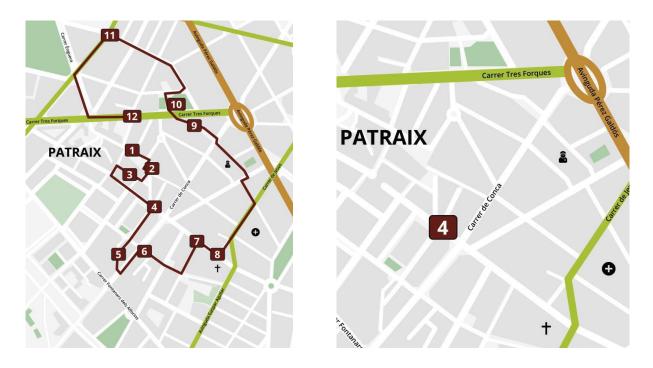
## 4. Favara Waterway



The waterway of Favara is one of the eight waterways of the València Valley, regulated by the millenary Water Court, they distribute the water from the Turia river to irrigate the crops of the Horta Region.

Its origin is in Quart de Poblet and it historically irrigated a big part of the crop growing area that, before the urban growth of the city between the 40s and 90s of the XX century, existed south of the city, in the neighbourhoods of Patraix, Jesús, Malilla and Russafa. Nowadays, they still provide water to the crop growing areas of La Torre, Alfafar, Benetússer, Massanassa, Catarroja and Albal.

Its existence has been documented since the islamic period, and the original toponym, Hawwara, is of Berber origin. Its presence is one of the possible reasons for the appearance of the primitive Patraix as a farmhouse.

Because of its magnitude and the volume it channels, it was used during medieval times not only for irrigation of the crop growing areas, but also for the maintenance of historical gardens such as Pontons (stop number 10 on the itinerary), to drive water mills (like the historical mill Nou Moles, which gives its name to a neighbourhood of València) and from the XIX century onwards, to supply water to the factories that began to set up in the Patraix area, among which the Battifora factory stands out (stop number 5 on the itinerary).

The Favara waterway entered Patraix through what is now Maestro Bellver Street (previously know as Torrent Road), which turned through the garden of Pontons and ran behind the palace of the Barons of Patraix and the parish church. The current Street of Fray Mateu has exactly the same route the waterway had, which crossed the whole neighbourhood until the 60s and 70s of the XX century, when it was covered for most of its length.

This was done for two reasons: the safety of neighbours (the aim was to prevent people from falling into the river, where drowning was not uncommon) and the recent water pollution (in which it was even possible to fish until the beginning of the XX century) due to its connection to sewage collectors.

From this location, the route of the waterway ran behind the Battifora factory and irrigated the crop growing areas south of Patrix until very recently.

Its route continues south of the new Turia riverbed, which it crosses underground.

One of the historic ovens of Patraix is located next to the Favara waterway, on Convento de Jesus Street: the *forn del pont* (oven of the bridge), referring to the bridge over the Favara waterway which was at the start of the Street (today, it is the *forn* Compañ).

On that same Street, there was another oven, *forn de la Sinyoria*, to which must be added the "uncle Paco oven", located on Gurugú Street, which was attended by the residents of the upper part of the square.

The waterway created two pools along its way through Patraix: the first one close to Corazón de Jesús Street, where there was a sheet metal factory; and the second one in Fray Mateu Street, close to the oven of the bridge.

According to tradition, when the war ended, those interested in making their weapons disappear so as not to be charged, threw them in there.

From Patraix's industrial past, powered by the steam generated by the waters of the Favara waterway, there are two chimneys with a rectangular base and orthogonal baked brick shaft, that are kept in Fray Mateu Street, as the remains of an industrial building built in the 1920s-1930s.

They were declared Asset of Local Significance in 2015.

## **General Information**

Address of the sign: Junction of Fray Mateu Street with Beato Nicolás Factor Street.

The current underground route of the waterway can be partially followed through the neighbourhood. It is marked with a blue line on the map.

## Accesibility

Access: Accessible Street with lowered pavement.

**Parking**: Parking space reserved for persons with reduced mobility on Beato Nicolás

Factor Street junction with Fray Mateu Street.