



Work Package 2
Deliverable 2.1b

Welfare assessment protocol for pigs in control post

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Colophon

This report is an official deliverable of the Quality Control Post project.

The project “Renovation and promoting high quality control posts in the European Union” foresees a significant improvement of the equipment as well as the management of 12 Control Posts (CPs) located at the cross roads of important flows of animals transported over long journeys in the EU.

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The text of this report represents the authors' views and does not necessarily represent a position of the European Commission who will not be liable for the use made of such information.



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1. INTRODUCTION

This protocol takes into account the welfare criteria from the concepts developed in the Welfare Quality® project for pigs on farm and at slaughter (Welfare Quality®, 2009), the main current European regulations concerning animal welfare (EU Regulation 01/05, EU Council Directive 98/58 and Council Regulation 1255/97), the Feasibility Study “Evaluation of the feasibility of a certification scheme for high quality control posts” (SANCO/D5/2005/S12.548887), the Council decision 2004/544/EC, the results of the project CFP/EFSA/AHAW/2008/02, the report of the Scientific Committee AHAW 11/03/02, the EFSA technical reports 2009/2011 and research results derived from trials and studies at European level, previous experiences from practice and available literature. This version is modified according to the experiences obtained in the current project

The assessment protocol covers 12 welfare criteria grouped into four main principles (good feeding, good housing, good health and appropriate behaviour). This part of the protocol focuses on animal based measures.

The protocol applies to pigs (*Sus scrofa*) transported for long journeys that experience a stop in a control post. It includes the welfare assessment of the animals:

- At arrival to the control post: during unloading.
- At the control post: during the transit between (un)loading area and the resting pens and during the stay in the resting pens around two hours before departure.
- At departure: during loading.

Structure:

The present document is divided in three main parts:

1. Animal based measures
2. Resource and management measures
3. General requirements for the control post

2. METHODOLOGY

First of all, talk with the control post owner to know some details about the transport (hour of arrival of the animals, pens where they will be housed, etc.). While you are waiting for the animals to arrive you can take some resource management measures. When the animals are arriving it is time for the animal based measures in the unloading area. After unloading is finished the time needed to assess the animal based measures before the departure and the remaining resource and management based measures should be calculated such that the visit next day can be planned.

Start of unloading

The start of the examination is when the doors are opened and the animals are going out of the compartment and walk on the ramp.

End of unloading

When the last animal pass a line 3 m passed the ramp or with a maximum of 10 m of the start including the ramp.

Position of the observer during unloading

Take a good site to observe the animals during unloading while not disturbing the animals. It is essential that the animals are walking towards the observer and not away.

Observation of animals in the pen

Assessment in the pen is performed from 2 hours before loading onwards. In case of a lot of animals it is preferable to do fewer animals in each pen in a random way rather than all animals only in some pens. Use a system that allows you to select an animal independently to their state. The selection of the best or the worst animals must be avoided, and selection must be random as much as possible. Consider you will need time to assess other resource parameters. While walking around the pen choose a good spot for a good observation of individual animals. You should be ready with assessing the measures in the pens before loading will start.

Observation of animals in the corridor and at the loading ramp

Remember that if you plan to assess both vocalizations and handling (in the corridor) and animal based parameter during loading (at the ramp) you will need two persons. For the assessments in the corridor you should select an area with a good view in the corridor from the pens to the loading bay. This area should have a minimum length of 3 meters and a maximum length of 10 meters. Meanwhile another person can assess loading of the animals.

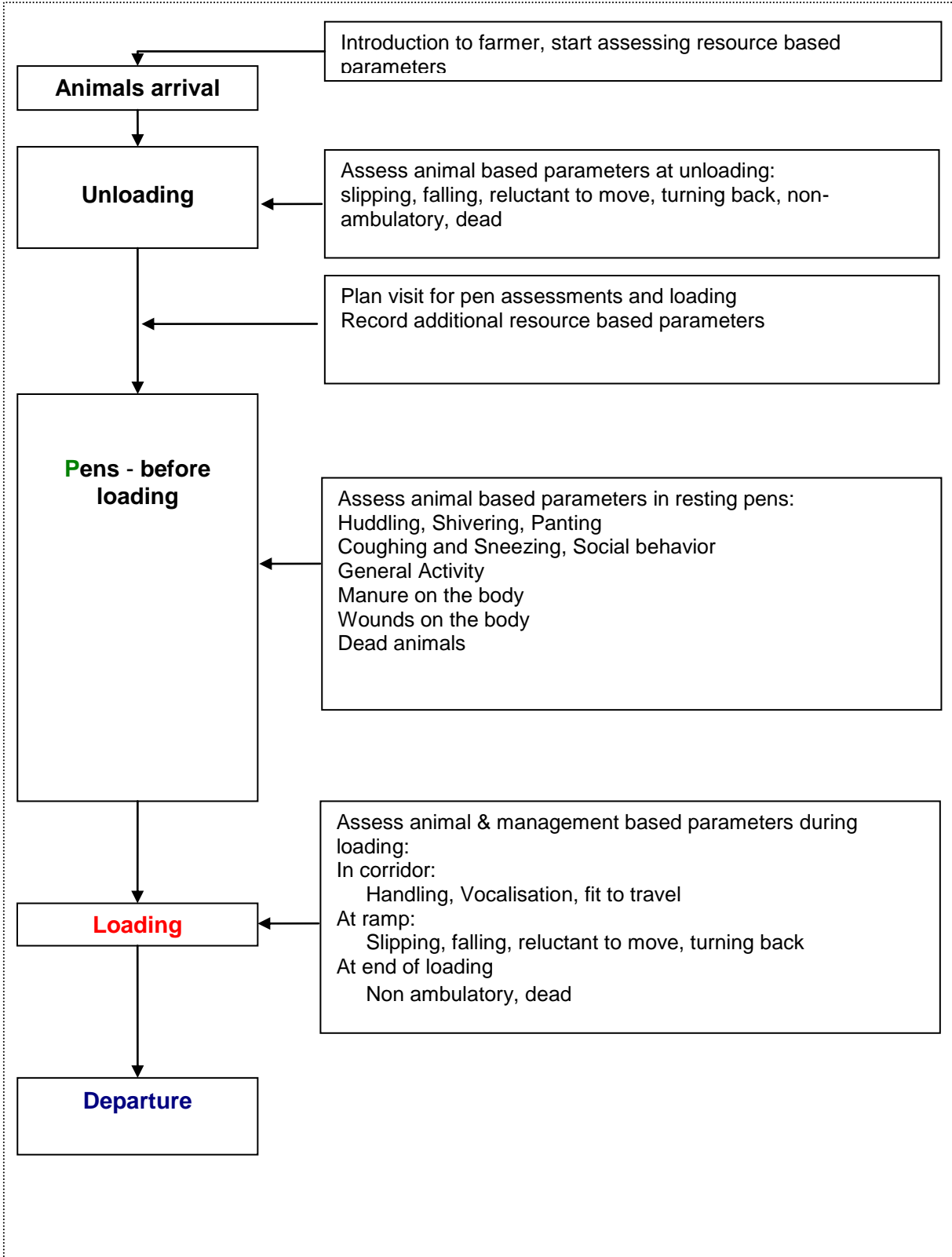
Legislation

Animals that are not allowed to be transported according the Regulation need to be noted on a special sheet. See Council Regulation on Page 8.

Attributes

Score sheets, (stop) watch, pen, clipboard, tape meter.

3. SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS ACCORDING TO THE PROTOCOL



4. LEGISLATION

Text below copied from COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97:

FITNESS FOR TRANSPORT

1. No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering.
2. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:
 - they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;
 - they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;
 - they are pregnant females for whom 90 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week;
 - they are new-born mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;
 - they are pigs of less than three weeks, lambs of less than one week and calves of less than ten days of age, unless they are transported less than 100 km;
3. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:
 - slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought;
 - transported for the purposes of Council Directive 86/609/EEC (1) if the illness or injury is part of a research programme;
 - transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis. However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;
 - animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided that wounds have completely healed.
4. When animals fall ill or are injured during transport, they shall be separated from the others and receive first-aid treatment as soon as possible. They shall be given appropriate veterinary treatment and if necessary undergo emergency slaughter or killing in a way which does not cause them any unnecessary suffering.
5. Sedatives shall not be used on animals to be transported unless strictly necessary to ensure the welfare of the animals and shall only be used under veterinary supervision.
6. Lactating females of bovine species not accompanied by their offspring shall be milked at intervals of not more than 12 hours.

Further rules

- A. Animals must be moved with care. Passageways must be so constructed as to minimise the risk of injury to animals, and so arranged as to exploit their gregarious tendencies. Instruments intended for guiding animals must be used solely for that purpose, and only for short periods.
- B. The use of instruments which administer electric shocks shall be avoided as far as possible. In any case, these instruments shall only be used for adult bovine animals and adult pigs which refuse to move, and only when they have room ahead of them in which to move. Shocks shall last no longer than one second, be adequately spaced, and shall only be applied to the muscles of the hindquarters. Shocks shall not be used repeatedly if the animal fails to respond.

5. ANIMAL BASED MEASURES

Table 1 Welfare principles and criteria identified in Welfare Quality® for pigs (this table reflects the animal based measures used in the control posts protocol) that can be used at Control Posts during resting at group level and during loading to continue travelling.

		Welfare criteria	Measures	unloading	before departure	loading
Good feeding	1	Absence of prolonged hunger	Checked by resource parameters!	-	-	-
	2	Absence of prolonged thirst	Checked by resource parameters!	-	-	-
Good housing	3	Comfort around resting	Manure on the body	-	x	-
	4	Thermal comfort	Shivering and panting	-	x	-
			Huddling	-	x	-
5	Ease of movement	Slipping Falling	x x	- -	x x	
Good health	6	Absence of injuries	Wounds on the body	-	x	-
	7	Absence of disease	Non ambulatory Dead animals Coughing and sneezing Fit to travel further	x x - -	- x x -	x x - x
Appropriate behaviour	9	Expression of social behaviours	Social behaviour	-	x	-
	10	Expression of other behaviours	General activity (exploring, resting, other)	-	x	-
	11	Good human-animal relationship	High pitched vocalizations	-	-	x
	12	Positive emotional state	Reluctance to move Turning back	x x	- -	x x

6. SAMPLING

TABLE 2: SAMPLE SIZE USED FOR EACH ANIMAL BASED MEASURE ASSESSED AND PLACE TO DO IT

INFORMATION COLLECTED	SAMPLE SIZE	PLACE
SLIPPING FALLING RELUCTANT TO MOVE TURNING BACK NON AMBULATORY DEAD ANIMALS	1 LORRY (ALL THE ANIMALS)	LOADING
HUDDLING SHIVERING PANTING *DEAD ANIMALS WOUNDS ON THE BODY MANURE ON THE BODY	ALL THE PENS WITH PIGS ACCORDING TO TABLE 3 *CHECK ALL THE PENS	RESTING PENS
COUGHING SNEEZING GENERAL ACTIVITY SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	TABLE 3	RESTING PENS
VOCALIZATIONS FITNESS TO TRAVEL SLIPPING FALLING RELUCTANT TO MOVE TURNING BACK NON AMBULATORY	ALL THE ANIMALS	RELOADING

TABLE 3: SAMPLE SIZE USED ACCORDING TO ALL THE PIGS IN THE CONTROL POST

GROUP SIZE	SAMPLE SIZE
1 – 50	100%
51 – 100	50%
101 – 200	25%
201 – 499	20%
>500	10%

7. MEASURES AT ARRIVAL AND DURING UNLOADING

METHODOLOGY:

The area of observation covers:

- The ramp of the lorry and the ramp of the (un)loading bay.
- In case there is no ramp in the control post (CP) the observation area is considered from the start of the lorry ramp to the end of floor slope.
- In case there is no floor slope after the lorry ramp it will be considered from the beginning of the lorry ramp until 3 m after the end of the lorry ramp.
- If the lorry has a tail gate lift, the assessment starts when the lift is on the floor and its doors are opened.

During unloading, the observer will assess **ease of movement** (slipping and falling) and **emotional state** of the animals (reluctance to move and turning back). In addition, the observer will evaluate **health** parameters (non-ambulatory and dead pigs). Before other parameters are recorded the number of animals unloaded will be recorded, this enables the calculation of percentages after the assessment.

7.1A.1 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

7.1A.1.1 Ease of movement

Slipping

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: when a pig shows a loss of balance without other part(s) of the body (besides legs) touching the floor.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of pigs that slip

Falling

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: when a pig shows a loss of balance in which other part(s) of the body (beside legs) are in touch with the floor. If an animal is slipping while it is falling will only be considered as falling. Pigs falling in the elevator of the lorry when the doors are opened due to the density inside are considered as falling.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of pigs that fall.

7.1C.2 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

7.1C.2.1 Absence of disease

Non ambulatory

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: A pig will be considered as a non-ambulatory animal when it is unable to walk or avoids weight-bearing in any limb.

WHAT TO RECORD:
Number of non-ambulatory pigs

Dead animals

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: cessation of breathing and no pulse (cardiac arrest).

WHAT TO RECORD:
Number of dead animals.

7.1A.3 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Appropriate behaviour

7.1A.3.1 Positive emotional state

Reluctant to move

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: A pig shows reluctance to move when during 2 seconds at least:

- Stop and does not explore.
- Does not move the body.
- Does not move the head.

WHAT TO RECORD:
Number of pigs that show reluctance to move.

Turning back

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: When the unloading is observed, turning back is when a pig faced towards the unloading zone turns around its body and faces the lorry area (Figure 1). It is not considered turning back when the animals that arrived to the end of the unloading area return.

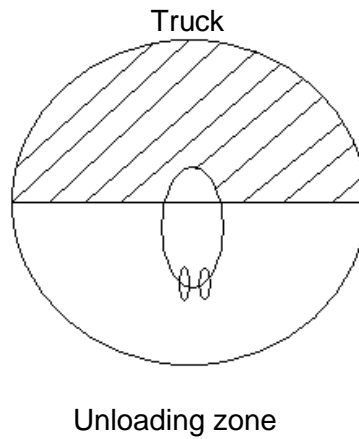


Figure 1. Pig going from the truck to the unloading zone.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals showing turning back behaviour

8. MEASURES IN THE RESTING PENS

Methodology

Animals have arrived to the control post the day before, assessor must know the time of arrival in order to plan the visit before departure. The assessor needs to be at the CP before the animals leave the facilities to assess their welfare in the resting pens and during loading. Depending on the sample size the assessor should consider being at the CP at least two hours before departure time.

8.1 A.1 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

8.1A.1.1 Comfort around resting

Manure on the body

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: When the animal has *fresh* manure/faeces on the body. Pigs are scored individually (one side only!) according to the proportion of the body side soiled with *fresh* manure. The assessor must have an unobstructed view of 1 side of the body of the animal from the outside of the resting pen. Huddling animals should not be assessed. There are separate scales for SOWS and other pigs:

SOWS

- 0 – Up to 30% of the body surface is soiled with fresh manure
- 1 – More than 30% of the body surface is soiled with fresh manure

Other pigs:

- 0 – Up to 50% of the body surface is soiled with fresh manure
- 1 – More than 50% of the body surface is soiled with fresh manure

WHAT TO RECORD:

- Number of pigs with manure scored 0
- Number of pigs with manure scored 1

8.1A.1.2 Thermal comfort

Huddling

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: Huddling is when a pig is lying with more than half of its body in contact with another pig (i.e. virtually lying on top of another pig). Note that the proportion of animals showing huddling will be considered in relation to the number of resting pigs in the pen assessed. The assessor must stay outside the pen and move carefully next to the pens and will observe the number of animals that are **resting** in the pen and the number of animals showing **huddling**. He will assess this parameter for each one of the pens in a consecutive way.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of pigs in the pen that are assessed
Number of pigs resting (total of all pens)
Number of pigs huddling (total of all pens)

Shivering and Panting

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: While assessing huddling also register the number of animals shivering or panting. Shivering is defined as the slow and irregular vibration of any body part, or the body as a whole, i.e. the skeletal muscles. Panting is defined as breathing in short gasps carried out with the mouth.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of pigs shivering
Number of pigs panting

8.1A.2 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

8.1A.2.1 Absence of injuries

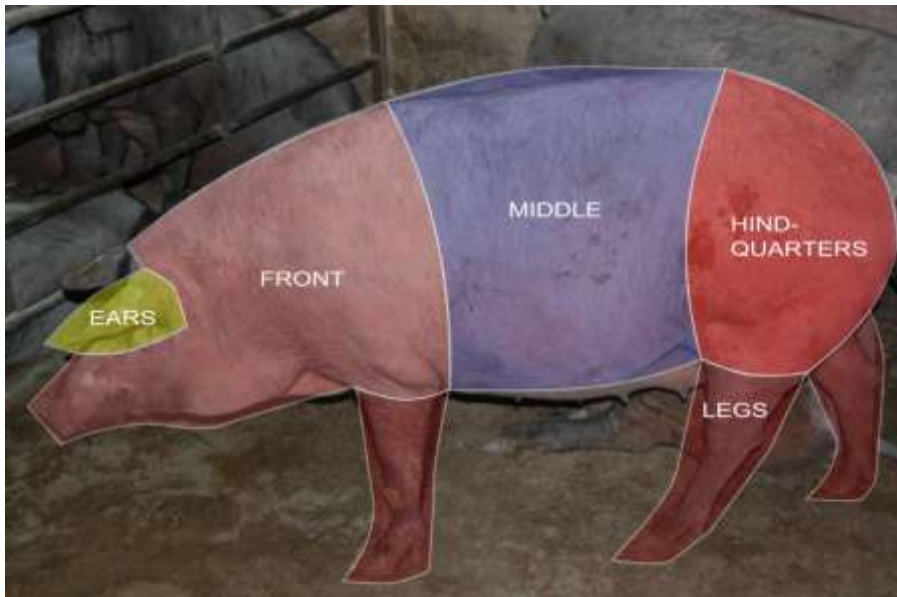
Wounds on the body

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: Wounds can present as either superficial (surface penetration of the epidermis) or deeper (penetration of the muscle tissue) lesions. For pigs, a distinction is made between scratches and round lesions. *Fresh* wounds on the body shall be visually assessed by inspecting one side of the pig's body. Choose the side with optimal view for observation. You can use the first side you see, but once decided for one animal it cannot be changed for this one. If animals are too dirty don't assess. The tail zone is not considered when assessing wounds.

The pig's body is considered in five separate regions:

1. Ears
2. Front (head to back of shoulder)
3. Middle (back of shoulder to hind-quarters)
4. Hind-quarters (excluding tail!)
5. Legs (from the accessory digit upwards)



Each region will be considered separately according to this standardization:

- A group of small scratches up to 2 cm length will be considered 1 lesion
- A scratch of more than 2 cm length will be considered 1 lesion
- 2 parallel scratches longer than 2 cm with up to 0.5 cm space between them will be considered as 1 lesion
- A round lesion smaller than 2 cm diameter will be considered 1 lesion
- A round lesion with a diameter between 2 and 5 cm will be considered as 5 lesions
- A round lesion of more than 5 cm diameter, deep and opened will be considered as 16 lesions

Scoring on individual level:

0 – If all regions of its body have up to 4 lesions.

1 – When from 5 to 10 lesions are observed on all regions of the animal or one region has from 11 to 15 lesions.

2 – When more than 10 lesions are observed on at least two regions of the body or if any region has more than 15 lesions.

As a rule you have to remember that **less than 5** lesions in any part of the body it will always be **0**, then if you have any region with **more than 15** lesions or at least **two regions with more than 10** lesions it will be scored as **2**. The rest of the cases are always scored as 1

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of pigs with wounds scored 0

Number of pigs with wounds scored 1

Number of pigs with wounds scored 2

8.1A.2.2 Absence of disease

Coughing and sneezing

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: After you have been around the pens assessing previous indicators the animals may be active or not. During five minutes in front of each pen the coughing and

sneezing can be assessed and the number of pigs (one or more) performing coughing and/or sneezing can be registered. Count the number of coughs and sneezes and indicate **if they come from one animal or more than one**. Total time needed for this parameter will depend on the number of pens evaluated!

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of coughs and sneezes per pen per 5 minutes

Number of animals per pen that is assessed.

Additionally, in case if more than one cough or sneeze is recorded:

Are one or >1 animals coughing and/or sneezing in the pen

Dead animals

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: cessation of breathing and no pulse (cardiac arrest).

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of dead animals.

8.1A.3 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Appropriate behaviour

8.1B.3.1 appropriate social and other behaviours

General activity

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: The assessor must stay outside the pen and make a virtual picture of what animals are doing. Per pen (in case of large pens divide the pen in four and make a subsample) the numbers of animals that perform the behaviours listed below are counted:

Parameter	Description
Resting	Animals lying or sitting not showing exploratory, positive or negative social behaviour
Exploring	is defined as sniffing, nosing, licking or chewing all features of the pen, including enrichment material
Other	being defined as other active behaviours, such as eating, drinking or air sniffing.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals resting

Number of animals exploring

Number of animals performing other active behaviours

Social behaviour

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: During the five minutes you assess coughing and sneezing register the number of animals that interact in a social way. The behaviours recorded will be:

Negative social behaviour (N) is defined as an aggressive behaviour, including biting or social behaviour with a response from the disturbed animal.

Positive social behaviour (P) is defined as sniffing, nosing, licking, moving gently away from the animal without aggressive or flight reaction from this individual.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of events of animals showing positive social behaviours

Number of events of animals showing negative social behaviours

9. MEASURES DURING LOADING

During loading, the observer will assess the human-animal relationship by assessing vocalizations. Moreover the fitness of the animals to continue travelling will be assessed. Both parameters are assessed in the corridor from the pen to the beginning of the lorry ramp. Also the handling of animals is assessed in the corridor, but this is described in the next chapter because it is not an animal based parameter.

At the corridor

9.1B.1 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Appropriate behaviour

9.1B.1.1 Good human-animal relationship

High pitched vocalisations

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals reloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: The assessor will register vocalizations every 20 seconds. The start is the moment that the first pig is going outside the pen and the zone of observation must consider the area between the pens and the truck, being both out of the scope. Using a one-zero sampling the assessor will listen whether any of the pigs vocalised or not during each 20 sec interval. Additionally, the assessor notes if one or more pigs are vocalising. The sampling is carried out consecutively up to 10 minutes following each group of animals moving from the pen to the truck.

WHAT TO RECORD:

For each 20 second interval (up to 30th interval):

- vocalizations (yes/no)
- if yes: single or several pigs vocalizing.

9.1B.2 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

9.1B.1.1 Absence of disease

Fit to travel further

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals presented for loading

DESCRIPTION: During loading the animals to be loaded are checked for signs of unfit for further travel. Criteria for “unfit” are laid down in the regulation: animals with serious injuries, physiological weaknesses or pathological processes where transport would cause additional suffering.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals considered unfit for further travel.

At the ramp

METHODOLOGY

The area of observation covers:

- The ramp of the lorry and the ramp of the (un)loading bay.
- In case there is no ramp in the control post (CP) the observation area is considered from the start of the lorry ramp to the end of floor slope.
- In case there is no floor slope after the lorry ramp it will be considered from the beginning of the lorry ramp until 3 m after the end of the lorry ramp.
- If the lorry has a tail gate lift, the assessment starts when the lift is on the floor and its doors are opened.

During loading, the observer will assess **ease of movement** (slipping and falling) and **emotional state** of the animals (reluctant to move and turning back). In addition, the observer will evaluate the rest of **disease** parameters, such as non-ambulatory

9.1C.1 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

9.1C.1.1 Ease of movement

Slipping

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals reloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: when a pig shows a loss of balance without other part(s) of the body (besides legs) touching the floor.

WHAT TO RECORD:
Number of pigs that slip.

Falling

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals reloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: when a pig shows a loss of balance in which other part(s) of the body (beside legs) are in touch with the floor. If an animal is slipping while it is falling will only be considered as falling. Pigs falling in the elevator of the lorry when the doors are opened due to the density inside are considered as falling.

WHAT TO RECORD:
Number of pigs that fall.

9.1C.2 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

9.1C.2.1 Absence of disease

Non ambulatory

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals to be reloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: A pig will be considered as a non-ambulatory animal when it is unable to walk or avoids weight-bearing in any limb.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of non-ambulatory pigs

9.1C.3 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Appropriate behaviour

9.1C.3.1 Positive emotional state

Reluctant to move

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals reloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: A pig shows reluctance to move when during 2 seconds at least:

- Stop and does not explore.
- Does not move the body.
- Does not move the head.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of pigs that show reluctance to move

Turning back

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals reloaded (see also Table 2)

DESCRIPTION: When the loading will be observed, turning back is when a pig facing towards the lorry area turns around its body and backs the loading area (Figure 2). It is not considered turning back when the animals that entered into the lorry return.

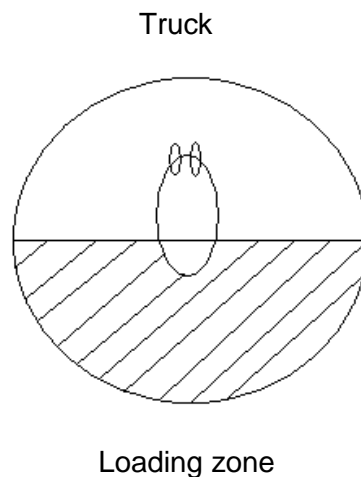


Figure 2. Pig going from the loading zone to the truck.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals showing turning back behaviour

10. RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT BASED MEASURES

This part of the protocol takes into account the resource and management based measures having an influence on animal welfare. The assessment protocol is developed on the basis of the 12 welfare criteria grouped into four main principles (good feeding, good housing, good health and appropriate behaviour). Resource and management measures do not concern all of the welfare principles, hence only the concerned ones are developed below (see table 4). The assessment of these features should be divided into two different periods:

1. Measures during resting in the control post
2. Measures during loading and at departure

Table 4: Welfare principles and criteria identified in Welfare Quality® for pigs. This table reflects the resource and management based measures that can be assessed at Control Posts (CP)

	Welfare Criteria		Measures	during resting in the CP	during loading and at departure
Good feeding	1	Absence of prolonged hunger	Feed provision	x	-
	2	Absence of prolonged thirst	Water supply	x	-
Good housing	3	Comfort around resting	Time at (un)loading. Flooring, bedding	- x	x -
	4	Thermal comfort	Thermal adequacy	x	-
	5	Ease of movement	General facilities: Flooring, corridors, ramp etc Space allowance	x x	- -
Good health	6	Absence of injuries	Sharp edges (Un)loading management	x -	- x
	7	Absence of disease	-	-	-
	8	Absence of pain	-	-	-
Appropriate behaviour	9	Expression of social behaviours	-	-	-
	10	Expression of other behaviours	-	-	-
	11	Good human-animal relationship	-	-	-
	12	Absence of fearfulness	-	-	-

10.1A Measures during loading

10.1A.1 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

10.1A.1.1 Comfort around resting

Timing at (un)loading

SAMPLE SIZE: all the lorries arriving during the assessment

DESCRIPTION: The assessor asks the CP owner for the following times for each truck included in the assessment: time when truck arrived (H1), time when unloading started (H2) and time when unloading finished (H3). From these times the interval between lorry arrival at the control post and the beginning of unloading procedures as well as the duration of unloading can be calculated. The day after, at loading, the assessor will record the time when reloading starts (H4) and the time when reloading finishes (H5) (to allow the calculation of LOADING TIME).

WHAT TO RECORD:

H1: Time when the truck arrives at the CP

H2: Time when unloading starts (the lorry opens the rear door and the first animal head comes out from the lorry)

H3: Time when unloading finishes (the last animal completely enters in the resting pen)

H4: Time when re-loading starts (the first head exits from the resting pen)

H5: Time when re-loading finishes (the last animal completely enters in the lorry)

10.1A12.2 Ease of movement & Absence of injuries (Ramp)

General Facilities: (Un)Loading facilities and Sharp Edges

SAMPLE SIZE: all the facilities used for this purpose in the control post have to be assessed

DESCRIPTION: (Un)Loading facilities are the ramps/bridges or lift used for the (un)loading of animals from the means of transport. The area of observation covers:

- the ramp of the lorry and the ramp of the (un)loading bay.
- in case there is no ramp in the control post (CP) the observation area is considered from the start of the lorry ramp to the end of floor slope.
- in case there is no floor slope after the lorry ramp it will be considered from the beginning of the lorry ramp until 3 m after the end of the lorry ramp.
- if the lorry has a tail gate lift, the assessment starts when the lift is on the floor and its doors are open.

All the following characteristics of the unloading area have to be assessed and a description of the assessing methods for each of them is reported below.

- SLOPE OF THE RAMP: The assessor measures the height of the ramp from which the slope can be calculated. Measure one meter on the ground from the terminal projection of the ramp (green arrow), at this distance, measure the height of the ramp (red arrow). If height is higher than 17.6 cm, the slope is more than 10°. In this case foot battens must be installed on the floor of the deck to avoid slipping of the animals. The slope of the ramp will be assessed directly before or after the loading procedure.



WHAT TO RECORD:

Height of the ramp at 1 meter from the terminal projection of the ramp (in cm)
Presence of foot battens (yes or no).

- LATERAL PROTECTIONS: The assessor has to measure the height of the lateral protections from the top to the point where they touch the ramp and the type of lateral protection according to the list below. The ramp must have lateral protection with a height of at least 80 cm.

Sightless continuous lateral protection is preferable because if openings are present they will distract the attention of animals from moving forward and will cause shadows that could frighten the descending animals. In addition, if the openings are wide they are dangerous because animals could get caught and injured. The assessor has to report the height of lateral protections (cm) and to score them on the basis of the scheme described below.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Lateral protection height (cm)

POSITION OF OPENINGS:

0 – Solid without opening

1 – Solid with opening at the top

- 2 – open with at least 5 barriers
- 3 – other type of lateral protection

- RAMP WIDTH: The ramp must be wide enough to allow the passage of swine at least in pairs. Often the truck ramp is narrower than the width of the loading bay. If the width of the ramp is the same as the truck ramp then it is sufficient to record this. Otherwise the assessor has to measure the ramp width from a lateral protection to the opposite one. In case the width is not uniform and the minimum is not the truck ramp width the minimum and maximum width have to be measured and the “ramp width” measure will be referred to the predominant width.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Ramp width (cm) or “same as truck”

ADDITIONAL MEASUREMENTS (IN CASE THE WIDTH IS NOT UNIFORM ALONG THE RAMP LENGTH):

Minimum width (cm)

Maximum width (cm)

- RAMP FLOORING: Ramp should be floored with an upper anti-slip layer. Please indicate the type of ramp flooring.

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 - anti-slip floor: e.g. smooth metal, corrugated metal, rubber mat, asphalt

1 - non anti-slip floor: e.g. wooden floor or other flooring

- RAMP COVERING: The ramp floor should be covered in order to reduce slipping and noises deriving from clogs on the ramp surface, and to avoid light reflecting in case of metal flooring on the ramp. A covering with straw is the better choice because it allows a better grip and reduces the visibility of shadows or light reflection on the ramp, making the animal less frightened (the animals tend to see shadows as holes and are frightened by them; they have also some trouble to accommodate quickly to light changes). Moreover it will avoid jumping, avoiding the related risk of getting hurt.

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 - Ramp covering with straw (enough for not seeing the underneath ramp surface)

1 - Ramp covering with small amount of straw (not enough for not seeing the underneath ramp surface)

2 - No ramp covering

- RAMP FLOOR CONDITIONS: The ramp floor should be well maintained and managed in order to avoid lesions to the animals. The surface of the floor, including eventual battens, should be maintained intact without damages or worn parts able to cause animal injuries; it should be well kept and drained enough to avoid animal slipping/falling (i.e. presence of abundant water and puddles on the area, presence of accumulation of liquid manure with no fluid flow).

WHAT TO RECORD:

Presence of holes or worn/damaged areas: Y/N

Presence of sharp edges on the floor: Y/N

Presence of one or more slipping area: Y/N

Poor draining: Y/N

- ROOF COVERING THE (UN)LOADING AREA: Roof is important to shade and protect animals during (un)loading and to minimize light contrasts on the ramp. The assessor must assess if a roof is present to cover ramp and the other part of the (un)loading area.

WHAT TO RECORD:

- 0 - Covered by a roof
- 1 - Partially roofed
- 2 - No roof

- PRESENCE OF SHARP EDGES ON THE LATERAL PROTECTION OF THE RAMP: The assessor must assess the presence of protrusions or sharp edges on the lateral protection of the ramp that could provoke injuries to the animals. Every protrusion that comes out from the lateral protections has to be considered as potentially harmful (even the eventual presence of blocking system for the lateral protection placed on the ramp floor).

WHAT TO RECORD:

- 0 - No sharp edges are present
- 1 - Presence of one or more protrusions or sharp edges on the ramp

- STEP BETWEEN THE RAMP AND THE FLOOR OF THE LOADING AREA: A step could be present at the end of the ramp before reaching the floor. Animals are frightened by high steps so the height has to be as little as possible. When the height difference is 10 cm or more this will be considered a step, otherwise it is not considered a step. CP's may have (and use) facilities to reduce these steps, such as a mobile ramp. If such a device is used the remaining step should be assessed. The assessor has to measure the height of this step, if present, from the end of the ramp to the floor, perpendicularly.

WHAT TO RECORD:

- 0 - No step is present.
- 1 - A step (≥ 10 cm height difference) is present but removed by a device from the CP
- 2 - A step (≥ 10 cm height difference) is present

GAP BETWEEN THE RAMP AND THE FLOOR OF (UN)LOADING AREA: A gap could be present at the end of the ramp before reaching the floor. Animals are frightened by deep gaps so that space has to be as little as possible. CP's may have (and use) facilities to reduce these gaps, such as a mobile ramp. If such a device is used the remaining gap should be assessed. Any space more than 5 cm in width is considered a gap. The assessor has to measure the width of this gap from the end of the ramp to the floor.

WHAT TO RECORD:

- 0 - No gap is present.
- 1 - A gap is present but reduced by a device from the CP
- 2 - A gap is present.

ADDITIONAL MEASUREMENTS (IN CASE A GAP IS PRESENT):

Gap width (cm)

- ARTIFICIAL LIGHT SYSTEM ON THE RAMP: Light has to be considered as needed if it is not possible to the assessor to read a newspaper (a luxmeter may be used if available).

The answer has to be Y or N; if the answer is Y then it should be added Y/N if light is on or off.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Need of light Y/N

ADDITIONAL WHAT TO RECORD: (IN CASE OF LIGHT NEED):

Is the artificial light system working? Y/N

- PRESENCE OF LIFT: If the lift is present and “working” it has to be evaluated instead of the ramp. All the above mentioned parameters have to be assessed with the exception of “slope of the ramp” and “foot battens” considering the lift instead of the ramp (i.e. assessing of lift width instead of ramp width, etc...).

WHAT TO RECORD:

Presence of lift Y/N

Does the lift function Y/N

10.1A.2.3 Ease of movement & Absence of injuries (Corridor)

General Facilities: Corridors & Flooring & Sharp Edges (appendix 1).

SAMPLE SIZE: all the corridors used at the time of assessment

DESCRIPTION: Corridor is the path that animals have to follow from the unloading area to the pens and back. It begins at the end of the ramp (when there is no more floor slope) and it ends at the entrance of the pens. Some characteristics of the corridor have to be assessed (see below).

- LATERAL PROTECTIONS: The assessor has to measure the height of the lateral protections in the corridor from the top to the point where they touch the floor and the type of lateral protection according to the list below. Sightless continuous lateral protection is preferable because if openings are present they will distract the attention of animals from moving forward and will cause shadows that could frighten the descending animals. In addition, if the openings are wide they are dangerous because animals could get caught and injured. The assessor has to report the height of lateral protections (cm) and to score them on the basis of the scheme described below.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Lateral protection height (cm)

POSITION OF OPENINGS:

0 – Solid without opening

1 – Solid with opening at the top

2 – open with at least 5 barriers

3 – other type of lateral protection

- CORRIDOR WIDTH: The corridor must be wide enough to allow the passage of swine at least in pairs. The assessor has to measure the corridor width from a lateral protection to the opposite one. In case the width is not uniform the minimum and maximum widths have to be measured and the “corridor width” measure will be referred to the predominant width.

MEASUREMENTS:

Corridor width (cm)

ADDITIONAL MEASUREMENTS (IN CASE THE WIDTH IS NOT UNIFORM ALONG THE CORRIDOR LENGTH):

Minimum width (cm)

Maximum width (cm)

- CORRIDOR FLOORING: Flooring is the general term describing the permanent covering of a floor. The flooring of corridors will be checked for assessing the absence of holes that could cause lesions to the animals. Holes could be considered as dangerous if they are sharp and if their smallest size (length or width) is above 1 cm (for piglets) or 2 cm (for adult pigs). Ideal floor are continuous and without changes of colour or texture (animals could see darker colour as holes)

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 - No dangerous holes are present; floor continuous

1 - Presence of one sharp (ragged) hole whose smallest intersection is above the above mentioned criteria or floor with some discontinuous part (change of colour or texture).

2 - Presence of more than one sharp (ragged) hole whose smallest intersection is above the above mentioned criteria or presence of major discontinuities (such as drain canal traversing the corridor).

- ARTIFICIAL LIGHT SYSTEM IN THE CORRIDOR: Light has to be considered as needed if it is not possible to the assessor to read a newspaper (a luxmeter may be used if available).

The answer has to be Y or N; if the answer is Y then it should be added Y/N if light is on or off.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Need of light Y/N

IN CASE OF LIGHT NEEDED: Is the artificial light system working? Y/N

- PRESENCE OF SHARP EDGES IN THE CORRIDOR: The assessor must assess the presence of protrusion or sharp edges that could provoke injuries to the animals. Every protrusion that comes out from the floor or from the lateral protections has to be considered as potentially harmful (even the eventual presence of blocking system for the lateral protection placed on the floor).

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 - No sharp edges are present

1 - Presence of at one or more protrusions or sharp edge on the corridor

IN CASE OF PRESENCE OF ONE OR MORE PROTRUSIONS OR SHARP EDGES:

Presence of one or more protrusions or sharp edges on the floor Y/N

Presence of one or more protrusions or sharp edges on lateral walls or barriers Y/N

ADDITIONAL NOTE:

In this section, please indicate any environmental or external factors that could influence the normal unloading procedure (sunlight, wind, noises, etc.).

10.1B Measures in the resting pens at control post

10.1B.1 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good feeding

10.1B.1.1 Absence of prolonged hunger

Food provision

SAMPLE SIZE: all pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: The assessor will assess the resting pens and check the availability of food for the pigs at the moment of assessment. If feed is available it is assessed if this feed is in line with handbook recommendations for this type of animals. If no feed is available for the animals it is assessed if there are sufficient opportunities to feed them and if adequate feed is present in the CP for these animals.

Please specify if the feeding type is “liquid feeding”; in that case the assessor will report even cleanliness of feeder in this section, by giving a score as described below for the drinking facilities.

WHAT TO RECORD:

- 0 - Animals have food available at assessment.
- 1 - Animals have no food available but food is present at the CP
- 2 - There is no food available for the animals in the CP

Note: make comments about the condition of the food if it's wet or with mould or clearly not in line with handbook recommendations.

10.1B.1.2 Absence of prolonged thirst

Water supply

SAMPLE SIZE: All pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: A drinking place will be considered as the space occupied for one pig while it is drinking without being disturbed. There are the four aspects that will be taken into account: functionality, number, cleanliness and height. If one of these aspects is insufficient it will be classified as inadequate.

METHODOLOGY: During the assessment in the control post the following parameters have to be assessed for each pen:

- FUNCTIONING OF DRINKERS: Functioning of drinkers will be assessed by scoring.

The assessor will check all the drinking places in the pens that will receive animals to assess if they are working or not. The assessor will indicate the total number of drinkers and number functioning drinkers. A drinker is functioning when water flow is adequate (not too low in order to allow pigs drinking in a reasonable time and not too high in order to not cause splash and water waste on the floor) and activation does not require the animal (young pigs principally) too much force to activate nipples or water bowls.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of drinkers

Number of functioning drinkers

- ADEQUACY OF NUMBER OF DRINKERS: Adequacy of drinking places number will be assessed by scoring. The assessor will count the number of functioning drinking places for each pen that will receive animals and will calculate a ratio (n° of animals in the pen/ n° of drinkers).

The ratio has to reach at least the following criteria:

a-Nipple drinkers: 1 nipple drinkers per 10 animals;

b-Water bowls: 1 water bowl per 15 animals;

c- At least two drinkers per pen have to be present (one single drinker will be considered adequate if the pigs are less than 7 in case of water bowl or 5 in case of nipple drinkers).

WHAT TO RECORD:

A score for adequacy of the number of drinkers:

Y - Adequate: all the above mentioned criteria are reached.

N - Inadequate: one or more of the above mentioned criteria is not reached.

- CLEANLINESS: Cleanliness of drinking places will be assessed by scoring. Water supply will be considered clean when the drinking places are without faeces and without mould. The drinkers' cleanliness will be assessed for every pen with animals and a score will be given to everyone of them.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of dirty drinkers (with presence of faeces or mould)

- DRINKERS HEIGHT ADEQUACY: Drinkers height adequacy will be assessed by scoring. Drinkers height must be not over the suggested value according to the size of the lighter animal category housed in the pen (the assessor will check the average animal live weight by examining the transport documents). Height must be measured with a tape meter from the floor on which the animals stand to the water outlet orifice (nipples) or to the water surface (water bowls or water troughs). The score for adequacy is the result of the relation between the height of the drinkers (see "Annex 1") and the live weight of the animals in the considered resting pens.

The maximum heights of the drinkers from the floor, that have not to be exceeded, are the following (taking into account the weight of the animals):

Nipple drinkers

1. 22 cm for 10 kg lw pigs

 - 52 cm for 30 kg lw pigs
 - 62 cm for 50 kg lw pigs
 - 76 cm for 100 kg lw pigs
 - 82 cm for 130 kg lw pigs
 - 85 cm for sows or boars

Water bowls or water troughs:

- 10 cm for 10 kg lw pigs
- 14 cm for 30 kg lw pigs
- 18 cm for 50 kg lw pigs
- 22 cm for 100 kg lw pigs
- 22 cm for 130 kg lw pigs
- 24 cm for sows or boars

WHAT TO RECORD:

A score for adequacy of the height of the drinkers:

Y - Adequate: maximum height does not exceed the above mentioned criteria

N - Inadequate: maximum height exceeds the above mentioned criteria

10.1B.2 WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

10.1B.2.1 Comfort around resting

General facility requirements: Pens

SAMPLE SIZE: all pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: The assessor will take in consideration some general Control Post features that could impact animal welfare, referring also to “*CP general features protocol*” table for having information on the CP facilities. All the following characteristics of the resting pen have to be assessed and a description of the assessing methods for each of them is reported below.

- ACCESS ANGLE TO THE PEN: The access angle to each pen has to be evaluated.

Access angle should be as little as possible, in every case < 90° (referred to corridor) in order to allow animal to enter without completely changing the direction and to see inside the pen.

A score will be given to the access angle of every pen.

WHAT TO RECORD:

A score for the access angle:

0 - Pen access angle is = 0°

1 - Pen access angle between 0° and 90°

2 - Pen access angle is = 90°

- PEN ENTRANCE SIGHTLESS: It is important to the animals that the pen entrance gates (and the corridor walls as well) are sightless because if openings are present they will distract the attention of animals from moving forward along the corridor and entering the pens. A score will be given to the entrance of every pen.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Y - Pen entrance gate sightless

N - Openings in the pen entrance gates

- ROOF COVERING THE PENS: A roof is important to protect animal from adverse weather conditions and to avoid wetting of bedding. The assessor must assess if a roof is present to cover the pens and if it has some degree of insulation capacity (often metal roofing materials are coated to prevent condensation); if so it is considered to be an insulated roof.

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 - All assessed pens are completely covered by an insulated roof.

1 - Pens are partially roofed or only a part of them is roofed or the roof is not insulated.

2 - No roof covering the pens.

- ARTIFICIAL LIGHT SYSTEM IN THE PENS: Light has to be considered as needed if it is not possible to the assessor to read a newspaper (a light meter may be used if available). The answer has to be Y or N; if the answer is Y then it should be added if light is working (Y/N).

WHAT TO RECORD:

Need of light Y/N

IN CASE OF LIGHT NEEDED: Is the artificial light system working? Y/N

Bedding

SAMPLE SIZE: all pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: Beddings are materials that can be used by animals to construct a nest and guarantee their comfort. Bedding presence will be assessed in all the pens with animals. Some characteristics of bedding will be assessed:

- AMOUNT OF BEDDING MATERIAL: The quantity of bedding material will be assessed: bedding layer should, at least, cover the underneath floor, making impossible to see it. Beddings must be dry and clean.

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 – Sufficient bedding is present in the all pens (enough for not seeing the underneath floor) and it is clean and dry

1 - Small amount of bedding is present in the all pens (not enough for not seeing the underneath floor) and it is clean and dry

2 - No bedding is present or it is not present in all the pens or it is wet and dirty

- IS THE TYPE OF BEDDING MATERIAL PROPER FOR THE SPECIES: Some materials are more adequate as bedding than others: the best ones are long straw, short straw and wood shaving (only of not treated or not toxic wood, otherwise it may be annoying or even noxious to animals) whereas sawdust and sand are second choice materials. The assessor has to check the bedding type in all the pens with animals and a score will be given to any of these.

WHAT TO RECORD:

0 - Bedding type is straw or wood shaving

1 - Bedding of another type (sawdust, sand, wood shaving of treated wood, etc.)

2 - No bedding

10.1B.2.2 Thermal comfort

Temperature monitoring and control systems

SAMPLE SIZE: all the pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: The assessors should refer to “Annex 1” for having information about the temperature monitoring and control systems. For every facility the assessor will assess the presence and if it is in function or not at the moment of assessment.

Here are reported the facilities to check and it is indicated when their function is needed, referring to T° in the pen:

- HEATING SYSTEM: should be in place for post weaned piglets and in function if the air T° inside the pens is below 20°C in slatted floored pens or 15° in solid floored bedded pens.

- STATIC VENTILATION SYSTEM: should be in place and in function.

- FORCED VENTILATION SYSTEM OR WATER SPRAYING SYSTEM: should be in place and in function for adult pigs if T° is above the 21°C.

- PRESENCE OF THERMOMETERS IN THE BARN: should be in place and in function.

WHAT TO RECORD (for heating system, ventilation system and thermometers):

0 - Present and functioning

1 - Present but not functioning (if function is needed, see before; if function is not needed even not functioning features will receive score 0)

2 - Not present

10.1B.2.3 Ease of movement

Space allowance

SAMPLE SIZE: all pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: Space allowance is the living space available to any animal inside the structure. During the course of the visit, when assessing resource-based measures in the absence of animals, the assessor will calculate the surface area of every pen in the CP (see "Annex 1"). At the moment of unloading of animals the assessor will ask the driver about the number of animals and the net weight and will report the n° of animals in each pen.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals in each pen (n°)

Average live weight per pen (Kg)

Pen available surface (m²)

Flooring

Scope: Resource Based measure

SAMPLE SIZE: all pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: Flooring is the general term describing the permanent covering of a floor. The flooring of all resting pens that receive animals from the transport will be checked for assessing the absence of holes that could cause lesions to the animals. Holes could be considered as dangerous if they are sharp and if their smallest size (length or width) is above 1 cm (for piglets) or 2 cm (for adult pigs).

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of sharp (ragged) holes whose smallest size is above the above mentioned criteria

10.1B.3 WELFARE PRINCIPLES: Good health

10.1B.3.1 Absence of injuries

Sharp edges

SAMPLE SIZE: ALL THE PENS WITH ANIMALS.

DESCRIPTION: The assessor must assess the presence of protrusion or sharp edges on the pens walls that could injure the animals. Every protrusion that comes out from drinkers/feeders, from the floor or from the lateral walls has to be considered as potentially harmful. Every pen with animals will be assessed with the scoring below for sharp edges. Moreover, if protrusions or sharp edges are presents, the assessor has to specify their position (drinkers/feeders, floor or lateral walls).

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of protrusions or sharp edges

IN CASE OF PRESENCE OF ONE OR MORE PROTRUSIONS OR SHARP EDGES:

Presence of one or more protrusions or sharp edges on the drinkers/feeders Y/N

Presence of one or more protrusions or sharp edges on the floor Y/N

Presence of one or more protrusions or sharp edges on lateral walls or barriers Y/N

10.1C Measures during loading and at departure

10.1C.2.2 Ease of movement & Absence of injuries

Animal handling in the corridor

SAMPLE SIZE: all the corridors used at the time of assessment.

DESCRIPTION: The assessor must assess how the animals are handled by the CP staff in order to point out improper behaviours of workers not matching with EU rules and best practices for animal handling. According to EC 1/2005, forbidden practices are:

1. use the electric probe on piglets;
2. hit the animals or kick them;
3. press sensible areas to cause unnecessary pain;
4. lift animals with mechanical devices;
5. lift or pull animals by the head, the ears, the legs, the tail;
6. use sharp devices;
7. use of nose devices or tie animal legs together.

Handling management in the corridor should be observed during loading at the same time you are assessing vocalisations

WHAT TO RECORD:

The handler is moving in an excited way (runs or makes large and quick movements, moves backward and forward beside the animals): Y/N

The handler shouts continuously or without any reason (= when no animal is reluctant to move, or when no animal blocks the other ones or when no animal tries to turn back) or makes a lot of noise with the equipment (closing the gates ...): Y/N

The handler slaps or hits animals with some equipment when it's not necessary (=when no animals stops or turns back, or he hits/slaps another animal than the ones which blocks the other): Y/N

The handler is positioned in a wrong place to guide the animals (= he/she is in front of them, or he/she is not beside and behind them) Y/N

The handler makes one or more forbidden handling practices: Y/N

11. RECORDING SHEET ANIMAL BASED UNLOADING/LOADING

Name assessor unloading		Name assessor loading	
Control Post		# animal category*	
Transport code/TRACES		Date of arrival	
Transport distance		Time of arrival	
From (place + country)		Date of departure	
To (place + country)		Time of departure	
animal based measures at unloading			
#animals to be unloaded			
#slipping			
#falling down			
#reluctance to move			
#turning back			
#non ambulatory			
#dead			
Remarks regarding unloading			
animal based measures at loading			
#animals to be loaded			
#slipping			
#falling down			
#reluctance to move			
#turning back			
#non ambulatory**			
#dead**			
Remarks regarding loading			
* e.g. breeding pigs, slaughter, sows, etc.			
** check after loading has finished			

12. RECORDING SHEET ANIMAL BASED RESTING PENS

Name assessor										
date & time of start assessment										
animal based measures in the control post										
										total count
resting pens thermal comfort										
#animals in pen*										
#resting										
#hudding										
#shivering										
#panting										
coughing and sneezing and social behaviour (5 min for each pen)										
#animals in pen*										
#of coughs										
1 or >1 animal										
positive social behaviour										
nagative social behaviour										
general activity (virtual picture at end of 5 minute observations)										
#animals resting										
#animals exploring										
#animals other active beh										
fresh manure on the body (tick for individual animals assessed)										
score 0 (clean)										
score 1 (dirty)										
fresh wounds (tick for individual animals assessed)										
score 0 (< 5 lesions)										
score 1 (intermediate)										
score 2 (>15 or twice >10)										
Remarks										

* record figures per pen, count totals afterwards

13. RECORDING SHEET CORRIDORS ANIMAL BASED

Name assessor											
date & time of start assessment											
observations in the corridor											
											total count
1st series of 20 second intervals											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
#vocalisations											
single/multiple animals											
#unfit animals*											
2nd series of 20 second intervals											
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
#vocalisations											
single/multiple animals											
#unfit animals*											
3rd series of 20 second intervals											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
#vocalisations											
single/multiple animals											
#unfit animals*											
Animal handling in the corridor**											
handler moves in an exited way											Y / N
handler is shouting too much											Y / N
handler is slapping or hitting animals unnecessarily											Y / N
handler is positioned in wrong place											Y / N
handler performs forbidden practices											Y / N
Remarks											
* tick if an animal passing is considered unfit for further travel											
**circle the right answers											

14. RECORDING SHEETS RAMP & CORRIDOR RESOURCE BASED

Name assessor			
date & time of start assessment			
arrival, loading and unloading times (in hh:mm)			
time truck arrived			
time unloading starts		time unloading ends	
time reloading starts		time reloading ends	
(un)loading ramp			
ramp height 1 m from projection (in cm!)			
	cm		
presence of foot battens on the ramp	Y / N		
ramp lateral protections height (in cm)			
	cm		
position of openings*	solid / solid with opening at top / open with ≥ 5 barriers / other		
ramp width (in cm, if not "same as truck")	same as truck	min	max
			avg
ramp flooring		anti-slip	non anti-slip
ramp covering*	sufficient straw	little straw	none
presence of holes or damaged areas in ramp floor	Y / N		
presence of sharp edges in ramp floor	Y / N		
presence of one or more slipping areas in ramp floor	Y / N		
roof covering unloading area*	yes	partially	no
presence of sharp edges on ramp lateral protections	Y / N		
step between ramp and loading area floor*	none	removed	yes
gap between ramp and loading area floor*	none	reduced	yes
artificial light on ramp needed	Y / N	If Yes, working?	Y / N
presence of lift	Y / N	If Yes, working?	Y / N
corridor			
corridor lateral protections height (in cm)			
	cm		
position of openings*	solid / solid with opening at top / open with ≥ 5 barriers / other		
corridor width (in cm)		min	max
			avg
presence of dangerous holes in the corridor flooring*	none / one / more than one		
artificial light in corridor needed	Y / N	If Yes, working?	Y / N
presence of sharp edges in corridor	Y / N		
	If Yes: in floor?	Y / N	in walls/barriers?
			Y / N
Comments			
please indicate any environmental or external factors that could influence the normal unloading procedure (intense sunlight, wind, noises, etc.)			
*mark right answer			

15. RECORDING SHEET OTHER RESOURCE BASED PARAMETERS

Name assessor										
date & time of start assessment										
general information for all pens										
feed availability	yes / no, but in CP / no									
feeder clean in case of liquid feed	Y / N									
pens completely covered with isolated roof	yes // partial cover or unisolated // no									
artificial light in pens needed	Y / N	If Yes, working?								Y / N
amount of bedding material	sufficient / insufficient / none									
type of bedding material	straw or wood shaving / other material / no bedding									
barn temperature (°C):	°C									
presence and functioning of heating system	functioning / not functioning / not present									
presence and functioning of static ventilation system	functioning / not functioning / not present									
presence and functioning of forced ventilation	functioning / not functioning / not present									
presence and functioning of thermometers in barn	functioning / not functioning / not present									
resting pens (1 column for each pen)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
pen number										
number of drinkers										
number of functioning drinkers										
adequate number?*	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
number of dirty drinkers										
adequate drinkers height?*	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
pen access angle (1=0°, 2=0-9°0, 3=90°)										
pen entrance gate sightless	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
number of animals										
average liveweight										
pen available surface (m ²)										
number of sharp ragged holes										
sharp edges present?	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
if Yes: on drinkers/feeders?	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
if Yes: on floor?	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
if Yes: on lateral walls/barriers?	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	Y / N
* record Y of N for each pen										

16. GENERAL STRUCTURAL AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROL POST

Aim of this protocol is to make a general evaluation of the CP, in order to collect data on its general features.

The protocol applies to the Control Post itself, independently of the animal species housed in the structure.

Includes: Control Post general features and description.

In the first box of Annex 1 a brief description of the whole Control Post has to be given.

All the following points have to be reported in the table:

- Number of buildings
- Number of pens in every building
- Space allowance of every pen (it should be indicated also on the layout)

The second part of the Annex 1 refers to each single building: the assessor has to fill up this part as many times as the buildings are.

**ANNEX 1
CONTROL POST DESCRIPTION**

Control Post description	Description
<p>Scale layout/s of the stable/s (based on the available plans and layouts of the CP the assessor is asked to draw up one or more scale layouts (or to make a photocopy of the CP plan)</p>	

BUILDING N°:...	Y/N	Observations
Roofing over the (un)loading areas (please specify if partial or total)		
Presence of roof over the pens (please indicate if partial or total)		
Presence of lateral walls (please indicate if partial if or total)		
Ramp description		
Fixed ramp		
Mobile ramp		
Presence of lift		
Corridor description		
Floor type		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of concrete slatted floor: 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Slat width <i>(minimum 50 mm for piglets and weaners, and 80 mm for rearing pigs and sows)</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opening width <i>(maximum 11 mm for piglets, 14 mm for weaners, 18 mm for rearing pigs)</i> 		
Resting pens description		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of pens 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Floor type 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pen area (please indicate the area for <u>each</u> pen; in addition please report it in the layout) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>In case of concrete slatted floor:</u> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Slat width <i>(minimum 50 mm for piglets and weaners, and 80 mm for rearing pigs and sows)</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opening width <i>(maximum 11 mm for piglets, 14 mm for weaners, 18 mm for rearing pigs)</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Feeding:</u> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feeding facility type <i>(please indicate all the kind of feeding facility in the premise)</i> 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If manger: total space for feed per pen (m²) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If liquid feeding: n° of feeding points/pen <p>Liquid feed T° control system</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If racks: n° of racks/pen 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Drinkers</u> : 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drinker type and number in each pen <i>(please indicate type and mean number of any different kind of drinkers/pen)</i> 		<p>Nipple:</p> <p>Bowl:</p> <p>Trough:</p> <p>Other:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If nipple drinkers: drinkers height <i>(please indicate the lowest height if different heights are present)</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If bowl drinkers: drinkers height <i>(please indicate the lowest height if different heights are present)</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If water troughs: drinkers height and area (m²) <i>(please indicate the lowest height of the water surface if different heights are present)</i> 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Please specify if there are differences on drinkers among different pens (or inside each pen) and indicate which ones 		
Heating system.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning heating system 		
Static ventilation system		
Forced ventilation system.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning forced ventilation system 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a backup ventilation system 		
Water spraying system.		

• Functioning spraying system		
Presence of thermometers in the pens.		
• Functioning thermometers		
Presence of hygrometers in the pens.		
• Functioning hygrometers		
Artificial light system.		
• Functioning artificial light system		
• Cleanliness of the lamps(Y/N)		
• Neon lamps (n° and power)		
• Incandescent lamps (n° and power)		
• n° of lamps/m ² structure		
Special facilities		
<u>Sickbay pens</u>		
• Presence of sickbay pens		
<u>Mobile partitions</u>		
• Availability of mobile partitions		