



Work Package 2
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Welfare assessment protocol for cattle 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 cattle on farm and at slaughter (Welfare Quality®, 2009), combined with parameters selected from the Animal Sciences Group project “Fit to Travel (2010), 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 cattle 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 2 hours before loading. Consider you will need time to assess other resource parameters. Start with the virtual pictures. After these observations the other parameters can be measured, while walking around the pen for a good observation of individual animals. Total duration spent on observations in the pens should be limited to around one hour per truck.

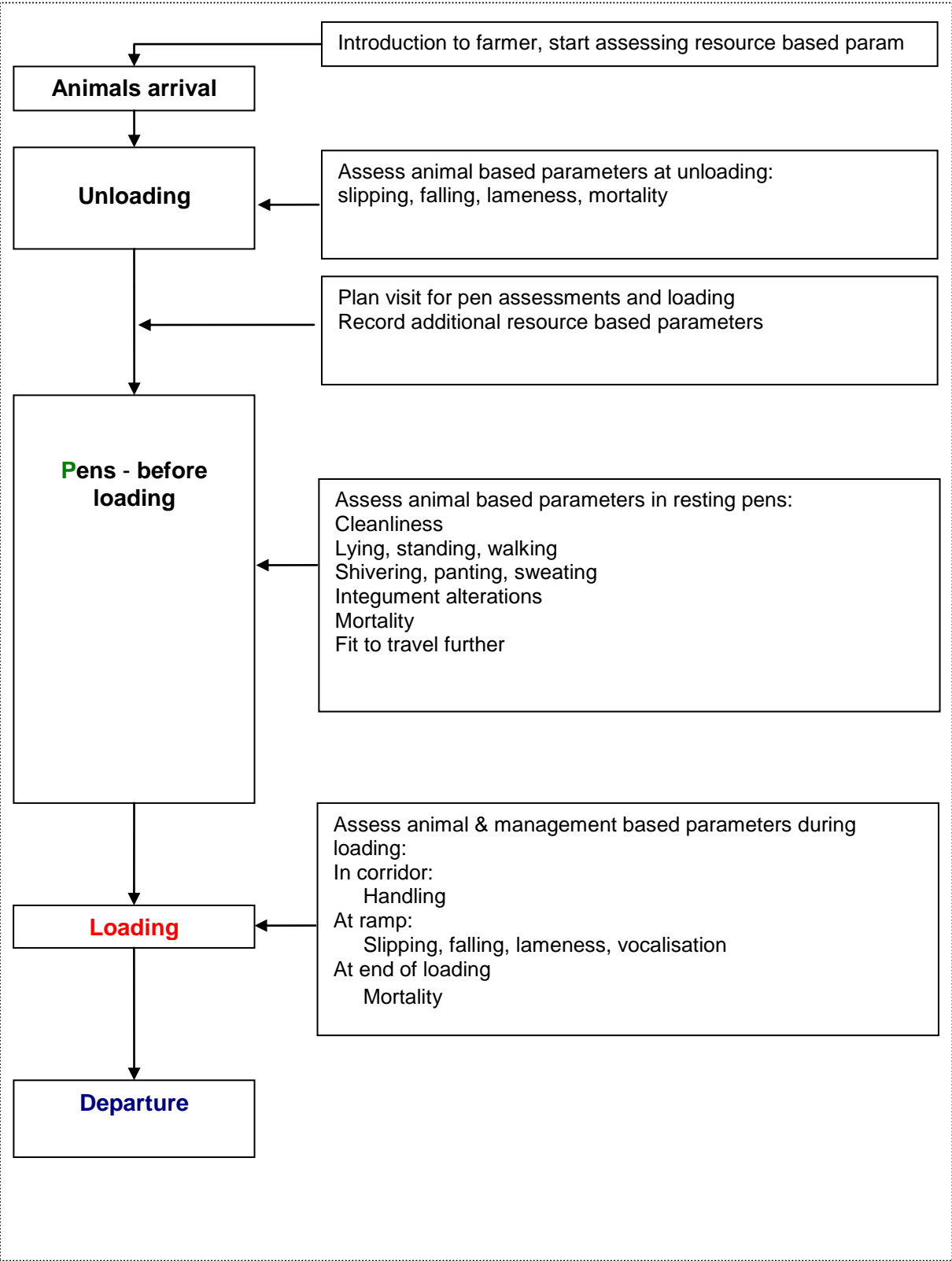
Legislation

Animals that are not allowed to be transported further according the Regulation need to be noted on a special sheet. See Council Regulation on Page 8-9 in this document.

Attributes

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

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 cattle (this table reflects the animal based measures used in the control posts protocol) that can be used at Control Posts during (un) loading and 1 h before loading in the pen at group level.

		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	Cleanliness before loading Lying, standing, walking	- -	x x	- -
	4	Thermal comfort	Shivering, sweating or panting	-	x	-
	5	Ease of movement	Slipping Falling Lameness	x x x	- - -	x x x
Good health	6	Absence of injuries	Integument alterations	-	x	-
	7	Absence of disease	Mortality Fit to travel further	x -	x x	x -
Appropriate behaviour	11	Good human-animal relationship	Vocalizations	-	-	x

5.1 Sampling

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

INFORMATION COLLECTED	SAMPLE SIZE	PLACE
SLIPPING FALLING LAMENESS VOCALISATIONS DEAD ANIMALS	1 LORRY (ALL THE ANIMALS)	LOADING
CLEANLINESS LYING, STANDING, WALKING SHIVERING, SWEATING, PANTING INTEGUMENT ALTERATIONS FITNESS TO TRAVEL *DEAD ANIMALS	ALL PENS WITH ANIMALS ACCORDING TO TABLE 3 *CHECK ALL THE PENS	RESTING PENS
SLIPPING FALLING LAMENESS VOCALISATIONS	ALL THE ANIMALS	RELOADING

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

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

5.2 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, falling and lameness). In addition, the observer will evaluate mortality. Before other parameters are recorded the number of animals unloaded will be recorded, this enables the calculation of percentages after the assessment.

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

Ease of movement

Slipping

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

DESCRIPTION: when cattle show a loss of balance without other part(s) of the body (beside legs) touching the floor.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals that slip

Falling

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

DESCRIPTION: when cattle show 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 it will only be considered as falling. Animals 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 animals that fall.

Lameness

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

DESCRIPTION: Lameness describes an abnormality of movement and is most evident when the legs are in motion. It is caused by reduced ability to use one or more limbs in a normal manner. Lameness can vary in severity from reduced mobility to inability to bear weight. Assess the animal during (un)loading for presence of the indicators mentioned below.

Indicators in **moving** animals:

- Reluctance to bear weight on a foot
- Unable to walk

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals that are lame.

Note: only severe lameness will be visible

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

Absence of disease

Mortality

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

DESCRIPTION: Mortality is defined as the death of animals (included euthanized). The animals may die from, for example- septicaemia, respiratory disease, acute infection or dehydration. Any animal which is 'found dead' in the truck during or after unloading is considered a mortality.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of dead animals.

5.3 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.

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

Comfort around resting

Cleanliness before loading

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: The criterion for cleanliness is the degree of fresh manure on the body parts considered. The animals are observed from one side and from behind. For dairy cows the following areas are scored:

- The lower hind legs (including the hock)
- Hind quarters- upper hind leg, flank and rear view including tail.
- The udder

For all other cattle the body including as much of the underbelly as is visible, but excluding head, neck and legs below the carpal joint and hock (tarsal joint) respectively is scored as one area.

Score: if $\geq 25\%$ of any of the scored areas is covered with dirt the animal is scored as dirty (otherwise it is scored as clean)

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of clean animals

Number of dirty animals

Number of animals lying, standing, walking

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: Per pen, the number of animals are counted that perform the behaviours listed below:

Parameter	Description
Lying	Resting on belly and hind quarter
Standing	Animals neither lying, walking
Walking	Animals moving around in the pen

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals lying, standing and walking

Note: all animals are either lying, standing or walking. Therefore the total number of animals can be counted as well as the numbers for the least frequent behaviours.

Thermal comfort

Shivering, sweating, panting before loading

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY: Shivering, sweating and panting will be observed in the pens one hour before departure. Shivering is defined as the slow and irregular vibration of any body part, or the body as a whole (skin movements due to flies are not assessed as shivering!). Panting is defined as breathing in short gasps carried out with the mouth.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals that show signs of shivering, sweating or panting

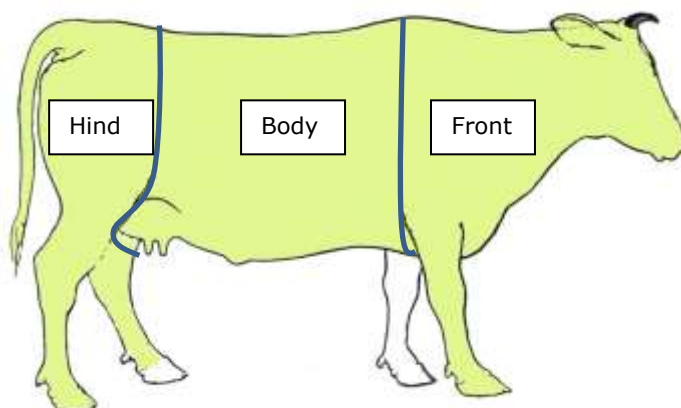
WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

Absence of injuries

Integument alterations.

SAMPLE SIZE: see Tables 2 and 3

DESCRIPTION: Integument alterations are defined as lesions, wounds or swellings. Assess one side of the animal for integument alterations. The body is divided in 3 regions: hind quarter, body (for dairy cows including udder) and front:



Skin damage can present as either lesions (surface penetration of the epidermis) or wounds (including penetration of muscle tissue).

From a distance preferably not exceeding 2 m (but without entering in the pens!), the three body regions (see reference above) on one side of the focal animal have to be examined. The body regions are scanned from the rear to the front, excluding the inner side of the front legs, but including the inner side of the opposite hind leg. Random side selection (left or right)

has to be ensured. To prevent biased results, the side selection has to be done before the examination. In most cases, the side which is seen first when approaching the animal can be chosen. Each zone will be considered separately according to this standardisation:

- A fresh lesion smaller than 2 cm² is considered 1 lesion.
- A fresh lesion from 2 to 5 cm² is considered as 5 lesions.
- A fresh lesion of more than 5 cm² but not bigger than the hand of the observer and not penetrating muscle tissue (thus not qualified as a “wound”) is considered as 10 lesions.
- A fresh wound (deep and opened) of more than 5 cm² will be considered as 16 lesions.
- A lesion bigger than the hand of the observer will be always considered as 16 lesions

Score for individual cattle:

0 – When less than 5 lesions are observed in each region.

1 – When from 5 to 10 lesions are observed in the same region.

2 – When more than 10 lesions are observed in the same region.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals with wounds scored 0

Number of animals with wounds scored 1

Number of animals with wounds scored 2

Absence of disease

Fit to travel further before departure

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals

DESCRIPTION: Before or during loading the animals to be loaded are checked for signs of unfitness 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. Moreover, lactating cows without their offspring should be milked before loading: if they are not then they are unfit too!

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals considered unfit for further travel.

Mortality

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY: Mortality is defined as the death of animals (included euthanized). The animals may die from, for example- septicemia, respiratory disease, acute infection or dehydration. Any animal which is ‘found dead’ on the floor in the pen is considered a mortality.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of dead animals.

5.4 Measures during loading

During loading, the observer will assess ease of movement (slipping, falling and lameness) at the loading ramp. In addition, the observer will evaluate health and behavioural parameters (mortality and vocalisations). Also the handling of animals in the corridor is assessed during loading, but this is described in the next chapter because it is not an animal based parameter.

The area of observation at the ramp 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.

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

Ease of movement

Slipping

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

DESCRIPTION: when cattle show a loss of balance without other part(s) of the body (beside legs) touching the floor.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals that slip

Falling

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

DESCRIPTION: when cattle show 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 it will only be considered as falling. Animals 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 animals that fall.

Lameness

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

DESCRIPTION: Lameness describes an abnormality of movement and is most evident when the legs are in motion. It is caused by reduced ability to use one or more limbs in a normal manner. Lameness can vary in severity from reduced mobility to inability to bear weight. Assess the animal during (un)loading for presence of the indicators mentioned below.

Indicators in **moving** animals:

- Reluctance to bear weight on a foot
- Unable to walk

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals that are lame.

Note: only severe lameness will be visible

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

Absence of disease

Mortality

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

DESCRIPTION: Mortality is defined as the death of animals (included euthanized). The animals may die from, for example- septicemia, respiratory disease, acute infection or dehydration. Any animal which is 'found dead' in the truck during or after unloading is considered a mortality.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of dead animals.

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Appropriate behaviour

Good human-animal relationship

Vocalisations

SAMPLE SIZE: all animals unloaded

DESCRIPTION: Animals that vocalise (squeal, bellow or moo). Animals that vocalise will be measured during (un)loading.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Number of animals that vocalise.

6. 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 (un)loading and at departure

Table 4: Welfare principles and criteria identified in Welfare Quality® for cattle. 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	Temperature of milk in baby feeder (<i>calves only!</i>)	x	-
	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	-	-	-

6.1 Measures during (un)loading

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

Comfort around resting

Timing at (un)loading

SAMPLE SIZE: the truck to be assessed

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)

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 at least equal to the height of the unloaded cattle at the shoulder level (1,5 m for adult cattle according to the EFSA technical report on Animal Welfare Assessment during transport, 2002; 0,76 m for calves weighing 50 kg). Lateral protections have to be solid because if openings are present they will cause shadows that could frighten the animals; if the openings are wide they are dangerous also because animals could get caught and injured. As a best standard for adult cattle lateral protections should be solid until a height of 1,3 m and open at a height from 1,3 to 1,5 m. 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 CP ramp should be wide enough to allow the passage of cattle at least in pairs but it should neither be too wide in order to avoid animals to turn back. Often the truck ramp is narrower than the width of the loading bay. If it 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 the minimum and maximum width has 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: A 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. 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. 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

Ease of movement & Absence of injuries (Corridor)

General Facilities: Corridors & Flooring & Sharp Edges

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. The corridor must have lateral protections with a height at least equal to the height of the unloaded cattle at the shoulder level (1,5 m for adult cattle according to the EFSA technical report on Animal Welfare Assessment during transport, 2002; 0,76 m for calves weighing 50 kg). Lateral protections preferably are solid to avoid shadows that could frighten the animals; if openings are too wide they are dangerous also because animals could get caught in them and be injured. Alternatives for adult cattle are lateral protections that are solid until a height of 1,3 m and open at a height from 1,3 m to 1,5 m or barriers with at least 5 horizontal bars. The assessor has to report the height of lateral protections (cm) and to score them according to 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 should be wide enough for passage of adult cattle, however it should not be too wide in order to avoid animals to turn back. Width range should be preferably 90 cm and no more than 250 cm. 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.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Corridor width (cm)

ADDITIONAL WHAT TO RECORD: (IN CASE WIDTH IS NOT UNIFORM ALONG THE CORRIDOR):

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 2 cm (for calves) or 4 cm (for cattle). 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 protrusions 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 a 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.).

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

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 calves or used it on adult cattle when it is not necessary or on other parts of the animal than the muscles of hindquarters;
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 horns, the legs, the tail;
6. use sharp devices;
7. tie animals by the horns or using nose devices or tie their legs together;
8. use muzzling device for calves.

Handling management in the corridor should be observed during loading.

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

6.2 Measures in the resting pens at control post

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good feeding

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 cattle 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. In case of young calves it will be questioned how long after arrival the last animals were fed and when the animals were last fed before planned departure.

WHAT TO RECORD: Scoring for all animals

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

Additional scoring for young (un-weaned) calves (by questioning CP personnel)

C0: interval from unloading to last animal being fed (hour)

C1: interval from last feeding to planned departure time (hour)

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

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 animal while it is drinking without being disturbed. There are 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. Drinkers for cattle must be trough drinkers or water bowls to enable a proper access to drinking place; if drinkers in the pen are of any other kind they 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 animals drinking in a reasonable time and not too high in order to not cause splash and water waste on the floor).

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:

- 1 water trough per 15-20 animals;
- 2 water bowls per 10 animals;
- 2 drinkers for each group (one single drinkers will be considered adequate if the cattle are less than 5 in case of water bowl or 10 in case of water trough)

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 every one 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 (see also "Space allowance").

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):

1. 87 cm for cows, live weight 650 kg
2. 84 cm for heifers, live weight 540 kg
3. 77 cm for heifers, live weight 350 kg
4. 70 cm for broutards, live weight 400 kg
5. 65 cm for broutards, live weight 300 kg
6. 55 cm for calves, live weight 150 kg
7. 46 cm for calves, live weight 50 kg

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

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good housing

Comfort around resting

General facility requirements: Pens

SAMPLE SIZE: all pens with animals

DESCRIPTION: The assessor takes in consideration some general Control Post features that could impact animal welfare. All the following characteristics of the resting pen have to be assessed, 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 $< 90^\circ$ (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 $= 0^\circ$
- 1 - Pen access angle between 0° and 90°
- 2 - Pen access angle is $= 90^\circ$

- 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 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

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 and in function if the air T° in the pens is below the estimated optimal values (below 5°C for calves; not important for other cattle categories).
- STATIC VENTILATION SYSTEM: should be in place and efficient (can be increased if temperature increases).
- FORCED VENTILATION SYSTEM OR WATER SPRAYING SYSTEM IF STATIC VENTILATION NOT EFFICIENT: should be in place and in function if T° is above the estimated optimal values (above 24°C for lactating cows or 26°C for fattening cattle).
- PRESENCE OF THERMOMETERS IN THE BARN: should be in place and in function.

WHAT TO RECORD (for both 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

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

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 2 cm (for calves) or 4 cm (for cattle).

WHAT TO RECORD:

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

WELFARE PRINCIPLE: Good health

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

Absence of disease

TEMPERATURE OF THE MILK IN THE BABY FEEDER (FOR YOUNG CALVES ONLY)

DESCRIPTION: Temperature of milk for calves should be between 35°C to 45°C in order to avoid digestive diseases (i.e. diarrhoea). The temperature of milk should be recorded during the feeding in the nearest and in the further baby feeder compare to the milk processing tank. Use a clean thermometer, directly in the milk.

WHAT TO RECORD:

Temperature measured in the nearest feeder (°C).

Temperature measured in the further feeder (°C).

7. 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			
#lame			
#dead			
Remarks regarding unloading			
animal based measures at loading			
#animals to be loaded			
#slipping			
#lame			
#vocalising			
#dead**			
Remarks regarding loading			
* e.g. calves, heifers, cows, etc.			
** check after loading has finished			

8. 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*											
#shivering											
#panting											
#sweating											
virtual picture of what the animals are doing											
#animals lying											
#animals standing											
#animals walking											
fitness and mortality											
#animals unfit for further travel											
#animals dead											
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											

9. RECORDING SHEET CORRIDORS ANIMAL BASED

Name assessor										
date & time of start assessment										
observations in the corridor										
										answer
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										

10. 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!)			
presence of foot battens on the ramp	cm		
ramp lateral protections height (in cm)	Y / N		
position of openings*	cm		
	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
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)			
position of openings*	cm		
	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			

11. 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									
temperature milk in nearest baby feeder	°C	temperature milk in furthest baby feeder								°C
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										

12. ANNEX 1

General structural and management Requirements for control post

Aim of Annex 1 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. 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 there are buildings.

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		
Resting pens description		
Number of pens		
Floor type		
Pen area (please indicate the area for <u>each</u> pen; in addition please report it in the layout)		
Feeding:		
Feeding facility type <i>(please indicate all the kind of feeding facility in the premise)</i>		
If manger: total space for feed per pen (m ²)		
If liquid feeding: n° of feeding points/pen		
Liquid feed T° control system		
If racks: n° of racks/pen		
Drinkers :		
Drinker type and number in each pen <i>(please indicate type and mean number of any different kind of drinkers/pen)</i>		Nipple: Bowl: Trough: Other:
If nipple drinkers: drinkers height <i>(please indicate the lowest height if different heights are present)</i>		
If bowl drinkers: drinkers height		

(please indicate the lowest height if different heights are present)		
If water troughs: drinkers height and area (m ²) (please indicate the lowest height of the water surface if different heights are present)		
Please specify if there are differences on drinkers among different pens (or inside each pen) and indicate which ones		
Heating system.		
Functioning heating system		
Static ventilation system		
Functioning forced ventilation system		
Presence of a backup ventilation system		
Functioning water spraying system		
Functioning thermometers in the pens		
Functioning hygrometers in the pens		
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		