



# Animal Welfare at Waitrose

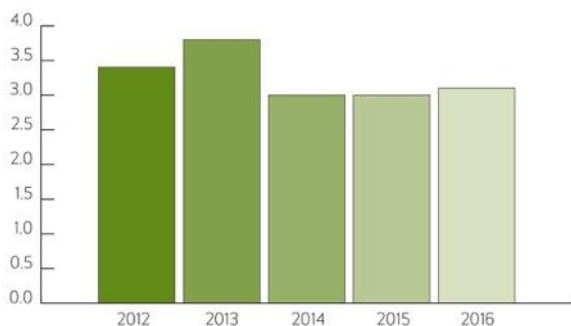
## Welfare outcomes and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Key Performance Indicators are monitored regularly within all supply chains. This allows trends to be monitored to highlight areas of achievement and improvement as well as areas that need attention. This ensures the continuous development and progression of welfare, efficiency and sustainable production. Key measures and trends for each supply chain are shown on the graphs below.

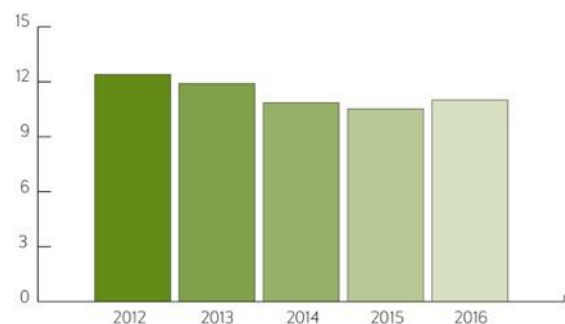
### Mortality data

Mortality rate data represents the numbers of livestock that pass away for reasons such as; disease, accidents or unexplained causes and is displayed in the graphs below. Our Beef, Veal, Venison, Turkey and Dairy sectors have reduced their mortality rate year on year, demonstrating a positive outcome.

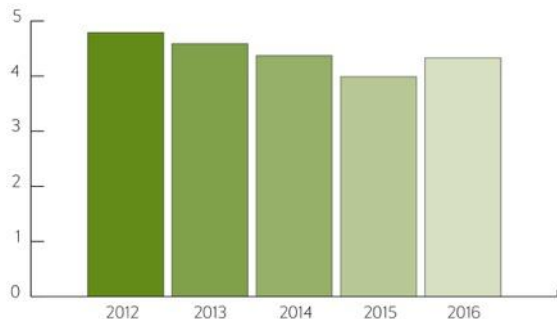
Ewe mortality (%)



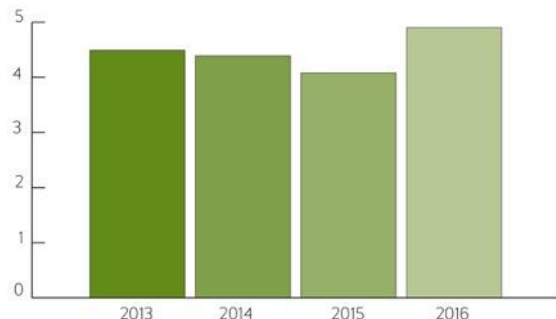
Pig pre-weaning mortality (%)



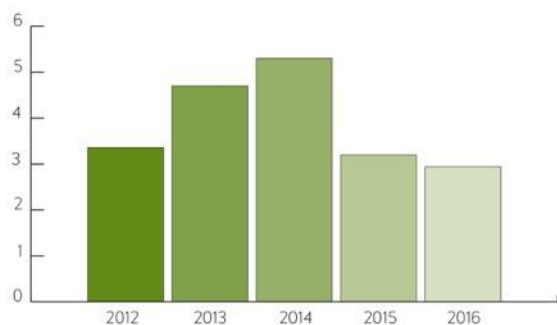
Pig post-weaning mortality (%)



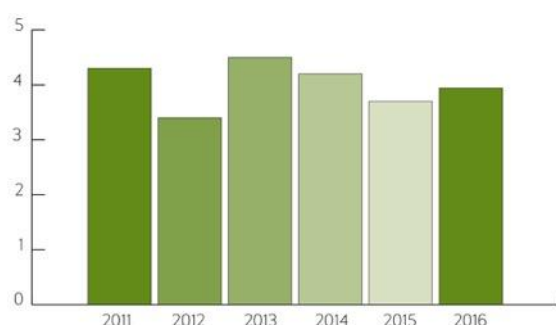
Duck mortality percentage (per crop)



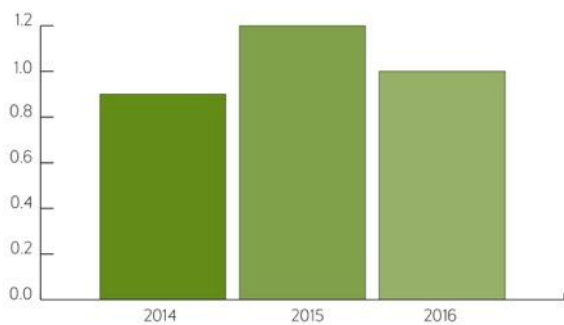
Beef mortality (%)



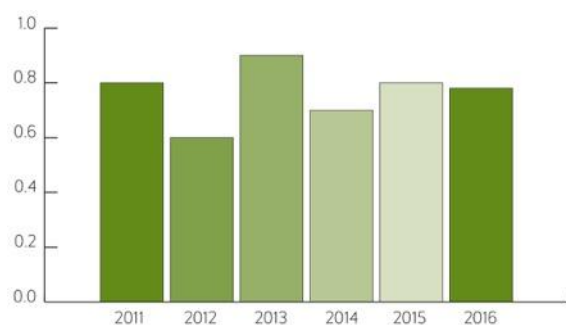
Turkey mortality (%)



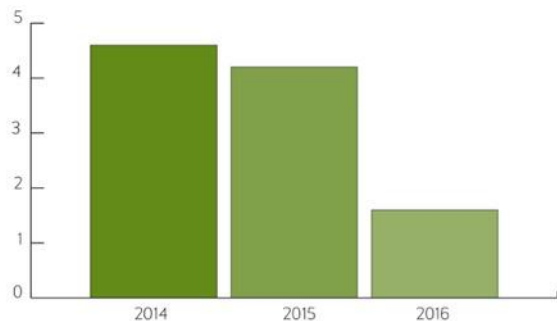
Veal mortality (%)



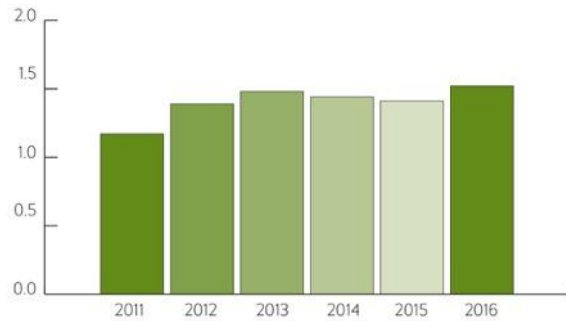
Turkey first week mortality (%)



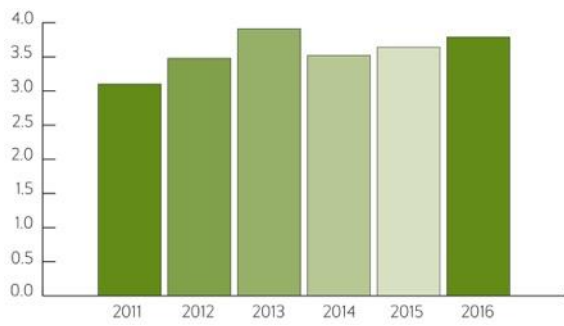
Venison mortality (%)



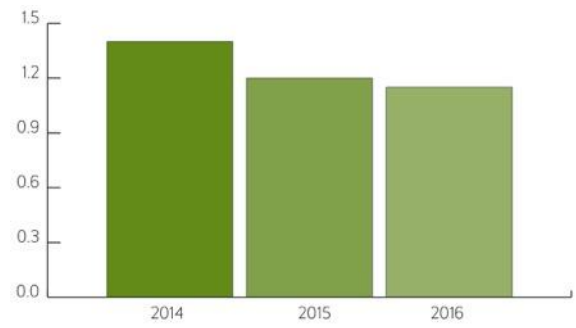
Chicken first week mortality (%)



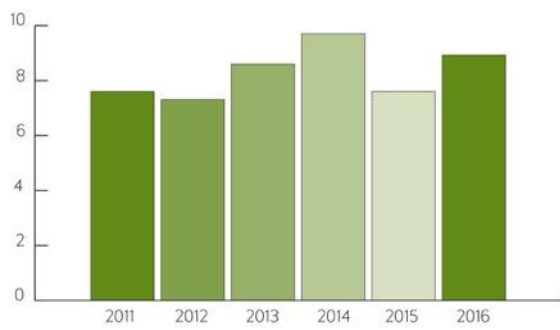
Chicken mortality (%)



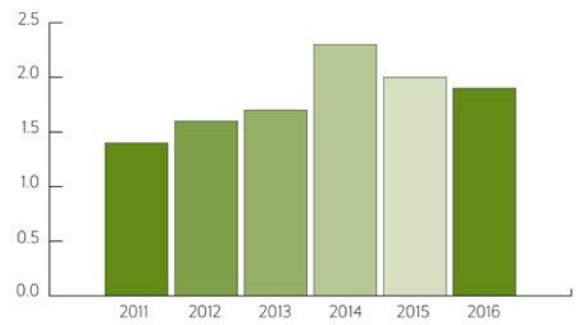
Organic dairy mortality (%)



Laying hens mortality (%)



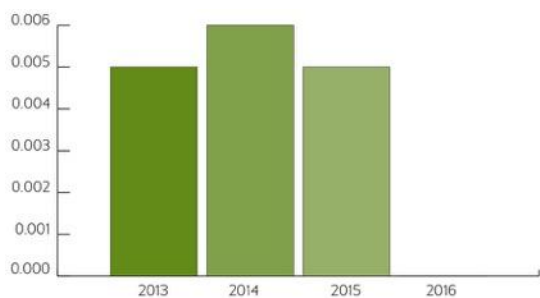
Conventional dairy mortality (%)



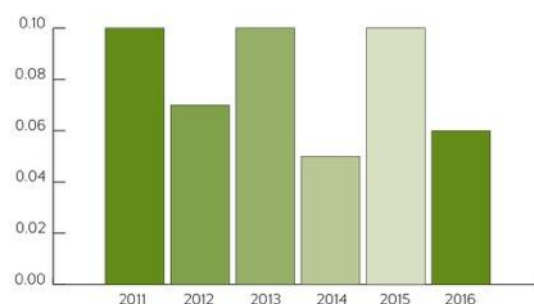
## Transport data

Transport data is important to monitor to ensure that transport times to slaughter are as short as possible to minimise stress on the animal. Cases where livestock do not survive a journey are recorded as D. O. A (Dead on Arrival); this could be due to a traffic accident or other cause. All are investigated. The number of loads hauled indicates how many loads each sector has sent for processing. Livestock are transported in ways that ensure the animals have enough space and enrichment to ensure their welfare. The majority of sectors have reduced their D. O. A figure from 2015 to 2016.

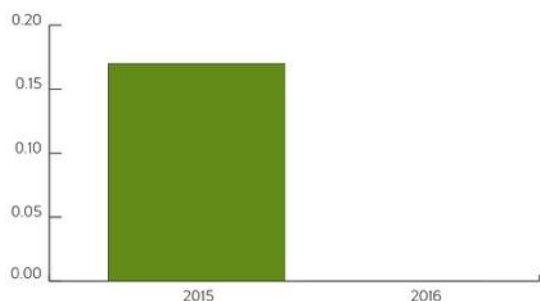
Beef D.O.A (%)



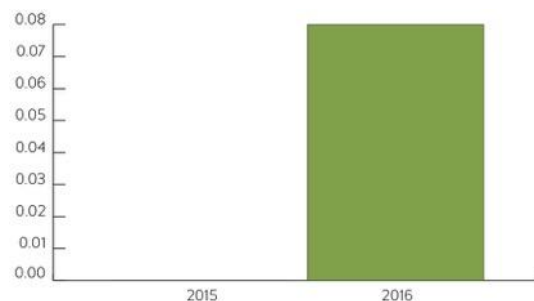
Turkey D.O.A (%)



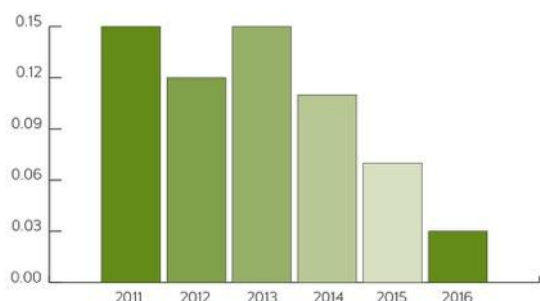
Pigs D.O.A (%)



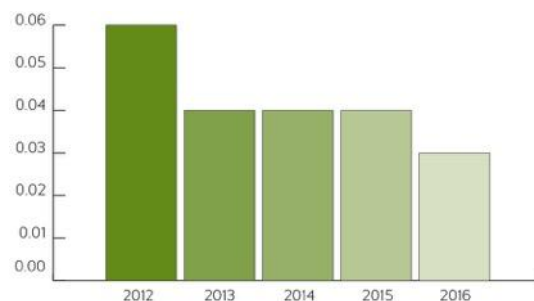
Lamb D.O.A. (%)



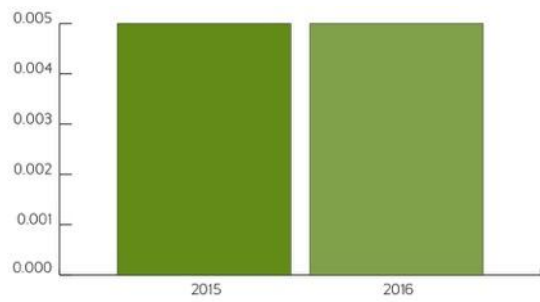
Chicken D.O.A (%)



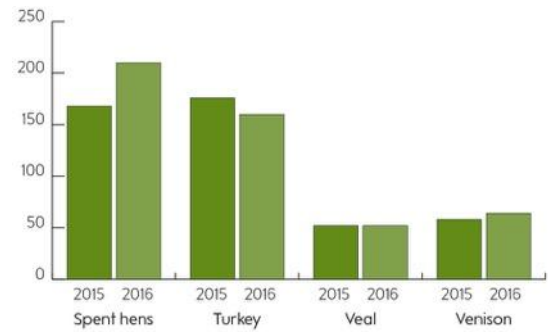
Duck D.O.A. (%)



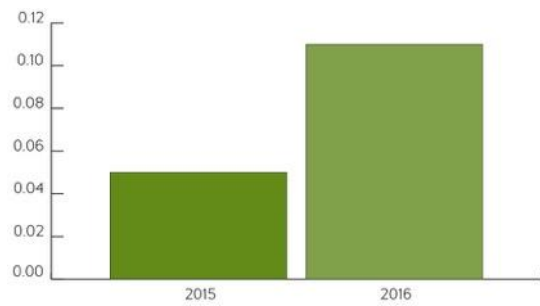
New Zealand Lamb D.O.A (%)



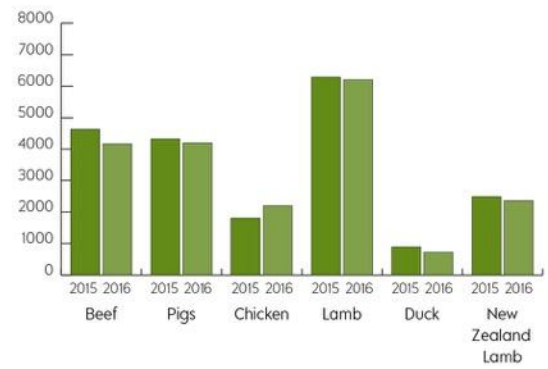
Number of loads hauled



Spent Hens D.O.A (%)



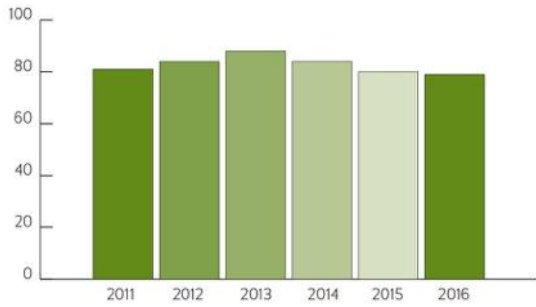
Number of loads hauled



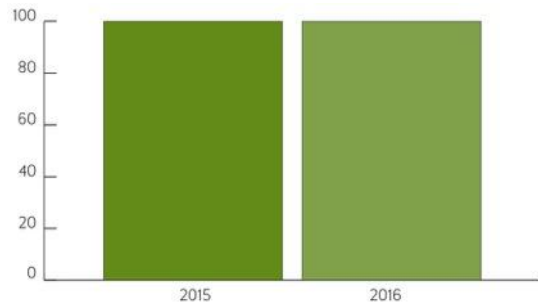
## Mutilation data

We believe that, wherever possible, livestock should be free from mutilation and all our supply chains are working towards this goal. Our data for 2016 highlights a change in the pig sector, showing an increase in the number of pigs that are undocked.

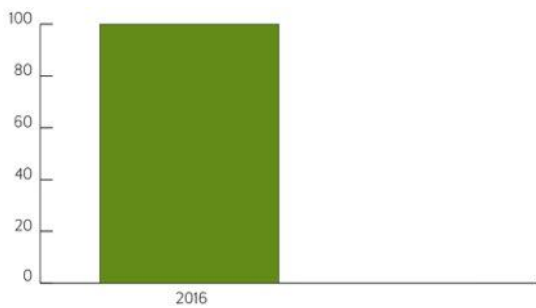
Laying hens – non beak trimming (%)



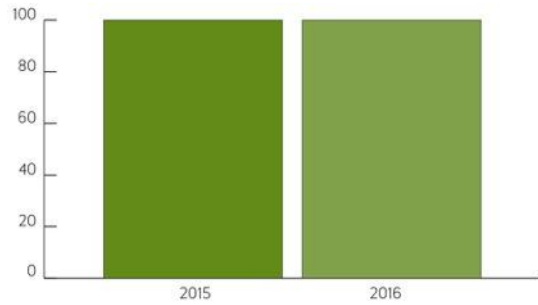
Quail Non Wing clipped (%)



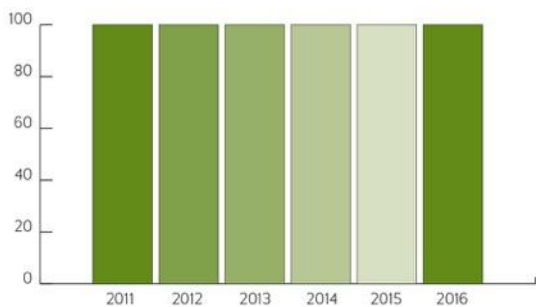
Fish free from fin clipping (%)



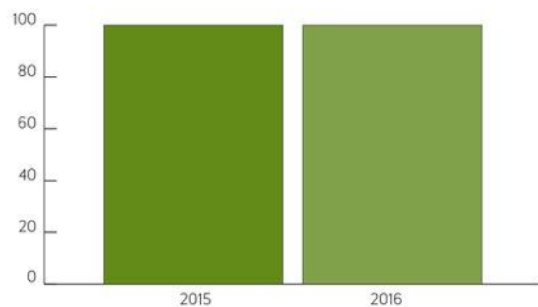
Number of Beef Cattle Castrated (%)



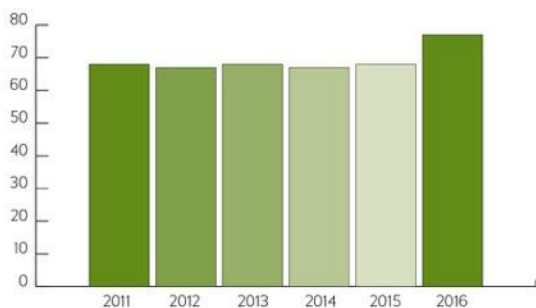
Dairy Cows Free from tail docking (%)



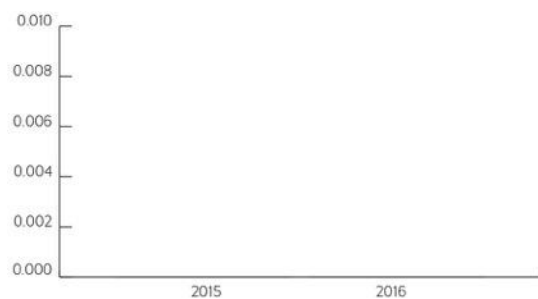
Dalehead Pigs Free from Teeth Clipping (%)



Number of pigs undocked (%)



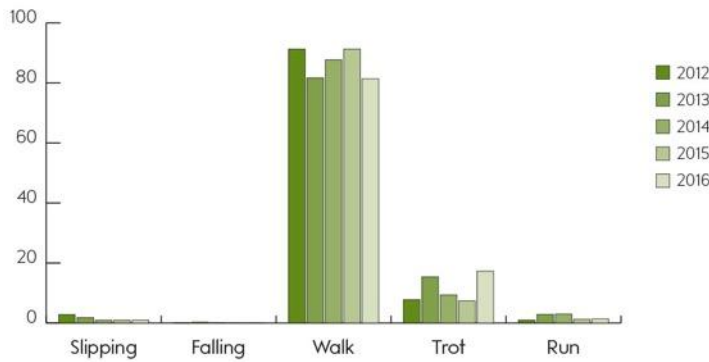
Number of Veal Calves Castrated (%)



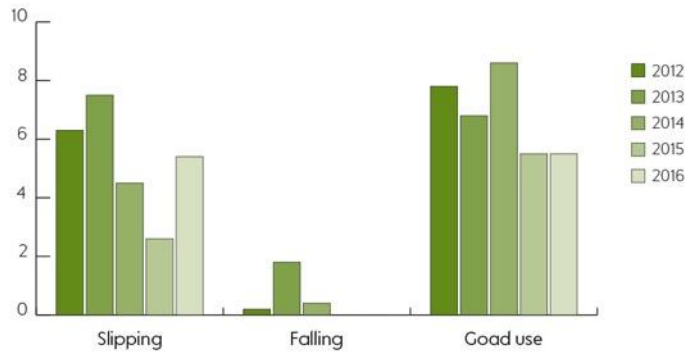
## Behaviour data

The graphs below show the behaviour trends and activity levels in beef cattle on arrival at our abattoir - strong walking is a good indicator of health and welfare. The percentage of cattle trotting has increased from 2015, demonstrating higher activity levels. The number of animals slipping and falling has decreased, showing higher cattle husbandry levels.

### Cattle Unloading Outcome (%)



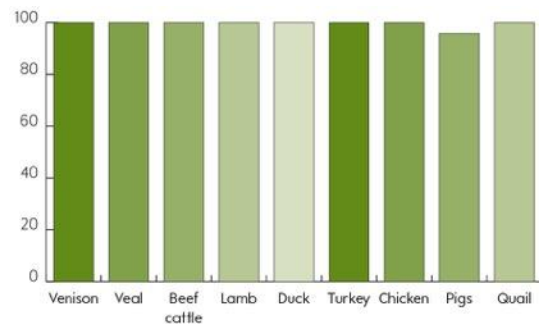
### Cattle Handling Outcome (%)



## Close confinement data

Stocking densities are calculated and monitored, this means each animal has space to move, as stated within our industry leading standards. Sows are not kept within sow stalls and all cows have access to grazing. 100% of our laying hens are free range, meaning they have access to the outdoors and are kept in an environment that is as natural as possible. All of the chickens reared for meat in our supply chain have environmental enrichment and more than 20% more space than the industry average for the UK.

Free from close confinement (%)



Species	Free range	Indoor	Outdoor
Pigs	23	52	25
Laying hens	100	-	-
Chicken	20	80	-
Duck	-	100 (barn)	-
Dairy	-	-	100 (access to grazing)
Beef	-	-	100 (access to grazing)
High welfare veal	-	100 (group)	-
Turkey	36	64	-



## Dairy cows

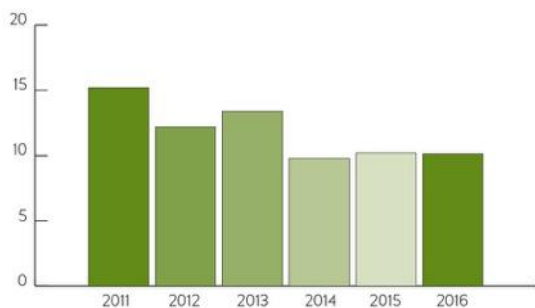
Both our organic and conventional cows have access to grazing in season. Lameness scoring is used to identify health and welfare problems within the herd. The scoring system is explained below with 0 being the best and 3 being room for improvement:

- Score 0: walks with even weight bearing and rhythm on all four feet, with a flat back
- Score 1: steps uneven (rhythm or weight bearing) or strides shortened; affected limb or limbs not immediately identifiable
- Score 2: uneven weight bearing on a limb that is immediately identifiable and/or obviously shortened strides, usually with an arched back.
- Score 3: unable to walk as fast as a brisk human pace and cannot keep up with the healthy herd, also signs of score 2.

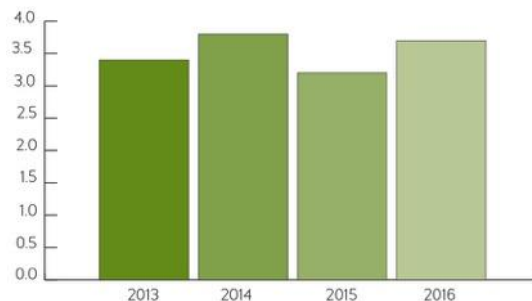
Within organic dairy, lameness improved, showing a decrease in the number of score 2 and 3. Cases of mastitis and injuries were also reduced for the 2016 period.

Conventional dairy saw a significant decrease in 2016 in lameness scores of 2 and 3, a continued trend in reduced mastitis cases and a fall in milk fever cases.

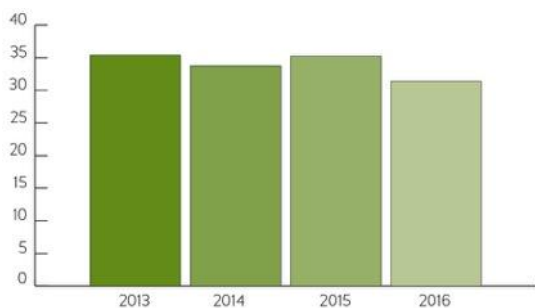
Organic Dairy - Lameness (score 2+3)



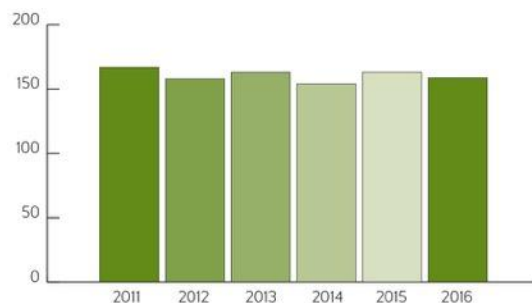
Organic Dairy - Milk Fever (cases per 100 cows)



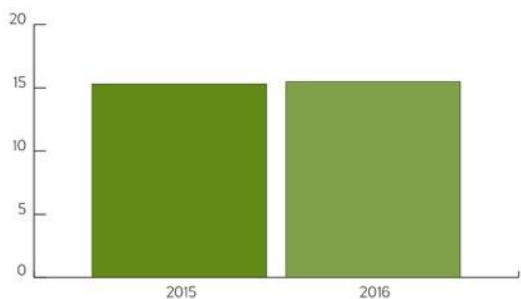
Organic Dairy - Clinical mastitis - (cases per 100 cows)



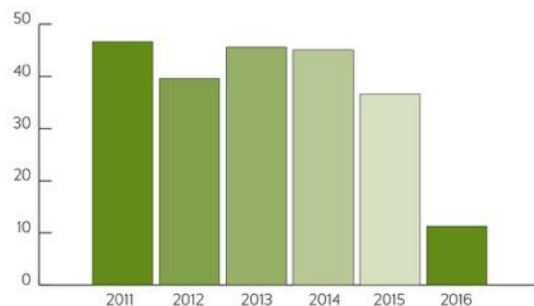
Organic Dairy - Somatic cell count



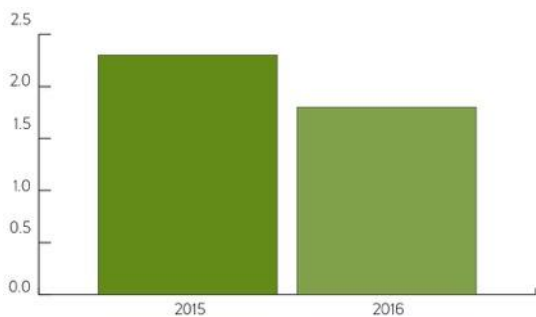
Organic Dairy - Forced culls as % of herd (excl TB & Johnes)



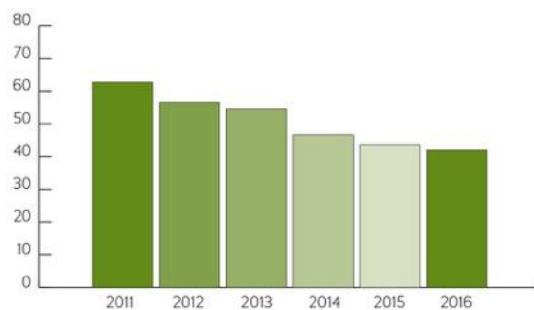
Conventional Dairy - Lameness (score 2+3)



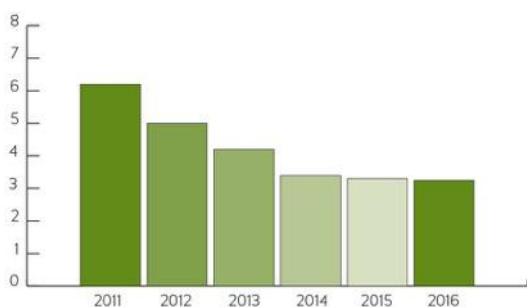
Organic Dairy - Injuries (cases per 100 cows)



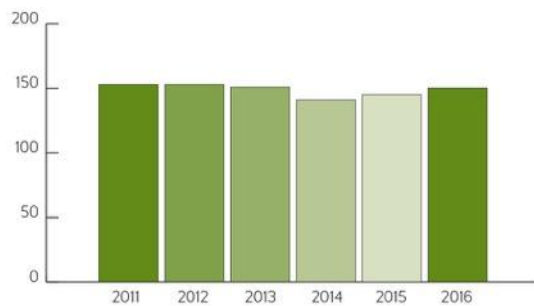
Conventional Dairy Clinical Mastitis (cases per 100 cows)



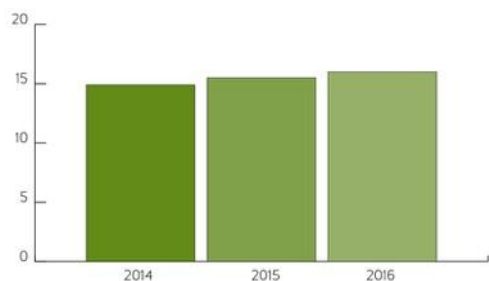
Conventional Dairy - Milk Fever (cases per 100 cows)



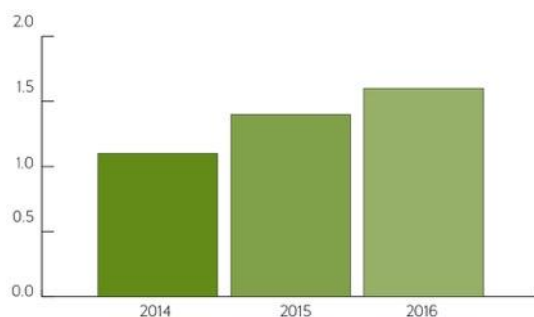
Conventional Dairy - Somatic cell count



Conventional Dairy - Forced culls as % of herd (excl TB & Johnes)



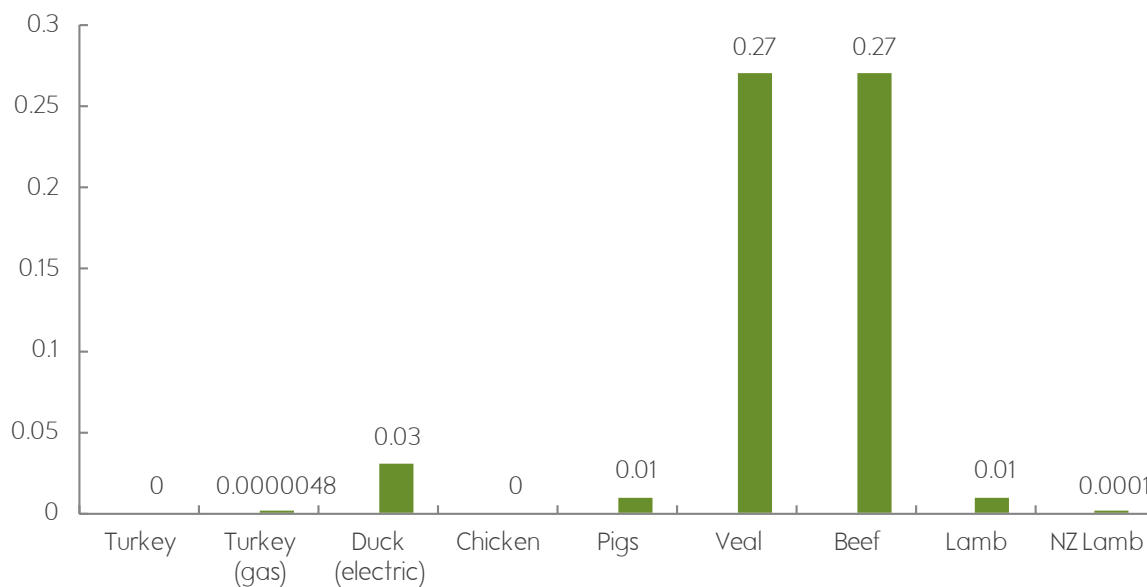
Conventional Dairy - Injury (cases per 100 cows)



## Pre-slaughter stunning data

We insist that all the livestock that provides meat for our business is stunned before slaughter. This is for the welfare of the animal during the slaughter process. Although rare, we think it very important to monitor the number of animals that need a second stun, due to the first stun not correctly working. This data is displayed below. All our abattoirs have monitored CCTV to ensure the quality of animal welfare in the facility.

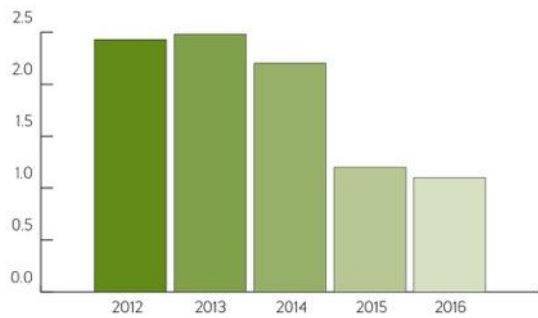
### Ineffective stuns 2016 (%)



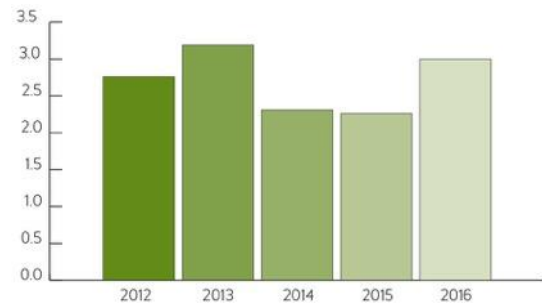
## Beef data

Cattle cleanliness has improved since 2015 with less cattle being recorded as dirty. Cleanliness is a good indicator of the highest levels of stockmanship. Fluke Active and Pneumonia cases rose in 2016 due to the warmer and wetter summer weather over the period.

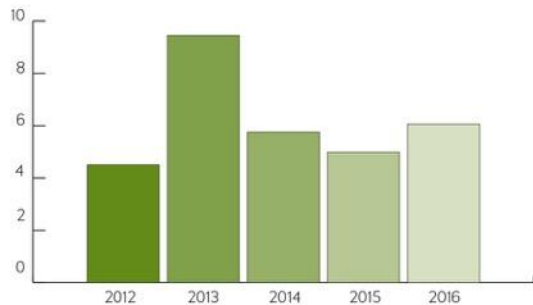
Cattle Cleanliness (% dirty)



Pleurisy Pneumonia cases (%)



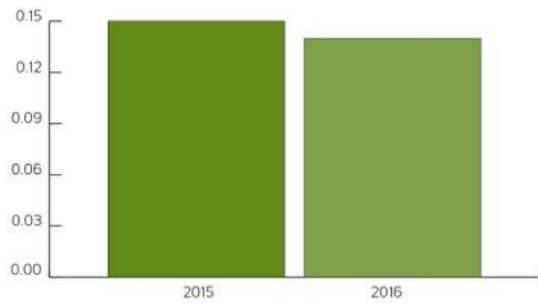
Fluke Active cases (%)



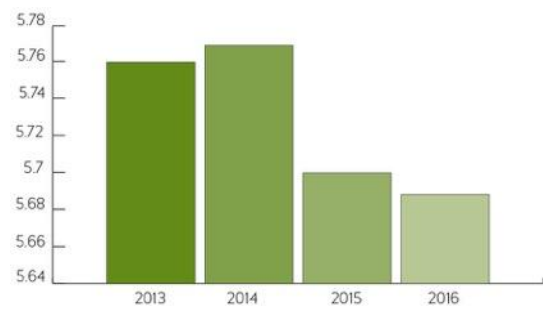
## New Zealand Lamb data

In 2016 less lambs had to be washed twice, this shows that cleaning techniques during the first clean have improved. pH continues to remain within the range of 5.68- 5.78, a stable position for the lamb meat.

New Zealand Lamb - Second Wash (%)



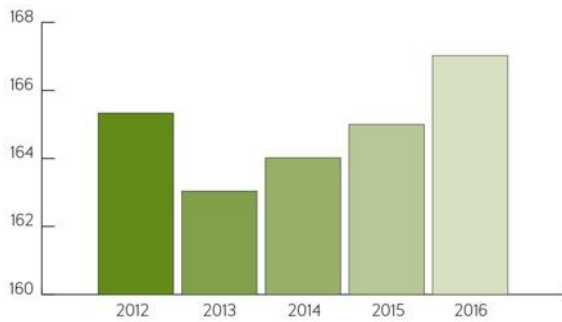
New Zealand Lamb - pH



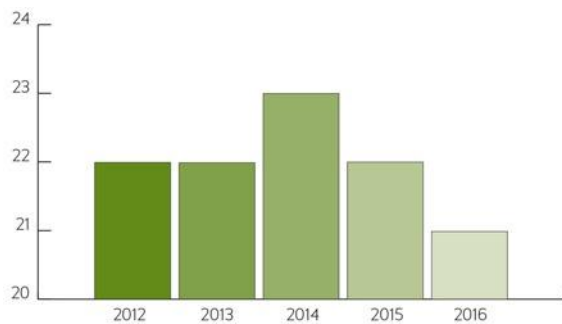
## UK Lamb data

UK lambs have increased in number within the Waitrose supply chain and the replacement rate has decreased. This is the percentage of lambs that are replaced into the flock each year. A decrease in this shows that there are more lambs being kept by the farms, instead of being sold on.

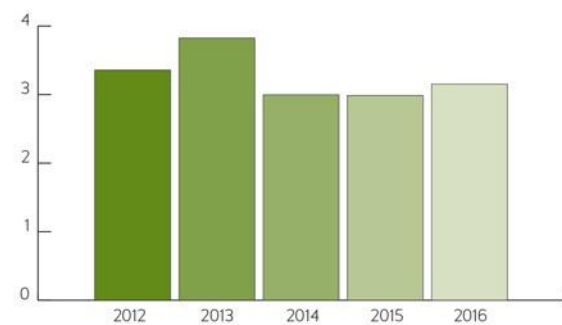
UK lamb - Lambs Percentage (%)



UK Lamb - Replacement rate (%)



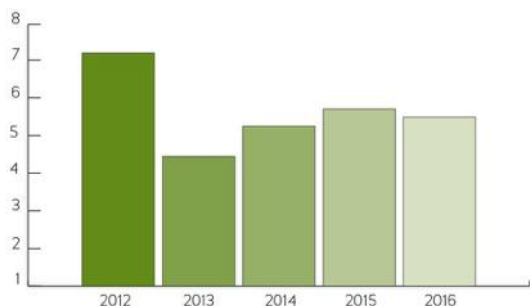
UK Lamb - Ewe mortality



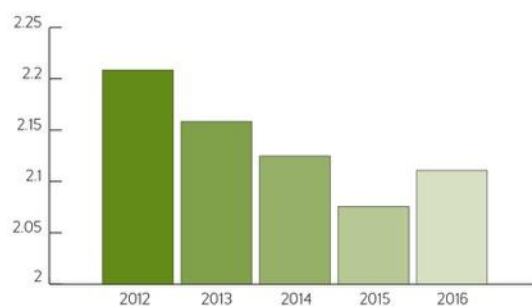
## Duck data

Pododermatitis is a condition that affects the foot pad of the ducks, the percentage of ducks that reached a score of 0-2 decreased in 2016, this is positive for our supply chain. Feed conversion rate increased, this means the ducks were converting feed into weight gain at a more efficient rate than in 2015. A significant change within the duck sector in 2016 was the improvement in the stocking rate; this means each bird has more space to move around, leading to an improvement to the bird welfare.

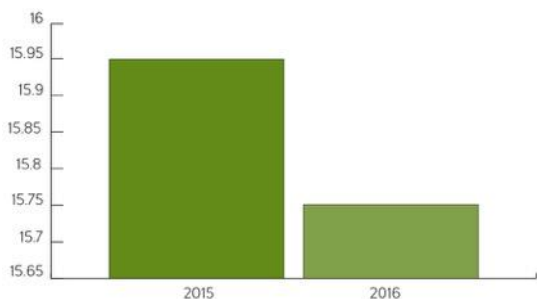
Duck - Pododermatitis (% score 0-2)



Duck - Feed Conversion Rate



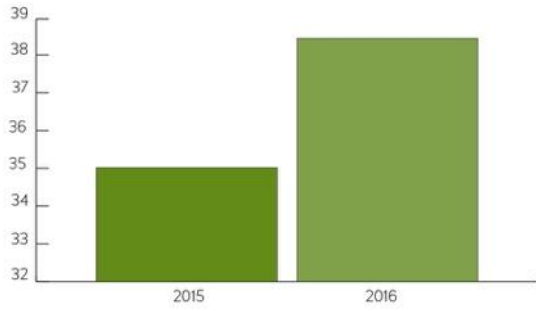
Duck - Shed stocking rate



## Turkey data

Hock mark is a condition that affects the hock of a turkey's leg, cases of this have increased since 2015, and this is being monitored.

### Turkey - Hockmark (%)

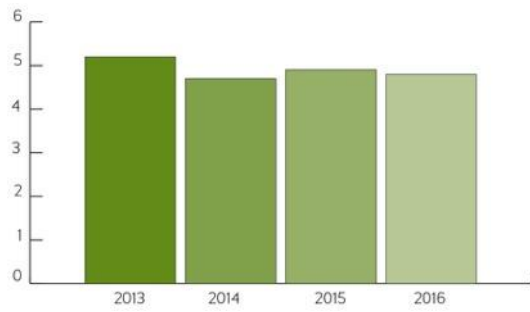




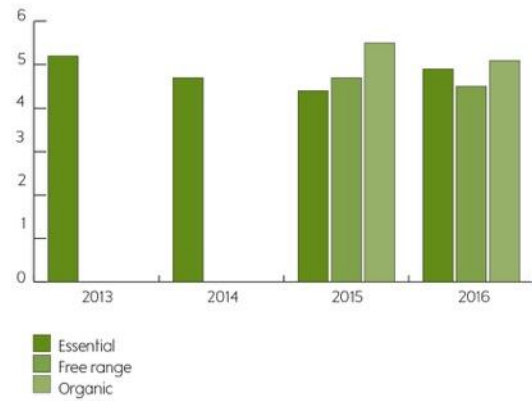
## Pigs data

The number of detained pigs is low, circa 5% across Essential, Organic and Free Range, the breakdown of the sections is below. Tail biting outbreaks reduced in 2016, a good sign of improved welfare. Daily live weight gain has also improved alongside the feed conversion ratio for all sections.

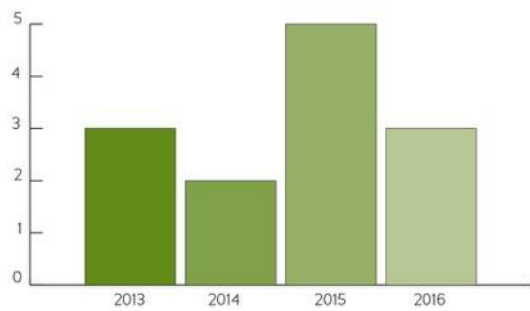
Detained Pigs (%)



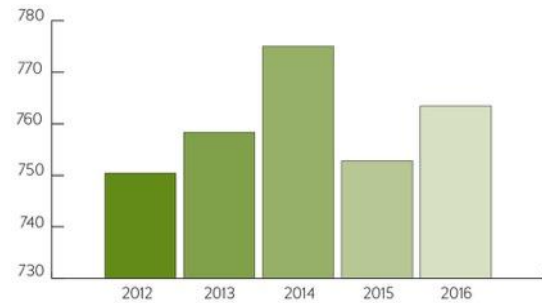
Detained Pigs (%)



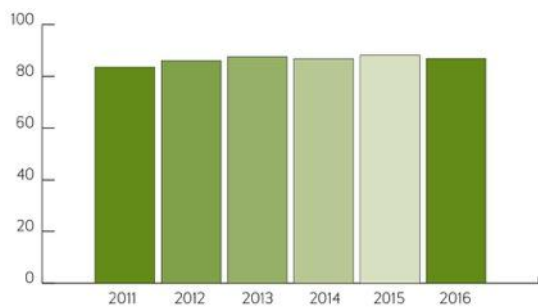
Tail Biting Outbreaks (%)



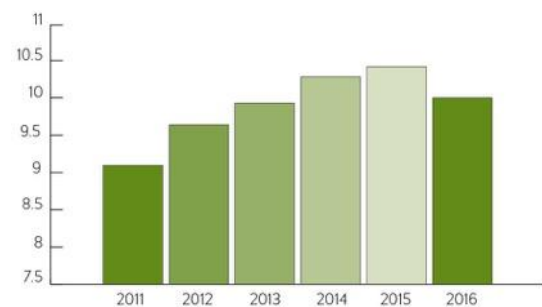
Pig Daily Live Weight Gain - essential



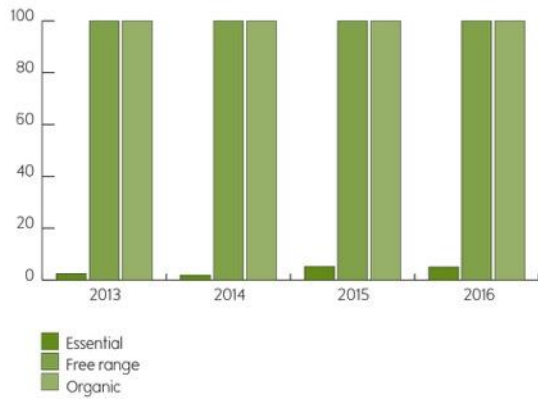
Farrowing Rate (%)



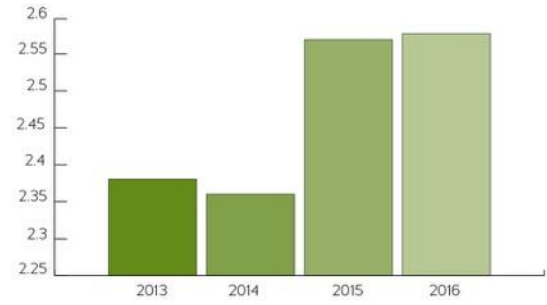
Number of Piglets Weaned



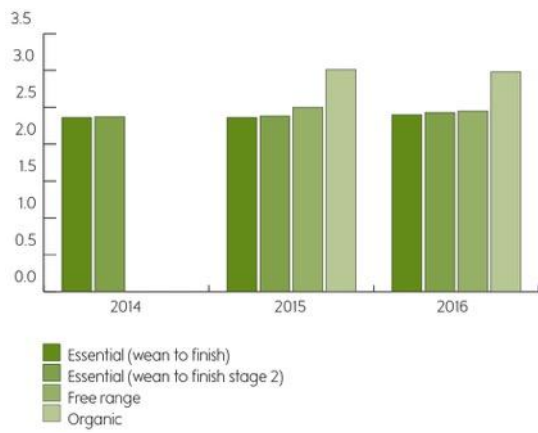
Number of Pigs Undocked (%)



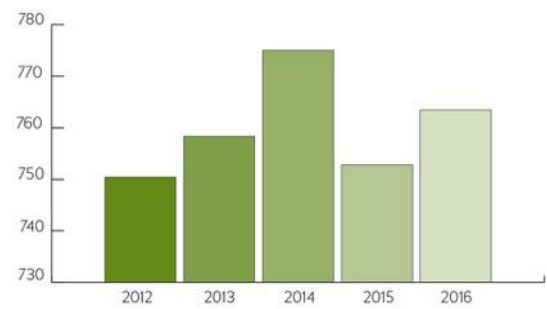
Pig Feed Conversion Ratio



Pig Feed Conversion ratio



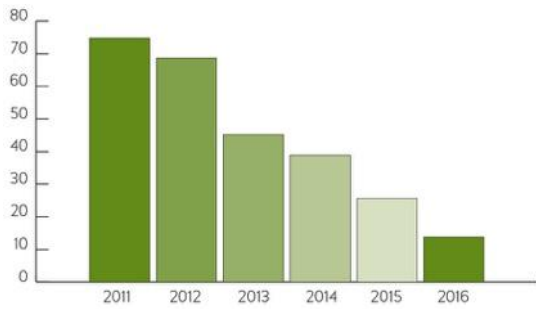
Pig Daily Live Weight Gain



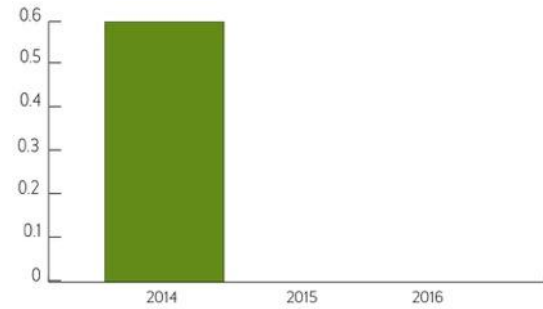
## Chicken data

The downward trend in cases of Pododermatitis continued in 2016, a reduction of 61% since 2011. Breast blisters remained at 0% in 2016. Stocking density was also reduced, meaning each bird has more space to move around. Feed conversion ratio is reduced, meaning a slower growth of the birds.

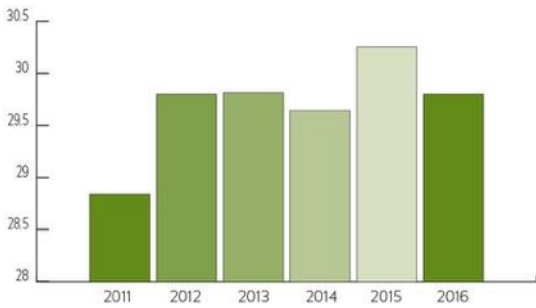
Pododermatitis (%)



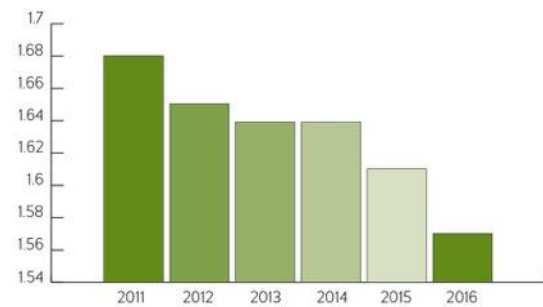
Breast Blisters (%)



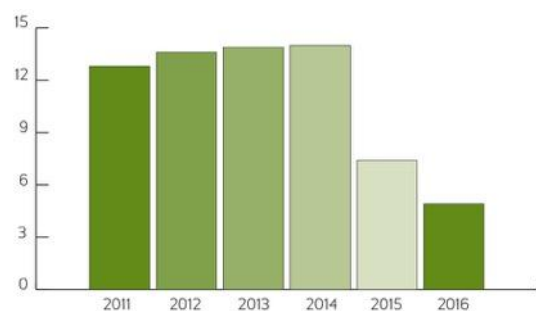
Bird Stocking Density (Kg/m2)



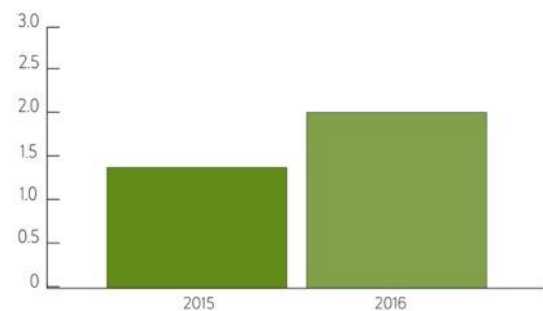
Feed Conversion Ratio



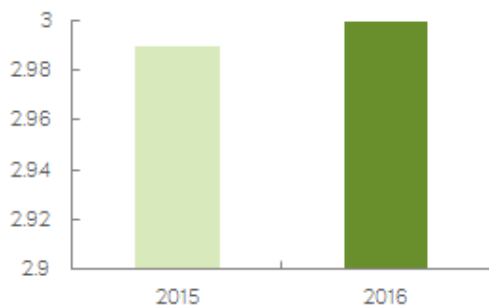
Hockmark (%)



Broken Bones (%)



Cleanliness

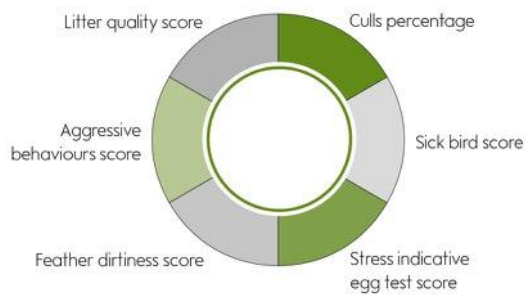


## Laying hens data

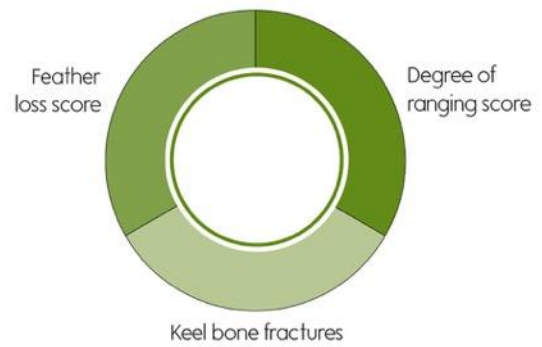
Laying hens show a good score for litter quality, culls percentage, sick birds, stress egg test, feather dirtiness and aggressive behaviours.

A score of 1 for feather loss, ranging and kneel bone fractures highlights an area that is being monitored within the supply chain.

### Laying Hens - Score 0



### Laying Hens - Score 1

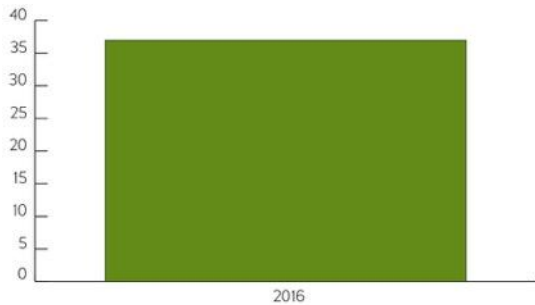


## Environmental data

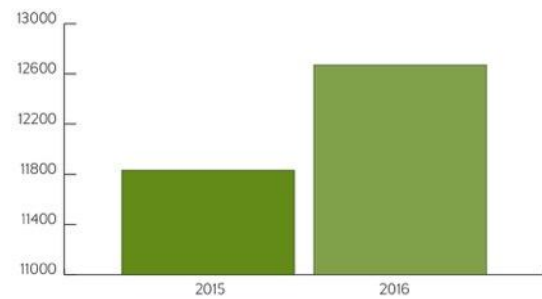
Data shows that 37% of our egg producers were part of an environmental scheme in 2016.

The Organic dairy sector produced over 12,600 litres of milk from forage fed cows, this means they are reducing their environmental impact by reducing the use of concentrates and utilising the farm grown forage.

Laying Hen Producers In an environmental scheme 2016



Organic Dairy - Milk from forage



## Enrichment data

It is good to see that 100% of Waitrose laying hens, Chickens, Pigs, Turkey and Duck have access to enrichment. This could be in the form of perches or straw bales, for example. Within Free Range and Organic, alongside conventional Dairy, Venison and Beef, the access to grazing is a form of enrichment as it is in a more natural environment.

Access to enrichment (%)

