An archaeo-geophysical study was performed at the Ören site (Kılıç village north of Isparta, Turkey) where an illegal excavation revealed a monumental relic which is thought to belong to the Roman period. Therefore, an area, which is about 0.2 ha in size around the illegal excavation location, has been investigated using electrical resistivity imaging, ground penetrating radar and magnetic methods to determine the presence and extent of buried archaeological remains. The data sets were evaluated with inversion, signal and image processing techniques. The integrated usage of the results revealed the shape, extent and the depth of buried archaeological remains, which have regular geometry in some locations of the investigated site. These results indicate the presence of regular archaeological features and architectural planning in the area.