



Tour Information



The Land of Patrick Leigh Fermor





Travel

Passports

You may need to renew your British Passport if you are travelling to an EU country. **Please ensure your passport is less than 10 years old (even if it has 3 months or more left on it) and has at least 3 months validity remaining from the date of travel.**

For more information, visit: [passport checker](#)

Visas

If you're a UK tourist, you do not need a visa for short trips to Greece. For all other passport holders please check the visa requirements with the appropriate embassy.

For further information, please check: [travel to the EU](#)

Greek Consulate: 1A Holland Park, London W11 3TP. Tel: 020 7221 6467



Tickets

Please check that the details on your documentation are accurate and that all names are spelt correctly and match the names on your passport. Your flight ticket is non-transferable and non-refundable. No refund can be given for non-used portions.

British Airways (April departure outbound only)

Included with your final documentation will be an e-ticket which includes a flight reference number for your British Airways flight (April departure only). Online check-in may not be available for this flight, in which case you will need to check-in at the airport showing the included flight reference and you will be issued with your boarding pass.

www.britishairways.com

Easyjet

You will be sent an e-ticket with your final departure documents with your flight reference number, or numbers, if you are flying both ways with Easyjet. EasyJet have replaced their airport check-in desks with EasyJet Baggage Drop desks. **Therefore, you must check-in online and print or download your boarding passes before travelling.**

Checking in online also provides the opportunity for you **to pre-book seats**, if you wish, at an additional cost.

Online check-in is available any time prior to travel using the reference number provided.

For more information visit:

www.easyjet.com



Baggage Allowance

We advise that you stick to the baggage allowances advised. If your luggage is found to be heavier than the airlines baggage allowances the charges at the airport will be hefty.

With **British Airways** your ticket includes one hold bag of up to 23kg plus one cabin bag no bigger than 56 x 45 x 25cm including handles, pockets and wheels, and one personal bag.

www.britishairways.com

Your **EasyJet** ticket includes one hold bag of up to 23kg plus **one cabin bag that can fit under the seat in front of you**, (maximum size 45 x 36 x 20cm, including any handles or wheels).

<http://www.easyjet.com/en/planning/baggage>

Transfers

The transfer from Athens Airport to Nafplio/Tolo is approximately 2 ½ hours.

Special Requests

If you haven't done so already, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements.

Border Control

At border control, you may need to show a return or onward ticket, show you have enough money for your stay, use separate lanes from EU, EEA and Swiss citizens when queuing.

Taking food into EU countries

Please note, you cannot take meat, milk or any products containing them into EU countries.



Accommodation

Amalia Hotel, Nafplio (April departure)

The four-star Amalia Hotel, Nafplio is designed in a neoclassical style surrounded by pretty gardens, with elegantly and comfortably furnished public areas. Hotel facilities include a restaurant, café lounge bar, seasonal pool and gardens.

For more information, please visit:

<http://amaliahotelnafplio.gr/>

King Minos Hotel, Tolo (September departure)

Situated on a hill in the seaside resort of Tolo, is the four-star King Minos Hotel. The hotel is well-located 150 metres from the beach and 400 metres from the centre. Facilities include an outdoor pool, restaurant, lounge bar, pool bar and fitness room. All rooms have air conditioning, flat screen TV, safe box, hairdryer and a small fridge.

For more information, please visit:

<https://kingminoshotel.gr/en>

Mystras Grand Palace Hotel, Mystras

Situated just a few kilometres from the town of Sparta and nestled on a hillside amidst 30 acres of expansive, verdant gardens, the five-star Mystras Grand Palace offers comfortable accommodation built in a village style. The hotel offers a variety of facilities including a spa, seasonal outdoor pool, fitness centre, tennis courts, and gourmet dining venues. The bedrooms are spacious, with all modern amenities.

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.mystraspalace.com/>

Pharae Hotel, Kalamata

The four-star Pharae Hotel is centrally located in Kalamata and has a seafront position, which provides easy access for both stepping out right on to the beach front as well as finding a good choice of local tavernas nearby. Facilities at the hotel include a terrace bar and a fifth-floor restaurant, the Loft Lounge, which enjoys both good food and lovely views that encompass the broad reach of the Messinian Gulf. All rooms

include satellite TV, air-conditioning, tea/coffee facilities, room safe, hair dryer, and balcony.

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.pharae.gr/en/>



Food

The standard of food in Greece is excellent and offers a remarkable variety of freshly prepared and very tasty dishes, many of which use locally grown products and locally produced olive oil. When eating out Greeks nearly always eat 'mezedes' style. This means ordering several dishes, starters and/or main plates, whatever takes your fancy, to put in the middle of the table for all to share. It's a very sociable way to eat and a great way of tasting lots of different dishes! Don't be shy in the amount you order, or if you only find yourselves ordering starters – any combination is acceptable.

When ordering fish in Greece the price on the menu often relates to a cost per kilo. Don't be put off by this. You are expected to go into the kitchen, choose the fish you want, which will be weighed in front of you, so you know what you will pay.

Nearly all tavernas sell their own 'open' wine, known as village wine. Both the white and red are usually very drinkable. Prices of local 'village' wine are usually around 6 or 7 euros per half litre.



Drink

Local drinks are ouzo, tsipouro, and brandy/cognac. Tsipouro is the local firewater! This is distilled from the residue of the grapes after making wine. It is often served, complimentary, at the end of a meal.

Meals included in the holiday

Breakfast daily and three half board dinners.



Destination

An opportunity to explore the varied and rich history of Greece with a strong focus on the Mani region of the Peloponnese where the traveller, soldier and writer, Patrick Leigh Fermor, settled. His personal history will be interwoven amongst the various historic sites and regions visited on this tour, and brought to life by ancient historian Jeremy Paterson.

Places of interest included in the tour:

The Peloponnese

Hanging like a large leaf from the stem of the Isthmus of Corinth, the Peloponnese region of Greece has also been called 'Morea', which means mulberry leaf. This slight botanical reference doesn't compare to the extent and variety of imposing ruins found in the region, although, the situation of many of these sites offer an insight into the varied and beautifully scenic landscape of the Peloponnese, which is diversely composed of mountains, coastal valleys, vast agricultural lands, and sandy beaches.

The Peloponnese has been a centre of history for thousands of years. Sparta, Mycenae, Corinth, Epidaurus and Nafplio are just a few of the names linked with this long history that are found here.

Nemea

The Nemean Games became a sporting event to rank alongside the three major Pan-Hellenic athletic games held at Olympia, Isthmia and Delphi. They were the youngest of the four but were held in equally high regard as the games at Olympia and ensured any 'Victor' free meals for life. Nemea is also well known within Greek mythology for the slaying of the Nemean Lion by Hercules.

For more information:

<https://nemeacenter.berkeley.edu/about-ancient-nemea/>

Nafplio

Nafplio, located 12km southeast of Argos on the Argolis Gulf, is one of Greece's prettiest and most romantic towns. It has a lovely location, on a small port next to a wide bay, and looked over from above by the impressive Palamidi fortress. The town is graced with attractive pedestrianised

streets, that are filled with elegant Venetian architecture, neoclassical mansions, flower-filled balconies, Turkish fountains, the impressive Constitution Square, the centre of local life, as well as several interesting museums.

Nafplio was the first capital of Greece after Greek Independence (1823 to 1834) and has been a major port since the Bronze Age. So strategic was its position that three fortresses were built here – the huge fortress of Palamidi, tumbling precariously down the hillside that overlooks Nafplio; the smaller Akronafplia Castle, with fewer remains, and the diminutive Bourtzi that sits impressively on an islet in the middle of the bay.

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.visitnafplio.com/>

Tiryns & the Mycenaean World

The charming and peaceful land of Argolida holds, within the bowels of its earth, one of the most important civilisations ever to see the light of day: the Mycenaean civilisation. It is difficult today to imagine the excitement of Schliemann and Dörpfeld, who with Homer as their guide, revealed one of the greatest cradles of humankind before the eyes of the whole world. The Mycenaean civilisation held dominion over this land, which was inhabited continuously since the dawn of history, and it became the leading light of the ancient known world.

Mycenae and Tiryns are the imposing ruins of the two greatest cities of the Mycenaean civilization. These two cities are indissolubly linked to the Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey, which have influenced European art and literature for more than three millennia.

The fortification of the hill of **Tiryns** is such an impressive construction that the ancient Greeks could not believe it was built by human hands, hence why it was said to have been built by the Cyclopes. One stands in awe in front of the perfect assembly of these huge boulders, unable to understand either how or who could have performed such a great feat of engineering. Archaeological findings confirm that Tiryns was continuously inhabited from Neolithic times to Late Antiquity. Between 2700 and 2200 BC there was a populous and prosperous city here.

The circular building, 27 metres in diameter, which dominates the hilltop, bears witness to the undeniable power of the city.

For more information, please visit:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/941>

Mystras

Mystras, the 'Wonder of the Morea', was built as an amphitheatre around the fortress erected in 1249 by William of Villehardouin. Reconquered by the Byzantines, then occupied by the Turks and the Venetians, the city was abandoned in 1832, leaving only the breath-taking ruins, standing in a beautiful landscape. The complex of ruins offers the image of a city with a brilliant destiny that was deserted by men and threatened by the return of encroaching vegetation, which is splitting the walls and covering the slopes, thus destroying here and there fragile traces of history.

For more information, please visit:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/511>

Monemvasia

Founded by the Byzantines in the 6th century, Monemvasia is a spectacular remnant of the distant past. If you are unaware of the existence of Monemvasia, and just chance upon it, it takes you by surprise. It is an impressive, fortified castle town, carved on the slopes of a rock that juts into the sea, built in such a way to ensure it was invisible from the mainland, in the hope of avoiding enemy attack. Only a narrow causeway connects it to the mainland, which is how its name came out, Monemvasia means *single passage*. Constructed in the Medieval Ages, it has been continuously inhabited ever since. Today, like many places, many of the old mansions have been converted into guesthouses and boutique hotels. Outside 'The rock', a new town has been built, which is more affordable than the many boutique hotels within Monemvasia.

A walk around the paved streets of this castle town is like a trip back in time.

If the opportunity arises, try the Monemvasia Malvasia wine! A Greek wine with roots in the medieval era specifically from the town of Monemvasia. It was an internationally renowned sweet wine of the Middle Ages, highly sought after in Europe. The wine was so well known in earlier times that it was, apparently, even mentioned by Shakespeare.

Gytheio

Gytheio is situated in the southern part of the Peloponnese and is the gateway to the wild, rugged Mani region that runs up the west coast of the Peloponnese. It is a relatively quiet little seaside town with pretty, pastel-shaded 19th century houses that climb up the hillside behind the harbour front. A small islet is connected to Gytheio via a causeway, which is alleged to be ancient Kranae, where Paris of Troy and Helen consummated their affair that sparked the Trojan War. There is a great choice of tavernas here, particularly fish tavernas, but plenty of other choices too, which is why we have included a stop here on our return from Monemvasia.

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.greecetravel.com/peloponessos/gythion/>

Mani – Travels in the Southern Peloponnese by Patrick Leigh Fermor

Preface

'The Mani is the remotest, the wildest and the most isolated region of Greece. Cutoff from the rest of the country by the towering range of the Taygetus and hemmed in by the Aegean and Ionian seas, this rocky central prong of the Peloponnese is the southernmost point of Mediterranean Europe. Between Cape Matapan, the ancient Taenarus, and the coasts of Africa, only a scattering of islands intervenes. Close to this ultimate point lies the cave which the classics say leads to Hades.

Local tradition has it that these mountains were the refuge of the Maniots' ancestors, the Spartans, after their fall. Certainly it is a precipitous, desolate and intractable region, and in being cut off from centuries of contemporary life elsewhere the Mani is rich in survivals and exceptions'

A fitting description by Patrick Leigh Fermor of this wild, isolated and desolate land, where the inhabitants were as strong as the landscape itself, warring amongst themselves and yet equally putting this rebellious spirit to good use in the fight for freedom from the long years of Ottoman occupation.

The region is filled with wild, dramatic and desolate scenery, dotted with tiny hilltop villages, many of which display the Tower Houses of old, a fortified domicile protecting the inhabitants more from each other than external enemies. Beautiful Byzantine churches of all shapes and sizes are also

chanced upon as you travel in this stunning region. In springtime, the region is awash with colourful flora and a wonderful light. Seeing this place in such glory, it's no wonder that Patrick and Joan Leigh Fermor chose this place to make their permanent home.

Areopoli

Areopoli is a well-preserved historical town with narrow alleys, cobbled streets and traditional stone tower houses. It is the city where the first flag of the Greek Revolution was raised on the 17th of March 1821 by Petros Mavromichalis. The white flag with a blue cross, the revolutionary motto, "Victory or Death" and the old Spartan motto "With your shield or on it", denoting victory or death. This historical flag is exhibited at the National Historical Museum in Athens. Landmarks of the city include Taxiarches Church with its impressive 5-storey bell tower on 17th of March square, built in 1798, with the restored tower of the Hotel Tsimova next to it. The statue of Petros Mavromichalis stands on the square of the Immortals. The Byzantine Museum of Areopolis is housed in the Pikoulaki Tower and features Byzantine relics from churches across the Mani.

For more information:

<https://web-greece.gr/en/destinations/areopoli-laonia-peloponnese-greece/>

Caves of Diros

On the Western shores of the Mani are the Caves of Diros, a remarkable set of caves that are considered one of the most important lake caves in the world. Beneath the modest landscape of the Mani, nature carved a miracle beyond all imagination, stalactites and stalagmites, impressive curtains and sparkling crystals adorn every corner. Fossilized bones of panther, hyena, lion, deer, ferret and the largest deposit of hippopotamus bones in Europe have been found inside the cave.

NB: A visit here is not guaranteed as accessibility is dependent on water level within the caves. We will be able to confirm a visit to the caves after the tour arrival in Greece.

For more information:

<https://www.visitpeloponnese.com/en/prdct/diros-cave>

Messene

The extensive site of Ancient Messene contains the ruins of the large classical city-state of

Messene re-founded by Epaminondas in 369 BC, after the battle of Leuctra and the first Theban invasion of the Peloponnese. The substantial ruins are a major historical attraction and include an astonishing system of walls, towers and gates, as well as containing a theatre, agora, public fountains, sanctuaries and one of the finest ancient stadiums in Greece.

For more information visit:

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5859/>

Pylos

Pylos is best known for the part it played in the legendary Naval Battle of Navarino, where the victory of the allies in 1827 marked the beginning of Greece's full liberation from Turkish rule.

The Ottomans, with assistance from their tributary state of Egypt, had gained the upper hand in the Greek War of Independence, but then Britain, France and Russia intervened, which led to the defeat of the Turkish and Egyptian Navy's in the last major fleet action of the sailing-ship era. The modern town of Pylos was designed by the French General Maison in 1829, which made it into an attractive town that spreads amphitheatrically downhill from the Castle to the central square, which is surrounded by arcaded shops and cafes and pretty stepped alleyways.

For more information visit:

www.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/rmgc-object-12115

Palace of Nestor

The Palace of Nestor was an important centre in Mycenaean times and was described in Homer's Odyssey and The Iliad as Nestor's kingdom of "sandy Pylos". The palace featured in the story of the Trojan War and is considered one of the best-preserved Mycenaean Greek palaces discovered. The palace was a two-storey building with storerooms, workshops, baths, light wells, reception rooms and a sewage system.

For more information visit:

www.mythicalpeloponnese.gr/en/the-palace-of-nestor/

Methoni

The Castle of Methoni is a medieval fortification in the port town of Methoni, Messenia. Built on the tip of the Peninsula, the castle is protected by the sea on its three sides, and a deep moat separates the castle from land. On the south part of the walls rises the spectacular sea gate which has recently

been restored. A stone-paved stretch leads over a small bridge to the small, fortified islet of Bourtzi. The west part of the walls is not as well constructed as the others. It was here that, during the Second World War, after an explosion, parts of well-constructed stones from the ancient walls of Methoni were first found. In the interior of the walls, ruins of Turkish military establishments are preserved.

Patrick Leigh Fermor

Sir Patrick Michael Leigh Fermor, DSO, OBE (11 February 1915 – 10 June 2011), also known as Paddy Fermor, was a British author, scholar and soldier who played a prominent role behind the lines with the Cretan resistance during the Second World War. He was widely regarded as Britain's greatest living travel writer during his lifetime. A BBC journalist once described him as "a cross between Indiana Jones, James Bond and Graham Greene".

As an officer cadet, Leigh Fermor trained alongside Derek Bond and Iain Moncreiffe and later joined the Irish Guards. Due to his knowledge of Modern Greek, he was commissioned in the General List in August 1940 and became a liaison officer in Albania. He fought in Crete and mainland Greece. During the German occupation, he returned to Crete three times, once by parachute. He was one of a small number of Special Operations Executive (SOE) officers posted to organise the island's resistance to the occupation. Disguised as a shepherd and nicknamed *Michalis* or *Filedem*, he lived for over two years in the mountains. With Captain Stanley Moss as his second in command, Leigh Fermor led the party that in 1944 famously captured and evacuated the German commander, General Heinrich Kreipe.

Moss featured the events of the Cretan capture in his book *Ill Met by Moonlight*, later adapted into a film, released in 1957, by the same name. Leigh Fermor's own account *Abducting a General - The Kreipe Operation and SOE in Crete*, was published in October 2014.

After the war Fermor became a writer of fine and idiosyncratic travel books. One of the best is *'Man'i*, about the rugged and remote region around Mount Taygetus, which is at the heart of this tour. Here Paddy and his wife, Joan, had a beautiful house built, which we will visit.

Your Lecturer

Jeremy Paterson

Jeremy taught Greek and Roman history for over forty years at Newcastle University. He has travelled widely in Greece and the Mediterranean. His enthusiasm for the ancient world was first inspired by reading Homer and then by his fascination with the archaeological discoveries at Mycenae and Knossos. He is much in demand as a speaker at home and in many of the classical countries of the Mediterranean, where he has accompanied many groups to sites and museums.

Suggested Reading List

PATRICK ("PADDY") LEIGH FERMOR:

For the life of Patrick Leigh Fermor read the excellent biography:

Artemis Cooper, *Patrick Leigh Fermor, An Adventure*

Equally important was Joan, his wife, whose wealth financed the building of their house at Kardamyli:

Simon Fenwick, *Joan, Beauty, Rebel, Muse: The Remarkable Life of Joan Leigh Fermor*

Among Patrick Leigh Fermor's many wonderful travel books the inspiration for this tour is:

Patrick Leigh Fermor, *Mani: Travels in the Southern Peloponnese*

On Leigh Fermor's famous involvement with the Cretan resistance and the kidnap of Nazi General Kreipe:

Wes Davis, *The Ariadne Objective: Patrick Leigh Fermor and the underground war to rescue Crete from the Nazis*

Tour Manager

Your tour manager will be on hand throughout the tour to ensure that everything operates according to plan. If you have any problems or questions, please see him or her immediately and they will do their utmost to resolve any issues.



The Basics

The weather in Greece at this time of year is likely to be pleasant, but evenings, and sometimes the days, can be quite cool, particularly in shadow, and there is the chance of the odd shower. Our best advice is to come prepared. Layers are useful as is a light rain jacket and small umbrella.

Time – GMT +3 hours (Summertime Apr-Oct); GMT + 2 (Standard time Nov-Mar). In reality this means Greece is always 2 hours ahead of the UK.

Language – Greek

Religion – Greek Orthodox

Currency – Euro. €1 = 100 cents. Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents.

Banks – Cashpoints compatible with international banking networks are available in most towns, as well as airports and other spots. Those banks that still exchange foreign currencies into local money will always charge a transaction fee, so withdrawing money from an ATM usually represents the most logical means of obtaining euros other than bringing euros with you from the UK. You can use a UK debit card, using the same pin number you use in the UK, to withdrawn cash. The instructions are in English. Banks are open Monday to Friday 8am – 2pm.

Credit cards are far more widely accepted nowadays but it is always best to check first in restaurants and shops, especially in small villages, that they accept payment by card, should you wish to pay by card. Varying amounts of commission can be charged for credit card payments; you may like to check these with your credit card supplier before you travel. Hotels generally always accept credit cards.

Electricity – 220 volt, two-pin continental plug.

Drinking water – Tap water is safe to drink although you should check at hotels if the bathroom water is safe to drink as it might be tank water rather than mains water. Bottled water is readily available to buy in all local shops and very reasonable priced.

Stamps - In most places you can purchase stamps at the same time you purchase postcards. This is much easier than trying to find a post office!

Plumbing - Unless there is information to the contrary, **please do not put toilet paper down the toilet**. This is common practice in Greece due to the narrowness of the mains waste pipes. Please dispose of the paper in the bins provided, which will be regularly emptied by the hotel.

Telephones/mobiles – The guarantee of free mobile phone roaming throughout the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway has ended. Check with your phone operator to find out about any roaming charges that might be applied after 1st January 2021. A new law means that you are protected from getting mobile data charges above £45 without you knowing. Once you reach £45, you need to opt in to spend more so that you can continue using the internet while you are abroad. Your phone operator will tell how you can do this.

Tipping –To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that, when receiving a good service, one awards with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services.

Grading

This tour has been graded as **Moderate**: Walking between sites, lots of standing for viewing.

Walking shoes – As archaeological sites tend to be quite rough underfoot, we recommend that you have shoes that are reasonably sturdy and have good gripping soles.

A Walking stick or poles are also very useful for archaeological sites as they help balance moving between different levels on rocky or steeped terrain.



Health

General Health Advice

We suggest you take a good supply of your own individual medicines with you and always keep some in your hand luggage in case you get delayed or your luggage goes astray. General-purpose supplies for bites, stings, or scratches, and your usual medication for headaches, or stomach upsets are always recommended. Oral re-hydration sachets are excellent for topping up salt and glucose levels.

Visit the NHS Fit for Travel website for more generally information specific to the country you are visiting – www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk

Doctor/Dentist/Chemist

Please talk to your tour manager/guide if you are feeling unwell and they will organise for you to see a Doctor. There is normally a charge of about 60 to 80 euros for calling out a doctor (or more, depending on the distance the doctor has to travel), there is also a charge to visit a Doctor.

Keep any receipts for insurance claims.



Hospital

Your tour manager/hotel reception will assist if you need to visit a hospital during your stay.

Keep any receipts for insurance claims.

Inoculations

No compulsory vaccinations are required for travel in Greece.

Pharmacies

Pharmacies throughout Greece are generally well-stocked and have knowledgeable staff who, generally, will speak some English. Pharmacists will often be able to give advice and medicine for minor ailments. Pharmacies are open Monday to Friday but not usually on Saturdays.



Insurance

To be covered under your Travel Insurance Policy, if you become ill, it is essential that you contact a local doctor and telephone the emergency number of your insurance company to inform them. You will **NOT** be covered for any claim unless this procedure is carried out. Your insurance company will then decide on the best course of medical attention.

Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC)

Before you travel, make sure you've got a valid UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) or travel insurance with health cover.

You may not have access to free emergency medical treatment and could be charged for your healthcare if you do not have an EHIC or GHIC when visiting an EU country, or travel insurance with full healthcare cover when visiting Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein. If you have an EHIC it will still be valid while it remains in date. Your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) will be valid if you're travelling to an EU country.

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

For further information about the GHIC please visit:

<https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/healthcare-abroad/apply-for-a-free-uk-global-health-insurance-card-ghic/>



Emergencies

Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:

00 44 20 7251 0045 (Mon-Fri 0900-1700)

Outside office hours telephone our emergency staff on:

00 44 7952 237156 or 00 44 7841 023807

PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.

If you find you need consular assistance during your holiday:

British Consulate Athens
1 Ploutarchou Str.,
106 75 Athens
Greece

Email: information.athens@fco.gov.uk

Consular section Open to the public - by appointment only

Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8am to 3pm

Please note that an appointment is not necessary for emergency cases requiring consular assistance.
Telephone enquiries - Monday to Friday, 8am to 3pm. Tel: 0030 210 7272 600

In an emergency outside these hours please call the British Embassy Athens switchboard number: +30 210 7272600 and follow the advice given.

Travel Editions Group Ltd

Tel: 0207 251 0045

Email: tours@traveleditions.co.uk www.traveleditions.co.uk

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