

**Guidance on sampling**

- Randomly select 4-5 pens which include animals from 50kg upwards.
- If no pigs of this weight are present, or an insufficient number are present to make up your total sample, then select those of (or make up the total with) 30kg upwards or the greatest weight present.
- **Please record the weight / weight range of the animals sampled (0=<30kg / 1 = 30-50kg / 2=>50kg).**
- Include at least one pen of the oldest finishing pigs on site.
- Avoid choosing hospital pens or pens in which pigs have been newly mixed (within 1 week) or treated (as a batch).

**Individual measures:** For units with:

- less than 20 finishers, assess all finishers;
- 20-60 finishers, assess 20 finishers;
- more than 60 finishers assess 1/3 of total finisher number (up to a maximum of 50 finishers).

Randomly assess individual pigs from across each of the selected pens. If there are fewer than 4 pens, alter the sampling strategy accordingly to achieve the total number of finishers required.

**3 or more finishers are to be assessed jointly with the stockperson (record assessor's score only).**

**Pen measures:** Assess all the pigs in the pen.

**Joint assessment between the assessor and the producer is to be carried out on at least one pen.**

Enrichment use	Pen measure
<p><b>Observation:</b> Observe and record the oral behaviour of <b>standing and sitting</b> pigs in the pen (ignore lying pigs). Assess quickly to avoid double counting pigs already assessed.</p> <p><b>Record, the number of standing and sitting pigs:</b></p> <p><b>1. Using enrichment = Investigating a suitable manipulable substrate or object provided for enrichment</b>            Include if snout/mouth is manipulating straw, hay, wood(chip), sawdust, mushroom compost, peat, (or other material that enables proper investigation and manipulation)            OR in contact with an object/toy such as a hanging object or ball.            Only include if these objects/substrates have been provided by the producer as enrichment.            In outdoor systems, include manipulation of turf or clean areas of ground (i.e. not contaminated with manure).</p> <p><b>2. Manipulating other = No. pigs manipulating other pigs, pen equipment / floor / muck</b>            Include if the snout/mouth is in contact with any part of another pig.            Include if the snout/mouth is in contact with muck or the floor, fixtures or fittings of the pen. Pay attention at feeders or drinkers to discriminate between manipulation of pen furniture and eating/drinking.            In outdoor systems, include rooting in dunging area or manipulation of areas of ground contaminated with manure.</p> <p><b>3. Stone chewing = Manipulating a stone or stones with the snout or mouth – often audible.</b></p>	

Lameness	Pen measure
<p><b>Observation:</b> Whilst in the pen assessing the individual measures, make all pigs rise if necessary to observe them up and walking (unless there is an obvious reason why a pig should not be made to rise). Assess all animals in the pen.</p> <p><b>Record:</b>        <b>Number of lame pigs</b></p> <p><b>When identifying lame pigs, include those which are:</b>            Standing but not bearing full weight on the affected limb and/or appears to be standing on its toes;            And / Or            Walking with a shortened stride with minimum weight-bearing on the affected limb and a swagger of the hindquarters (may still be able to trot and gallop);            And / Or            Severely lame with no weight-bearing on the affected limb. These may also need to be recorded under 'Pigs needing further care'.</p> <p><b>Do not include pigs that are showing only stiffness or uneven gait.</b></p>	

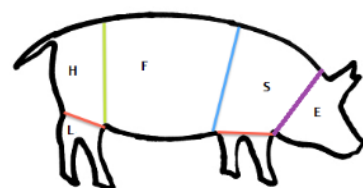
Tail docking	Pen measure
<p><b>Observation:</b>        Look at the animals from the side or behind.</p> <p><b>Record:</b> Record if the animals are:</p> <p><b>Undocked</b>            = None of the tail is docked;  <b>Short docked</b>        = &gt;50% of the tail is docked;  <b>Long docked</b>         = &lt;50% of the tail is docked.</p> <p><b>Note if there are mixed tail lengths within the pen, i.e. (long docked / short docked and docked / undocked).</b></p>	

Ear- / Flank biting	Pen measure
<p><b>Observation:</b>        Assess all animals in the pen.</p> <p><b>Record:</b></p> <p>If <b>ear-biting (EB)</b> lesions are present, and            if <b>flank biting (FB)</b> lesions are present.</p> <p>Typical fight or clambering/mounting lesions show parallel lines, while lesions from flank biting are generally round.</p>	

Pigs needing further care	Pen / Herd measure
<p><b>Observation:</b>        Observe all the pigs in your observation pens and any others seen, including those in hospital pens, to assess and record the number of sick or injured pigs that would benefit from further intervention.            Further interventions include further treatment, hospitalisation or culling.            This could include pigs who are sick, injured or lame and are unable to compete for resources, being bullied/tail bitten or would benefit from access to more comfortable bedding and space (to rest) than is available in that pen.            This assesses legislative compliance that 'where necessary, any sick or injured pigs shall be temporarily isolated in suitable accommodation with dry, comfortable bedding'.            The nature of the condition and the pen environment will affect this measure.</p> <p><b>Do not include sick or injured pigs already receiving suitable care.</b></p> <p><b>Record:</b>                <b>Number of pigs seen that would benefit from further treatment, hospitalisation or culling.</b>  <b>When identifying pigs requiring further care, please record reasons and the relevant pig or pen ID.</b></p>	

Hospital Pens	Pen measure
<b>Observation:</b>	Look at all finishers in the hospital pens
<b>Record:</b>	Record the number of finishers in the hospital pens according to reason for hospitalisation: Tail-biting; Lameness; Body Wounds; Skin Conditions; Other (please specify details, e.g. severe traumatic injuries, and number of pigs affected).

Body marks	Individual measure
<b>Observation:</b>	Stand near the animal and visually assess one side only.
<b>Scoring:</b>	
<b>0 None - Minimal</b>	= No lesions or less than mild lesions as described below.
<b>1 Mild</b>	= A linear lesion longer than 10cm; Or 3 or more 3cm linear lesions; Or a circular area larger than 1cm diameter but less than 5cm diameter. Definition of lesion includes grazed/broken skin, fresh (i.e. bleeding) wounds and healing lesions (scabs). Scar tissue is not included.
<b>2 Severe</b>	= Circular Lesion or area of lesions $\geq$ 5cm diameter; Or lesion extends into deeper layers of skin; Or the lesions cover a large percentage (>25%) of the skin.
<b>Body regions:</b>	<b>If &gt;25% with marks, identify any noticeable pattern in the pen:</b> Shoulder (S); Hindquarters (H); Legs (L); Flank (F); Ears and Head (E); General, if there is no obvious pattern (G).
	Typical fight or clambering/mounting lesions show parallel lines, while lesions from flank biting are generally round.
	Deep tissue injury may also need to be recorded under 'Pigs needing further care'.
	<b>Record if too dirty to assess.</b>



Tail lesions	Individual measure
<b>Observation:</b>	Look at the animal from behind. Investigate carefully if the tail is swollen or shorter than normal and for scabs and lesions.
<b>Scoring:</b>	
<b>0 None-Minimal</b>	= The tail is unmarked or has circular lesions <0.5cm diameter or linear lesions <1cm in length;
<b>1 Mild</b>	= The tail has a circular lesion $\geq$ 0.5cm diameter or a 1cm linear scratch (including small scratches and scrapes, swelling, fresh blood or scabs visible on any part of the tail);
<b>2 Severe</b>	= The tail is more severely bitten – at least a proportion of the tail missing, tail swollen or held oddly, scab covering whole tip.
	<b>Record if too dirty to assess.</b>

Manure on the body	Individual measure
<b>Observation:</b>	Stand near the animal and visually assess one side only. This can be done from outside the pen if visibility is adequate.
<b>Scoring:</b>	
<b>0 Clean</b>	= <20% of the body is soiled;
<b>1 Dirty</b>	= ≥20% and <50% of the body is soiled with fresh/old slurry/urine/faeces;
<b>2 Very dirty</b>	= ≥50% of the body is soiled with fresh/old slurry/urine/faeces.

Leg Swellings	Individual measure
<b>Observation:</b>	Stand near the animal and visually assess the front and hind limbs, on one side only, for leg swellings
<b>Scoring:</b>	
<b>0 None</b>	= No evidence of swelling;
<b>1 Small</b>	= Swelling present up to 5cm in diameter (walnut-sized);
<b>2 Large</b>	= Swelling present larger than 5cm diameter (walnut-sized) or any swelling that is eroded.

Skin conditions	Individual measure
<b>Observation:</b>	Stand near the animal and visually assess one side only. This can be done from outside the pen if visibility is adequate. Assess the total amount of the body affected in relation to the rest of the body.
<b>Scoring:</b>	
<b>0 None</b>	= No evidence of skin inflammation or discoloration;
<b>1 Mild</b>	= More than zero but less than 10% of the skin is inflamed, discoloured or spotted;
<b>2 Severe</b>	= More than 10% of the skin has an abnormal colour or texture.
<b>Record if too dirty to assess.</b>	

Mortality	Records
<b>Record:</b>	Percentage mortality (died but not actively culled) on farm in the last 12 months or for the last batch Record the predominant cause of mortality.
For last batch figures, please record start and finish dates and pig weights, and starting age.	