Tras la cesión del terreno de colonia en el 54 a.C., Cartagena Nova experimentó una profunda renovación urbana. En la colina del Molinete (cerro Hazaburral), entre el puerto y el foro, se trazó una nueva red vial que define varias manzanas (nuelsas) integradas por edificios públicos y privados de diversa índole.

En 2012 se abrió al público el Barrio del Foro Romano, donde se pueden conocer dos manzanas delimitadas por calzadas e integradas por tres edificios: las fachadas del puerto con su parque, el Edificio del Altri y el Santuario de los y Serapis.

After having been granted the status of Roman Colony in 54BC, Cartagena Nova experienced a period of great urban renewal. On the Molinete Hill (cerro Hazaburral), between the port and the forum, a unique new network defining several blocks (nuelsas) grew up, comprising various types of private and public buildings.

In 2012, the Molinete Roman Forum was opened to the public, where one can see two blocks separated by streets and comprising three buildings: the Thermal Baths of the port with its peristyle, the Altri Building and the Shrine of Isis and Serapis.
La termal baths complex (First century AD) contains a succession of chamfered vasques, each basin its own from the tepidarium or cold room, which was also used as a draining room, and still preserves the marble floor, the tepidarium or hot room, some of the walls have been cleaned and painted in the Second Style.

A peristyle or colonnaded courtyard gave access to the bathing complex, and served as a meeting point. Its pavement was constructed using blocks set out in a foliate pattern (pilae supinae). This space, a colonnaded or horn of plenty was found, made of Lutum, these blocks were surmounted with trapezoidal blocks which still mark the location of the chariot that used them, as well as the water channels.

El Edificio del Atrium, construido a mediados del siglo I a.C., pudo dedicarse a celebrar banquetes rituales en honor a los dioses de origen oriental, los Bicos y Serapis, que recibían culto en el santuario anexo.

Se encontraban en un ático con columnas desde el cual se accedía a las cuatro salas de baños (bath), una pequeña sala de representación, tabernas y estancias de servicio completaban el conjunto. Destacan sus decoraciones pictóricas y los impresionantes abalorios de sus muros.

Calzadas / Paths

Cuatro calzadas enmarcaban los dos manzanos, dos decumanos (este-oeste) y dos cardos (norte-sur). Estas calzadas estaban pavimentadas con bloques de piedra volquete, donde aún se aprecian las ruedas de los carros que circulaban por ellas, y delicadas combinaciones para el agua.

In the middle of the First century AD a shrine was erected on a sacred site, which was in use until the end of the third century. The sacred area, marked by high walls, represented a picture with a small temple, of which some of the base and part of the skyline have been preserved. The temple with the four columns gave access to the cela - inner shrine which housed the statue of the deity. The man at the sanctuary gate was four chapels related to the cult. The archaeological evidence and various inscriptions found in the area lead one to believe that the temple was dedicated to the gods Osiris and Serapis.