



Pic 1: The 'Public footpath' signpost by the road

Pic 2: The footpath along the field



Pic 3: The footpath along the next field

Pic 4: The footpath along the orchard



Pic 5: Sherenden Farm

Pic 6: The crossroad with the main road close to The Poacher & Partridge

The Tudeley 'No Barrier' Circle

Walk overview:

Distance: 1.2 mile (2 km)

Time: 0.5 – 1 hour

Description: Heading east, discover the immediate surroundings of Tudeley, including local farms, fields and orchards.



The Poacher & Partridge
Hartlake Road
Tudeley
Tonbridge, Kent
TN11 0PH

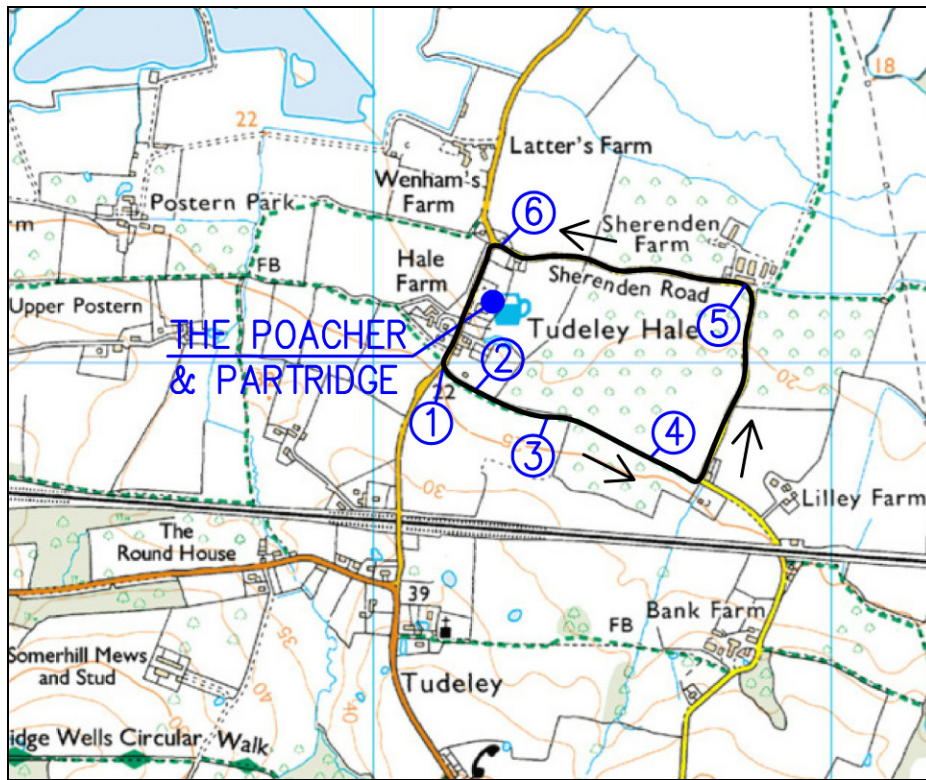
www.thepoacherandpartridge.com

enquiries@thepoacherandpartridge.co.uk

Tel: 01732 358934

Leave The Poacher & Partridge, turn left and walk along the road for about 0.1 miles (150m) until a 'Public footpath' signpost on the left **(1)**. Turn left onto the footpath **(2)** and keep walking along it until the end of the field (hedges are on the left, field is on the right). At the corner go through the hedges into the next field. Keep walking straight along the field **(3)** until an orchard **(4)**. Carry on straight along the orchard and at the corner walk around the hedges towards the road.

Turn left onto the road and follow it past Sherenden Farm **(5)** (road bears to the left here) for about 0.6 miles (1km) until a main road **(6)**. Turn left onto the road and go back to The Poacher & Partridge.



River Medway

The River Medway is a river in South East England. It rises in the High Weald, Sussex, and flows through Tonbridge, Maidstone and the Medway conurbation in Kent before emptying into the Thames Estuary near Sheerness, a total distance of 70 miles (113 km). About 13 miles (21 km) of the river lies in Sussex, with the remainder being in Kent. It has a catchment area of 930 square miles (2,409 km²), the largest in southern England.

The major tributaries are River Eden, River Bourne (known as the River Shode and River Busty), River Teise (major sub tributary River Bewl), River Beult, Loose Stream and River Len.

The river and its tributaries flow through largely rural areas, with Tonbridge, Maidstone and Medway being the exceptions. The Medway itself initially flows in a west-east direction south of the North Downs then it turns northerly and breaks through the North Downs at the Medway Gap, a steep and narrow valley near Rochester, before its final section to the sea.

Until 1746 the river was impassable above Maidstone. To that point each village on the river had its wharf or wharves: at Halling, Snodland, New Hythe and Aylesford. Cargos included corn, fodder, fruit, stone and timber. In 1746 improvements to the channel meant that barges of 40 long tons (41 t) could reach East Farleigh, Yalding and even Tonbridge. The channel was further improved to Leigh in 1828. There are eleven locks on the river. The lowest, opened in 1792, is at Allington, and is the extent of tides. The others are East Farleigh, Teston, Hampstead Lane, Stoneham Old Lock (disused), Sluice Weir Lock, Oak Wier Lock, East Lock, Porter's, Eldridge's and Town Lock in Tonbridge. The locks will take craft up to 80 feet (24 m) by 18 feet (5.5 m), and vessels with a draft of 4 feet (1.2 m) can navigate the river. The shallowest point is just below Sluice Weir Lock which is prone to silting after heavy rain.

Due to the many tributaries entering the river in this stretch, the middle section of the Medway above Tonbridge has always been subject to extensive flooding. Tonbridge itself has suffered frequent flooding over the centuries – so much so that the higher part of the town to the north is called Dryhill. Flood protection measures have therefore had priority. In 1981, a flood barrier was constructed near Leigh to protect Tonbridge, which had been severely affected by the flooding of 1968. During periods of high flow, the downstream flow is controlled by allowing up to 1 square mile (2.6 km²) of farmland upstream of the barrier to flood.

Source: www.wikipedia.org