

How important is public trust for the future of the horse sport sector?

RSPCA Animal Welfare Seminar February 2023

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Acknowledgement

I acknowledge and pay respect to First Nations peoples of many countries and cultures, whose spiritual connection with animals and country are of more-than-human meaningfulness, which may hold different values to western cultures, and westernised knowledge of sentience, agency, anthropomorphism and the human and animal connection to each other and country.

This presentation is prepared on the traditional lands of the Bunurong and Boon Wurrung people, Werribee, Victoria. Australia.





Introduction



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Julie Fiedler

PhD candidate at the University of Melbourne

Research project titled 'Forecasting Horse Welfare Expectations: Insights from within.' (#futurehorse)

20 yrs. as Executive Officer for Horse SA (non-profit Horse Council).

Secretary, Animal Emergency Incident Management Network (Australia New Zealand).

#Futurehorse project

Today's presentation incorporates ideas developed through the #futurehorse project.

Contents

- Social licence to operate
- Changing attitudes to animal welfare
- The Five Freedoms and The Five Domains Model
- Introduction to organisational animal safeguarding
- Public trust and the future of the horse sports



Keep an eye out for the purple star. The scenarios on these slides could be helpful to chat about with friends over coffee or as a workshop exercise.



Social licence to operate

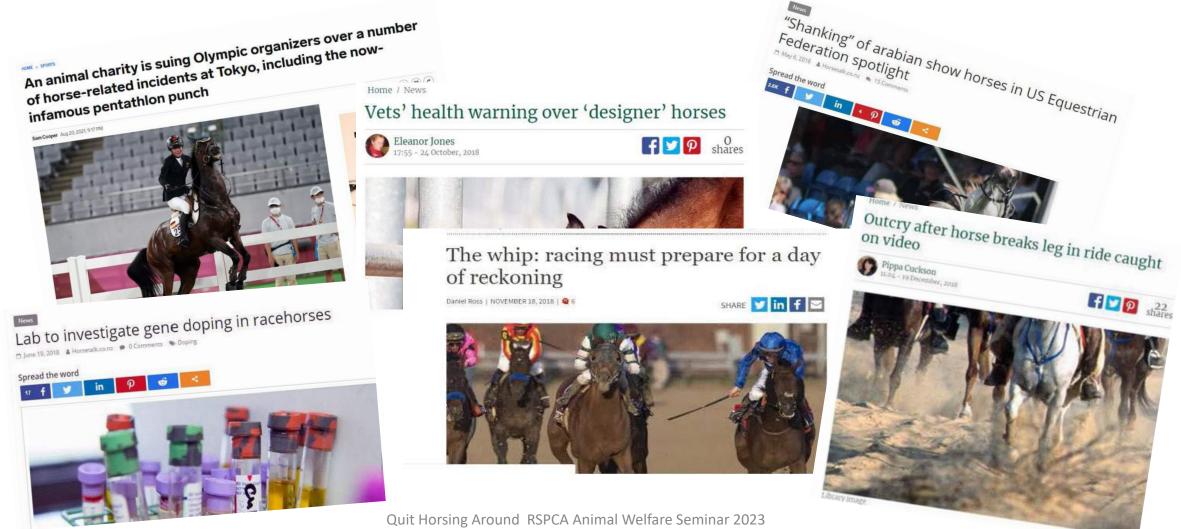


Social licence to operate

- SLO is a non-legal, unwritten agreement where the public provides tacit consent to conduct operations.
- SLO is about legitimacy and credibility: In horse sports, this includes systematically delivering on horse welfare to an agreed standard.
- SLO is about **trust:** the organisation's **intent** to 'do' welfare and the public trust that this will occur even when nobody is looking.



Social licence to operate Examples of issues



Julie Fiedler #futurehorse

Social licence to operate Initiatives







British Equestrian puts welfare top of the agenda with new advisory body



Friday, 23 December 2022

Changing public attitudes towards animal welfare



Greater public **acceptance of sentience-** that animals can feel, engage with their surroundings and have good, bad or neutral experiences.



In addition to preventing cruelty, equivalent weighting is given to **providing minimum standards of care**.



Increased public interest in activities where the sentient horse is central to the business model: **The public trust** that the organisation[^] has the **intent** to **safeguard horse welfare.**

 incl business, non-profits

The Five Freedoms and the Five Domains Model



The Five Freedoms

| | Freedoms | Provisions |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Freedom from hunger, thirst, malnutrition | By providing ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain health and vigor |
| 2 | Freedom from discomfort and exposure | By providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area |
| 3 | Freedom from pain, injury, disease | By prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment |
| 4 | Freedom from fear and distress | By ensuring conditions and treatment that avoid mental suffering |
| 5 | Freedom to express normal behaviour | By providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind. |

The 2020 Five Domains Model



| Negative | Conditions | Positive Conditions | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Nutritional inadequacies: | Negative affects: | Nutritional opportunities: | Positive affects: | |
| Restricted water intake Excessive water intake | Thirst Water intoxication | Drink correct quantities of water | Wetting/quenching pleasures of drinking | |
| Restricted food intake | Hunger (general) Hunger (salt) Weakness of starvation | Eat enough food | Postprandial satiety Pleasure of salt taste | |
| Poor food quality Low food variety | Malaise of malnutrition Eating-related boredom | Eat a balanced diet Eat a variety of foods | Pleasures of food tastes, smells/textures Masticatory pleasures | |
| Voluntary overeating | Feeling bloated or overfull | Eat correct quantities of food | Comfort of satiety | |
| Force-feeding, excessive energy intake | Gastrointestinal pain, nausea/malaise | | Gastrointestinal comfort | |

Figure 2. Domain 1: Nutrition. Examples of nutritional imbalances and opportunities and their associated negative and positive affects assigned to Domain 5: Mental State.

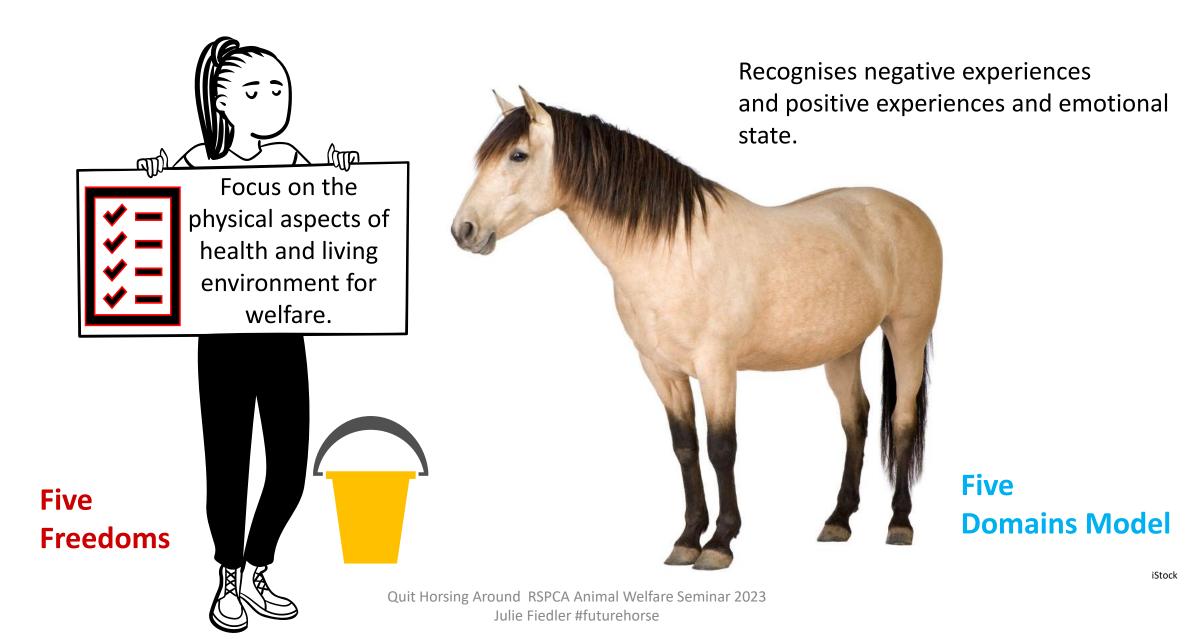
Perspective



Five Domains Model

From the **perspective of what matters for the horse,** the 5D makes us think about the **conditions** that may result in positive or negative experiences.

Experiences



Perspective and the experience of animals

and Five Domains. Lay them side by

side. Talk about the differences with

friends over a coffee.

| Freedome | Drovisions | Negative Conditions | | Positive Conditions | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Freedoms | Provisions | Nutritional inadequacies: | Negative affects: | Nutritional opportunities: | Positive affects: |
| Freedom from | By providing ready | Restricted water intake Excessive water intake | → Thirst → Water intoxication | Drink correct quantities of water | Wetting/quenching pleasures of drinking |
| hunger, thirst, malnutrition | | Restricted food intake | Hunger (general) Hunger (salt) Weakness of starvation | Eat enough food | Postprandial satiety Pleasure of salt taste |
| | maintain health and vigor | Poor food quality Low food variety | Malaise of malnutrition Eating-related boredom | Eat a balanced diet Eat a variety of foods | Pleasures of food taste smells/textures Masticatory pleasures |
| | 1901 | Voluntary overeating | Feeling bloated or overfull | Eat correct quantities of food | Comfort of satiety |
| Brint out | a copy of the Five Freedoms | Force-feeding, excessive energy intake | Gastrointestinal pain, nausea/malaise | 011000 | Gastrointestinal comfo |

Figure 2. Domain 1: Nutrition. Examples of nutritional imbalances and opportunities and their associated negative and positive affects assigned to Domain 5: Mental State.

Nutritional Conditions and their Associated Affects

Interactions





Agency



Five Domains Model

Agency is about horses making conscious behavioural choices.

What could these ideas mean for your organisation?

Policies Welfare plans Rulebooks Procedures

Perhaps many of the policies or procedures in your organisation were written to prevent suffering and cruelty.

Perspective, experiences interactions, agency

What could it look like to apply these concepts in your organisation?

Who knows... perhaps your ideas might end up in a welfare plan or a policy one day!



Changing public attitudes towards animal welfare



Greater community-wide acceptance of sentience Perspective. Experiences. Interactions. Agency. (5D Model).



In addition to preventing cruelty, equivalent weighting is given to **providing more than minimum standards of care**.

Prevent suffering and cruelty + actively promote more than minimum standards of care. = Horse welfare is everyone's responsibility (safeguarding).

Towards organisational animal safeguarding



Organisational animal safeguarding

For this talk....

Organisational: not-for-profit or for-profit organisations that provide a horse-related activity (not government or an individual).

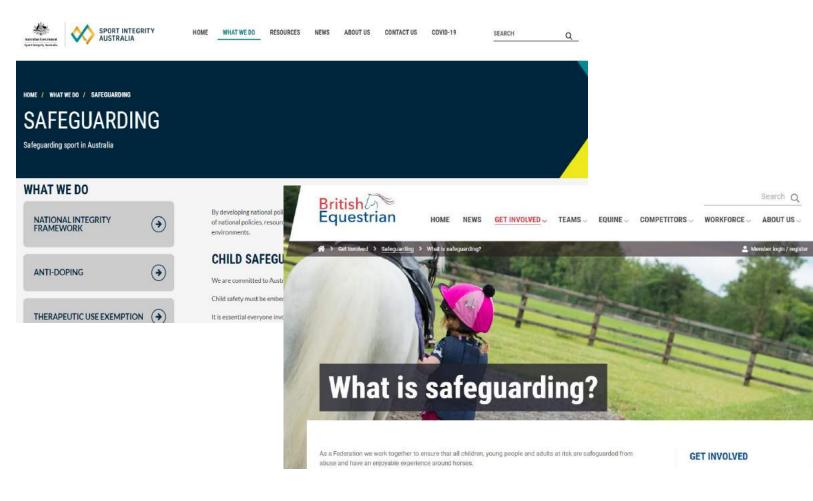
Animal: the use is in the context of horse activities.

Safeguarding: An active, collaborative model of care. All people who make decisions about welfare, and every person the horse interacts with, have a level of responsibility for each horse's welfare.



About safeguarding

People



Horses?

Animals do not have the same legal position in society as people.

It is important for the horse sector to describe what safeguarding means in the context of their activity.

Organisational animal safeguarding Goals

1. Promotes a 'welfare culture': -an organisation-wide

supportive approach to improving welfare continuously.

2. Horse-centred: Identifying how people intersect with the written horse activity welfare plan & policies.

3. Collaborative models for horse care: Working together inside and outside the organisation to build a safety net for horses within and beyond the organisation's core activity.



Organisational animal safeguarding Goals

4. Proportionate: Decisions and tasks are contextualised to the setting,

situation and people and proportionate to any identified risks.

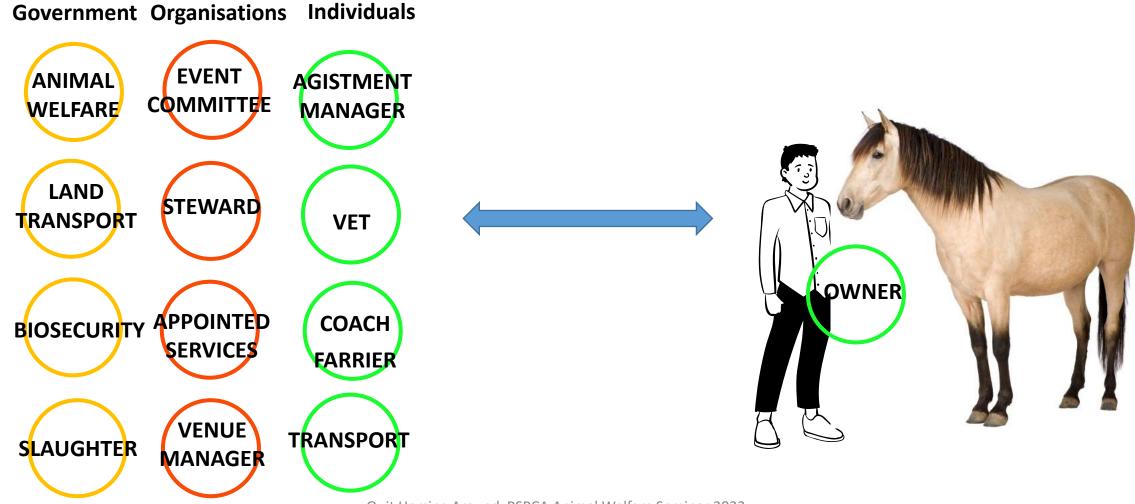
5. Solution-orientated: Includes embedding administrative and physical enablers to facilitate equity. Incorporates ethical perspectives and resources to support decision-making. Promotes the co-design of solutions.

6. Accountable: Transparency for public trust. Empower advocacy. Participatory.

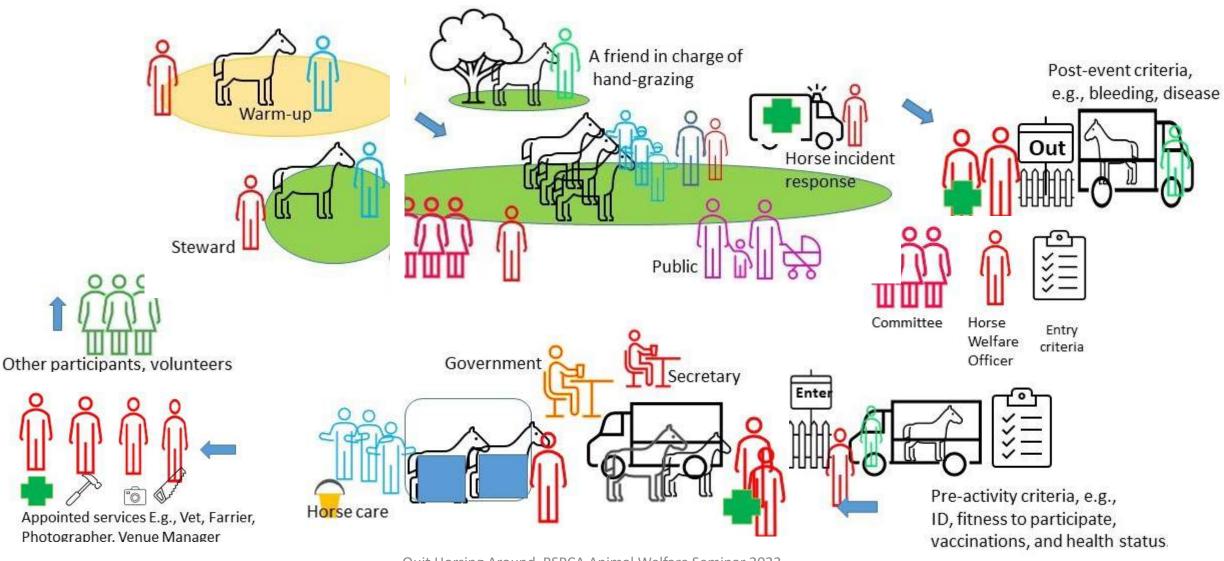
Systems in place for decision-making, reporting and external audits.



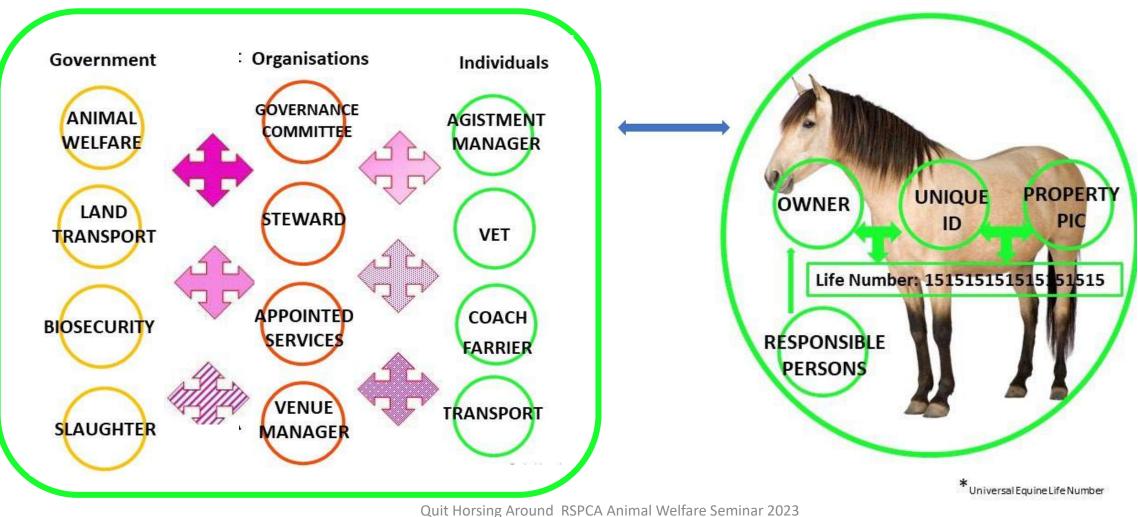
Levels of responsibility



Towards Organisational Animal Safeguarding



The safeguarding safety net



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Changing public attitudes towards animal welfare



Greater community-wide acceptance of sentience- that animals can feel and have positive and negative experiences. Perspective. Experiences. Interactions. Agency. (5D Model)



In addition to preventing cruelty, equivalent weighting is given to providing minimum standards of care. Animal safeguarding



Increased public interest in activities where the sentient horse is central to the business model: **The public trust** that the organisation[^] has the **intent** to **safeguard horse welfare Next... public trust/ the Social Licence to Operate**

Public trust and the future of horse sports



#Futurehorse project: Social licence to operate

'...[the sport] it needs to not just operate within the law, but that it must meet community expectations in relation to animal welfare'

(Case 840: Horse Racing, Amateur)

Social licence relates to all horse-riding activities - if it was deemed unacceptable, the industry would not be viable'



(Case 42: Equestrian Sports, Professional).

Social licence to operate

SLO is about legitimacy, credibility and trust

The Five Domains Model (perception.../agency) + Organisational Animal Safeguarding = In a better position to manage social licence

Together, these are important for public trust and the future of the

horse sport sector





Public trust

Social licence

Support for horse sports & activities.

Anthony Van Dyck (IRE) Breeders' Cup Turf @ Santa Anita Park. Image: Jeanine Williams

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Thank you



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