

**THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**



WELFARE STANDARDS

for

**FREE RANGE AND
ECO-BARN PIGS**

MINIMUM STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Approval Programme

The Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RNZSPCA) has developed an approval programme for the rearing, handling, transport and slaughter of pigs. The standards are derived from a number of sources, including: current legislation; codes of practice; scientific research; veterinary advice; and practical farm experience.

1.2 The Five Freedoms

The standards are based on the “FIVE FREEDOMS” which are:

- 1. Freedom from Hunger and Thirst:**
by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
- 2. Freedom from Discomfort:**
by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- 3. Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease:**
by prevention, rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- 4. Freedom to Express Natural Behaviour:**
by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and the company of the animal's own kind.
- 5. Freedom from Fear and Distress:**
by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

The success of the above freedoms rests with those who are responsible for their care by providing:

- Caring and responsible planning and management
- Skilled, knowledgeable and conscientious stockmanship
- Adequate nutrition
- Appropriate environmental design
- Considerate handling and transport
- Humane slaughter

The main sources of information for these standards are:

- New Zealand NAWA Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005
- American Humane Association: Welfare Standards for Pigs 2001
- RSPCA Australia: Pig Housing and Production Standards 2004
- The British RSPCA: Welfare Standards for Pigs, October 2005.

This document addresses the three main production systems:

- Those farming sows and finishing progeny to slaughter
- Those farming sows and selling weaners
- Those solely growing and finishing from weaning through to slaughter.

Should the farm be a grower/finisher only then the farm(s) that weaners are sourced from must be accredited by the RNZSPCA.

NOTE:

Please read this document alongside “[Animal Welfare \(Pigs\) Code of Welfare 2005](#)” obtainable from the [New Zealand Pork Industry Board, \(NZPIB\)](#) or from the [RNZSPCA National Office](#), as some aspects are self evident and are therefore not included in this document. The NZPIB also has available other technical information. The code was issued on the recommendation of the New Zealand National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.

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2 THE FIVE FREEDOMS

2.1 Freedom from Hunger and Thirst:

Livestock must have freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition by ready access to fresh water and a diet designed to maintain full health. Feed and water must be distributed in such a way that livestock can eat and drink without undue competition.

Food:

1. Pigs must have access to food each day, except when withholding food as requested by attending veterinarian and before transportation.
2. Pigs must be fed a wholesome diet which is appropriate to their species and which is fed to them in sufficient quantity and quality to maintain them in good health and which satisfies their nutritional requirements.
3. All efforts must be made to ensure that food is of a constant type, quality and quantity.
4. No same species of protein is allowed. Meat and bone meal must not contain pig meat.
5. No garbage feeding is allowed.
6. The use of sub-therapeutic antibiotics is prohibited, unless fighting a disease outbreak.
7. The use of growth promotants is prohibited.
8. Sows must be fed so that their body condition is likely to sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span.
9. All pigs must be fed in a manner that minimises bullying or aggressive encounters with bossy pigs (taking into consideration that there is/ are hierarchical orders within groups).
10. Feeder space and design must be such that it ensures that all animals receive their daily food requirements.
11. Foraging material (straw, wood chips or sawdust) must be provided for all pigs. It can also include whole grains and/or feed pellets distributed through the foraging material. This material will also assist with deflecting some abnormal behaviour.
12. Sows must be fed in a way that minimises them being bullied.
13. For ration feeding pigs in troughs, there must be enough space for all to feed at the same time. Feeders and waterers should be checked and cleaned daily.
14. Areas of drinking and feeding must be clear of manure, urine and any other contaminant.
15. In order to reduce contamination by birds and vermin all food sources/storage areas must be covered.

16. Documentation Requirements:

- Source of all feed supplies
- Profile of nutrient content and supplements. That is, being able to establish the wholesomeness and nutrient balance over the pig's life span and what is appropriate through this time.
- Condition Scoring report and if below what is acceptable, what action was taken.
- Diagram of farm/sheds etc. showing where all vermin traps/bait stations are placed. Also it should be noted as to what poison is being used and the amount of activity being registered.

17. Condition Scoring:

You should be able to visually score your herd against the "Condition Scoring" method and take action should any scores fall below three.

- Please refer to the Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005: Appendix III: Condition Scoring of Sows; page 60.
- Please refer to the Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005: Appendix IV: Condition Scoring of Grower and Finishers; page 61.

Water:

18. All pigs must have a continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water, except when required by the attending veterinarian.

19. One drinking place must be provided per 15 pigs.

20. Provisions must be made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water in case normal supplies fail; e.g. due to freezing, drought, power failure etc.

21. Clean, potable water that complies with the appropriate guidelines.

- Please refer to Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005: Water; pages 19-20.

22. Documentation Requirements:

- A profile of your water showing: nitrate levels, pH, ammonia, coliforms and faecal coliforms.
- Plan for emergency supply of water.
- Plan for water availability in case of fire.

2.2 Freedom from Discomfort:

The environment in which livestock are kept must take into account their welfare needs and be designed to protect them from physical and thermal discomfort.

Buildings:

1. All permanent buildings must be recorded on the site plan of the farm. Site plan record of:
 - Area
 - Maximum number of pigs that can be kept in this area
 - Number of pigs in relation to age, weight, feeding, drinking and bedding space.
2. The area must be designed, constructed and maintained in order that there are no harmful protrusions, sharp edges and that the group of pigs can be easily observed.
3. Internal surfaces of housing must be made of materials which can be readily cleansed and disinfected and also easily replaced when necessary.
4. All electrical installations must be inaccessible to pigs, well insulated, safeguarded from rodents, properly grounded and regularly tested.
5. Farrowing arks should only be moved after the litter has been weaned.

Thermal Environment and Ventilation:

6. Appendix I, page 18, Weight to Temperature Range is a guideline.
7. The pigs must be provided with an environment that does not exceed the upper critical temperature or fall below the lower critical temperature. This can be achieved by providing extra space, so that the animals can lie apart in hot conditions, together with systems of ventilation or water misting.
8. Areas must be effectively ventilated so that humidity, condensation, drafts, dust and ammonia build up do not occur.
9. For summer conditions provisions must be made to protect pigs from heat stress. Wallows, shade, evaporative coolers, drippers, water mists and fans can be used.
10. In winter, especially outdoor raised pigs, must have extra bedding material to keep warm.

Lying Areas / Floors / Paddocks:

11. **FARROWING CRATES MUST NOT BE USED.**
12. **DRY SOW STALLS MUST NOT BE USED.**
13. **TETHERING MUST NOT BE USED. This practice is illegal.**
14. Service pens must be large enough to allow full expression of courtship behaviour.
15. Pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible.
16. Aggressiveness, which can present itself when sows, small sows and gilts are together, can be reduced/managed by well designed feeding areas and ample foraging material.
17. To prevent aggression, in outdoor sow herds, all breeding animals must have open ground so they can freely move and socialise. This equates to 20 adult pigs per hectare.
18. Outdoor shelters/huts/arks/eco-barns must be able to accommodate all pigs comfortably.
19. Pigs kept indoors must be kept on or have access to a lying area which is bedded to a sufficient extent to avoid discomfort
20. Pigs may be kept in eco-barns on deep litter bedding. This bedding must be sufficient to ensure each pig has clean, dry and comfortable area.
21. These areas must be removed from the animals dunging area.
22. **SPACE ALLOWANCE:** For the **minimum** space allowance for growing pigs, please refer to Appendix II, page 19, "Space Allowances for Growing Pigs".

Farrowing sows:

23. Sows should be moved to farrowing area at least four days prior to farrowing.
24. The shelter/huts/arks must provide sufficient and suitable bedding material, e.g. clean straw, so the sow can prepare her nest for the piglets. Her area must have adequate space to give a separate dunging and feeding/watering areas.
25. Protection of the piglets from crushing/smothering can be created by protected zones.
26. The sow and her piglets must be inspected at least once per day to check on their health and that the bedding is maintained in good condition and of good depth.

Weaners:

27. Piglets must not be removed from the sow at less than 21 days. The exception to this is when the litter is greater than 12 and fostering of piglets to another sow that has a smaller litter.
28. Piglets should be kept with their litter mates where possible. Separation based on their sex is acceptable.
29. Piglets must be carefully observed to ensure that they adjust to being away from the sow and have adapted to the new feeding system.
30. **Identification:** This can be done by a) ear tagging; b) slap marking; and/or c) tattooing.

Surgical Animal Husbandry procedures:

31. **Nose ringing:** It is the exception, not the rule. Where performed the pig must be greater than 100kg and carried out by a trained operator.
32. **Tail docking:** Tail docking is against the principles of the RNZSPCA. It is accepted that in a few exceptional cases it may be necessary to reduce pain and suffering caused by a serious tail biting problem in a particular individual unit. Assess all environment indicators. Current research points to these indicators having an impact on tail biting.
33. **Teeth clipping:** The removal of the points of needle teeth of newborn pigs must not be carried out routinely. Current alternative recommended procedure is teeth grinding. If teeth clipping must be done then it must be within 3 days after birth.
34. **Tusk trimming:** Tusk trimming in boars, for the purposes of protecting other animals and stockmen from injury, can be carried out by using an “embryotomy wire” which is looped around the tusk well above the gum. The tusk can then be sawn off. The boar can be restrained by use of a “nose snare”. Please note: The use of bolt cutters or other devices tend to shatter the tusks. When a tusk shatters it may do so below the gum level. This can cause pain until the gum heals but also produces a site where infection can set in.
35. **Castration:** Surgical castration is not permitted. Where the risk of boar taint occurs, immunological castration is permitted. This can be done by the use of “Improvac”.

Documentation Requirements:

- Stock breed and genetics
- Each sow identified
- Date of service. Boar (identified) or AI (source identified).
- Date of farrowing
- Number in each litter
- Mortality
- Date weaned
- If the farm is a weaner producer only: number and where weaners were sent
- If the farm is a finisher only: number and where source of stock came from
- Date to go to slaughter.

2.3 Freedom from Pain, Injury and Disease:

Livestock must be protected from pain, injury and disease. The environment in which pigs are housed must be conducive to good health. All producers must develop a health plan in consultation with their veterinarian.

1. All pig farms must have a written Health Plan and a Veterinary Management Plan in place. This should be updated annually.
2. All farms must have, and must follow, an appropriate herd biosecurity policy to limit the introduction and/or spread of disease onto and within the production units.
3. All sudden deaths, disease outbreaks and pigs that require humane killing on farm must be recorded and investigated. The outcome of this and any action taken must also be recorded.
4. All pig units must receive a six monthly veterinary visit.
5. All pigs must be inspected at least once per day for signs of illness, abnormal behaviour, distress and that they are eating well.
6. Lactating sows must be inspected to ensure that there is no failure in lactation.
7. Herd performance data must constantly be updated and reviewed for any signs of disease or production disorders. The farm, in association with their veterinarian, must establish the parameters/tolerance for all questions related to health. Should it be shown that the parameters have been breached, immediate action must be taken.
8. Provisions must be made to completely separate any sick or injured animal from the rest of the herd. The animal must stay in quarantine until it is either fit to return to its group, or sent to slaughter or is humanely killed on farm.
9. Be vigilant at addressing the needs of piglets that are the “runt” of the litter and also weaners that are grossly under weight.
10. Deformed pigs, such as those with severe hernias, hunchbacks, arthritic damage etc, require special nurturing and need to be cared for in a separate area from the fit and healthy pigs.
11. Quarantine/hospital pens must be thoroughly cleaned after each occupancy.

12. All medicines used must be licensed for use in New Zealand and at all times be locked away.
13. All MAF regulations must be complied with.
14. Documentation Requirements:
 - Written guidelines for the use of all types of medical/wellness procedures carried out on the farm, plus the safe disposal of any waste
 - Planned and recorded vaccination regime
 - Biosecurity and quarantine plans
 - Facilities, training programmes (able to recognise an animal in need of humane slaughter) and staffing relevant to emergency slaughter
 - Stocking density and cleaning plan
 - Nutrition plan
 - Records of fertility/production parameters including parity, farrowing rates, litter size, pre-weaning mortality, birthing problems and weaning age.
 - Records of significant injury, disease, death, treatment and your Veterinary Health Plan/Responsibilities
 - Records of culling rates.

2.4 Freedom to Express Natural Behaviour:

The environment in which the pigs are kept must allow them to express natural pig behaviour; this can be achieved via environmental enrichment.

1. Pigs are by nature very inquisitive; therefore, at all times they must have access to straw/woodchips/sawdust or any other suitable material which allows them to root, paw, mouth and chew.
2. As an intelligent animal they can become easily bored. Ample food, water, thermal comfort, toys, foraging material and overall wellness will assist greatly in maintaining normal behaviour.
3. Be very aware of the herd dynamics and pay special attention to signs of an animal which is being bullied and who is doing it. It is the bossy ones' behaviour that needs to be addressed.
4. Pigs must not be isolated from the sight, sound or smell of other pigs.

2.5 Freedom from Fear and Distress:

The environment and actions of caregivers must be such that the pig is protected from fear and distress.

1. Pigs must be frequently and considerately handled to assist in reducing their fear.

2. Pigs must be handled quietly and firmly with care to avoid unnecessary pain or distress.
3. Use of electrical prodders or similar must not be used. Paddles/backing boards are effective in getting pigs to move.
4. Dogs can only be allowed if this is normal for the pigs to be around; otherwise, the use of dogs must not occur. This also applies to the transport operator that you use and at the abattoir.

3 MANAGEMENT:

A high degree of caring and responsible management and stockmanship is vital to ensure good animal welfare. Managers must be thoroughly trained, skilled and competent in animal husbandry and welfare. They must have a good working knowledge of their system and livestock under their care. They must have empathy with the animal plus a daily management routine. All of the above are vital for a successful and viable farm.

3.1 Requirements

1. Develop and implement a suitable training programme for caretakers with regular updates and opportunities for continuing professional development. Refer to the New Zealand Pork Industry Boards training courses; this includes the “Prohand Freedom Programme”.
2. Caretakers/stockmen must be able to:
 - Recognize signs of normal and abnormal behaviour
 - Recognize fear
 - Recognize signs of common diseases and understand their prevention and control
 - Know when to call the Veterinarian
 - Have a good working knowledge of body condition scoring
 - Have good working knowledge of farrowing and the care of new born piglets
 - Have good working knowledge of humane methods of handling and loading.
3. Caretakers/stockmen must understand the times and circumstances in which pigs are prone to welfare problems and be able to demonstrate their competence in recognizing and dealing with problems.
4. No Caretaker/stockman must carry out duties procedures for which they have not been trained.
5. The farm must have a written policy of what the actions are should an employee be found to be in negligence of duties and animal welfare/abuse.
6. All animals must be inspected at least once per day.
7. Develop and implement plans on precautions to cope with emergencies such as fire, flood, biosecurity alerts, power failure, movement of stock bans and the interruption of the supply of water and feed.
8. Provide an emergency Action Board/Staff Notice Board highlighting the procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency.
9. Ensure that the Veterinary Plan is implemented and is regularly updated and that the correct data is being collected.
10. All medication and production records must be available for the assessor.

11. There must be evidence of routine maintenance.
12. The person responsible for humane killing must be named, trained and competent for this procedure. Please refer to: "Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005: "Emergency Humane Destruction" pages 50 & 51.
13. For the wellness of the whole farm, stock and people, there must be excellent procedures for waste management that are also in keeping with the Resource Management Act.
14. The farm must have a written policy of what the actions are should an employee be found to be in negligence of duties and animal welfare/abuse.
15. Plan the movement of pigs to slaughter taking into account that over Christmas and New Year the abattoir will not be working to its normal schedule. Also take into consideration all supply/demand factors.
16. Always know that each of your pigs has a market to go to and plan for a back up of stock should transport, slaughter and/or market demand weaken.
17. Policy and guidance for visitors to the farm taking into consideration all biosecurity risks.
18. Animals must have their "Animal Status Declaration" form.
19. Documentation Requirements:
 - Training programme
 - Level of training of each caretaker.
 - Routine maintenance
 - Plan for all cleaning procedures
 - Plan for the efficient and effective waste disposal
 - Policy concerning staff disciplinary procedures
 - Policy on visitors to the farm.

Note:

DFD: Dark Firm and Dry meat. This mainly occurs due to long term distress. The responsibility for this rests at the farm. Can be due to bullying, not getting enough food, climatic conditions and an environment which is not enriching.

4 TRANSPORTATION

The producer and his/her transport company must develop and implement a Pig Transport Plan. Emphasis needs to be on not causing the animals fear and distress.

4.1 Requirements

1. The timing of transport must be co-ordinated between the abattoir, transporter and the farm. Try to minimise the travelling and waiting time for the pigs at either end.
2. Pigs need to be removed from feed at least 4 hours before departure, to help stop travel sickness.
3. From farm to slaughter must not exceed 18 hours.
4. Whilst being held in the yard/pen, pigs must have access to water.
5. Do not mix up groups as this will cause fighting, distress and too much excitement.
6. Adequate handling/loading areas must be available on the farm. No electrical prodders, dogs etc are to be used. Boards, gates and other benign handling aids can be used.
7. Keep the noise factor down to the minimum.
8. In extreme temperatures appropriate management practices must be employed.
9. Pigs have the following behaviour characteristics which must be taken into account when they are being moved: a) they have good all round vision but do not see well at a distance; b) they tend not to be good followers; c) they have excellent sense of smell; d) and they have good hearing.
10. The transport company must know the stocking density of their vehicles so that the animals travel in safety and comfort. Pigs must be covered in transit to protect them from adverse weather conditions.
11. All incidents of death or injury while the pigs are in transit must be reported to the farmer and recorded. Feed back from the abattoir concerning the state of the animals on arrival is also a good idea.
12. Loading ramps must be fitted in such a way as to prevent the pigs from falling or slipping by the use of batten boards/slats/cleats.
13. Ideally, loading ramps should be half the width of the back of the truck.
14. The slope of the access onto the transport must not be greater than 45 degrees. The ideal is 20 degrees.
15. Documentation Requirements:
 - Pig Transport Plan
 - Carrier
 - Day, number and where pigs went
 - Any incidents that may have occurred.

Note: At the time of writing the NZPIB informed the writer that a new animal transport code is currently being developed. Also, the Ministry has put forward the Commercial Slaughter Code (CSC), which could be gazetted by the end of 2007. The CSC covers all aspects of the slaughter process from the time the animal is off loaded to the time of chilling. It therefore covers such issues as unloading, lairage and the requirements of feed and water etc.

5 SLAUGHTER:

The farmer must develop and implement a Pig Slaughter Plan in association with their abattoir. All slaughter/killing systems must be designed and managed to ensure livestock are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. Ideally the abattoir should be PQIP accredited.

For emergency humane slaughter please refer to: "Emergency Humane Destruction" Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005, pages 50 & 51.

5.1 Requirements

1. The farmer must ensure that the abattoir has good lairage conditions and slaughter conditions.
2. Exit off the truck must be a gentle slope like that of the loading ramp on farm.
3. The lairage must provide shelter and water for the pigs.
4. On arrival at the abattoir the pigs must be unloaded and allowed to rest for at least half an hour.
5. The abattoir must be able to identify all of the farm's stock.
6. Should an animal have gone down during transport it must be humanely killed on the transporter.
7. All groupings, wherever possible, must stay together and not be mixed with others.
8. Pigs must be handled calmly, quietly and firmly, with care to avoid unnecessary excitement and distress.
9. No electric prodders, alkathene pipe or any other negative force is to be used on pigs.
10. Pigs must be humanely slaughtered in accordance with the Act.
11. The farmer should at least once a year accompany the pigs right through to slaughter and observe all activities.
12. Emergency Humane Destruction: Please refer to Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005; Emergency Humane Destruction; pages 50 and 51.
13. All weights and P2 readings must be thoroughly examined and abnormalities investigated.
14. One of the most important areas, often not addressed, is that there are times when the abattoir will not be working to normal schedule. This is particularly relevant over Christmas and New Year. Planning for stock to be killed must address this.
15. Documentation Requirements:
 - All records from the abattoir of weights, P2, veterinary reports (MAF) and any other information.

NOTE:

PSE: Pale, Soft and Exudative meat. This is mainly caused by short term distress. It is most likely to occur once the animal is moved onto transport and up to the point of slaughter. It is imperative to keep pigs calm.

APPENDIX 1:

Thermal Environment: A guideline only.

Weight Range:	Temperature:
3 – 15 kg	26 – 32 °C
15 – 35 kg	18 – 26 °C
35 – 70 kg	15 – 25 °C
70 – 100 kg	10 – 25 °C
>100 kg	10 – 25 °C
Nursing sow	15 – 26 °C
Litter	32 °C

Source: American Humane Association: Welfare Standards for Pigs

APPENDIX 2:

Space Allowances for Growing Pigs: These are the absolute minimums.

Live Weight:	Lying Area (m²):	Total Area (m²):
10 kg	0.10	0.15
20 kg	0.15	0.22
30 kg	0.20	0.30
40 kg	0.26	0.40
50 kg	0.31	0.47
60 kg	0.36	0.55
70 kg	0.41	0.61
80 kg	0.45	0.67
90 kg	0.47	0.71
100 kg	0.50	0.75
SOW	0.50	3.50
BOAR		7.5
SERVICE PEN		10.5

Sources:

- American Humane Association: Welfare of Pigs
- The British RSPCA: Welfare for Pigs, October 2005

APPENDIX 3:

Documentation Requirements

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND THIRST: PAGES 4 & 5

- Source of all feed supplies
- Profile of nutrient content and supplements
- Condition Scoring report and actions taken should it fall outside of parameters
- Diagram of all the farm/sheds etc.; also where bait stations are for rodent control
- Profile of water supply
- Plan for emergency water supply
- Plan for water availability in case of fire

FREEDOM FROM DISCOMFORT: PAGES 6 TO 9

- Genetic stock
- Each sow identified
- Date of service. Boar (identified) or AI (source identified)
- Date of farrowing
- Number in each litter
- Mortality
- Date weaned
- Where weaners are sent to if weaner producer only
- Where weaners came from if you are a finisher only
- Date to go to slaughter

FREEDOM FROM PAIN, INJURY AND DISEASE: PAGES 9 & 10

- Health Plan
- Planned and recorded vaccination regime
- Biosecurity and quarantine plan
- Facilities. Training programme and staffing relevant to emergency slaughter
- Stock density
- Cleaning plan
- Nutrition plan
- Records of fertility/production parameters including parity, farrowing rates, litter size, birth weights, pre-weaning mortality, birthing problems, weaning age and weaning weight
- Records of significant injury, disease, treatment and your Veterinary Health Plan/Responsibilities
- Records of culling rates and reasons for the cull.

FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NATURAL BEHAVIOUR: PAGE 10

FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS: PAGE 11

MANAGEMENT: PAGES 11 TO 13

- Training programme
- Level of training that each caretaker is at
- Routine maintenance
- Plan of cleaning procedures
- Plan for the efficient and effective waste disposal
- Policy concerning staff disciplinary procedures
- Policy for farm visitors
- Animal Status Declaration forms

TRANSPORTATION: PAGES 14 & 15

- Pig transport plan
- Carrier
- Day, number and where pigs went
- Any incidents that may have occurred.

SLAUGHTER: PAGES 16 & 17

- All weights and P2 readings from the abattoir
- All MAF inspection data