Today, three of the original five factory yards (as prisons for women were known at the time). Operating solely as the Cascades Female Factory between 1828-1856, other government institutions then moved in, occupying unused yards until the property was sold in 1905. Today, three of the original five factory yards remain. The tall stone walls form the Historic Site. The walls of the establishment still stand. It is a place that ‘utterly insubordinate’ women were committed to hard labour at the Factory for ten years. Catherine’s son spent a year employed, however when discovered he was revoked and he returned to service with good characters and those who had been transported for a second time, the walls of the establishment.

Arriving in 1850 she was sentenced to 5 years hard labour for ‘utterly insubordinate’ behaviour’ in the women who, according to the regulations, would work in the various departments of the Factory. All of these tasks were conducted collectively, based on capacity of work and skill.

In late 1849, the Government declared the Factory a convict training facility in the mid 1800s was subdivided and in 1905 auctioned. Between the 1880s and 1904, the site finally closed in 1877 with most of the remaining part of Yard 4 to form the Female Factory'. Three new site users replaced the convict workers. In 1899, the site was sold to the State Government and in 1911, the site was returned to private ownership.

The Cascades Female Factory complex is subdivided and in 1905 purchased the purchase of Yard 1, handing over to the service of the Prisons Department. Between 1999-2004, the site remained at the state Government purchased the purchase of Yard 1, handing over to the service of the Prisons Department. Between 1999-2004, the site remained at the state Government purchased the purchase of Yard 1, handing over to the service of the Prisons Department. Between 1999-2004, the site remained at the state Government purchased the purchase of Yard 1, handing over to the service of the Prisons Department. Between 1999-2004, the site remained at the state Government purchased the purchase of Yard 1, handing over to the service of the Prisons Department. Between 1999-2004, the site remained at the state Government purchased the purchase of Yard 1, handing over to the service of the Prisons Department.
The problem of overcrowding was evident from the first intake of women in December 1826. By June 1827, numbers had grown to 212 women. These numbers continued to climb and peaked at 559 in 1835. The overcrowding was due in part to the establishment’s isolation from the rest of the colony. Women were brought in from Hobart, the situation was exacerbated by the early days of the convict hulk the ‘Bounty’, which was used to house the women during their transportation to the colony. This led to a lack of knowledge about the conditions within the factory. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital.

The first yard had been heavily redesigned from a distillery building and was in poor condition. The yard was divided into several individual yards, one for the women and others, one for the hospital, kitchen and nursery, and a yard for the laundry. The yard was surrounded by a wall of only 5 feet surrounding the single yard where the women worked, slept, ate, prayed, and were held in solitary confinement. Store rooms and offices were in the centre. New rooms and walkways were built on the walls to accommodate the expanding population and the conditions in the yard.

The establishment also contained a hospital, kitchen and nursery, and a yard for each of the women. The first yard had been heavily redesigned from its distillery days and was heavily overcrowded. The reform of the women, in fact quite awfully dismal and sepulchral appearance', as Governor Anson noted in his report in 1850. The conditions in the yards were to be modified to alleviate overcrowding and for sanitary conditions to improve.

The site plan gives the best indication of the dense layout of the site. This 1877 plan gives the best indication of the dense layout of the site. The notations on the plan indicate how the original ideas of the factory were modified to accommodate the needs of the women. The yard layout was designed to house the women and to isolate and control them. The yards were lined with solitary cells, washtubs and drying lines filled the yard space and hammocks, and congestion in the yards made it nearly impossible for staff to do their duties. The yard was to be a place of activity, not all of it relating to the work of the women. The yard was to be a place of activity, not all of it relating to the work of the women.

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YARD 1 (1828)

Yard 1 was designed after public approval in 1828 following Governor Brisbane’s visit to the site. The yard was divided into several individual yards, one for the women and others, one for the hospital, kitchen and nursery, and a yard for the laundry. The yard was surrounded by a wall of only 5 feet surrounding the single yard where the women worked, slept, ate, prayed, and were held in solitary confinement. Store rooms and offices were in the centre. New rooms and walkways were built on the walls to accommodate the expanding population and the conditions in the yard.

YARD 2 (1832)

Yard 2 was designed after public approval in 1832 following Governor Brisbane’s visit to the site. The yard was divided into several individual yards, one for the women and others, one for the hospital, kitchen and nursery, and a yard for the laundry. The yard was surrounded by a wall of only 5 feet surrounding the single yard where the women worked, slept, ate, prayed, and were held in solitary confinement. Store rooms and offices were in the centre. New rooms and walkways were built on the walls to accommodate the expanding population and the conditions in the yard.

YARD 3 (1849)

Yard 3 was established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital.

YARD 4 (1850)

Yard 4 was established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital. Women were held at a nursery established to take the pressure off the hospital.

YARD 5 (1852)

Yard 5 was designed to house pass-holders who were being trialled as alternatives to Cascades. This yard was designed after public approval in 1852 following Governor Brisbane’s visit to the site. The yard was divided into several individual yards, one for the women and others, one for the hospital, kitchen and nursery, and a yard for the laundry. The yard was surrounded by a wall of only 5 feet surrounding the single yard where the women worked, slept, ate, prayed, and were held in solitary confinement. Store rooms and offices were in the centre. New rooms and walkways were built on the walls to accommodate the expanding population and the conditions in the yard.

SITE PLAN

The dimensions of this yard were similar to the adjacent yard. The yard was divided into several individual yards, one for the women and others, one for the hospital, kitchen and nursery, and a yard for the laundry. The yard was surrounded by a wall of only 5 feet surrounding the single yard where the women worked, slept, ate, prayed, and were held in solitary confinement. Store rooms and offices were in the centre. New rooms and walkways were built on the walls to accommodate the expanding population and the conditions in the yard.