

Cathedral	Location	Date	Style	Features
Exeter Cathedral	Devon in South West England	1112-1400	Decorated style	<p>Exeter Cathedral, the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter at Exeter, is an Anglican cathedral located in the city of Exeter, Devon in South West England.</p> <p>The present building was complete by about 1400, and has several notable features, including an early set of misericords, an astronomical clock and the longest uninterrupted vaulted ceiling in England.</p> <p>Its official foundation was in 1133, during Warelwast's time, but it took many more years to complete.</p>
Durham Cathedral	Durham	1093–1133	Romanesque	<p>The present cathedral replaced the 10th century "White Church", built as part of a monastic foundation to house the shrine of Saint Cuthbert of Lindisfarne. The treasures of Durham Cathedral include relics of St Cuthbert, the head of St Oswald of Northumbria and the remains of the Venerable Bede. In addition, its Durham Dean and Chapter Library contains one of the most complete set of early printed books in England, the pre-dissolution monastic accounts, and three copies of the Magna Carta.</p>
York Minster	York	1230 - 1472	Early English, Perpendicular	<p>The first recorded church on the site was a wooden structure built hurriedly in 627 to provide a place to baptise Edwin, King of Northumbria. The Gothic style in cathedrals had arrived in the mid 12th century. Walter de Gray was made archbishop in 1215 and ordered the construction of a Gothic structure to compare to Canterbury; building began in 1220. York Minster is the second largest Gothic cathedral of Northern Europe and clearly charts the development of English Gothic architecture from Early English through to the Perpendicular Period.</p>
Lincoln Cathedral	Lincoln, East Midlands	1220-1320	Early English Gothic	<p>Construction of the first Lincoln Cathedral completed in 1092; it was rebuilt after a fire but was destroyed by an unusual earthquake in 1185. The rebuilt Lincoln Minster, enlarged to the east at each rebuilding, was on a magnificent scale, its crossing tower crowned by a spire reputed to have been 525 ft (160 m) high, the highest in Europe. When completed the central of the three spires is widely accepted to have succeeded the Great Pyramids of Egypt as the tallest</p>

man-made structure in the world.

The cathedral contains, in the main chapel, the best of the four remaining copies of Magna Carta.

In the north nave it is housed the oldest clock of Europe

Canterbury Cathedral	Canterbury, Kent	1070-1834	From Romanesque up to Gothic	The foundation of this splendid cathedral dates in A.D 597, but it was rebuilt in the Gothic style following a fire in 1174. Viewed directly from the south, the abrupt change from Romanesque to Gothic is clearly evident - to the right (east) are round arches, blind arcades, and rough surfaces; to the left are the abundant pointed arches and pinnacles of the Gothic nave. The cathedral has a total of twenty one bells in the three towers, it has Medieval Stained Glass and Romanesque Sculpture . The large central tower, known as the bell Harry tower, was built in the late 15th century
Westminster Abbey	Westminster	1045-1050	Perpendicular style	Westminster Abbey is a large Gothic church located in the City of Westminster, London, United Kingdom. It was built from 1045 to 1050 a. D. by Edward the Confessor. The church has some basic Gothic features : buttresses, stained glasses, pointed arch, vaults and the height. the central nave is 34 meters high .It is the traditional place of coronation for English monarchs. the coronations of English and British monarchs were held in the Abbey since 1066. Many famous English people are buried in the abbey, including: Edward I, Riccardo I and Elizabeth I.
