


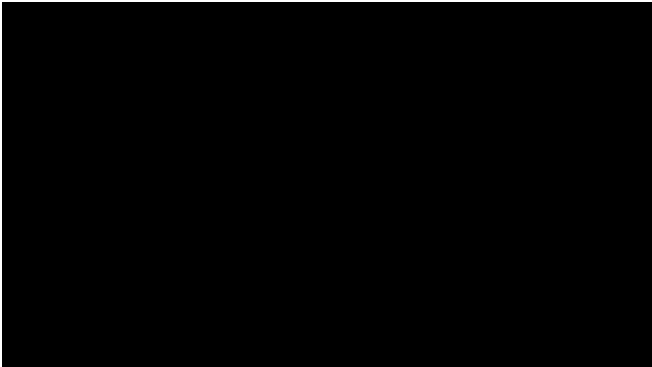







Great Fire of London: 1666 [Event List]



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.		<div><p>Black Screen</p></div>	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.		<div><div>Great Fire of London: 1666</div><p>Title page fades in and fades out</p></div>	1. Shakespeare's lines fade in over narration 2. Market environment sound



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1	3	Thames River	Dawn/ Sunset	Long shot		<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>This is a London buzzing with energy, driving the rise of a new era of commerce, science, and empire.</p>		 <p>Footage of Thames River Fades in</p>	1. Ship-Steamm Whistle.
1	4	Shakespeare Globe	Dawn	Mid Shot		<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>As Shakespeare’s plays captured the imagination of the people, London itself became a cultural hub of the Elizabethan world. The Globe, where his masterpieces like Hamlet, Macbeth, and Romeo and Juliet were brought to life, stood at the heart of this vibrant, bustling city. However, behind the city walls, a war with the Dutch Republic was raging and London’s fortune was about to change.</p>		 <p>Shakespeare Globe</p>	1. People screaming 2. wood cracking 3. crashing sounds


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1	5	-				<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>In 1666, the city would face its greatest trial—one that would forever alter its future. The London Shakespeare wrote about, with its old taverns, theaters, and homes, was soon to be consumed by the flames of a catastrophe.</p>		<div></div> <p>Fades out to Black Screen (Paper Cutout Transition)</p>	<p>Flame</p> <p>Wind</p> <p>Voice of Screams</p>
2	1	<p>INT (180° FILM/VR) . MAP SPACE (Bird Eye View?)</p> <p>Fade In</p>		Mid Shot		<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>In front of you is a modern 2D map of the city that will help you understand the geography of key locations.</p> <p>You are starting at Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, we now move to the very spot where history would be rewritten—Pudding Lane, the unsuspecting birthplace of the Great Fire.</p> <p>Now, let's begin our journey through history..</p> <p>Audiences are transported into an endless dark space where a modern 2D map of London is displayed in front of them. This map serves to provide a clear understanding of the overall geography of London.</p>		<p>Pics: (VR / 180 Render Video)</p> <div><div><p>Pudding Lane</p></div><div><p>Shakespeare Globe</p></div><div><p>Thames River South Side</p></div><div><p>London Bridge</p></div><div><p>The Monument</p></div></div>	<p>Sound effect</p> <p>Narration</p>

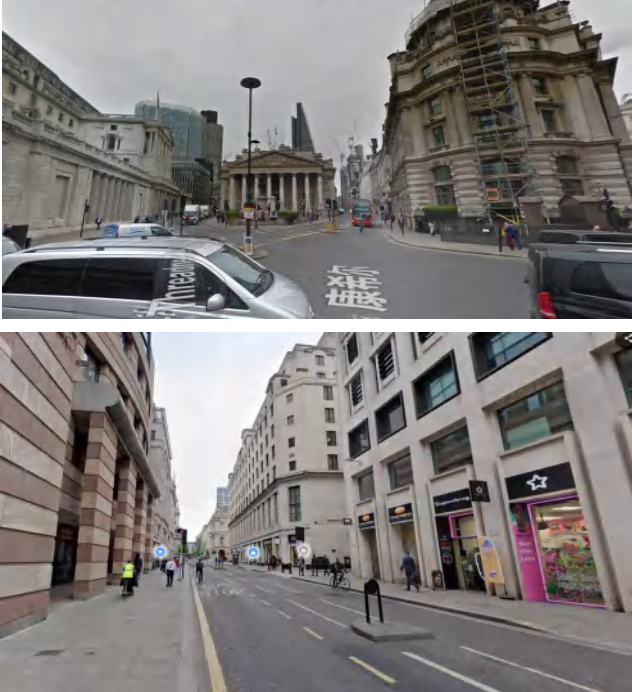

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3	1	OUT (VR). 1666 Pudding Lane RESIDENTIAL				<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>This is Pudding Lane. The street got its name from the butcher's waste ("pudding") that is dumped all the time into the road and washed down toward the Thames.</p> <p>Back then, people used candles or open flames for heating, lighting, and cooking, and fire could (and often did) spread easily between buildings.</p> <p>It is here, that tonight, September 2nd, in this small bakery owned by the Royal Army's baker - Thomas Farriner, that a spark would change the faith of the city forever.</p> <p>As you can see, Pudding Lane is a narrow, filthy, and overcrowded street, home to bakers, butchers, and merchants who live above their shops. Buildings are made from wood, straw, and tar. Look above, can you see their upper floor nearly touching?</p>		Pudding Lane street View	
3	2	(VR) BAKERY				<p>At first, it was nothing more than a flicker, lost in the shadows of the night. The flame smoldered in silence, but then, in an instant, it leapt from the oven, dancing across dry timber and creeping up the walls. The fire grew hungrier, quickly transforming from a tiny ember into a furious beast.</p>		Bakery House and Backyard Oven Fades out to Black Screen	





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						<p>(Sound Effect: Crackling Fire, Distant Sounds of an Alarm Bell.)</p> <p>Once the bakery caught fire, it spread quickly, feeding on dry wood and thatched roofs, leaping from house to house. London's tightly packed wooden buildings fueled the flames and pushed it further out into neighbouring streets. Once full of life, these narrow passages turned into blazing corridors of destruction.</p> <p>Standing here, you are about 6 minutes away from the river Thames. This is the nearest water source and you'd have to be strong enough to haul a single bucket of water from the river, struggling through the narrow, smoke-filled streets.</p> <p>Despite frantic efforts, the fighting of the fire was painfully slow and the river could not stop it. Bucket chains pulled water from the Thames, but it was too little and too slow. The fire raged on, and the disaster was yet to come.</p> <p>Fade Out</p> <p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>As the fire raged, the city itself seemed to burn alive. By dawn, the fire had already devoured much of the surrounding district, but this was only the beginning.</p>			

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4	1	Out (180 Film) PUDDING LANE	NIGHT	Long shot		1. nt). PUDDING LANE - NIGHT 1:00 A.M. September 2, 1666 (Narrator V.O.) Behind the monument of the Great Fire of London, it is the pudding lane where the catastrophe began.		 Monument Street (Present)	1. Ambient Sound
4	2	Out (180 Film) PUDDING LANE	NIGHT	Long Shot Close up shot		The pudding lane is now a small street running between East cheap Street and Thames Street. Pudding Lane today is almost unrecognizable compared to how it was in 1666. Today, Pudding Lane is a quiet, modern street in the London financial district surrounded by office buildings, businesses, and restaurants with no residents.		 Pudding Lane Street Signage Pudding Lane Street (Present) Single Shot Two-Shot (Pan Shot)	1. Environment Sound (Field Recording) 2. Siren Sound 3. Construction Sound 4. Crowd Sound


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5	1	Map Space				<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>After erupting in Pudding Lane, the Great Fire of London spread rapidly towards the warehouses on the riverbank, where countless stood packed with highly flammable goods.</p>		<p>Pics:</p> <div></div> <p>Thames River bank North Side</p> <div></div> <p>Pudding Lane</p>	
6	1	<p>OUT (VR) .</p> <p>WAREHOUSE</p> <p>RIVERBANK</p> <p>(Sitting on a boat)- Day and Night.</p> <p>Morning –</p> <p>Afternoon &</p> <p>Evening</p> <p>September 2,</p> <p>1666</p>				<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>Now, You are looking at one of them now. This one is filled with the lifeblood of the city—timber from the Baltic, coal from Newcastle, oil and tar from the Mediterranean, and barrels of spirits from France and Spain. But what makes them valuable also makes them deadly. They were filled with fuel, waiting for the right spark.</p> <p>As the heat becomes unbearable, the barrels of oil and alcohol exploded, sending fireballs into the night sky. Embers, carried by strong winds, will ignite more</p>			








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						<p>buildings in a terrifying chain reaction.</p> <p>For many, there was only one escape—the river. Some threw themselves into the Thames to escape the advancing flames, while others crowded onto boats, desperately pushing off from the burning shore.</p>			
		Map Space				<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>As the Great Fire of London spread westward from Pudding Lane and the warehouse, it reached the heart of the city's center of commerce and trade.</p> <p>Next, we make our way westward on the map, towards the Royal Exchange.</p>		<p>Fire heading westward and reaching the Royal exchange</p> <p>Text: The fire's path becomes clearer as it encroaches upon this vital location—once a symbol of London's wealth and trade.</p>	<p>1. Narration 2. Cracking Sound</p>
7	1	OUT (180° FILM) ROYAL EXCHANGE	Day	Long shot		<p>The Royal Exchange, though a stone building, was surrounded by timber structures that caught fire almost instantly.</p> <p>The Royal Exchange, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1565, was a symbol of London's mercantile power, where traders and merchants from around the world conducted business. As the fire spread through Cheapside street and the surrounding area,</p>		 <p>Royal Exchange Front Entrance</p>	<p>1. Narration 2. Wine glass clink sound 3. The cries of venders echoed through crowded markets</p>




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						it burnt through bookstores, jewelry parlours.			
8	1	OUT(180° FILM) . 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>		 <p>Cheapside Street</p>	1. Ambient sound 2. Fire crackling sound 3. Market crowd sound
8	2	OUT(180° FILM) . 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>		 <p>Cheapside Street</p>	1. Bustling streets Noise Sound 2. Siren Sound 3. Wind 4. Natural


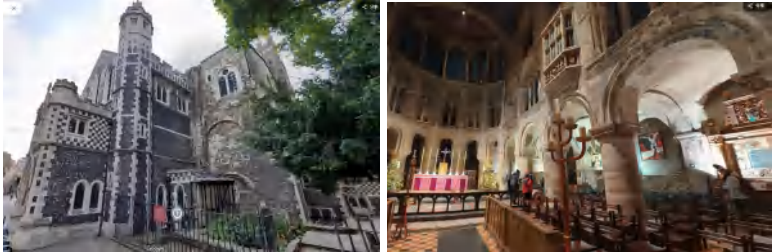




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						property values, with rents ranging from £10 to £40 per year and prime commercial spaces fetching £200-£1,000 in value.			
8	3	OUT (180° FILM) Cheapside	Day	Long shot		<p>Lined with timber-framed buildings, the narrow street quickly became a death trap for people who lived and worked there. Cheapside was a vital artery in the city's economy; it is the home to a variety of shops, businesses, and stalls dealing in goods ranging from textiles to luxury imports.</p> <p>It left nothing but ruin in its wake. The destruction of the Royal Exchange and the businesses on Cheapside disrupted London's trade for years, temporarily halting its position as a global financial center. The loss was immense—both in economic terms and in the livelihoods of those who depended on this bustling marketplace.</p>			1. Ambient sound
		Map Spaces				<p>September 4, 1666</p> <p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>After reducing Cheapside and the Royal Exchange to ruins, the fire is now relentlessly marching westward, reaching one of London's most iconic landmarks, St. Paul's Cathedral.</p>		<p>Fire heading westward and reaching the St. Paul's Cathedral.</p> <p>Pics For Map:</p> <div></div> <p>Cheapside Royal Exchange St. Paul's</p>	



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9	1	OUT/INT (VR) . 1666 St. Paul's Cathedral	Night			<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>The great medieval structure has been standing here for centuries, its towering spire dominating the skyline a symbol of faith and strength.</p> <p>Many believe the cathedral, with its thick stone walls, will withstand the inferno, and so printers and booksellers will soon be rushing to store their valuable goods inside, thinking them safe. But they had underestimated the fire's fury.</p>			
9	2	OUT/INT (VR) . 1666 St. Paul's Cathedral	Night			<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>The fire will show no mercy. The intense heat is drying out the aging stone, making it brittle. Flames are licking at the cathedral's great wooden roof. The roof is covered in lead and the heat is now so intense that the lead is starting to melt, running down the walls in molten rivers. By now, the fire has reached extreme temperatures of 980-1,250°C. This temperature far exceeded lead's melting point 327.5°C, leading to the complete destruction of the cathedral.</p> <p>Eyewitnesses described the horrifying sight of the great</p>		St. Paul's Cathedral	

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						<p>dome collapsing in on itself, sending sparks and embers into the night sky. Books and manuscripts inside were all lost to the fire. The great cross that had once stood atop St. Paul's fall, consumed by the inferno.</p> <p>London's most sacred landmark had been reduced to rubble.</p>			
10	1	OUT (180° FILM) . Morden St. Paul's Cathedral	Day			<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>From the ashes of destruction, a new vision emerged.</p> <p>In the years that followed, the cathedral would be reborn—this time, under the masterful design of Sir Christopher Wren, rising from ruin to become the magnificent structure that still stands today.</p> <p>Today, St. Paul's is more than just a place of worship. It is a site of royal ceremonies, a resting place for great figures of British history and a beloved tourist attraction with</p>			

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						1,493,184 visitors in the year of 2024.			
11	1	<p>OUT (VR) . Map</p> <p>(Showcase the end point/large scale show the devastation/ Bird eye view from a watch Tower) -</p> <p>(Timeline and Maps available at Miro boards.)</p>	DAY			<p>September 6, 1666</p> <p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>On September 6, 1666, the Great Fire of London, which began in the early hours of September 2nd, 1666, would rage for four long days, consuming everything in its path. It tore through the heart of the city, from Pudding Lane to Cheapside, from the Royal Exchange to St. Paul's Cathedral. But, as all fires must, it eventually began to slow-its fury finally running out of fuel.</p> <p>By the third day, when the fire was moving toward the western districts of London. The wind, which had fuelled the blaze for so long, started to subside.</p> <p>To the east, the fire finally began to slow near the Tower of London, where the city's defense had protected the area from total devastation. The fire had already swept through the poorer districts, leaving little behind. But here, where stone walls stood strong, the fire was eventually stopped.</p> <p>To the west, the fire slowly reached its final</p>		<p>Pics for map:</p> <div></div> <p>Pudding lane Cheapside</p> <div></div> <p>Royal exchange St. Paul's Cathedral</p> <div></div> <p>Temple Church</p> <p>Thames</p> <div></div> <p>Farringdon</p>	

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						<p>destination at Temper Church and to the south it was contained by the mighty Thames.</p> <p>To the north, the fire had reached as far as Farringdon and Pie Corner. As the fire approached the northern limits, the wind began to shift, pushing the flames toward the River Thames. The flames slowly reached the borders of the city's old walls as the people of London fought valiantly to protect what was left. At Pie Corner, a statue now stands—the Golden Boy—marking the place where the blaze finally came to an end.</p> <p>By the 6th of September, the fire was finally under control. London lay in ruins—almost 87,000 people had lost their homes, and the city was left to rebuild from the ashes. The Great Fire of London was a turning point in history—a tragedy that reshaped the city, its people, and its future.</p>		<div></div> <div></div> <p>Pie Corner</p> <div></div> <p>The golden boy</p>	
12	1	OUT (180° FILM) . MONUMENT (Ending of the Great Fire)	Day	Long Shot		<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>Standing tall in the heart of London, the Monument to the Great Fire is a silent sentinel, a reminder of a city forever scarred. It was the biggest and most famous fire in London history. From here, the fire that destroyed 87 churches</p>		The Monument of The Great Fire Of London	

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						<p>and over 13,000 houses and caused what would now be £1.1 billion worth of damage began.</p> <p>The monument was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the renowned architect. Its location is no coincidence. It stands just yards away from the spot where the fire began in a Thomas Farriner's small bakery.</p> <p>If you were to pull down the monument and place it at ground level, the tip of its column, which is 202 feet (61 meters) tall, indeed be near the spot where the fire began, making it a symbolic marker for the tragedy's origin.</p> <p>Straight Cut (Transition)</p> <p>(Circle Closed Continue to Consequences and the impact of the Great fire of London)</p>		 <p>Historical Records</p> <p>Recording of the St. Bartholomew the Great</p> 	
13	1	<p>OUT (180) .</p> <p>Tower of London/City Hall/Skyline</p> <p>Final Ending</p>	Day	Mid Shot Long Shot		<p>(Narrator V.O.)</p> <p>Many officials were involved in the efforts to extinguish the blaze. King Charles II took an active role during the fire, providing instructions for firefighting efforts and overseeing efforts to contain the blaze. (Emergency Powers and Centralized Control)</p> <p>The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Bloodworth, was criticized for his lack of action during the fire, and</p>		  <p>The Bank of England Leadenhall Market</p>  	

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		(Political and Social Consequences)				<p>this increased the push for stronger governmental control and emergency preparedness. (A Woman Might Piss it out!)</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Whitehall Palace The Tower of London</p>	
13	2	<p>OUT (180) .</p> <p>Tower of London/City Hall/Skyline</p> <p>I</p> <p>Final Ending</p> <p>(Political and Social Consequences)</p>	Day	Mid Shot Long Shot		<p>New Act:</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Lincoln's Inn Fields</p> <div></div> <p>King Charles II's statues Guildhall, London (Statue of Charles II, Soho Square)</p> <p>Post-Fire Street Layouts</p> <p>17th-Century Reconstruction Imagery or Art</p>	

