A multidisciplinary approach is used in the prospection of the Late Neolithic site of Bordoš, Serbia. A large scale geomagnetic survey, a geoelectrical survey of one house area, core drillings and systematic surface collections have been conducted in three campaigns from 2014 to 2016. The aim of the first geoelectrical prospection, conducted over a large rectangular house, was to determine the thickness of the archaeological layer since the maximum reach of the magnetometer is up to 1 m. In order to acquire the best possible results, two different geoelectrical methods were used: geoelectrical mapping and geoelectrical sounding, the electrical resistivity methods, based on the studies of artificially produced electrical fields. This kind of electrical fields derives from a direct electric current of low frequency (less than 20 Hz), which is released in the ground through probes/electrodes. The second geoelectrical prospection has been undertaken during the archaeological excavation in 2015 in order to determine the possible existence of the unburned houses on this site. In this case, the geoelectrical mapping was conducted and three different depths have been reached on an area between already identified burned houses.