

# PONTE DELL'ISOLA A LENS ON THE LANDSCAPE

The bridge on the Timia river  
(18th-20th century)

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The Ponte dell'Isola bridge - blown up, like the other main Bevanate bridges, by retreating German forces during World War II (and rebuilt in early 1946) - stands out as a true gateway to the landscape, in a pivotal position between Provincial Road 403, the course of the Timia river and the secondary road system that leads into the discovery of the first hills.

Three major areas characterise the Bevanate landscape, marked by as many "shades of colour".

The first is the high plain between 190 and 210 m (a.s.l.). Its peculiar element being the relationship with water, the blue ribbon shades of the river flanking the ochre of the houses and the fields, cultivated with wheat, sunflowers, tobacco and sugar beet. Beyond the main town there is a scattering of isolated architectural elements of major interest: religious complexes built on the remains of more ancient structures transformed into convents or monasteries, stopping points along the Benedictine and Franciscan pilgrimage routes.



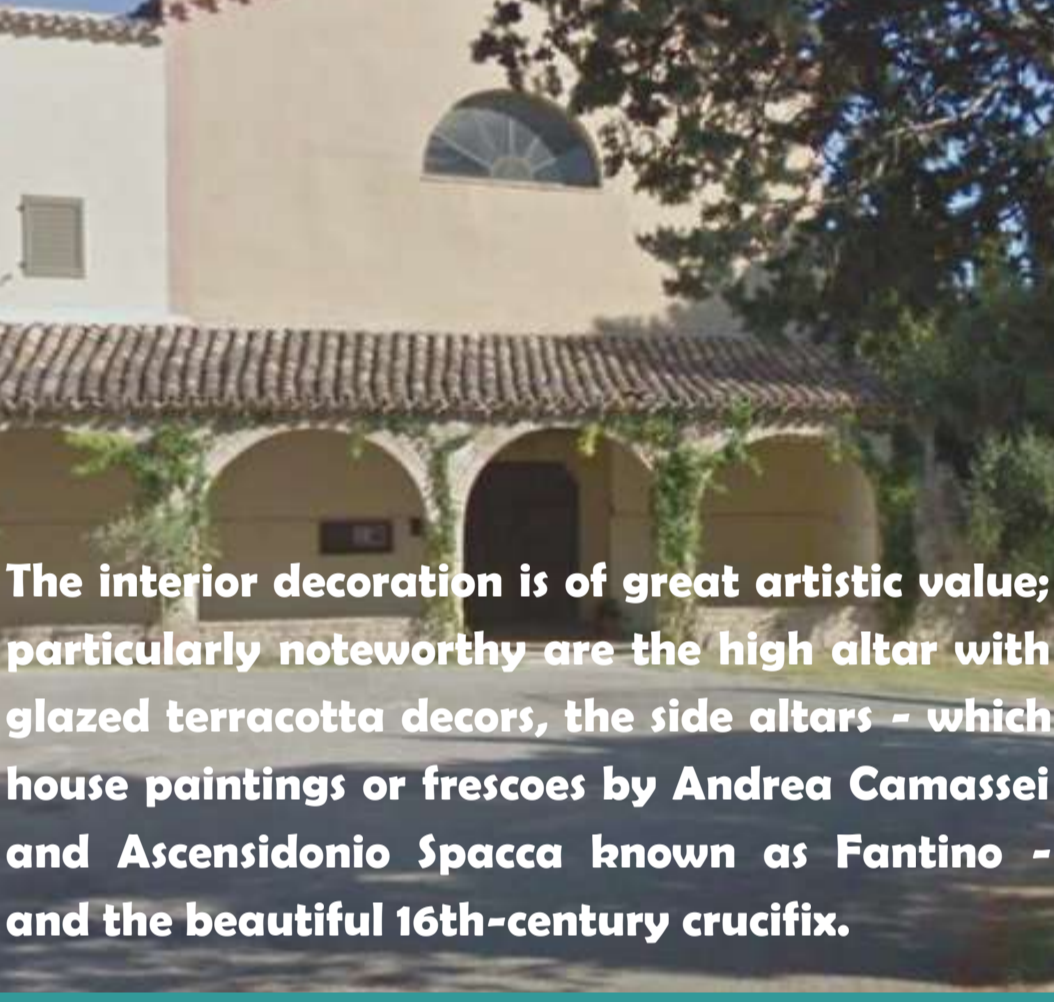
Vista panoramica castello medievale di Torre del Colle - 2022 - Foto M. Berzetta



Ponte dell'Isola sul Timia - Ricostruzione post-bellica completata il 22.01.1946

## THE SS. ANNUNZIATA COMPLEX

The Franciscan complex of the Church and Convent of Ss. Annunziata (15th century), founded on a former nucleus of the Benedictine monastery of Sant'Ansolino di Capro (11th century), and originally administered by the Abbey of Sassovivo (Foligno) is located south-east of Ponte dell'Isola on the top of a small hill.



Complesso Chiesa e Convento Ss. Annunziata - XI-XVIII secolo - Foto M. Berzetta

The second landscape unit comprises the low hills between 200 and 400 m (a.s.l.). The network of vineyards - included in the production districts of DOC or DOCG wines - becomes denser and the precious grey-pearl hues of the olive groves appear, which here represent an agricultural product of the highest standards also protected by the PDO label. These scattered settlements are the legacy of ancient rural land management systems, while between 250 and 350 m (a.s.l.) one can reach the small nuclei, built as strongholds (dating from the late Middle Ages), in areas marked by steeper slopes: Torre del Colle, Castelbuono, Limigiano, Gaglioli.

The last landscape unit covers the hills between 400 and 800 m (a.s.l.). This is an area of high sandstone hills that meet, towards the south, the farthest stretch of the Monti Martani chain. In terms of geological formations, this region is the oldest, eroded by the course of streams, whose salient feature is the unchallenged dominance of natural components, marked by the intense green of the woods. The occupation of the land is discontinuous, olive trees disappear - except on the well-exposed slopes - vineyards within systems of intercropping extends over limited areas, while the landscape is crowded with coppice woods of elms or oaks, meadows or arboreal pastures.



Vista panoramica della campagna oltre il fiume Timia - 2021 - Foto M. Berzetta  
I rilievi, orlati di vigneti e oliveti, salgono dolcemente verso i castelli di Torre del Colle, Castelbuono, Limigiano, Gaglioli

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"O tu che pasci i buoi presso Mevania caliginosa" da "Odi Barbare" - G. Carducci

BEVAGNA E IL SISTEMA DELLE OPERE INFRASTRUTTURALI TRA VIE D'ACQUA E DI TERRA - AREE MONUMENTALI