

Garden pit was re-established in 1788 after it had been closed for some time. The shaft was 67 yards deep and much of the workings run beneath the estuarial waters of the Cleddau and Daucleddau rivers. In around 1800 it became one of the first collieries to use modern technology, when a steam engine was installed for haulage and pumping. This machinery greatly increased productivity and the output reached over 10,000 tons per year.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1844, miners were at their work, when the usual water seepage, which was encountered at this mine suddenly began to increase in volume. This concerned the miners in so much that they left the mine only to be sent back in after being reassured that all was well. One hour later the sea broke into the workings in such a deluge that 40 miners were drowned unable to escape the torrent. A large number of these miners were working further up the mine ahead of where the water broke in, this deluge cutting off their only means of escape. Blame was put on an unusually high tide putting extra weight on the shallow workings.