs are there enough opportunities to escape and hide from other pigs they are not familiar with?																
7.4 Is tranquillising medication used on pigs in order to help with mixing, without veterinary consultation?																
<b>Details/Action:</b>																

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BUILDINGS/HOUSING (HOU)								None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
7.5 Are weaners / rearers provided with sufficient unobstructed floor area? – all measurements must be detailed if non-compliance has occurred																
<b>Unobstructed Area (SQM)</b>					<b>Weight of Pig (kg)</b>				<b>Number Of Pigs</b>				<b>Give measurements for each weight category present on farm</b>			
0.15					≤10											
0.2					>10 to ≤ 20											
0.3					>0 to ≤ 30											
0.4					>30 to ≤ 50											
0.55					>50 to ≤ 85											
0.65					>85 to ≤ 110											
1					>110											

**Please comment and justify any breaches** \*Note a High severity comes under SMR 18 (98/58 EC FDW)

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8. BOARS (Euro ref: 2008/120 BOAR) (If no boars do not complete AWF score: check box )									Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
Freedom of Movement(FMV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
8.1 Can boars turn round, hear, see and smell other pigs?																	
8.2 Do pens contain clean resting areas and a dry and comfortable lying area ?																	
BUILDING/HOUSING (HOU)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
8.3 Is the minimum unobstructed floor area for an adult boar 6 square metres? -																	
8.4 Do boar pens (where natural service occurs), have a floor area of at least 10 square metres and free of any obstacles?*																	

**Details/Action\*** include all measurements taken **\*\*Note a High severity comes under SMR18 98/58 FMV.**

9. [BREEDING UNITS ONLY] SOWS & GILTS (Euro ref: 2008/120 SOW/GILT) (If no sows or gilts do not complete AWF score: check box )									Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
DISEASE(DIS)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
9.1 Is there any evidence of internal and external parasites in pregnant gilts and sows?																	
9.2 If placed in farrowing crates, are the pregnant sows and gilts thoroughly cleaned beforehand?																	
ENVIRONMENT (ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
9.3 In the week before the expected farrowing time, are sows and gilts given enough suitable nesting material (unless it is not technically practical because of the slurry system in use)?																	

**\* You must detail why manipulable material is not made available. If no breach is recorded despite a 'No' you must evidence clearly that you are satisfied with reasons given.**

BUILDING/HOUSING (ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
9.4 In farrowing pens is an unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt available for the ease of natural or assisted farrowing?																
9.5 Is there some method of protecting the piglets, when keeping sows loose in farrowing pens, such as farrowing rails?																
9.6 Are sows and gilts kept in groups except during the period between seven days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets (including any piglets fostered) is complete?																
FEED & WATER (FDW)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
9.7 When feeding sows and gilts is a system used where each pig can get enough food even when other pigs are competing for food?																
9.8 Are all dry pregnant sows and gilts given enough bulky or high-fibre food as well as high-energy food to satisfy their hunger and need to chew?																

**Please comment and justify any breaches**

10. [BREEDING UNITS ONLY] PIGLETS (Euro ref: 2008/120 PIG) (If no piglets do not complete AWF score: check box )									Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
ENVIRONMENT (ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
10.1 Are piglets provided with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time?																	
10.2 Are piglets either i) routinely weaned at 28 days or more, or ii) weaned up to 7 days earlier into specialised housing which is empty, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before introducing a new group and which is separate from housing where sows are kept?																	
BUILDING/HOUSING (ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
10.3 Is the total floor area where piglets are kept large enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time?																	
ENVIRONMENT(ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off	
10.4 Is the floor solid or covered with a mat, or littered with straw or any other suitable material?																	

**Details/Action:**

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT(FMV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
10.5 If using a farrowing crate, have the piglets enough space to be able to be suckled without difficulty?																
<b>Details/Action:</b>																

11. ACCOMMODATION (Euro Ref: 2008/120 NEW FMV)										Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
BUILDING/HOUSING (ENV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off		
11.1 Where concrete slatted floor are used; Are openings too wide or slat widths too small for category of pig?																		
									Max width of the openings (mm)		Minimum width of slats(mm)							
					Piglets				11		50							
					Weaners				14		50							
					Rearing Pigs				18		80							
					and sows				20		80							
<b>Details/Action:</b> Please detail all measurements made for each category of pig on farm.																		

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT (FMV)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
11.2 Are dry sows or gilts kept in accommodation that does not meet the minimum pen length (2.4m for < 6 sows, 2.8m for 6 or more sows)																
<b>Details/Action:</b> * High under SMR 18 (98/58 FMV) Please detail all measurements made																

BUILDINGS/HOUSING (HOU)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off
11.3 Are gilts (after service) or sows kept in accommodation which does not provide them with the minimum unobstructed floor area? (2.25 sqm/sow, 1.64sqm/gilt) [reduce by 10% for 40+ sows, increase by 10% for <6 sows]																
11.4 Are gilts (after service) or sows kept in accommodation which does not provide them with at least 0.95sqm (gilt) or 1.3sqm (sow) of continuous solid floor? [of which 15% maybe drainage openings]																
<b>Details/Action:</b> * High under SMR 18 (98/58 FMV) Please detail all measurements made																

12. PREVENTION OF FIGHTING (Euro Ref: 2008/120)										Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
STAFFING(STF)	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off		
12.1 If pigs are kept together are measures taken to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour? (Breaches involving only unweaned piglets or boars must ONLY be recorded under SMR 18 (Staff) for cross compliance purposes)																		
<b>Details/Action:</b>																		

13. MUTILATIONS (Euro Ref:2008/120 MUT)										Breach Severity			Rect /Perm		Intent		Extent	
	A	B	C	D	Yes	No	NA	None	H	M	R	P	N	I	On	Off		
13.1 Is routine tooth-clipping carried out without evidence of improvement in environmental conditions and/or management procedures to reduce the incidence of injury?																		
13.2 Is routine tail docking carried out without evidence of improvement in environmental conditions and/or management procedures to reduce the incidence of injury?																		
13.3 Have pigs been castrated without evidence that this was necessary for the animal's welfare?																		
<b>Details/Action:</b> Please detail evidence if "yes" is selected but no breach recorded																		

### WF30 - Welfare of Pigs - Key Standards in England

This table has been developed to assist field staff in England with completion of welfare report forms. It refers to the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) and the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Pigs.

<b>LEGISLATION KEY POINTS</b>	<b>RELEVANT PARAGRAPHS OF CODE</b>
Refer to SIs for detail. <i>Numbers</i> refer to WOFAR Schedules.	Refer to Code for detail.
<b>STAFFING - STF</b> <b>Reg 4, 5 and 6</b> Employed or engaged persons must have received instruction & guidance on the regulations  Schedule 1 <b>1.1</b> Sufficient number of staff with appropriate ability, knowledge & competence.  Schedule 8 * <b>8.8.</b> Isolation or separation of persistently aggressive animals.  <b>Piglets</b> <b>8.36</b> Piglets weaned >28days of age unless health/welfare of dam affected but can be weaned <b>7 days earlier</b> if moving piglets into specialised housing (all-in-all-out).  <b>Growing Pigs</b> <b>8.39</b> Growing pigs placed & kept in stable groups. Mixing should be minimised.	9. Sufficient motivated, trained competent staff with knowledge & skills. 10. Basic husbandry knowledge. 11. Sufficient time for stock inspection, equipment & problem management. 14. Good handling, avoid excitement, noise and use minimum force. Electrical goads avoided. 19. Proper restraint & methods of identification. 23. Suitable biosecurity in place. 29. Knowledge of condition scoring. 40. Humane culling and methods. 64. Plans for emergencies. 102. Methods to recognise and minimise aggression. 101. Health & Welfare plan includes strategy for mixing.
<b>INSPECTION - INS</b> * <b>1.3</b> Adequate lighting for thorough inspection. <b>8.2</b> All pigs inspected at least once daily.	12. Keeper inspects for signs of ill health. 112. For outdoor pigs, health & welfare plan includes strategies for dealing with emergency situations.
<b>PREVENTION &amp; TREATMENT OF DISEASE - DIS</b> * <b>1.5</b> Appropriate care without delay for pigs ill or injured. VS to attend if no response to treatment. <b>2.4</b> Sick/injured pigs placed in hospital pen with dry comfortable bedding. <b>8.9</b> Cleansing & disinfection to prevent cross-infection & build up of disease.  <b>Gilts and Sows</b> <b>8.22</b> Pregnant gilts and sows to be treated against internal & external parasites where necessary. <b>8.23</b> Sows & gilts to be clean going into farrowing crates.	20. Non-toxic marking substances to be used on pigs. 21. Good health maintenance via hygiene, husbandry & ventilation. 24. Incoming stock isolated. 25,26. Visitors/vehicles follow disinfection procedures. 27. Pest control in place. 30-37 Knowledge of disease & management. 38. VS contacted when animal does not respond to treatment. 39. Isolation for sick/injured animals. 40. Culling of animals which do not respond to treatment.
<b>RECORD KEEPING - REC</b> * <b>1.7/1.8</b> Records of any medicinal treatment, & number of mortalities found on each inspection. Records retained for 3 years.	8,22. Written health & welfare plan. 45. Medicine records should include where purchased, batch number, date administered and by whom, identity & quantity of medicine & identity of animals.
<b>BUILDINGS - HOU</b> * <b>1.11/</b> Materials not harmful. Cleaned & disinfected as necessary	48. Internal surfaces can be cleaned or replaced. 50. Good floor design plus maintenance.

<b>LEGISLATION KEY POINTS</b> Refer to SIs for detail. <i>Numbers</i> refer to WOFAR Schedules.	<b>RELEVANT PARAGRAPHS OF CODE</b> Refer to Code for detail.
<p>* <b>1.12</b> No sharp edges or protrusions.</p> <p>* <b>1.17</b> Outdoors: protection from adverse weather, predators &amp; risks to health.</p> <p><b>8.9</b> Faeces, urine, uneaten food removed as necessary.</p> <p><b>8.11</b> Floors smooth, not slippery, no injury, suitable for size &amp; weight, rigid, even &amp; stable.</p> <p>8.43 Buildings built or introduced from 1 January 2013 which have concrete slats must meet maximum gaps: 11 mm for piglets; 14 mm for weaners; 18 mm for rearing pigs; and 20 mm for gilts after service and sows. The minimum slat widths must be: 50 mm for piglets and weaners; and 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after service and sows.</p> <p><b>8.43</b> Space for grouped rearers/weaners:  For average weights of: 10 kg or less, 0.15 m<sup>2</sup> per pig; 10 to 20 kg, 0.20 m<sup>2</sup> per pig; 20 to 30 kg, 0.30 m<sup>2</sup> per pig; 30 to 50 kg, 0.40 m<sup>2</sup> per pig; 50 to 85 kg, 0.55 m<sup>2</sup> per pig; 85 to 110 kg, 0.65 m<sup>2</sup> per pig; more than 110 kg, 1.00 m<sup>2</sup> per pig.</p> <p><b>8.5</b> A pig must be able to see other pigs unless isolated for veterinary reasons</p> <p><b>Sows</b></p> <p><b>8.27</b> Kept in groups except for up to 7 days prior to farrowing until weaning, on holdings with &lt;10 sows they can be kept individually.</p> <p><b>8.26</b> Accommodation for loose farrowing sows must have methods to protect piglets e.g. farrowing rails.</p> <p><b>8.25</b> Unobstructed area present behind sow for farrowing</p> <p><b>Boars</b></p> <p><b>8.21.1</b> Minimum of 6m<sup>2</sup> floor space for boars not withstanding:</p> <p><b>8.21.2</b> Any new boar pen or from 01.01.05 any current boar pen used for natural service must have a floor area of 10m<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>47. Consideration of welfare advice when constructing new buildings.</p> <p>97. Farrowing accommodation should allow sow to rise and lie without difficulty.</p> <p><b>Outdoor Pigs</b></p> <p>114. Arcs re-sited between batches of pigs.</p> <p>115. All arcs/huts provided with bedding and have warm, draught -free lying area.</p> <p>116. Buildings maintained.</p> <p>117. Shelter sufficient to cope with extremes of temperature (e.g. snow/hot sun).</p> <p>126. Farrowing arcs sited on level ground to prevent overlying.</p> <p><b>Weaners &amp; Rearers</b></p> <p>100. The total floor space should be adequate for sleeping, feeding and exercising.</p> <p><b>Boars</b></p> <p>108. Guideline of at least 7.5m<sup>2</sup> floor area for pen used for living purposes only.</p> <p>Use of coarse sand on floors to reduce the risk of slipping.</p>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT - ENV</b></p> <p>* <b>1.4</b> In buildings, access at all times to a lying area with well-maintained bedding or well drained.</p> <p>* <b>1.17</b> Outdoors, access at all times to well drained lying area.</p> <p>* <b>1.13</b> Air circulation, dust, temperature, humidity, gas concentrations non harmful.</p> <p>* <b>1.14/ * 1.15 / * 1.16 &amp; 6.8</b> Artificially lit buildings lit for minimum of 8 hours/day at 40 lux with a rest from artificial lighting. Permanent darkness not permitted.</p> <p><b>8.10</b> Bedding must be clean, dry &amp; not harmful.</p> <p><b>8.15 ALL</b> pigs must have <b>PERMANENT</b> access to sufficient material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture for manipulation to meet their behavioural needs.</p> <p><b>8.16</b> No sweat boxes.</p> <p><b>8.17 and 8.18</b> No noise levels &gt;85 dBA. No exposure to constant or sudden noise</p>	<p>49. No toxic paints or preservatives.</p> <p>15. Well maintained floors/walkways.</p> <p>51. Dry lying area, well drained pens &amp; dunging area.</p> <p>52. Buildings designed with aim of preventing respiratory diseases. Adequate suitable ventilation for type, size and number of stock.</p> <p>53-56. Consideration of heat loss and heat stress with avoidance of temperature fluctuations.</p> <p>58. Precautions against dangerous gases when cleaning under slats.</p> <p>78. Buildings and fields kept clear of debris.</p> <p>80. Enrichment necessary. Straw or similar strongly recommended.</p> <p><b>Sows &amp; Piglets</b></p> <p>94. Nesting material provided for sows.</p> <p>95. Up to 32c for piglets in creep and 18-</p>

<b>LEGISLATION KEY POINTS</b> Refer to SIs for detail. <i>Numbers</i> refer to WOFAR Schedules.	<b>RELEVANT PARAGRAPHS OF CODE</b> Refer to Code for detail.
<p><b><u>Sows</u></b>  <b>8.24</b> 7days before farrowing sows/gilts must be given nesting material unless unfeasible for slurry system.</p> <p><b><u>Boars</u></b>  <b>8.20</b> Boars must have dry comfortable lying areas</p> <p><b><u>Piglets</u></b>  <b>8.35</b> Floor for piglets must be solid, or covered with a mat or littered with straw or any suitable material  <b>8.36</b> In farrowing crates piglets must have space to suckle  <b>8.34</b> Heat and creep area for piglets if necessary.</p>	<p>20c for sows.  96. Overhead lamps/heaters securely fixed and protected from interference.</p> <p><b><u>Boars</u></b>  106. Walls between pens high enough to prevent boars climbing/jumping. Pens sited so they can see other boars.  107 – Closely controlled environmental temperature.</p> <p><b><u>Outdoor Pigs</u></b>  109. Good drainage of land.  110. Stocking density of 25 sows per hectare is advised.</p>
<p><b><u>EQUIPMENT - EQP</u></b>  * <b>1.18</b> Automated or mechanical equipment essential to health &amp; well being must be inspected daily.  * <b>1.19</b> Defects must be rectified immediately or appropriate measures taken to protect welfare.  * <b>1.20</b> Alarms &amp; back-ups for essential ventilation systems.  * <b>1.21</b> Weekly inspection &amp; testing of alarms &amp; back-ups. Immediate rectification of faults.</p>	<p>61. Mains equipment should be safeguarded from rodents and pigs.  62. All equipment including alarms should be cleaned and inspected regularly &amp; in good working order.  63. Automatic equipment inspected daily. Defects rectified immediately.  64. Contingency plans to deal with emergencies.</p>
<p><b><u>FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT - FMV</u></b>  * <b>1.9</b> Not restricted in such a way as to cause unnecessary suffering or injury.  <b>8.3 No tethering</b> (veterinary exemption only).  <b>8.5</b> Pigs need: to be able to stand, lie, rest, have clean, comfortable, drained place, see other pigs, maintain comfortable temperature, have enough space so all can lie at the same time. Pigs shall be <b>free to turn</b> around at all times. Exception being for sows 7 days before parturition up until weaning  <b>8.6 1 Pen area</b> &gt;(length of pig)<sup>2</sup>, sides &gt; 75% pig length.</p> <p><b><u>Sows</u></b>  <b>8.6.2 Crates allowed</b> 7days&lt;farrowing &amp; until weaning with additional exemptions for penning /treatment /semen collection /AI /marking /washing /weighing etc.</p> <p><b><u>Boars</u></b>  <b>8.19, 8.20</b> Boars can turn round, hear, see, and smell other pigs. Clean resting area.</p> <p><b><u>Piglets</u></b>  <b>8.36</b> Sufficient space for piglets around farrowing crate to be able to suckle.</p>	
<p><b><u>FEED, WATER AND OTHER SUBSTANCES - FDW</u></b>  * <b>1.22 Wholesome diet</b>, appropriate to age &amp; species. Sufficient quantity to maintain good health, satisfy nutritional needs and promote a positive state of well-being.  * <b>1.23</b> No food/liquid in a manner or containing any substance which will cause unnecessary suffering or injury.  * <b>1.24</b> Feed at least once per day unless subject to a veterinary exemption.</p>	<p>67. Balanced daily diet with changes introduced gradually.  68. Alternative water supplied for initial period when piglets moved to housing with nipple drinkers.  69. Adequate trough space per pig.  70. Hygiene for storage of food. Bins cleaned regularly.  71. Water - consideration of volume, flow rate, method of provision, accessibility to all stock.</p>

<b>LEGISLATION KEY POINTS</b> Refer to SIs for detail. <i>Numbers</i> refer to WOFAR Schedules.	<b>RELEVANT PARAGRAPHS OF CODE</b> Refer to Code for detail.
<p>* <b>1.26</b> Equipment designed, constructed, placed &amp; maintained to minimise contamination &amp; competition.</p> <p>* <b>1.27</b> No substance detrimental to health or welfare to be administered.</p> <p><b>8.13.2 Access to feed daily.</b> If group housed without ad-lib or automatic access to feed they must have access at same time as all group.</p> <p><b>8.14 Permanent</b> access to <b>fresh water</b> age &gt; 2 wks.</p> <p><b><u>Sows &amp; Gilts</u></b></p> <p><b>8.32</b> Sows/gilts must be fed in system which allows them to gain food even when competitors are present</p> <p><b>8.33</b> Dry pregnant sows/gilts must have fibre food as well as energy food to satisfy hunger &amp; need to chew.</p>	<p>75. Nipple drinkers – one point for each 10 pigs on rationed feeding and one point for each 15 pigs on unrestricted feeding.</p> <p>76. Separate water supply for pigs on wet diet.</p> <p>77. No complete withdrawal of feed/water from sows being dried off.</p> <p>93. Sows/gilts target BCS 3.5-4 prior to farrowing then feeding geared to minimise loss in BCS.</p> <p><b><u>Outdoor Pigs</u></b></p> <p>119. Wide and even distribution of food to minimise aggression.</p> <p>120. BCS of pigs monitored during extremes of weather and feed provision adjusted as such.</p> <p>121. Arrangements in place to ensure supply of water to stock in all weathers.</p>
<p><b><u>MUTILATIONS - MUT</u></b></p> <p><b>1.30</b> No electro-immobilisation.</p> <p><b>The following provisions are covered by the Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.</b></p> <p><b>Castration</b> only by method with no tearing of tissues at &lt;7days &gt; 7 days only by VS. Boars tusks can be reduced in length to prevent injuries to other animals or for safety reasons</p> <p>No <b>nose rings</b> for animals in continuous indoor husbandry systems.</p> <p>The following can <b>ONLY</b> be done if there is evidence of damage to sows or other piglets &amp; <b>ONLY</b> after other environment or management has been improved accordingly.</p> <p><b>Tooth clipping/grinding</b> can only be applied to corner teeth before 7 days of age.</p> <p><b>Tail docking</b> can only be carried out at &lt;7days old. If &gt;7days only by vet under anaesthetic &amp; with prolonged analgesia.</p>	<p>18. Permanent markings by trained/competent operator with maintained/hygienic instruments.</p> <p>82. Consideration if castration is necessary.</p> <p>84. Tail bitten pigs removed to hospital pen &amp; treated. Instigator identified and removed if possible</p> <p>85. Tail docking only carried out as a last resort after other methods have proved ineffectual. &lt;7 days by a trained/competent operator or VS.</p> <p>86. Strategy in place as part of herd health plan to deal with outbreaks of vice.</p> <p>87/88. Tooth clipping only as last resort, in accordance with the law. Circumstances for tooth clipping identified in health &amp; welfare plan.</p> <p>Equipment cleansed/disinfected between each pig. Ideally teeth grinders used.</p> <p><b><u>Outdoor Pigs</u></b></p> <p>127. Nose ringing permitted for outdoor pigs - should be avoided if possible. If necessary must be done by a trained, competent authority with equipment cleansed &amp; disinfected between each pig.</p>
<p><b><u>BREEDING PROCEDURES - BRE</u></b></p> <p><b>1.28</b> No breeding procedures likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury (unless minimal or momentary).</p> <p><b>1.29</b> No unsuitable genotypes or phenotypes.</p>	<p>89. Good safe service conditions.</p> <p>90. Sows kept in groups until insemination. Sufficient time for familiarisation to service surroundings permitted.</p> <p>91. Sows undisturbed for up to 30mins post service. 92. Semen collection only by trained, competent, experienced operator. Vasectomy or electro-ejaculation only by VS.</p> <p>97. Mechanical farrowing aids used only by trained, competent operator.</p>





WF89 section	Farmer guidance (grey rows)	UK Legislation (NB consolidated for E/S/W - please refer to relevant legislation for exact article numbers etc)	Inspector Guidance (Verifiable Standards)	Description of Breach (including breach reference for CRF)	Extent	Severity	Permanance
	A1	You must make sure that each of your pigs is free to turn around without difficulty at all times, including while tethered (where this is allowed);					
1. FMV	SMR12/A/1	A pig shall be free to turn round without difficulty at all times	This standard is likely to be covered by more detailed standards below regarding tethering and pen sizes.	Ref. 12/A/1/1 - Not all pigs can turn around without difficulty at all times  If this breach is observed it is likely to be because of inadequate tethering arrangements or accommodation – these breaches are detailed below	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	B1	You must not tether pigs at any time;					
1. FMV	SMR12/B/1	No person shall tether or cause to be tethered any pig except while it is undergoing any examination, test, treatment or operation carried out for any veterinary purpose.  (1) Where the use of tethers is permitted in accordance with paragraph 4, they shall not cause injury to the pigs and shall be inspected regularly and adjusted as necessary to ensure a comfortable fit. (2) Each tether shall be of sufficient length to allow the pigs to move as stipulated in paragraph 6(2) below and the design shall be such as to avoid, as far as possible, any risk of strangulation, pain or injury	If no pigs are tethered at any time = compliant.  The Inspector should enquire of the farmer whether pigs are tethered at any time. If the answer is affirmative or if pigs are observed to be tethered at the time of the inspection, the Inspector should ascertain the reason(s) for tethering and the duration of tethering. Based on the information provided the Inspector should determine whether the tethering and its duration was necessary in the circumstances.  Where tethers are used for any appropriate procedure the Inspector should determine whether the tethers are of an acceptable length and avoid risk of strangulation, pain or injury	Ref. 12/B/1/1 - Pig tethered unnecessarily (i.e. not tethered for imminent or recent examination, treatment, operation)  The farmer will not break this rule relating to the tethering of pigs if it is for veterinary purposes. In this case any tether must be regularly inspected and adjusted to make sure that it does not cause pain or injury to the pig and allows it to lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself.  Ref. 12/B/1/2 - Tether prevents pig from lying down, resting, standing up and grooming itself without hindrance  Ref. 12/B/1/3 - Tether has caused pain or injury to pig	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	A2 B2	You must make sure that the accommodation for your pigs allows them to: • stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty; • have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which to rest (including making sure that any bedding is clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs); • see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons or for farrowing); • maintain a comfortable temperature; including (B2) the rule that you must not keep pigs in the high temperature/high humidity environment known as the ‘sweat box system’; • have enough space to allow all of them to lie down at the same time;					
2. HOU	SMR12/A/2 SMR12/B/2	The accommodation used for pigs shall be constructed in such a way as to allow each pig to - (a) stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty; (b) have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which it can rest; (c) see other pigs, unless the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons; (d) maintain a comfortable temperature; and (e) have enough space to allow all the animals to lie down at the same time. If necessary, piglets shall be provided with a source of heat and a solid, dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time  Pigs shall not be kept in an environment which involves maintaining high temperatures and high humidity (known as the "sweat-box system").	The Inspector should be satisfied that the accommodation provided for all pigs is designed in such a way that the animals have access to an area that is physically and thermally comfortable, as well as adequately drained and clean, allowing all animals to lie at the same time. The pigs should be able to rest and get up without difficulty and be able to see other pigs.  The Inspector should inspect the creep are provided for piglets and be satisfied that it meets the requirements for, where necessary, a source of heat. There should be a solid, dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all pigs can rest at the same time  In the UK the sweat box system is not regarded as a thermally acceptable environment for pigs. The Inspector should apply a breach under this section. (Breach 12/B/2/1)	Ref. 12/A/2/1 - Pig(s) unable to stand up and/or lie down and/or rest without difficulty  Ref. 12/A/2/2 - Pig(s) do not have a clean, and/or physically comfortable and/or adequately drained lying area to rest or that bedding is not suitable/maintained to avoid harm/discomfort.  Ref. 12/A/2/3 - Pig(s) are unable to see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for farrowing or for veterinary reasons)  Ref. 12/A/2/4 - Pig(s) cannot maintain a comfortable temperature; includes the use of accommodation defined as the sweat box system (breach Ref. 12/B/2/1)  Ref. 12/A/2/5 - Insufficient space for all pigs to lie down at the same time	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	A3	You must make sure that individual stalls or pens satisfy the minimum size rules (these do not apply in certain excepted situations);					
1. FMV	SMR12/A/3	The dimension of any stall or pen used for holding individual pigs in accordance with these regulations shall be such that the internal area is not less than the square of the length of the pig, and no internal side is less than 75% of the length of the pig, the length of the pig in each case being measured from the tip of its snout to the base of its tail while it is standing with its back straight.  (2) Paragraph 7(1) shall not apply to a female pig for the period between seven days before the predicted day of her farrowing and the day on which the weaning of her piglets (including any piglets fostered by her) is complete.  (3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence in accordance with regulation 13(1) of contravening or failing to comply with this paragraph by reason of the keeping of a pig in a stall or pen - (a) while it is undergoing any examination, test, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes; (b) for the purposes of service, artificial insemination or collection of semen; (c) while it is fed on any particular occasion; (d) for the purposes of marking, washing or weighing it; (e) while its accommodation is being cleaned; or (f) while it is awaiting loading for transportation, provided that the period during which it is so kept is not longer than necessary for that purpose.  (4) A person shall not be guilty of an offence in accordance with regulation 13(1) of contravening or failing to comply with this paragraph by reason of the keeping of a pig in a stall or pen which the pig can enter or leave at will, provided that the stall or pen is entered from a stall or pen in which the pig is kept without contravention of this paragraph	UK legacy requirement; from UK ban of sow stalls (pre WOFAR 2000). To remove this would have lowered existing welfare standards.  This is UK interpretation of, under Directive 98/58EC, freedom of movement, other than for the period between a week before farrowing and at the point of weaning piglets (i.e. the time spent in farrowing accommodation  This is just sensible reference to reasonable reasons for temporarily confining pigs and restricting them by reason of protecting either the sow, piglets and /or personnel involved in the care and treatment of animals  This is the UK interpretation of “freedom of movement” based on ‘established experience and scientific knowledge’ of the space ‘appropriate’ for the animal which must not be restricted in such a way as to cause it unnecessary suffering or injury  Where the pig is confined the Inspector should establish why and for how long the pig is confined. The Inspector should be satisfied that the temporary confinement or restriction is for the benefit of the pig(s) and/or for health and safety reasons for the personnel involved in the care and treatment of animals. Acceptable reasons for confinement include individual feeding, treatment, marking, weighing and washing of pigs and when accommodation is being cleaned or pigs are awaiting loading and/or transport. The Inspector should also be satisfied that period of the confinement or restriction is acceptable for the intended purpose and that the pigs do not suffer unnecessarily during that time	Ref. 12/A/3/1 Internal area of stall/pen is less than the square of the length of the pig; any internal side is less than 75% of the length of the pig. The length of a pig is measured from the tip of its snout to the base of its tail while it is standing with its back straight.  Important: the following circumstances are permitted exceptions and are NOT classed as a breach of requirements for the size of an individual pen:  • Those used for holding a female pig for the period between seven days before the predicted day of her farrowing and the day on which her piglets are weaned (including any piglets fostered by her) • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen for veterinary purposes. • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen for the purposes of servicing, artificial insemination or collecting semen. • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen while it is fed. • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen for the purposes of marking, washing or weighing it. • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen while its accommodation is being cleaned. • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen while it is waiting to be loaded for transportation.However, the period the pig is kept in this accommodation must not be longer than needed for that purpose.  The requirements for a minimum size of stall or pen also do not apply if it is referring to a stall or pen that the pig can enter or leave when it wants. In this case the stall must be entered from another stall or pen where the pig is normally kept and which does comply by the minimum standards	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent



WF89 section	Farmer guidance (grey rows)	UK Legislation (NB consolidated for E/S/W - please refer to relevant legislation for exact article numbers etc)	Inspector Guidance (Verifiable Standards)	Description of Breach (including breach reference for CRF)	Extent	Severity	Permanance
	A4	<b>You must provide flooring, for those pigs kept in buildings, that is:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• smooth but not slippery;</li> <li>• suitable for the size and weight of the pigs;</li> <li>• rigid, even and stable, if there is no litter;</li> <li>• designed so there is no injury or suffering to the pigs standing or lying on it;</li> </ul>					
2. HOU	SMR12/A/4	Where pigs are kept in a building, floors shall - (a) be smooth but not slippery so as to prevent injury to the pigs; (b) be so designed, constructed and maintained as not to cause injury or suffering to pigs standing or lying on them; (c) be suitable for the size and weight of the pigs; and (d) where no litter is provided, form a rigid, even and stable surface.	Inspector should assess suitability of flooring for pigs: smooth but not slippery, designed and constructed so as not to cause injury or suffering and should be suitable for size and weight of pigs, rigid, even and stable.  If this is not evident the Inspector should establish reasons as to why the flooring is not suitable (is the problem recent, is it easy to rectify, could the farmer have done something sooner). Is there evidence of injury and or suffering to pigs associated with the floors and could this have been avoided?	Ref. 12/A/4/1 Flooring is found to be one or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• not smooth</li><li>• slippery</li><li>• not suitable for size and weight of pigs</li><li>• uneven/unstable (when no litter has been provided)</li><li>• not designed to prevent injury or suffering to pigs when standing or lying on it</li></ul>	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	I1	<b>You must provide flooring of the correct measurements (for openings and slats) if you use concrete slatted floors. This applies for pigs kept in groups and if your holding has been newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003 the following rules also apply (NB these rules apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013);</b>					
11. FMV	SMR12/I/1	When concrete slatted floors are used for pigs kept in groups the maximum width of the openings must be – (a) 11 mm for piglets; (b) 14 mm for weaners; (c) 18 mm for rearing pigs; and (d) 20 mm for gilts after service and sows. The minimum slat width must be - (e) 50 mm for piglets and weaners; and (f) 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after service and sows	This currently applies only to new build or rebuilt or brought into reuse since 2003.  The Inspector should confirm that there are no newly built premises installed for pigs.  It is important that measurements are made in all new building types to ensure that there is compliance with the 2003 amendment regulations.  All measurements should be recorded where a breach is to be recorded.  <b>NB Please remind producers that these requirements will apply to <u>all</u> premises from Jan 2013</b>	Ref. 12/I/1/1 Openings are too wide between slats for category of pig. These flooring requirements applies only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It shall apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013)  Ref. 12/I/1/2 Slat width too small for category of pig. These flooring requirements applies only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It shall apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013)	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	A5	<b>You must provide artificial lighting of at least 40 lux for at least 8 hours each day, for pigs kept in an artificially lit building;</b>					
3. LUX-ENV	SMR12/A/5	Where pigs are kept in an artificially lit building then lighting with an intensity of at least 40 lux shall be provided for a minimum period of 8 hours per day	The Inspector should measure, using a lux-meter, a random sample of artificially lit buildings containing different categories of pig to establish light intensity at pig level before recording a breach.  The Inspector should enquire of the farmer the length of time that pigs are exposed to artificial light. If 8 hours or above (but not kept in permanent light), at a light intensity of a minimum of 40 lux = compliant  Where a breach is found with either the lux levels or time of exposure, the Inspector should establish the reason(s) for non compliance and whether this was reasonably avoidable. If a breach is not applied for a non compliance then a follow up should still be instigated in the usual way.  Non compliances relating to permanent darkness and light should be recorded under SMR18 (Breaches18/B/3/1 or 2).  Practicalities: The lux-meters can be up to 5-10% inaccurate. Therefore farmers must be given the benefit of the doubt. Allow for 10% inaccuracy in the lux-meter by allowing a pass at 36 lux and above. However advice should be given concerning the border line pass. Not all of the pen needs to be a minimum of 40lux but a reasonable area that allows all pigs access to minimum lighting. All measurements made should be recorded.	Ref. 12/A/5/1  Pigs exposed to light of less than 40 lux in buildings where pigs are dependent on artificial lighting  Ref. 12/A/5/2  Pigs exposed to less than 8 hours of light in buildings where pigs are dependent on artificial lighting	On farm	<b>Medium</b>  There are general lighting requirements under SMR 18 (requirements A12 and B3); any breach of lighting requirements resulting in UPUD are described under SMR 18.	Rectifiable
	B3	<b>You must not expose your pigs to constant or sudden noise, or levels above 85 decibels in any building where you keep your pigs.</b>					
4. NOISE-ENV	SMR12/B/3	Pigs shall not be exposed to constant or sudden noise. Noise levels above 85 dBA shall be avoided in that part of any building where pigs are kept.	The Inspector should measure noise levels in any location where pigs appear to be exposed to continuously excessively loud noise before recording a breach.  (Note that normal pig squealing levels run in excess of 100 dBA, therefore measurements should be disregarded if pigs squeal.)  Where the pigs are exposed to sudden or continuous noise, the Inspector should establish whether the noise could be reasonably avoided or minimised (e.g. low flying aircraft is something beyond the control of the farmer or keeper).  A typical example would be excessively loud fans.  It is accepted that noises relating to commencement of emergency generators can be sudden and very noisy. This may be considered acceptable in the short term where the generator is running to support automated systems for livestock. However the farmer should try to minimise exposure as far as possible by suitable choice of location for generator housing and soundproofing.  Practicalities: As for lighting allow a 10% inaccuracy up to 94 dBA. Fail at 95 dBA. All measurements made should be recorded.	Ref. 12/B/3/1 Exposure of pigs to noise levels of 85 decibels and above that could be reasonably avoided or minimised  Ref. 12/B/3/2 Exposure of pigs to any other continuous or sudden loud noises that could be reasonably avoided or minimised	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  It is unlikely that a breach of this requirement would result in UPUD, hence no "High" rated severity.	Rectifiable

WF89 section	Farmer guidance (grey rows)	UK Legislation (NB consolidated for E/S/W - please refer to relevant legislation for exact article numbers etc)	Inspector Guidance (Verifiable Standards)	Description of Breach (including breach reference for CRF)	Extent	Severity	Permanance
	A6	You must give permanent access to enough manipulable material which allows proper investigation and manipulation, for example, straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such, which does not upset the health of your animals;					
5. MANIP-ENV	SMR12/A/6	To enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, all pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such which does not adversely affect the health of the animals.	The Inspector should make an assessment of whether sows and gilts have access to adequate or sufficient manipulable material  Guidance on provision of suitable manipulable materials has been deveolped by BPEX and the University of Bristol: <a href="http://www.bpex.org.uk/downloads/301028/298574/Environment%20Enrichment%20for%20Pigs.pdf">http://www.bpex.org.uk/downloads/301028/298574/Environment%20Enrichment%20for%20Pigs.pdf</a>	Ref. 12/A/6/1 No or insufficient manipulable material available to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities  Ref. 12/A/6/2 Material provided which compromises pig health	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	A7	You must take measures to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour; if you keep your pigs together, keep those pigs separate which show persistent aggression or are victims of that aggression;					
7. STF (W/R) but note that this applies to all pigs	SMR12/A/7	If pigs are kept together, measures shall be taken to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour  Pigs which show persistent aggression towards others or are victims of such aggression shall be isolated or kept separate from the group.	The Inspector should enquire of the farmer how aggressors and victims of aggressors are managed. There may be a SOP in the FHWP which details management of pigs during outbreaks of severe fighting. The Inspector should be satisfied that all appropriate measures are taken when this occurs. This should include provision of plentiful straw or other materials to animals and/or removing animals at risk and/or particular aggressors  The Inspector should inspect pigs for any aggression-related injuries and evidence of excessive aggression between pigs. The Inspector should be satisfied that any injuries are not excessive and could not have been reasonably avoided. The Inspector should enquire of the farmer how aggressors and victims of aggressors are managed.  Tail biting is not considered as an aggressive act but a redirected behaviour associated with inadequate environmental stimulation. Therefore tail docking is not an accepted method of minimising aggression between groups of pigs	Ref. 12/A/7/1 Inadequate measures are taken to minimise aggression in groups of pigs  Ref. 12/A/7/2 Persistent aggressors, or their victims, are not isolated from the rest of the group	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	A8	You must make sure that when feeding group-housed pigs each pig either: • has access to feed at the same time as the others in the feeding group; • has continuous access to feed; • is fed by an automatic feeding system;					
6. FDW	SMR12/A/8	All pigs must be fed at least once a day.  Where pigs are housed in a group and do not have continuous access to feed, or are not fed by an automatic feeding system feeding the animals individually, each pig must have access to the food at the same time as the others in the feeding group	The Inspector should establish whether pigs are being provided with access to feed at least once per day. If feed is provided ad libitum, the Inspector should confirm that this is available without any 24 hour breaks during the rearing period.  If there is no continuous access to feed the Inspector should establish the method of feed supply to the pigs. They should either be fed individually by an automatic feeding system, or all pigs should be able to have access to feed at the same time. Assessment of the suitability of such feeding systems should be assessed in conjunction with evidence of injuries associated with excessive competition for feed and condition score as under SMR 18.  The principle to be applied for pigs is that during the course of visual inspection and reference to any records (mortality, health, market reports), the Inspector should note any concerns about pig condition or limited feed resources. Based on current published DEFRA recommendations for livestock production sector and stage of production the proportion of pigs with unacceptable condition scores should be estimated. Inspectors should be familiar with current DEFRA publications on condition scoring of pigs.  The guidance on condition scoring of pigs is available at: <a href="http://adlib.eversite.co.uk/resources/000/250/231/PB3480.pdf">http://adlib.eversite.co.uk/resources/000/250/231/PB3480.pdf</a>	Ref. 12/A/8/1 For feeding systems that are not adlib, or where animals are not fed by an automatic feeding system feeding individually, pigs are not able to access the feed at the same time as others in the feeding group  There are specific requirements for sows and gilts detailed later (requirement E7)	On farm	<b>Medium</b> It is unlikely that a breach of this requirement would result in UPUD, hence no "High" rated severity	Rectifiable
	A9	You must give all pigs over 2 weeks old permanent access to a sufficient supply of fresh drinking water.					
6. FDW	SMR12/A/9	All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water	The Inspector should establish that all pigs over the age of 2 weeks have permanent access to sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water.  Particular areas identified as problems include water in farrowing accommodation (both indoor and outdoor) and whether piglets are able to freely access fresh water. For both indoor and outdoor farrowing accommodation the Inspector should assess suitability of sow's water provision as to whether they are acceptable and accessible for all pigs over 2 weeks of age.  If water is not permanently accessible and/or not of sufficient quantity and/or not fresh the Inspector should enquire of reasons for this and refer to any FHWP SOP that may be available . The FHWP should then ensure that if water is not continuously available, then arrangements are in place to provide water when it is likely that the sow's milk may not satisfy the fluid requirements; this may be during hot weather or when the sow's or piglets' health is compromised.  NB Scottish (only) policy is that "a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water" for all pigs over 2	Ref. 12/A/9/1 Pigs over 2 weeks old have not been given permanent access to an adequate supply of fresh water  This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with water in SMR 18 (requirement A17)	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
10. Piglets	C1	For piglets:  You must provide piglets with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time;					
10. ENV	SMR12/C/1	Piglets must be provided with a source of heat and a solid, dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time.					



WF89 section	Farmer guidance (grey rows)	UK Legislation (NB consolidated for E/S/W - please refer to relevant legislation for exact article numbers etc)	Inspector Guidance (Verifiable Standards)	Description of Breach (including breach reference for CRF)	Extent	Severity	Permanance
	C2	You must make sure that a part of the total floor where you keep the piglets is large enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time and is solid, covered with a mat or littered with straw or any other suitable material;					
10. ENV	SMR12/C/2	A part of the total floor where the piglets are and which is large enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time must be solid or covered with a mat or be littered with straw or any other suitable material.	<p>The Inspector should inspect all categories of farrowing accommodation and ensure that there is a creep area for the piglets which allows them to rest together at the same time.</p> <p>The Inspector should ensure that all such areas are solid or covered with a mat or be littered with straw or any other suitable material.</p>	<p>Ref. 12/C/2/1 No or insufficient area for the piglets, which is solid or covered with a mat or littered with straw or other suitable material that allows all piglets to lie together at the same time</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	C3	You must give the piglets enough space to be able to be suckled without difficulty if you use a farrowing crate.					
10. FMV	SMR12/C/3	Where a farrowing crate is used the piglets must have sufficient space to be able to be suckled without difficulty	The Inspector should be satisfied that piglets have sufficient space to be suckled without difficulty.	<p>Ref. 12/C/3/1 Piglets do not have sufficient space to suckle without difficulty</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	D1	You must not wean piglets from the sow at an age of less than 28 days (unless there is a risk of adverse welfare or health of the dam or piglets). You will not break the rule relating to the weaning of piglets if they are weaned up to 7 days earlier, provided that you move them into specialised housing which you empty and thoroughly clean and disinfect before you introduce a new group and which is separate from housing where you keep sows.					
10. ENV	SMR12/D/1	<p>Piglets shall not be weaned from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the welfare or health of the dam or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected</p> <p>Piglets may be weaned up to seven days earlier if they are moved into specialised housings which are emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the introduction of a new group and which are separate from housing where other sows (other than weaners) are kept.</p>	<p>The Inspector should be satisfied, from records including FHWP, farmer enquiry and visual inspection on farm, that piglets are weaned no earlier than 28 days = compliant</p> <p>If piglets are weaned earlier than 28 days the Inspector should enquire why. If piglets are separated due to potential adverse welfare effect on sow and/or piglets= compliant.</p> <p>(The Inspector should be satisfied that such an event is not a 'routine' procedure but based on individual case needs and circumstances.)</p> <p>In instances where the piglets are weaned early into specialised accommodation, the Inspector should inspect such buildings and be satisfied that appropriate cleansing and disinfection procedures are carried out between batches, and that they are kept separate from sow accommodation.</p>	<p>Ref. 12/D/1/1 Piglets are weaned earlier than 28 days, where there is no reasonable justification based on sow and/or piglet health or welfare grounds AND where there is not appropriate specialised housing for early weaning of pigs.</p> <p>Ref. 12/D/1/2 Specialised accommodation is available for early weaned piglets but the housings are not emptied and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before introduction of a new group and/or the accommodation is not separated from housing where sows are kept.</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
9. Sows and gilts	E1	For sows and gilts:					
		You must treat pregnant sows and gilts against internal and external parasites, if necessary;					
9. DIS	SMR12/E/1	Pregnant gilts and sows shall, where necessary, be treated against external and internal parasites.	<p>The Inspector should be satisfied that sows and gilts are appropriately treated against external and internal parasites. Medicines records should provide a minimum of three years data on any treatments given whilst FHWP may also detail any SOPs.</p> <p>If sows and/or gilts are observed to be affected by external parasites or the condition of animals indicates that there may be a possible intestinal parasitism, the Inspector should enquire of the farmer what, if any measures have been taken and whether these are reasonable in the circumstances and if veterinary advice has been sought.</p>	<p>Ref. 12/E/1/1 Sows and/or gilts have not, where necessary, been treated against external and internal parasites (unacceptable parasite burden)</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	E2	You must thoroughly clean pregnant sows and gilts before they are placed in farrowing crates;					
9. DIS	SMR12/E/2	If they are placed in farrowing crates, pregnant sows and gilts shall be thoroughly cleaned	Where sows and gilts are placed in farrowing crates the Inspector should enquire about cleaning procedures of animals before placement in crates, and be satisfied that on inspection, recently housed sows and gilts are not observed to be dirty. A FHWP may detail a SOP for pre-farrowing management of gilts and sows	<p>Ref. 12/E/2/1 Evidence and/or farmer admission that sows and/or gilts are not cleaned prior to placement in farrowing crates</p>	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
	E3	You must give sows and gilts enough suitable nesting material in the week before the expected farrowing time (unless it is not technically practical because of the slurry system you use);					
9. ENV	SMR12/E/3	In the week before the expected farrowing time sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material in sufficient quantity unless it is not technically feasible for the slurry system used.	The Inspector should confirm that a sufficient quantity of suitable nesting material should be provided to sows and/or gilts in the week prior to farrowing. Where it is not technically feasible for the slurry system to allow use of such material this provision shall not apply	<p>Ref. 12/E/3/1 Lack of sufficient quantity of suitable nesting material provided for sows and/or gilts one week prior to farrowing, where it is reasonably possible to provide such material</p>	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
	E4	You must keep sows and gilts in groups (except during the period between 7 days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets is complete); You will not break the rule relating to keeping sows and gilts in groups if they are kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows provided that the individual accommodation keeps to the general rules for pig accommodation.					
9. ENV	SMR12/E/4	<p>Sows and gilts shall be kept in groups except during the period between seven days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets (including any piglets fostered) is complete.</p> <p>In the week before the expected farrowing time and during farrowing, sows and gilts may be kept out of sight of other pigs</p> <p>Sows and gilts kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows may be kept individually provided that their accommodation complies with the requirements of paragraphs 6 and 7 of Part II of this Schedule</p>	<p>The inspector should be satisfied that any sows and gilts are housed in groups except for the period 7 days prior to farrowing and until weaning of piglets = compliant</p> <p>If housed singly at any other time the inspector should establish why the animals are so housed.</p> <p>If permanently housed as such the inspector should establish the time before farrowing / since service and determine whether a breach has occurred. If sows/gilts are found housed singly between farrowing and 4 weeks after service = compliant with EU law but should be advised that they are breaking UK law and appropriate action should be taken.</p> <p>These provisions do not apply on holdings with less than 10 sows, however the pig(s) concerned should be able to turn around</p>	<p>Ref. 12/E/4/1 Sows and gilts housed singly other than during the period 7 days prior to farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets is complete.</p> <p>Ref. 12/E/4/2 On holdings of fewer than 10 sows, sows and gilts may be kept individually as long as their accommodation keeps to the general requirements for pig accommodation</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

WF89 section	Farmer guidance (grey rows)	UK Legislation (NB consolidated for E/S/W - please refer to relevant legislation for exact article numbers etc)	Inspector Guidance (Verifiable Standards)	Description of Breach (including breach reference for CRF)	Extent	Severity	Permanance
	I2	You must make sure that each female pig after service, when kept in groups, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space, continuous solid floor and pens of correct dimensions. If your holding has been newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003 the following rules also apply (these rules apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013);					
11.ENV	SMR12/I/2	The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups must be at least 1.64 m <sup>2</sup> and 2.25 m <sup>2</sup> respectively. When these animals are kept in groups of less than 6 individuals the unobstructed floor area must be increased by 10%. When these animals are kept in groups of 40 or more individuals the unobstructed floor area may be decreased by 10%.	<p>The inspector should measure an appropriate sample of pen types to ensure compliance with requirements for a minimum pen size.</p> <p>For gilts and pregnant sows the Inspector should measure the available continuous flooring available in a reasonable sample of each category of holding pen.</p> <p><b>Inspectors' note: Please note that the flooring requirement applies only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It shall apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013)</b></p>	<p>Ref. 12/I/2/1 - Insufficient unobstructed floor space committed for the gilts and/or sows after service.</p> <p>Ref. 12/I/2/2 - Insufficient continuous solid floor area committed for the gilts and/or sows after service</p> <p>Ref. 12/I/2/3 - Pen length &lt; 2.8m (or &lt;2.4m where there are less than 6 pigs)</p> <p>Ref. 12/I/2/4 - These requirements apply only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It shall apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013)</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	E5	You must provide an unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt during farrowing;					
11. HOU	SMR12/E/5	For gilts after service and pregnant sows a part of the area required in paragraph 38 equal to at least 0.95 m <sup>2</sup> per gilt and at least 1.3 m <sup>2</sup> per sow must be of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings	<p>The inspector should measure an appropriate sample of pen types to ensure compliance with requirements for a minimum pen size.</p> <p>For gilts and pregnant sows the Inspector should measure the available continuous flooring available in a reasonable sample of each category of holding pen.</p> <p><b>Inspectors' note: Please note that the flooring requirement applies only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It shall apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013)</b></p>	<p>Ref. 12/E/5/1</p> <p>No unobstructed area available behind sow(s) or gilt(s) for the ease of natural or assisted farrowing</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	E6	You must provide some method of protecting the piglets, such as farrowing rails, if you keep sows loose in farrowing pens;					
9. ENV	SMR12/E/6	Farrowing pens where sows are kept loose must have some means of protecting the piglets, such as farrowing rails.	<p>On establishments where farrowing sows are kept loose the Inspector should confirm that there is some means to protect the piglets (e.g. farrowing rails). If not the Inspector should enquire of the farmer why there is no such intervention.</p> <p>For outdoor farrowing sows it is assumed that an adequate depth of bedding will provide some protection to piglets.</p>	<p>Ref. 12/E/6/1</p> <p>When sows are kept loose in farrowing pens there is no method of protecting the piglets (e.g. farrowing rails)</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	E7	You must feed sows and gilts using a system that makes sure each pig can get enough food even when other pigs are competing for food;					
9. FDW	SMR12/E/7	In addition to the requirements of paragraph 14 of Part II of this Schedule, sows and gilts must be fed using a system which ensures that each individual can obtain sufficient food even when competitors for the food are present.	<p>The Inspector should be satisfied that, at the time of inspection, sows and gilts kept in groups are fed using a system that ensures all individuals can obtain food, even when competitors are present (This is also covered by 98/58 EC under SMR 18)</p> <p>This may include observation of group housed sows and gilts for feed-related aggression or behaviours, including assessment of injuries including vulva biting.</p> <p>Particular attention should be paid to feeding systems with restricted access to limited numbers of feeders (e.g. electronic sow feeders) and an assessment of whether sufficient feeders are present in such circumstances.</p> <p>The assessment should include observing the body condition of pigs in group and whether there is unacceptable variation in condition score and (for gilts) growth</p>	<p>Ref. 12/E/7/1</p> <p>Sows and gilts kept in groups are not fed using a system which ensures each individual can obtain sufficient food in the presence of competitors</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	E8	You must give all dry pregnant sows and gilts enough bulky or high-fibre food, as well as high-energy food, to satisfy their hunger and need to chew.					
9. FDW	SMR12/E/8	All dry pregnant sows and gilts must be given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food as well as high energy food to satisfy their hunger and need to chew	<p>The Inspector should be satisfied that, at the time of inspection, dry pregnant sows and gilts are given sufficient bulky or high fibre food, in addition to high energy food. This will include observation of such feed provided = compliant</p> <p>If such feed is not observed at the time of inspection the Inspector should enquire of the farmer what is provided as feed source and establish if this meets the requirements for sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food</p>	<p>Ref. 12/E/8/1</p> <p>Dry pregnant sows or gilts are not provided with a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food</p>		<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
8. Boars	F1	For boars:					
		You must place and build boar pens to allow the boars to turn round and to hear, see and smell other pigs;					
8. FMV	SMR12/F/1	Boar pens shall be sited and constructed so as to allow the boar to turn round and to hear, see and smell other pigs, and shall contain clean resting areas.	The Inspector should inspect all boar pens and be satisfied that they are sited and constructed so as to allow the boar to turn round, to hear, to see and smell other pigs.	<p>Ref. 12/F/1/1</p> <p>Boar unable to turn around in pen</p> <p>Ref. 12/F/1/2</p> <p>Boar unable to hear and/or see and/or smell other pigs</p>	On farm	<p><b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p><b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>



WF89 section	Farmer guidance (grey rows)	UK Legislation (NB consolidated for E/S/W - please refer to relevant legislation for exact article numbers etc)	Inspector Guidance (Verifiable Standards)	Description of Breach (including breach reference for CRF)	Extent	Severity	Permanance
	F2	You must provide clean resting areas in the boar pens and make sure that the lying area is dry and comfortable;					
8. FMV	SMR12/F/2	The lying area shall be dry and comfortable.	Also note earlier requirement for a physically and thermally comfortable lying area.	Ref. 12/F/2/1 Boar pen does not contain clean resting areas and the lying area is not dry and comfortable.	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	F3	You must make sure that each boar has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space.					
8. HOU	SMR12/F/3	(1) The minimum unobstructed floor area for an adult boar shall be 6 m <sup>2</sup> save as set out in paragraph 29 (2) herein. (2) When boar pens are also used for natural service the floor area must be at least 10 m <sup>2</sup> and must be free of any obstacles.	The Inspector should establish whether pens are used for natural service and if so, be satisfied that the area is free of obstacles.	Ref. 12/F/3/1 - Pen, which is not used for natural service, is less than 6m2  Ref. 12/F/3/2 - Pen, which is also used for natural service, is less than 10m2  Ref. 12/F/3/3 - Pen, which is also used for natural service, contains obstacles	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
7. Wean/Rear	G1	For weaners and rearing pigs:					
		You must make sure that each weaner or rearing pig, when kept in groups, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space;					
7. HOU	SMR12/G/1	The unobstructed floor area available to each weaner or rearing pig reared in a group shall be at least - (a) 0.15 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is 10 kg or less; (b) 0.20 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 10 kg but less than or equal to 20 kg; (c) 0.30 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 20 kg but less than or equal to 30 kg; (d) 0.40 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 30 kg but less than or equal to 50 kg; (e) 0.55 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 50 kg but less than or equal to 85 kg; (f) 0.65 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 85 kg but less than or equal to 110 kg; and (g) 1.00 m <sup>2</sup> for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 110 kg.	The Inspector should be satisfied that that all weaner or rearer pigs have sufficient floor space available. This will require an estimation of size, unless there are records available with recent recorded weights for the sample pens measured.  Whilst age is a useful indicator to estimate weight the Inspector should be mindful of the effects of endemic disease that reduces growth e.g. PMWS.  If a breach is to be recorded the inspector should measure a reasonable sample of pens in each age / weight category and in each pen type to calculate stocking density, and for any pen that appears to be overstocked.  All measurements and pig numbers in pens shall be recorded.  If possible at the time of the inspection a sample of pigs in the pen should be weighed if it is apparent that a breach has occurred. If a breach has occurred the Inspector should establish the reason for overstocking and whether it reasonably avoidable in the circumstances.  Records may be required of any evidence provided by the farmer as justification for the overstocking  Whether this breach is assessed as medium or severe is dependent on the reasons for the pigs being overstocked, the duration of overstocking and any evidence of suffering associated with overstocking.	Ref. 12/G/1/1 Insufficient floor area for the weaners or rearers assessed by inspector	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	G2	You must place pigs in groups as soon as possible after weaning and keep these groups stable with as little mixing as possible;					
7. STF	SMR12/G/2	Pigs shall be placed in groups as soon as possible after weaning. They shall be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible.  If pigs unfamiliar with one another have to be mixed, this should be done at as young an age as possible, preferably before or up to one week after weaning. When pigs are mixed they shall be provided with adequate opportunities to escape and hide from other pigs	The Inspector should enquire as to the method of mixing pigs at the time of weaning, ensuring that they are mixed at as young an age as is practically possible (preferably before or up to one week after weaning)	Ref. 12/G/2/1 Pigs mixed at inappropriate age or time which does not prevent fighting that goes beyond normal behaviour	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	G3	You must provide opportunities for the animals to escape and hide from unfamiliar pigs if mixing is necessary. This must also be done at as young an age as possible, preferably before, or up to 1 week after, weaning.					
7. STF	SMR12/G/3	If pigs unfamiliar with one another have to be mixed, this should be done at as young an age as possible, preferably before or up to one week after weaning. When pigs are mixed they shall be provided with adequate opportunities to escape and hide from other pigs	The Inspector should inspect pigs for any aggression-related injuries and evidence of excessive aggression between pigs. The Inspector should be satisfied that any injuries are not excessive and could not have been reasonably avoided. The Inspector should be satisfied that the accommodation is designed to allow adequate opportunity for pigs to escape and hide from other pigs	Ref. 12/G/3/1 When pigs are mixed adequate opportunities are not provided for pigs to escape and hide from other pigs	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent
	H1	You must not use tranquilising medication to help with mixing, unless there are exceptional circumstances and is on the advice of a vet.					
7. STF	SMR12/H/1	The use of tranquillising medication in order to facilitate mixing shall be limited to exceptional conditions and only after consultation with a veterinary surgeon.	The Inspector should enquire whether tranquilising medication is used at all for the purposes of facilitating the mixing of pigs. Where such medication is used, the Inspector should be satisfied that a veterinary surgeon has been consulted and that recommendations are followed. Medicines records and FHWP may provide further evidence for basis on which medication is provided.	Ref. 12/H/1/1 Tranquillising medication has been used to facilitate mixing where there are no exceptional conditions and without - or contrary to - consultation with veterinary surgeon	On farm	<b>Medium:</b> evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)  <b>High:</b> where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable  Rectifiable or Permanent



Brussels, 8.3.2016  
SWD(2016) 49 final

**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**on best practices with a view to the prevention of routine tail-docking and the provision of enrichment materials to pigs**

*Accompanying the document*

**COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**

**on the application of Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs as regards measures to reduce the need for tail-docking**

{C(2016) 1345 final}

## COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

**on best practices with a view to the prevention of routine tail-docking and the provision of enrichment materials to pigs**

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### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

**on the application of Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs as regards measures to reduce the need for tail-docking**

## 1. BACKGROUND

The EU Directive on the protection of pigs<sup>1</sup> requires that:

*"pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such, which does not compromise the health of the animals."*

*"Neither tail-docking nor reduction of corner teeth must be carried out routinely but only where there is evidence that injuries to sows' teats or to other pigs' ears or tails have occurred. Before carrying out these procedures, other measures shall be taken to prevent tail-biting and other vices, taking into account environment and stocking densities. For this reason inadequate environmental conditions or management systems must be changed."*

*"Member States shall ensure that, without prejudice to the requirements laid down in Annex I, sows and gilts have permanent access to manipulable material at least complying with the relevant requirements of that Annex".<sup>2</sup>*

The implementation of these particular requirements of the Directive has been the subject of several meetings organised by the Commission since 2013 with Member States, the main organisations involved in pig farming, main scientists and experts from the sector. Representatives from civil society including veterinary and animal welfare organisations have contributed to the work. A detailed list of the meetings and the main stakeholders that contributed are presented in Annex III of this document. In addition to the meetings the consultation process included collaborative electronic drafting and bilateral meetings.

The Commission has adopted a Recommendation on the application of Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs as regards measures to reduce the need for tail-docking.

In accordance with that Commission Recommendation, this document suggests best practices to reduce the need for tail-docking in different husbandry systems. It also gives an overview of the various factors contributing to tail-biting.

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraphs 4 and 8 of Chapter I of Annex I to Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 47, 18.2.2009, p. 5).

<sup>2</sup> Article 3(5) of Council Directive 2008/120/EC.

It will encourage choosing the enrichment materials most suitable to the production circumstances (type of farm, climatic conditions, materials available, economic impact...).

This document will be updated as scientific evidence evolves. It is without any legally binding nature. It is drafted by the Commission services as a staff working document and does not reflect any validated position of the Commission.

## **2. WHY DO PIGS BITE OTHERS' TAILS?**

Pigs have a natural tendency to perform exploratory and foraging behaviour for many reasons: searching for food, looking for bedding materials, finding a place to lie down or simple curiosity about their living area.

Exploratory and foraging behaviour is innate. Pigs need to perform it at a very young age even if they are provided with enough feed to satisfy their dietary needs. When these needs are not met, a range of adverse consequences results.

**Tail-biting is an abnormal behaviour<sup>3</sup>**, characterized by one pig's dental manipulation of another pig's tail. It is a response to boredom, insufficient stimulation and frustration in association with other negative environmental and management factors that can increase pigs' stress levels.

This aberrant aggressive behaviour can also take the form of ear, flank or even vulval or penis biting. However, tail-biting is the most widespread and serious of these problems.

**Tail-biting has a multi-factorial origin** and there is scientific evidence that some causal factors have more weight. However, the 'overflowing bucket' model can be usefully used to describe this aberrant behaviour. This shows how an accumulation of risk factors can lead to tail-biting and how the risk factor, which acts as the trigger, is not necessarily the one which presents the greatest individual risk.

Although the exact triggering mechanism remains elusive, a wide range of environmental, dietary and husbandry factors have been identified as risks for tail-biting. These hazards range from lack of adequate enrichment material, high stocking densities, competition for feed/water, inadequate diet (deficiencies of sodium or essential amino-acids) to poor health status, climate and ventilation conditions, animal characteristics (breed, genetics, gender) or social environment (herd size, mixing animals).

## **3. WHEN DOES TAIL-BITING AFFECT PIGS WELFARE?**

Tail-biting typically occurs after a period of pre-injury tail chewing, in which gentle non-injurious chewing of the tail occurs, often when pigs are resting. For pigs with intact tail, such non-injurious biting may be noticed due to the low altered tail posture. Furthermore, tail hair may be missing at this stage. This is then followed by a damaging stage - biting is more

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<sup>3</sup> Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare on a request from Commission on the risks associated with tail biting in pigs and possible means to reduce the need for tail docking considering the different housing and husbandry systems. The EFSA Journal (2007) 611, 1-13






forceful, blood is present from wounded tails and the behaviour escalates within the group. Once a tail is bitten, the injured pig becomes more active from discomfort and pain. The increase in activity and the taste of blood may attract more biting and more pigs to bite tails. The stockperson will usually become aware of the problem at this stage. Later on, the severely injured pig will become apathetic, lie down much of the time, seldom change its position and react only slightly to being bitten.

Tail-biting incidents also occur when tails are docked, therefore docking as such does not solve the tail-biting problem. Nevertheless, the first stages of the process in tail-docked pigs are unlikely to be picked up by the passing observations of the stock person.

Tail-biting may be seen in different scenarios starting from a constant low-grade problem in a production unit to explosive outbreaks in batches. As such, the incidence is highly variable depending on the management of the production site.

Prior to any changes in management practices, the presence of tail-biting may be assessed by using the following scoring system<sup>4</sup>.

Tail-biting, as a parameter related to damage of the tail, may be ranged from superficial bites along the length of the tail to absence of the tail. Score 2, as shown below, seriously compromises pig welfare.

Score 0	Score 1	Score 2
		
No evidence of tail-biting	Indication of superficial biting along the length of the tail, but no evidence of fresh blood or of any swelling (red areas on the tail are not considered as wounds unless associated with fresh blood)	Fresh blood is visible on the tail and/or there is evidence of some swelling and infection and/or part of the tail tissue is missing and a crust has formed

#### 4. WHY SHOULD WE BOTHER ABOUT TAIL-BITING?

Despite this primary outcome of the unnecessary pain suffered and frustration felt by the animal, this aggressive behaviour leads also to important economic impacts in the pig industry. Tail lesions not only increase the risk of carcasses being condemned and trimmed, primarily because of abscessation, they are also associated with lower carcass weights.

<sup>4</sup> Welfare Quality Protocol, 2009 (<http://www.welfarequality.net> )

## 5. HOW TO PREVENT TAIL-BITING?

Tail-biting may not be completely eradicated, but risks can be considerably reduced if correct management measures are introduced, such as:

- supplying appropriate enrichment materials, and
- providing other management measures such as e.g. appropriate environmental conditions, good health status or balanced diet.

It is therefore advisable to monitor the risk factors, by keeping detailed records of the husbandry conditions of the pigs as well as any findings that may trigger an episode of tail-biting. This may help in identifying the underlying cause of the problem and measuring how effective, in the case of an outbreak, the measures put in place are.

## 6. ENRICHMENT MATERIALS<sup>5</sup>

Providing a sufficient quantity of suitable materials is necessary to **enable pigs to fulfil their innate needs to look for food (*edible materials*), bite (*chewable materials*), root (*investigable materials*) and manipulate (*manipulable materials*)**.

### 6.1. Key qualities of enrichment materials<sup>6</sup>

Enrichment materials should fulfil the following attributes:

- **SAFE: In all cases enrichment materials must not compromise the health of the animals<sup>7</sup>** (i.e. safe for the pigs).

Listed below are examples of unsafe materials that should not be used:

Risk of injuries:

- synthetic rope swallowed in pieces may cause intestinal obstruction
- metal strips in tyres can cut the mouth when pigs bite into them
- older and drier wood may splinter when bitten into

Risk of biological or chemical contaminations:

- poorly stored straw, untreated peat/mushroom compost can harbour disease-causing agents
- dry sawdust when airborne is dusty and irritating
- dirty enrichment objects can provide a reservoir for disease-causing agents

In addition, enrichment materials should meet one or more of the following qualities:

- **EDIBLE OR FEED-LIKE:** the pig should be able to eat or smell it and/or the material should present an odour and palatable flavour, preferably including some nutritional/digestive benefit.

<sup>5</sup> For the purpose of this guidelines, *enrichment materials* mean materials to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities

<sup>9</sup> Scientific Opinion concerning a multifactorial approach on the use of animal and non-animal-based measures to assess the welfare of pigs. EFSA Journal 2014;12(5):3702, 101 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3702

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 4 of Chapter I of Annex I to Directive 2008/120/EC

- **CHEWABLE:** the pig should be able to bite it, e.g. fresh wood or natural rope.
- **INVESTIGABLE:** the pig should be able to root with it, e.g. sawdust or peat.
- **MANIPULABLE:** the pig should be able to change its location, appearance or structure, e.g. mushroom compost.

## 6.2 How enrichment materials should be provided<sup>8</sup>

Enrichment materials should be:

- a) **OF SUSTAINABLE INTEREST:** novelty value encourages exploratory behaviour, therefore regularly replace/replenish is required.

There is sustainable interest when pigs regularly explore the materials over time.

There is no sustainable interest in the material provided when pigs start to bite or chew other elements at their disposal like parts of the accommodation (bars, drinkers, etc.) or their faeces.

Depending on the enrichment material, the interest on it may vary. Those which are ignored more quickly are regarded as less enriching for the animals (especially artificial ones e.g. made out of iron or plastic).

It should be favoured frequent provision of small quantities of material instead of large quantities at once. This creates novelty and avoids possible alteration of the materials making them less attractive and possibly unsafe.

- b) **ACCESSIBLE** for oral manipulation to all pigs at all times.

The lower enrichment materials are placed, the better (as long as they are clean) because it facilitates pigs to interact with them.

- c) **SUFFICIENT QUANTITY** for any pig to gain access when they are motivated to do so. Insufficient quantities of good enrichment materials generate competition which leads to aggression.

- d) **CLEAN:** pigs will lose interest in enrichment material that is soiled with faeces. Materials can become heavily soiled when provided at ground level.

## 6.3 Types of enrichment materials

A non-exhaustive list of materials possibly used for enrichment is provided in Table 1 of Annex I and can be divided into three categories (optimal, suboptimal and of marginal interest) based on the nature of the material itself and on the way it is presented (as bedding or not).

### ➤ OPTIMAL MATERIALS

Optimal materials can be used alone because they possess all the necessary characteristics to meet pigs' needs.

They include straw, (from cereals and legumes), green fodder (hay, grass, silage, alfalfa, etc.), miscanthus pressed or chopped, root vegetables (e.g. turnips, fodder beet swede) when used as bedding.

<sup>9</sup> Scientific Opinion concerning a multifactorial approach on the use of animal and non-animal-based measures to assess the welfare of pigs. EFSA Journal 2014;12(5):3702, 101 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3702

➤ **SUBOPTIMAL MATERIALS**

Suboptimal materials can be used as an essential component of the pig's enrichment but should be used in combination with other materials.

They include peanut shells, ground wood, ground maize corn cobs, natural ropes, compressed straw cylinders, pellets, hessian cloth, shredded paper or natural soft rubber.

Suboptimal materials used as bedding usually meet the needs for investigation and manipulation but are not necessarily edible or chewable.

A combination of materials should be used in systems where bedding cannot be provided as a source of enrichment. This means that different forms of stimulation should be offered in a pen i.e. if there is soft wood attached to a chain then consider providing other edible forms of enrichment such as vegetable roots (turnips etc.) or forages in racks etc.

In partially or fully slatted floor materials considered as optimal (when used for bedding) can be supplied through feeders, racks or cylinders. The use of straw or green fodder on slatted floors requires that the material is chopped, even if it is less attractive than long straw. Careful management and adequately sized gaps in the feeders or racks may help prevent too much enrichment material from being pulled out and falling onto the slats.

Some farmers have managed successfully to handle straw in partially slatted systems. Experience from fattening pig farms shows that it is rarely necessary to clean the solid pen area where the straw is placed, as the pigs generally use the slatted area for defecating.

With regard to the practical management of the slurry system, the mechanical scrapers used, the pump and other technical aspects, there is apparently no single solution available. The management and technical aspects of the system should be adapted to the situation on the farm in question.



*Straw in a partially slatted floor*

For piglets, treated peat and soft materials such as sisal rope, hemp rope or burlap sacks function well. They are also attractive for weaners as well as all other categories of pigs but care needs to be taken to arrange them in such a way that the pig cannot tear off large pieces which could fall through the slats and interfere with the slurry removal system.



*Natural rope*

Fresh wood (pieces of trees cut during recent months and not dried), preferably suspended in a horizontal position below snout level, is efficient in sustaining pigs' interest over months. It is suitable for all age groups, but piglets may prefer softer materials. In order to maintain active biting and exploration, pieces of wood should be replaced with fresh ones at regular intervals to ensure a sufficient quantity that is still odorous and fresh.



*Fresh wood*

For farrowing sows there may be difficulties in providing environmental enrichment, but straw can be cut to a length that is compatible with most farrowing systems, and alternatively jute cloths or sacks can be provided. Several materials described in this document are already in use in crates.

#### ➤ **MATERIALS OF MARGINAL INTEREST**

Materials of marginal interest should not be used as essential or single component of pig enrichment materials. They can provide distraction but should not be considered as fulfilling the essential needs of the pigs. Other materials should also be provided.

Materials of marginal interest include objects, such as hard plastic piping or chains.

Some objects should not be used because they can become unsafe for the pigs after a certain period of time such as tyres containing metal strips or pointed plastic objects.

## 6.4 How to assess enrichment materials?

In practice, to check whether pigs have access to sufficient enrichment materials, the following steps may be assessed:

**Table 1 – Assessment method for enrichment materials<sup>9</sup>**

1. Observe active pigs for 2 minutes ("adaptation time") standing up in front of the pen

2. Count the number of pigs which are exploring an enrichment material (A)

Include if the snout/mouth is manipulating/investigating/chewing optimal or suboptimal materials (straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom, compost, peat, roughage (if not part of ration) OR in contact with other material of marginal interest (hanging object or ball)

3. Count the number of pigs which are interacting with other pigs and pen fittings (B)

Include if snout/mouth is in contact with any part of another pig, with muck or the floor, fixtures or fittings of the pen. Empty chewing, tongue rolling etc. is included here (pay attention at feeders or drinkers to distinguish between manipulation of fittings and eating/drinking).

4. Score the pigs' access to enrichment materials:

$$\text{Number of pigs doing (A) / Number of pigs doing (A) + (B) = Z}$$

$$Z \times 100 = X \text{ (result in \%)}$$

5. Compare the X result with the table below:

MAXIMAL EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOUR	INTERMEDIATE EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOUR			MINIMAL EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOUR
100- 86.4 %	86.3-68.9%	68.8-44.5%	44.4-18.1%	18.0-0.0%

**If under this assessment pigs are scored as exhibiting "minimal exploratory behaviour" consider making appropriate management changes in the farm by introducing enough optimal or suboptimal materials.**

Additionally, the welfare indicators as described in Table I of Annex II should be checked in order to ensure that pigs benefit from proper enrichment materials.

## 7. OTHER MANAGEMENT MEASURES<sup>10</sup>

**The provision of adequate enrichment material is an essential starting point but there are other factors involved in preventing tail-biting<sup>11</sup>.**

<sup>9</sup> Adapted from the Coordinated European Animal Welfare Network (EUWelNet)

<sup>10</sup> Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare on a request from Commission on the risks associated with tail-biting in pigs and possible means to reduce the need for tail-docking considering the different housing and husbandry systems. The EFSA Journal (2007) 611, 1-13

<sup>11</sup> The measures described below in this section are without prejudice to the legal requirements arising, inter alia, from the provisions of Directive 2008/120/EC.

## **7.1 Thermal comfort and air quality**

The risks associated with thermal comfort and air quality include extremes of temperature and draughts (high airspeed), which affect the pig's ability to control its body temperature.

Heat stress is a major factor for discomfort in pigs. They try to rid themselves of excess heat through lying on cool surfaces and/or additional drinking. For these reasons, it is important to maintain an indoor climate as close to the pig's optimum temperature as possible and equally draughts should be avoided. This may require different strategies not only dependant on the season and the natural conditions in the country but also on the housing system.

Poor air quality (low ventilation), with high levels of dust and harmful gases resulting from inadequate ventilation is another risk factor. Increased levels of ammonia and dust for example result in respiratory problems. Care should thus be taken to maintain the level of these gases within the comfort zone for pigs.

## **7.2 Health status**

Being in the same group as pigs with a retarded growth rate, a general poor herd health status and/or the presence of clinical disease have all been characterized as a hazard.

Preventive measures would include setting up a general herd health plan together with a veterinarian. The herd health plan, including appropriate vaccination programme, would allow improving and maintaining good herd health.

## **7.3 Competition**

This covers all aspects which may lead to competition e.g. high stocking density, inadequate numbers of feeders or drinkers compared to the number of individuals in the group, delays in the delivery of feed and mixing of animals (excluding weaning time). Competition for resources, social instability and high stocking densities may all be identified by unrest in the group, including increased levels of aggression and skin lesions.

All animals should have access to both feeders and drinkers to avoid competition over these resources. It should also be checked that these systems are working and that the animals actually have access to water. It is likewise necessary to plan well the distribution of pigs within the farm to minimise the need for mixing.

## **7.4 Diet**

The feed related factors which have been widely implicated in the occurrence of tail-biting are nutritional deficiencies, in particular deficiencies in sodium, total protein or specific amino-acids such as tryptophan.

It is thus important to ensure the correct balance of nutrients in the diet containing adequate levels of salt and essential amino-acids.

An abrupt change of feed composition especially to a lower nutrient density, may also lead to tail-biting and should therefore be avoided.

## 8. WHEN CAN TAIL DOCKING BE CARRIED OUT?

**Routine tail-docking is not permitted<sup>12</sup>.** Tail-docking may only be carried out if there is evidence of previous lesions (tail/ears/teats...) and **only after** all known risk factors mentioned below (see point 6) have been addressed.

When an outbreak of tail-biting occurs, all known risk factors should be considered, recorded and suitable management changes should be made in those areas identified as being at risk.

## 9. WHAT TO DO IF AN OUTBREAK OF TAIL-BITING STARTS?

The presence of animals biting other pen mates or being bitten by others needs an immediate response. Tail-bitten or tail-biting pigs should be isolated while injured animals should be treated appropriately<sup>13</sup>. This should be done promptly once evidence of tail-biting is discovered.

Increased tail lesions and restlessness of pigs as well as lowered tail posture are good indicators of the initial stages of an outbreak of tail-biting.

Based on regular monitoring of the husbandry conditions, the initial management changes should be evaluated. If those are not successful in reducing tail-biting, then a reassessment of the measures introduced should be made to identify areas where further suitable changes need to be made.

This process should continue until tail-biting behaviour stops. When tail-biting has stopped, then some batches (1-2 litters) of undocked tails should be trialled – with a view to stopping the docking of tails.

## 10. HOW TO ASSESS MANAGEMENT MEASURES TO MINIMISE TAIL-BITING<sup>14</sup>?

To assess whether the measures put in place to minimise or stop the occurrence of tail-biting are appropriate, the indicators described in Table II of Annex II may be used. The case should then be looked into and corrective action taken if appropriate.

However, the **single most important animal-based welfare indicator for weaned, growing and finishing pigs is an intact curly tail.**

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<sup>12</sup> Paragraphs 8 of Chapter I of Annex I to Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 47, 18.2.2009, p. 5).

<sup>13</sup> Paragraph 3 of section D of Chapter II of Annex I to Council Directive 2008/120/EC

<sup>14</sup> Scientific Opinion concerning a multifactorial approach on the use of animal and non-animal-based measures to assess the welfare of pigs. EFSA Journal 2014;12(5):3702, 101 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3702



## ANNEX I – TYPES OF ENRICHMENT MATERIAL

Possible enrichment materials<sup>15</sup> used for pigs and their interest as enrichment material can be summarised in the following table:

**Table 1 – Enrichment materials**

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Provided as</b>	<b>Level of interest as enrichment materials</b>	<b>May be complemented by...</b>
Straw, hay, silage, miscanthus, root vegetables	Bedding	Optimal	<b>Can be used alone</b>
Soil	Bedding	Suboptimal	Edible and chewable materials
Wood shaving	Bedding	Suboptimal	Edible and manipulable materials
Sawdust	Bedding	Suboptimal	Edible, chewable materials
Mushroom compost, peat	Bedding	Suboptimal	Edible materials
Sand and stones	Bedding	Suboptimal	Edible and chewable materials
Shredded paper	Partial bedding	Suboptimal	Edible materials
Pellet dispenser	Dispenser	Suboptimal	Depending on the amount of pellets provided
Straw, hay or silage	Rack feed or in dispenser	Suboptimal	Investigable and manipulable materials
Soft, untreated wood, cardboard, natural rope, hessian sack	Object	Suboptimal	Edible and investigable materials
Compressed straw in cylinder	Object	Suboptimal	Investigable and manipulable materials
Sawdust briquette (suspended or fixed)	Object	Suboptimal	Edible, investigable and manipulable materials
Chain, rubber, soft plastic pipes, hard plastic, hard wood, ball, salt lick	Object	Marginal	<b>Should be completed by optimal or suboptimal materials</b>

<sup>15</sup> This list is not exhaustive and the materials are not ranked. Other materials may be used provided they meet legal requirements.

## ANNEX II – ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS

**Table 1- Welfare indicators of enrichment materials**

Non-animal based indicators	Animal based indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Sustain interest:</b> is the material sufficiently frequently renewed?</li> <li>➤ <b>Access:</b> is the material easily accessible to the pigs?</li> <li>➤ <b>Sufficient quantity:</b> Are all pigs able to have enough materials to use at the same time?</li> <li>➤ <b>Clean:</b> is the material soiled with excreta?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Abnormal behaviours such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>! Pigs do not often use the materials provided over time</li> <li>! Pigs bite other elements than the materials provided (bars, tails/ears of other pigs, etc.)</li> <li>! Pigs root and manipulate their dung</li> <li>! Pigs compete or fight for the use of materials</li> <li>! Sows perform increased false nest building behaviour</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Presence of bitten tails<sup>16</sup></li> <li>➤ Presence of severe skin lesions<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>

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<sup>16</sup> See point 3

<sup>17</sup> See point 3

**Table 2- Animal welfare indicators to assess risks of tail-biting**

Criteria	Non-animal based indicators	Animal based indicators
Presence of biting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased occurrence of tail lesions and tail-biting behaviour</li> <li>➤ Lowered tail posture</li> <li>➤ Increased restlessness</li> </ul>
Enrichment material	<p>Qualities of the material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ safe</li> <li>➤ edible</li> <li>➤ chewable</li> <li>➤ investigable</li> <li>➤ manipulable</li> </ul> <p>Management should ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ sustainable interest</li> <li>➤ accessible</li> <li>➤ in sufficient quantity</li> <li>➤ clean</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inappropriate exploratory behaviour (i.e. a low ratio of exploration directed to the enrichment material in comparison to that directed at pen fittings and/or other pigs)</li> </ul> <p>Indicators showing inappropriate provision of enrichment material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Presence of bitten tails<sup>18</sup></li> <li>➤ Presence of severe skin lesions<sup>19</sup></li> </ul>
Cleanliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material soiled with excreta</li> <li>➤ Soiling of pen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased false nest building in sows</li> <li>➤ Increased disease</li> <li>➤ Increased dirtiness of animals</li> </ul>
Thermal comfort and air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Occurrence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ extreme or variable air temperature<sup>20</sup></li> <li>➤ high airspeed (draughts)</li> <li>➤ intense light level</li> <li>➤ high level of harmful gases, e.g. carbon dioxide, ammonia</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Panting, shivering</li> <li>➤ Poor body condition, poor coat condition</li> <li>➤ Restlessness</li> <li>➤ Red eyes</li> <li>➤ Modified lying behaviour showing thermal discomfort</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor biosecurity programme</li> <li>➤ Inadequate vaccination programme</li> </ul>	<p>Increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Panting, shivering</li> <li>➤ Lying behaviour (i.e. resting periods)</li> <li>➤ Coughing, sneezing, red eyes</li> <li>➤ Diarrhea</li> <li>➤ Variation in growth within the group</li> </ul>
Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High number of animals per square meter of floor surface</li> <li>➤ High number of animals per feeder<sup>21</sup></li> <li>➤ Poor mixing management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Skin lesions</li> <li>▪ Aggression</li> <li>▪ Restlessness</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Poor body condition</li> </ul>
Diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in diet composition</li> <li>➤ Lack of sodium (salt) in the diet</li> <li>➤ Lack of amino-acids in the diet</li> <li>➤ Lack of energy in the diet</li> </ul>	<p>Increased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor body condition, diarrhoea</li> <li>➤ Poor coat condition</li> <li>➤ Restlessness</li> <li>➤ Foraging behaviour</li> <li>➤ Gastric ulcers</li> <li>➤ Variation in growth within the group</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> See point 3

<sup>19</sup> See point 3

<sup>20</sup> Results suggest tail-biting is more frequent in warmer climates higher than 20°C.

<sup>21</sup> Consideration should also be given to having an appropriate number of drinkers so that all pigs have access to water

### ANNEX III – LIST OF MEETINGS WITH MEMBER STATES AND STAKEHOLDERS

DATE	MEETINGS
8 March 2013	First extended working group meeting on the development of guidelines concerning directive 2008/120/EC
28 June 2013	First drafting group on the development of guidelines on the protection of pigs
9 September 2013	Second extended working group meeting on the development of guidelines concerning directive 2008/120/EC
5 March 2014	Second drafting group on the development of guidelines on the protection of pigs
11 March 2014	First stakeholder meeting on the development of guidelines concerning Directive 2008/120/EC on the protection of pigs
1 July 2014	Second stakeholder meeting on the development of guidelines concerning Directive 2008/120/EC on the protection of pigs

#### Stakeholders consulted:

General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives in the European Union (COPA COGECA)  
 Meat Processing Industry in the European Union (CLITRAVI)  
 European Livestock and Meat Trades Union (UECBV)  
 EuroCommerce  
 Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE)  
 Eurogroup for Animals  
 Compassion in World Farming (CIWF)  
 PROVIEH  
 World Animal Protection  
 Animals' Angels  
 Bristol University  
 Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute  
 Queen's University Belfast  
 Centro Ricerche Produzioni Animali