



CRITICAL PRACTICE &  
EXPLORATION



1666 : The Burning City

# GREAT FIRE OF LONDON



# AGENDA

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# PROJECT OBJECTIVE



"1666: The Burning City" is an immersive, in-production experience that blends modern-day London with the historical Great Fire of 1666. Using stereo 180° video, it offers a contemporary view of the city, allowing users to compare the modern landscape with its appearance during the fire. The VR portion lets users step into the chaos of 1666, experiencing the fire's destruction firsthand. This project merges historical education with immersive technology to create a powerful and engaging experience.

## INTRODUCTION

# STRUCTURE \*

Stater

Intro  
3D Map

Shakespeare's  
Globe Theater

VR

180° VIDEO

180° VIDEO

Start

Provide an immersive geographical context for the audience, making the connection between modern London and the fire.

**DAY / MODERN LONDON**

Set the stage for the story, establishing the culture and historical importance of London in 1666.



# STRUCTURE \*

## Monument (Present)

180° VIDEO

### MORDEN/ DAYTIME

Set the stage for the story, establishing the culture and historical importance of London in 1666.

## Pudding Lane (Past)

VR

### NIGHT / 1666 LONDON

Depict the start of the fire to give viewers an understanding of how quickly and unexpectedly the fire began. This section sets up the unfolding disaster.

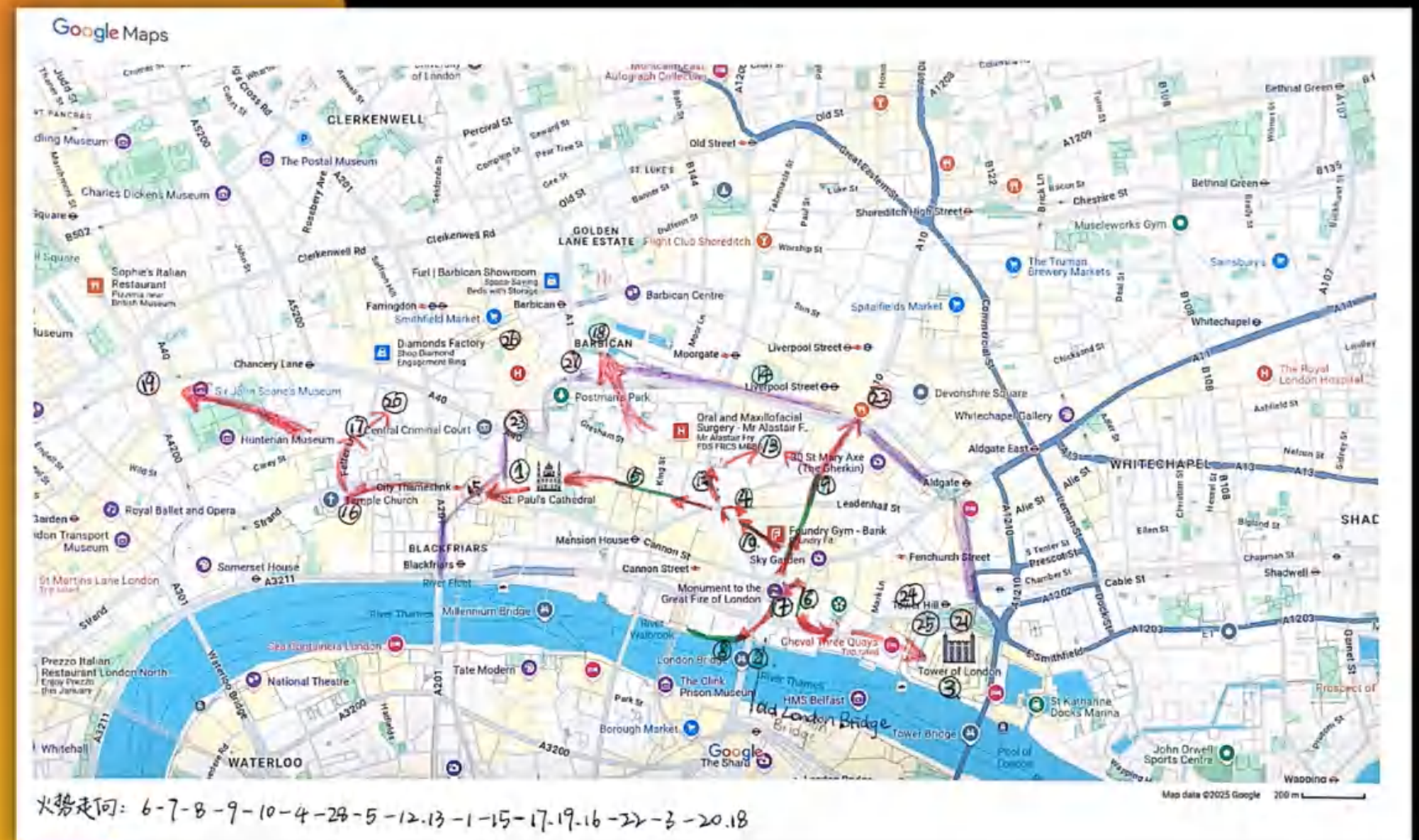
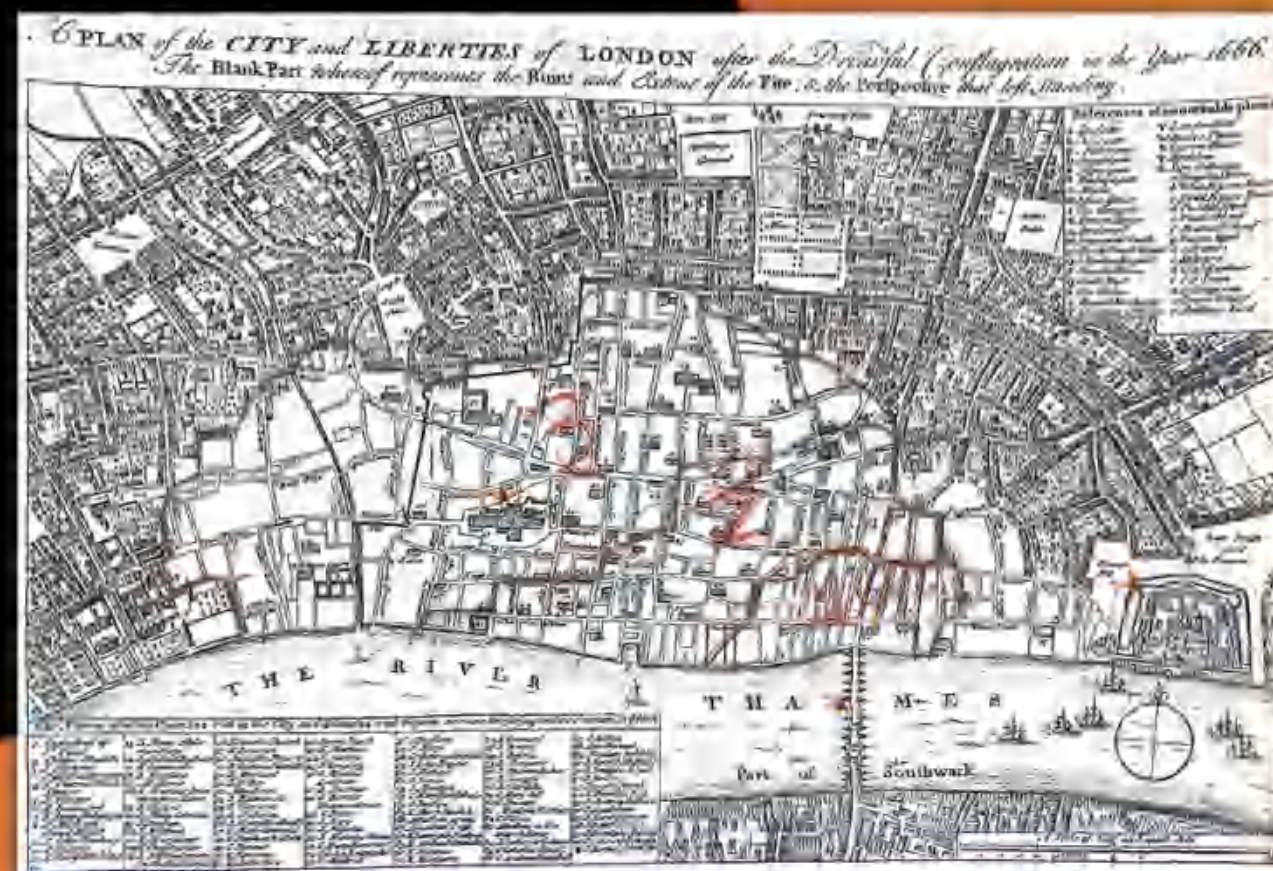
## Ending/ Consequence

180° VIDEO



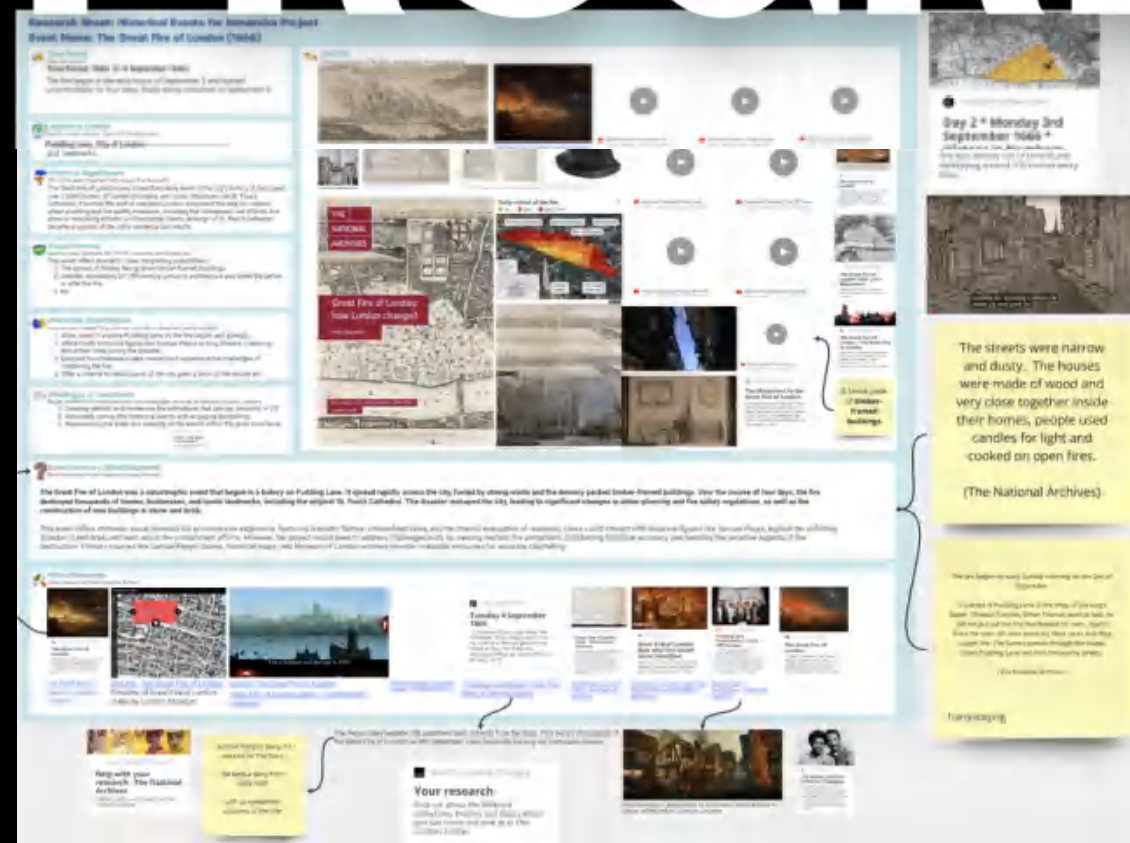


# FLAMES OF 1666: A PATHWAY MAP

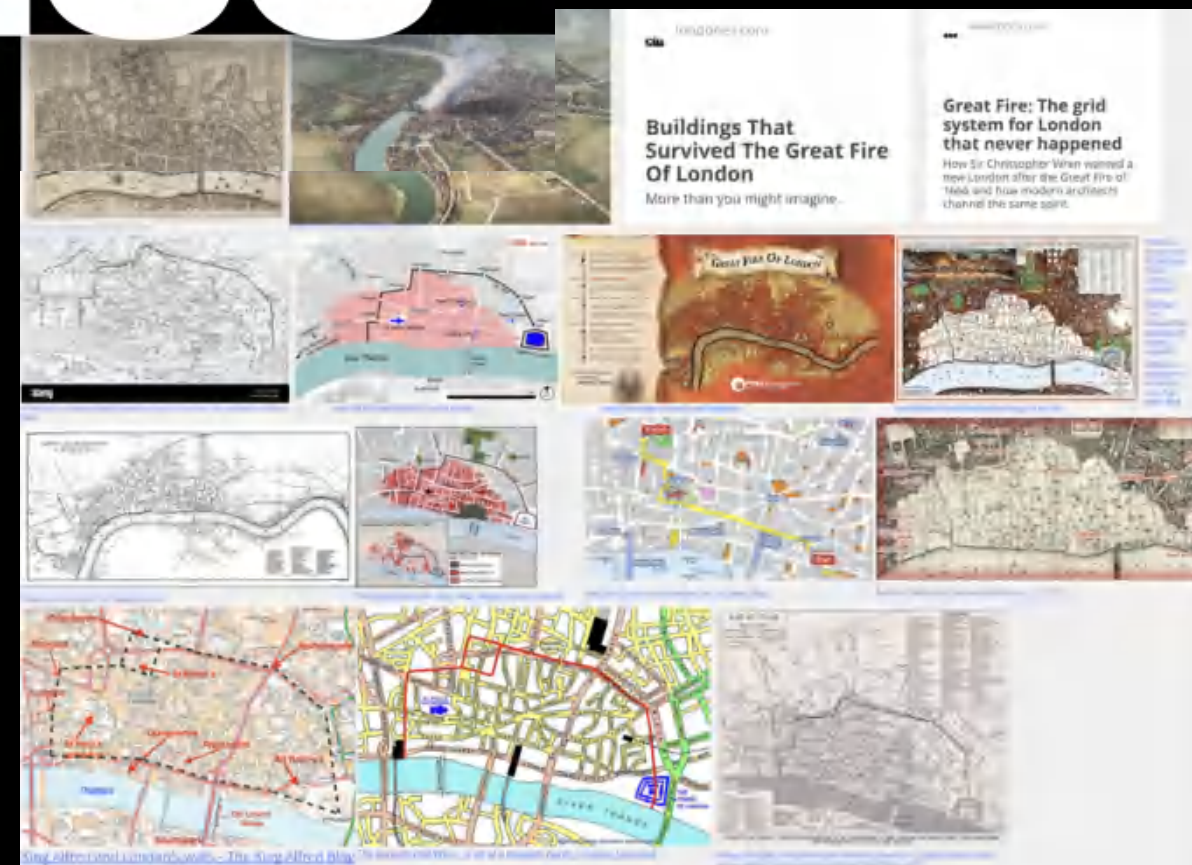




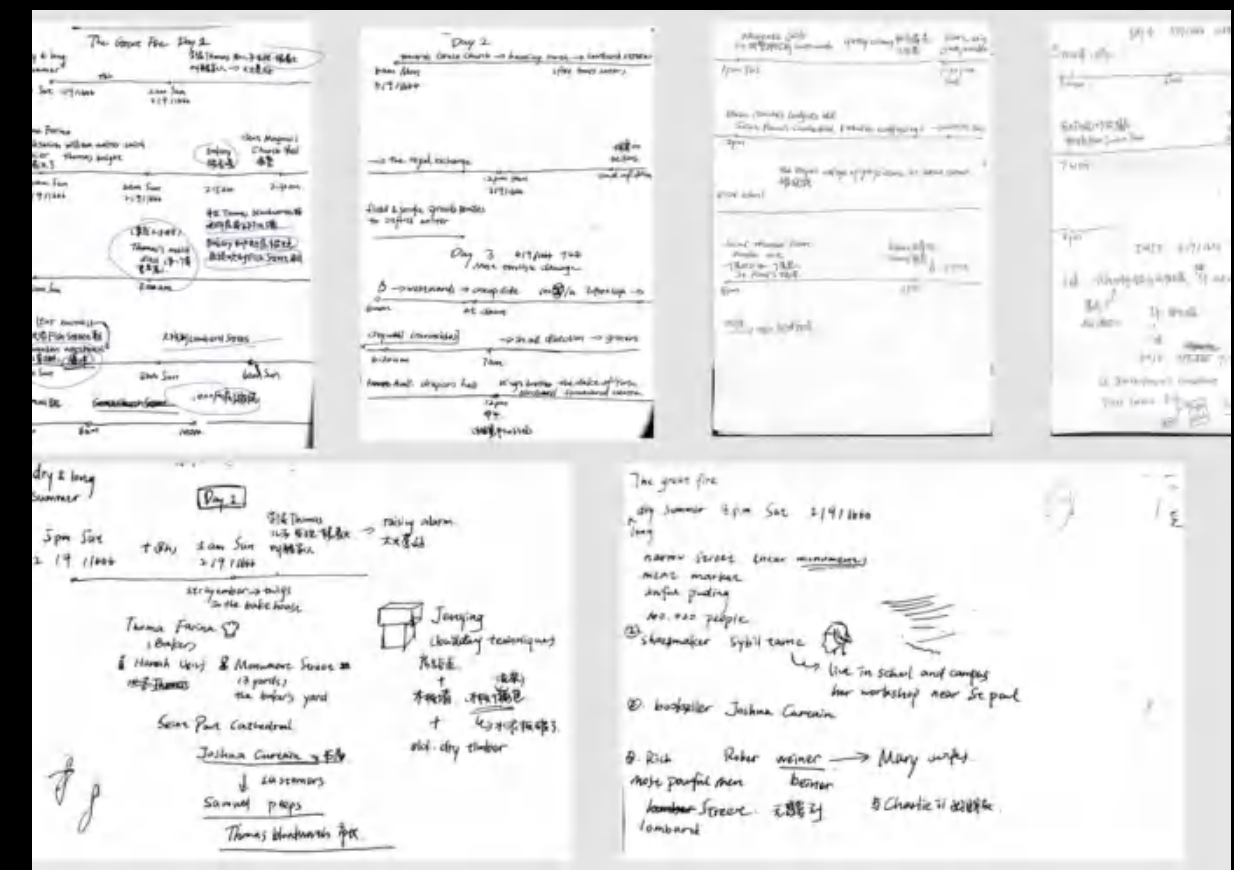
# WORKING PROGRESS



The research on studying the Great Fire



The comparisons between 1666 London and modern London's layout



The compilation of the historic timeline

# SCRIPT

## Great Fire Of London Script

### 1666: The Burning City

By

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Wenye Wu

Sharon Chen

Yao Han

governmental control and emergency preparedness. (A Woman Might Piss it out!)



The financial devastation caused by the fire led to a greater role of the government in managing risk. The creation of the first fire insurance companies helped citizens and merchants to recover financially.



#### New Act:

After the devastation of the Great Fire of London, new laws were put in place to ensure the city would never burn so easily again. The 1667 Rebuilding Act transformed the city's architecture - banning wooden buildings in favor of brick and stone, widening streets to slow the spread of fire, and enforcing strict height limits for houses. Open spaces were introduced as firebreaks, creating a safer urban layout. To solve disputes over rebuilding costs, the Fire Court was established, ensuring reconstruction moved swiftly. Then, in 1670, the London Building Act reinforced these measures - mandating stronger foundations, tiled roofs, and brick firewalls between buildings. These reforms reshaped London, turning it into a city built for resilience.



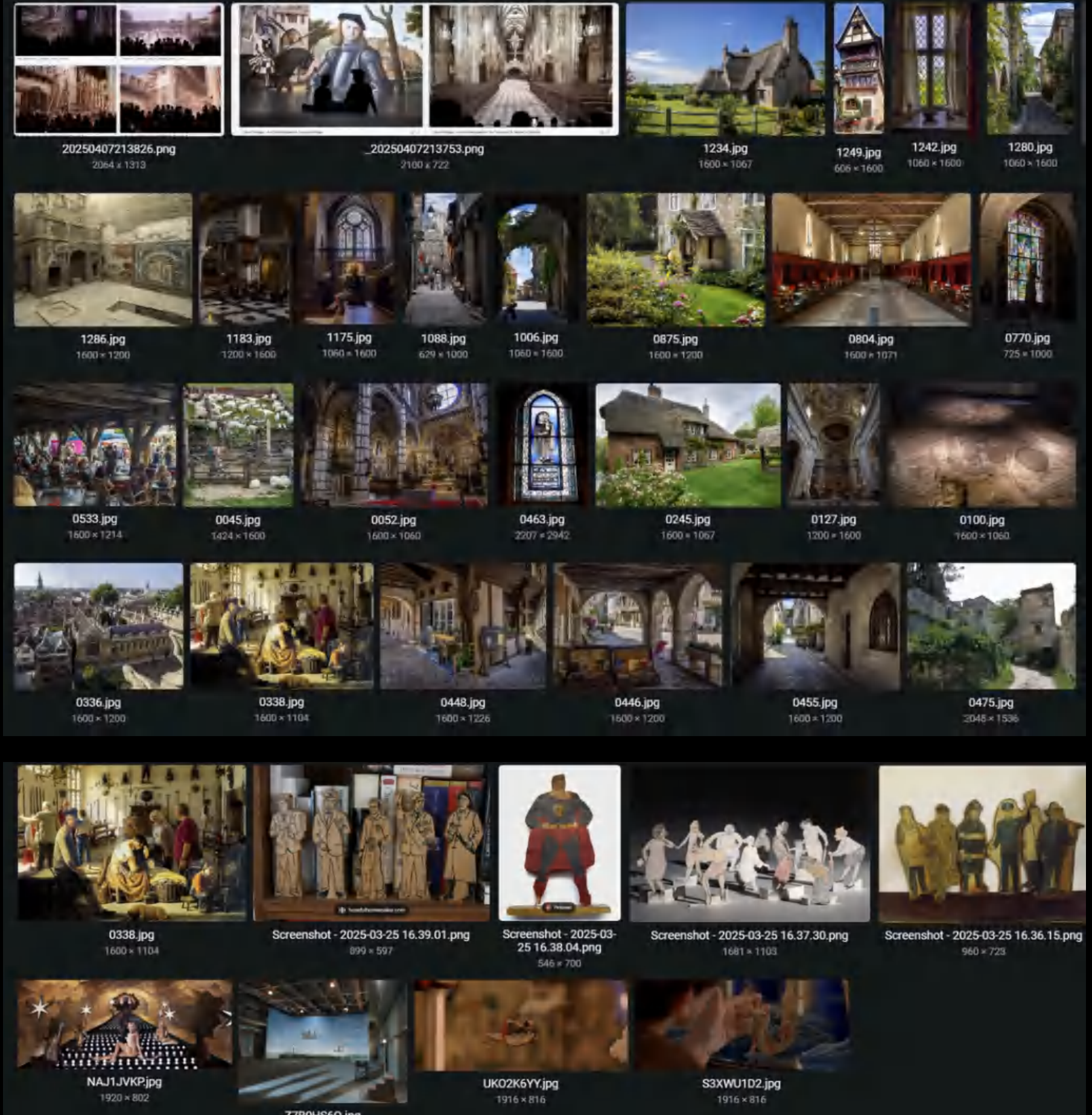
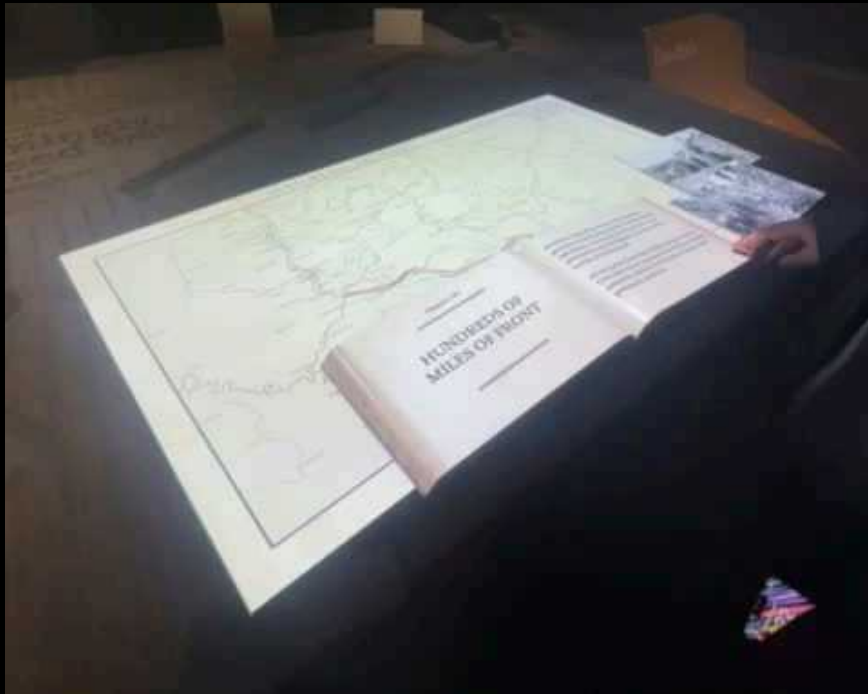
# EVENT LIST

9									
Slate	Take	Location	Time	Shoot Scale	Duration (sec)	Script Text (Intensity)	Assets	Storyboard (Transition)	Spatial Sound
						it burnt through bookstores, jewelry parlours.			
8	1	OUT (180° FIIM) . Cheapside	Day	Long shot		<p>September 3, 1666</p> <p>In less than a few hours, the Royal Exchange, once the symbol of London's financial might, was reduced to rubble, consumed by the inferno. The flames didn't stop there. As the fire spread uncontrollably, one of the busiest and most vital commercial hubs in the city,</p> <p>This is a historic street in the City of London, renowned as a major commercial hub and center for global trade since medieval times. The name "Cheapside" originates from the Old English word "ceapan," meaning market, reflecting its role as a marketplace.</p>		 Cheapside Street	1. Ambient sound 2. Fire crackling sound 3. Market crowd sound
8	2	OUT (180° FIIM) . Cheapside	Day	Long shot		<p>In 1666, Cheapside is one of the busiest streets in London. This area is teeming with activity, from leather goods to the finest silks imported from Asia. It is home around 2000-3000 residents and workers in approximately 150-200 timber-framed buildings. It was a hub for goldsmiths, mercers, and grocers, with an estimated 50-100 goldsmiths and 30-50 cloth merchants operating in the area. The street was known for its high</p>		 Cheapside Street	1. Bustling streets Noise Sound 2. Siren Sound 3. Wind 4. Natural

1									
Great Fire of London: 1666 [Event List]									
Slate	Take	Location	Time	Shoot Scale	Duration (sec)	Script Text (Intensity)	Assets	Storyboard (Transition)	Spatial Sound
1	1	-	Night			Imagine London at the dawn of the 17th century. It is a city on the rise.		 Black Screen	1. FarmYard sound 2. Animal sound (Rooster, Cow)
1	2	-	Night			The streets were alive with the sounds of Shakespeare's plays and his words performed in the Globe Theatre, echoing through the hearts of audiences across the city.		 Title page fades in and fades out	1. Shakespeare's lines fade in over narration 2. Market environment sound

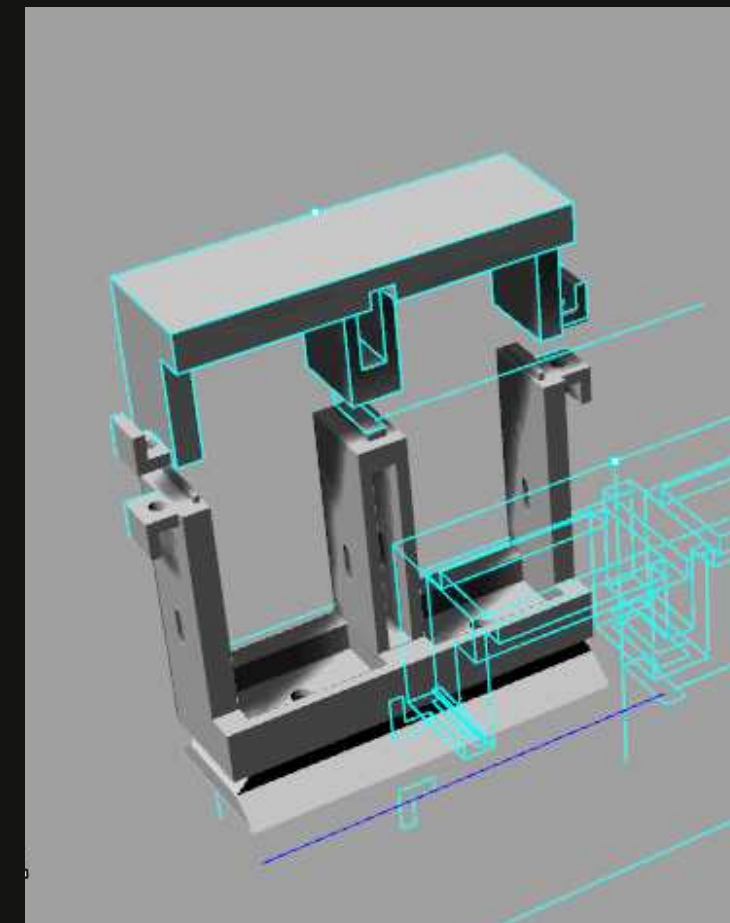
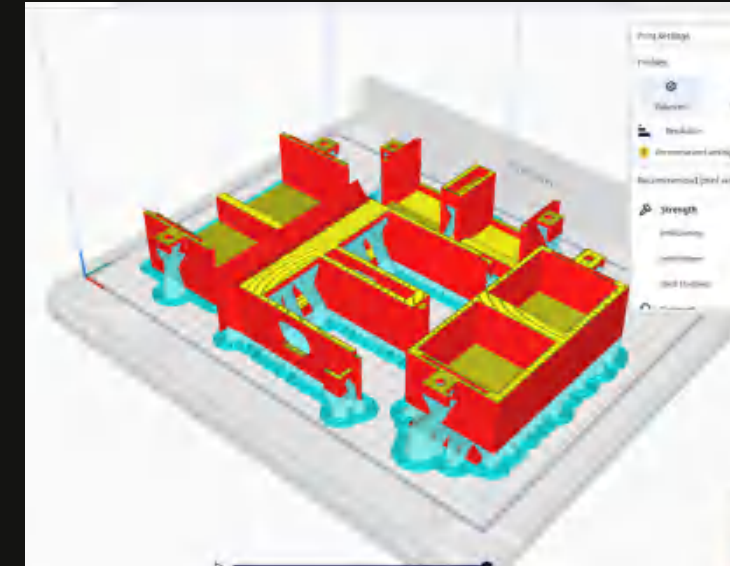


# VISUALS





# MAKING OF CAMERA RIG





# ANAGLYPH





# USER RESEARCH

User Research Questionnaire: Exploring Perceptions of 360° Video and VR for Storytelling 2025/5/13 00:07

User Research Questionnaire: Exploring Perceptions of 360° Video and VR for Storytelling 2025/5/13 00:07

5. Before today, how familiar are you with the Great Fire of London (1666)? \*

☐ A. I've never heard of it

☐ B. I've heard of it, but don't know details

☐ C. I know a little about it

☐ D. I know quite a lot

☐ E. I've studied it in depth

6. How interested are you in learning about historical events? \*

☐ A. Not interested

☐ B. Slightly interested

☐ C. Moderately interested

☐ D. Very interested

☐ E. Extremely interested

7. Have you ever learned about history through immersive media before (e.g., VR, AR, 360 video)? \*

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not sure

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1JF68DFXCOFWPFN0aayWTTTKtD5Tu3E3cY/3t1AepXGQ/preview> 第5页 (共9页)

User Research Questionnaire: Exploring Perceptions of 360° Video and VR for Storytelling

This questionnaire explores how users perceive immersive technologies in historical storytelling. Your feedback is appreciated.

\* 表示必填问题

Basic Information

1. What is your age group? \*

☐ 18-24

☐ 25-34

☐ 35-44

☐ 45-54

☐ 55 or older

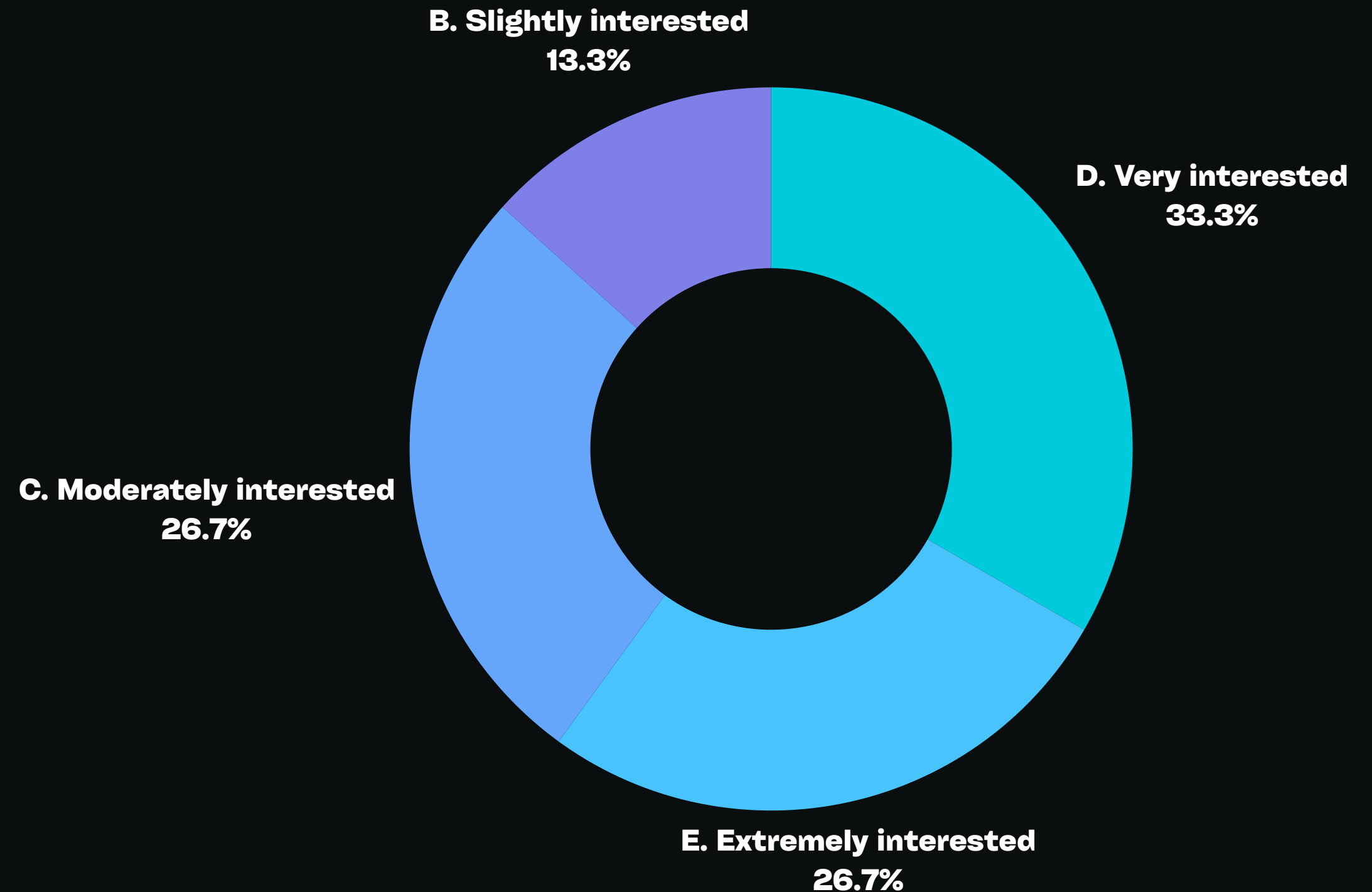
☐ Prefer not to say

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1JF68DFXCOFWPFN0aayWTTTKtD5Tu3E3cY/3t1AepXGQ/preview> 第1页 (共9页)

# HOW INTERESTED ARE YOU IN LEARNING ABOUT HISTORICAL EVENTS ?

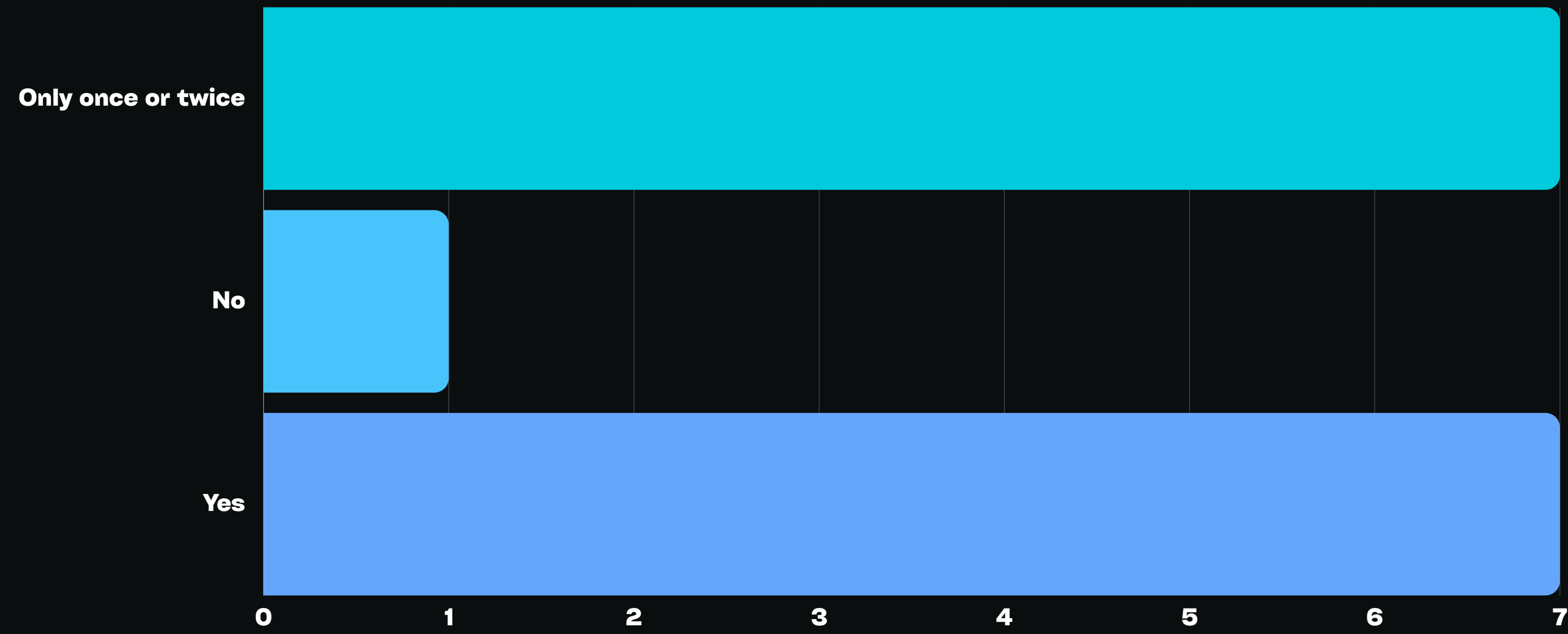
- A. Not interested
- B. Slightly interested
- C. Moderately interested
- D. Very interested
- E. Extremely interested

USER RESEARCH QUESTION

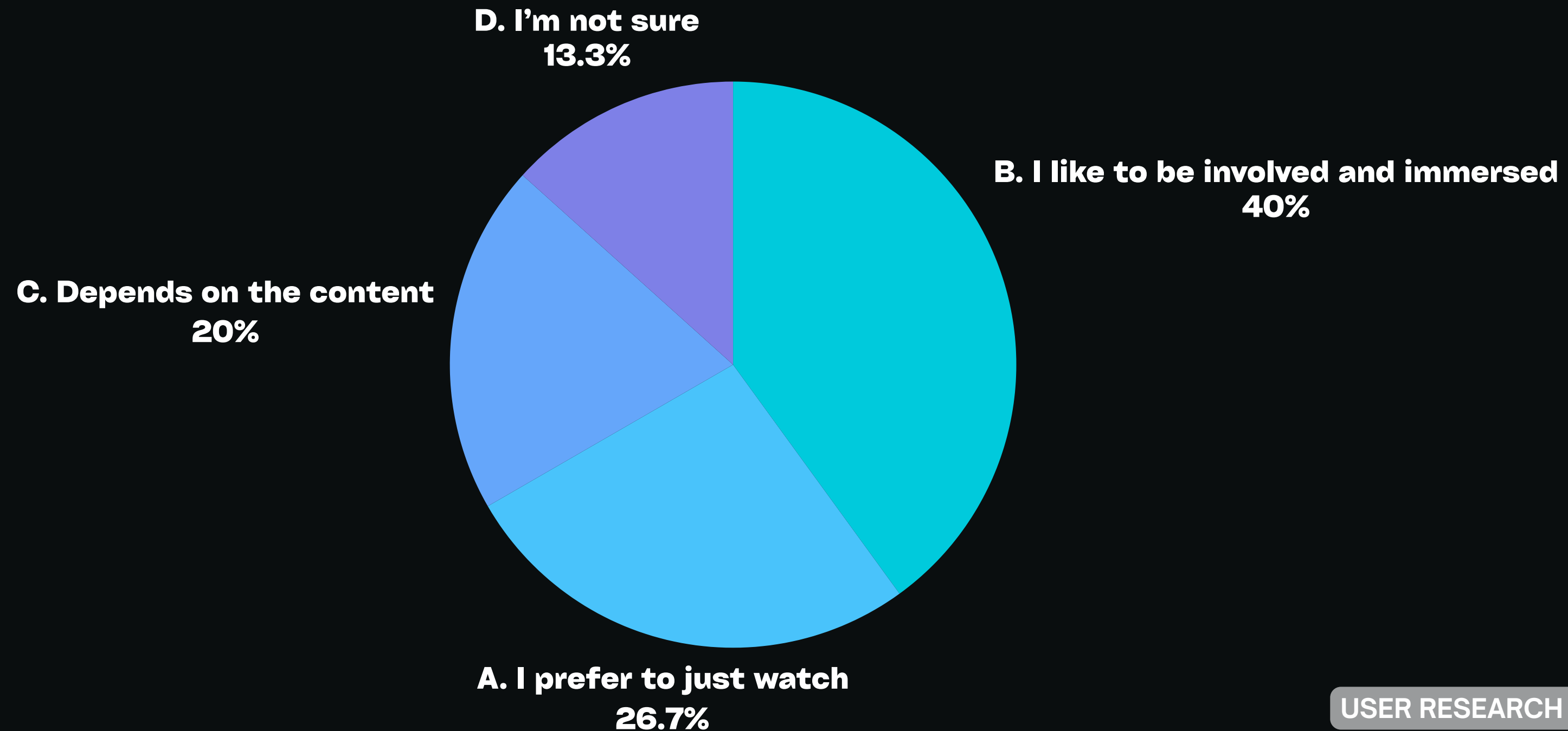




# HAVE YOU USED A VR HEADSET BEFORE ?



# DO YOU PREFER TO OBSERVE A STORY OR BE PART OF IT WHEN ENGAGING WITH MEDIA ?





**DO YOU HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS OR FEEDBACK REGARDING THE IDEA OF USING VR AND 360° VIDEO FOR STORYTELLING?**

I love the idea! I di...	I think V...	I think VR and 360...	180-deg...
This has great pot...		I think VR and 360...	

# USER RESEARCH

## **Feedback & Results:**

- Majority aged 18–34
- Most were first-time or occasional VR users

## **Key Findings:**

- Most users showed a strong interest in the 180-degree video view, while they were not familiar with the historical events of London.
- 180° video acted as a smooth onboarding stage into more immersive VR storytelling.
- Users preferred passive or lightweight interactions over fully active control.
- VR increased emotional connection and improved memory retention compared to traditional media.

# 180° VIDEO





# VR ENVIRONMENT

## PUDDING LANE



Moon Target

Selected Actor(  
Light\_Tem

Current Context

▲ Level

# SCREENSHOT

BEFORE FIRE









# VR ENVIRONMENT

## PUDDING LANE ON FIRE





**Q&A**