**Castles and the Anglo-Norman World, edited by John A Davies, Angela Riley, Jean-Marie Levesque and Charlotte Lapiche (2015)**

Chapter 1: Norwich Castle by Elizabeth Popescu

“Changes in the conduct of warfare during the later 13th and early 14th century meant that although the buildings within Norwich’s upper bailey were maintained as a fortress, administrative centre and prison, the importance of the outer baileys diminished, especially so with completion of the city walls (1297-1344). Many urban castles were used as courts and gaols in the later medieval period. Such limitations of use allowed other features of castles to decay.”

“By c.1300, Norwich had fallen to the middle rank of castles, few castles of the period being consistently maintained and it was no longer used as a royal residence by the latter half of the 14th century.”

“After the release of the castle baileys to the city in 1345, they were heavily exploited for quarrying, craft activities and refuse disposal, although the donjon and other buildings on the mound remained in use… The castle keep remained in use as a prison until 1888 and the county courts functions there until the late 20th century. Pressure for space within the city’s great market eventually led to the transfer of the livestock market to the baileys in 1616, where it remained until the 1960s.”

Chapter 3: The shifting structure of Norwich Castle Keep, 1096 to c.1230 by TA Heslop

“Norwich Castle keep was probably built between 1096 and 1120. It stands on the largest artificial mound, or motte, of any English castle… No other stone tower the size of Norwich was built on an artificial hill in the Norman period (i.e. before 1135)… At recent estimate of the time it would have taken to build the mound indicates a figure of about 50,000 man days.”