

CONTRACT : 4728

YEAR : 2006

Scheme : ELING TIDE MILL

Project 4728 – Eling Tide Mill, New Forest District Council

This specification concerns the Works to be carried out for the refurbishment and replacement of the sea gates at Eling. The work consists of the removal of the existing gates and framework, the replacement of the existing mechanical and electrical equipment by new equipment, the fabrication and installation of new framework and gates, and the installation of an access platform.

The sea gates are used to impound the flood tide in Bartley Water. This impounded water is then used on the following lowering tide to drive the water wheel of Eling Tide Mill: The flood tide opens the tidal flaps within the sea gates and allows the incoming tide to flow into Bartley Water. The tidal flaps then close when the tide starts to ebb. To prevent flooding upstream and to minimise silting up in front of the gates it is necessary to periodically lift the gates clear of the water. The gates are designed to take a maximum of 10 minutes to lift.

The sea gates consist of a galvanised steel structural framework, which has guides for the two sea gates and also supports the lifting machinery for the sea gates. The sea gates are made of galvanised steel framework with greenheart timber infill panels. The sea gates are lifted by means of rising spindles, which are operated by actuators sitting on the structural framework. To allow the flood tide to enter Bartley Water the tidal flap is hinged about the gate top bar.

The contract was for the design and installation of an access platform for the operation and maintenance of the Sea Gates. We also needed to repair and damage caused to the bridge in the removal of the existing sea gates. To carry out local repairs to the structure of the bridge, as directed by the Engineer, to ensure that the Structural Framework fits securely and is watertight.

The Mechanical and Electrical work consisted of the design, supply and installation of electrically driven actuation to the gates. Included was the installation of motorised actuators, lifting spindles, feeder pillar, lighting, power and a control system.

The current sea gates had experienced significant vandalism. We were to ensure that all work was resistant to vandalism as practical.

Eling Tide Mill
Eling Lane (Off Jacobs Lane)
Totton
Near Southampton.

ELING TIDE MILL



EXISTING OLD GATES ON SITE

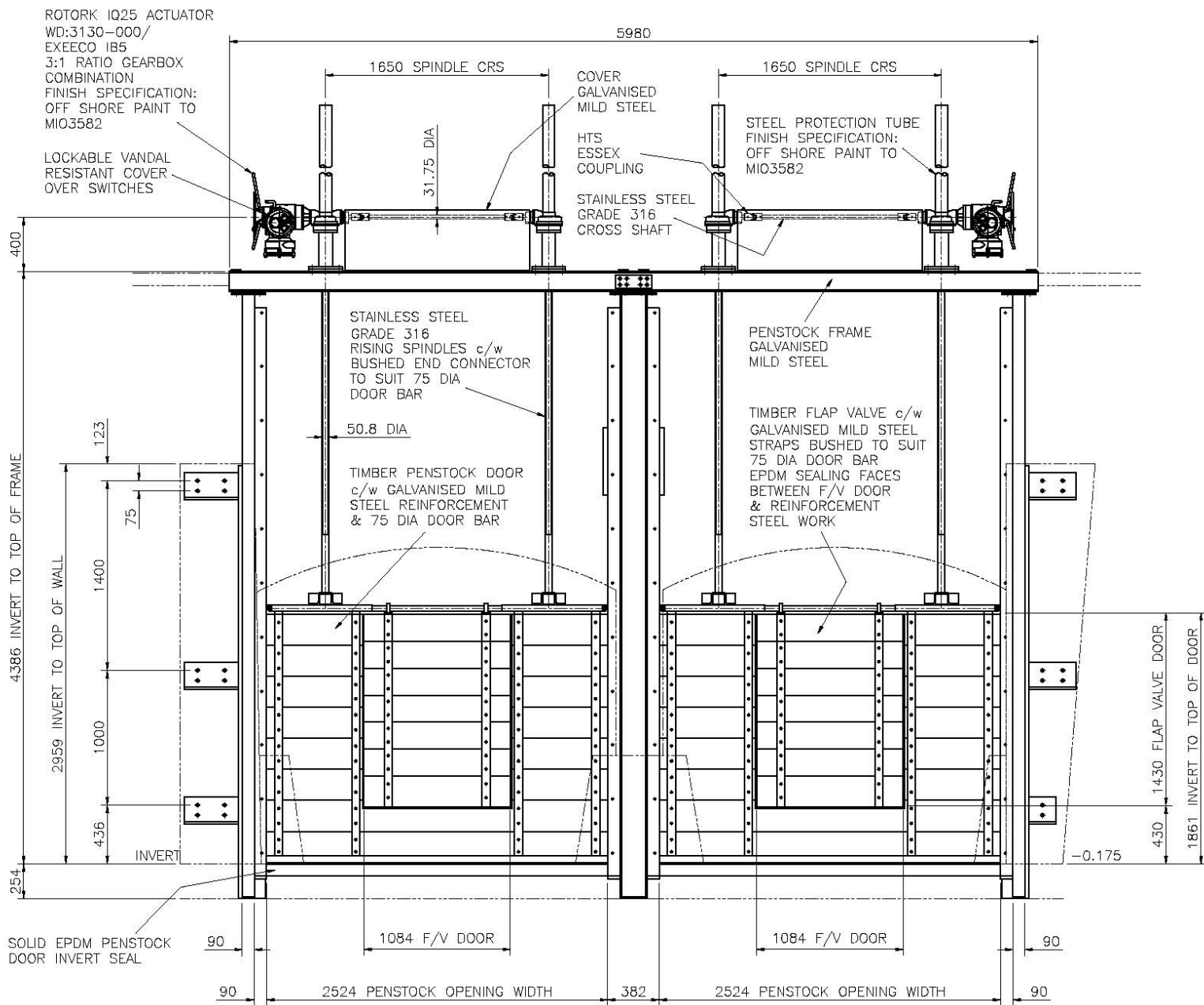


GATES DURING MANUFACTURE IN OUR WORKS



NEW PENSTOCKS INSTALLED ON SITE

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Specification

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Frame | : Galvanised Mild Steel |
| Penstock Gates | : Timber. c/w GMS Internal Ribs |
| Flap Valve Gates | : Timber c/w GMS Internal Ribs |
| Pillars | : GMS |
| Spindles | : Grade 316 Stainless Steel |
| Gearbox | : Rotork Gears Limited |
| Electric Motor | : Rotork Controls Limited |

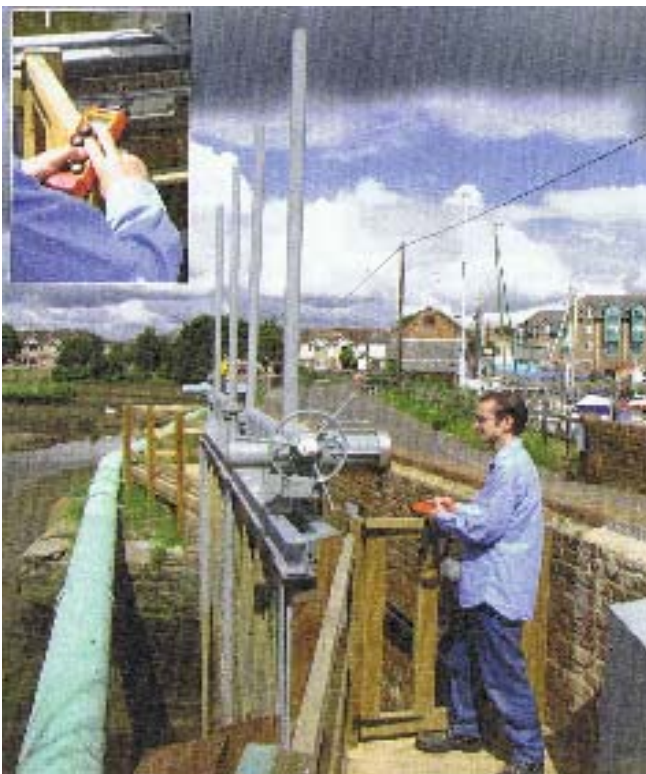
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Combining ancient with modern

Renewable energy is nothing new, but when an ancient tide mill needed a refit, a high-tech solution was called for.

ROTORK'S LATEST IQ Pro intelligent electric valve actuators have been used to modernise “an ingenious renewable energy scheme” on the south coast of England. The scheme will generate power from the rise and fall of the tides. However, unlike the much-publicised proposed Severn Barrier, tidal energy has been harnessed on this site for nearly 1000 years, and this kind of technology has been used by mankind since pre-Roman times.

The Eling Tide Mill, located at Totton, Southampton, has been grinding grain into flour for at least the past 940 years. It is now the only remaining working and productive tide mill in Britain. The current building dates back to the 18th century. It is owned by New Forest District Council, and run by the Eling Tide Mill Trust.



Built on an inlet branching off a tidal estuary, the mill has a dam incorporating a special type of sluice gate known as a sea hatch. The sea hatch comprises two penstocks with flaps that open with the incoming tide and close automatically at high tide, trapping the water in the mill's pond. This water is then used to operate the mill wheel, enabling a period of about four hours working between each tide.

The penstocks are raised if:

- The mill pond needs to be emptied in order to carry out maintenance.
- If the river that feeds into the mill pond is in flood after heavy rainfall.
- If debris accumulates in the pond and needs to be released.

The old gates and electric motors, which had worn out after many years service, have now been replaced with a brand new installation, incorporating two IQPro Model 25 actuators.

The Rotork IQ control and instrumentation enables the Actuators to be operated by hand-held wireless controller that was specially designed for the installation. (Inset) The controller's push-to-run buttons can operate the actuators either individually or together.

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Water has been used to power the tide mill for almost 1000 years

The specification for the new installation was written with the help of Dave Plunkett and John Christmas, two of the mill's trustees. With more than 40 years experience of the UK water industry, Christmas was particularly well qualified for the task. His previous experience with Rotork actuators enabled him to recommend them for this application. Dean & Dyball was appointed the main contractor with the new gates being designed and fabricated by Treble R Fabrications.

Because the installation is situated next to the public road that crosses the dam, the actuators local control switches are protected with vandal-proof covers, as a precaution against unauthorised operation.

The functionality built in to Rotork IQ control and instrumentation enables the actuators to be operated without removing these covers, by means of a dedicated hand held wireless controller that was specially designed for the installation.

The push-to-run buttons on the controller can be used to operate the actuators either individually or together. The completion of the new sea hatch project has secured the continued operation of Eying Tide Mill well into the 21st century.

Tidal energy has been harnessed on this site for nearly 1000 years and the technology has been used since pre-Roman times.