Geophysics and Landscape Archaeology. A large scale geophysical survey on *Limes Transalutanus*

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During the last decades, archaeological surveys have become increasingly concerned with expanding the research scale from site level to surroundings and regions, consolidating, thus, the status of landscape archaeology asrelevant exploration approach. Following this trend, geophysicshas been adapted to cover larger spaces too, even if customary applied on site scale,by developingefficient methods, like magnetometry and, especially, measuring of the magnetic susceptibility of soil with a k-meter. The last mentioned method is not commonly applied in archaeology because it does not deliver data at the resolution necessary to identify archaeological features. Still it has the greatest advantages of discriminating between site and non-site and of outlining areas of intense anthropic activity within a site, while remaining the most cost effective in the field, in terms of time, human resources and ease of implementation.

An ongoing research project focused on investigating by mainly non-invasive means the southern sector of the Roman border known as*LimesTransalutanus*, has been dealing with the archaeological exploration of a 157 km long corridor. After the initial aerial examination undertaken along the frontier´s line, at middle and low altitude with UAV, combined with linear field surface survey, several hot spots in need for clarification were established and they were further assessed with efficient geophysical methods. The authors will present their results, both methodological (efficient means to explore large scaled archaeological territories) and historically significant, while discussing also about spatial resolution and relevance versus time and cost.