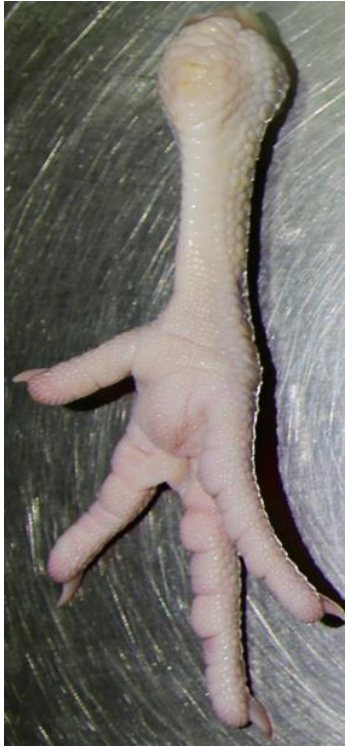


Broiler chickens Toolkit




Resource 1: Scoring scales

Feet scoring

Score 0 (none) 	Score 1 (medium) Picture is an example of the 'best' foot in the medium category.	Score 2 (severe) Picture is an example of the 'best' foot in the severe category – they can be more severe than this image shows.
		

Score: 100 feet. KWI score = % of feet >0

Hock scoring

Score 0 (none) No visible lesion.	Score 1 (medium) Picture is an example of the 'best' hock in the medium category.	Score 2 (severe) Picture is an example of the 'best' hock in the severe category – they can be more severe than this image shows.
		

Score: 100 hocks. KWI score = % of hocks >0

Lameness scoring



Bristol Gait Score: (SC Kestin, TG Knowles, AE Tinch, NG Gregory,; Prevalence of leg weakness in broiler chickens and its relationship with genotype, Veterinary Record, 131 (1992), pp. 190-194).

0 - Bird walks with ease, has regular and even strides and is well balanced. Foot is furred when lifted.

1 - Bird has minor walking deviation from perfect.

2 - Bird walks with irregular and uneven strides, but there is little impact on overall function.

3 - Bird walks with an obvious defect and impairment to function.

4 - Bird is unbalanced and walks with great difficulty, there is severe impairment of function.

5 - Bird is reluctant to move, and is unable to walk many strides before sitting down.

Score: 100 randomly selected birds. Do not disturb the birds before scoring.

KWI score = the average of the gait scores ('flock average gait score')

Procedures should be in place to ensure broilers with leg issues are being pro-actively culled to prevent suffering.

Birds Score 4 or Score 5 should be humanely euthanised.

Litter scoring

Dry and friable		
Caked		
Caked and wet		

Score: Score at 5 separate locations in the house. KWI is the average of the 5 scores.

Resource 2: Examples of animal abuse

Beat, strike or kick animals; ill-treat; exhaust; overload; torture; excessively frighten; apply pressure to any particularly sensitive part of the body in such a way as to cause unnecessary pain or suffering; suspend the animals themselves by mechanical means; lift or drag the animals by head, ears, horns, legs, tail or fleece, or handle in such a way as to cause unnecessary pain or suffering; use prods or other implements with pointed ends; tie by the horns, antlers, nose rings or by legs tied together. Unnecessary or cruel use of instruments which administer electric shocks.

Resource 3: Glossary

<p>LENGTH</p> <p>1ft = 0.305m</p>	<p>LENGTH</p> <p>1m = 3.281ft</p>	<p>AREA</p> <p>1m² = 10.764ft²</p>
<p>AREA</p> <p>1ft² = 0.0929m²</p>	<p>WEIGHT</p> <p>1lb = 0.454kg</p>	<p>WEIGHT</p> <p>1kg = 2.205lb</p>
<p>LIGHT</p> <p>20 Lux = 1.858ft candle</p>	<p>LIGHT</p> <p>0.25ft candle = 2.691 Lux</p>	<p>LIGHT</p> <p>1ft candle = 10.764 Lux</p>

Resource 4: Permitted methods for euthanasia of birds

1. Manual or mechanical dislocation of the neck (cervical dislocation)
2. Use of specialised equipment for percussive stunning, followed by bleeding
3. Captive bolt or percussive stunning devices approved specifically for broiler chickens

The most commonly used methods on farm are manual cervical dislocation or captive bolt device:

- Cervical dislocation is performed manually, without the use of objects to assist (unless for birds less than seven days old, or of an equivalent size to a seven-day-old bird, where a sharp, fixed, rigid object may be used to assist in cervical dislocation). It is carried out by holding the bird with both legs in one hand, the head in the other (unless the bird is being culled for poor leg health or the bird has apparent leg problems, in which case the base of both wings must be held in one hand instead of the legs). A single, quick and controlled stretching motion should dislocate the neck vertebrae from the cranium and sever the spinal cord and carotid arteries, causing immediate death at the first attempt.



Source: EFSA Journal (2019): [Killing for purposes other than slaughter: poultry](#)

- Captive bolt devices must be designed, manufactured, maintained and operated to be appropriate for the size of the bird. They must be fit for purpose and able to achieve immediate death at the first attempt. The operator of a captive bolt device must: appropriately restrain the bird to enable accurate positioning of the device; rest the captive bolt device on the top of the bird's head (on the midline between the eyes where the brain is located), aim straight down, and administer the bolt directly over the skull on the top of the head.

Less commonly used, but approved methods:

- Exposure to an approved gas mixtures until death.
- Electrical stunning followed by bleeding (slaughter) or electrocution leading to cardiac arrest.
- Lethal injection with an approved euthanasia solution delivered by an acceptable route, provided it is carried out under the supervision of a veterinarian.

The following methods of euthanasia for broilers are not permitted:

- Killing pliers, or other equipment that crushes the neck.
- Methods of cervical dislocation that require spinning or flicking of the bird.

- Decapitation (unless as an unintended result of applying a permitted euthanasia method).
- The use of an object including a sharp, fixed object to assist in performing cervical dislocation.
- Brain piercing.
- Traumatic brain injury and death caused by one strike with a blunt instrument (commonly known as blunt trauma).
- Any method that requires the employee to administer a blow to the head causing death (such as striking the head with a blunt instrument or against a stationary object).

Checking animals after application of the euthanasia method

Each bird must be checked to confirm it is dead immediately following the applied euthanasia method, evidenced by the following signs:

- For cervical dislocation: complete severance between the brain and the spinal cord, evident by feeling a gap in the neck vertebrae.
- For captive bolt device: no nictitating membrane reflex; no rhythmic breathing; no neck tension; and no vocalisation.

Resource 5: Medicine purchase and use records

Medicine purchase records to include: identity of medicine; quantity of medicine; date of purchase; name and address of supplier; batch number(s); and expiry date(s). For any medicated feed, a written prescription is required.

Medicine use records to include: the name of the vaccine, drug or other substance; lot and batch number; quantity of medicine administered; date of treatment; identification of the individual (or group of birds) to which administered; age of treated animals; number of animals treated; date of administration; date treatment finished; name of administrator; name of vet issuing prescription; reason for treatment; route of administration; length of treatment; withdrawal times for meat if appropriate; and date of safe slaughter if appropriate.

Resource 6: Health and welfare (H&W) plan

1. Infectious disease control and vaccinations used and planned
2. Parasite control
3. Management of non-infectious (management-induced) disease and injury
4. Health and disease incidence record-keeping
5. Written plan to respond to sudden increases in morbidity or mortality
6. Monitoring of KPIs and KWI, and actions planned to deal with increases in KWI or KPI levels
7. Corrective Action Plan within the H&W plan, to bring performance in line with good practice
8. Methods and records of euthanasia

Resource 7: Biosecurity plan

1. Emergency contact list
2. Named biosecurity person(s)
3. Employee training in biosecurity
4. Lines of separation (LOS) including fences and separate areas, how they are used to protect animals and people
5. Biosecurity entry procedures
6. Biosecurity exit procedures
7. Biosecurity requirements for visitors (visitor book, PPE)
8. Biosecurity requirements for feed and other deliveries (recording entry, PPE, disinfection)
9. Cleaning and disinfection operating procedures
10. Disinfectant chemicals used (approvals, safe use, dilutions, replenishment)
11. Animal movements (new animals in, movement of animals out)
12. Dealing with sick and dead animals (safe, hygienic disposal)
13. Vermin, vector and wildlife control

Resource 8: Links to assurance standard organisations

[RSPCA \(UK\) Assured Standards](#)

[RSPCA \(Australia\) Standards](#)

[Global Gap Animal Welfare Standards](#)

[Red Tractor Standards](#)

[Beter Leven Controls](#)

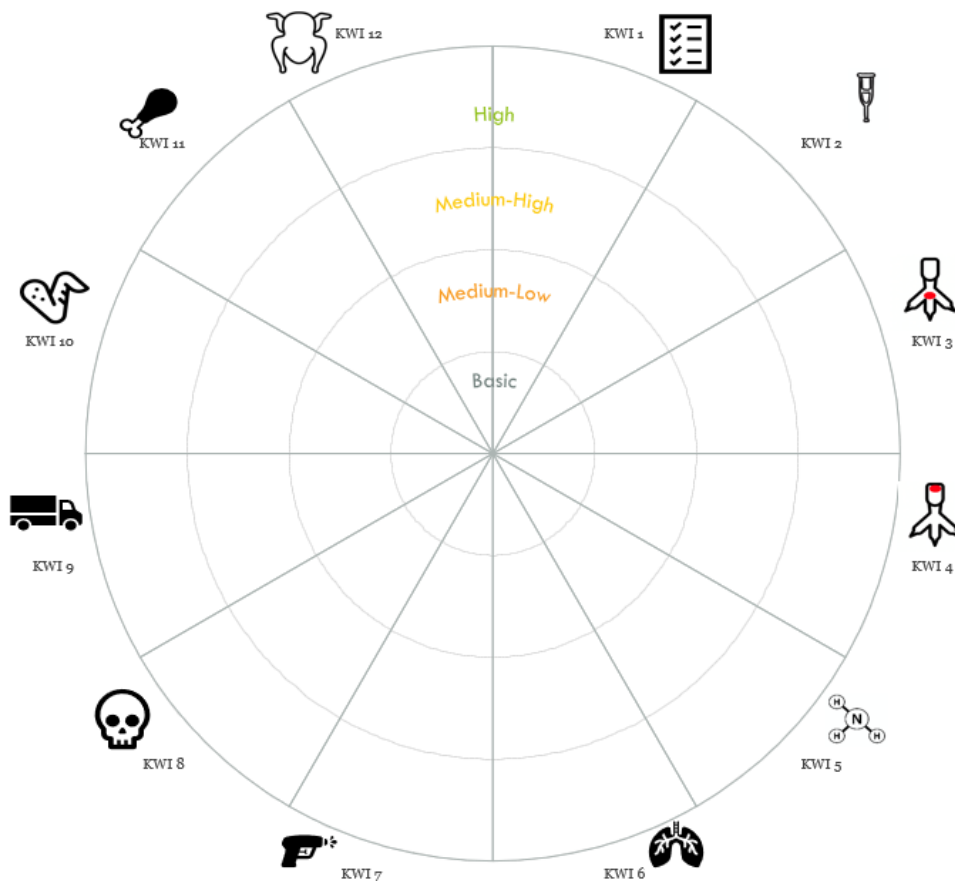
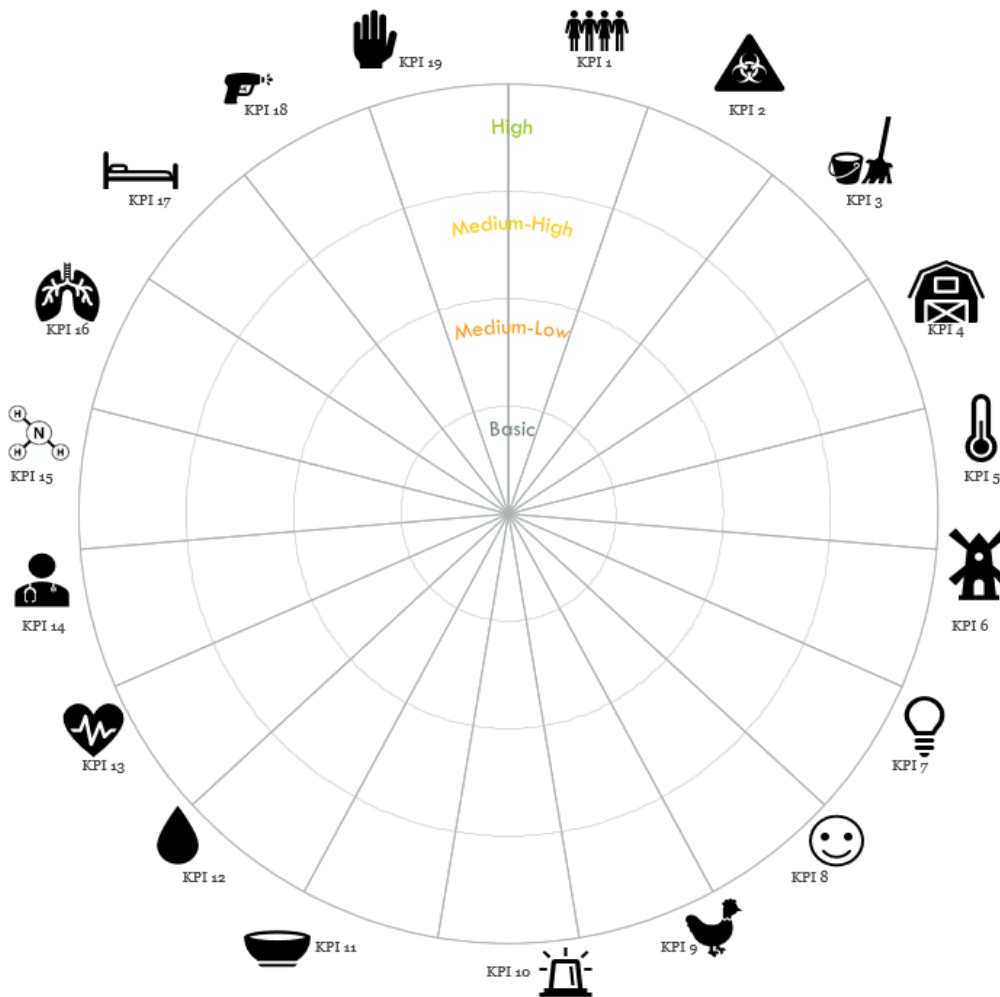
[German Animal Welfare Federation](#)

[Four Paws](#)

[AssureWel](#)

[Welfare Quality Network - Assessment Protocols](#)

Resource 9: Blank sector charts



Resource 10: Published resources and further reading

AssureWel: [The AssureWel Approach to Improving Farm Animal Welfare: The Development and Use of Welfare Outcome Assessments in Farm Assurance](#)

Better Chicken Commitment:

[Welfare Commitments: European Chicken Commitment](#)

[KFC: Better Chicken Commitment](#)

[Better Chicken Commitment: Commitments](#)

Farmers Weekly: [What the better chicken commitment means for farmers](#)

BBFAW Investor Briefing (August 2015): [How are Investors Using the Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare?](#)

BBAFW Investor Briefing (November 2017): [How Companies Are Using the Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare](#)

BBFAW: [The Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare Report 2019](#)

British Veterinary Association: [Farm Assurance Schemes Infographic](#)

Canadian National Farm Animal Care Council (2016): [Codes of Practice, Chickens, Turkeys and Breeders](#)

[Compassion in World Farming, Strategic Plan 2013–2017, For Kinder, Fairer Farming Worldwide](#)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EC) 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EC) 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives EEC 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) 1255/97

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production

[COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes](#)

CSIRO Publishing (2001): [Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals: Livestock at Slaughtering Establishments](#)

DEFRA (2018): [Code of practice for the welfare of meat chickens and meat breeding chickens](#)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: [Sub-sectoral Environmental and Social Guideline: Poultry Farming](#)

FAO: [Water Quality for Livestock and Poultry](#)

[FAWC advice on animal sentience \(10 June 2019\)](#)

[FAWC: Evidence and the welfare of farmed animals - part 2: evidence based decision making \(19 July 2018\)](#)

[FAWC advice on space and headroom allowances for transport of farm animals \(17 September 2013\)](#)

[FAWC report on farm animal welfare: health and disease \(29 November 2012\)](#)

[FAWC opinion on contingency planning for farm animal welfare in disasters and emergencies \(15 March 2012\)](#)

[FAWC advice on sustainable intensification of livestock agriculture \(3 February 2012\)](#)

[FAWC report on education about farm animal welfare \(15 December 2011\)](#)

[FAWC report on economics and farm animal welfare \(7 December 2011\)](#)

[FAWC opinion on the welfare of animals killed on-farm \(29 March 2018\)](#)

[FAWC opinion on CCTV in slaughterhouses \(3 February 2015\)](#)

Gov UK: [The Welfare of Farmed Animals \(England\) Regulations 2007](#)

Gov UK: [Animal Welfare Act 2006](#)

IFC (2014): Good Practice Note: Improving Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations (2014)

Edgar, J.L.; Mullan, S.M.; Pritchard, J.C.; McFarlane, U.J.C.; and Main, D.C.J.: [Towards a 'Good Life' for Farm Animals: Development of a Resource Tier Framework to Achieve Positive Welfare for Laying Hens.](#)

Kestin, S.C.; Knowles, T.G., Tinch, A.E., and Gregory, N.G. (1992): [Prevalence of leg weakness in broiler chickens and its relationship with genotype](#)

OIE: [Terrestrial Animal Health Code \(2019\)](#)

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2019): [Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of Animals](#)

OIE: [The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials \(2016\)](#)

[Red Tractor Chicken Standards: Broiler and Poussin Standards Version 4.2 \(updated 2019\)](#)

[Red Tractor Chicken Standards: Indoor Enhanced Welfare Version 1 \(2020\)](#)

[Red Tractor Chicken Standards: Hatchery Version 4.1 \(updated 2019\)](#)

[Red Tractor Chicken Standards: Free Range Standards Version 4.2 \(Updated 2019\)](#)

RSPCA (2017): [Welfare Standards for Hatcheries \(Chicks, Poults and Ducklings\)](#)

RSPCA (2017): [Broiler Breed Welfare Assessment Protocol](#)

Share Action: [What we do](#)

Shields, S.J. & Raj, A.B.M. (2010): [A critical review of electrical water-bath stun systems for poultry slaughter and recent developments in alternative technologies](#)

Vet Sustain (2019): [The Veterinary Sustainability Goals](#)

Welfare Quality Network: [Assessment Protocols](#)

WHO: [Water Safety and Drinking Water Quality Guidelines](#)

World Bank Group: [General Environmental, Health and Safety \(EHS\) Guidelines, \(April 2007\)](#)

[World Vet Antimicrobial Stewardship: McDonald's Corporation – Vision for Antimicrobial Stewardship in Food Animals \(March 2015\)](#)