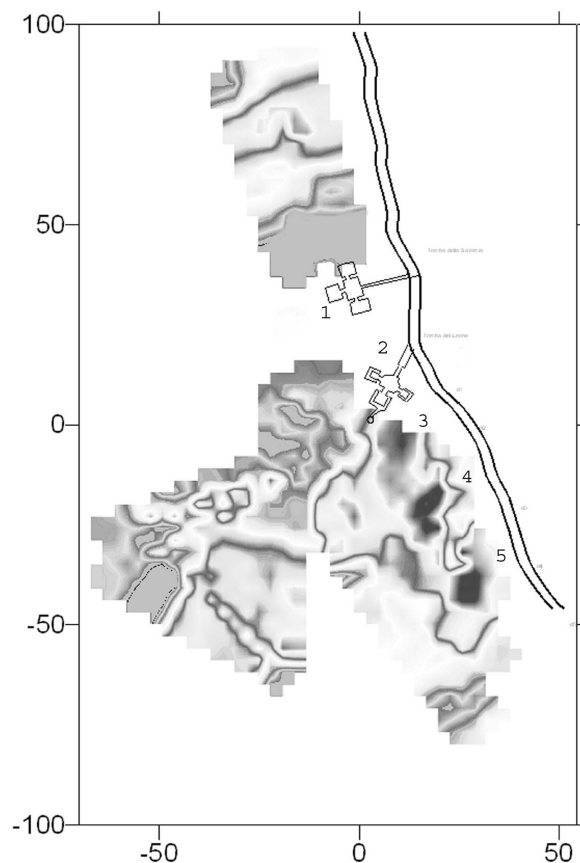


Figure 3. Dipole-dipole resistivity map obtained at Poggio San Paolo hill.

In the second area, the tomographic methodology was tested on two cavities belonging to the well known Scimmia and Pellegrina tombs at the Etruscan Necropolis of Poggio Renzo hill. Further measurements taken on the Necropolis area, show three anomalies parallel to the access corridors (dromoi) of the previously excavated tombs (Figure 4). The sampling step was 1 metre.

Figure 4 (right). Necropolis of Poggio Renzo hill. Horizontal section at a depth of 7 metres.



#### **Ostia's Ancient Tiber bed (Rome, Italy)**

The interpretation of the photo taken from a balloon in 1911 (Figure 5) shows the existence of buried archaeological structures resembling in total an amphitheatre near the ancient river Tiber, which changed its course and flow at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is not possible to use modern aerial photos to detect buried structures because land ploughing after the 1950's obliterated any superficial archaeological evidence.