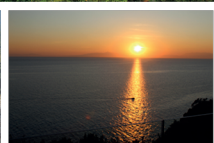
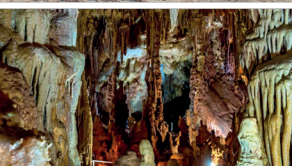


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ROUTE 1.

Round of Kassandra Peninsula

Nea Fokea, Afitos, Kallithea, Paliouri, Agia Paraskevi, Thermal Springs, Nea Skioni, Kassandra, Nea Fokea

Total distance: 90,5 km.
Duration of driving: 1 h 53 m

Destinations:

- Μνημείο Μικρασιατών Φώκαιας, Μοσχό
- Kallithea, 630 77
- Paliouri, 630 85
- Agia Paraskevi, 630 85
- Nea Skioni, 630 85
- Kassandra, 630 77
- Nea Fokea, 630 77

Route options:

Avoid	Distance units
<input type="checkbox"/> Highways	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Automatic
<input type="checkbox"/> Tolls	<input type="radio"/> miles
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferries	<input type="radio"/> km

[Send directions to your phone](#)

via Epar.Od. Paliouriou-Afitou 1 hr 40 min
1 hr 40 min without traffic 88.7 km

[Details](#)

Map data ©2023 Greece Terms Privacy Send feedback 5 km

Point 1: Nea Fokea (2 stops)

Nea Fokea is a small fishing village and home to important historical monuments: for one, it has the tall, rectangular, cut stone, Byzantine-era St. Paul's Tower standing on a hill, overlooking the sea and the harbor, and secondly, it has Saint's Paul Church. The area was a part of Mount Athos but was given as a gift to Greek refugees who migrated from Turkey to Halkidiki in 1922.

HIGHLIGHTS:

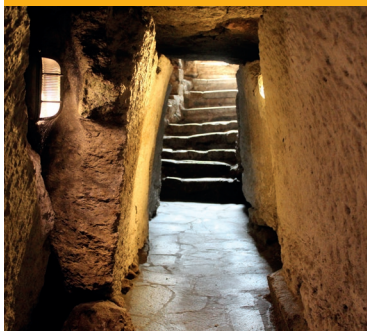
Stop 1. The settlement's central square, the Memorial of the Fallen and the Church of St Nicholas.

GPS for settlement's parking: Square Theodore Fokaeos, 49MW+5W Nea Fokea

Stop 2. The outstanding Byzantine Tower (1407) and the chapel of 12 Apostles (1868) on the top of the hill. The spring of St Paul's holy water, opposite the hill.

GPS parking: Sant Paul's Byzantine Tower, 4CM3+CF Kassánda

Distance from the settlement: 500 m.



Point 2: Afitos (1 stop)

Athitos village (or Afitos), built on a rock of 75m with steep slopes, offers unique panoramic views of Toroneos Gulf and Sithonia. The place is of great historical and environmental significance but where the village's architecture truly displays its unique nature is in the building material -local stone composed of sand and shells that are used widely, not only in construction but also, by local sculptors.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The church dedicated to Agios Demetrios (1859) in the central square of the settlement. The prehistoric mound, known as Koutsomylos, where the remains of ancient walls and the traces of the ancient quarry are on display. The view from the top of the high cliff.

GPS for settlement's parking: Afitos Parking 1 - 4C2M+RH Kassánda or Afitos Parking - 3CXM+Q5 Afitos or Free Parking - 3CVR+GF Kassánda or 3CVP+QQ Afitos

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 5,7 km



Point 3: Kallithea (1 stop)

The settlement of Kallithea was founded in 1922, although the Archaeologists found remains of a pre-historic settlement there. On the beautiful cosmopolitan beach of Kallithea, there is an important archaeological site. The Sanctuary of Ammon Zeus (5th c. BC) is one of the best-preserved temples in Halkidiki.



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Sanctuary of Zeus Ammon, Dionysus and Asclepius (Temple of Ammon Zeus, 3CGX+VG Kallithea).

Open: 12 months, hours: 08:30-15:00 (Closed on Tuesdays).

GPS for settlement's parking: Saint Nicholas Orthodox Church, 3CGX+86 Kallithea

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 3,4 km

Point 4: Paliouri (2 stops)

Paliouri is the southern village of Kassandra and one of the most traditional ones with narrow scenic roads and old traditional houses. It was founded in 1918. The settlement of "Agios Nikolaos" (St Nicholas), nearby Toroneos Gulf, has two picturesque small gulfs and a natural bay where St. Nikolas church stands out.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The Church of Agios Georgios (St George) (1870) in the settlement. The 19th century houses.

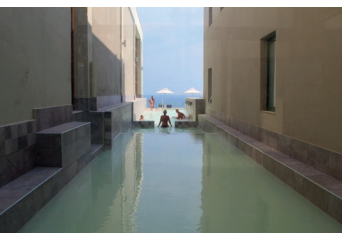
GPS for settlement's parking: Free Parking, WMV7+4F Paliouri

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 28,9 km

Stop 2. The Church of St Nicholas (1865) and the view from the Cape Kanistro.

GPS parking: Orthodox Church of St Nicholas, WPJM+WQ Pallini.

Distance from the settlement: 8,7 km.



Point 5: Agia Paraskevi (2 stops)

Agia Paraskevi village is a secret gem, surrounded by lush vegetation. The traditional village has also great historic interest; it is known that was ruined three times by the Ottoman conquerors while the last one was in 1821. On the southern side of the village, the facilities of "Loutra" (Thermal Springs) stands out. From the depths of the earth, healing water of Agia Paraskevi gushes out.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The central square of the village. The Church of Timios Prodomos (St John the Baptist).

GPS for settlement's parking: Agia Paraskevi square, XJ34+JV Agia Paraskevi

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 7,3 km.

Stop 2. On the cliff, in a magnificent setting overlooking the Aegean Sea, the natural spring spa where the ancient Greek art of water-healing with all the riches of its unique local water sources meets a modern spa. The Thermal Spa of Agia Paraskevi has swimming-pools, saunas, hamam, hydromassage facilities.

Open: 12 months, Mo-Tu 11:00-19:00 & Sa-Su 10:00-19:00.

GPS parking: Thermal Spa Agia Paraskevi, WHFR+V4 Agia Paraskevi.

Distance from the settlement: 4,5 km



Point 6: Nea Skioni (2 stops)

Nea Skioni is a small fishing village and the oldest settlement in Halkidiki with a long history. According to the Greek historian Thucydides, it was founded right after the end of the Trojan war. The modern village of Nea Skioni was founded in 1918, near the ancient city of Skioni, which once existed here.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The walkway along the picturesque port.

GPS for settlement's parking: The Vase, WGWH+HW Nea Skioni

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 10,9 km

Stop 2. The little church of Panagia Faneromeni, dated back to the 16th century, representing impressive paintings.

GPS parking: Ekklisia Panagia Faneromeni, WHP3+7H Kassandra.

Distance from the settlement: 3,1 km



Point 7: Kassandria (1 stop)

It was founded in the 16th century, is the administrative center of the municipal area of Kassandra which provides all the necessary services all around peninsula. History says that it was an important center for the grain trade while has it to show great examples of local architecture.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The traditional square with the big old plane tree. The churches of Genesis of the Virgin Mary and Agios (Saint) Athanasios – both built during 1850. The Townhall (1926).

GPS for settlement's parking: Liberty Square, 2CX6+8H Kassandria

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 22,3 km

Return to Nea Fokea (11,7 km). End of ROUTE 1.



ROUTE 2.

Round of Sithonia Peninsula

Nikiti, Parthenonas, Neos Marmaras, Toroni, Porto Koufo, Sarti, Ormos Panagias, Agios Nikolaos, Nikiti

Total distance: 133 km.
Duration of driving: 2 h 43 m.

Destinations:

- Παλιός Οικισμός Νικήτης, Επαρ.Οδ. Πολι
- Parthenonas, 630 81
- Ορίγανο, Karra, Neos Marmaras 630 81
- Toroni, 630 72
- Porto Koufo Port, Koufos 630 72
- Parking Lot, Sarti 630 72
- Οδός Σταυρού, Αγ. Νικόλαος 630 78
- Παλιός Οικισμός Νικήτης, Επαρ.Οδ. Πολι

Options

- Send directions to your phone
- via Επαρ.Οδ. Νικήτης-Sarti 2 hr 43 min
2 hr 43 min without traffic 133 km
- Details

Map Labels: Gas, EV charging, Things to do, Hotels, More, Οδός Σταυρού, Παλιός Οικισμός Νικήτης, Diaporos Island, Διάπορος Καλαϊδικής, Zografou Ζωγράφου, Parthenonas 630 81, Origano, Dragoudeiou - Karra, Spalathronisia Σπυλαθρονήσια, Sykia Chalkidikis Συκία, Skala Sikias Σκάλα Συκίας, Toroni Τωρώνη, Porto Koufo Port, Loutra Λουτρά, Αγία Παρασκευή, Χρυσού Χρυσού, Παλιού Παλιού, Νέα Σηρίνη, Νέα Σκ(ώνη), Καλουτσικός Καλουτσικός, Μενδα Μενδή, Πόσσιδο Ποσειδώνη, Φούρκα Φούρκα, Πολύχτονο Πολύχτονο, Κρισηγιή Κρισηγιή, Κασσανδρεία Κασσανδρεία, Σανι Σανη, Αγιος Αγιος, Καλλιθέα Καλλιθέα, Νέα Φοκιά, Νέα Φοκιά, Νέα Ποτειδαία, Νέα Ποτειδαία, Αγίος Μάμας, Αγίος Μάμας, Νέα Μουδανιά, Νέα Μουδανιά, Ολύμπος, Πολύγυρο, Βατοπέδι, Βατοπέδι, Ρακκούδια, Ρακκούδια, Φακούδια, Φακούδια.

Map Controls: Layers, Google, Map data ©2023, Greece, Terms, Privacy, Send feedback, 5 km

Point 1: Nikiti (3 stops)

Nikiti old village begun its existence as a monastic estate in late medieval times under the Byzantine rule. According to an oral tradition, the old village of Nikiti was established from refugees of the coastal settlements who were forced to move inland in order to avoid pirate raids. The seaside settlement is new and has a bustling seafront and a marina.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The traditional central square of the old settlement. The cemetery church (16th c.). The Church of Agios (Saint) Nikitas (1870). The 19th century houses. The Historical & Folklore Museum of Nikiti (1870).

Open: Apr-Oct, every day except Sundays, hours: 10:00-13:00 & 19:00-21:00.

GPS for settlement's parking: Old settlement Nikiti, 6MJF+W5 Nikiti

Stop 2. The waterfront and the Marina at the seaside settlement.

GPS parking: Parking, 6M89+F7 Nikiti.

Distance from traditional settlement: 2,7 km

Stop 3. The Sofronios basilica (located 9 km southern of Nikiti) and the chapel of St George (5th c.)

Open: 1 Apr-31 Oct, every day except Tuesday, hours: 08:30-15:00.

GPS parking: Palaiochristianiki Basiliki Sophroniou, 6MJ+33 Nikiti.

Distance from traditional settlement: 3,5 km



Point 2: Parthenonas (1 stop)

Parthenonas is a historical village with some beautifully preserved houses of Macedonian architecture that distinguished for their authentic and traditional character. It is probably related with the ancient "Parthenopolis", mentioned by the historian Herodotus as one of the 11 cities of Sithonia. It is built on the slopes of Mt Itamos (Dragoudelis), the main mountain of Sithonia at the altitude of 350 m.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Folklore Museum of Parthenonas. The Church of Agios (Saint) Stefanos (1837). The view to Toroneos Gulf and the island of Kelyfos.

GPS for settlement's parking: Parthenonas, 4RC6+7X Parthenonas

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 26,3 km



Point 3: Neos Marmaras (1 stop)

Built amphitheatrically on top of a hill, Neos Marmaras is a picturesque town of 3,500 residents, yet cosmopolitan and popular among visitors. That's town founded in 1922 by refugees from the island of Marmara in Asia Minor. Local tradition is symbolized by the boat called "Santala" which used as fishing fleet.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The "Tripotamos metochi" of 19th century, a building complex of Kastamonitou Monastery and the "metochi" of the Monastery Gregoriou built in 1865. The Orthodox Church of Taxiarch Angels and the lovely view from it (1937). The waterfront along the settlement.

GPS for settlement's parking: Orthodox Church of Taxiarch Angels, 3QVP+86 Neos Marmaras

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 6,1 km



Point 4: Toroni (1 stop)

It is believed that Toroni, the rocky peninsula, has been continuously inhabited since Neolithic times. This was one of the most important cities in ancient Halkidiki, which was destroyed in the 6th century AD by the barbarians. Toroni today is a quiet little village with a 2,5km sandy beach. It is well known for its ancient city located up the mountain towards Porto Koufo.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The second acropolis of Toroni stands on the Lykithos headland, the remains of which probably has been destroyed during the Ottoman occupation.

GPS for settlement's parking: Archaeological site of Toroni, XWG2+R7 Toroni

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 23,9 km



Point 5: Porto Koufo (1 stop)

Porto Koufo is a small fishing village which means in Greek "the deaf port" as sometimes it is possible not even from the sea to be heard. Porto Koufo is the largest (in-depth) and safest natural harbour in Greece. during World War II, it was used by German submarines due to its strategic position, which provided natural air cover and direct access to the Aegean.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The waterfront and the port along the settlement.

GPS for settlement's parking: Porto Koufo Port, XWC9+7M Porto Koufo

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 2,8 km



Point 6: Sarti (2 stops)

The village of Sarti (named after king Sartos) became one of the important towns at the end of the 5th century B.C. It was even mentioned in Herodotus' writings about Xerxes' expeditions. Sarti was amongst the cities of Halkidiki that formed an alliance under the leadership of the city of Olynthos. Today, Sarti is a small seaside village with a 3 km long beach.



HIGHLIGHT:

Stop 1. The waterfront promenade viewing the impressive Mt Athos.

GPS for settlement's parking: Parking Lot, 3XVH+FM Sarti

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 28,3 km

Stop 2. The "metochi" of the monastery of Xiropotamou, a small church built in 1867, founded on the west side of the village.

GPS parking: Metochi of Xiropotamou Monastery, 3XV7+7G Sarti.

Distance from settlement: 1,7 km

Point 7: Agios Nikolaos (2 stops)

Agios Nikolaos village was founded in the 14th century, as determined by the archaeological discoveries made in the Vertino hill. The village is situated idyllically in the middle of beautiful green surroundings thick with forests. Just outside the village stand the historic church of Agios Georgios and a castle.



HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The traditional houses of the 19th century and the church of Agia (Saint) Paraskevi.

GPS for settlement's parking: Free parking, 6MWV+HH Agios Nikolaos

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 40,5 km

Stop 2. The ruins of the Byzantine fortress of Agios Nikolaos (14th c.) on the top of a small hill viewing the sea.

GPS parking: Chrysokamarou Tower or Ammoudas Tower or Agios Nikolaos Tower, 7P2F+X6 Sithonia.

Distance from settlement: 3,7 km

Return to Nikiti (8,7 km). End of ROUTE 2.



ROUTE 3.

Round of Polygyros capital city

Galatista, Archaeological site of Olynthos, Polygyros, Metamorfoosi, Ormylia, Taxiarchis, Paleochora, Galatista

Total distance: 148 km.
Duration of driving: 3 h 4 m.

The screenshot shows a Google Maps interface with a circular route highlighted in blue. The route starts at Galatista (630 73) and proceeds through the following locations: Κοινότητα Ολύνθου, Unnamed Road, Ολίν, Αρχαιολογικό Μουσίο Πολιγύρου, Πολιγύρος, Πάρκο Μεταμόρφωσης, Chalkidikis, Μετ, Μunicipal store, Ορμίλια 630 71, Taxiarchis, 631 00, Paleochora, 630 73, Geroplatanos, 630 73, and F79J+58. A callout box indicates a driving time of 3 h 4 min for 148 km. The left sidebar shows a list of destinations, and the bottom shows the route description: 'via Epar.Od. Galatista-Vavdou 3 hr 4 min 148 km'. The map includes various icons for Gas, EV charging, Things to do, and Hotels. The bottom of the map shows the Google logo, map data, and a scale bar.

Point 1: Galatista (1 stop)

Galatista is a small town in the mountainous area and has great historical interest. It is inhabited since the prehistoric era but the first written references date back to the 9th century. It is famous for its icon painters who decorated the monasteries of Mt. Athos and other churches.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The outstanding Galatista tower and two grand watermills, built in the 15th century (Byzantine Tower of Galatista, F78J+V6 Galatista).

Open: 1 Apr-31 Oct, every day except Tuesday. Hours: 08:30-15:00.

Some of the churches such as: St George (1813), Panagia (1835), St Demetrios (1830), St. John Prodromos (1835), St Paraskevi (1835), St. Nicholas (1842).

The settlement's central square.

The settlement's painted fountains.

GPS for settlement's parking: Galatista square, F79J+58 Galatista



Point 2: Archaeological site of Olynthos (1 stop)

The area was constantly inhabited since the Neolithic Age. Around 650 BC refugees from Pieria, hunted by the Macedonian army, settled in the area. Later on, Olynthos joined the the Community of Halkida and became the capital of the Euboan colonies in Halkidiki. It was destroyed in 348 BC by the army of King Phillip II. Olynthos was the first city in the world designed and constructed according to the Hippodamian city planning system.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Archaeological site and the Museum with the audio-visual presentation material.

Open: 12 months, every day except Tuesday. Hours: 08:30-15:00

GPS for parking: Archaeological site of Olynthos, 79W3+JP Olynthos

Distance from previous point's settlement: 31,4 km

GPS for settlement's parking: Olynthos, 78VV+72 Olynthos.

Distance from Archaeological site: 2,3 km



Point 3: Polygyros (1 stop)

Polygyros is the capital city of Halkidiki which lies in the center of the wide region, built on the southern slopes of Mt. Holomon. History says that Polygyros is dated back since Byzantine times while its name has different references; one of them claims that is due to the endless surrounding hills. In the historical center, there are traditional buildings of the 19th century, prominent churches, lush parks and the Museums of Halkidiki.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Archaeological Museum of Polygyros having various exhibits from the entire Halkidiki such as Olynthos or Potidea.

Open: 12 months, every day except Tuesday. Hours 08:30-15:00.

The Folklore Museum of Polygyros. Open 12 months, Mo-Fr 09:00-14:00.

The City Hall, the Church of Agios Nikolaos (1836), the park of the landmark Exi Vrysses.

GPS for settlement's parking: Archaeological Museum of Polygyros, 9CJQ+7W Polygyros

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 17,1 km



Point 4: Metamorfosi (5 stops)

From Polygyros, the nearest beach is Kalyves. Going down from Polygyros to Kalyves, the 21 km route that ends in Metamorfosi, passes through settlements and beaches: Kalyves, Mikyverna, Gerakini, Psakoudia, Vatopedi, Metamorfosi.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The old windmill on the beach of Kalyves (79GV+72 Kalyves Polygyros). Distance from Polygyros: 17,8 km

Stop 2. The beach called Skala Gerakini (7C9R+V8 Gerakini).

Distance from Polygyros: 15,5 km

Stop 3. The Skala Psakoudia at the end of Psakoudia Beach (Paralia Psakoudia 7F5X+68).

Distance from Polygyros: 19,5 km

Stop 4. Holy Monastery of Timios Prodromos in Metamorfosi (7J33+57 Metochi).

Open: Every day except Wednesday and Friday from the sunrise to the sunset, except 12:00-15:00.

Distance from the settlement of Metamorfosi: 3 km

Stop 5. The park of Metamorfosi just above the beach.

GPS for settlement's parking: Park of Metamorfosi, 6JH3+5H Metamorfosi

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 31,1 km



Point 5: Ormylia (3 stops)

Ormylia village was built on Sermyli's ancient town and flourished again during the Byzantine era. In 1821, the settlement was destroyed by the Ottomans, but the survival Christians built the present village. In WWII, the habitants took active part in the National opposition, organizing a network to collect British officers and soldiers and help them escape to the Middle East. The road from Metamorfofi to Ormylia, passes by Christian Monasteries.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The Convent of the Annunciation, where the Center for Social Advancement and Medical Prevention and Research operates. (Evangelismos tis Theotokou 7HF5+CV Ormylia).

Open: Every day except Wednesday and Friday from the sunrise to the sunset, except 13:00-15:00.

Distance from the settlement of Ormylia: 3,6 km

Stop 2. The Church of Agioi Apostoli. The stone church is surrounded by plane trees. Next to it, there is a park where deers, birds and small wild animals (Church, 7HP6+VG Ormylia).

Distance from the settlement of Ormylia: 1,9 km

Stop 3. In the settlement of Ormylia: The Municipal Store (1909), the Ormylia Well and the Church of Agios (Saint) George (1818).

GPS for settlement's parking: Behind the Municipal Store, 7GWR+QF Ormylia

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 10,6 km



Point 6: Taxiarchis (1 stop)

The village is built on the highest point of Mt Holomon, at an altitude of 670 meters. Taxiarchis is an attractive all-season destination with a historic settlement of traditional houses and stone alleys. It is surrounded by a fir forest of 2 million saplings, that create a 30,000-acre wildlife sanctuary, ideal for outdoor activities. The Christmas trees have been cultivated for 30 years by the residents of Taxiarchis, under the supervision of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The central square of the settlement, the impressive church of Archangel Michael.

GPS for settlement's parking: Taxiarchis, CGFC+GPF Taxiarchis (40.423816, 23.521802)

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 23,2 km



Point 7: Paleochora (1 stop)

Paleochora is one of the oldest villages of the area, which explains the origin of its name. The landscape of the village is so scenic as the houses are all semi-detached with small yards and narrow alleys. Local artists have painted the walls of the buildings with scenes from the past year's daily life.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The main road of the settlement. The Church of Agios (Saint) Georgios (1922).

GPS for settlement's parking: Central Square Paleochora, GF22+76 Paleochora

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 15,6 km



Point 8: Geroplatanos (1 stop)

The name Geroplatanos literally means "old plane tree" in the Greek language. The plane tree is very impressive due to its size but also, its age which is estimated to be 800 year's old! The "Platanus" tree was designated a listed monument of nature in 1975 for its geological and historical interest.

ΑΞΙΟΘΕΑΤΑ:

The scenic plane tree. The Church of Agios (Saint) Demetrius (1836).

GPS for settlement's parking: Geroplatanos, GC2G+3G Geroplatanos

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 2,9 km



Return to Galatista (17,1 km). End of ROUTE 3.



ROUTE 4.

Round of Aristotle's land

Olympiada, Ierissos, Ouranoupoli, Pyrgadikia, Megali Panagia, Arnea, Olympiada

Total distance: 150 km.
Duration of driving: 2 h 56 m.

Route options

Avoid

- Highways
- Tolls
- Ferries

Distance units

- Automatic
- miles
- km

via EO Thessalonikis Ierissou 2 hr 53 min
2 hr 53 min without traffic 151 km

Map data ©2023 Greece Terms Privacy Send feedback 5 km

Point 1: Olympiada (2 stops)

As the legend says, the village of Olympiada has its name on the honor of Alexander's the Great mother! The scenic village, located on the road to the Athos peninsula, is surrounded by lush, green mountains and an appealing coastline. Nearby, the Ancient Stagira, a place of great archeological interest, is popular as it is the birthplace of the Greek philosopher, Aristotle.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The Archaeological site of Ancient Stageira (HQRV+RW Stageira). Open: 12 months, every day except Tuesday, hours: 08:30-15:00.

Distance from the settlement: 1,9 km

Stop 2. The walkway to the port of Olympiada.

GPS for settlement's parking: Statue of Aristotle, HQRM+H9 Olympiada



Point 2: Ierissos (3 stops)

Ierissos is the oldest and largest village of the East Coast in Halkidiki with sandy and Blue Flag awarded beaches and a coastal sidewalk. It is, historically, the continuance of ancient Akanthos, a colony that dates back to the 7th century B.C. As proved by excavations, today's city is built on top of the ancient cemetery of Akanthos. The residents were considered to be great shipbuilders, carrying on an ancient craft from generation to generation. The shipyards of Ierissos were some of the most significant in Greece, with famous shipbuilders.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The Tower of Krouna (CV37+62 Ierissos). Distance from the settlement: 2,3 km

Stop 2. The shipyards and the port of Ierissos (9VWQ+2M Ierissos). Distance from the settlement: 900 m

Stop 3. In the settlement of Ierissos: Cemetery of Ancient Akanthos (CV2G+4X Ierissos).

Open: 12 months, every day except Saturday and Sunday, hours: 08:00-15:00.

The coastal sidewalk along the settlement.

GPS for settlement's parking: Fischerdenkmal (CV2J+5F Στάγειρα Άκανθος).

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 32,4 km



Point 3: Ouranoupoli (2 stops)

The village of Ouranoupoli is surrounded by a wonderful forest which is ideal for walks and exploration, offering unique views to the village and Mount Athos. Inevitably Ouranoupoli is the last stop for all pilgrims who wish to visit Mount Athos since the boat to the Holy Mountain departs from the harbour. The "Prosforios" Tower is the symbol of Ouranoupoli, an impressive Byzantine tower built in 1344.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. Monastery of Zygos (Frangokastro) (8283+C5 Ouranoupoli). The Guardhouse of Mount Athos (UNESCO). Open: 12 months, every day except Tuesday, hours: 08:30-15:00. Distance from the settlement: 2,3 km

Stop 2. Byzantine Tower of Prosforion (8XGH+2X Ouranoupoli). **Open:** 1 April-31 October, every day except Tuesday, hours: 08:30-15:00.

The main road to the central square and the port of Ouranoupoli.

GPS for settlement's parking: Parking, 8XFM+V6 Ouranoupoli

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 15,2 km



Point 4: Pyrgadikia (1 stop)

The village is built on an outcrop of rock and lies on the coast between Sithonia and Athos peninsula. It is surrounded by olive trees and low vegetation. It is built amphitheatrically and therefore, from every part of the village, you can see the majesty of the Mount Athos (Holy Mountain) and the peninsula of Sithonia. The small fishing village is referred to historical documents of the 10th century, by its name.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The walkway along the scenic port.

GPS for settlement's parking: Pyrgadikia, 8PPC+96F Agios Dimitrios Pyrgadikia (40.335947, 23.720553)

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 40,4 km



Point 5: Megali Panagia (2 stops)

Megali Panagia is a mountainous village, one of the oldest in Halkidiki, often referred to in byzantine documents of Mount Athos. The village current name refers to the small chapel which was built close to the village in the 19th century, so appealing to all religious pilgrims who named the village after Virgin Mary. The old houses of the village date back to the 19th century.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The temple of St. Vasilios (1955) and "Panagouda", a church which -according to tradition- was built in 1007- on the highest spot of Megali Panagia (750 m. from the settlement's parking).

Stop 2. The 1,000-year-old bridge of Megali Panagia (CMRM+GM Megali Panagia).

Distance from the settlement: 550 m.

Point 6: Arnea (1 stop)

Arnea combines Halkidiki's traditional past with a vibrant present. The whole settlement is a complex of stone alleys, colorful mansions and hidden stairs. The village is an authentic example of traditional architecture therefore the Greek Ministry of Culture has declared Arnea as historic site because its past and its important examples of traditional Macedonian architecture, too.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The church dedicated to Saint Stephen (Aghios Stefanos), was built in 1812 but burnt many times in the past. There is a glass floor from which one can see the precious archaeological findings. The old village school (1872). The Museum's square. The Historic-Folklore Museum and the Weaving Museum of Arnea (Information for visit: +30 23723 50100).

GPS for settlement's parking: Church of Saint Stefanos, FHQW+4J Arnea

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 11,2 χλμ.

Return to Olympiada (31,7 km). End of ROUTE 4.

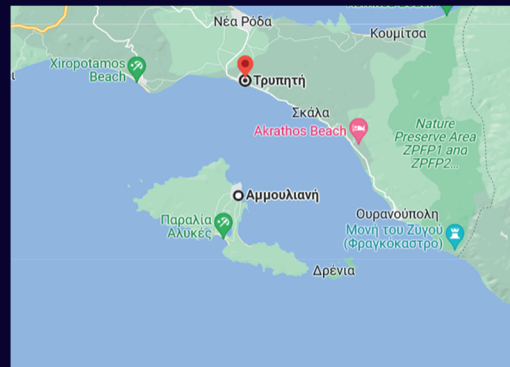


ALTERNATIVE ROUTE 4.

Ammouliani island

Ammouliani is the only populated island of Central Macedonia Greece, with aprx. 600 residents in its settlement. The main village of Ammouliani is built like an amphitheatre above the port, with beautiful tiled roofs, verdant gardens and little alleys to walk around. In early 1925, the island was given to the refuges of Asia Minor. They brought with them their culture, customs and knowledge of the sea on which the development of the island is based. This is why the island has the second largest fleet of fishing boats in Greece.

The 2 nautical miles separating the main settlement from the port of Tripiti are covered in less than 15 min by ferry. In wintertime, there is a ferry on almost every two hours. In summertime, in almost every 45 min. The port of Tripiti is 7,7 km before Ouranoupoli.



HIGHLIGHTS:

The port of Ammouliani. The Folklore Museum of Ammouliani, the church of Agios Nikolaos (1865) and the old shipyard of Arsanas in the central square.

Suggested beaches: Megali Ammos Beach, Agios Georgios Beach, Megali Ammos Beach, Paralia Alikes, Karagatsia.

GPS for settlement's parking: Information Point, 8WM9+PQ Ammouliani

ROUTE 5.

Round of Nea Propontida

Nea Potidea, Nea Moudania,
Nea Flogita, Petralona Cave,
Agios Mamas, Nea Potidea

Total distance: 77,8 km.
Duration of driving: 1 h 35 m.

The map displays a circular route around the Nea Propontida peninsula. The route starts at Nea Potidea, goes to Petralona Cave, then Nea Moudania, Nea Flogita, Agios Mamas, and returns to Nea Potidea. The route is marked with a blue line and includes several waypoints. The map also shows the Thracian Gulf to the west and the city of Kavala to the east.

Route options Close

Avoid	Distance units
<input type="checkbox"/> Highways	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Automatic
<input type="checkbox"/> Tolls	<input type="radio"/> miles
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferries	<input type="radio"/> km

[Send directions to your phone](#)

via A24 **1 hr 34 min**
1 hr 34 min without traffic 79.1 km
[Details](#)

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Map data ©2023 Greece Terms Privacy Send feedback 2 km

Point 1: Nea Potidea (2 stops)

Built after 1922 by refugees from Eastern Thrace, is touched by the sea on three sides, thanks to the impressive canal connecting the Thermaic Gulf with Toroneos Bay that was first completed in the 4th century BC. Nea Potidea used to be the centre of Halkidiki's political life, along with Olynthus city. The historic canal of Nea Potidea, was already mentioned in Strabo's era (1st c. AD). It was opened permanently in 1930, while the cross-walls of the ancient city can be seen along with it.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. The castle ruins of the fortification founded at the isthmus of the peninsula, which is about a straight wall 1.200 meters long.

GPS for parking: Nea Potidea Canal Municipal Park, 58WF+62 Nea Potidea.

Distance from the settlement: 900 m.

Stop 2. The central square of the settlement, the Church of Saint George.

GPS για parking οικισμού: Holy Church of Agios Georgios Nea Potidea, 58VH+74 Nea Potidea



Point 2: Nea Moudania (2 stops)

Nea Moudania is the commercial, economic, cultural, educational, and not only centre of Halkidiki and the largest city of the prefecture with about 10,000 residents. Nea Moudania was created in 1922 by refugees from Asia Minor. Nea Moudania boasts one of the largest fishing-wharves in Greece and a Yachting Club known for its international distinctions.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. Museum of Fishing Vessels and Equipment (Fisheries Museum, 67RG+CR Nea Moudania).

Open: Monday – Friday, hours 08:00-16:00. Distance from the settlement: 900 m.

Stop 2. The highest point of the town, called “the hillock of Panagia Koryfini” where an attractive basilica church stands out (Mother of Lord Koryfini Holy Orthodox Church, 67RV+68 Nea Moudania).

The waterfront of Nea Moudania and the port, overlooking the Thermaikos Gulf and Mount Olympus.

GPS for settlement's parking: Parking, 67QM+C7 Nea Moudania

Distance of the settlement from previous point's settlement: 8,9 km



Point 3: Nea Flogita (2 stops)

Close to Nea Moudania is the Byzantine Museum of Halkidiki – Monastic complex of Nea Flogita “Justinian” which operates in a monastery dependency that dates back to 1311. Today, the monumental complex, occupying an area of 27 acres, consists of 3 buildings and various other facilities. The coastal village of Nea Flogita is built amphitheatrically overlooking the sea of the Thermaikos Gulf. The village was built by refugees who came from Cappadocia.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. Byzantine Museum of Chalkidiki (76FM+MQ Flogita).

Open: 12 months, every day except Tuesday, hours: 08:30-15:00. **Distance from the settlement:** 2,4 km

Stop 2. The walkway of the village of Nea Flogita.

GPS for settlement’s parking: Flogita Park, 7649+WR Flogita

Distance of the settlement from previous point’s settlement: 8,1 km



Point 4: Petralona Cave (1 stop)

Petralona Cave is one of Europe’s important caves thanks to its wealth of fossils (one of the richest collections in Europe) and to the discovery of a human skull that dates back approximately 700.000 years and it is located near the village of Petralona, on Katsika Hill. The Cave of Petralona was accidentally discovered in 1959 by a villager. The locals call it “the red-rock cave” due to the colour that the bauxite deposits give to the stone.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Petralona Cave. The Cave is closed due to restoration works and will open again in spring 2023.

GPS for Petralona Cave parking: Petralona Cave, 95F9+X5 Petralona

Distance from previous point’s settlement: 18,4 km

ALTERNATIVE POINT 4:

In case the Petralona Cave is not open, one can visit the Archaeological Site of Olynthos (Open: 12 months, every day except Tuesday, hours: 08:30-15:30).

GPS for parking: Archaeological Site of Olynthos, 79W3+JP Olynthos

Distance from Simantra settlement: 9,5 km

Distance from Agios Mamas settlement: 6,5 km

Distance from Nea Potidea settlement: 16 km



Point 5: Agios Mamas (2 stops) The road passes through the Simantra settlement

Agios Mamas is a small scenic village between Kassandra and Sithonia. Very close to the village, the archaeologists discovered a prehistoric settlement and a cemetery of the Early Cooper Era. The findings are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Polygyros. The wetland of Agios Mamas occupies an area of 6,332 acres. The lagoon hosts a big variety of rare flora and fauna.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Stop 1. In the settlement: Η κεντρική πλατεία. Ο Ιερός Ναός Κοιμήσεως της Θεοτόκου.

GPS για parking οικισμού: Church of Virgin Mary, 786P+32 Agios Mamas

Stop 2. Wetland of Agios Mamas, Agios Mamas Marsh, 68GJ+JJ Moudania.

Distance from the settlement: 4,8 km

Distance of the settlement from Petralona Cave: 36 km

Return to Nea Potidea (9,3 km). End of ROUTE 5.



HOW TO USE THE GUIDE "Halkidiki 5 Urban Centers Self-Drive Itineraries"



halkidiki

inside your dreams

- The devices or the car need to be equipped with a GPS application. Search the points by name or by GPS coordinates.
- All routes are circular. Each route can start from any point. A point can be skipped or be replaced with another which is close and is referred in another route.
- All settlements of cities, towns or villages are inhabited. The larger ones have shops, pharmacies, café and restaurants.
- The Archaeological sites and Museums of Halkidiki accept visitors until 15:00. Visits must be scheduled accordingly.
- Distances are measured from settlement to settlement. Settlements may have more than one points of interest within walking or driving distance.
- The visitors can design their own itinerary combining point of interest from different suggested Routes according to information provided on the web site of Halkidiki Tourism Organization:

www.visit-halkidiki.gr



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