

Evaluation of stockmanship, husbandry and management related to welfare provision

DATE:

1 Farm Details

Farm Name			
Address			
Farm telephone / mobile:			
Farm personnel (tick boxes of those spoken to)			
	Name	Level of training / experience	Function /role
<input type="checkbox"/>	Owner	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manager (if different)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stockpeople	No. _____	_____
Minimum Standard No. 1 - Stockmanship			<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="not OK"/>
Pigs must be cared for by a sufficient number of personnel who collectively possess the ability, knowledge and competence necessary to maintain the health and welfare of the animals in accordance with this code.			

While not compulsory, the tally of stock numbers allows for calculation of pig flow, percentages and determination of the number of sow stalls

Farm Type	Farrow to finish	Weaner production	Finishing
Pig Numbers			
Dry Sows	_____	Are gestation stalls used	<input type="button" value="Yes"/> <input type="button" value="No"/>
Lactating Sows	_____		
Piglets	_____	If so how many?	
Weaners	_____	Finishers	_____
Growers	_____	Total # Pigs	_____
Boars	_____		

If this farm is a weaner producer where are the weaners sold?

2. Stockmanship

Minimum Standard No.13 – Handling

- (a) Pigs must be handled at all times in such a way as to minimise the risk of pain, injury or distress to the animals
- (b) Pigs, including piglets, must not to be picked up or suspended by one or both of their front legs.
- (c) Handling facilities must be available to deal with all pigs and piglets undergoing routine procedures and for animals that are sick and requiring treatment
- (d) Stress of handling must be minimised by appropriate design of the facilities, especially entrances and raceways

OK

not OK

Comments

Minimum Standard No. 14 – Moving Pigs

- (a) Only the minimal force required must be used when moving pigs.
- (b) Pigs must not be prodded in sensitive areas, including the eyes, nose, anus, vulva or testicles.
- (c) Electric prodders and whipping must not be used

OK

not OK

When do inspect the animals in your care?

3. Husbandry and Management

Which of the following procedures are carried out on the farm and at which timepoint

Procedure	Which timepoint	Assessor check?	
		Handling	Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> Castration		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Tail-docking		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Teeth clipping		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Estimation of back fat		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Euthanasia		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Minimum Standard No. 16 - Elective husbandry procedures

- (a) Elective husbandry procedures must only be carried out where they are justifiable to prevent undesirable consequences that could subsequently result in animal suffering.
- (b) Tail docking of pigs over seven days of age or surgical castration at any age must be carried out by a veterinarian.
- (c) Clipping or grinding of needle teeth must be carried out before five days of age.
- (d) If nose rings, clips or wires are used they must be placed through the cartilage at the top of the snout or in the tissue separating the nostrils

OK

not OK

Comments

Management of compromised pigs		
Farm has a documented procedure for identifying and handling compromised pigs?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Is there a warm dry comfortable sick pen?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Are pigs which could not otherwise cope in an ordinary pen removed to the sick pen?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Are the compromised pigs treated according to the farm treatment plan?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Are appropriate treatment records for compromised pigs available for audit?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>

What are the criteria used to decide whether to euthanise an animal? How is this performed	<input type="button" value="OK"/>	<input type="button" value="not OK"/>
Does the farm have appropriate equipment and trained staff available to ensure that euthanasia of compromised pigs can be carried out at all times?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Minimum Standard No.19 – Emergency Humane Destruction (a) When pigs have to be killed it must be done by persons competent in the handling and killing of pigs and death must be confirmed by inspection of the animal. (b) When a pig needs to be killed it must be handled, restrained and killed in such a manner as to minimise unnecessary pain and distress prior to death. (c) Pigs must be rapidly rendered insensible and remain in that state, until death. (d) Animals rendered insensible by a blow or shot to the brain must be bled out immediately to ensure death occurs before recovery from stunning		
	<input type="button" value="OK"/>	<input type="button" value="not OK"/>

Age of weaning		
Are the weaner facilities appropriate for newly weaned pigs?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Is the nutrition appropriate for newly weaned pigs?	<input type="button" value="Yes"/>	<input type="button" value="No"/>
Minimum Standard No.15 – Weaning Weaning must be managed in a way that avoids undue stress on the sow and piglets and minimises negative impacts on their health and welfare		
	<input type="button" value="OK"/>	<input type="button" value="not OK"/>

What criteria do you use to decide if an animal is fit for transport? (For example does the farm have a procedure based on the NZPork "Fit to Load" Guidelines?)

Minimum Standard No.17 - Pre-Transport Selection

- (a) Pigs must be inspected prior to transport to ensure all are fit to be transported.
- (b) All pigs must be able to stand and bear weight on all four limbs and be fit enough to withstand the journey without suffering unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress.
- (c) Sows likely to give birth during the journey must not be selected for transport.

Pest control program

All farms must have an appropriate pest control program.

Comments

4. Certified Free Range Pork

Many consumers are asking for free range pork, for a farm to be certified free range, the farm must undergo and have passed an annual PigCare welfare audit. In addition the auditor must be satisfied that:

- All pigs live and are reared free range that is: *"Free range means pigs can run around outside for their entire life. Like sheep and beef cattle, the sow, weaners, and grower pigs will live in open spaces. Shelter must be provided and all pigs must be able to move in and out of the shelter, and move freely around the paddocks"*.
- Shelter provided must meet the space allowances specified in PigCare – farms cannot provide less shelter on the grounds that not all pigs will be using it at once.
- The producer has a copy of the New Zealand Best Practice Guidelines for Free Range Pork Production.
- If only a proportion of total farm production is free range, the auditor must be sure that the farm has and uses a process that clearly differentiates the free range pigs post the farm gate.
- Free range pigs may be temporarily housed indoors to:
 - receive veterinary treatment,
 - in the case of an emergency
 - if required or directed by relevant authorities (for example in the case of an exotic disease outbreak).

It is also permitted to move finished pigs into huts/tents/barns or other accommodation for 48hrs for sorting prior to dispatch to market.

Sows may farrow indoors in an open pen with access to a paddock. Newly born pigs may be confined to the pen or farrowing hut by a fender for up to 7 days.

- During adverse weather conditions pigs may be confined on a 'standoff' area for up to 48 hours




This farm is certified as producing free range pork	<input type="button" value="Yes"/> <input type="button" value="No"/> <input type="button" value="N/A"/>
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5. Sign-off

<p>Enter the total number of responses in each category in the boxes provided</p> <p>Total of 8 – Yes /No</p> <p>Total of 9 – OK / not OK</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Yes	No	OK	not OK
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Inspector name		Inspector signature	
Comments	<input style="width: 90%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

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Evaluation of site presentation	DATE:			
Farm name				
<p>Consumers of your pork are generally urban dwellers, in many cases without a detailed understanding of farming let alone pig farming and the welfare requirements of pigs. A dirty or untidy farm can be regarded as a “bad” farm and animal rights activists and TV cameras use the appearance and presentation of the farm as a proxy of pig welfare.</p> <p>The presentation of farms reflects the industry’s pride in and commitment to good practice farming, and portrays an appropriate environment for livestock raised to produce a quality food. NZPork actively encourages all farmers to ensure their farms are tidily presented, with buildings and surroundings kept tidy and appropriately maintained, and rubbish disposal well managed.</p> <p>This assessment gives you feedback on the presentation of your site to help you reflect your pride in your farm to the wider community, the assessment will be shared with your nominated wholesaler. It does not affect the results of the PigCare audit.</p>				
Comments				
				  

Site sketch and notes if required

Piggery Presentation Guidelines

Each and every New Zealand pig farm must provide an appropriate environment for pigs raised to produce a quality food. This includes a tidy and secure site.

Farms need to be tidily presented, with buildings and surroundings kept tidy and appropriately maintained, and rubbish disposal well managed. Show the public that you care!

Make sure you can tick “yes” to all the following:

	<p><i>The site is secure to control access of people, vehicles and animals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a secure perimeter fence and lock gates • Display a notice at all entry points stating that the property is a biosecure site and uninvited persons are not to enter • Provide instructions to visitors covering what to do on arrival
	<p><i>Surroundings are neat and tidy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep grass around buildings under control. Mow, graze or spray regularly • Maintain trees and hedges • Ensure gates are hung properly and fences tidily strung. • Minimise piggery odours as far as is possible including care when choosing areas for the spreading of effluent.
	<p><i>Buildings are maintained and functioning well</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep buildings repaired internally & externally Develop flower gardens and/or mown lawns to enhance the piggery's appearance. • Maintain gutters on buildings and keep downpipes unblocked • Provide drainage away from areas where vehicles work, to minimise mud • Ensure sumps do not get blocked/overflow
	<p><i>Farm layout, including storage areas, is organised to present a neat and tidy appearance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store any building materials you are likely to re-use tidily, and ideally out of sight • Screen off storage areas for commercial food by-products such as bread and cheese • Locate the incinerator away from the entrance way. (While it might be less convenient for the operator, it will enhance the appearance and smell)
	<p><i>Actively manage rubbish disposal</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work out a policy for rubbish disposal including recycling bags or containers • Dispose of old pipes and other building materials (concrete, wood, steel mesh, plastic) that will not be used • Ensure that dead pigs or afterbirth buckets are quickly disposed of and not lying around entrance way or shed doors. • Manage composting areas so that no evidence of dead animals is visible. Keep composting areas as tidy as possible and preferably out of sight.
	<p><i>Practice good ‘housekeeping’</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have ongoing pest control measures in place that substantially prevents any evidence of rodent activity • Keep break room, bathroom and office clean and tidy. Have the location of the office well signposted.
	<p><i>Remove dead pigs as soon as is practicable</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferably to the compost/offal pit immediately • If not, put the carcass in a securely closed container immediately