The 2018 Greece faced the second-deadliest wildfire event in the 21st century, in Mati and Kokkino Limanaki Attica Prefecture Costal Areas. In 2009 Black Saturday bushfires in Australia killed 173, while in Mati and Kokkino Limanaki the death toll reached 102, the highest in Greece.

On the following days, after the wildfire, residents of those two areas, were treated as participants to many years of public forest encroachments, since the destroyed areas had mixed discontinuous urban fabric and forest characteristics.

By thorough photo-interpretation of the official historical orthophoto maps, year 1945, provided by Hellenic Cadastre web page, both Mati and Kokkino Limanaki have pure agricultural characteristics, composed by non-irrigated arable land, irrigated land and vineyards.

Both those coastal areas are part of the Hellenic State since 1831, the Spata Operative Cadastral Office of Hellenic Cadastre (operative since 05.09.2017 for Mati and Kokkino Limanaki), has no historic background, deriving from the traditional deeds registry offices (operative until 05.09.2017). Furthermore there is no correlation between the deeds registered all over the years in the traditional deeds registries and in the cadastral books, sheets and diagrams.

After a year of intensive research in traditional deeds registries, notaries’ archives, the General State Archives, Ministries’ Archives and the current cadastral data, the findings were more than impressive. The Mati and Kokkino Limanaki areas where monasterial property, of the Byzantine Penteli Monastery, officially recognized by the Hellenic State. In 1921 the wider area had been precisely surveyed by the Ministry of Agriculture, while in 1929 the Cabinet had officially approved the sale of 4500 acres in total, from the Pentely Monastery to two groups of local farmers.
according to then applicable agricultural law. The sale had not been finalized until the year 1931. The total sold area was in detail surveyed, but also decreased by more than 2000 acres, compared to Cabinet’s approval.

In this paper the first findings of this research are being presented, mainly in spatial level. A case study is also included, depicting the complex, complicated and time consuming documentation of a land parcel, as it is today, to the original bought area in Mati region.