

8.6.6 Bridges

8.6.6.1 Haringvlietbrug

Haringvlietbrug spans the E end of Haringvliet and is 1 150m in length. It is supported by 10 pilars, numbered from the S end and has a bascule bridge near its N end with through passage of 35m. Vessels passing through the fixed spans of the bridge should proceed beneath the spans which are indicated by yellow fixed lights, while fixed red lights indicate that passage is prohibited. Vertical clearance varies between 10.7m and 12.8m and is shown on unlit tide gauges adjacent to the spans.

8.7 Tidal information

8.7.1 Tidal curves

For the nearest tidal stations at Hoek van Holland and Euro Platform see Chapter 9 – Zeegat van Hoek van Holland, section 9.7.1 ‘Tidal curves’.

8.7.2 Tidal streams

The predictions in the table refers to HW Hoek van Holland.

Entrance Buitenhaven (Stellendam)		51°49.9'N 04°02.3'E	
Time	Direction	Spring Rate	Neap Rate
-06	132°	0.5 kn	0.3 kn
-05	129°	0.5 kn	0.4 kn
-04	131°	0.4 kn	0.4 kn
-03	136°	0.4 kn	0.4 kn
-02	136°	0.4 kn	0.4 kn
-01	174°	0.4 kn	0.3 kn
HW	182°	0.2 kn	0.2 kn
+01	152°	0.1 kn	0.1 kn
+02	337°	0.0 kn	0.1 kn
+03	049°	0.1 kn	0.1 kn
+04	328°	0.1 kn	0.0 kn
+05	123°	0.1 kn	0.1 kn
+06	134°	0.3 kn	0.1 kn

8.7.2.1 Cautions

- It is strongly emphasized that the stream atlases show averages, in direction and rate, of the tidal streams. There is a lot of diversity in the circumstances, which may cause severe deviations from averages. Therefore, tidal streams can never be predicted with absolute certainty;
- Depending on position and local bottom properties (e.g., channels, sand waves etc.), deviations in both direction and rate of the tidal stream may occur, especially at greater depths. This may have a notable effect on deep draught vessels. Unlike general expectations, the mean neap rates may be higher than the mean spring rates in some channels; this depends on their cross-sections in areas that lie above the momentary water level;
- In areas with banks the tidal stream pulls through the channels; the direction of the stream follows the bearings of the banks; after sufficient flooding the tidal stream will cross the banks;
- It is strongly emphasized that the chart of the lower reaches of the rivers (left hand pages) is not geographically exact. In general the scale of the width of the rivers is twice the scale of the length, hence neither graticule nor border graduation have been drawn;
- For the tidal rivers, the only important directions are upstream and downstream. Near basins, docks, tributary waterways, and similar waters, the tidal stream pattern may be complicated;
- Haringvliet sluices
 During extremely high Rhine-discharges of more than 6000 m³/s at Lobith, the Haringvliet sluices are fully opened; in that case, it is impossible to keep the discharge through the Nieuwe Waterweg at a constant level. During sluicing, strong currents may occur in the vicinity of the Haringvliet sluices.