



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. DATA BASE No. 2337
2. NAME *Jarman Island Lighthouse & Quarters* (1888)
3. LOCATION Jarman Island, Cossack
4. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY
De Witt Location 331, being Crown Reserve 44103, the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3106 Folio 124 and being part of the land comprised in Crown Lease 463/1996.
5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Shire of Roebourne
6. OWNER Shire of Roebourne
7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	24/03/1992
	Permanent Entry	12/05/2000
• National Trust Classification:	Classified	07/06/1977
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	13/05/1996
• Register of the National Estate:	Permanent	21/10/1980
8. CONSERVATION ORDER

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
Jarman Island Lighthouse & Quarters, comprising a cast iron lighthouse and ruined lightkeepers' quarters constructed principally of random rubble masonry and concrete, together with tanks and other evidence of water catchment, stone alignments of garden beds and paths, boatshed footings and tramway, asbestos mine shaft, stone cairns, archaeological material, helipad, and lightning earthing cable on a largely naturally vegetated island, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the island is a place of great natural beauty, the lighthouse and ruined quarters harmonising visually with the natural landscape;

the lighthouse is synonymous with Jarman Island, and both island and lighthouse are a landmark in the land and seascape of the region;

the lighthouse tower, and to a lesser extent, the ruined quarters, are visible from Cossack, Port Samson, and Roebourne, and, as landmark

features with historic importance, they contribute to the community's sense of place;

the island's relatively undisturbed cultural fabric and natural environment make it a valuable research site for archaeological, architectural and natural study;

the establishment and operation of the lighthouse is closely associated with the development of the north-west region and, in particular, Roebourne and Cossack;

the lighthouse is an excellent record of nineteenth century industrial architectural achievement and navigational aid technology, and its erection in adverse conditions with unskilled labour and limited resources is an example of pioneering innovation and achievement in the north-west;

the quarters, with its vaulted concrete roof, is one of the more innovative domestic works of the Public Works Department (WA) during the late nineteenth century, and is demonstrative of the colonists' response to the north-west climate;

the design of *Jarman Island Lighthouse & Quarters* reflects an awareness of tradition, sensitivity towards good proportion, and quality craftsmanship. The traditional form of the lighthouse allows its function to be instantly recognisable;

the lighthouse is representative of the prefabricated cast iron towers used in Britain and her colonies during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the masonry work and layout of the quarters are representative of the more substantial buildings erected under government contracts in the north-west at the time;

the lighthouse is evidence of a distinctive way of life no longer practiced in this state;

the lighthouse was erected by W. L. Owen who was the PWD's resident engineer at Roebourne at the time, and who later served in various responsible government positions. In addition to this, Owen actively participated in local civic and social affairs;

the quarters were designed under the supervision of G. T. Poole who has since become recognised as one of the greatest architects in the history of this state; and,

the island is associated with the Muramats family who were merchants and landowners in Cossack and were the last of the pearlers to leave the town.

No cultural fabric of substance found on the island was identified as being intrusive to the character of the place. A number of introduced species of vegetation have, however, proliferated on the island and are a threat to the natural ecology.