

SOUTH BRISTOL CREMATORIUM

ASHTON VIEW ARBORETUM



INTRODUCTION

Our curated memorial arboretum is a celebration of life, and will provide a beautiful spot of peace for both visitors and nature. This is a unique means of memorialising a loved one or number of family members. By choosing the Ashton View Arboretum, you will be participating in a long-term project which will benefit visitors for generations. Your choice will also contribute towards increasing Bristol's tree canopy, improving the environment for wildlife and helping to fight climate change. Our staff can guide you through the process of sponsoring the tree, and the additional memorialisation option of a plaque.

In this guide book you will find further information on the plots and tree species available, as well as tree care and planting information.



Key

	Snakebark Maple		Persian Ironwood
	Paperbark Maple		Foxglove Tree
	Garnet Tree		East Asian Cherry
	Japanese Maple		Ornamental Cherry
	Coral Bark Maple		Machurian Cherry
	Himalayan Birch		Tibetan Cherry
	Judas Tree		Kashmir Rowan
	Chinese Dogwood		Japanese Rowan
	Maidenhair Tree		Japanese Snowbell
	Chinese Crab Apple		Planted meadow
	Dawn Redwood		Path

THE SITE



Ashton View Arboretum will be situated to the north of South Bristol Cemetery and Crematorium's site in a secluded corner, presently surrounded by natural woodland. To the west of the arboretum lies scrubland which will be cleared for the second phase of the arboretum in the future. The arboretum will be easily accessible by road with a roundabout at the end of the road for turning.

The species of trees in Ashton View Arboretum have been specially selected after thorough research by the council's arboricultural expert to provide beautiful scenery throughout the year. On the next page you will find further information on the chosen species.



Acer davidii
Snakebark Maple

The namesake of this tree comes from its bark which is smooth, olive-green in colour, with narrow pale vertical stripes on young trees. You can expect from this tree a canopy of dark green pointed leaves during the spring and summer, which turn to bright yellow and rusty orange in the autumn. The spring flowers are yellow and small but bundled in clusters, winged seeds follow these later in the year.



Acer griseum
Paperbark Maple

This tree has very distinctive bark which influences its common name. The bark of the Paperbark Maple is an attractive, shiny red-orange colour, which peels or flakes in ribbons as the tree matures. Its leaves have three lobes; they are downy and whitish beneath, turning brilliant red and orange in autumn on the surface.



Acer Palmatum 'Dissectum'
Garnet Tree

The Garnet Tree is a dainty looking tree with a thick, shaggy canopy. This canopy emerges from its deep cut feather-like leaves, which emerge bright green in the spring before turning shades of deep red and purple in the autumn. Similar to the autumn leaves, you can expect delicate purplish-red spring flowers.



Acer Palmatum Osakazuki
Japanese Maple

The leaves of this tree are relatively large for a maple tree and are very easily recognisable. They are seven lobed, lime green throughout the spring and summer but turning to brilliant orange colours throughout the autumn with a flash of scarlet before they fall. These leaves provide the Japanese Maple with a nice wide open canopy. Both flowers and fruits are small and red like other types of maple tree.



Acer Palmatum Sango-kaku
Coral-Bark Maple

Distinctively coral-pink, this tree has bark which will stand out in the winter long after the autumn leaves have fallen. The branches bear five lobed leaves which open in the spring as an unmissable peachy-yellow colour, becoming light green in summer and bright yellow in autumn. Throughout the spring and early summer you can expect small, pinkish-red flowers, which produce fruit and seeds later in the year.



Betula utilis jacquemontii
Himalayan Birch

Himalayan Birches are a popular tree in the UK and are instantly recognisable, their upright white branches contrasting against the landscape. The paper-like bark of the tree which peels off in ribbons was used in ancient times for writing sacred scriptures and texts. Expect very dark green, oval leaves, turning a crisp brown in the autumn. A modest amount of flowering occurs from May to July.



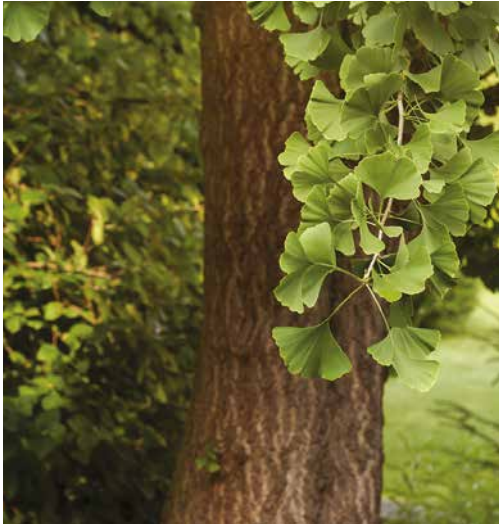
Cercis siliquastrum
Judas Tree

The Judas Tree is usually found across southern Europe and western Asia, but grows perfectly well in the UK. An eye-catching feature of the Judas Tree is its deep pink, oval petal flowers which are similar to sweet pea flowers. Flowers are produced on year-old or older growth, including both branches and the trunk, during springtime. The tree produces long flat pods that hang vertically after the flowers have finished blooming. Because of all of its flowers, the Judas Tree attracts a wide range of insects and bees.



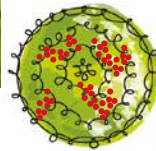
Cornus klousa Milky Way
Chinese Dogwood

This tree gets the name 'milky way' from its collection of small but plentiful white star shaped flowers. These four petal flowers arrive June and cover most of the tree. During the summer the canopy is made up of dark emerald green foliage, turning to reds and oranges in autumn. Red knobbly berries mature over the summer which are exceptionally large and often remain on the tree until the autumn if the birds don't eat them all first.



Ginkgo Biloba
Maidenhair Tree

The Maidenhair Tree species dates back 270 million years, but today it is a threatened tree species. This tree is most recognisable for fan-shaped leaves which are unique among seed plants. Because of the fan-shaped leaves, this is a beautiful tree to watch on a windy day as the leaves flutter. During autumn, the leaves turn warm ochre yellow all over. The tree produces small, soft and yellow pollen cones which will scatter across the ground under the tree.



Malus Hupehensis
Chinese Crab Apple

Chinese Crab Apple Trees were first introduced to the UK in 1900 as an ornamental tree, but the fruit is something we have all become familiar with. It produces pale pink buds early in the year, opening to fragrant white blossoms in spring. The tree then grows bright red, cherry-sized crab-apples in the autumn. Expect a broad canopy with dark oval leaves on knotted branches, and plenty of birds with an interest in the fruit.



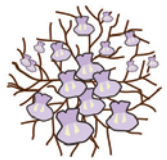
Metasequoia Glyptostroboides
Dawn Redwood

Even though it is the shortest of the redwoods, this endangered conifer is a particularly well-known example of a living fossil species. The Dawn Redwood is a fast-growing tree which will form a conical shape from a canopy of needle-like leaves. These leaves are a fresh green during the summer, turning a foxy reddish brown in fall. Amongst the leaves, small, round green pollen cones are produced in early spring. During the winter you'll be able to admire the redwood's infamous reddish-brown fibrous bark.



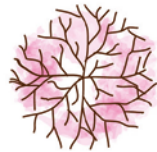
Parrotia Persica 'Vanessa'
Persian Ironwood

A colourful tree, the Persian Ironwood is popular because of its smooth, pinkish-brown peeling bark which reveals cinnamon, pink, green, and pale yellow patches. Small red flowers appear on bare stems in winter and stay until early spring. The young spring foliage is red and bronze, turning green for summer then producing spectacular autumn colour with shades of red, orange and purple.



Paulownia Tomentosa
Empress Tree, Princess Tree
or Foxglove Tree

Commonly found in north America and China, this unmissable tree is covered in very fragrant lilac coloured flowers in early spring. The flowers, which resemble a shape similar to a foxglove, deepen in colour as the season progresses. During the summer the flowers will give way to large heart-shaped leaves. The fruit is round, 3 to 4 centimetres long, and contains many tiny seeds. The seeds are winged and disperse by wind and water.



Prunus Accolade
East Asian Cherry Tree

Thanks to its popularity most of us are able to recognise the East Asian Cherry tree when we see clusters of pink blossoms in spring. This tree is one of the first trees to produce flowers in the spring. While this can start off as a small tree, the blossoms provide a dense canopy which is very attractive to bees and other pollinating insects. Because this tree is bred for its flowers, the tree does not go beyond the initial stages of developing fruits, so the fruits produce more seed than flesh. The smooth, shiny bark is chestnut-brown and at the end of autumn, the broad green leaves turn peach.



Prunus pandora
Ornamental Cherry

This often overlooked cherry won the Award of Merit in 1939 small deciduous tree for its prolific spring-time flowers. The flowers emerge as a tight pink bud, opening to shell pink flowers that gradually fade to white throughout March and early April. Unlike other cherry trees the leave of this one are quite small and form a neat, vase-shaped canopy which is bronze in spring, dull orange in autumn.



Prunus Maackii
'Amber Beauty'
Manchurian Cherry

This tree gets its name 'Amber Beauty' from its bark, which appears a shiny cinnamon-red or golden brown with horizontal white stripes. The fluffy spring blossom is white, appearing in round clusters, almost ball shaped, with stamen. Following the blossom is foliage of rich green serrated leaves, providing dappled shade. These leaves turn to beautiful shades of red and gold in the autumn following a hot summer. Small black fruits, of around half a centimetre wide, appear in Autumn.



Prunus Serrula Tibetica
Tibetan Cherry

Grows to between 8 and 12 meters tall with an 8 meter wide canopy.

A round-headed small deciduous tree, the Tibetan Cherry really stands out in winter. This tree gets better with age, it bears shining copper coloured young bark, as the bark peels off it reveals deeper tones underneath. It carries narrow, willow-like leaves in a deep emerald green which turn a shade of soft yellow in autumn. The white April flowers are around two centimetres in width and bundle in small clusters. Autumn sees the arrival of small, cherry-like fruits, which are a great natural bird feeder.



Sorbus Cashmiriana
Kashmir Rowan

Grows between 6 and 8 meters tall with a trunk of up to 25 centimetres in diameter.

The bark of this tree is a dignified smooth grey or red-grey. Expect the feather-like leaves to be dark green on top and lighter green underneath with red leaf stalks. The spring flowers are seven millimetres in diameter, with five very pale pink petals. Fruit which ripens in the autumn is a white to whitish-pink colour, 12 millimetres in diameter, and often remaining on the tree into winter. The foliage turns subtle shades of russet, orange and yellow in winter.



Sorbus Commixta
Japanese Rowan

Grows between 7 and 10 meters tall once it has reached full maturity, on rare occasions reaches 18 meters tall.

Traditionally grown in Japan, Korea and Russia, you will find this tree in the UK as an ornamental addition to gardens. The tree has a rounded canopy and brownish to silvery-grey bark. You will find that the long, green, serrated leaves change to a deep purple or red in autumn. The flowers are around seven millimetres in diameter, with five cream coloured petals, and appear late spring to early summer. Maturing in autumn, the tree will be covered in clusters of bright orange berries.



Styx Japonicus
Japanese Snowbell

Grows up to 12 meters tall with an 8 meter wide canopy.

With a wide open canopy made of oval, upward-facing leaves, the Japanese snowbell will greet you whenever you visit. Masses of fragrant, bell-shaped white flowers hang from underneath the branches in summer, followed by fruits which resemble olives in both shape and colour. The leaves will turn yellow or a pale orange before falling in autumn. Its grey bark fissures on older branches to reveal orange inner bark which can be attractive in winter.

MAINTENANCE OF THE ASHTON VIEW ARBORETUM AND HOW TO REGISTER YOUR INTEREST

PLANTING

You will be contacted when your tree has been planted. The time of planting will be determined by the council, taking into account the most suitable planting time and prevailing ground conditions to try and ensure a sustainable arboretum development.

PROTECTION

Tree cages will be installed to help protect the young trees from deer, rabbits and badgers which live on site. The cost of the tree cage will be included in the sponsorship cost. Cages will be removed after the tree has become fully established, which will take one to two years depending on the species. Trees will be numbered with the number visible on the cage.

SITE MANAGEMENT

A wildflower area will be sown between the trees. This will initially be maintained until the trees are established. From then onwards the area will be left in its natural condition and the wildflowers will only be cut once a year. The objective of this is to manage the area in such a way as to allow both wildlife and plant life to develop and benefit from an environment that is not disturbed any more than necessary.

The arboretum site is wheelchair accessible with available spaces for parking, and is already a known

route for ramblers and dog walkers. Once the arboretum has been established benches will be installed to enhance the enjoyment of the site.

The Rules and Regulations governing the city council's cemeteries will apply as appropriate.

TREE MANAGEMENT

The trees will take between 20 and 50 years to reach full maturity, depending on species. It is not anticipated that any tree would be removed within fifteen years of planting. It is possible that a few trees will die naturally but should this happen within two years of planting the council will replace the tree free of charge. The council accepts no liability whatsoever for any damage caused or done to the tree or the surrounding area except where the council has been wilful or negligent.

PLAQUES

Only plaques supplied by the council will be permitted and they will be affixed at the foot of the tree in the ground. Plaques measuring 5"x 3" will bear an inscription of no more than 100 characters and the cost of the plaques is included in the sponsorship cost. No other memorial, artefact, plant or flowers will be allowed and unauthorised material will be removed. The council accepts no liability whatsoever

for any damage caused by or done to the plaque or the surrounding area except where the council has been wilful or negligent.

REGISTERING YOUR INTEREST

South Bristol Cemetery and Crematorium are offering 10 year sponsorships of each tree for a flat fee of £900.

This fee applies to each tree regardless of species or placement in the arboretum and includes the cost of planting, a protective cage, commemorative plaque, land lease, tree maintenance, site maintenance and pest control.

After the initial 10 year sponsorship periods expire they will be available to renew for another 10 year period.

To apply for a tree sponsorship please complete a booking form and bring it to South Bristol Cemetery and Crematorium in order to meet an advisor.

The booking form can be found at:

bristol.gov.uk/cemsandcrems

Trees will be allocated on a first come first served basis. If you are unable to secure a tree in phase one you will be the first to know about the next phase opening by contacting **cems.crems@bristol.gov.uk**

