

<p><b>Rediscovery Centre</b></p>	<p>As the National Centre for the Circular Economy, we bring together the skills and expertise of artists, scientists, designers and craftspeople united in a common purpose of sustainability. Located in a bespoke demonstration eco-facility, we support four reuse social enterprises; Rediscover Furniture, Rediscover Fashion, Rediscover Paint and Rediscover Cycling. These businesses use waste materials for new product development &amp; design demonstrating effective resource efficiency, reuse and low carbon living.</p> <p>The Rediscovery Centre is an accredited Discover Primary Science and Maths centre offering interactive and experiential workshops for primary, secondary, and third level which cover wide ranging environmental and STEM topics. The centre's translational research activities support national waste prevention and climate action policy and advocate for a more resilient and equitable society.</p>
<p><b>Wood Quay Venue</b></p>	<p>Wood Quay Venue is a spectacular state-of-the-art conference/meeting/exhibition/performance facility featuring a stretch of the original Hiberno Norse (Viking) City Wall dating from 1100AD.</p> <p>Under the rule of the Irish King Muirchertach Ua Briain who ruled Dublin for 40 years until AD 1115, the existing Norse defensive earthen banks (surmounted by timber palisade fencing) that protected the city gave way for a new rubble masonry wall, which enlarged almost threefold the previously defended area.</p> <p>Of varied size and construction, the new masonry city wall was approximately 7 metres high and between 1.5 and 3 metres wide. Substantial re-fortification and alterations occurred in the 12th century, including the construction of the City Moat, a massive ditch up to 20m wide and 9m deep.</p>
<p><b>Smock Alley Theatre</b></p>	<p>Smock Alley Theatre lies in an unassuming part of Dublin city. Nestled on the banks of the River Liffey in a quiet part of Temple Bar you would be forgiven for thinking it a quiet little building. But its foundations lie in the oldest part of our city.</p> <p>In 1662, the doors opened, to the glorious and opulent Theatre Royal at Smock Alley. Velvet drapes, glittering chandeliers and beautiful hand painted sceneries dazzled the Dublin audience. Hundreds of candles blazed in brass chandeliers as Peg Woffington, Charles Macklin and even the greatest actor of his generation, David Garrick, tread the boards of one of the greatest theatres in the Kingdom.</p> <p>Sadly, the once great theatre fell into disrepair and disfavour and the great doors closed in 1787. The building changed hands several times until it was eventually stripped bare of its fine interior and reduced to a lowly warehouse housing whiskey barrels and flowers for the flower market.</p> <p>Then in 1811, a rebirth, a rejuvenation, a Lazarus from the tomb. The Theatre was recreated as a Catholic Church and until 1989 was one of the most popular Catholic Churches in the city centre.</p> <p>Finally, in 2012, Smock Alley Theatre returned to its roots. 350 years after it was first built the theatre was carefully and lovingly restored to become Dublin's Oldest Newest Theatre.</p>

## Christchurch Cathedral

The cathedral was founded probably sometime after 1028, the church was built on the high ground overlooking the Viking settlement at Wood Quay. Since its construction it has been through many revivals.

Christ Church also contains the largest cathedral crypt (63.4m long) in Britain or Ireland, constructed in 1172-1173. Having been renovated in the early 2000s, it is now open for visitors.

The crypt contains various monuments and historical features, including:

- the oldest known secular carvings in Ireland,
- two carved statues that until the late 18th century stood outside the Tholsel (Dublin's medieval city hall, which was demolished in 1806)
- a tabernacle and set of candlesticks which were used when the cathedral last operated (for a very short time) under the "Roman rite", when the Roman Catholic king, James II, having fled England in 1690, came to Ireland to fight for his throne and attended High Mass in the temporary restoration of Christ Church as a Roman Catholic cathedral.
- the stocks, formerly in Christ Church Place, made in 1670 and used for the punishment of offenders before the Court of the Dean's Liberty (the small area under the cathedral's exclusive civic authority), moved here in 1870
- historic books and altar goods of the Cathedral
- "The Cat & The Rat" are displayed with an explanatory note.