In the village:

The Anglo-Saxons positioned their villages near a water source, such as a river or lake, which would provide drinking water and fish to eat.

The chief of the village lived in a larger house in the centre of the village. This house might also contain a meeting hall.
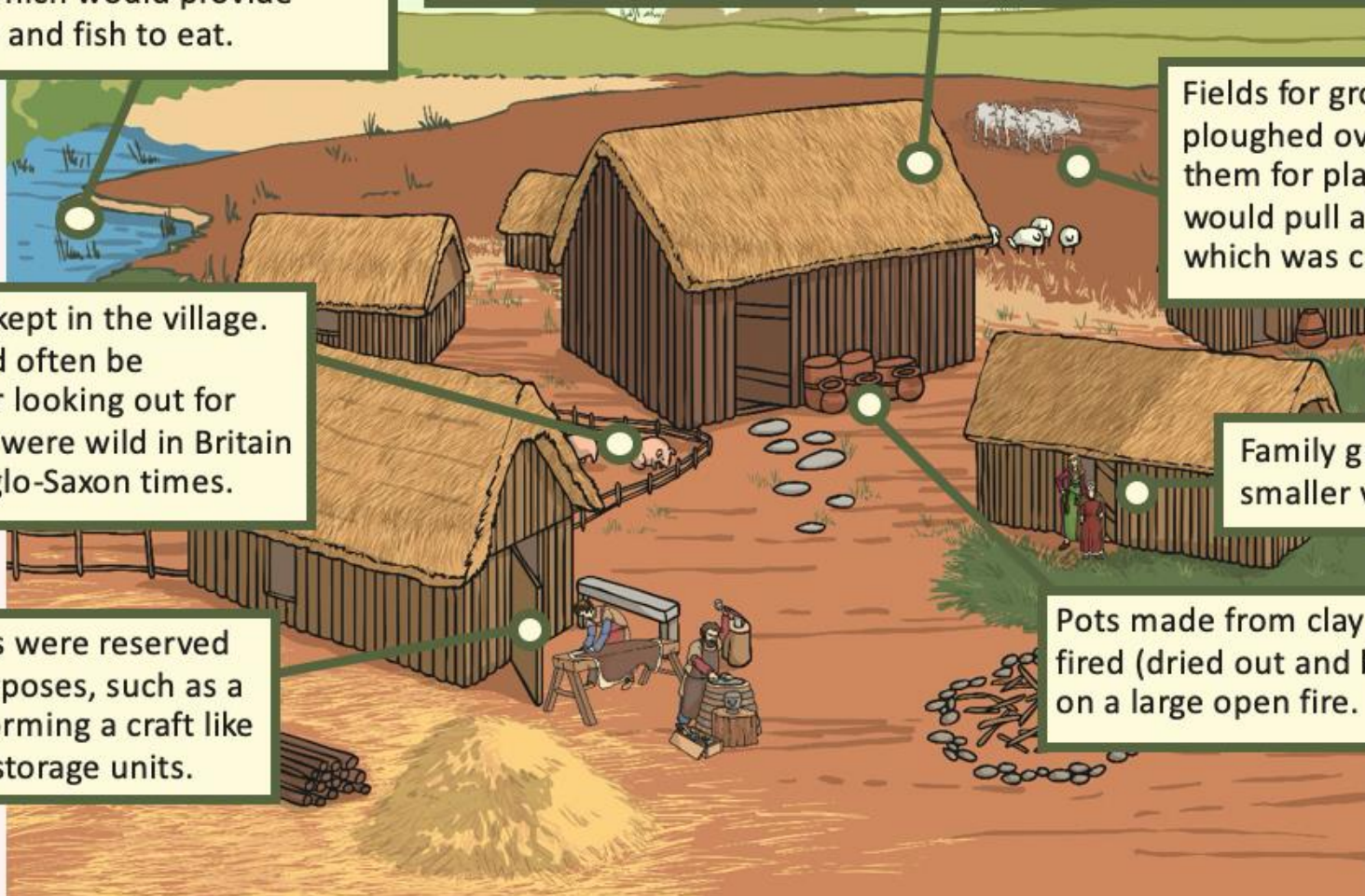
Fields for growing crops were ploughed over to prepare them for planting. Oxen would pull a basic plough which was called an ard.

Livestock was kept in the village. Children would often be responsible for looking out for wolves, which were wild in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon times.
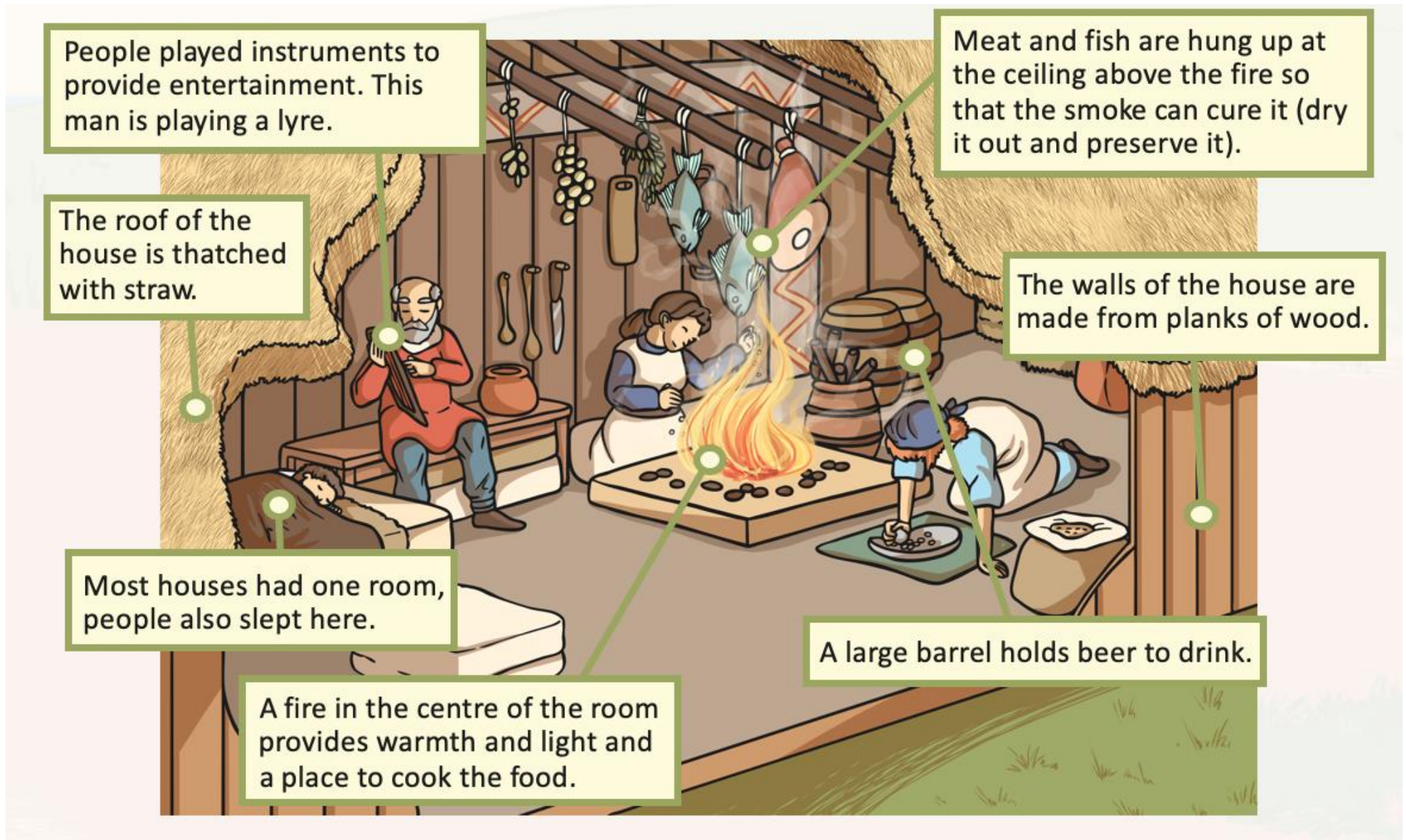
Family groups lived in smaller village houses.

Some buildings were reserved for specific purposes, such as a space for performing a craft like weaving or as storage units.

Pots made from clay were fired (dried out and hardened) on a large open fire.

In the house:

People played instruments to provide entertainment. This man is playing a lyre.

The roof of the house is thatched with straw.

Meat and fish are hung up at the ceiling above the fire so that the smoke can cure it (dry it out and preserve it).

The walls of the house are made from planks of wood.

Most houses had one room, people also slept here.

A fire in the centre of the room provides warmth and light and a place to cook the food.

A large barrel holds beer to drink.