

MARTIN O DONOVAN'S PIG FARM  
COOLIGBOY, TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON, CO CORK

## ATTACHMENT NO. 3

# FLORA & FAUNA REPORT

**FLORA & FAUNA REPORT**

**FOR**

**MR MARTIN O**  
**DONOVAN'S**

**PIG FARM**

**AT**

**COOLIGBOY,**  
**TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON,**  
**CO CORK**

**JULY 2009**

## 1. Introduction:

This report which reviews the ecology of the proposed site whereupon it is proposed to construct the new sow housing accommodation with new modern design buildings, adjacent to the existing pig farm is required to support a planning application for the development of said buildings at Cooligboy, Timpoleague, Bandon, Co Cork.

## 2. FLORA & FAUNA IN THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 Habitat types

The survey area around the proposed development site is currently an open grassland area, which appears to be paddocked for grazing

From an ecological viewpoint the survey area of grassland areas and hedges are of interest 2.1. (a)

#### (a) Grassland/tillage

The grassland areas adjacent to the site all obviously well managed land which has also been fertilised with manures resulting in fields dominated by agricultural grasses such as ryegrass (*Lolium sp.*) Although other grasses such as fescue (*Festuca sp.*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and bents (*Agrostis sp.*) are present and although some of these grass species will be wild strains, the vegetation is dominated by agricultural cultivars selected for their vigour. Such a distribution is to be expected where farming is intensive and where much of the land is improved pasture. Where broad-leaved plants are present they consist primarily of clover (*Trifolium sp.*), dock (*Rumex sp.*), thistle (*Cirsium sp.*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobacea*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*). These are all common species, many of which thrive in fertile ground

Given the nature of the grassland areas, it is considered extremely unlikely that any rare, endangered or uncommon

species are present within these habitats and no such species were noted

2.1.(b)      **(b) Hedgerows**

In intensive managed agricultural systems species diversity is often greatest at habitat interfaces such as hedges, ditches and herbaceous strips between fields. Studies have shown that almost 45% of flora may exist in these habitats, which may cover 8 - 10% of the landscape (Buckley 1989). Mature hedgerows therefore fulfil an important role on intensively farmed land where, in addition to providing food and nesting sites, they function as wildlife corridors allowing fauna to move easily from one habitat to another.

Typical tree hedgerow species include hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and these species make up the majority of the hedges surveyed. Other woody species include furze (*Ulex europeas*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), ivy (*Herera helix*) honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) and bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*). Typical understorey plants include hartstongue fern (*Phyllitis Scolopendrium*), nettle (*Urticadiocia*), Woodavens (*Geun Urbanum*), Hedge woundwort (*Stachys Sylvaticia*), Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*), umbellifers such as hogweed (*Heraclbum Sphondylium*) and Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus Sylvestris*) and barren strawberry (*Potentilla sterils*)

2.1(e)      **Fauna**

Birds noted during the survey included species normally common in mixed farmland of this type including members of the crow family (*corvus sp*), pigeon (*columba palumbus*) and blackbirds (*turdus merula*), wren (*troglodytes troglodytes*), and kestrel (*falco tinnunculus*). Other common birds include wagtail (*montacilla sp*), members of the tit family (*parus sp*), thrushes (*turds sp*), and other finch species

A number of the mammal species utilize farmland habitats including field mouse (*apodmus sylvatica*), brown rat (*rattus norvegicus*), rabbit (*oryclalagus coliculus*), fox (*vulpes*), badger (*meles meles*), irish hare (*lepus timidius hibernicus*). Of the three Irish amphibians, only the common frog (*rama tenporaria*) is likely to be present in low numbers. Invertrabraes species on this type of ground will include a number of common species but the presence of rare species is considered unlikely.

It is considered very unlikely that these developments will impact negatively on vertebrate life as these lands are already intensively farmed. As such the vertebrate present on this type of ground will be typical of intensively farmed agricultural land and no additional impacts would be expected from a continuation of this type of farming.

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## ATTACHMENT NO. 4

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT: JULY 2009

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

**FOR SITE**

**OF**

**MARTIN O DONOVAN'S PIG FARM**

**AT**

**COOLIGBOY, TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON, CO CORK**

MARTIN O DONOVAN'S PIG FARM  
COOLIGBOY, TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON, CO CORK

**1. SCOPE OF THE STUDY.**

This report assesses the impact on the archaeological environment if any, of the construction of the proposed new sow housing development, with new modern design buildings, adjacent to the existing farm at Cooligboy, Timoleague, Bandon, Co Cork.

**2. RESOURCE MATERIAL CONSULTED.**

The archaeological status of the lands where it is proposed to construct these new buildings, adjacent to the existing pig farm was established by consulting the 'SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR) for County Cork.

**3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IDENTIFIED.**

This review indicates that there are no archaeological sites on or adjacent to the area referenced.

**4. IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF NEW LOOSE SOW HOUSE ADJACENT TO EXISTING PIG FARM ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT.**

The construction of these proposed developments will require minimal ground disturbance, which when overlaid with the lack of evidence of any historical sites from SMR Records for Co Cork, it is clear this proposed development poses no immediate danger to any listed sites.

**5. THE SITE.**

A review of the archaeological Sites & Monuments Record Maps (1925), indicates that there are no archaeological sites recorded on or adjacent to this proposed site

**SUMMARY**

- (i) There are no archaeological sites recorded on or adjacent to this proposed development site.
- (ii) There is no known archaeological reason to prohibit the construction of the above mentioned buildings.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT: JULY 2009

**On 9th January 2009 Cork County Council completed the Review of the County Development Plan 2003 and formally adopted the Cork County Development Plan 2009, which came into force on 6th February, 2009, which included the objectives listed below relevant to Archaeology**

<b>Development Plan Objectives: Archaeology</b>	
ENV 3-1	<p><b>Sites, Features and Objects of Archaeological Interest</b>                      (a) It is an objective to safeguard sites, features and objects of archaeological interest generally.                      (b) It is an objective of the Planning Authority to secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional cases preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record or Monuments and Places as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994, and of sites, features and objects of archaeological and historical interest generally.                      In securing such preservation, the planning authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p>
ENV 3-2	<p><b>Newly Discovered Archaeological Sites</b>                      It is an objective to protect and preserve archaeological sites discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.</p>
ENV 3-3	<p><b>Zones of Archaeological Protection</b>                      It is an objective to protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential located within both urban and rural areas as identified in the Record of Monuments and Places.</p>
ENV 3-4	<p><b>Archaeology and Infrastructure Schemes</b>                      The Council will have regard to archaeological concerns when considering proposed service schemes (including electricity, sewerage, telecommunications, water supply) and proposed roadworks (both realignments and new roads) located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments and Places and the Zones of Archaeological Potential.</p>
ENV 3-5	<p><b>Underwater Archaeology</b>                      It is an objective to protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites. In assessing proposals for development, the</p>

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## ATTACHMENT NO. 5

## LANDSCAPING REPORT

# Landscaping Proposal

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Martin O' Donovans Pig Unit,  
Cooligboy,  
Timoleague,  
Bandon,  
Co. Cork

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**1. Table of contents**

1. Table of Contents.....	1
2. Introduction.....	2
3. Description.....	2
4. Recommendations.....	2

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1. Table of Contents.....	1
2. Introduction.....	2
3. Description.....	2
4. Recommendations.....	2

## **2. Introduction**

NRGE are required on behalf of Martin O'Donovan to prepare a landscaping proposal in respect of expansion of his pig unit in Cooligboy, Timoleague, Bandon, Co. Cork

## **3. Description**

On inspection the above farm on behalf of NRGE Ltd, Mooresfort, Lattin Co. Tipperary. I found that the site is on an incline and is partially visible from a number of locations adjacent to the public roadway, the land surrounding is generally undulating so the site is visible from some areas but not others.

There is some existing screening, but this proposed development, introducing an earthen berm adjacent to the proposed unit provides an ideal opportunity to screen this site.

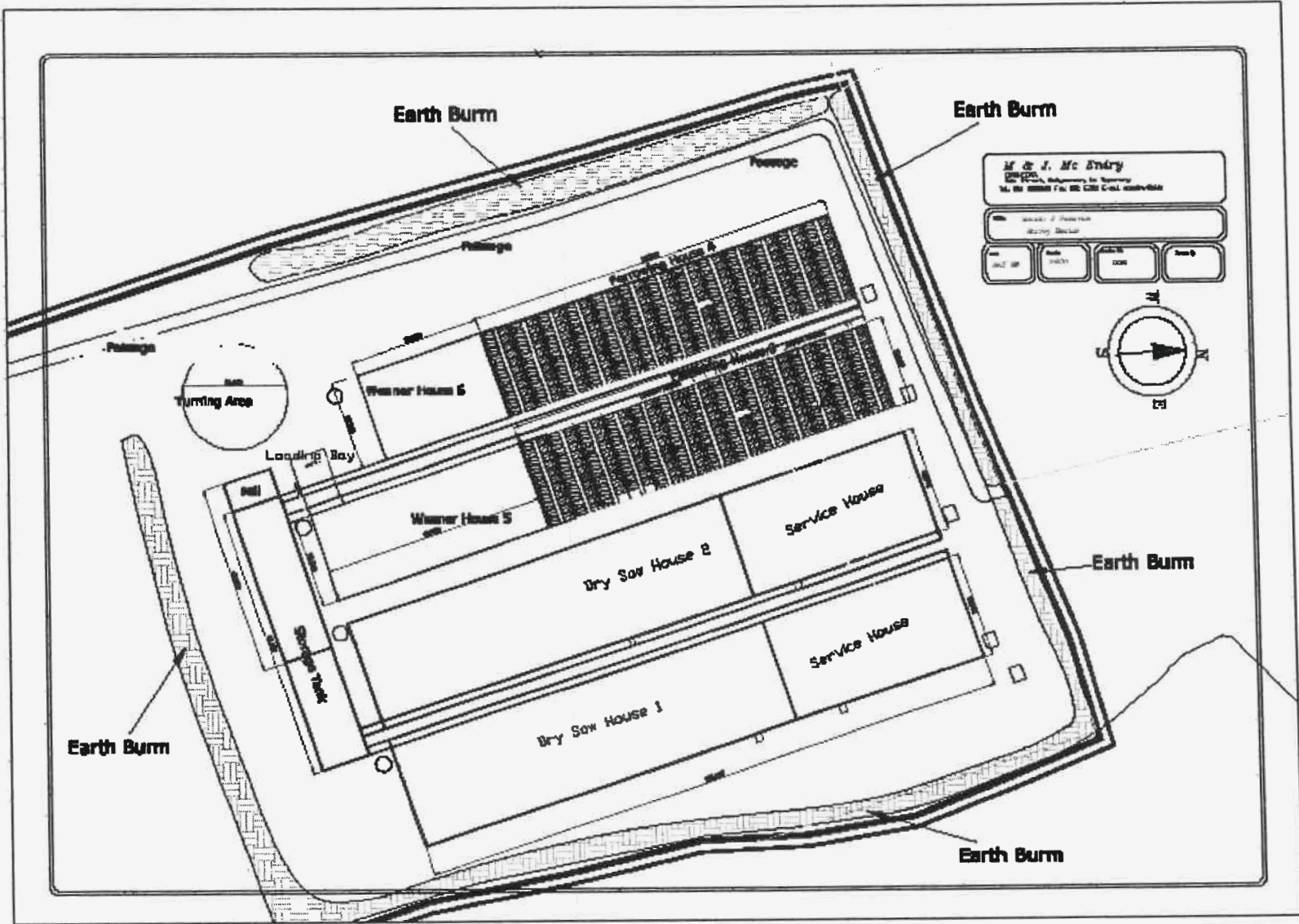
## **4. Recommendations**

Excavation for the proposed development of the site will generate a small excess of material over the requirements for re-instating surrounding the proposed buildings. I propose that this excess inert material be stock-piled to form a berm along three sides of the site.

In order to minimise visual impact of the site I propose the planting a minimum of three rows of native species: Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*), Alder (*Alnus Glutinosa*) and Hazel (*Corylus*). These native species trees will act as a screen around the site.

The proposed specifications for the planting schedule are;

1. Planting to take place in October (as soon as transplants become available).
2. Use 60 – 90 cm transplants.
3. Spray the site with round-up (4 litres/Ha) pre-planting to eliminate competing weeds.
4. Pit plant all trees at 2.5 metre spacing's for good silvacultural practice.
5. Three rows will be adequate to achieve screening, i.e. two deciduous and one evergreen.
6. Some specimen plants to be planted at the site entrance.

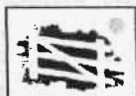


MARTIN O DONOVAN'S PIG FARM  
COOLIGBOY, TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON, CO CORK

## ATTACHMENT NO. 6

# PIG WELFARE REQUIREMENTS





THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE & FOOD  
AN tOINN FAOMH/FOCULA AGUSMIA

# PIG WELFARE REQUIREMENTS



European Communities (Welfare of Calves and Pigs) Regulations, 2003. (S.I. No. 48 of 2003).  
European Communities (Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes) Regulations, 2000.  
Diseases of Animals (Protection of Animals during Transport) Orders 1995, 1997, 2001

## INDEX

### ON FARM

#### INTRODUCTION 2

#### 1. PIG HEALTH AND BEHAVIOUR 3

- 1.1 All pigs 3
- 1.2 Boars 3
- 1.3 Sows and gilts 3
- 1.4 Piglets 3
- 1.5 Weaning age 4
- 1.6 Weaners 4

#### 2. ENVIRONMENT 4

- 2.1 Housing materials 4
- 2.2 Floors 4
- 2.3 Lighting 4
- 2.4 Ventilation 5
- 2.5 Noise 5
- 2.6 Fire alarm 5

#### 3. MANAGEMENT 5

- 3.1 Experienced personnel 5
- 3.2 Feed and water 6
- 3.3 Cleaning and disinfection 6
- 3.4 Health and welfare inspection 6
- 3.5 Sick and injured pigs 6
- 3.6 Pens for sick, injured or bullied pigs 7
- 3.7 Inspection of automated or mechanical equipment 7
- 3.8 Tethers 7

- 3.9 Stalls and group housing for sows and gilts 7
- 3.10 Dimensions of group pens for sows and gilts 8
- 3.11 Space requirements in group pens for sows and gilts 8
- 3.12 Lying area in group pens for sows and gilts 8
- 3.13 Details of concrete slats for all pigs 9
- 3.14 Stocking densities for finishing pigs 10
- 3.15 Environmental enrichment 11
- 3.16 High fibre food for sows and gilts 11

### IN TRANSIT

#### 1. PIG HANDLING 13

- 1.1 Fitness to travel 13
- 1.2 Segregation during transport 14
- 1.3 Space 14

#### 2. VEHICLE STRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE 14

- 2.1 Ventilation and inspection 14
- 2.2 Roofs 14
- 2.3 Ramps 15

#### 3. VEHICLE CLEANLINESS 15

## INTRODUCTION

Market changes within the European Union are influenced by changes in thinking of consumers and their demands. Changes in legislation follow to reflect this evolving process. Consequently, change within pig farming practices become necessary to keep a foothold within this evolving market place. The strongest focus on change falls on food safety, animal welfare and the environment.

The key to good welfare of pigs is good health and the ability to express natural behavior. These two basic criteria form the logic and foundation on which pig welfare legislation is built. Good pig health stems simply from the provision of food and water within a clean environment. Pigs, as all animals, possess an internal drive to express their behaviour in a natural way. Depressing this internal drive negatively affects the capacity of pigs to cope. Ultimately, excessive pressure on natural behaviour over-stretches their coping capacity. This causes undue stress on pigs within the farm environment (e.g. high stocking densities, poor ventilation, dim light, lack of rooting material, elevated chronic disease levels). Such stress levels lead to a breakdown in health and welfare. This in turn slows daily liveweight gain and negatively affects achievement of targets on farm.

Promotion of the good welfare of pigs, through minimum standards for pig health and expression of natural behaviour, is at the core of recent amendments in European and Irish legislation. These amendments come into force from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2003, with some derogations until 2006 and 2013 as explained below.

The obligation on pig farmers to ensure the welfare of pigs in their care fall under three broad categories. These are:

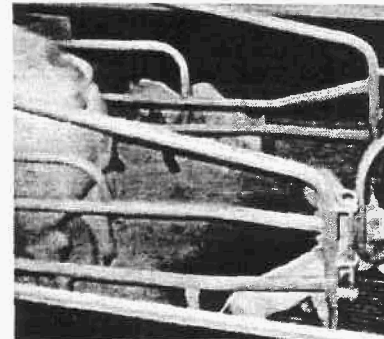
1. Pig health and behaviour.
2. The environment in which the pigs are kept.
3. The management and husbandry systems on the farm.

## 1. PIG HEALTH AND BEHAVIOUR

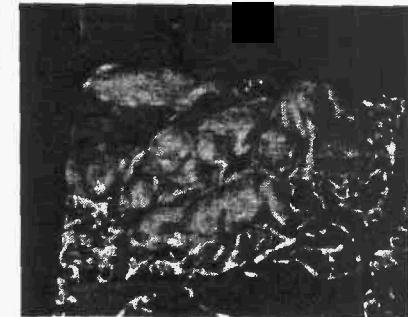
The welfare of pigs can be ensured by maintaining a good standard of health and by providing an environment which allows for the expression of natural behaviours. The responsibility for the care and welfare of pigs kept on farms lies with the herd owner or with the person in charge of the pigs. A flexible 'Health and Welfare Programme', dedicated to the unit, is the best method of achieving the required standards. The requirements in this section are outlined below.

**1.1 All pigs** All pigs must be able to lie down, rest and stand up without difficulty. All pigs must have a clean area to rest. All pigs must be able to see other pigs.

**1.2 Boars** Boars must be able to turn around. They must be able to see, smell and hear other pigs. Their pen must provide them with at least 6m<sup>2</sup> unobstructed floor area, including a clean resting area. If the pen is used for natural service it must be larger. From 1.1.2003 any such new or renovated service pens must be at least 10m<sup>2</sup>. From 1.1.2005 all such pens for natural service must be at least this size.



**1.3 Sows and gilts** Sows and gilts must be treated for internal and external parasites and be clean before moving to the farrowing area. Sufficient space must be provided behind the sow or gilt to allow natural or assisted farrowing.



**1.4 Piglets** Piglets must be provided with a source of heat. The lying area must be solid and comfortable and allow all the piglets to rest at the same time. Piglets must be protected from over-lying by the sow.

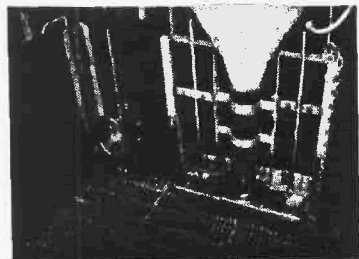
Suckling access to the sow must be unhindered. Tail and tooth clipping may only be performed where either of two situations arise i.e. (a) where damage to sows' teats or (b) tail biting of other pigs cannot otherwise be prevented. Where practiced, such procedures must be done before 7 days of age.

**1.5 Weaning age** Piglets may not be weaned before 28 days of age, unless the health or welfare of the sow or piglets would otherwise be affected. An exception to this rule allows for earlier weaning which must be no younger than 21 days of age. In this situation separate specialised accommodation must be provided for the weaned pigs. This accommodation must be fully cleaned and disinfected prior to the introduction of each new group of weaners.

**1.6 Weaners** Weaners must be grouped as soon as possible after weaning to form stable groups. Subsequent mixing must be minimised to avoid risk of aggression.

## 2. ENVIRONMENT

The standard of accommodation also has a significant bearing on the welfare of pigs. A minimum level of safety, design and maintenance is required.



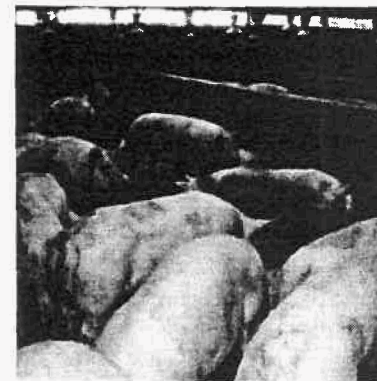
**2.1 Housing materials** All housing materials (especially crates, feed and water supply equipment and electric circuits) must be made of materials and maintained so that they are not harmful to the pigs. Such materials must be easy to clean and disinfect (except electrics).

**2.2 Floors** Floors must be smooth and non-slippery. They must be adequately drained and suitable for the age, weight and type of pig. From 1.1.2003, any new or renovated systems must be designed to meet extra specific technical requirements (see 3.6, 3.9 – 3.13 below).

**2.3 Lighting** All pig accommodation must be well lit (at least 40 lux) for 8 continuous hours a day. The light source may be either natural or artificial.

This may be achieved by windows or by artificial light connected to a timer. It is illegal to keep pigs in continuous darkness. An adequate source of light must be available to inspect the pigs at any time.

**2.4 Ventilation** The ventilation, heating and insulation system must ensure adequate air circulation. These systems must ensure that the temperature, dust levels, relative humidity and gas concentrations are not harmful to the pigs.



**2.5 Noise** Pigs must not be exposed to continuous noise which is louder than 85 decibels.

**2.6 Fire alarm** A fire alarm is required which must be tested at least once a month and maintained in proper working order.

## 3. MANAGEMENT

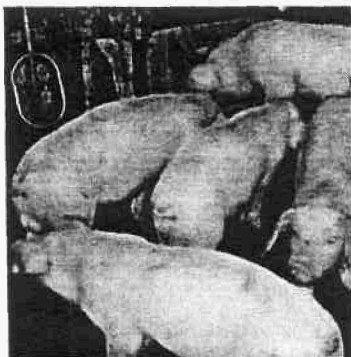
The factor which links a good standard of environment with pig health and welfare is management. The stockman must inspect the pigs daily and ensure that the basic welfare needs of the pigs are met (e.g. adequate feed and water supply, ventilation, hygiene, care of sick pigs and correct stocking density).

The requirements of this section are outlined as follows:

**3.1 Experienced personnel** There must be a sufficient number of experienced personnel to look after the pigs. Any person who employs staff on a pig farm is legally obliged to ensure that the staff have been given instruction and guidance on pig welfare and that they are familiar with the pig welfare legislation.



**3.2 Feed and water** Pigs must be fed an adequate and nutritional diet at least once a day. The diet must be adapted to the age, weight and behavioural and physiological needs of the pigs to promote a positive state of well-being. To reduce aggression and bullying, each pig kept in a group must have access to feed at the same time, unless the group is fed ad lib or by an electronic sow feeding system. All pigs over 2 weeks of age must have permanent access to a sufficient supply of fresh water. This equally applies to sick pigs.



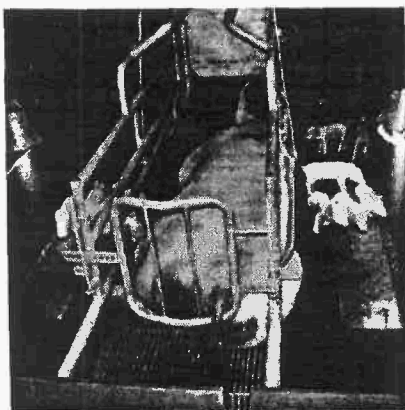
### 3.3 Cleaning and disinfection

Accommodation and equipment with which the pigs come in contact must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant to prevent cross-infection and the build up of disease causing organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food must be removed, as necessary, to prevent a fly or rodent problem developing.

### 3.4 Health and welfare inspection

The health and welfare of all pigs must be inspected at least once a day. Any sick or injured pigs or victims of aggression, must be treated appropriately without delay. If necessary, such pigs should be isolated and receive veterinary attention. Specific hospital pens should be available with dry, comfortable bedding. Water must be provided even if the pigs are normally wet fed, as sick or injured pigs may be off their food, but yet need to drink.

**3.5 Sick and injured pigs** Terminally sick and severely injured pigs must be euthanased humanely. They must not be allowed to linger indefinitely when treatment has not been successful. Pigs should be euthanased by a



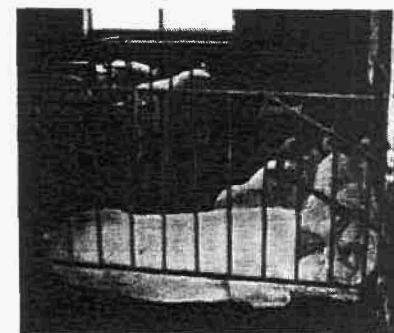
veterinary practitioner or by a stockman using an approved method. The stockman must be trained and competent in any such procedure adopted on farm.

**3.6 Pens for sick, injured or bullied pigs** Sick, injured or bullied pigs may be transferred temporarily from group pens to individual pens. From 1.1.2003 such pigs must be able to turn around easily in the pen in any newly built or renovated holding. From 1.1.2013 all such pens must allow pigs to turn around easily.

**3.7 Inspection of automated or mechanical equipment** All automated or mechanical equipment essential for the well-being of the pigs must be inspected at least once a day. Any defects must be rectified immediately or an alternative backup employed. This particularly applies to the feed and water supply and to ventilation. Where pigs are dependant on mechanical ventilation, a back-up system must be in place to maintain a supply of fresh air. The housing must be alarmed to inform the owner or person in charge of a breakdown. The alarm must be tested at least once a month and maintained in proper working order.

**3.8 Tethers** It is essential, where tethers are still used, that they must be inspected regularly and closely. Tethers that become tight can cause serious injury and chronic pain. The introduction of tethers into new houses has been banned since 1.1.1996. Their routine use will be completely prohibited from 1.1.2006. From this date, buildings already used to house sows and gilts in tethers prior to 1.1.2003, may convert to stalls or group pens. After 1.1.2006 tethers may be used for a brief period e.g. treatment administration; A.I. service.

**3.9 Stalls and group housing of sows and gilts after service** New rules apply from 1.1.2003 in any houses which are newly built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time. Sows and gilts must be kept in groups during the period starting from 4 weeks after service to 1 week before the expected time of farrowing. Buildings already used to house sows



and gilts in stalls prior to 1.1.2003 may continue as they are until 1.1.2013.

Ultimately, all sows and gilts must be group housed during the period starting from 4 weeks after service to 1 week before the expected time of farrowing by 1.1.2013.

**3.10 Dimensions of group pens for sows and gilts after service** Group pens must have sides greater than 2.8 metres in length. However, if the group is smaller than 6, the pen side length must be at least 2.4 metres.

**3.11 Space requirements in group pens for sows and gilts after service** (See Tables 1-3 below). The total unobstructed floor area available in a group pen must be at least 1.64 m<sup>2</sup> for each gilt and 2.25 m<sup>2</sup> for each sow. However, if the group is comprised of fewer than 6 gilts the minimum space must be increased by 10% to 1.81m<sup>2</sup> for each gilt. Similarly, if the group is comprised of fewer than 6 sows the minimum space must be increased by 10% to 2.5m<sup>2</sup> for each sow.

If, on the other hand, the groups size is greater than 40, there is the option of decreasing the space for each pig by 10%, i.e. 1.48m<sup>2</sup> for each gilt and 2.025m<sup>2</sup> for each sow, which takes account of the space shared by pigs.

**3.12 The lying area in group pens for sows and gilts after service** (See also Tables 1-3 below). Part of the floor space within group pens must be a designated lying area in the form of a continuous solid floor i.e. the drainage openings must be no more than 15%. There must be at least 0.95m<sup>2</sup> of this flooring available to each gilt in a group pen. Similarly, there must be at least 1.3m<sup>2</sup> of this flooring available to each sow in a group pen. The remainder of the floor may be either solid or slatted.

Table 1: Group pens for 5 sows /served gilts or less

Minimum pen-side length	Area	m2
2.4 m	Minimum total floor area /sow	2.5
	Minimum total floor area /gilt	1.81
	Minimum exercise area /sow	1.2
	Minimum exercise area /gilt	0.86
	Minimum lying area /sow	1.3
	Minimum lying area /gilt	0.95

Table 2: Group pen for 6 to 39 sows/served gilts

Minimum pen-side length	Area	m2
2.8 m	Minimum total floor area /sow	2.25
	Minimum total floor area /gilt	1.64
	Minimum exercise area /sow	0.95
	Minimum exercise area /gilt	0.69
	Minimum lying area /sow	1.3
	Minimum lying area /gilt	0.95

Table 3: Group pen for 40 or more sows / served gilts

Minimum pen-side length	Area	m2
2.8 m	Minimum total floor area /sow	2.025
	Minimum total floor area /gilt	1.48
	Minimum exercise area /sow	0.725
	Minimum exercise area /gilt	0.53
	Minimum lying area /sow	1.3
	Minimum lying area /gilt	0.95

**3.13 Details of concrete slats for all pigs** If floors are made with concrete slats, then the following dimensions must be used:

Table 4: The maximum width of the slat opening must be no more than:

Pig category	Maximum slat opening
Piglets	11mm
Weaners	14mm
Finishers	18mm
Sows and gilts	20mm

Table 5: The minimum slat width must be at least:

Pig category	Minimum slat width
Piglets and weaners	50mm
Finishers, sows and gilts	80mm

**3.14 Stocking densities for finishing pigs** Finishing pigs must not be kept in overcrowded conditions.



Table 6: The current minimum space requirements for growing pigs. (These figures are to be reviewed in a Commission report following research in 2008):

Average weight	Min. space/pig (m <sup>2</sup> )
Up to 10 kg	0.15
10 – 20 kg	0.2
20 – 30 kg	0.3
30 – 50 kg	0.4
50 –85 kg	0.55
85 –110 kg	0.65
More than 110 kg	1.0

**3.15 Environmental enrichment** From 1.1.2003 all pigs in holdings which are newly built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time must be provided with manipulable material. This includes boars, dry and lactating sows and gilts. However, this requirement does not apply to sows and gilts until 1.1.2013 in those houses which have been in use since before 1.1.2003.

Manipulable material has two functions: (a) to satisfy the rooting and investigatory behaviour of pigs and (b) to reduce the risk of injuries due to vices (e.g. tail biting). Examples of manipulable material are chopped straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such materials. Whatever material is used, it must not affect the health of the pigs.

**3.16 High fibre food for sows and gilts** From the 1.1.2003, all dry pregnant sows and gilts must be given sufficient quantity of bulky or high-fibre food in addition to their normal energy food. This requirement is to prevent these animals from suffering from hunger throughout pregnancy and to satisfy their need to chew. This is a separate and quite different requirement from manipulable material, unless the manipulable material is edible e.g. sows group housed on straw, where the straw both serves as manipulable material and satisfies their hunger. (The requirement for added fibre does not apply to lactating sows as they are fed enough to prevent hunger developing).

Table 7: Exceptions to the legislation on pig welfare which applies from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.

REQUIREMENT	OPERATIONAL DATE
Installation of new tethers for sows/gilts	Prohibited since 1.1.1996
Complete prohibition on tethers for sows/gilts. (This includes lactating sows).	1.1.2006
Group housing of pregnant sows and gilts from 4 weeks after service and 1 week prior to farrowing	1.1.2003 in any houses built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time
Houses with tethered sows or gilts in use prior to 1.1.2003	Convert to stalls or group housing by 1.1.2006

Table 7 (contd.)

REQUIREMENT	OPERATIONAL DATE
Houses with pregnant sows or gilts in stalls in use prior to 1.1.2003	Convert to group housing from 4 weeks after service and 1 week prior to farrowing by 1.1.2013
All pregnant sows and gilts in group housing from 4 weeks after service and 1 week prior to farrowing	1.1.2013
Pens for sick, injured or bullied pigs	From 1.1.2003 such pigs transferred to individual pens must be able to turn around easily in any newly built or renovated holding. From 1.1.2013 all such pens must allow pigs to turn around easily.
<b>Permanent access to manipulable material</b>	
(i) for all growing pigs	1.1.1995
(ii) for sows, gilts and boars	1.1.2003 in any houses built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time
(iii) for all sows, gilts and boars	1.1.2013
New details for concrete slatted floors	1.1.2003 in any houses built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time
All concrete slatted floors	1.1.2013
Boar pens 6m <sup>2</sup> unobstructed floor area	1.1.1995
Boar pens used for natural service must provide 10m <sup>2</sup>	1.1.2003 in any houses built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time
All boar pens used for natural service must provide 10m <sup>2</sup>	1.1.2005

## THE WELFARE OF PIGS DURING TRANSPORT

### 1. PIG HANDLING

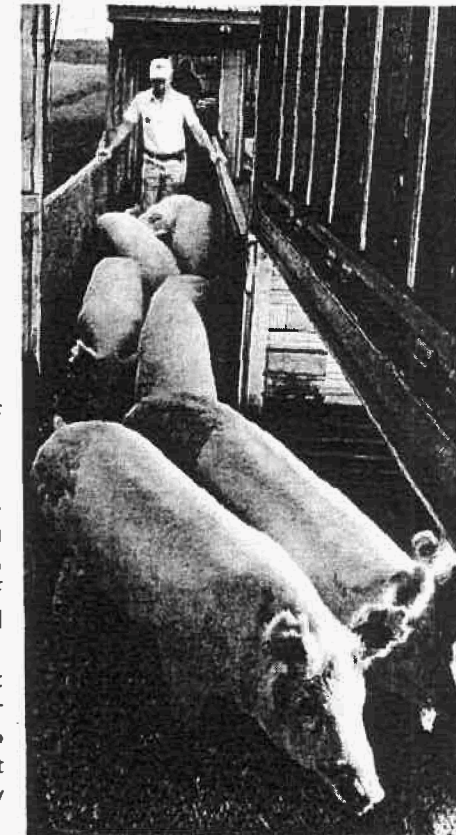
Any person involved in the transport of pigs is legally obliged to handle them with care and not to mistreat them. Pigs must not be transported in such a way as is likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering.

During transport, including at loading and unloading, pigs must not be suspended by mechanical means, nor lifted or dragged by the head, ears, legs or tail.

**1.1 Fitness to Travel** It is illegal for anyone to cause or permit the transport of pigs unless they are fit for the intended journey. Suitable provision must be made for their care during the journey and on arrival at their place of destination.

A pig may be unfit to travel if it is new-born, aged, diseased, ill, injured or fatigued. It is illegal to transport a pig if it has given birth within the preceding 48 hours or likely to give birth during transport. Navels of new-born pigs must be dry and fully healed.

However, it is permitted that pigs which are only slightly ill or injured may be transported, so long as the transport will not cause them unnecessary suffering.



**1.2 Segregation during Transport** Adult boars must be separated from females during transport.

**1.3 Space** The transporter must ensure that the vehicle is not overcrowded. Pigs must be accommodated in such a way as to avoid any risk of injury or unnecessary suffering.

Pigs must be provided with adequate space to stand in their natural position. Where necessary, partitions must be used to protect the pigs from injury due to vehicle motion. Pigs must be given sufficient space so that all can lie down at the same time. Finished pigs of 100 kg must be given at least 0.425m<sup>2</sup> each. Alternatively, the loading density on board must not exceed 235kg/m<sup>2</sup> for pigs of 100kg.

Pigs are particularly sensitive to heat stress. Consequently, the stocking density should be further reduced during hot weather, especially when transporting cull sows or boars.

Any means utilized to encourage the movement of pigs must not cause any unnecessary pain or suffering.

## **2. VEHICLE STRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE**

The vehicle must be suitable to transport pigs. The vehicle must be escape-proof and sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the pigs it is to carry. The walls, partitions, floors and side-protection gates must be free of any sharp edges, protrusions, gaps, holes and spaces that are likely to cause injury. Slippery conditions on floors must be avoided.

**2.1 Ventilation and Inspection** Sufficient apertures must be provided in the walls of the transport vehicle to provide adequate ventilation for the pigs.

Sufficient space must be provided inside the pigs' compartment and at each of its levels (tiers) to ensure that there is adequate ventilation above the pigs when they are in their natural standing position. Apertures suitable for the inspection of pigs during transport must be provided.

**2.2 Roofs** The vehicle should be fitted with a strong, weatherproof roof which protects all pigs on board. The roof must also prevent the pigs from escaping. Care must be exercised, however, as the placing of a roof on an existing vehicle may compromise ventilation requirements.

**2.3 Ramps** Suitable equipment for loading i.e. ramps including the slats; bridges; gangways and side-protection gates, must be used. Ramps must be sufficiently well maintained to prevent slipping, tripping or injuries. (It is highly recommended that pigs are unloaded on the level).

## **3. VEHICLE CLEANLINESS**

Vehicles must be thoroughly clean prior to loading and, where appropriate, disinfected.

In multilevel transport vehicles, floors must be impervious to excreta to prevent pigs below from becoming soiled.





MARTIN O DONOVAN'S PIG FARM  
COOLIGBOY, TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON, CO CORK

## ATTACHMENT NO. 7

# DEFRA WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

Code of Recommendations for  
the Welfare of Livestock

Pigs



Code of  
Recommendations  
for the Welfare of  
Livestock: Pigs



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**Note**

After consultation, the Code, hence consists of  
paragraphs 1 to 1271  
Hours of Parliament for delivery to issue it under  
Section 3 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous  
Provisions) Act 1968.

The Section also 'The Ministers' to produce code  
of recommendations for the welfare of livestock and  
to issue such codes, order they have been approved in  
order of priority of Parliament. However, the  
original draft of the Code was approved in 1990  
or the 1968 Act) has been changed to reflect  
the Department for Environment, Food and Rural  
Affairs (DEFRA) and the Minister of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food by the Transfer of Functions  
Act 1998 (1998 (SI 1998/1411) and the  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
(Department Order 2002 (SI 2002/794).

In Scotland, the powers of 'The Ministers' had  
been transferred to the Scottish Ministers by  
Section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998 (1998 (SI 1998/1411) and  
in Wales, the powers of 'The Ministers' had  
previously been transferred to the National  
Assembly for Wales by order 2 (SI of the National  
Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions Order  
1999 (SI 1999/072).

Any reference in this Code to statutory provisions  
in Great Britain (whenever made) and does not form part of  
the Code.

## Contents

	Page	Paragraphs		Page	Paragraphs
Preface	4		Pharmaceuticals	22	78 - 79
Introduction	5	1 - 6	General	22	78 - 79
General Recommendations			Environmental enrichment	22	80 - 81
Sanitary health	6	7 - 22	Castration	22	82
General	6	7 - 10	Tail docking	23	83 - 86
Inspection	6	11 - 13	Teeth clipping/grinding	23	87 - 88
Handling	7	14 - 16	Natural service	24	89
Transport off-farm	8	17	Artificial insemination, vasectomy and electro-ejaculation	24	90 - 92
Marking	9	18 - 20	Genetics and genetic testing		
Health			Use of antibiotics and piglets	26	93 - 98
General	9	21 - 22	Welfare and nursing pigs	26	99 - 101
Biosecurity	10	23 - 26	Dry sows and gilts	26	102 - 105
Condition scoring	11	29	Ewes	30	106 - 108
Lameness	11	30 - 32	Pigs kept in outdoor husbandry systems	34	109 - 123
External parasites	11	33	General	31	109 - 112
Internal parasites	11	34	Biosecurity	31	113 - 114
Equipment for vaccination and treatment	12	36 - 37	Accommodation	31	115 - 118
Notifiable diseases	12	38 - 44	Feed and water	32	119 - 121
Sick and injured animals	12	45 - 46	Fences	32	122 - 124
Record keeping	14	45 - 46	Farrowing sows and piglets	32	125 - 126
Antimicrobials	15	47 - 50	Nose ringing	32	127
General	15	47 - 49			
Floors	15	50 - 51	Appendix		
Ventilation and temperature	16	52 - 58	Useful publications		
Lighting and noise levels	17	59 - 60	A Useful publications related to pig welfare	34	
Automated and mechanical equipment	18	61 - 63	B Legislation related to pig welfare	35	
Fire and other emergency precautions	18	64 - 66			
Food, Water and other Substances	18	67 - 72			

## Preface

This preface is not part of the Code, but is intended to explain its purpose and to indicate the broad considerations upon which it is based. Similarly, the legislation quoted in the boxes throughout the document is not part of the Code but is intended to highlight the relevant legal requirements. The law, as quoted in these boxes, is that in force on the date of publication or reprinting of the Code (please turn to the back cover for this information). You should be aware that any of the legal requirements quoted might be subject to change - you should seek confirmation before assuming that these are an accurate statement of the law currently in force. (See the Appendix for a list of relevant legislation).

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000 No. 1870), Regulation 10, provides that:

- Any person who employs or engages a person to attend to animals shall ensure that the person attending to the animals:

• is acquainted with the provisions of all relevant statutory welfare codes relating to the animals being attended to;

• has access to a copy of those codes while he is attending to the animals; and

• has received instruction and guidance on those codes.

- Any person who keeps animals, or who causes or knowingly permits animals to be kept, shall not attend to them unless he has access to all relevant statutory welfare codes relating to the animals while he is attending to them, and is acquainted with the provisions of those codes.

In Regulation 2 it states that "statutory welfare code" means a code for the time being issued under Section 3 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968.

To cause unnecessary pain or unnecessary distress to any livestock on agricultural land is an offence under Section 1 (1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968. The breach of a code provides, whilst not an offence in itself, can nevertheless be used in evidence as tending to establish the guilt of anyone accused of causing the offence of causing unnecessary pain or unnecessary distress under the Act (Section 3 (4)).

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000 No. 1870), Regulation 3 (1), states that owners and keepers of animals shall take all reasonable steps:

• to ensure the welfare of the animals under their care; and

• to ensure that the animals are not caused any unnecessary pain, suffering or injury.

In Regulation 3 (3), it states that:

• In deciding whether the conditions under which animals are being bred or kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations, the owner and keeper of the animals shall have regard to their species, and to their degree of development, adaptation and domestication, and to their physiological and ethological needs in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge.

In Regulation 11, it states that:

• Where an authorised person considers that animals are being kept in a way which is likely to cause unnecessary pain, suffering or injury, or in any other way in contravention of any provision of these Regulations, he may serve a notice on the person appearing to him to be in charge of the animals requiring that person within the period stated in the notice, to take any action that the authorised person considers to be reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with these Regulations and the authorised person shall give his reasons for requiring that action to be taken.

In Regulation 13 (2), it states that:

• In any proceedings against an owner or keeper of animals for a failure to comply with Regulation 3 (1) or 3 (2), the owner or keeper as the case may be, may rely on his compliance with any relevant recommendations contained in a statutory welfare code as tending to establish his compliance with the relevant Regulation.

The Code aims to encourage all those who care for farm animals to adopt the highest standards of husbandry. Without good stockmanship, animal welfare can never be adequately protected. If stock-keepers follow this code it will help them to meet the necessary welfare standards. No matter how acceptable a system may be in principle, without competent, diligent stockmanship, the welfare of the animals cannot be adequately catered for.

The welfare of pigs is considered within a framework that was developed by the Farm Animal Welfare Council and known as the "Five Freedoms". These form a logical basis for assessing animal welfare within any husbandry system, together with the actions necessary to safeguard animal welfare within the limitations of an efficient livestock industry.

The Five Freedoms are:

1. Freedom from hunger and thirst  
by having access to fresh water and food, and freedom from discomfort.

2. Freedom from pain, injury or disease  
by preventing or promptly curing and relieving any form of discomfort which is painful, harmful or distressing.

3. Freedom from undue fear or distress  
by providing conditions and care which avoid mental suffering.

4. Freedom from boredom and isolation  
by providing sufficient space, shelter and social contact.

5. Freedom from harsh and inhumane treatment  
by ensuring that all those who care for animals are trained in good husbandry practices.

In acknowledging these freedoms, those people who care for livestock should demonstrate:

- caring and responsible planning and management;
- skilled, knowledgeable and conscientious stockmanship;
- appropriate environmental design (for example, of the husbandry system);
- considerate handling and transport;
- humane slaughter.



Figure 1 - Representative skin for all pigs

Similar Codes are being produced in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Codes are issued, the existing Code will continue to apply in Scotland and Wales. Separate arrangements exist in Northern Ireland.

### THIS WELFARE CODE WAS ISSUED ON 11 MARCH 2003.

Section 12 (2) of the 1911 Act empowers a police constable to place, in safe custody, animals in the charge of persons appointed for an offence under the 1911 Act to be tried for any domestic or captive animal by anything that is done or omitted to be done.

Under Section 1 of the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954, as amended by the 1986 Act, the power is given to designate a person convicted under the 1911 Act to be the keeper of any animal. The Act also specifies a particular kind of animal or all animals for a set period in the court's remit.

The Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 2000 supplements the 1911 Act by allowing a court to make an order relating to the care, disposal or return of an animal. The 1911 Act by a "prosecutor" is defined in the 2000 Act to include certain bodies such as the Crown Prosecution Service, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). The 2000 Act then allows the "prosecutor" to be recovered from the owner by the court.

This Code applies in England only and has been issued under the 1911 Act, the 1954 Act and the 2000 Act. It does not apply to the 1911 Act, the 1954 Act and the 2000 Act in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The possible effect of an animal welfare offence is outlined in the Code. It should be considered before resulting from a conviction.

complex or elaborate equipment than has been used for the purpose of the Code. The Code does not apply to any pig kept for breeding purposes. A piglet refers to a pig from birth to weaning.

The Code's recommendations apply to pigs under all husbandry systems. Section 2 covers the recommendations that apply to all ages and types of pig. Section 2 covers the recommendations that apply to specific categories of pigs such as:

- piglets
- pregnant sows
- lactating sows
- sows and piglets in the same pen
- sows and piglets in the same pen
- sows and piglets in the same pen

The relevant animal welfare legislation applies to owners as well as to anyone looking after pigs on their behalf, wherever the pigs are - either on the farm or in a holding (stall). A written contract can be used to define the responsibilities of the keeper about the care of the animal.

However, the obligations imposed by law will still apply, whether or not a contract exists. Certain duties are imposed on the keeper of a pig, such as to the health and safety of the stock-keeper. Advice on such matters is available from the local Agricultural Safety Inspector of the Health and Safety Executive.

The Code is intended to be used in conjunction with the other Codes of Practice issued under the 1911 Act. The Code is intended to be used in conjunction with the other Codes of Practice issued under the 1911 Act.

## Stockmanship

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876) require a stock-keeper who is responsible for the care of any pig to ensure that the pig is kept in a permanent or temporary stock.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 1, states that a stock-keeper should be a person who possesses the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence.

Stock-keepers should be knowledgeable and competent in the following areas:

- handling skills (see paragraphs 14 - 17);
- preventing and treating internal and external parasites (see paragraphs 33 - 34);
- giving medicines by injection (see paragraph 35);
- providing appropriate care to sick and injured pigs (see paragraphs 38 - 44);
- care of the sow and her litter (see paragraphs 55 - 59); and
- management of pigs to minimise aggression (see paragraph 101).

If the stock-keeper is expected to perform specific tasks on farm (for example, artificial insemination or teeth clipping/dipping), then they should be trained and competent.

Those responsible for managing the farm should make sure that the pigs are cared for by enough well trained staff to ensure that the pigs are kept in a permanent or temporary stock. The staff should be capable of protecting them from any expected problems before they are given any responsibility. The means that the staff need specific knowledge and skills.

the health and welfare of animals depends on them being regularly inspected. Adequate lighting should be available to enable thorough inspection of the animals. The stock-keeper should be able to observe the normal behaviour of pigs. Badly managed and unhealthy pigs will not thrive, and it is essential that the stock-keeper should watch for signs of distress. The stock-keeper should be able to identify any problems in the stock. The stock-keeper should be able to identify any problems in the stock.

The stock-keeper should always be looking out for signs of ill health in pigs, which include:

- (a) listlessness;
- (b) swollen neck, udder or joints;
- (c) rapid or irregular breathing;
- (d) persistent coughing or rattling;
- (e) diarrhoea or blistering of the skin;
- (f) sweating;
- (g) loss of body condition;
- (h) any other signs of ill health.

Any inspection of the feet and legs is particularly important. The stock-keeper should be able to identify any problems in the stock. The stock-keeper should be able to identify any problems in the stock.

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possibility that the pigs may be affected by a notifiable disease (see paragraphs 35 - 37), if the cause is not obvious, or if your immediate actions are likely to be necessary, you should consult a veterinary surgeon or other expert. Failure to do so may cause unnecessary suffering.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 1, paragraph 30, states that:

- (a) no person shall apply an electric current to any animal for the purpose of manhandling;
- (b) pigs should be moved at their own pace. You should encourage them gently - especially when they are being moved from one place to another. You must not put pressure on or strike at any particular sensitive part of the body. Anything you do to a pig should be done in a way that does not cause the animal to be in pain. If goods are used you should use them in a way that does not cause the animal to be in pain. If goods are used you should use them in a way that does not cause the animal to be in pain.

You should make sure that all floors and surfaces are well maintained and provide a non-slip surface. The stock-keeper should be able to identify any problems in the stock. The stock-keeper should be able to identify any problems in the stock.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 6, Part 8, paragraphs 4 and 5, state that:

- 4. No person shall tether or cause to be tethered any pig except where it is unavoidable or necessary for any veterinary purpose.





feeding. You should treat your animals for parasites and other diseases. Consult your veterinary advice on the aspect of their herd health and welfare plan.

### Equipment for Vaccination and Treatment

- 1. You must make sure that all the equipment you use for vaccinating and treating the animals is in good working order. You should regularly clean and disinfect needles, syringes and other equipment. You should also use disposable needles. Any equipment that is damaged should be disposed of safely.

### Notifiable Diseases

- 1. If you suspect that any animal is suffering from a notifiable disease, you must report it to your local Designated Veterinary Manager (DVM) as soon as possible.

- 2. The following are the main notifiable diseases which you should be aware of:
  - a. Anthrax
  - b. Botulism
  - c. Brucellosis
  - d. Cryptosporidiosis
  - e. Diphtheria
  - f. Erysipelothrix
  - g. Foot and mouth disease
  - h. Infectious mononucleosis
  - i. Infectious salmonellosis
  - j. Leptospirosis
  - k. Rabies
  - l. Salmonellosis
  - m. Swine vesicular disease
  - n. Tetanus
  - o. Tuberculosis
  - p. Typhoid
  - q. Yersinia enterocolitica

For more information on these diseases, contact your veterinary surgeon or local Animal Health Designated Veterinary Office.



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### Sick and Injured Animals

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 1, paragraph 5 states that:

- you should be aware of any animals which appear to be ill or injured - where they do not respond to veterinary advice - where they do not respond to care, veterinary advice shall be obtained as soon as possible.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 259), Schedule 6, Part II, paragraph 3 states that:

- where necessary, sick or injured pigs shall be temporarily housed in suitable accommodation with dry comfortable bedding.

- 1. You should take action immediately if any pigs are injured or appear ill or distressed. It is important to reduce the possibility of notifiable diseases. If you suspect that any animal is suffering from a notifiable disease, you must report it to your local Designated Veterinary Manager (DVM) as soon as possible.

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### Accommodation

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 1, paragraph 11 and 12 state that:

- materials used for the construction of accommodation, and, in particular for the construction of pens, shall be constructed so that they are capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- accommodation and fittings for rearing animals shall be constructed and maintained so that there is no risk of injury to the animals.

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### Record Keeping

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 1, paragraph 7 states that:

- you must keep a record of the health and welfare of each animal.
- you must keep a record of the date of any treatment given to an animal.
- you must keep a record of the date of any inspection of an animal.
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### Floors

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 259), Schedule 6, Part II, paragraph 12 states that:

- when pigs are kept in a building, floors shall be constructed so that they are capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- floors shall be constructed and maintained so that there is no risk of injury to the animals.

- 1. You should take action immediately if any pigs are injured or appear ill or distressed. It is important to reduce the possibility of notifiable diseases. If you suspect that any animal is suffering from a notifiable disease, you must report it to your local Designated Veterinary Manager (DVM) as soon as possible.

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  - h. Infectious mononucleosis
  - i. Infectious salmonellosis
  - j. Leptospirosis
  - k. Rabies
  - l. Salmonellosis
  - m. Swine vesicular disease
  - n. Tetanus
  - o. Tuberculosis
  - p. Typhoid
  - q. Yersinia enterocolitica

For more information on these diseases, contact your veterinary surgeon or local Animal Health Designated Veterinary Office.



feeding. You should treat your animals for parasites and other diseases. Consult your veterinary advice on the aspect of their herd health and welfare plan.

### Accommodation

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 1876), Schedule 1, paragraph 11 and 12 state that:

- materials used for the construction of accommodation, and, in particular for the construction of pens, shall be constructed so that they are capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- accommodation and fittings for rearing animals shall be constructed and maintained so that there is no risk of injury to the animals.

- 1. You should take action immediately if any pigs are injured or appear ill or distressed. It is important to reduce the possibility of notifiable diseases. If you suspect that any animal is suffering from a notifiable disease, you must report it to your local Designated Veterinary Manager (DVM) as soon as possible.

- 2. The following are the main notifiable diseases which you should be aware of:
  - a. Anthrax
  - b. Botulism
  - c. Brucellosis
  - d. Cryptosporidiosis
  - e. Diphtheria
  - f. Erysipelothrix
  - g. Foot and mouth disease
  - h. Infectious mononucleosis
  - i. Infectious salmonellosis
  - j. Leptospirosis
  - k. Rabies
  - l. Salmonellosis
  - m. Swine vesicular disease
  - n. Tetanus
  - o. Tuberculosis
  - p. Typhoid
  - q. Yersinia enterocolitica

For more information on these diseases, contact your veterinary surgeon or local Animal Health Designated Veterinary Office.



## Feed, water and other substances

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No. 1870), Schedule 1, paragraph 22, states that:

22. Where pigs are fed on a ration level to ensure that all pigs can reach their maximum growing potential, the ration should be divided into at least two equal meals per day.

23. Where pigs are fed on a ration level to ensure that all pigs can reach their maximum growing potential, the ration should be divided into at least two equal meals per day.

WEIGHT OF PIG (KG)	THROUGH SPACE (CM)
5	10
10	13
15	15
20	18
25	20
30	23
35	26
40	30

24. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

25. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

26. Feeding and watering equipment shall be designed, constructed, placed and maintained in such a way that it does not cause the animals unnecessary suffering or injury.

27. Feeding and watering equipment shall be designed, constructed, placed and maintained in such a way that it does not cause the animals unnecessary suffering or injury.

18. All automatic or mechanical equipment shall be checked at least once a day to ensure that it is in good working order.

19. Where defects in automatic or mechanical equipment of the type referred to in the paragraph above are detected, they shall be repaired or replaced as soon as possible.

20. Where defects in automatic or mechanical equipment of the type referred to in the paragraph above are detected, they shall be repaired or replaced as soon as possible.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No. 1870), Schedule 1, paragraph 18, states that:

18. All automatic or mechanical equipment shall be checked at least once a day to ensure that it is in good working order.

19. Where defects in automatic or mechanical equipment of the type referred to in the paragraph above are detected, they shall be repaired or replaced as soon as possible.

20. Where defects in automatic or mechanical equipment of the type referred to in the paragraph above are detected, they shall be repaired or replaced as soon as possible.

## Fire and Other Emergency Precautions

21. The following precautions shall be taken to ensure the safety of the animals in the event of a fire or other emergency:

(a) The design and construction of the premises shall be such as to ensure that the animals are not exposed to any risk of injury from fire or other emergency.

(b) The design and construction of the premises shall be such as to ensure that the animals are not exposed to any risk of injury from fire or other emergency.

(c) The design and construction of the premises shall be such as to ensure that the animals are not exposed to any risk of injury from fire or other emergency.

16. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

17. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

18. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

## Lighting and Noise Levels

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No. 1870), Schedule 1, paragraph 16, states that:

16. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

17. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

18. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

19. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

20. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

21. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

Category of Pig	Temperature (°C)
Sows	15 - 20
Suckling pigs in pens	25 - 30
Weaned pigs (3 - 4 weeks)	27 - 32
Later weaned pigs (5 weeks +)	27 - 27
Finishing pigs (porkers)	15 - 21
Finishing pigs (baconers)	13 - 18

22. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

23. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

24. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

## Ventilation and Temperature

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No. 1870), Schedule 1, paragraph 19, states that:

19. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

20. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

21. All animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner that does not cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.



Weight of pig (kg)	Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)	Flow rate (litres per minute)
up to 20 kg	0.2 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
20 kg - 40 kg	1.0 - 1.5	2.0 - 5.0
40 kg - 60 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 6.0
60 kg - 100 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
100 kg - 150 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
150 kg - 200 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
200 kg - 300 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
300 kg - 400 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
400 kg - 500 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
500 kg - 600 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
600 kg - 700 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
700 kg - 800 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
800 kg - 900 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
900 kg - 1000 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0

The following is a guide to minimum daily water requirements for various weights of pig:

Where multiple drinkers are used, a drinking point should be available for each ten pigs or more. Drinking points should be available for each ten pigs or more. Drinking points should be available for each ten pigs or more.

Weight of pig (kg)	Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)	Flow rate (litres per minute)
up to 20 kg	0.2 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
20 kg - 40 kg	1.0 - 1.5	2.0 - 5.0
40 kg - 60 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 6.0
60 kg - 100 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
100 kg - 150 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
150 kg - 200 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
200 kg - 300 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
300 kg - 400 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
400 kg - 500 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
500 kg - 600 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
600 kg - 700 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
700 kg - 800 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
800 kg - 900 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
900 kg - 1000 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0

- There are several factors you should take into consideration when looking at the provision of accommodation and pig young pigs.
- Water intake and pressure flow rates can be accommodated with the exception of those pigs under 200 kg (2000 No. 1870), Schedule 1, paragraph 27 states that:
- You should carefully consider the height at which water nipples and bowls are placed. All pigs must be able to access the drinking point. The height must be greater for the heaviest or physically weakest pig for the purpose of zootechnical treatment will be administered to animals unless it has been determined by scientific studies of animal welfare that a higher or lower height is more appropriate for the health or welfare of the animals.
- Where multiple drinkers are used, a drinking point should be available for each ten pigs or more. Drinking points should be available for each ten pigs or more.
- The following is a guide to minimum daily water requirements for various weights of pig:

Table 1 - Recommendations for all pigs

Weight of pig (kg)	Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)	Flow rate (litres per minute)
up to 20 kg	0.2 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
20 kg - 40 kg	1.0 - 1.5	2.0 - 5.0
40 kg - 60 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 6.0
60 kg - 100 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
100 kg - 150 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
150 kg - 200 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
200 kg - 300 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
300 kg - 400 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
400 kg - 500 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
500 kg - 600 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
600 kg - 700 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
700 kg - 800 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
800 kg - 900 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
900 kg - 1000 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0

Table 1 - Recommendations for all pigs

Weight of pig (kg)	Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)	Flow rate (litres per minute)
up to 20 kg	0.2 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
20 kg - 40 kg	1.0 - 1.5	2.0 - 5.0
40 kg - 60 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 6.0
60 kg - 100 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
100 kg - 150 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
150 kg - 200 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
200 kg - 300 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
300 kg - 400 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
400 kg - 500 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
500 kg - 600 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
600 kg - 700 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
700 kg - 800 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
800 kg - 900 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
900 kg - 1000 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0

### Management

Table 1 - Recommendations for all pigs

Weight of pig (kg)	Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)	Flow rate (litres per minute)
up to 20 kg	0.2 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
20 kg - 40 kg	1.0 - 1.5	2.0 - 5.0
40 kg - 60 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 6.0
60 kg - 100 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
100 kg - 150 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
150 kg - 200 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
200 kg - 300 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
300 kg - 400 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
400 kg - 500 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
500 kg - 600 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
600 kg - 700 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
700 kg - 800 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
800 kg - 900 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0
900 kg - 1000 kg	1.0 - 1.5	5.0 - 8.0

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006 No. 1870), Schedule 1, paragraph 17 states that:

Environmental enrichment provides pigs with the opportunity to fulfil investigative, chew and play behaviours as it enables many of the pigs' natural and physical needs. It provides a focus for welfare management for environmental and physical health. It provides a focus for health and physical needs. It provides a focus for health and physical needs. It provides a focus for health and physical needs.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 21 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

### Tail Docking

- Where tail docking is not permitted, tail docking should only be used as a last resort after requirements to pig management and welfare have been fully considered. Where it is necessary to tail dock, it must be carried out in accordance with the law by a competent, trained operator before the seventh day of life, or by a veterinarian. All equipment used must be cleaned and disinfected between pigs.
- As part of your herd health and welfare plan keep records of all tail docking procedures. This should include the date, the pig's name and the operator's name. The records should be kept for at least five years.
- Where tail docking is not permitted, tail docking should only be used as a last resort after requirements to pig management and welfare have been fully considered. Where it is necessary to tail dock, it must be carried out in accordance with the law by a competent, trained operator before the seventh day of life, or by a veterinarian. All equipment used must be cleaned and disinfected between pigs.
- As part of your herd health and welfare plan keep records of all tail docking procedures. This should include the date, the pig's name and the operator's name. The records should be kept for at least five years.
- Where tail docking is not permitted, tail docking should only be used as a last resort after requirements to pig management and welfare have been fully considered. Where it is necessary to tail dock, it must be carried out in accordance with the law by a competent, trained operator before the seventh day of life, or by a veterinarian. All equipment used must be cleaned and disinfected between pigs.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2003 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 22 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2003 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 22 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2003 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 22 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

- Quantity the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2003 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 22 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2003 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 22 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2003 No. 2591), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraphs 22 and 23 (1) state:

Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs. Environmental enrichment should be provided for all pigs.

- Quantity the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.
- Identify the cause of the problem.

Section 1 - Recommendations for all pigs

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 21 states that:

- (21) Subject to paragraph (22), a name or article, including or including procedures, which causes, or is likely to cause, suffering or injury to any of the animals concerned shall not be provided;
- (22) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the use of a name or article, including procedures, that are likely to cause minimal or momentary suffering or injury or that might be inevitable in the course of any veterinary surgery.

Artificial insemination, vasectomy and electro-cauterisation

1. Routine clipping or grinding of teeth is not permitted, both reduction in the upper and lower jaw teeth being of other value. In order to prevent tooth injury, the necessary measures should be taken in order to ensure that the necessary measures are taken. The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 1 (2) has certain exemptions from the requirement that a pig shall be anaesthetised for the purpose of artificial insemination or vasectomy.

Natural Service

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

- (18) The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

Section 1 - Recommendations for all pigs

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 20 to 25 state:

- 20. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 21. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 22. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 23. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 24. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 25. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.

Artificial insemination, vasectomy and electro-cauterisation

1. Routine clipping or grinding of teeth is not permitted, both reduction in the upper and lower jaw teeth being of other value. In order to prevent tooth injury, the necessary measures should be taken in order to ensure that the necessary measures are taken. The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 1 (2) has certain exemptions from the requirement that a pig shall be anaesthetised for the purpose of artificial insemination or vasectomy.

Natural Service

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

- (18) The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

Section 2 - Specific recommendations

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 26 to 32 state:

- 26. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 27. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 28. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 29. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 30. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 31. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 32. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.

Artificial insemination, vasectomy and electro-cauterisation

1. Routine clipping or grinding of teeth is not permitted, both reduction in the upper and lower jaw teeth being of other value. In order to prevent tooth injury, the necessary measures should be taken in order to ensure that the necessary measures are taken. The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 1 (2) has certain exemptions from the requirement that a pig shall be anaesthetised for the purpose of artificial insemination or vasectomy.

Natural Service

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

- (18) The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

Section 2 - Specific recommendations

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 33 to 43 state:

- 33. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 34. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 35. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 36. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 37. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 38. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 39. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 40. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 41. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 42. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.
- 43. The temperature in the farrowing room or a whole should be varied 18°C - 20°C, with the temperature for the sow and piglets being the same as for the sow.

Artificial insemination, vasectomy and electro-cauterisation

1. Routine clipping or grinding of teeth is not permitted, both reduction in the upper and lower jaw teeth being of other value. In order to prevent tooth injury, the necessary measures should be taken in order to ensure that the necessary measures are taken. The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 1 (2) has certain exemptions from the requirement that a pig shall be anaesthetised for the purpose of artificial insemination or vasectomy.

Natural Service

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

- (18) The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 298), Schedule 6, Part 1, paragraph 18 states that:

48. If pigs are placed in groups as soon as possible after weaning, they shall be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible.

36. Sows and gilts shall be kept in groups except during the period between seven days before the weaning of piglets and the day on which the weaning of piglets is completed.

27. Boar pens shall be fitted and controlled so as to allow the boar to have contact with the sows and other pigs, and shall contain clean bedding.

11. If you take proper precautions when you move within the farm or you move sows and equipment, you can greatly reduce the chance of spreading disease. See paragraph 23.

49. If pigs undertaken with one another time to time, this should be done at up to one week as possible, preferably before or up to one week after weaning. When pigs are mixed they should be provided with adequate opportunities to establish social relationships.

37. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

28. The pig pen shall be dry and comfortable.

12. If you take proper precautions when you move within the farm or you move sows and equipment, you can greatly reduce the chance of spreading disease. See paragraph 23.

50. The use of tranquillising medication in order to facilitate mixing shall be limited to exceptional circumstances and only after consultation with a veterinary surgeon.

38. The health standards for sows available to each pen must be suitable for the health of the group. The pen must be the best in the group.

29. (1) The minimum undisturbed floor area for an adult sow shall be 6 m<sup>2</sup> and 9 m<sup>2</sup> for a gilt.

13. To prevent the build-up and transfer of disease between pens, the following measures should be taken:

(a) 0.15 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 20 kg but less than or equal to 30 kg.

39. For pigs after service and pregnant sows a part of the area required in paragraph 36 shall be reserved for use as a resting area for the group.

30. The pig pens must be fitted with adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

14. To prevent the build-up and transfer of disease between pens, the following measures should be taken:

(b) 0.20 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 30 kg but less than or equal to 40 kg.

40. Sows and gilts kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows must be kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows and gilts must be kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows and gilts.

31. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

15. Adequate shelter must be provided to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions.

(c) 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 40 kg but less than or equal to 50 kg.

41. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 40, the following shall apply to the group:

32. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

16. Stock selected for outdoor production must be specifically bred for outdoor production.

(d) 0.30 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 50 kg but less than or equal to 60 kg.

42. All pig farm sows and gilts must be given a sufficient quantity of daily or high fibre food as well as high energy, humid or moist fibre forage and hard to digest material.

33. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

17. Stock selected for outdoor production must be specifically bred for outdoor production.

(e) 0.35 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 60 kg but less than or equal to 70 kg.

43. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

34. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

18. Stock selected for outdoor production must be specifically bred for outdoor production.

(f) 0.40 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 70 kg but less than or equal to 80 kg.

44. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

35. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

19. Stock selected for outdoor production must be specifically bred for outdoor production.

(g) 0.45 m<sup>2</sup> for each pig within the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 80 kg but less than or equal to 90 kg.

45. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

36. The pen where the group kept must have adequate lighting, which could lead to severe injury or separation of sows and piglets. You must have separate groups. Stock-keepers should ensure that the group is well lit.

20. Stock selected for outdoor production must be specifically bred for outdoor production.

11.1 Adequate shelter must also be provided to protect the animals from the sun in summer. Walkways should be provided for breeding stock to allow them to cool themselves and to produce mud that can help prevent sunburn. More information can be found in Defra's booklet, "Heat stress in pigs" (see the Appendix).

#### Feed and water

11.2 Food should be distributed widely and evenly to minimise aggression between animals, unless an alternative method is used to ensure even consumption.

11.3 You should carefully monitor the body condition of pigs during extremes of weather and adjust feed provision if necessary.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 299), Schedule 6, Part II, paragraph 15 requires: All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water.

11.4 Arrangements should be in place to ensure the supply of water to stock in all weathers. Particular attention is needed at times of freezing conditions.

#### Fences

11.5 Electric fencing should be designed, constructed, used and maintained properly so that when the animals touch them they only feel slight discomfort. All power units for electric fences must be properly earthed to prevent short circuits or electricity being conducted anywhere it should not, for example, gates and water troughs.

11.6 New breeding animals are unlikely to have been trained to electric fencing. You should have a training paddock with secure fencing, such as pig netting, outside the electric fencing to help the animals see the fencing and to ensure that they cannot escape from the unit.

11.7 Every effort should be made to protect pigs, particularly young piglets, from predation. Steps such as a predator control programme and possibly fox fencing should be considered.

#### Farrowing sows and piglets

12.1 In hot conditions, farrowing sows may be prompted to leave the arc to seek more comfortable conditions outside, effectively abandoning her litter. Farrowing arcs should be insulated and have provision for some degree of extra ventilation such as manually controlled flaps.

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 299), Schedule 6, Part IV, paragraph 35 states that: Farrowing pens where sows are kept, loose mat have some means of protecting the piglets, such as farrowing rails.

12.2 Farrowing arcs should be sited on level ground to reduce the risk of overlying. Suitable restraining boards should be used to prevent very young piglets from straying during the post-farrowing period.

#### Nose ringing

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 299), Schedule 6, Part II, paragraph 25 states that: Nose rings may not be put in animals kept continuously in indoor husbandry systems.

12.3 Nose ringing is a mutilation and should be avoided wherever possible. It is usually carried out to deter excavation of the paddocks and damage to the cover vegetation through excessive rooting. Nose ringing can reduce the risk of environmental pollution, where there is a risk of soil erosion and leaching of nutrients from faeces. Where it is necessary to nose ring pigs, it should only be carried out by a suitably trained and competent operator. All equipment should be cleaned and disinfected between pigs.

## Useful publications

### A. Useful Publications related to pig welfare as at February 2003

FB number	Title
0409	Code of Practice – the welfare of animals in livestock markets
0621	Farm fires: advice on farm animal welfare
1147	Emergencies on livestock farms
1148	Lameness in Pigs
1316	Heat Stress in Pigs - Solving the problem
1381	Guidance on the transport of casualty farm animals
2584	Explanatory guide to the Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1985
3480	Condition scoring of pigs
3575	Assessment of practical experience in the handling, transport and care of animals: guide to employers
3766	Guidance on the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997
4444	Site suitability for outdoor pig farming
7350	Better biosecurity provides peace of mind, healthy stock and a more viable business

Code of practice on the responsible use of animal medicines on the farm (2001) (Veterinary Medicines Directorate)

You can get copies of all these publications, free of charge, from:

Defra Publications  
Admail 6000  
London SW1A 2XX

Telephone orders (for free publications):  
0845 955 6000  
Telephone enquiries: 0845 955 6000  
Email: [defra@horo.gov.uk](mailto:defra@horo.gov.uk)  
Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk>

These publications are updated regularly. For more information on the most current versions and new publications, please contact Defra's Animal Welfare Division on: Tel no. 020 7964 6521

### B. Legislation related to pig welfare as at February 2003

S.I. number	Title
	Dogs Acts 1906 – 1926
	Protection of Animals Acts 1911 – 2000
	Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1954, as amended
	Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966
	Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968
S.I. 1974 No. 798	The Docking of Pigs (Use of Anaesthetics) Order 1974
S.I. 1982 No. 1884	Welfare of Livestock (Prohibited Operations) Regulations 1982
S.I. 1990 No. 2627	Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990
S.I. 1995 No. 731	Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995
S.I. 1997 No. 1480	Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997
S.I. 1997 No. 1729	Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) Regulations 1997
S.I. 1998 No. 2537	Welfare of Animals (Staging Points) Order 1998
S.I. 1998 No. 463	The Specified Animal Pathogens Order 1998
S.I. 1999 No. 1622	Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Amendment) Order 1999
S.I. 1999 No. 400	Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) (Amendment) Regulations 1999
S.I. 1999 No. 646	Animal By-Products Order 1999
S.I. 2000 No. 1870	Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000
S.I. 2000 No. 1618	Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No.2) Order 2000
S.I. 2003 No. 299	Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003

You can get copies of the legislation quoted in this Code from the Stationery Office at:

TSO Publications Centre  
PO Box 276  
Norwich NR3 1GN

Telephone orders: 0870 600 5522  
Email: [book.enquiries@tso.co.uk](mailto:book.enquiries@tso.co.uk)  
Website: <http://www.tso.co.uk>

If you would like any more information or advice about this Code, please contact your local Animal Health Division Office or Defra's Animal Welfare Division on Tel no: 020 7964 6521.

MARTIN O DONOVAN'S PIG FARM  
COOLIGBOY, TIMOLEAGUE, BANDON, CO CORK

## ATTACHMENT NO. 8

COPY OF  
MANURE DELIVERY REGISTER

**PIG MANURE/DIGESTATE REGISTER**

IPC REG P0621-02

DATE OF DISPATCH	PIG MANURE DELIVERED BY	* PIG MANURE SPREAD BY	FARM CODE	FARMER NAME	VOLUME PIG MANURE DELIVERED M3	KGS N 4.2Kgs/M3	KGS P 0.8Kgs/M3
						0	0
						0	0
						0	0
						0	0
						0	0
						0	0
						0	0
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						0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>