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It is a very lucrative business, and many people make money worldwide by raising free-range chickens. However, to build a successful, sustainable, free-range poultry farming business, you need sufficient knowledge, good management skills, and a business plan to raise free-range cryanic chickens effectively. Let's check out how to start free-range
chicken farming below. When chickens or other livestock are "free-range," they can roam freely, with free access to outlying areas and fewer restrictions on their overall movement and housing. These animals are not limited to a small coop, warehouse, or pen; they have a much larger, more enriched space to explore. Since some legal regulations on
how free-range can be officially labeled for chickens, various farmers, commercial agricultural workers, or urban homesteaders can consider their poultry free-range bred chickens is the environment in which they are reared. Common farms keep
chickens in tight spaces with many other chickens; this is a large-scale factory breeding environment. The same is true of chickens can roam in low-pressure environments, outside and away from chicken coops or common residential areas. This
arrangement allows the chickens to roam in nature with plenty of air, sunshine, and no stress. In case you missed it: Earning More than 3 Lakh Per Month: A Success Story of Kadaknath Chicken Farmer There are several benefits to raising free-range chickens. Because birds are not confined to small areas, they get more exercise; their flesh has more
muscle and protein in their limited habitat than these birds. Free-range chickens generally have lower fat and calorie content in their meat and eggs, and many consumers believe that free-range chickens and their eggs taste better and fuller. Better health helps birds be more resistant to pests and diseases, although they may be more susceptible to
predators. With more room to roam, free-range chickens have anxiety, aggression, and territoriality problems, even with large flocks. The cost of caring for free-range chickens have anxiety, aggression, and territoriality problems, even with large flocks. The cost of caring for free-range chickens have anxiety, aggression, and territoriality problems, even with large flocks. The cost of caring for free-range chickens have anxiety freed on a wide range of food, there is less need for expensive feed or extra pellets. Free-range chickens
will also control natural pests in gardens or landscapes as they snatch away all kinds of insects, weeds, and their natural beaks, scrapes, and digs will sprout into the soil. Their pulp becomes the best fertilizer. A large flock can lead to a dirty or bad rebel area; however, be aware of the consequences before releasing the birds. Free-range
chicken tastes better and has more protein due to better breeding conditions. The best breeding conditions. The best breeding conditions are the best sources of natural meat products. On the farm or in, the free-range chickens on your farm can benefit your
landscape. Farmers use mobile chicken pans to move chickens on their farmland. Chickens feed on insects and eat leftover crops such as lettuce and other vegetables that fertilize the soil simultaneously. It creates a symbolic relationship between animals and the land. A few free-range chickens can help reduce pests in the garden and provide you
with a fertilizer source. Broader diet - Free-range chickens can feed on insects, grasses, and weeds. Their diet will be much more diverse than that of captivity. It makes them happy and healthy chickens can feed on insects, grasses, and weeds. Their diet will be much more diverse than that of captivity. It makes them happy and healthy chickens can feed on insects, grasses, and weeds. Their diet will be much more diverse than that of captivity. It makes them happy and healthy chickens can feed on insects, grasses, and weeds.
reduce the amount. Saving money is always a good thing in life. In case you missed it: How this Farmer Made 24 Lakh Profit from Country Chicken Farming - A Success Story The type of housing you need and the size of this property will depend on your poultry endeavor. When choosing a poultry business location, you want to balance the cost of the
property, labor costs, safety, and the need to be close to the market, along with excellent water sources. When you plan to build a free-range chicken house, you must choose a well-drained place with lots of fresh air circulation. Proper housing must have adequate ventilation and proper lighting. Ventilation is necessary to allow adequate air
exchange. To make eggs all year round, you must boxes. As well as choosing the right site and providing enough space for chickens, adequate housing management is an important step in starting a chicken farming enterprise.
Ideally, just like outdoor pastures, you should aim for one square foot per hen according to the density of your stock. However, two hens per square foot are also acceptable if you have limited space. The chicken house should be high and well-
ventilated. Local chicken breeds or crossbreds of Rhode Island x local chicken breeds, and choosing the right breed will depend on your needs. You can sell meat and eggs or run a free-range chicken business for meat and
eggs. Rhode Island Red Chicken can be raised with both meat and eggs. They lay about 250 eggs a year. The Light Sussex chicken breed is a dual-purpose breed for meat and egg production. White Leghorns are commonly used as layer birds. They can lay 300 eggs yearly, weighing at least 55 grams. The Boschveld chicken breed is commonly found
in Africa and can withstand various climatic conditions. Welsummer can be a little taller with his beautiful plumage. But if picked up correctly, they will be quite friendly and attentive. They are also good herdsmen and prefer to stay out during the day instead of sitting in the coop. Buckeye is a hardy chicken breed and can be a little aggressive. They
do not incarcerate at all and need free-range. These chickens are fine even if it is written as long as they can move. Minorca is the largest breed of chicken in the Mediterranean. They are also easy to handle and more friendly than the rest of the class. They will endure imprisonment, but doing so may hurt them a little. They prepare fodder on top and
happily pecking, scratch, and eat insects. Many other breeds exist, including the Golden Comet, Ameraucana, Barred Plymouth Rock, Golden Laced Wyandottes, Australorp, and more. The breeds exist, including the Golden Comet, Ameraucana, Barred Plymouth Rock, Golden Laced Wyandottes, Australorp, and more.
Sasso chickens, and they grow a little slower than those living inside the poultry house but are bigger and heavier. In case you missed it: Broiler vs Layer - Chickens, you will also need to purchase various equipment to help the chickens. It would help if
you bought drinkers, feeders, brooding equipment, heaters and heating bulbs, and chicken plucker machines. Free-range chickens must be fed to increase meat and egg production. Lack of water or feed will reduce resistance to diseases and parasites and increase flock mortality. In a free-range poultry system, adult chickens should be given ample
time and space to clean the surrounding environment daily. The best time to clean is in the early morning and late afternoon, when there are plenty of insects and the heat, is low. Generally, supplementary feeds must be offered in the morning and evening when free-range chickens return for the night. For birds' growth, clean water should be
provided in shaded regions during the day to avoid heat stress. You will also need appropriate vaccines and medications to prevent disease and promote the breeding of your free-range chickens is that they will get most of their food
from the cleanliness of the surroundings. It reduces feed costs. However, keeping free-range chickens for commercial purposes is insufficient to feed on the surrounding fodder. You will want to supplement the free-range chickens' diet with commercial stock feeds or home feed. You can also give them corn, millet, wheat, rice, etc. Provide shelter:
Even free-range chickens need shelter at night and protection from bad weather. A strong coop should be available for the flock; a large herd or several coops can be planted in different areas to allow more bird choice. Provide supplemental food:
and vitamins needed for a healthy flock. The feed can also train the chickens are more likely to contact other wildlife, ticks, or insects that can transmit the infection. Keeping birds up-to-date on vaccinations and worms will keep the whole flock healthy.
The number of farm workers will depend on the free-range chicken size. If you run a small business like 100 birds/cycle, you and your family may have enough to take care of the chickens. Business success requires good technical knowledge
of free-range poultry farming techniques. You also need good management skills. The free-range chicken meat to broiler chicken
chickens cost more than broiler chickens because they are considered higher. Free-range hen eggs are also considered better than commercial indoor-layer hen eggs. Free-range chicken because they are considered higher. Free-range chicken seguing that commercial indoor-layer hen eggs are highly nutritious, delicious, organic, and healthy. In case you missed it: 1000 Broiler Chicken Farming Project Model Report The price of free-range organic
eggs is higher compared to that of ordinary chicken eggs. You can deliver free-range chicken meat and eggs to individual households, butchers, schools, restaurants, companies, supermarkets, organizations, events, and more. You can sell your free-range chickens as live birds, slaughter them, and freeze and sell them as dressed chickens. You can
export your free-range organic products as you grow your chickens farming business. Free-range chickens like to scratch the ground too much, it can damage your landscape, yard, or garden. So, before
you let your birds roam, ensure your landscape is well protected. Eating unwanted plants (garden, flowers, herbs, etc.) - If you or your neighbor has a garden and your chickens find it, they will be tempted
to seek out this kind of invitation and create even greater heights to go to the garden. Free-range chickens as soon as possible make it difficult to collect these valuable commodities. Most choose to lay their eggs in hidden places around the yard.
Hunting eggs can be frustrating if you don't know where to start. It would help if you had several much-needed areas around the yard to overcome this problem. This way, you will save time as your hens will be left in special places where you can easily find their eggs. Raising free-range chickens can be challenging, but it can benefit a stronger,
healthier, more productive flock. The free-range system is best suited for small-scale farmers who raise chickens for domestic and commercial use. This low-cost free-range chicken farming. If you buy an item via links on this page, we may
earn a commission. Our editorial content is not influenced by commissions. Read the full disclosure. Are you toying with the idea of getting chickens? Are you having to wait on getting them because of the expense of 
price tag. We invested very little money into our first coop and it showed. It didn't last very long. We also made the mistake of using a poor layout and made poor material choices. So when we decided to build a new one, we were stunned when we built a functional free chicken coop for practically no money. That's right, I said it was practically free! We
made sure to make better material choices this go round and knew the design we needed to make our chicken coop fully functional. Pallets Crap wood Hinges A latch for the door Chicken wire Materials for the roof (We used an old metal roof that was preassembled.) Materials for the nesting boxes and roosts (We used scrap wood and slabs.) Here is how
we built it:In case you haven't heard by now, pallets are the greatest free building material around. You can make a ton of neat pallet projects from them. In this instance, you will be building a chicken coop. Most of the time you can find pallets for free by going around to local businesses. You are actually saving the business owner money by taking
them so they won't have to pay anyone to come to collect them. You will need to determine what size coop you hope to build so you will need to stack pallets two high. So keep that in mind during the time of collecting pallets. We used 2×4's that we had from old
projects. If you have to buy them, it isn't too expensive but hopefully, you'll have some just lying around the homestead somewhere. I don't know about you, but I prefer free to cheap. A great place to look for old scrap wood is on sites like Freecycle.com. Here are also a few more ideas of places you could find the needed scrap wood for this
project. Depending upon how many 2×4's you have will depend on how large the perimeter of the coop will be. You basically just want to lay a rectangle shape. Any dimensions will work. Just use what materials you have. We used cordless power tools and screws to screw the 2×4's together. Make sure you are satisfied with the dimensions of the coop
before you move on because this will tell you how large of a coop you will have. It is always better to go larger because you always end up with more chickens than you originally thought you would. Now you need to start building your pallets. Screw them into the wooden perimeter. It is easier if you have pallets
that are close to the same size. If not, you may have to go back with old scrap wood and do some patchwork. After you get the first layer of the wall built, add a second pallet on top of the first row. You
can also use a hammer and nails if you don't have screws and power tools. Just use whatever tools you may have. This is where you can get really creative. Your chickens need to stay dry. That is the only qualification for a suitable roof. We had an old metal roof from an old outbuilding that had fallen down. We cut it down to fit our coop and just slapped
it on top. Then we screwed the roof into the pallets to hold it in place. If you don't have an old metal roof, you could actually lay pallets across the top and cover it with old feed bags, plastic, a tarp, or sheets of metal. Basically, whatever materials you have on hand will work. Remember, chickens don't care about how their coop looks. They care about it
protecting them from the wind, rain, and not being overcrowded. Even your chickens need a front door. There are lots of ways you can go about giving them one. You can always buy them a door or even find a second-hand door and customize it to fit your free chicken coop. We (yet again) used old pieces of wood from another project to frame up the
door. All you need to do is screw a piece of wood to the top of the wooden perimeter that you laid in step 2. Screw a piece of wood to either side of the pallet walls. Then use wood to build a door frame in the middle. Fill in the gaps in the door frame with chicken
wire. Then you can actually build a coop door if you have any excess wood. We framed a door with excess wood we had left and then used chicken wire to fill in the middle. Then you just add a handle to the door with a proper latch and some hinges. Finally, put the door on the hinges. You now have a fully functional coop. For a free chicken coop to be
fully functional your chickens need:Nesting boxes to lay their beautiful eggsRoosts to rest their tired feathersA secondary door into their run or chicken yard (in our case)We built our own nesting boxes. We had more scrap wood that we put to use by building a platform for the boxes and then built a few sides to divide each individual nesting box. You
could also just screw milk crates to the wall or buy nesting boxes. We placed the roosts at the back of the coop to try to keep the chickens from sleeping in the boxes. Notice I said try because our chickens from sleeping in the boxes. We placed the roosts at the back of the coop to try to keep the chickens from sleeping in the boxes. We placed the roosts at the back of the coop to try to keep the chickens from sleeping in the boxes. We placed the roosts at the back of the coop to try to keep the chickens from sleeping in the boxes. We placed the roosts at the back of the coop to try to keep the chickens from sleeping in the boxes.
completely free-range. They have a chicken yard attached to their coop so we had to add a chicken door for them to get in and out of with a Sawzall. It is very simple. If you do not have a Sawzall, then a regular hand saw should do the same thing. If you feel like and out of with a Sawzall. It is very simple. If you do not have a Sawzall, then a regular hand saw should do the same thing. If you feel like a sawzall is the coop. All you do not have a Sawzall is the coop and in the coop is a sawzall is the coop. All you do not have a sawzall is the coop and in the coop a
you need the added protection, you can always make a little door (again, from scrap wood) that you can open and shut nightly. We don't have a large population of predators are a huge threat in your area. Our chickens are actually in the fenced part
of our backyard. We did this for extra protection. We still added chicken wire to the inside of our free chicken coop as extra reinforcement. This allows for protection with proper ventilation. If you notice that there might be too much of a draft in your coop, you can use old feed bags or a tarp to
stop the rain or wind. You could also do some patchwork with old pieces of scrap wood to block any holes that are too big in the pallets. If you have a lot of predators on your property, then you could always add chicken wire under the ground for predators that might try to dig their way in. For the most part, as long as you don't leave any large holes,
and you protect your flock from digging creatures and toddler-proof latches to keep raccoons out, they should be okay. Even a free chicken coop needs a floor. The reason is you can get it for free from local tree service companies. Again, this saves them money so they
are usually more than happy to help. It helps keep the odor down in the chickens also turn it into compost for you by scratching. Another option is to use rive rock to fill the bottom of the coop. It is smooth so it will not hurt your chickens' feet but is also easy to clean. When you go in to do your cleaning just spray the rock down
with a water hose. This is an upgrade I'm hoping to make to our coop in the near future. You could also lay plywood and put linoleum in the coop as well. It is also easy to clean with a water hose. This can be purchased, but you might also be able to find some for free on sites like Craig's List. A lot of times when people do remodels they'll put their waste
on the internet for someone to come get for free so they don't have to pay to haul it off. This free chicken coop was built free by utilizing all of our scrap materials. It is meant to be more of a guide to encourage you to see what free materials you can gather in order to build a coop for very little money (and hopefully free!) If you are just getting started
with chickens then one of the first things you need is a chicken coop. A good chicken coop is worth its weight in gold as it will keep your chickens then one of the first things you need is a chicken coop is simply a box for them to sleep in, but it does do a
bit more than that and having the right plan makes your life a lot easier. In this article we have gathered together more than 40 free chicken coop plans. We also give you hints and tips along the way to help you build the perfect coop... The Best 45 Chicken Coop Plans Downeast Thunder Farm's chicken coop and enclosed run is a strong fortress of
defense and practicality. The enclosed run features a ring of chicken wire buried two inches deep into the ground to stop predators from digging in. This is a great choice if you live in snowy locations, as there is a slanted steel roof which makes snow removal easy. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 11 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 8 x 4 feet Get This Plan Lady
Goat's chicken coop is perfect if you are looking for something cute to put in your backyard. It has a run directly underneath which is small and compact. The run is enclosed too so you do not have to worry about letting the chickens out and locking them in at the end of the day. However, the chickens still get to roam and stretch their wings under the
protection of mesh. You can comfortably house three chickens in here. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 3 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 5 x 5 feet Get This Plan Les Kenny's Ultimate Chickens. It also leaves room for a customizable run, leaving the details
to the flock owner's unique needs. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 8 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 6 x 6 feet Get This Plan The Rhodes Chicken Coop is perfect for those who want a simple build. It has a slanted roof, making it good for rainy weather. It also includes large holes for airflow, important for the health of the chickens, and an openable back for
easy access to the nesting boxes. This is best for those who are looking for a highly customizable coop. It will hold roughly four chickens and cost about $500 to build. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 4 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 4 x 3 feet Get This Plan Timmy's Medium Chickens Coop is practical and simple. It has a poop table to make cleaning easy
There is plenty of airflow too and it is easy to build and not expensive. It can hold up to 8 chickens. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 8 Chickens to roam. The enclosed area has metal cloth buried ten inches deep into the ground, making it safe from digging
predators. It has two doors; one for the chickens to use and a larger one for easy access and maintenance. Overall, this coop is great if you are living in an urban landscape and do not have a lot of space to keep your chickens. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 6 x 3 feet Get This Plan The Kerr Center is a unique design. It
 holds up to three chickens and is a great choice if you are looking for a movable chicken coop. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 12 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 7 x 5 feet Get This Plan Cathcart's DIY chicken coop is beautiful and practical. This design has many decorative elements like picture frames and handmade curtains around the enclosed run. It
uses a partial sand surrounding to help identify predator tracks. It also has three doors: one for the chickens to use, one to collect eggs, and one to clean the inside. Overall it is cheap and easy enough for beginners to build. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 2 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 3 x 2 feet Get This Plan This design is sturdy, and safe enough to protect
your chickens from predators. It has plenty of ventilation which helps to keep your chickens comfortable during both the summer and winter. This coop is very cheap and easy to build and can house three to five chickens. Overall, this is the perfect pick for you if you are looking for a cheap yet functional coop project. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 5
Chickens Cost: $ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Lemony Coop is easy and cheap to build. It has an enclosed run and is sturdy enough for the winter snow. It costs roughly $100 to build and holds five to six chickens Cost: $ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Lemony Coop is easy and cheap to build. It has an enclosed run and is sturdy enough for the winter snow. It costs roughly $100 to build and holds five to six chickens Cost: $ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Lemony Coop is easy and cheap to build. It has an enclosed run and is sturdy enough for the winter snow. It costs roughly $100 to build and holds five to six chickens. This is a great choice if you do not have any previous building experience. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 5 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Lemony Coop is easy and cheap to build.
feet Get This Plan Bless This Mess's DIY Chicken Coop is a great option for those looking for an easy build. It is portable which means you can move it around your backyard regularly to prevent dead grass patches. It also has an enclosed run, giving flock owners more flexibility and freedom. The roof opens which means cleaning and egg collecting is
easier. This is suitable for busy flock owners in suburban areas due to its movability and enclosed run. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 7 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Frame Chicken Coop is ideal for those looking for a small, yet portable tractor. It is shaped in a triangular prism with an enclosed run directly underneath. It is a
great choice if you are looking for an easy and cheap build. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 13 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 8 x 5 feet Get This Plan Simply Easy DIY's Small Backyard Chickens, making it multipurpose. Additionally, it is small enough to
transport around the yard. Overall, this is a great choice if you are looking for a small coop for the backyard. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 2 Chickens Coop was built with reclaimed and repurposed wood making it cheap to build. It is a great
choice if you want a cheap and easy-to-maintain coop for your chicken's Rustic Coop is sustainable and practical. It is made up of repurposed and cheap wood, making it environmentally friendly. This plan also has front opening doors for easy cleaning
and maintenance. The walls are made up of chicken wire for plenty of airflow which is especially helpful in the hot summer months. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 4 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 4 x 3 feet Get This Plan The Housewives of Riverton's Chicken Coop is perfect for the beginner builder. It can be built with no to little experience in construction. It
features skylights and a nest door to make egg collection easy. It also has an even larger door on the side to make cleaning and maintenance effortless. This is a perfect choice if you are looking for an easy to build and attractive house. DIY Difficulty: Easy
Capacity: 5 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan Hennsington Palace is a triangular prism shaped coop with an enclosed run. This is a beginner level build which can keep four chickens. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 4 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 12 x 4 feet Get This Plan This coop has an enclosed run and several different doors for easy
access to the nesting boxes. It holds up to 20 chickens and is fairly cheap to build. DIY Difficulty: Hard Capacity: 20 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 12 x 5 feet Get This Plan Littlefeat's Feather Factory is a well-rounded coop for the backyard. It is neat and stylish. Overall, this is a great pick if you live in rainy and wet areas due to it being raised off the
ground. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 10 x 5 feet Get This Plan Coop De Doop is a great choice for those looking for something sturdy. It has an enclosed run which lets the chickens to roam as they wish in safety. This design also has doors for easy access to the nesting boxes. It is also raised off the ground, making it
great for areas that tend to flood. Overall it is a great choice if you are looking for a simple and basic coop. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 10 x 6 feet Get This Plan Trictle's Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 10 x 6 feet Get This Plan Trictle's Chickens Coop. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 10 x 6 feet Get This Plan Trictle's Chickens Coop. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 10 x 6 feet Get This Plan Trictle's Chickens Coop. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 6 Chickens Coop. DIY Difficulty: 6 Chickens Coop. DIY 
is great if you are looking for a small yet sturdy chicken coop that will last for years to come. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 5 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan One unique thing about this coop is its covered interior. This stops predators from digging underneath to get to the chickens. It also has a large door to make cleaning and
gathering eggs easy. It is cheap to build and holds up to five chickens. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 5 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 8 x 2 feet Get This Plan Simple Suburban Living Coop is a great addition to the suburban family's backyard. It is compact, secure, and easy to maintain. There is a pull-out tray at the bottom of the coop for easy cleaning and a
large door for easy access. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 5 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 4 x 4 feet Get This Plan Gopherboyfarms' Chicken Coop stylishly looks like a barn. It has many design features, such as a porch light. It is large enough for up to 32 chickens and it is a great option if you are looking for an attractive
and large home for your chickens. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 32 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 12 x 8 feet Get This Plan The Two Dog Farm Chickens from larger predators in the area, such as coyotes. It is also tall enough to stand in, making cleaning easy
Overall, this design is great if you are looking for an easy to maintain chicken home, given its accessibility. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 10 x 6 feet Get This Plan The Pallet Palace Chicken Coop is perfect for you if you are looking for a pallet project. Its walls and flooring are made out of reused wood pallets, making the cost
to build relatively cheap. It has chicken wire around the bottom of the coop's openings to protect against predators. The chicken wire also extends into the grass to prevent predators from digging under. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 40 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 16 x 8 feet Get This Plan My Outdoor Plans' Easy Chicken Coop is perfect for you if you are
looking for a weekend project. This coop is raised off the ground, making it good for areas that are prone to flooding. It also has a large window to provide airflow throughout. This is cheap to build and holds up to eight chickens. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 8 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan Wilkerson's DIY Chicken Coop is a perfect
option if you are looking for a compact home. It is built off the ground to stop predators from entering box door for easy egg collection. There is also a large removable wall to make cleaning and maintenance easy and plenty of windows for airflow. It holds about six chickens and is an excellent option if you have previous
woodworking experience and are looking for a sturdy chicken coop to build. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 5 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Little Red Hen House is a cute home for a small flock. It is similar in looks to a little house, with a large door for easy access and windows. Based on space, it can house up to 32 chickens
This coop is a great choice if you are looking for something that is easy to clean and looks like a house. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 32 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 12 x 8 feet Get This Plan The Hen Haven is a true paradise when it comes to chicken homes. It is spacious and tall enough to stand inside of, and has a full-sized door and windows for easy
access and cleanup. It also has an enclosed run where the chickens can safely roam in the sun. Overall, this is a great design if you live in hot climates because of its good ventilation and fan. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 40 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 12 x 10 feet Get This Plan This large chicken coop looks similar to a miniature barn. It is spacious
and roomy, leaving space for feeders and waterers. It also has a front porch with a barnyard style. DIY Difficulty: Hard Capacity: 6 Chickens and is a great choice if you want a large design with a barnyard style. DIY Difficulty: Hard Capacity: 6 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 10 x 4 feet Get This Plan Creative Mom's Chicken Coop is perfect if you are looking for a simple
and easy-to-clean chicken coop. It has a hinged side wall that opens for easy cleaning and maintenance. It also has an enclosed run where the chickens can safely roam in. This design is a beginner level build and is fairly expensive to construct due to its high quality. It holds up
to 12 chickens. Overall it is an excellent pick if you live in warmer climates due to plenty of ventilation. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 12 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 8 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Cozy Cottage is a colorful and small chicken coop perfect for a small flock. It has an enclosed run for the chickens to roam around in. It also has several access
doors which makes for easy cleaning and access. It holds two to three chickens and is a great choice if you live in areas with a hot climate due to the large amount of ventilation the design offers. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 3 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 4 x 3 feet Get This Plan Raymond's Coop is a great choice for those wanting an elegant and rustic
design. It features an enclosed run for the chickens to wander about in and is tall enough to stand inside of. It also has a full-sized door and a roof hardy enough for snow and rain. Overall, this design is great if you are experienced in woodwork and are looking for a stylish, yet sturdy option. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 5 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size
10 x 6 feet Get This Plan A Grade Eh Canadian Woods Coop is attractive and functional. It has plenty of windows and openings for airflow throughout the inside of the coop. It also has insulation to conserve warmth and protect the chickens from the cold in the wintertime. This is not too difficult to build but is time consuming to build alone. It holds up
to 20 chickens and is a great option if you are looking for a hardy and well-rounded home. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 20 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 10 x 6 feet Get This Plan This is a sturdy design. The coop is lifted off the ground, stopping predators from
sneaking in. It also has an enclosed run, letting the chickens roam in a safe space. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 8 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan A great choice for those looking for a non-traditional design. It is very shed-like, with long walls and a slim width. This coop has a full-sized door and is tall enough to stand inside of,
making cleaning easy. It is also cutely decorated with two hanging flower plants on the outside. It holds six to eight chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 8 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Mulligan is a large chicken coop similar in looks to a little house. It has a set of double doors and is tall enough to stand in for easy
cleaning and access. It also has large windows for plenty of airflow and light. It has an enclosed run where the chickens can roam without worry. It is an intermediate level build and is not too expensive due to the use of an old shed for the structure. Overall, a perfect pick if you are looking for a pretty home to keep your medium sized flock in. DIX
Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 40 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 16 x 8 feet Get This Plan Woodshop Mike's Chickens and in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to strain your back moving around. It has a full-sized arched doorway, making access easy. It is also tall enough to stand in, so you don't have to stand in the standard properties.
a good choice if you want a farmhouse-themed design and have a medium sized flock. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 8 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 5 x 5 feet Get This Plan Tarter Farm's Coop is a large design – it holds up to 40 chickens. It is perfect if you have a large flock and are looking for something unique. DIY Difficulty: Hard Capacity: 40
Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 16 x 8 feet Get This Plan BarnGeek's Chicken Coop is the image of a classic farm chicken coop we all know. It is small and compact, saving space in the field, yet also functional and roomy enough for feeders and waterers. This design is a beginner level build and it is inexpensive to build since it is made from leftover project
wood. It houses 8 chickens and is great if you own a medium sized flock of chickens. DIY Difficulty: Easy Capacity: 8 Chickens Cost: $ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Wichita Cabin is a gorgeous and long-lasting chickens Cost: $ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Wichita Cabin is a gorgeous and long-lasting chickens Cost: $ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Wichita Cabin is a gorgeous and long-lasting chickens Cost: $ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Wichita Cabin is a gorgeous and long-lasting chickens Cost: $ Size: 6 x 4 feet Get This Plan The Wichita Cabin is a gorgeous and long-lasting chickens.
predators. This coop is best if you are looking for an attractive yet well-rounded plan. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 17 Chickens Cost: $$ Size: 10 x 5 feet Get This Plan It houses chickens and it also stores chickens upplies, such as cleaning tools and feed. This coop has an enclosed run and is tall enough to stand in. It also has plenty of doors,
making cleaning and maintenance easy. This is an intermediate level build and comfortably holds four chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 10 x 5 feet Get This Plan The Hennebunkport is more house in appearance than coop. It has plenty of ventilation for the summer months and insulated walls for the colder
winters. This is perfect if you are on the fence about owning chickens and want something versatile. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 12 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 6 x 6 feet Get This Plan The Palace Chicken Coop is as grand as its name implies. It is stylish and is built to last against small storms and small flooding because it is raised. It also has many
openings for excellent airflow. This is a great design if you live in humid and wet climates, such as Florida, due to it being stormproof. DIY Difficulty: Medium Capacity: 24 Chickens Cost: $$$ Size: 12 x 6 feet Get This Plan Debby's Roost is the perfect project if you are experienced in building coops. It is built similarly to a "saltbox" style house, with an
uneven and sloped roof. This coop is large and very spacious, however it is a difficult build. It can hold up to 32 chickens and overall, is great if you have a large flock and have space for them to roam. DIY Difficulty: Hard Capacity: 32 Chickens and overall, is great if you have a large flock and have space for them to roam. DIY Difficulty: Hard Capacity: 32 Chickens and overall, is great if you have a large flock and have space for them to roam.
chicken coop will allow you to design and build exactly what you want or need. Admittedly you can probably buy a cheaper kit at one of the big box stores, but they usually do not last very long. When you build your own you can make sure it is tailored to you and your birds. A couple of examples: Raised up Coop: You could raise your coop off the
ground for easier access for you. Bantam Coop: You could make a thin and tall coop with high roosts as they love to fly. If you already have an existing structure, such as a garden shed, then you can very easily convert this into a coop for several chickens. You will need to add roosting perches, some nest boxes and a pop door and you are basically
done. Occasionally you can find large wooden shipping boxes for sale for around $40.00 or so. Depending on the size of the box and your chickens, this might be suitable for bantams or a few standard hens. With a few modifications it will make a perfectly acceptable coop for your girls. If you use recycled materials such as pallet wood you can keep
your costs really low. How To Plan The Perfect Chicken Coop There are several things to consider when planning your coop build. Safety is the number one issue to spend a lot of time thinking about. The coop needs to be as predator proof as possible. Remember that many predators are diggers so you need to dig a trench and bury your hardware
mesh as least six inches deep with an outward facing apron of another six inches. You should also use hardware mesh on the windows to stop predators getting inside the coop. Next up, you will need to consider the size of your chickens. Bantams take up less space than standard hens and larger
breeds such as Brahmas and Jersey Giants require even more space and consideration. The minimum space requirements for chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet per chicken in the coop and 8 square feet
per chicken in the coop and 10 square feet per chicken in the run. If you had 4 standard hens then total space required would be a 16 square foot coop. Remember that some of this space is going to be occupied by the feeder, drinker, and perches, so build a little larger if you can. The location of your coop is also something to think carefully about
You do not want it where a strong wind could tip it over or blow it away, nor do you want it in an area that is prone to dampness or flooding. The ideal spot would be on level, dry land with good drainage. The coop windows should face south to maximize solar gain. Finally you will need to consider the perches and nesting boxes. Chickens do not
require much in the way of furniture, but they will need a strong perch and a nesting box. Your perches can be made from a 2×4 inch piece of wood cut to size, or you can use sturdy tree branches. They should be secured to the coop so they do not fall over. For the nesting boxes you will need one box for every three hens. Nesting boxes should be
lower than the roosting perches otherwise you will have hens camping in the nest boxes overnight pooping up a storm. That means you will have to clean the nesting boxes daily! Tips To Build The Perfect Chicken Coop 1. Planning Do not be intimidated by being unable to read building plans! Lots of people struggle with understanding math, right
angles and angled cuts - I know I do! Sometimes it does not matter how long you look at the instructions, it just won't compute in your brain. That is ok though. You just need to get a plan and simplify it or draw your own. It does not have 4 square
feet of floor space for standard chickens and 2 square feet for bantams. 2. Location The location of your chicken coop is very important and there are several things to consider. Do you want it near your house or further away? If you are disabled or have difficulty with mobility, then you may want to put it close to your house. Ideally, the site you
choose should be level, dry and sheltered with some shade from the midday heat. You should always consider your neighbors too. 3. Costs Most people want to build their own chicken coop to keep costs down. One of the best ways to do this is to recycle. Old heat treated pallets can be used to make some good coops - this saves money and helps the
environment. Building sites or dumpsters are goldmines for finding lumber and useful objects. Do not sweat the small stuff as chickens do not care if the corner is not square or the perch is recycled wood! All they care about is if their needs are met. If you can build them a weatherproof shelter that is draft free then they will thrive and supply you
with lots of lovely eggs. The most expensive part of the build is likely to be hardware (screws, nails, latches and bolts). Sometimes you can buy surplus at yard sales or barn sales - I have been fortunate to find lots of hardware this way. 4. Asking for Help If you are building a large coop then you should consider asking for help in putting it all togethers.
Projects like this can take time and more than one set of hands. Ask a friend or a handy neighbor if they could help. You can pay them in eggs when your ladies start laying! Common Mistakes When Building Your Own Coop By far the most common mistake is building the coop too small! When you get your chickens, there are good odds that eventually
you will want more. So you should build accordingly and make the coop a little larger than you need. The next mistake is not spending the flock safe. You will need to get good locks that are tamperproof. You should also spend more to buy hardware mesh instead of chicken wire. Remember when
designing your coop to keep it simple. Lots of coops are very hard to clean and unnecessarily complex. You need something simple with removable perches, nesting boxes that open up, and poop trays that are easy to remove. Another common mistake is not providing any ventilation. A coop needs good ventilation to help prevent problems such as
frostbite and respiratory issues. Cooler air will be at the bottom of the coop. This air gets warm and moisture laden then rises to the top of the coop. The pop door for the chickens should open on the side facing away from the worst weather
 This will help to keep the coop dry and prevent snow, rain or debris from getting into the coop. The pop door should have some means of securing it at night too. This can be an automatic door or a simple lock. Frequently Asked Questions Can a beginner build their own coop? Absolutely. I have built 8 chicken coops, one rabbit house and a goat shed
Make your own plan and keep it simple. The chickens won't care what it looks like as long as it keeps them warm and safe. How long will it take to build a chicken coop? That will depend on you. The average is about one week depending on how much time you can devote to it and if you need help. What wood should I build my coop with? You can use
lots of different types of wood to build your coop: recycled pallet wood, exterior grade OSB sheets, or white pine. Make sure to use durable woods on the exterior so it does not crack during the winter. Summary Hopefully the thought of building your own coop is not so daunting now. You can take one of these chicken coop plans above and modify it to
suit you and your chickens. Just remember to keep it simple. The only ones you have to please are your chickens and really, they are pretty easygoing. Whether you are designing and building plans terrifies you then
maybe you have a friend or a neighbor that is a handy DIY-er, ask them to look over your idea and see if it is sound. Keep it simple, have fun, and remember, you can do this! Let us know which coop plan you built in the comments section below... You might already know that there are literally endless poultry house designs, structures, systems and
sizes... But, what exactly are they? (All a bit of a maze, especially if you're a poultry farming beginner). Well, I've saved you HOURS in rooting around the net because I've put together a complete list. Some are old and traditional. Others are built using more modern techniques. Others are innovative & experimental. But I've got them all right here.
And I made sure this list is up-to-date for 2022. Let's get started. Key Goals The comfort of birds is directly related to their growth and laying performance. Key features for success: (a) light, (b) stable temperature, (c) fresh air, (d) space & (e) security. Cost-effective: both in capital building cost, but also to maintain. Convenient and amenable for
labourers to perform at their best and not be discouraged. Location Good water drainage to protect the foundations & keep the flock healthy Circulation of air settling) Southern or southeastern alignment. Light loam to sandy soil for good drainage. Avoid heavy clay which holds
water content. Tree protection or windbreaks to prevent direct drafts. Brooder Houses for chicks of a day-old and upward. The first 7 days of care are the most critical days to get right when projecting the performance of broiler or layer chicken. Optimised for growth: chicks require conditions that will assist
them best through their critical growth stages. Ventilated, but not draughty: helps chicks adopt suitable eating and drinking habits. At least, 1/3rd sq. ft each chick: providing ample space. Overcrowding kills and stunts performance. Ideally, a portable brooder house: to allow for siting adjustments for best results. Colony Brooder House (including
plans) Definition: A portable house for brooder chicks. Portable and easy to use for tending to brooders: can be built to different sizes and height. Successfully used by the United States Animal Husbandry Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Maryland. 10' x 14' (feet) is ample space for 300-400 chicks: but for best results, no more than 300 chicks. Built on
runners for ease of movement: pulled by a vehicle across your site. Ventilated by: openings on 3 sides and ventilating board under eaves (especially for the summertime). Rain guarded windows: hinged at the top and swing outwards. Faux-windows: made of transparent plastic, to allow in UV light. Removable lower sections of the house: for increase
ventilation and direct sunlight in warmer months. Stove heated: with a metal collared chimney to prevent burning of the roof. Plus waterproof against rain. Long Brooder Houses, more robust for winter brooding. 16' by 14 wide' (feet): hot-water pipe design for winter months especially. An alternative
heating system to hot-water-piping is a radiant panel. Used for rearing pullets after brooder age: they are reared here until they reach the point of lay. Made long enough for the desired capacity: but usually 75' to 150' (feet). Internally, the house is divided into pens: of 4' to 6' wide with an aisle at the end of the
house. Concrete flooring: sanitary and rodent-proof & sloping concrete yards for cleaning ease. Heavy mesh wire layer just above floor: installed on frames for removal by cleaning. Concrete yards for cleaning ease. Heavy mesh wire layer just above floor: installed on frames for removal by cleaning.
complement the lack of sunshine. Laying Houses Purpose made houses for your laying flocks throughout their productive lives. Backyard laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because of larger floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because of larger floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses: 18' to 24' (feet) deep, because floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses floor space is not that large Commercial sized laying houses flo
birds: because deeper houses provide greater flock density which protects against draught. Where land is cheaper and climate is mild enough: colony style housing can be adopted successfully each house having a capacity for about 25 - 100 birds. Stationary laying houses are preferable for most medium to large farm and commercial-scale
businesses: because of cheaper construction cost (single structure, rather than many), less labour in looking after birds. Stationary laying houses support maximum yield egg production: feeding and management practices are optimised in this set-up vs. colony style. Breeding would favour colony style housing: to
give breeders a rest in the winter by offering them a bit of range. This produces better quality hatching eggs. Typical stationary laying houses are usually, 2-6 storeys tall or 30' to 60' (feet) deep): they are capable
of housing capacity of several thousand hens at a time. On average, 1 sq. ft. of window space for 50 sq. ft. of floor space: is a general rule of thumb for ample exposure to natural light. In many cases, large farm barn buildings can be remodelled into multi-storey stationary laying houses: this is in an effort to conserve land space and to avoid
unnecessary construction costs. If kept confined in this house long term without range, hens will not do well unless; clean, well ventilated, dry, draught free. Conveniently proportioned for labourers; to stand, work unhindered - therefore, about 2.5 to 4.5 sg. ft. per bird is adequate. Floor space allocation should vary; according to the housing system,
size of the flock, weather condition & size of birds. More birds can be kept in a smaller floor space: where free-range is given at times during the year and the climate is milder. With larger sized flocks, 3 sq. ft. per bird for Leghorns and 4 sq. ft. per bird for general-purpose: is ample allocation for good results. In milder climate, where birds are kept in
colony housing and free-range is given: then 2.5 sq. ft. per bird for Leghorn and 3 sq. ft. per general-purpose bird is enough. Colony sized housing is appropriate for flocks of 30 - 50 hens: as this scale of structure can be moved about relatively easily. Larger numbers are best kept in a long laying house: as a single flock, rather than smaller mini-
flocks. Caring for larger flocks is more densely packed floor space. Yard and fences This is the outdoor space surrounding to enter into multiple houses). Single flock rearing system is more densely packed floor space. Yard and fences This is the outdoor space surrounding
the poultry houses that must be secured and is sometimes offered to birds as range. Usually confined to yards next to the house: which gives enough range to roam without wandering too far - for more efficient/economic management. Separate your flock: they should not have any contact with other livestock or wildlife to minimise the scope for
transmission of disease. Ample amounts of clean and green space can add great value guality of bird and egg; foraging opportunities, fresh air and room to roam a little help to keep birds comfortable. Many farms adopt a 100% confinement model for layers; to maximise egg production. Where you have good grassland, allow up to 220 to 260 sg. ft.
per bird (more space for poorer grass quality): this grants each bird enough roaming room and foraging opportunity. Frequently cultivated, sandy soil can support as many as 1,000 birds per acre: enough green food or vegetation for birds to get optimum benefit. Ideally, provide both front and rear yarding with 125' to 150' (feet) of depth & as wide as
the house: gives birds enough liberty to enjoy the yard space. Rear and front yards are given to alternate the use: as one is being sown, the other is being sown, the other is being decupied by the flock. General-purpose and meat (broiler) breeds require fences of 5' to 6' (feet) high, and Leghorns 6' to 7' (feet): to provide enough security against them fleeing the coop. To make
sure Leghorns are securely penned in, provide a 30-degree upwards slope on the far fence post: this ensures Leghorns don't have enough take-off space to clear the fence: as a deterrent to birds. Clipping flight feathers: really makes sure your birds remain grounded. Don't set boards at the top of
fences: hens will look to perch on them. Wooden posts should be 8' to 10' (feet) apart and fencing should be hexagonal poultry netting: otherwise 16' to 20' for woven wire. Corner posts should be 4" to 5" (inches) in diameter, driven 4' (feet) deep and braced: for maximum strength and integrity of the fence. Line posts should be 4" to 5" (inches) in
diameter and driven 3' (feet) deep: to keep the fence standing strongly throughout all seasons. Treat posts or pipe be used: 10' (feet) apart, which give a more tidy appearance and can be
driven more easily. Roofs Waterproof covering with ventilation benefits for all-weather protection of flocks. Well constructed and watertight: preventing the flock from being exposed to draft and rain. Shingle roofs not less than 1/3rd pitch (slant), but metal ones can be almost flat: because without a substantial run-off, water pooling can cause ingressing.
and water seepage into the poultry house. Houses up to 20 ft. can adopt a single slant or shed roof shape: a girder in the middle offers just enough support to avoid sagging in the middle. Snowfall requires great girding: to enable the roof structure to successfully hold up under the additional weight. Combination or gable roofing is for houses between
16' to 24' (feet) wide: central peak offers 2 times the run-off potential of a single slant roof. Therefore the design can accommodate a wider scale. Monitor and semimonitor roofing are alternatives to gable slants: they provide similar structural benefit to A-frame housing. Shed type roof is cheaper than the combination rood: as it involves lesser
materials and less labour. Plus, the combination roof gives more headroom than shed design and better air circulation roof for modern poultry housing: it offers the best air circulation and headroom. Gable roof at times is ventilated at the
eaves with lath lattice: this allows for natural airflow provision for the flock. Semimonitor style roofing best suits very wide houses with a central alley: because it allows for more sunlight. Semimonitor style roofing best suits very wide houses with a central alley: because it allows for more sunlight. Semimonitor faces south: so that the window openings face eastwards with the rising of the sun. Monitor style roofing has opposing windows: allowing for airflow
and sunlight in from 2 different directions. Monitors laying houses can get drafty and cold: because of the double window exposure. Front and rear of the house. In warmer climes, a completely open-sided design is adopted, whereas a partially open-sided building with
curtains for cooler ones; preventing the flock from being exposed to draft and rain. Openings in the front of the house using glass or curtains; allow for adjustments to airflow and sunlight. Large glass area at the front of the house using glass or curtains; allow for adjustments to airflow and sunlight.
Unbleached muslin cloth over the open side: keeps rain and wind out. For wider houses, use windows between the floor and the dropping boards: this provides ventilation and distribution of litter material: this is because hens scratch litter away
from the sunlight. Adjustable ventilation panels and weather shields just beneath the eaves; can be set to 45-degrees maximum and made to seal shut tightly to avoid sweeping rain entering the house should be built high enough; to allow ample sunlight
into the house even in the winter months. Windows and curtains should be arranged in such a way as to let in maximum direct sunlight when opened and raised: because this optimises the conversion of minerals within the body of the bird, amongst other performance benefits. Floors Poultry house flooring for birds, labourers and general ease of
maintenance and cleanliness. Concrete flooring is best for stationary, permanent houses: they are sanitary, easy to clean, rat-proof, relatively inexpensive. Concrete flooring should be covered with litter: to maintain dryness and warmth for birds, where the
floor is 1.5 to 3 inches above ground level or where the ground is uneven; lower space between ground and floor makes harbours for rats, and is prone to rot. Board flooring should be raised high enough for air circulation; this adds a further source of ventilation for your flock, plus this keeps the floor dry. This style of flooring is common in portable
houses. Dirt floors should be avoided: they are dusty which pollutes the air quality and unsanitary. Plus, litter doesn't last as long on these compared with concrete or board floors. Partitions Dividing up the poultry houses, build partitions every 40 ft. of
length: to prevent drafts affecting the flocks. Also, roosts should be partitioned every 20 ft.: from the droppings board to the roof. Partitioning the house space also prevents overcrowding: as birds are physically encouraged to break up the flock throughout the house. Roost and dropping boards Internal fixtures and fittings of the birdhouses that
encourage natural behaviour and collect droppings Anthracene oil or another preservative will kill insects: keeping your flock's environment free from invasion. Roosts are placed near the back wall and 6" to 8" (inches) above the dropping board: hinged for ease of cleaning and infecting. Provide 7" (inches) of roosting space per Leghorn bird and 10"
(inches) per Plymouth Rock: plus have roosts all at the same level, or else birds will fight to occupy the highest roost. Provide 3 roosts per 16' ft. length of house, or 5 roosts in houses 20' to 25' (feet) deep: this gives enough variety of space use that you avoid the effects of overcrowding. For Leghorns, build roosts that are 13'' (inches) apart and 15''
apart for Plymouth Rock: but outer roosts should be at least within 19" (inches) of the droppings board beneath. Guard the birds against reaching the dropping boards: by placing 1.5-inch mesh netting immediately beneath the roosts. This way you avoid the chicken pecking at their own waste and ingesting worm eggs often found in droppings.
Materials for building Commonly accessible materials for building poultry houses with an affordable budget. Wood is the most versatile material for building poultry houses: it's cheap, can be torn down relatively easily, or changed when compared with brick, hollow tile or concrete. Lumber must be: durable & seasoned - if for outside. (Second hand
or used lumber can also be used). Hollow tile is cost-effective compared with wood and durable: a very good choice for buildings that require insulated walls, like brooder houses or incubator cellars. Concrete houses are to be avoided: because they are, by nature, cold and wet. Framework Structural orientation of the poultry house and the assembly
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of its parts for best results. Sills: support the building. Studs or uprights: rest on top of the studs. Rafters: rest on top of the plates. Sills are placed on concrete supports, concrete supports, concrete supports, concrete supports, concrete supports, concrete supports. Sills are placed on concrete supports, con

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double-wall construction. 4" by 6" (inches) for 2-storey birdhouses. Planting the sills closer together for heavier buildings (or lighter material of sill): provides more structural integrity and strength. Concrete wall foundations should be adopted for larger houses; in such cases, the sills are bolted into the concrete. For portable houses, use runner 3" by
4" (inches) or 4" by 6" (inches) as sills: the corners require extra bracing to resist snapping or shearing when moved. Floor joists should be 2" by 4" (inches) or 2" by 6" (inches), depending on the span: they should be used for the joists.
Rafters are chosen according to the load requirement of the roof and span: 2" by 4" (inches) for lighter buildings where the clear span is not more than 12' (feet) long: purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and where a snow load is expected. Purlins and girders should be used where rafters are more than 12' (feet) long: purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and where a snow load is expected. Purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and where a snow load is expected. Purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and where a snow load is expected. Purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and where a snow load is expected. Purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and where a snow load is expected. Purlins are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs and usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inches) for longer roofs are usually 2" by 6" (inch
and set on the edge of posts as supports for the roof. They are placed lengthwise of the house and about halfway along the rafter they relate to. In ridged-roofed designs, a board is placed between the end of rafters: this keeps the ridge straight and even. Collar beams and crossties should be fitted, with dimension 1" by 6" (inches): to prevent splaying
of rafters on gable or combination roofs. Position these collar beams and crossties as low as possible as to gird maximally, but not to interfere with headroom for labourers. If hens roost on them, cover the space between beams and rafters with wire netting. Rafters cut 2' (feet) apart from centre to centre: to avoid wastage of roof boards when cut.
Floors Type of alternative flooring for the poultry house - materials and designs for differing circumstances. Concrete flooring must not be laid in direct contact with the ground: otherwise, the floors will be damp and cold, leading to bird discomfort and perhaps disease. To combat this, install flooring on a deep and porous foundation and well
insulated. An even and complete floor coverage with litter should be used: this helps to keep the floor dry and warmer for the birds. Best practice for concrete flooring: lay tamped compact foundation of cinders, broken stone or gravel, approximately 6" (inches) deep, with 3" to 4" (inches) of cement flooring on top. Between the two layers (the
foundation and the cement floor) it is advised that an impermeable layer of tarred building paper inserted. This prevents moisture from rising up from the ground and getting into the concrete, thus making the floor damp. Best practice for wooden flooring: lay single thickness matched flooring in milder conditions and climates. In cooler climates, use
double floor layering, with lower layer boards set diagonally and tight; the space between layers and building paper will help to insulate and prevent damp absorption. Walls Upright structures for upholding the integrity of the building. Mostly, single-walled and nailed directly into the studs: this provides a good combination of optimal cost-
effectiveness and satisfactory strength. In colder climates, use double-thickness walls with space in between and also a layer of building paper over sheathing: this adds to insulation, heat retention and thermal efficiency. Lumber of 2.5" to 6" (inches) thick should be used: because boards are likely to shrink a lot - even to produce cracks. The lowest
board on the wall should extend beyond the sill: this makes sure the joint is entirely covered. Tight joints at the eaves: allow for better ventilation in summer months and hot climates. Roofs Weatherproof, thermal efficient roofing paper.
design for poultry houses. 3-ply sheeting on the roof: to prevent heat loss. Planed on one side and laid close together: smooth side up helps you lay on prepared roofing. A slope of 1" (inch) or more to the foot: to prevent pooling of rainwater, by quick
run-off. The steeper the slant, the longer-lasting the roof: because it endures less weathering by preventing pooling of water. A good way of sealing off the end of the roofing structure by capillary action at the edges of the roof sheathing. Paints
and whitewash A covering for the inside and outside of poultry houses giving a clean appearance and durability. Primer coat half paint and half linseed oil: is thoroughly brushed into the wood, to protect against moisture. Spread whitewash lightly
and evenly: for complete coverage. Artificial lights are required to compensate for the lack of natural light in darker, winter months. Give hens 12 - 14 hour days with artificial lights are required to compensate for the lack of natural light in darker, winter months. Give hens 12 - 14 hour days with artificial lights are required to compensate for the lack of natural light in darker, winter months.
10' (feet) apart, with 2 lights in a pen of twenty sq. ft.: for even and satisfactory distribution of light for flocks. Greatest concentration of light should be on the mash hoppers and water dispensers: to encourage correct patterns of feeding
in the flock. Lights can be programmed on a timer: to ensure automated delivery of artificial lighting and reducing man-power labour hours. Artificial heating Power-generated heating for the correct running of flock management including watering and normal usage of the entire floor space Prevent freezing of water and keeping the house dry from
damp and moisture: this ensures the folk is well watered, maintaining good feeding habits and that disease from damp does not occur. Well structured and insulated poultry houses ought to be artificially heated: or else it proves too costly and inefficient. Typical methods of artificial heating: hot water system, electrical panel heaters or stoves fueled
with coal briquettes. Insulation of walls and roofs An additional layer that traps heat (reduces heat loss) laterally and vertically. Double walls for insulation Planned airflow system for the poultry house, helping flock obtain good quality of air
aiding performance. Usually controlled by openings in the front of houses: this plus the rafters is usually more than enough to raise a flock successfully. No. (or frequency) or openings: is dependent on exactly how much ventilation is required for the climate, or flock density. Best practice for poultry house ventilation via openings & windows: 4" to 18'
(inches) wide and high up in the front and back of the house. This is enough to avoid condensation moisture but still allow enough heat retention. On cold nights: rafter ventilation is all you need. Ventilator flues: are advised for houses with 24' (feet) depth or more, and where walls are insulated. 1 sq. ft. of flue are for 100 hens. Flues should be just in
front of droppings boards. Flues built with a slide to adjust depending on the weather. Fixtures & equipment Nests, hoppers and drinkers - anything that would be provided to enable normal bird behaviour, hinders the job of the labourers, adds unnecessary
capital cost and makes cleaning more difficult. Nests Small, comfortable niches where hens can rest, lay and sleep. Location: placed on end walls or partitions & design: about 12" to 14" (inches) square, about 12" (inches)
high and a lip of about 4" (inches) at the door to prevent litter from escaping or spilling out. Distribution: 1 nest for every 4 to 5 hens. Style: darkened nests for the minimal egg-eating habit of hens. Dry mash hoppers Eating containers for birds to gather and economically receive their feed. Key benefits: minimal wastage of feed, keep litter and dirt
out. This keeps your birds performing and growing a peak performance. Size: long enough to enable birds to eat with ample space and from both sides. 1' to 1.5' (feet) long for every 10 birds. Small sections added for shell and grit: to encourage these good eating behaviours. Small open troughs: are great for small birds and chicks and getting their
feeding 2 to 4 birds at a time. Drinking Stations Drinking Stations Drinking apparatus for birds to gather around and get refreshed. Placed on platforms: to keep the dispensers sanitary and free from dust/dirt. Also, put slats on the platform to allow droppings to fall through for easy collection. Poultry Farm Layout These are just some of the practically useful
poultry farm layout examples on the internet. I pulled them together for your viewing pleasure and breeder farm, with free-range access to crops for foraging. Natural windbreakers and orientation for sunlight etc. Broiler
farm layout with feed mill: a good example of spatially organising a simple commercial broiler farm, complete with feed mill and incinerators. I like the fact this plan details recommended distances between structures on-site. Buttercup Poultry Farm Poster: a useful artist's impression of what a 200,000 layer farm would have been laid out like in the
1920s, for example. From the picture, you can only imagine that the smaller brown huts are where the brooder colony style houses were sited and perhaps where the pullets were kept. Layers, of course, were in the large houses. 1+3 layer hen system and 4+1 broiler system: ever wanted to know what the layout plans would look like for your
favourite layer hen or broiler rearing system? This is a simplified sketch (which needs LOTS of zooming up) that helps puts things into perspective for your poultry farm project report. Norfolk Black 40,000 bird free-range farm plans: according to Norfolk Black Chicken (www.norfolkblackchicken.com) this bird is: "...corn fed and slow grown for
succulence and an unrivalled depth of flavour." This is an architectural drawing and plan for a 40,000 strong, 3 shed free-range farm. How to design a modern automatic chicken farm (Africhic): this next example I've included as a useful step-by-step tutorial for designing what might be a more modern approach to poultry farming. 'Controlled
Environment' Houses Now, you might have landed on this post looking for something a little more technological. Perhaps a computerised automated house capable of housing 100,000 birds, with a control shed and all the motorised and programmable help possible. If that is the case, I have a serious investment proposal for you. What would you say if
a leading, international poultry farming professional told you that: ... a controlled environment shed could increase your feed conversion ratio by as much as 1 point? In his own language, "For larger companies, one FCR point is worth up to US$ 300,000 per year." Here is my analysis on how you can take Dhia Alchalabi's advice and practically make it
profitable... My take: "Increase Your Poultry Profit By $300,000 with optimal environmental control." (Premium Newsletter & PDF): a thorough guide into how you can use tight poultry house environmental control to slash your feed costs and rocket your profit. Computer monitored house: this is a simple schematic diagram of how a computer
monitored house is relayed in a circuit. A good overview if you are new to the idea. Poultry housing (Slideshare): An academic approach to a guide on poultry housing - very thorough and a good slideshow format - a kind of picture book on everything you might find in a commercial scale environmentally controlled chicken house. QS construction plan
of an automated house Pictures of an automated, environmentally controlled poultry house are actually quite easy to find online. However, getting quantity surveyor approved plans and accurate cost estimations is HARD. This is why I have included this next section a reference to www.estimationqs.com Authored by Derrick Navara [a qualified
Quantity Surveyor 'QS' with experience in construction-related projects, including a poultry house for 20,000 layers: an impressive step-by-step tutorial for
building an automated environmentally controlled poultry house for 20.00 layer birds. Every nut and bolt is accounted for here in this cost analysis and with precise amounts of material - with layouts. Great work. Budget for an environmentally controlled poultry house As a first-timer.....calculating a detailed construction budget for an
'environmentally controlled' poultry house is near impossible without professional input. It's a completely different type of project to building a wooden shed. For a start, half of the components involved are completely foreign to most laymen. But without accurate estimates, you simply can't calculate the capital cost or raise funding. So, I put this
chart together based on the findings of Derrick Navara of Estimation QS. Here it is: Cost of building a poultry house for 20,000 layers (COST ANALYSIS CHART): a proportional breakdown of the construction budget calculation In response to a question from one of my
readers, I wrote this example budget calculation for a 1,000 bird pen. As a premium subscriber, I'll answer your questions via my Q&A board. Example Poultry Houses from around the world. I've taken a selection of houses with different: materials sizes
systems use ...and on different types of land, locations and in a variety of climates. They should help you have an eye for what currently works out there. Please don't think that these are entirely representative of each country's poultry farming enterprises - Rather think of this as a photo scrapbook of example poultry farm buildings. I tried to make
them as varied as possible to appeal to many types of poultry business model. (Also, for a decent beginner's overview of poultry housing systems, complete with pros and cons take a look at this guide: India Poultry Farm No.1: ANE, At Post: Shindewadi, Tal: Junner, Dist: Pune, Shindewadi, Maharashtra 412411, India. (LINK) Nigeria Davntee
Farms Limited: Kilometre 5, Offa Rd, Amberi Village, Ajasse Ipo, Nigeria. (LINK) South Africa Ismails Poultry Farm (LINK) Winted States Pastured Life Farm: 6944 210th Pl, O'Brien, FL 32071, United States (LINK) Philippines Fermi Farm Free Range: Unnamed Road, Pola,
Oriental Mindoro, Philippines (LINK) Zambia Poultry & Farm: Makeni Konga Makeni, Zambia (LINK) Ghana Westhood Farm: Sasaabi, Ghana (LINK) Uganda (LINK) Zimbabwe Rising Dawn Livestock And Poultry: 99 Seke Road, Hatfield,
Zimbabwe (LINK) Now, over to you... That complete's this guide to poultry houses. I included various designs, structures with their plans, construction budgets with materials costs, site layout, systems of housing, components, photos and even country examples... Are you currently planning a poultry house construction project? Do you have
experience with poultry buildings and have something to add? Either way, I'd be interested to hear from you. Leave a comment below, now. References University of Noth Texas Digital Library Sonoma Library www.alphafarms.co.uk (featured image) Here are 20 Free Chicken Coop Plans to choose from. There are Backyard Chicken Coops, Colorful
and Architectural Coops, and even some Outrageous Coops. Is building a new coop on your summer to-do list? Building a backyard chicken coop is one of those diy projects that's both fun to dream up and totally overwhelming to build. That's why it makes sense to use detailed plans that have step by step instructions to help you along the way. Most
of the chicken coop ideas on this list come with a material list as well as photos or illustrations of the entire process so you don't get lost. Getting started on your new chicken coop is as easy as picking a beautiful design off this list, making a shopping list, and following the detailed instructions to build it yourself. To top it all off, all of these plans are
free, simply click the title of the coop you like to get access to the plans! Let's get started! This post contains affiliate links. This charming little coop has dual functionality, a chicken coop and a planter box. It's perfect for just a few hens and you can grow their treats right in the planter box. The plans include an easy access clean out tray and nesting
box. In our opinion, easy access is one of the most important features of a small chicken coop, because it can be really tough to clean and collect eggs otherwise. Photo Credit: Gina If you're looking for a fully functional chicken coop that can house a medium sized flock, this is it! We love the fully covered chicken run, that's a wonderful feature for
keeping out predators, and the roof on top will keep the bedding dry too, which means it will last longer between cleanouts. This coop also features outdoor access to the nesting boxes, which means you don't need to enter the enclosed area every day in search of eggs. Photo Credit: Construct101 If you're looking to save even more money building
your chicken coop, this one is a clear winner. This coop's frame is made from wood pallets and used windows. What a great way to recycle and cover your feathered flock at the same time. There are many places you can pick up old pallets for free, just try to make sure they haven't been used to transport hazardous materials as that could harm your
chickens. The best place we've found to get pallets for building projects is our local feed store. They get livestock feed as well as bedding delivered on pallets weekly and stack them up for the taking when they're done! Photo Credit: Heather This coop is a huge space saver. Only three feet wide the additional run brings it to almost 22' in length. It is
both efficient and roomy for a limited space. We love the shingled roof, it not only keeps out bad weather, but it looks lovely too! This smaller coop uses a very simple construction process that would be perfect for a beginner to take on. The
Photo Credit: South City Coop This coop is adorable and made with recycled materials, which are always a great way to save money. The sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the flock owner which makes for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the flock owner which makes for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the flock owner which makes for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make for easy entry for the sloping roof and full-size door make full-size door
would be an attached chicken coop run for the hens to get outside and play. Photo Credit: Ana White We think this swingset chicken coop in cludes a fenced in chicken run for the flock to spend their time in during the day. The only thing
we would change is to close off the space between the coop and the run so the chickens have a more protected place to sleep at night. This coop as-is would likely be fine in a place that has year-round warm and mild weather. However, most locations see plenty of cold, snow, wind, and rain and the chickens would need protection from that in a
completely closed coop. What a cool concept for a chicken tractor is a great design if you have a lot of land and the ability to rotate your flock through the pasture. Chicken tractors are great because the chicken tractor is a great design if you have a lot of land and the ability to rotate frequently
you never need to clean the chicken run because the poop gets left behind to fertilize the pasture. This one looks like a relatively easy build that can be done cheaply too! Photo Credit: Cortney Loyd This coop is steeped in history. The original coop was built in 1895 by the grandparents of Joy Tarter from Tarter Farm and Ranch Equipment. The coop
was so sturdy she had a replica made in her yard and generously shares the plans with others. We love how this huge coop has enough room for a large flock of chickens and the attached chicken run gives them lots of outdoor space! Photo Credit: Tater Farm and Ranch Did you know the Home Depot has chicken coop plans, and they're free?! The
best part about the plans is they tell you exactly what you need to buy to build the coop. These chicken coop plans even have videos and photos of every step to help you follow the steps. This simple chicken coop is absolutely perfect for a beginner or someone who needs a quick coop, as you could finish it easily in a weekend! Photo Credit: Home
Depot This beautiful chicken house would look stunning in any backyard! The creator of this coop was concerned about possible predators. They also included a metal roof in this design, which will last a long time and even allow you to collect
rainwater if you'd like! We love that there are tons of photos of the building process to help you create the same design at home. Photo Credit: Coq a Vin This medium sized coop will house 18 of your feathered gals. These printable plans are chock full of detailed measurements and graphics from every angle of the project. This great design has
multiple entry points into the coop and chicken run to make for easy access for the chicken keeper. Photo Credit: Home and Garden Plans This little beauty is a chicken cottage complete with a white picket fence. It's big enough for 10 chickens, and the cedar shingles used on the outside of the coop can be painted to any color palette you desire. We
love the windows covered in hardware cloth to keep out predators and pests, as well as the fact that the chicken coop is raised up off the ground. This feature keeps diggers like rats and doubles as a chicken tractor, allowing
your hens to move about the yard. Having a portable chicken coop is so handy, especially if you have a lot of land for your chickens to forage on. We love the intricate design and think it would fit in perfectly in almost any backyard! Photo Credit: Todd Leach This coop is simply adorable, and Ana White and Gina from Lady Goats and are so kind to
share free plans to build it yourself! We love that this coop has outside access to the nesting boxes, as well as a fun planter on top of the built in chicken run that you can use to plant veggies and herbs to feed to your chickens. We would plant greens, basil, and radishes to feed our flock. You can use to plant veggies and herbs to feed to your chickens. We would plant greens, basil, and radishes to feed our flock. You can use to plant veggies and herbs to feed to your chickens. We would plant greens, basil, and radishes to feed to your chickens. We would plant greens, basil, and radishes to feed to your chickens. We would plant greens, basil, and radishes to feed to your chickens. We would plant greens, basil, and radishes to feed to your chickens.
color you'd like. You could even add a chicken mural or some sweet chicken coop signs to the outside. Photo: Lady Goats This purple beauty has windows for good ventilation and a big run for your girls to get their exercise. Additionally, there are corner perches that are a big hit with the owner's flock. We love that it fits in perfectly with the
landscaping, and you can't beat a purple coop with such a clever name! Photo Credit: Navy Chick This coop has room for not only one backyard animal but two. It's made to house broody hens and chicks or use it to keep sick hens away from the flock
The open concept of this coop allows for plenty of air movement but may only be feasible in warmer climates. Photo Credit: Doug Scott Another great set of plans from Home and Garden. This coop is a whopper and will comfortably suit 24 chickens. The extended runs help the coop to feel even roomier. We love how easy this one is to clean, and all
the windows for lots of fresh air. This big chicken coop would be perfect for someone with lots of space in the country! Photo Credit: Home and Garden Plans This structure hardly even looks like a chicken coop, and could be
just what you need if your HOA has strict rules on the appearance of outbuildings, you'd never guess it was a chicken coop! Photo Credit: Hen Haven This absolutely beautiful coop truly has it all. The gazebo style is pleasing to the eye and the windows all around will let in lots of natural light. The attached chicken run will give your hens lots of time
outside and the whole coop is easily accessible by doors all around for easy cleanup and egg collection. The hanging plants and flowers are just the icing on the cake! Photo Credit: Todtrac You have to say this is one mighty fine chicken coop. This coop has a tin awning, fabric curtains, and a chalkboard sign complete with hotel rates! We love the fun
design and could see this sort of creativity spreading to other outbuildings until you have a whole tiny Western town in your backyard! Hey, we can dream, right? Photo Credit: The Eggcelsior Did you find a coop idea that you just can't live without? You know you can always tweak a coop plan and make it uniquely your own. We would love to see
pictures of your coop whether you're building a new one or have already built that unique coop you've been dying to share. Share your picture and description in the comments, and we'll be happy to show off your coop. Happy building everyone!
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