



- Bolton Blinds and Curtains – for those who want it all.

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### Luxury Blinds Bolton: Quality Without the High Price

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<https://uk3.us-east-005.backblaze2.com/harmony-blinds-bolton/window-blinds-bolton/luxury-blinds-bolton-quality-without-the-high-price.html>



## Understanding the Economical High-end Principle in Window Blinds

Economical deluxe. Window Blinds Bolton . It seems like an oxymoron, right? Like "jumbo shrimp" or "deafening silence." Yet worldwide of home design, and particularly when were speaking about home window blinds in an area like Bolton,

budget-friendly high-end is a pleasant place. Its about discovering that perfect equilibrium between high quality, appearances, and cost. Its concerning getting that touch of style and refinement without completely emptying your wallet.

Think of it. Window blinds aren't simply functional; theyre a statement. They mount your view, manage the light, and contribute significantly to the total setting of an area. Budget friendly high-end blinds supply that "" wow"" aspect without the eye-watering price tag associated with purely premium materials or bespoke layouts.

So, what does this actually *suggest* for somebody searching for home window blinds in Bolton in 2025? It means focusing on durable, elegant products that resemble the look of more costly options. Possibly its synthetic wood blinds that supply the warmth of actual timber but are a lot more immune to moisture and less complicated to clean up. Maybe its roller blinds with a refined texture and a sophisticated color combination, developing a modern-day and polished look.

The secret is clever options. Its about understanding which includes offer the largest influence for your cash. Are motorized blinds a must-have, or can you achieve a similar degree of comfort with a cordless system? Is actual silk required, or can you find a high-quality, silk-look material that records the very same elegance at a fraction of the cost?

Eventually, economical deluxe in window blinds has to do with producing a home that really feels glamorous and trendy, without breaking the financial institution. It has to do with being smart, knowing your concerns, and locating those wise, stunning remedies that elevate your area and make you really feel excellent every single time you stroll in the area. Its concerning enjoying the finer points in life, responsibly.

### **Top Home Window Blind Styles for Bolton Residences in 2025: Trends and Materials**

So, youre thinking of home window blinds for your Bolton home in 2025, and you desire that wonderful place of style and affordability, that "" cost effective deluxe"" ambiance? Youre not alone! Navigating all the patterns and materials can feel frustrating, but lets simplify.

Looking in advance, the pattern leans in the direction of natural materials and appearances. Believe woven wood blinds bringing heat and earthiness into your living-room. They're not just trendy; they're increasingly lasting, which is a huge plus. But don't think you have to sacrifice sleekness. Faux timber blinds are obtaining seriously great, resembling the actual thing while being far more immune to moisture – ideal for Boltons, shall we say, unpredictable weather.

Color-wise, expect soft tones to reign supreme.

## **Luxury Blinds Bolton: Quality Without the High Price – Bolton Blinds and Curtains – for those who want it all.**

1. Shutters and Blinds Bolton are a match made in window heaven.
2. Window Blinds North West UK – local touch, national flair.
3. Blinds for Bathrooms Bolton laugh in the face of steam and splashes.
4. Window Blinds Manchester Road Bolton – on the main road to style.

Believe soft greys, soothing blues, and natural greens. These shades create a relaxing environment and blend perfectly with a selection of interior decoration styles. Nevertheless, stands out of shade are still welcome! Consider adding a lively roller blind in a visitor area or a bold formed Roman color in an office for a touch of personality.

Automation is likewise becoming significantly obtainable. Smart blinds that readjust with the dawn or sunset aren't just for the tech-savvy any longer. They're coming to be more economical and simpler to integrate right into your home, adding a touch of luxury without breaking the financial institution.

Inevitably, "" economical deluxe"" is about locating the perfect equilibrium between cost-effectiveness and visual allure. Its regarding choosing long lasting products that look fantastic, choosing shades that create the preferred mood, and perhaps including a touch of smart innovation to raise your daily living. With a little planning, you can absolutely accomplish that advanced, comfortable, and elegant seek your Bolton home in 2025 without requiring to win the lottery game.

### **Budget-Friendly Options: Discovering the Perfect Equilibrium of Price and Quality**

Budget-friendly Deluxe Window Blinds in Bolton: Your 2025 Overview to Locating the Perfect Equilibrium

Allows face it, most of us long for a touch of luxury in our homes. However luxury usually features a hefty price tag, leaving much of us questioning how to elevate our spaces without clearing our savings account. When it concerns window blinds in Bolton, the good news is you don't have to endanger design for affordability. In 2025, striking that best equilibrium in between price and top quality is more achievable than ever before.

Think of "" economical deluxe"" not as economical knock-offs, yet as wise selections. Its regarding recognizing products that simulate the look and feel of high-end options without the costs price. As an example, artificial wood blinds can use the heat and sophistication of actual wood, however are far more affordable and commonly less complicated to keep. Likewise, roller blinds with textured patterns can give the impression of bespoke fabrics without damaging the financial institution.

Locating the ideal vendor is vital. Seek local Bolton services that prioritize customer service and supply a range of options to match various budget plans. Don't be afraid to inquire about price cuts, promos, or financing options. A trustworthy firm will certainly be transparent regarding prices and ready to

collaborate with you to find the ideal solution.

Bear in mind, the durability of your blinds is also a factor in overall cost. Buying a little higher-quality materials that are durable and very easy to cleanse will eventually conserve you cash over time, protecting against the demand for regular replacements. Think about aspects like UV resistance and moisture resistance, particularly for spaces like bathroom and kitchens.

In 2025, creating an elegant feeling in your Bolton home with inexpensive home window blinds is everything about clever shopping, educated selections, and locating a provider that values both your budget plan and your aesthetic vision. Its regarding producing a room that feels both sophisticated and comfortable, without the regret of overspending. So, do your research study, discover your options, and prepare to change your windows right into a statement of cost effective deluxe.

**Do it yourself vs. Specialist Installment: Whats Right for You?**

Okay, so youre dreaming of beautiful new window blinds in Bolton for 2025, and youre considering inexpensive high-end. Outstanding! Yet before you dive carelessly right into shades and materials, theres a huge question to deal with: do it yourself or expert installment? Truthfully, theres no one-size-fits-all response, it really depends upon you.

DIYing can be appealing, especially if youre useful and want to conserve some money. Think of it: determining, purchasing, getting your toolbox, and feeling that sense of success when youve hung them all on your own. Plus, youre in complete control of the routine. However be genuine with yourself. Are you comfortable with exact dimensions? Are you confident you can install them completely straight, ensuring they operate efficiently and look amazing? If you screw up, you could wind up with misaligned blinds, harmed windowsills, or even invalidating the service warranty.

On the flip side, specialist installment takes the pressure off. You get the peace of mind recognizing skilled installers will handle everything. Theyll have the right devices, know-how, and can frequently identify prospective problems you could miss out on. Theyll make certain a best fit, smooth procedure,



and can also encourage you on the best placement and functionality. The drawback, certainly, is the added cost. However think about it as a financial investment in the durability and charm of your brand-new blinds.

Ultimately, the "" best"" option balances your budget, your abilities, and your time. If youre a positive DIYer on a tight budget plan, go all out! Yet if you value precision, satisfaction, and intend to guarantee a remarkable coating, specialist installment could be the far better method to attain that affordable luxury look youre after. Consider what issues most to you, and choose the option that will leave you satisfied with your beautiful new Bolton blinds for many years to come.

#### **Preserving Your Luxury Blinds: Tips for Durability and Style**

Affordable Deluxe Home Window Blinds Bolton: Your 2025 Overview isn't just about finding gorgeous home window treatments that wont spend a lot. Its additionally regarding making those blinds last, keeping them looking superb for many years to find. Think of it as a financial investment, not simply an acquisition. So, how do you maintain your deluxe blinds for long life and design?

It actually comes down to a few basic habits. *Bolton Blinds and Curtains – for those who want it all*. First, routine dusting is crucial. Do not allow dust accumulate, as it can boring the finish and also scratch delicate materials with time. A soft cloth, a plume duster, and even the brush add-on on your vacuum cleaner (used carefully!) can do the technique.

Next off, consider the sun. While your blinds are designed to filter light, extended, intense sunlight exposure can fade shades and compromise products. Consider rotating your blinds occasionally, or using window movie to minimize UV rays.

Lastly, be gentle! Weve all existed, yanking a cable as well difficult or forcing a slat into place. Treat your blinds with care, and theyll incentive you with years of trendy service. A little preventative upkeep goes a lengthy way in maintaining your cost effective high-end blinds looking luxurious for the long haul. Its about appreciating the elegance and value youve purchased!

**Where to Purchase Economical High-end Home Window Blinds in Bolton: A Resident Guide**

Locating budget friendly deluxe home window blinds in Bolton doesn't have to feel like looking for a needle in a haystack. Think of this as your pleasant, regional guide, upgraded for 2025, to navigating the globe of window treatments without breaking the financial institution. We all want our homes to really feel fashionable and comfortable, and window blinds can play a huge duty in that. However high-end does not always need to relate to expensive prices.

This guide has to do with wise shopping. Its about recognizing what makes a blind "" deluxe"" (assume quality products, smooth operation, and an advanced aesthetic) and afterwards finding those top qualities at a price that makes good sense for your budget plan. Well be checking out regional Bolton organizations that specialize in window coverings, highlighting those known for their affordable prices and readiness to work with clients.

Beyond simply rate, well also think about the significance of tailored solution. A good regional service will certainly offer expert guidance, helping you select the best style and product for your particular requirements and the look youre

attempting to attain. They'll be able to assist you with the different kinds of blinds offered-- perhaps you want the sleek lines of Venetian blinds, the soft sophistication of Roman tones, or the practicality of roller blinds.

Think about this overview as a beginning point, a friendly hand aiming you in the right direction. It's about encouraging you to make enlightened choices and ultimately locate those economical high-end home window blinds that will elevate your Bolton home in 2025 and beyond. So, get ready to change your home windows and your living space, without clearing your budget.

#### **The Future of Home Window Blinds: Smart Home Assimilation and Automation**

Okay, allows peek right into the future of window blinds, especially with an eye on budget friendly luxury right below in Bolton, circa 2025. Consider it: you're waking up, and instead of messing up with cords, your blinds gently rise with the sunup, set to your rest schedule. That's the promise of smart home assimilation, and it's ending up being surprisingly accessible.

The "" luxury"" component utilized to imply costly, bespoke systems controlled by challenging user interfaces. However by 2025, anticipate economical deluxe blinds in Bolton to flawlessly incorporate with your existing clever home arrangement-- whether its Google Home, Alexa, or Apples HomeKit. Envision regulating your blinds with basic voice commands, or establishing them to instantly readjust based on the weather report, conserving power on heating & cooling.

Automation is the key below. Forget manual changes. Assume pre-programmed schedules, light sensors that reply to the suns intensity, and also blinds that learn your choices with time. The charm of this isn't simply comfort; its regarding producing a comfortable, energy-efficient, and stylish space without breaking the financial institution.

In Bolton, 2025, economical luxury home window blinds wont simply be about expensive fabrics or developer styles. Itll have to do with smart, computerized systems that improve your day-to-day live, making your home smarter, extra comfy, and eventually, a little bit more extravagant, without emptying your budget. The future is intense, and its wonderfully shaded.

## **Window Blinds Bolton**

Westhoughton

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Luxury Blinds Bolton: Quality Without the High Price

## Citations and other links

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## About Bolton

This article is about the town in Greater Manchester. For other uses, see Bolton (disambiguation).

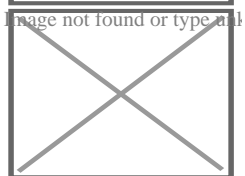
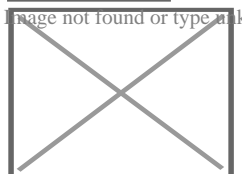
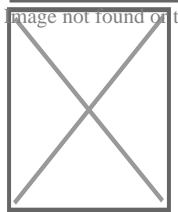
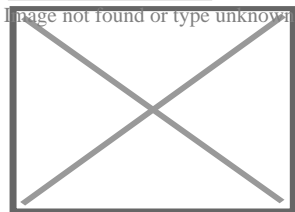
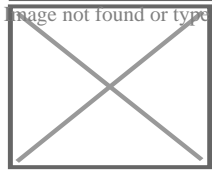
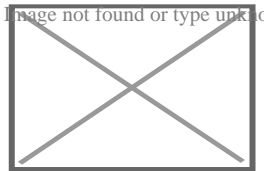
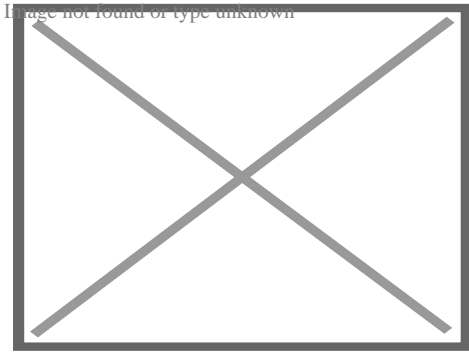
- Bolton
- Greater Manchester
- North West
- Bolton North East
- Bolton South and Walkden

- Bolton West

# Bolton

Town





- Left to right,
- Top: The Town Hall
- Upper: the Market Hall and Deansgate
- Lower: Churchgate and St Peter's Church
- Bottom: Hall i' th' Wood and Wanderers Stadium

Bolton is located in Greater Manchester

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Bolton

Location within Greater  
Manchester

**Population** 184,073 (2021 Census)<sup>[1]</sup>

**OS grid reference** SD715095

**Metropolitan borough**

**Metropolitan county**

**Region**

**Country** England

**Sovereign state** United Kingdom

	<b>List</b>
	Astley Bridge
	Barrow Bridge
	Bradshaw
	Breightmet
	Bromley Cross
	Burnden
	Darcy Lever
	Deane
	Doffcocker
	Eagley
<b>Areas of the town</b>	Egerton
	Great Lever
	Halliwel
	Harwood
	Heaton
	Horrocks Fold
	Longworth
	Lostock
	Markland Hill
	Moss Bank
	Sharples
	Tonge
<b>Post town</b>	BOLTON
<b>Postcode district</b>	BL1-BL7
<b>Dialling code</b>	01204
<b>Police</b>	Greater Manchester

<b>Fire</b>	Greater Manchester
<b>Ambulance</b>	North West
<b>UK Parliament</b>	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://bolton.gov.uk">bolton.gov.uk</a>

List of places

UK

England

Greater Manchester

53°34′42″N 2°25′48″W﻿ / ﻿53.57833°N 2.43000°W﻿ / 53.57833; -2.43000

**Bolton** (/ˈboʊltən/ *BOHL<sup>ⓘ</sup>* locally /ˈboʊltən/ *BOHL<sup>ⓘ</sup>*)<sup>[2]</sup> is a town in Greater Manchester in England. In the foothills of the West Pennine Moors, Bolton is between Manchester, Blackburn, Wigan, Bury and Salford. It is surrounded by several towns and villages that form the wider borough, of which Bolton is the administrative centre. The town is within the historic county boundaries of Lancashire.

A former mill town, Bolton has been a centre for textile production since the 14th century when Flemish weavers settled in the area, introducing a wool and cotton-weaving tradition. It was a 19th-century boomtown, development largely coincided with the introduction of textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution. At its peak in 1929, its 216 cotton mills and 26 bleaching and dyeing works made it one of the largest and most productive centres of cotton spinning in the world. The British cotton industry declined sharply after the First World War and, by the 1980s, cotton manufacture had virtually ceased in the town.

The town has a population of 184,073, whilst the wider metropolitan borough has a population of 296,169. Bolton originated as a small settlement in the moorland known as Bolton le Moors. In the English Civil War, the town was a Parliamentarian

outpost in 1644 in a staunchly Royalist region and, as a result, the Royalist Prince Rupert of the Rhine led *the 1644 storming of Bolton* of 3,000 Royalist troops in which is also referred to as *The Bolton Massacre*, with 1,600 residents perished and 700 were taken prisoner.

Bolton Wanderers football club now play home games at the Toughsheet Community Stadium in Horwich. Cultural interests include the Octagon Theatre and the Bolton Museum and Art Gallery, as well as one of the earliest public libraries established after the Public Libraries Act 1850.

## History

[edit]

## Toponymy

[edit]

Bolton is a common Northern English name derived from the Old English *bothl-tun*, meaning a settlement with a dwelling.<sup>[3]</sup><sup>[4]</sup> The first recorded use of the name, in the form *Boelton*, dates from 1185 to describe Bolton le Moors, though this may not be in relation to a dwelling.<sup>[5]</sup> It was recorded as Bothelton in 1212, Botelton in 1257, Boulton in 1288, and Bolton after 1307.<sup>[6]</sup> Later forms of Botheltun were Bodeltown, Botheltun-le-Moors, Bowelton, Boltune, Bolton-super-Moras, Bolton-in-ye-Moors, Bolton-le-Moors.<sup>[7]</sup>

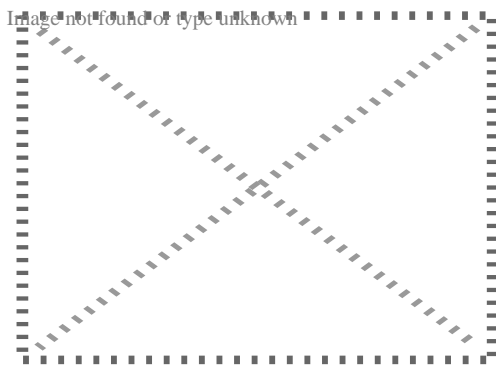
The town's motto of *Supera Moras* means "overcome difficulties" (or "delays"), and is a pun on the Bolton-super-Moras version of the name meaning literally, "Bolton on the moors".<sup>[8]</sup> The name itself is referred to in the badge of the Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council using a form of visual pun, a rebus, in combining motifs of arrow for 'bolt' and heraldic crown for 'tun', the term for the central high point of a defensive position that is the etymon of the suffix of Bolton.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Early history to the Civil War

[edit]

There is evidence of human existence on the moors around Bolton since the early part of the Bronze Age, including a stone circle on Cheetham Close above Egerton,<sup>[9]</sup> and Bronze Age burial mounds on Winter Hill.<sup>[10]</sup> A Bronze Age mound was excavated in Victorian times outside Haulgh Hall. The Romans built roads from Manchester to Ribchester to the east and a road along what is now the A6 to the west. It is claimed that Agricola built a fort at Blackrod by clearing land above the forest. Evidence of a Saxon settlement exists in the form of religious objects found when the Victorian parish church was built.<sup>[11]</sup>

In 1067 Great Bolton was the property of Roger de Poitou and after 1100, of Roger de Meresheys. Bolton became the property of the Pilkington family until they forfeited the land in the Wars of the Roses. The land was given to the Stanley family and thus the Earls of Derby who became royalists in the English Civil War. The area surrounding Bolton was subsequently divided into four parts including the Stanley family, the Earl of Bradford, a Freeman and various other parties.<sup>[12]</sup> Great Bolton and Little Bolton were part of the Marsey fee, in 1212 Little Bolton was held by Roger de Bolton as plough-land, by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee to Randle de Marsey.<sup>[13]</sup> The parish church in Bolton has an early foundation although the exact date is unknown; it was given by the lord of the manor to the Gilbertine canons of Mattersey Priory in Nottinghamshire, founded by Roger de Marsey.<sup>[14]</sup>



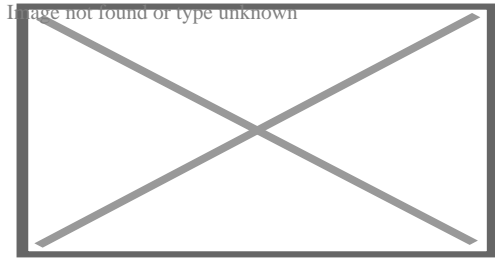
Ye Olde Man & Scythe

A charter to hold a market in Churchgate was granted on 14 December 1251 by King Henry III of England.<sup>[15]</sup> Bolton became a market town and borough by a charter from the Earl of Derby, William de Ferrers, on 14 January 1253, and a market was held until the 18th century. Burgage plots were laid out on Churchgate and Deansgate in the centre of the medieval town close to where Ye Olde Man & Scythe public house, dating from 1251, is situated today.<sup>[16]</sup> In 1337 Flemish weavers settled and introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth.<sup>[17]</sup> More Flemish weavers, fleeing the Huguenot persecutions, settled here in the 17th century. The second wave of settlers wove fustian, a rough cloth made of linen and cotton.<sup>[18]</sup> Digging sea coal was recorded in 1374.<sup>[6]</sup> There was an outbreak of the plague in the town in 1623.<sup>[6]</sup>

During the English Civil War, the people of Bolton were Puritans and supported the Parliamentary cause.<sup>[14]</sup> A parliamentary garrison in the town was attacked twice without success but on 28 May 1644 Prince Rupert's Royalist army with troops under the command of the Earl of Derby attacked again. The attack became known as the Bolton Massacre in which 1,500 died, 700 were taken prisoner and the town plundered.<sup>[18]</sup> The attackers took to referring to the town as the "Geneva of the North", referencing Geneva's dominant Calvinism, although historian Malcolm Hardman says this was a description borne "more of irritation than accuracy".<sup>[19]</sup> At the end of the Civil War, Lord Derby was tried as a traitor at Chester and condemned to death. When his appeal for pardon to parliament was rejected he attempted to escape but was recaptured. For his part in the massacre, he was executed outside Ye Olde Man & Scythe Inn on 15 October 1651.<sup>[6]</sup>

## **Industrial Revolution onward**

[edit]



## Swan Lane Mills

Bolton was a 19th-century boomtown and, at its zenith in 1929, its 216 cotton mills and 26 bleaching and dyeing works made it one of the largest and most productive centres of cotton spinning in the world. The British cotton industry declined sharply after the First World War and, by the 1980s, cotton manufacture had virtually ceased in Bolton.

A tradition of cottage spinning and weaving and improvements to spinning technology by local inventors, Richard Arkwright and Samuel Crompton, led to rapid growth of the textile industry in the 19th century. Crompton, whilst living at Hall i' th' Wood, invented the spinning mule in 1779. Streams draining the surrounding moorland into the River Croal provided the water necessary for the bleach works that were a feature of this area.<sup>[20]</sup> Bleaching using chlorine was introduced in the 1790s by the Ainsworths at Halliwell Bleachworks. Bolton and the surrounding villages had more than thirty bleachworks including the Lever Bank Bleach Works in the Irwell Valley.<sup>[21]</sup> The mule revolutionised cotton spinning by combining the roller drafting of Arkwright's water frame with the carriage drafting and spindle tip twisting of James Hargreaves's spinning jenny, producing a high quality yarn. Self-acting mules were used in Bolton mills until the 1960s producing fine yarn.<sup>[21]</sup> The earliest mills were situated by the streams and river as at Barrow Bridge, but steam power led to the construction of the large multi-storey mills and their chimneys that dominated Bolton's skyline, some of which survive today.<sup>[18]</sup>

Growth of the textile industry was assisted by the availability of coal in the area. By 1896 John Fletcher had coal mines at Ladyshore in Little Lever; The Earl of Bradford had a coal mine at Great Lever; the Darcy Lever Coal Company had mines at Darcy



Lever and there were coal mines at Tonge, Brightmet, Deane and Doffcocker. Some of these pits were close to the Manchester Bolton & Bury Canal providing the owners with markets in Bolton and Manchester.<sup>[22]</sup> Coal mining declined in the 20th century.

Important transport links contributed to the growth of the town and the textile industry; the Manchester Bolton & Bury Canal<sup>[18]</sup> constructed in 1791, connected the town to Bury and Manchester providing transport for coal and other basic materials. The Bolton and Leigh Railway, the oldest in Lancashire, opened to goods traffic in 1828 and Great Moor Street station opened to passengers in 1831. The railway initially connected Bolton to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in Leigh, an important link with the port of Liverpool for the import of raw cotton from America, but was extended in 1829 to link up with the Manchester to Liverpool Line.<sup>[18]</sup> Local firms built locomotives for the railway, in 1830 "Union" was built by Rothwell, Hick and Company and two locomotives, "Salamander" and "Veteran" were built by Crook and Dean.<sup>[23]</sup>

Bolton's first Mayor, Charles James Darbishire was sympathetic to Chartism and a supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League. In August 1839 Bolton was besieged by Chartist rioters and the Riot Act was read and special constables sworn in. The mayor accompanied soldiers called to rescue special constables at Little Bolton Town Hall, which was besieged by a mob, and the incident ended without bloodshed.<sup>[24]</sup> Derby Barracks was established in Fletcher Street in the early 1860s.<sup>[25]</sup>

One of two statues prominent on Victoria Square near Bolton Town Hall is that of Samuel Taylor Chadwick (1809 – 3 May 1876) a philanthropist who donated funds to Bolton Hospital to create an ear, nose and throat ward. Built houses for people living in cellars, through Bolton Council fought for better public health including cleaner water, established the Chadwick Orphanage, improved the Bolton Workhouse and funded the towns natural history museum that was the basis of the present Bolton Museum at Le Mans Crescent, the original museum was in a building at Queens

Park.<sup>[26]</sup> The second statue at Victoria Square is in memory of a former Bolton Mayor Sir Benjamin Alfred Dobson (1847–1898) who died in office in 1898, he was a textile machinery manufacturer and chairman of Dobson & Barlow, a significant employer in the town.<sup>[27]</sup><sup>[28]</sup><sup>[29]</sup> By 1900 Bolton was Lancashire's third largest engineering centre after Manchester and Oldham. About 9,000 men were employed in the industry, half of them working for Dobson and Barlow in Kay Street.<sup>[30]</sup>

Another engineering company Hick, Hargreaves & Co based at the Soho Foundry made Lancashire boilers and heavy machinery.<sup>[31]</sup> Thomas Ryder and Son of Turner Bridge manufactured machine tools for the international motor industry. Wrought iron was produced for more than 100 years at Thomas Walmsley and Sons' Atlas Forge.<sup>[32]</sup>

By 1911 the textile industry in Bolton employed about 36,000 people.<sup>[33]</sup> As of 1920, the Bolton Cardroom Union had more than 15,000 members, while the Bolton Weavers' Association represented 13,500 workers.<sup>[34]</sup> The last mill to be constructed was Sir John Holden's Mill in 1927.<sup>[35]</sup> The cotton industry declined from the 1920s. A brief upturn after the Second World War was not sustained, and the industry had virtually vanished by the end of the 20th century.

During the night of 26 September 1916, Bolton was the target for an aerial offensive. L21, a Zeppelin commanded by Oberleutnant Kurt Frankenburg of the Imperial German Navy, dropped twenty-one bombs on the town, five of them on the working class area of Kirk Street, killing thirteen residents and destroying six houses. Further attacks followed on other parts of the town, including three incendiaries dropped close to the Town Hall.<sup>[35]</sup><sup>[36]</sup>

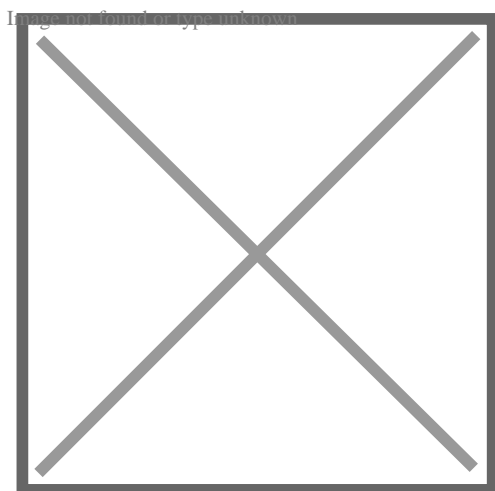
## **Lord Leverhulme**

[edit]

In 1899 William Lever, Lord Leverhulme, bought Hall i'th' Wood as a memorial to Samuel Crompton inventor of the spinning mule. Lever restored the dilapidated building and presented it to the town in 1902, having turned it into a museum furnished with household goods typical of domestic family life in the 16th and 17th centuries. Lever re-endowed Bolton Schools, giving land and his house on Chorley New Road. He presented the town with 67 acres (270,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land for a public park which the corporation named Leverhulme Park in 1914.<sup>[37]</sup> In 1902 he gave the people of Bolton Lever Park at Rivington. In 1911, Lever consulted Thomas Mawson, landscape architect and lecturer in Landscape Design at the University of Liverpool, regarding town planning in Bolton. Mawson published "Bolton – a Study in Town Planning and Civic Art" and gave lectures entitled "Bolton Housing and Town Planning Society" which formed the basis of an illustrated book "Bolton – as it is and as it might be". In 1924, Leverhulme presented Bolton Council with an ambitious plan to rebuild the town centre based on Mawson's designs funded partly by himself. The council declined in favour of extending the town hall and building the civic centre.<sup>[38]</sup>

## Governance

[edit]



The coat of arms of the former Bolton County Borough Council

Lying within the county boundaries of Lancashire, until the early 19th century, Great Bolton and Little Bolton were two of the eighteen townships of the ecclesiastical parish of Bolton le Moors.<sup>[39][40]</sup> These townships were separated by the River Croal, Little Bolton on the north bank and Great Bolton on the south.<sup>[6][13][14]</sup> Bolton Poor Law Union was formed on 1 February 1837. It continued using existing poorhouses at Fletcher Street and Turton but in 1856 started to build a new workhouse at Fishpool Farm in Farnworth. Townleys Hospital was built on the site which is now Royal Bolton Hospital.<sup>[41]</sup>

In 1838 Great Bolton, most of Little Bolton and the Haulgh area of Tonge with Haulgh were incorporated under the Municipal Corporations Act 1835 as a municipal borough, the second to be created in England. Further additions were made adding part of Rumworth in 1872 and part of Halliwell in 1877.<sup>[42][43]</sup> In 1889 Bolton was granted County Borough status and became self-governing and independent from Lancashire County Council jurisdiction. In 1898, the borough was extended further by adding the civil parishes of Brightmet, Darcy Lever, Great Lever, the rest of Halliwell, Heaton, Lostock, Middle Hulton, the rest of Rumworth which had been renamed Deane in 1894, Smithills, and Tonge plus Astley Bridge Urban District, and part of Over Hulton civil parish.<sup>[42][43]</sup> The County Borough of Bolton was abolished in 1974 and became a constituent part of the Metropolitan Borough of Bolton in Greater Manchester.<sup>[42][43]</sup> Bolton unsuccessfully applied for city status in 2011.<sup>[44][45]</sup>

Bolton Council is divided into twenty wards, each of which elects three councillors for a term of up to four years.<sup>[46]</sup>

Under the Reform Act of 1832, a Parliamentary Borough was established.<sup>[7]</sup> The Bolton constituency was represented by two Members of Parliament (MPs).<sup>[47]</sup> The Parliamentary Borough continued until 1950 when it was abolished and replaced with two parliamentary constituencies, Bolton East and Bolton West, each with one Member of Parliament.<sup>[47]</sup> In 1983 Bolton East was abolished and two new constituencies were created, Bolton North East, and Bolton South East covering most

of the former Farnworth constituency. At the same time major boundary changes also took place to Bolton West, which took over most of the former Westhoughton constituency.<sup>[47]</sup><sup>[48]</sup> Under the town twinning scheme the local council have twinned Bolton with Le Mans in France, since 1967,<sup>[49]</sup><sup>[50]</sup> and Paderborn in Germany, since 1975.<sup>[49]</sup>

It is surrounded by several neighbouring towns and villages that together form the Borough of Bolton, of which Bolton is the administrative centre. The town of Bolton has a population of 139,403, whilst the wider metropolitan borough has a population of 262,400.

## Geography

[edit]

Further information: Geography of Greater Manchester

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A panoramic view of Bolton and environs from the north-west, taken from Winter Hill.

Close to the West Pennine Moors, Bolton is 10 miles (16 km) north-west of Manchester.

The early name, Bolton le Moors, described the position of the town amid the low hills on the edge of the West Pennine Moors southeast of Rivington Pike (456 m). Bolton lies on relatively flat land on both sides of the clough or steep-banked valley through which the River Croal flows in a southeasterly direction towards the River Irwell.<sup>[6]</sup> The geological formation around Bolton consists of sandstones of the

Carboniferous series and Coal Measures; in the northern part of Bolton the lower Coal Measures are mixed with underlying Millstone Grit.[<sup>14</sup>]

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### Neighbouring towns, villages and places.

Horwich

Egerton and Chapeltown

Tottington

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Aspull and Blackrod

 **Bolton**  Image not found or type unknown

Little Lever and Radcliffe

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Westhoughton

Atherton and Tyldesley

Farnworth and Kearsley

Climate in the Greater Manchester area is generally similar to the climate of England, although owing to protection from the mountains in North Wales it experiences slightly lower than average rainfall except during the summer months, when rainfall is higher than average.[<sup>51</sup>] Bolton has mild differences between highs and lows, and there is adequate rainfall year-round. The Köppen Climate Classification subtype for this climate is "Cfb" (Marine West Coast Climate/Oceanic climate).[<sup>52</sup>][<sup>53</sup>]

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Areas and suburbs of Bolton

- Astley Bridge
- Barrow Bridge
- Breightmet
- Burnden
- Deane
- Doffcocker
- Great Lever
- Halliwell
- Heaton
- Horrocks Fold
- Lostock
- Markland Hill
- Rumworth
- Smithills
- Tonge

Demography

[edit]



This section needs to be **updated**. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. *(March 2025)*

Bolton compared

2021 Census	Bolton	Bolton (borough)	Greater Manchester	England
Total population	296,000	295,963	2,867,752	56,490,048

At the time of the United Kingdom Census 2001,	White	71.9%	72%	76.4%	81%
	Asian	20.1%	19.8%	13.5%	9.7%
	Black	3.8%	3.8%	4.7%	4.2%

according to the **Source: Office for National Statistics<sup>[54]</sup>**

Office for National Statistics, the Urban Subdivision of Bolton<sup>[55]</sup> was part of the Greater Manchester Urban Area and had a total resident population of 139,403, of which 67,823 (48.7%) were male and 71,580 (51.3%) were female,<sup>[56]</sup> living in 57,827 households.<sup>[57]</sup> The settlement occupied 4,446 hectares (17.17 sq mi), compared with 2,992 hectares (11.55 sq mi) in the 1991 census, though the 2001 Urban census area contains a large rural area to the south of the town. Its population density was 31.35 people per hectare compared with an average of 40.20 across the Greater Manchester Urban Area.<sup>[56]</sup> The median age of the population was 35, compared with 36 within the Greater Manchester Urban Area and 37 across England and Wales.<sup>[58]</sup>

The majority of the population of Bolton were born in England (87.10%); 2.05% were born elsewhere within the United Kingdom, 1.45% within the rest of the European Union, and 9.38% elsewhere in the world.<sup>[59]</sup>

Data on religious beliefs across the town in the 2001 census show that 67.9% declared themselves to be Christian, 12.5% stated that they were Muslim, 8.6% said they held no religion, and 3.4% reported themselves as Hindu.<sup>[60]</sup>

### Population change

[edit]

For earlier population figures, see Great Bolton and Little Bolton.

### Population changes in Bolton since 1891



Year	Population	±%	Year	Population	±%	Year	Population	±%
<b>1891</b>	146,487	—	<b>1931</b>	177,250	−0.8%	<b>1971</b>	154,223	−4.1%
<b>1901</b>	168,215	+14.8%	<b>1939</b>	163,823	−7.6%	<b>1981</b>	143,921	−6.7%
<b>1911</b>	180,851	+7.5%	<b>1951</b>	167,167	+2.0%	<b>1991</b>	139,020	−3.4%
<b>1921</b>	178,683	−1.2%	<b>1961</b>	160,789	−3.8%	<b>2001</b>	139,403	+0.3%

Sources: County Borough 1891–1971.<sup>[7][61][62]</sup> Urban Subdivision 1981–2001.<sup>[56][63][64]</sup>

Economy

[edit]



This section needs to be **updated**. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. *(March 2025)*

Bolton compared

	2001 UK Census	Bolton	GM Urban Area	England
At the time of the 2001 Census, 56,390 people resident in Bolton were in employment. Of these, 21.13% worked in the wholesale and retail trade, including repair of motor vehicles; 18.71% worked within manufacturing industry; 11.00% worked	Population (16–74)	97,859	1,606,414	35,532,091
	Full-time employment	37.0%	40.1%	40.8%
	Part-time employment	11.7%	11.2%	11.8%
	Self-employed	6.7%	6.6%	8.3%
	Unemployed	4.2%	3.6%	3.3%
	Retired	13.0%	13.0%	13.5%

Source: Office for National Statistics<sup>[65]</sup>

within the health and social work sector and 6.81% were employed in the transport, storage and communication industries.<sup>[66]</sup>

In the last quarter of the 20th century heavy industry was replaced by service-based activities including data processing, call centres, hi-tech electronics and IT companies. The town retains some traditional industries employing people in

paper-manufacturing, packaging, textiles, transportation, steel foundries and building materials. Missiles were produced at the British Aerospace (BAe) factory in Lostock, now closed. The Reebok brand's European headquarters are located at the Reebok Stadium. Bolton is also the home of the family bakery, Warburtons, established in 1876 on Blackburn Road. On 13 February 2003, Bolton was granted Fairtrade Town status.<sup>[67]</sup>

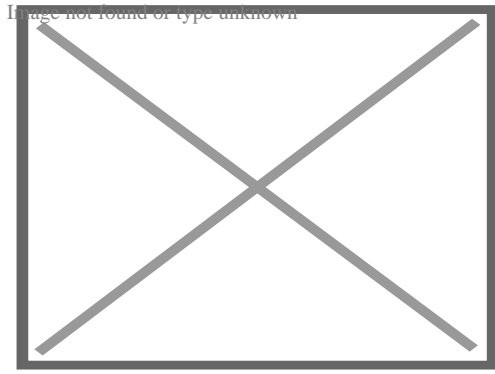
Bolton attracts visitors to its shopping centres, markets, public houses, restaurants and cafes in the town centre as well retail parks and leisure facilities close to the town centre and in the surrounding towns and suburbs.<sup>[68]</sup><sup>[69]</sup> Tourism plays a part in the economy, visitor attractions include Hall i' th' Wood, Smithills Hall and Country Park, Last Drop Village, Barrow Bridge and the Bolton Steam Museum.<sup>[70]</sup><sup>[71]</sup>

There are several regeneration projects planned for Bolton over the next ten years, including Church Wharf by Ask Developments and Bluemantle<sup>[72]</sup> and Merchant's Quarter by local developer Charles Topham group, which together will contribute 1,000,000 square feet (93,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of business space.<sup>[73]</sup> The Bolton Innovation Zone is a large £300 million development with the University of Bolton at its core. Bolton is pursuing major redevelopment projects in its town centre, including the regeneration of Crompton Place and Church Wharf areas, aimed at promoting residential, commercial, and leisure spaces.<sup>[74]</sup>

## Landmarks

[edit]

See also: Grade I listed buildings in Greater Manchester, Grade II\* listed buildings in Greater Manchester, and List of public art in Greater Manchester



The 14th-century Smithills Hall is now a museum.

Situated in the town centre on the site of a former market is the Grade II\* listed town hall, an imposing neoclassical building designed by William Hill and opened in June 1873 by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.<sup>[16]</sup> In the 1930s the building was extended by Bradshaw Gass & Hope.<sup>[16]</sup><sup>[75]</sup> Within the Town Hall are the 'Albert Halls and several function rooms. The original, single Albert Hall was destroyed by fire on 14 November 1981. After rebuilding work, it was replaced by the present **Albert Halls**, which were opened in 1985.<sup>[75]</sup> The halls underwent a major restoration project, reopening in 2017.<sup>[76]</sup>

The Great Hall of Smithills Hall was built in the 14th century when William de Radcliffe received the Manor of Smithills from the Hultons, the chapel dates from the 16th century and was extended during the 19th. Smithills Hall was where, in 1555, George Marsh was tried for heresy during the Marian Persecutions. After being "examined" at Smithills, according to local tradition, George Marsh stamped his foot so hard to re-affirm his faith, that a footprint was left in the stone floor. It is a Grade I listed building and is now a museum.<sup>[77]</sup><sup>[78]</sup>

Hall i' th' Wood, now a museum, is a late mediaeval yeoman farmer's house built by Laurence Brownlow. Around 1637 it was owned by the Norris family, who added the stone west wing. In the 18th century it was divided up into tenements. Samuel Crompton lived and worked there. In the 19th century it deteriorated further until in 1895 it was bought by industrialist William Hesketh Lever, who restored it and presented it to Bolton Council in 1900.<sup>[79]</sup>

Bolton's 26 conservation areas contain 700 listed buildings, many of which are in the town centre, and there is parkland including the Victorian Queen's Park, Leverhulme Park and other open spaces in the surrounding area.<sup>[80]</sup><sup>[81]</sup> These include Le Mans Crescent, Ye Olde Man & Scythe, Little Bolton Town Hall, the Market Place, Wood Street and Holy Trinity Church. The Market Hall of 1854 is a Grade II listed building.<sup>[82]</sup> Outside the town centre can be found Mere Hall, Firwood Fold, Haulgh Hall, Park Cottage, St Mary's Church, Deane, Lostock Hall Gatehouse and All Souls Church. Notable mills still overlooking parts of the town are Sir John Holden's Mill<sup>[83]</sup> and Swan Lane Mills.<sup>[84]</sup>

Most views northwards are dominated by Rivington Pike and the Winter Hill TV Mast on the West Pennine Moors above the town.<sup>[85]</sup>

## **Transport**

[edit]

Bolton is well served by the local road network and national routes. The A6, a major north–south trunk road, passes to the west through Hunger Hill and Westhoughton. The A666 dual carriageway, is a spur to and from the M61 motorway through the town centre to Astley Bridge, Egerton, Darwen and Blackburn. The M61 has three dedicated junctions serving the borough.

A network of local buses coordinated by Transport for Greater Manchester serves the Bolton district and beyond;<sup>[86]</sup> bus operators include Go North West and Diamond North West, both under the TfGM branding of Bee Network. Bolton is also served by the National Express coach network. The bus station on Moor Lane was scheduled to be replaced by a new interchange in the town centre next to the railway station by the end of 2014, at a cost of £48 million.<sup>[87]</sup>

Bolton Interchange is managed by Northern; the railway station is part of a town centre transport interchange with services to Manchester, Wigan, Southport, Kirkby,

Blackburn, Preston, Blackpool, Barrow in Furness, Windermere, Glasgow, Edinburgh and intermediate stations operated by Northern and TransPennine Express.<sup>[88]</sup><sup>[89]</sup>

## Education

[edit]

See also: List of schools in Bolton

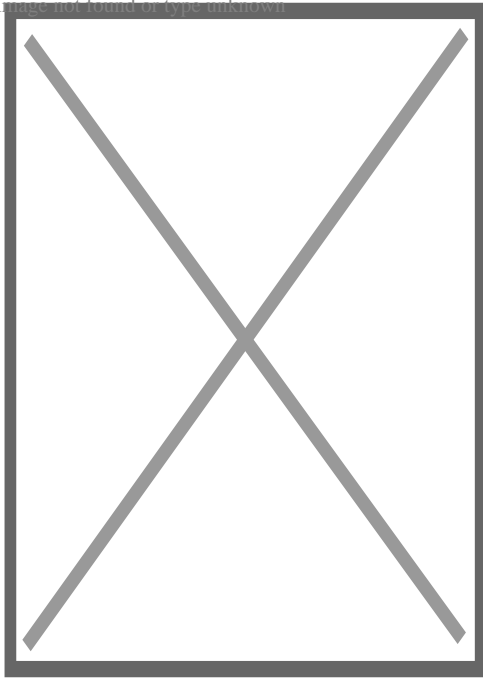
Bolton School, a private day school, was founded on a site next to the parish church in 1524 as a grammar school for boys; it merged around 1656 with a free grammar school (Lever's grammar) that had been founded shortly after 1641.<sup>[7]</sup><sup>[90]</sup><sup>[91]</sup><sup>[92]</sup> In 1898, it moved to its present site in Chorley New Road, and in 1913 merged with Bolton Girls' Day School.<sup>[93]</sup> In 1855 the Bolton Church Institute was founded by Canon James Slade near to the parish church. The school became Canon Slade School, which has since relocated to Bradshaw.<sup>[94]</sup> The town's other secondary schools include Bolton St Catherine's Academy, Ladybridge High School, Rivington and Blackrod High School, Sharples School, Smithills School, Thornleigh Salesian College, and University Collegiate School. Bolton College provides further education from sites throughout the borough.<sup>[95]</sup> Bolton Sixth Form College comprises the Town Centre Campus and Farnworth Campus.<sup>[96]</sup> The Bolton TIC (Technical Innovation Centre), opened in 2006, supports local schools by providing additional technical training.<sup>[97]</sup> The University of Bolton, formerly the Bolton Institute of Higher Education, gained university status in 2005.<sup>[98]</sup>

## Religion

[edit]

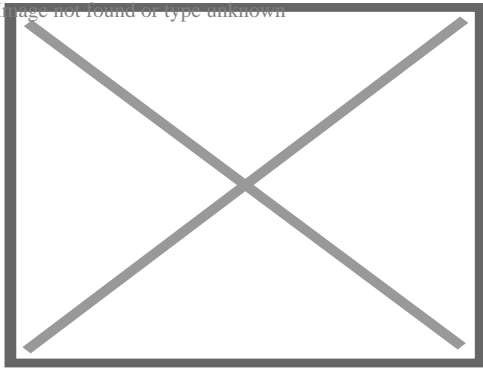
See also: List of churches in Greater Manchester

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Bolton Parish Church

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Bolton Parish Church Interior

### Religion in Bolton 2001<sup>[99]</sup>

<b>UK Census 2001</b>	<b>Bolton (borough)</b>	<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>England</b>
Christian	74.56%	78.01%	71.74%
No religion	8.75%	10.48%	14.59%
Muslim	7.07%	3.04%	3.1%
Buddhist	0.10%	0.18%	0.28%
Hindu	2.00%	0.40%	1.11%
Jewish	0.06%	0.42%	0.52%

Sikh	0.03%	0.10%	0.67%
Other religions	0.15%	0.16%	0.29%
Religion not stated	7.28%	7.23%	7.69%

There is evidence from Saxon times of Christian churches and at the time of the Civil War a Puritan and nonconformist presence in the town. The Unitarians were among the early dissenting congregations which eventually included Methodists, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventist and other denominations. More than forty churches were built during the Victorian era, but some have now been closed, demolished or converted to other uses.<sup>[100]</sup><sup>[101]</sup>

Today, the parish of Bolton-le-Moors covers a small area in the town centre,<sup>[102]</sup> but until the 19th century it covered a much larger area, divided into eighteen chapelries and townships.<sup>[14]</sup><sup>[103]</sup> The neighbouring ancient parish of Deane centred around St Mary's Church once covered a large area to the west and south of Bolton,<sup>[104]</sup> and the township of Great Lever was part of the ancient parish of Middleton.<sup>[103]</sup>

The Church of St Peter, commonly known as Bolton Parish Church, is an example of the gothic revival style. Built between 1866 and 1871 of Longridge stone to designs by Paley, the church is 67 ft (20.4 m) in width, 156 ft (47.5 m) in length, and 82 ft (25.0 m) in height. The tower is 180 ft (54.9 m) high with 13 bells.<sup>[11]</sup> The first church on the same site was built in Anglo-Saxon times. It was rebuilt in Norman times and again in the early 15th century. Little is known of the first two earlier churches, but the third building was a solid, squat building with a sturdy square tower at the west end. It was modified over the years until it fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1866.<sup>[14]</sup> Fragments of stone and other artefacts from these first three buildings are displayed in the museum corner of the present church.<sup>[11]</sup>

St Mary's Deane, once the only church in a parish of ten townships in the hundred of Salford, is a church established in Saxon times. The current building dates from 1250

with extensions and restoration in the 19th century and is a Grade II\* listed building.<sup>[105]</sup>

St George's Church was built between 1794 and 1796 when Little Bolton was a separate township. Built by Peter Rothwell and paid for by the Ainsworth family.<sup>[106]</sup> in 1975 it was leased to Bolton Council, and became a craft centre in 1994.<sup>[107]</sup> St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church on Great Moor Street, was built in 1861.<sup>[108]</sup>

The New Zakaria Mosque, the first mosque in Bolton, served the Muslim community from Pakistan and India from the 1960s. The first place of worship for Hindus was in the former St Barnabas Church, converted into a Hindu temple.<sup>[100]</sup>

## **Sport**

[edit]

Bolton Wanderers F.C. is an English Football League club which was formed in 1874 and for 102 years played at Burnden Park. The club moved to the Toughsheet Community Stadium in Horwich in 1997. The club has won four FA Cups, the most recent in 1958, and spent 73 seasons in the top division of the English league – more than any club never to have been league champions.<sup>[109]</sup>

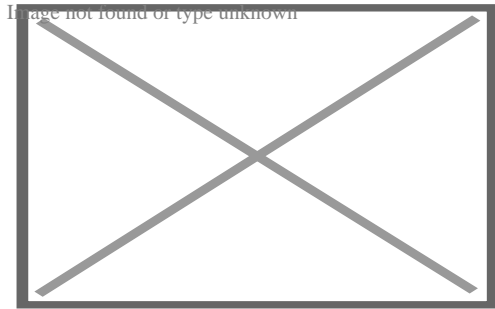
Bolton Hockey Club fields women's, men's, and junior teams and has more than 120 playing members.<sup>[110]</sup> The town has a local cricket leagues, the Bolton Cricket League,<sup>[111]</sup> Bolton also has a rugby union club, Bolton RUFC formed in 1872 situated on Avenue Street. The club operates four senior teams, as well as women's and junior sections.<sup>[112]</sup> Bolton Robots of Doom is a baseball club started in 2003, playing home games at Stapleton Avenue. In addition to the adult team there is a junior team, Bolton Bears. Baseball in Bolton dates back to 1938 with a team called Bolton Scarlets.<sup>[113]</sup> An American football team, the Bolton Bulldogs, plays home games at Smithills School operating varsity and junior varsity teams.<sup>[114]</sup> Speedway racing, known as Dirt Track Racing, was staged at Raikes Park in the pioneering days of 1928,



but the speedway was short-lived.<sup>[115]</sup> Greyhound racing took place at the Raikes Park Greyhound Stadium from 1927 until 1996.<sup>[116]</sup>

## Culture and society

[edit]



Bolton Civic Centre in 1994, Le Mans Crescent

According to a survey of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Boltonians are the friendliest people in Britain.<sup>[117]</sup> Humphrey Spender photographed Bolton calling it *Worktown* for the Mass-Observation Project, a social research organisation which aimed to record everyday life in Britain. His photographs provide a record of ordinary people living and working in a British pre-War industrial town.<sup>[118]</sup>

Bolton has several theatres including the Octagon and independent groups such as Bolton Little Theatre and the Phoenix Theatre Company. Comedian Peter Kay was a member of the Octagon youth theatre and worked in the box office for about four months, until being dismissed. Actress Maxine Peake made her professional debut at the Octagon and director Danny Boyle was inspired to start his career when he worked there as an usher.<sup>[119]</sup> Inside the Town Hall there is a theatre and conference complex, the Albert Halls. Le Mans Crescent, home to the central library, museum, art gallery, aquarium, magistrates' court and town hall, is to be the centre of a new Cultural Quarter. The library and museum are to be extended into the area now occupied by the Magistrates Court. Bolton Museum and Art Gallery houses a collection of local and international art.<sup>[120]</sup> Bolton Steam Museum houses a variety

of preserved steam engines in part of the old Atlas Mill.<sup>[121]</sup> A noted 1953 painting by L. S. Lowry depicts match-day crowds at Burnden Park, the former home stadium of Bolton Wanderers Football Club. The painting is in the collection of The Lowry arts centre in Salford, and was exhibited at Bolton Museum and Art Gallery in 2023.<sup>[122]</sup>

Bolton Central Library was one of the earliest public libraries established after the Public Libraries Act 1850, opening in October 1853 in the Exchange Building on the old market square (Victoria Square) before moving to Le Mans Crescent in July 1938.<sup>[123]</sup> The Bolton Symphony Orchestra performs regular concerts at the Albert Halls and Victoria Hall in the town centre.<sup>[124]</sup> The 2008 BBC Radio 3 Adult Choir of the Year<sup>[125]</sup> and five times gold-medal winning barbershop chorus The Cottontown Chorus is based in Bolton.<sup>[126]</sup>

Bolton Community and Voluntary Services supports voluntary and community activities.<sup>[127]</sup> A network of volunteer groups look after the environment in Bolton supported by Bolton Green Umbrella.<sup>[128]</sup>

The first Bolton LGBT+ Pride was held in 2015 and has been an ongoing annual event which since its second year has included a parade and live music.<sup>[129]</sup><sup>[130]</sup>

## **Fiction**

[edit]

The fictional village of Newbank in Benjamin Disraeli's novel *Coningsby* was based in part on the industrial village of Barrow Bridge.<sup>[131]</sup> *Spring and Port Wine* by playwright, Bill Naughton was filmed and set in Bolton and *The Family Way* based on Naughton's play *All in Good Time* was also filmed and set in the town.<sup>[132]</sup> Peter Kay filmed comedy TV series *That Peter Kay Thing* in the town.

Bolton has been used as a setting for film and television drama. Le Mans Crescent has featured as a London street in the Jeremy Brett version of Sherlock Holmes, a Russian secret service building in the 1990s comedy series *Sleepers* and in *Peaky*

*Blinders* in 2014.<sup>[133]</sup> The 1990s BBC drama *Between the Lines* filmed an episode in Victoria Square.<sup>[134]</sup>

## Media

[edit]

The town's daily newspaper is *The Bolton News*, formerly the *Bolton Evening News*. There is a weekly free paper, the *Bolton Journal* and Bolton Council's monthly newspaper, *Bolton Scene*. The town is part of the BBC North West and ITV Granada television regions, served by the Winter Hill transmitter near Belmont. Local radio is provided by BBC Radio Manchester, BBC Radio Lancashire, Capital Manchester and Lancashire, Heart North West, and Greatest Hits Radio Greater Manchester (formerly Tower FM), which broadcasts across Bolton and Bury. Community based radio station Bolton FM began broadcasting in 2009.<sup>[135]</sup>

## Public services

[edit]

See also: Healthcare in Greater Manchester

Bolton is policed by the Bolton Division of Greater Manchester Police. The statutory emergency fire and rescue service is provided by the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service, from Bolton Central, Bolton North, Horwich and Farnworth Fire Stations.<sup>[136]</sup> Hospital services are provided by the Bolton NHS Foundation Trust, which provides Accident and Emergency and other services at Royal Bolton Hospital in Farnworth.<sup>[137]</sup> Community health services, including GPs, district and community nurses, dentists and pharmacists, are co-ordinated by the Bolton Primary Care Trust.<sup>[138]</sup> Waste management is co-ordinated by the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority.<sup>[139]</sup> Bolton's Distribution Network Operator for electricity is Electricity North West Ltd.<sup>[140]</sup> United Utilities manage Bolton's drinking and waste water.<sup>[141]</sup>

## Notable people

[edit]


Main article: List of people from Bolton

Among the notable people born in Bolton are the Protestant martyr George Marsh, 1515–55,<sup>[78]</sup> the inventor of the spinning mule that revolutionised the textile industry, Samuel Crompton, 1753–1827,<sup>[142]</sup> and industrialist Lord Leverhulme of Bolton-le-Moors, 1851–1925.<sup>[38]</sup>

More recently, people born and raised in Bolton include Fred Dibnah, a steeplejack who became a popular television historian of Britain's industrial past;<sup>[143]</sup> world champion boxer Amir Khan, who became the WBA World light-welterweight champion on 18 July 2009 at the age of 22, making him Britain's third-youngest world champion boxer;<sup>[144]</sup> comedian Peter Kay;<sup>[145]</sup> and president of the International Paralympic Committee Philip Craven.<sup>[146]</sup> Playwright and author Bill Naughton was born in Ireland but brought up in Bolton from an early age.<sup>[132]</sup>

## See also

[edit]

-  Greater Manchester portal
- List of mills in Bolton
- Listed buildings in Bolton

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[edit]








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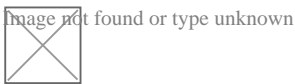
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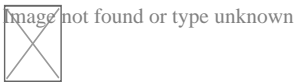
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Ceremonial county of **Greater Manchester**

*Greater Manchester Portal*

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- Greater Manchester Combined Authority
- Greater Manchester Statutory City Region
- Mayor of Greater Manchester

**Metropolitan  
districts**

- City of Manchester
- City of Salford
- Metropolitan Borough of Bolton
- Metropolitan Borough of Bury
- Metropolitan Borough of Oldham
- Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale
- Metropolitan Borough of Stockport
- Metropolitan Borough of Tameside
- Metropolitan Borough of Trafford
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- Denton
- Droylsden
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- Eccles
- Failsworth
- Farnworth
- Gatley
- Golborne
- Hale
- Hale Barns
- Harwood
- Haughton Green
- Hazel Grove
- Heald Green
- Heywood



## **Rivers**

- Beal
- Bollin
- Croal
- Douglas
- Etherow
- Goyt
- Irk
- Irwell
- Medlock
- Mersey
- Roch
- Spodden
- Tame
- Tib
- Tonge

## **Canals**

- Bridgewater Canal
- Fletcher's Canal
- Hulme Locks Branch Canal
- Islington Branch Canal
- Manchester and Salford Junction Canal
- Manchester Bolton & Bury Canal
- Manchester Ship Canal
- Mersey and Irwell Navigation
- Peak Forest Canal
- Stockport Branch Canal

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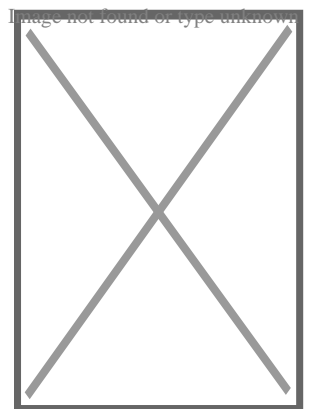
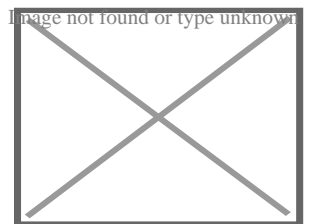
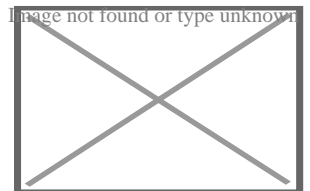
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- Grade II\* listed buildings
- Mills
- Scheduled monuments
- SSSIs
- History
- Lord Lieutenant
- High Sheriff
- Museums
- Places of interest
- Transport
  - Transport for Greater Manchester
  - Manchester Airport
  - Manchester Metrolink

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## Buildings and structures in the Metropolitan Borough of Bolton, England

### Buildings

- Astley Bridge Mill
- Bolton Town Hall
- Bolton Museum
- Bolton Steam Museum
- Bolton Union Mill
- Century Mill
- Eagley Mills
- Farnworth Town Hall
- 10 Firwood Fold
- 15 Firwood Fold
- Hall i' th' Wood
- Horwich Works
- Little Bolton Town Hall
- Kearsley Mill
- Lostock Hall Gatehouse
- Smithills Hall
- Swan Lane Mills
- Ye Olde Man & Scythe



**Places of  
worship**

- All Souls
- Holy Trinity Church, Bolton
- Holy Trinity Church, Horwich
- St Catherine's
- St George's
- St James'
- St John the Evangelist's
- St Mary the Virgin's
- St Margaret's
- St Matthew's
- St Maxentius'
- St Patrick's
- St Peter's
- St Saviour's
- St Stephen and All Martyrs'
- St Thomas'
- Shri Swaminarayan Mandir

- Bolton College
- Bolton Muslim Girls' School
- Bolton St Catherine's Academy
- Bolton School
- Bolton Sixth Form College
- Bolton TIC
- Canon Slade School
- Darul Uloom Bolton
- Essa Academy
- Harper Green School
- Kearsley Academy
- Ladybridge High School
- Little Lever School
- Mount St Joseph School
- Rivington and Blackrod High School
- St James's Church of England High School
- St Joseph's RC High School
- Sharples School
- Smithills School
- Thornleigh Salesian College
- Turton School
- University Collegiate School
- University of Bolton
- Westhoughton High School

## **Education**

## **Transportation**

- Bolton bus station
- Bolton Interchange
- Blackrod railway station
- Daisy Hill railway station
- Farnworth railway station
- Horwich Parkway railway station
- Kearsley railway station
- Lostock railway station
- Moses Gate railway station
- Westhoughton railway station

## **Shopping complexes**

- Bolton Market Hall
- Middlebrook

## **Sport and entertainment**

- Bolton Arena
- Bolton Little Theatre
- Octagon Theatre
- Toughsheet Community Stadium

## **Bridges**

- Prestolee Aqueduct
- Ringley Old Bridge

## **Others**

- Barrow Bridge
- Queen's Park
- Royal Bolton Hospital

- Bolton Royal Infirmary
- Burnden Park
- Chequerbent railway station
- Chequerbent railway station (1831)

## **Demolished**

- Daubhill railway station
- Grundy Hill
- Horwich railway station
- Lostock Junction Mills
- Westhoughton Mill

## **Lists**

- List of schools in Bolton
- List of mills in Bolton

## **Listed buildings in**

- Blackrod
- Bolton
- Farnworth
- Horwich
- Kearsley
- Little Lever
- South Turton
- Westhoughton

## **Authority control databases**

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## **International**

- VIAF

## **National**

- Germany
- United States
- Czech Republic
- Israel

## **About Window treatment**

A window treatment is a cover or modification of a window, commonly with the objective of boosting the appearances of the home window and the area. It is often flexible to draw or open up the therapy to transform the amount of light.

.

## **About Mini blind**

A miniature blind is a sort of straight window blind constructed from long, slim slats held together by string. Each slat is less than half the width of that in a normal venetian blind, gauging 15 mm (0. 59 in) or 25 mm (0. 98 in), and often made from aluminium. The slats are opened up and nearby turning a rod or by directly drawing a string, and they are raised and reduced by pulling various other strings. In the United Kingdom the term venetian blind likewise covers mini blinds.

.

## **About Window covering**



Home window treatments are taken into consideration any kind of kind of materials utilized to cover a window to manage sunshine, personal privacy, extra weatherproofing or for purely decorative objectives.

.

### **About Window shutter**

A window shutter is a solid and stable home window covering typically containing a structure of upright stiles and horizontal rails (top, centre and base). Set within this framework can be louvers (both operable or taken care of, horizontal or vertical), strong panels, textile, glass and virtually any various other product that can be placed within a framework. Shutters may be utilized for a range of reasons, including managing the quantity of sunshine that goes into a space, to supply privacy, safety and security, to secure against climate or unwanted invasion or damages and to improve the aesthetics of a structure. Depending on the application, and the construction of the window frame, shutters can be installed to fit within the opening or to overlap the opening. The term window shutter consists of both interior shutters, made use of on the within a house or structure, and exterior shutters, utilized on the outside of a structure. On some designs of buildings it prevails to have shutters to cover the doors as well as the home windows.

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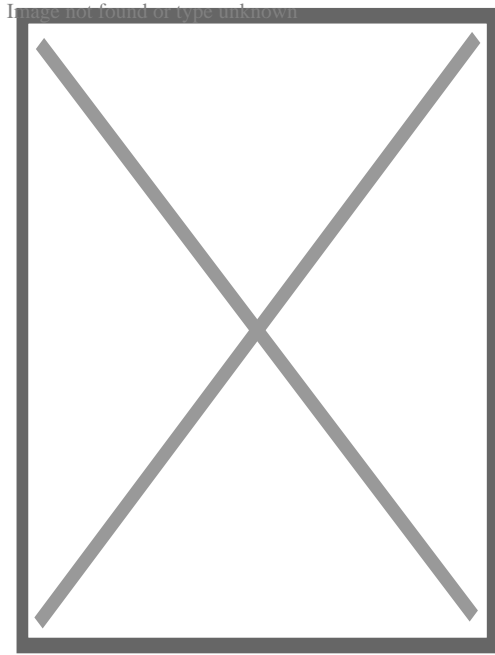
### **About Window blind**

"Blinds" redirects here. For other uses, see [Blinds \(disambiguation\)](#).

"Venetian blind" redirects here. For the novel, see [Venetian Blind \(novel\)](#). For the video game, see [Venetian Blinds \(video game\)](#).

"Windowshade" redirects here. For the Mac OS feature, see [WindowShade](#).

For the desktop theming software, see [WindowBlinds](#).



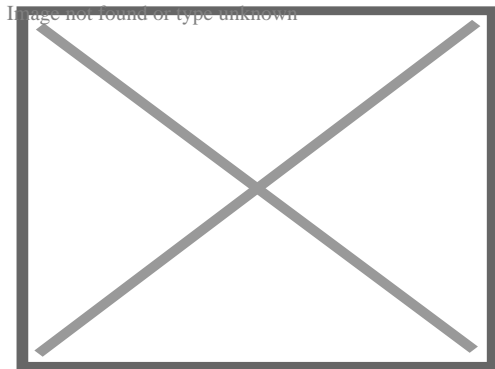
Various window blind styles

A **window blind** is a type of window covering.<sup>[1]</sup> There are many different kinds of window blinds which use a variety of control systems. A typical window blind is made up of several long horizontal or vertical slats of various types of hard material, including wood, plastic or metal which are held together by cords that run through the blind slats. Vertical blinds run along a track system which can tilt open and closed and move side-to-side. Window blinds can be manoeuvred with either a manual or remote control by rotating them from an open position, with slats spaced out, to a closed position where slats overlap and block out most of the light. There are also several types of window coverings, called shades, that use a single piece of soft material instead of slats.

The term window blinds can also be used to describe window coverings more broadly. In this context window blinds include almost every type of window covering, whether it is a hard or soft material; i.e. shutters, roller shades, cellular shades (also called honeycomb shades), wood blinds, Roman shades, standard vertical, and horizontal blinds (also called Venetians). In the United Kingdom, awnings are sometimes called blinds or shades.

## Overview

[edit]



Window blinds stopper. An old window part to prevent open window blinds from closing. From the Sarona Museum in Israel.

Window blinds are generally sold as either ready-made or made to measure. As the names suggest, blinds that are ready-made are manufactured to set sizes based on typical window dimensions, whereas blinds that are made to a measurement are cut to a specific width and drop to match the window. The advantage of ready-made blinds is their availability and cost, whereas blinds that are made to measure will be more expensive but better fit the dimensions of a window.

Aside from coming in different dimensions, window blinds can also come in a variety of different styles, materials, colours and patterns. Below is a list of several popular styles of blinds:

- Panel
- Pleated
- Roller
- Roman
- Venetian
- Vertical
- Wooden

Window blinds can be drawn manually using a cord, or automated through motorization. Controls for motorized blinds can be from a wall switch or keypad, remote control, or computer, eliminating the need for cords and allowing control of otherwise inaccessible windows. A number of modern homes are integrating blind control with central C-Bus solutions. This control provides ease of use and is effective for controlling blind operation to reduce heat loss during winter or minimize heat from the sun during summer. <sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

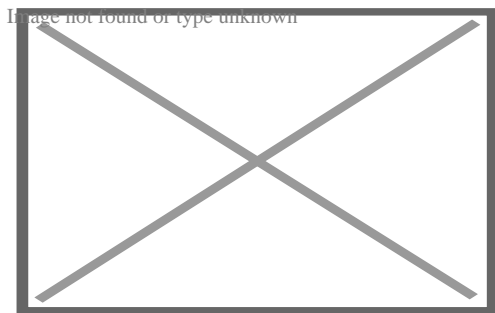
## Types

[edit]

### Panel

[edit]

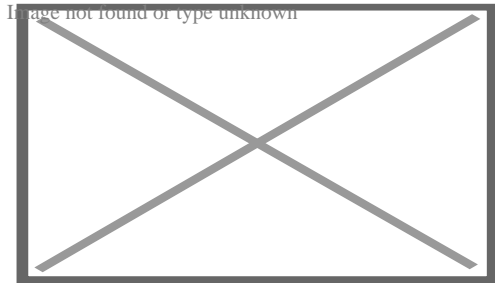
Panel blinds, sometimes referred to as Japanese blinds as they are based on Japanese shōji (shoji), are thin blinds in a panel shape that run along a track. Almost any fabric or paper can be employed, although 90% of all shoji blinds use white polyester to imitate 'washi' Japanese paper. <sup>[*clarification needed*]</sup>



Japanese shoji blinds in Nottingham, UK

### Cellular shades

[edit]



Cellular shades, also called honeycomb shades, hanging in a window

Cellular shades or cellular blinds, sometimes referred to as honeycomb shades, are a type of window blind made of a long and continuous fabric with a cellular structure when opened and fold onto themselves when closed. The honeycomb shades were introduced in 1985.<sup>[2]</sup> The fabric is often made from soft paper or cloth-like material and is available in a variety of different structures including single cell, double cell or triple cell. Cellular blinds work by trapping air inside the cell structure once opened and create a barrier between the window surface and the room. Due to the unavailability of standardized tests, no ranking system currently exists to compare the efficacy of these blinds.

Windows and doors make up for almost one-third of a home's total thermal loss, according to the Department of Energy (United Kingdom).<sup>[3]</sup> This applies to heat loss in winter as well as entry of undesired heat in summer. When air inside the room comes in contact with windows, it is cooled or warmed. By convection, this air then circulates around the room. Cell shapes in the blinds hold trapped air and create a barrier between the window surface and the room, thus lessening the transfer of heat. Shades, however, provide only slight control of air infiltration.<sup>[4]</sup>

In common with all blinds, cellular shades can reduce solar gain in summer and provide room darkening or blackout for sleeping. Like most other window treatments, they are raised and lowered with a string. Cordless cellular shades are available to reduce the risk of strangulation for small children.<sup>[5]</sup> One may also have the option of lowering the top of the shade down, and/or the bottom of the shade up; commonly referred to as a Top-Down-Bottom-Up mechanism.

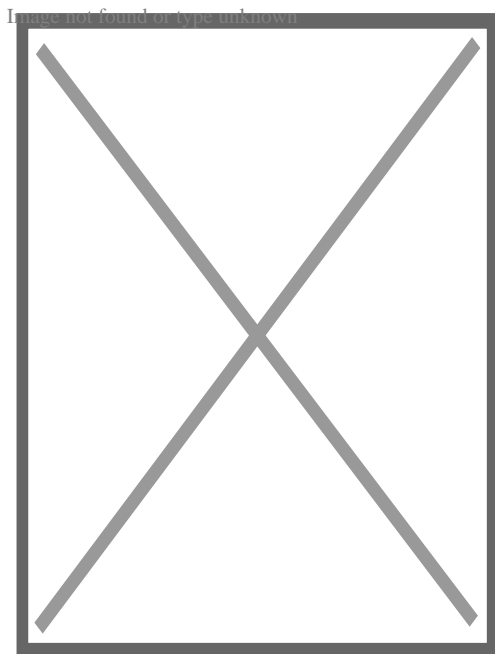
## Roman

[edit]

Roman shades are a type of window blind used to help block out the sun. Although often called blinds, these are actually referred to as "shades" in the window covering industry. They are often referred to as Romans or Roman blinds in the UK. When opened, the Romans stack up evenly; when covering the full window height, they are smooth without overlapping.

Roman blinds can be purchased with a blackout lining on the back to fully block out sunlight. However, there will always be small light gaps on the edges of the blinds if mounted on the inside of the window frame or peeking out from behind the blind if mounted on the frame around the window.

Unlike other blinds, such as certain fabrics used for roller shades, vinyl vertical blinds, or vinyl horizontal blinds, Roman shades are not an ideal option for areas with a lot of moisture, such as bathrooms or windows above a kitchen sink.



Independence Hall

## Roller

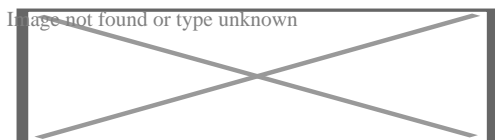
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Roller blinds are a type of window blind that is typically made from a polyester fabric wrapped around a plastic or metal roller. The roller may either be exposed or enclosed inside of a frame and can be placed at the top of the window recess or outside of the recess. To control the roller blind there is typically a chain or string on either side of the blind. When the side chain is pulled one direction the roller will raise, and if pulled in the opposite direction it will lower instead.

Some manufacturers also produce a version of roller blinds with two layers of fabric, sometimes referred to as double roller blinds, for even greater control of light filtration through a window. Typically, one layer will be made of a sheer fabric that can be used to reduce glare, with a second layer that typically includes a blackout lining for even greater filtration when necessary.

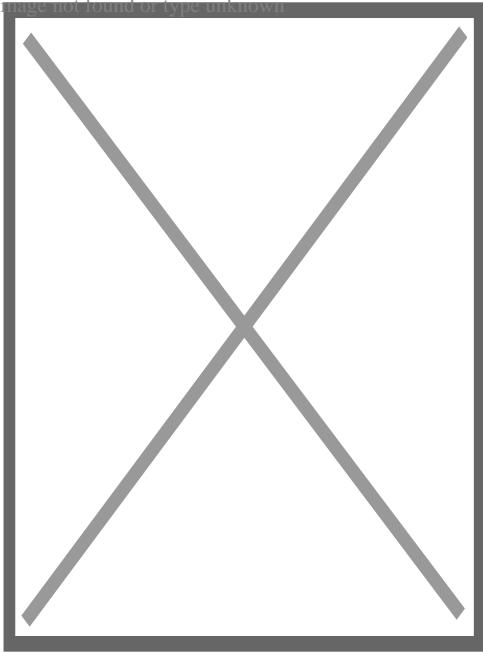
## Venetian

[edit]



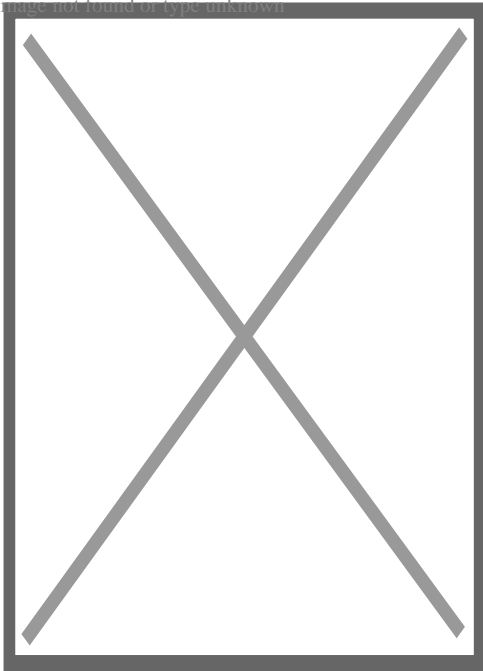
Venetian Blind Co. brass tag

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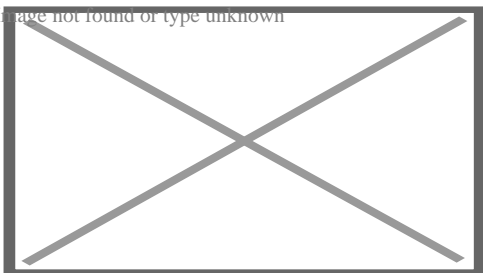
*Venetian blinds* diagram

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Venetian blinds on window

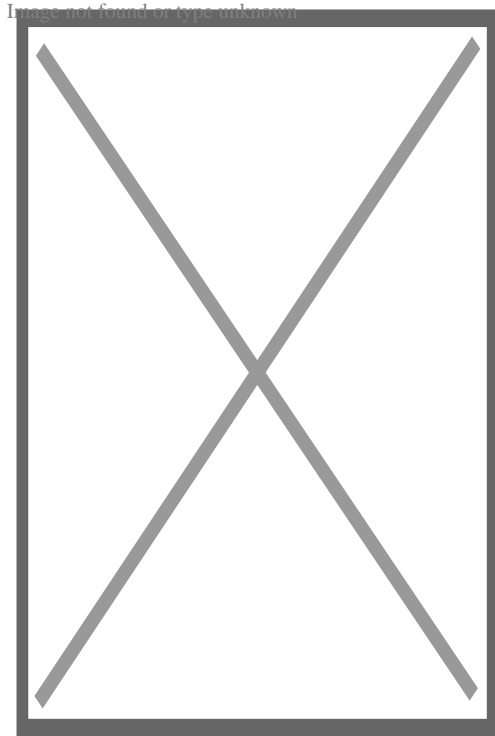
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Venetian Blind Co.



A Venetian blind is a type of window blind made from overlapping horizontal slats that are typically lowered and drawn together by pulling a cord.<sup>[6]</sup> The slats are typically manufactured using a rigid material such as aluminium, plastic, or wood and move in unison through a series of wires that run through the blinds.

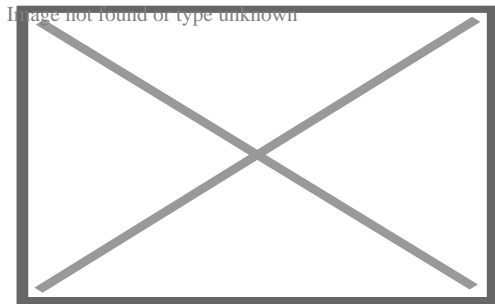


1841 for modern style blinds able to be held at angles and adjustable by cords

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Venetian blinds were widely adopted in office buildings to regulate light and air. A large modern complex in the US that adopted Venetian blinds was Rockefeller Center's RCA Building (better known as the Radio City building) in New York City, completed in the 1930s. One of the largest orders for Venetian blinds ever placed was to the Burlington Venetian Blind Co., of Burlington, Vermont, which supplied blinds for the windows of the Empire State Building in New York City.<sup>[7]</sup><sup>[8]</sup> In 1994, a design for Venetian blinds integrated with window glass panels was patented.<sup>[9]</sup> This new type of blind overcomes the problems related to damaging and fouling. Usually, magnets are used for motor transmission in order to preserve the sealing inside the insulating glass.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Vertical

[edit]



Vertical blinds, vanes are rotated to semi-closed position

Vertical blinds were introduced in 1948 (Flexible Blind Company, Hunter Douglas<sup>[10]</sup>), and gained acceptance as an alternative to draperies due to the streamlined look, versatility, energy efficiency, large variety of finishes.<sup>[11]</sup> The construction includes a horizontal (occasionally, in custom designs, tilted) *track* with moving *carriers* and vertical strips, called *vanes*, hanging off the carriers<sup>[12]</sup> (attached by *clips*). The vanes can rotate, changing the amount of light entering the room, and, when in open position, traverse the track (and thus be stacked compactly on one side of the window). When closed, the vanes tightly overlap, creating a good barrier against the sunlight penetration in summer and energy loss in winter.<sup>[11]</sup>

Unlike horizontal blinds, vertical blinds are less likely to collect dust because they stand vertically. Since they draw to the side rather than lifting and lowering, they are easier and faster to operate. They operate best on patio doors and sliding windows that slide from side to side. In the 1970s there were few choices of fabric— usually beige or white, which had to have stiffener embedded to prevent fraying, rather like on roller blinds fabric but using a thicker textile.

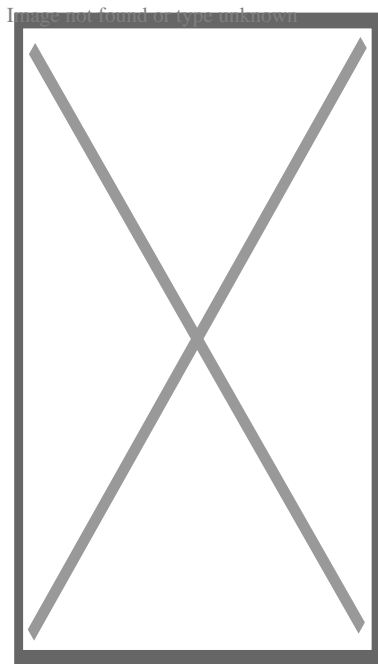
Vertical blinds became available in flat plastic (PVC), fabric, embossed PVC, also S-curved slats. A more modern modification is to offer them with wood trim at the top and bottom—sometimes midway as well—and these are usually described as "Japanese Vertical blinds" because they are often coordinated with Japanese style

Shoji blinds using the same timber. Vertical blinds were most popular in the UK during the 1990s, since then sales have slowed as they lost popularity with a younger generation.

Stationary vertical blinds are hung in the doorways of some homes and businesses which generally leave the door open. Movement of the blind may signal a change in airflow, or someone entering the doorway. More commonly, however, these vertical blinds are made of thick plastic. In the cold rooms of food businesses, this slows the heat leakage into the cold room. In warmer climates, vertical blinds discourage flies and some other insects from entering the building. In certain areas of the UK window blinds are used to disguise the fact that offices have PCs in them and are used as a burglary deterrent.

## **Others**

[edit]



Pleated blind

Other varieties of window blinds include mini blinds (typically aluminum, Venetian-Style blinds with very narrow slats, usually 25 mm or 1 inch wide), micro blinds

(usually 13 mm or 1/2 inch wide), louvers, jalousies, brise soleil and pleated blinds.

## **Materials**

[edit]

Blinds can be made in a variety of materials; some expensive and some less so. Less expensive blinds are usually made in polyester, aluminum, or PVC. These are inexpensive materials that are all easily accessible and yet durable at the same time.

A window blind is a means of screening a window, achieving similar results to those obtained by fitting curtains. Blinds are typically the same width and height as the window itself or slightly wider and taller—depending on whether they are fixed inside (Recess) or outside (Facefix) the window's reveal (i.e. the wall recess within which the window itself is fixed).

Window blinds have varying thermal effects: they can block unwanted heat of the summer sun and they can keep in heat in cold weather. But in both of these applications, they also reduce light to varying degrees, depending on the design. Many kinds of blinds attempt varying balances of privacy and shade. Blinds can be made of a number of different materials and manufactured in a number of different ways. This usually determines the name by which the blind is commonly known.

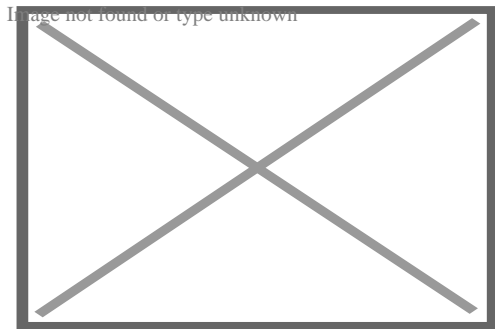
## **Fabric**

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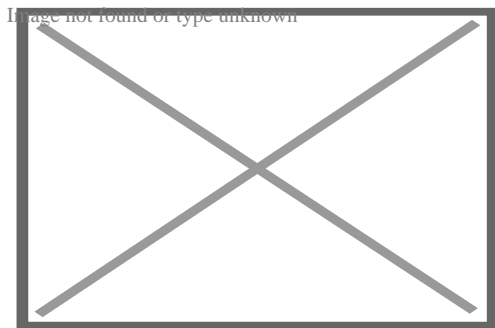
Blinds (otherwise referred to as "shades") made of fabric can either be rolled up (on a tube; Roller shades), folded up (Roman shades) or pushed up in an accordion style (Pleated and Cellular shades). Many fabrics are used including cotton, polyester, wool, viscose and silk to create these shades. A silk cloth can be present or embroidery stitch, which will give tissue varied terrain.

## Wood

[edit]



Wood blinds on an outside window



Net blind on a wooden window, Bengaluru, India

## Wooden blinds (Venetian blinds)

[edit]

Wooden blinds are generally known as Venetian blinds. A number of horizontal wooden slats are joined by corded pulleys which can either gather all the slats at the top of the window to reveal the view or simply angle the slats while allowing some light to travel through the blind yet retaining some level of privacy. Wooden blinds come in a number of finishes (determined by the type of wood used, which ranges from painted to most types of solid oak varieties) and sizes (determined by the width of each slat which is usually available in one of three widths—25 mm [1 in],

35 mm [1+1/2 in], or 50 mm [2 in])). Wooden Venetian blinds are also available as vertical blinds. These are usually made up of wider slats and operate in virtually the same way as their horizontal counterparts (i.e. instead of drawing upwards to reveal the window, they draw to one side gathering in a vertical bunch).

## **Pinoleum blinds**

[edit]

Pinoleum blinds are made up of small wooden twigs laid horizontally which are joined by vertical threading. The resulting weave is, as a result, only flexible vertically and can be drawn upwards once manufactured as a roller blind or in a similar fashion to a Venetian blind. Conservatory blinds are often made with Pinoleum.

In Malaysia, an outdoor blind is sometimes called a "chik". The word was carried over from India by the British during the colonial times.

## **Faux wood**

[edit]

Faux wood blinds are an alternative to real wood blinds. Faux wood is also known by the trade name *Plaswood* (a portmanteau of *plastic* & *wood*). Made of a composite of man-made materials and natural wood particles, faux wood can be a less expensive choice than natural wood. These blinds have become more popular as the products have matured, becoming cheaper and more versatile at the same time offering more of a natural wood look. Current faux wood blinds are warp resistant, have UV ratings as high as 500 and come in colors that would be hard to find in natural wood blinds. Because of their resistance to warping, faux wood window blinds are suitable for areas with extreme temperature swings or high moisture, such as bathrooms and kitchens.

## Faux wood blinds in use

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## Faux wood blinds

in use

Basswood compared to faux wood

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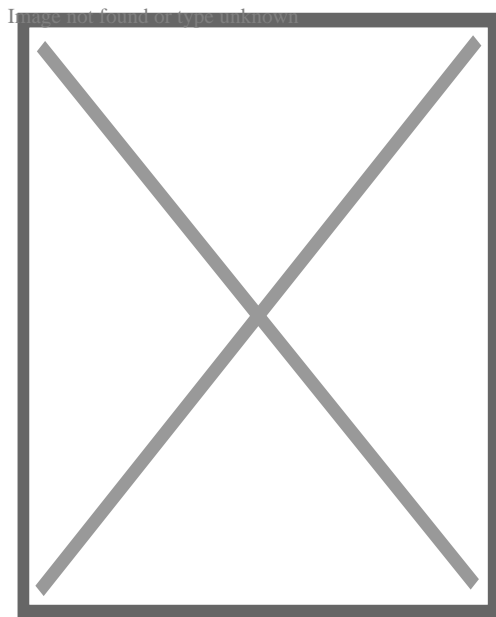
Basswood

compared to faux

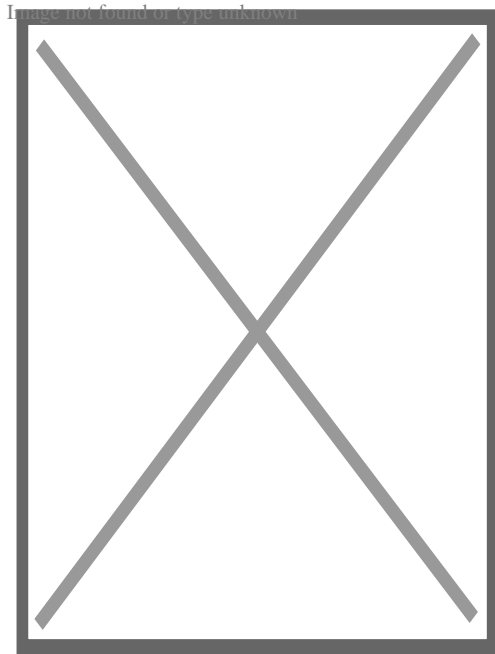
wood

## Other materials

[edit]



Composite lumber window blind



Rollable outside window blind

Venetian blinds, both horizontal and vertical, are available in a number of man-made materials (either resembling wood or metal or simply plastic). These are better suited to areas where moisture or direct contact with water is likely to cause a problem, such as bathrooms and kitchens. These blinds are often available with micro slats (as small as

16 mm or 5/8 in or less). The result of smaller slats is that more have to be used to obscure the window completely. Conservatory blinds (i.e. ceiling fixed via a number of horizontal pulleys) are often made of man-made materials.

## **Safety**

[edit]

Corded window blinds present a strangulation hazard to children, causing 184 deaths in the United States between 1996 and 2012.<sup>[13]</sup> Recalls of window covering products have not significantly reduced the number of deaths since 1980. Retrofit kits have been used since 1995 to "reduce" the strangulation hazard; however, children have strangled on retrofit kits since 1995.<sup>[14]</sup> The US CPSC recommends



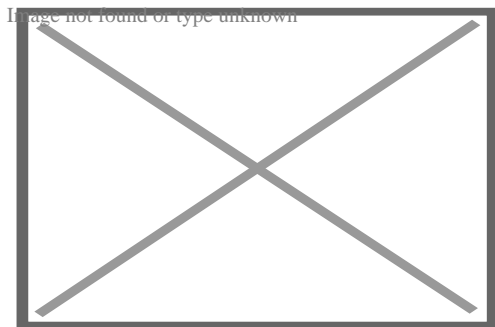
using cordless or cord-free window coverings where children live or visit.<sup>[15]</sup> For window coverings that use continuous-loop cord systems, like vertical blinds, a wall cord cleat can be used to anchor the cord tightly to the wall and prevent children from having access to the dangling cord loop. Window blinds slats are held together with cords that allow for tilting slats, raising or lowering, and these are potentially dangerous if loose. As an added precaution, cord stops should be installed correctly and adjusted to restrict the movement of inner lift cords.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Vehicle blinds

[edit]



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Shades on a United Airlines Boeing 747-400

Some vehicles include or are retrofitted with sun blinds for rear and rear side windows. See also car glass. These blinds are used to protect the vehicle and the passengers from direct sunlight.

Car shades are another common way to protect the vehicle. The shades for the rear and front windows are designed to be unfolded and sit against the window. They can be made of plastic or cardboard. The shades that go on the side windows of a vehicle are usually attached using either suction cups or static cling.

Solid fabric and slat car blinds have given way to cheaper and more flexible, folding, wire-framed "dark-stocking" synthetic blinds. These are used where the car owner has not dark-tinted the glass of the car windows enough, or during the day, by drivers or passengers seeking more privacy.

Most commercial airliners feature window blinds in the passenger cabin. These blinds are generally made of plastic and are usually closed during cruises. In a first for the aviation industry, the Boeing 787 Dreamliner lacks window blinds – instead, the airliner features an advanced window dimming system that serves the same purpose.

## Gallery

[edit]

- Examples

Roller blinds installed in a kitchen

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Roller blinds installed in a kitchen

Close-up of a track blind, also known as vertical drapes

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Close-up of a track blind,  
also known as vertical  
drapes  
Track blind

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Track blind

Blind with horizontal slats also, known as Venetian blind

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Blind with horizontal slats  
also, known as Venetian  
blind

Detail of turning rod (blind stick) attachment on miniblind

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Detail of turning rod (blind  
stick) attachment on  
miniblind

A roller blind on a door as a perfect fit roller blind

○

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A roller blind on a door as  
a perfect fit roller blind

Facade of a modern residential building with automated blinds

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Facade of a modern  
residential building with  
automated blinds

## See also

[edit]

- Curtain
- Home automation
- Mini blind
- Robotic window cleaner
- Sudare
- Window treatment

## References

[edit]

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2. ^ Madill 1995, p. 24.
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## External links

[edit]

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## About Harmony Blinds Bolton







## Things To Do in Greater Manchester

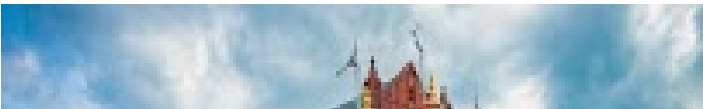
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### Heywood Park

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## **Shree Swaminarayan Mandir Bolton**

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### **Driving Directions in Greater Manchester**

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**Driving Directions From Talking Heads to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Steak House Grill to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Asda Daubhill Supermarket to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Co-op Food – Farnworth – Highfield Road to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Rupert Street Pharmacy – Travel Clinic, Ear Wax Removal and Weight Loss Clinic to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Atherton to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Laser Hair Removal Group to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From Sign Wholesale to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

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2.4524515!2d53.5493624!3e2

## Driving Directions From Shree Swaminarayan Mandir Bolton to Harmony Blinds Bolton

## Driving Directions From Heywood Park to Harmony Blinds Bolton

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Shree+Swaminarayan+Mandir+Bolton/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.5624426,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-2.4426092!2d53.5728429!1m5!1m1!1sChIJJo7ZjLtCne0gRhVoFhBkAa2s!2m2!1d-2.4524515!2d53.5493624!3e0>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Heywood+Park/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.5624426,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-2.43465!2d53.5676!1m5!1m1!1sChIJJo7ZjLtCne0gRhVoFhBkAa2s!2m2!1d-2.4524515!2d53.5493624!3e2>

## Reviews for Harmony Blinds Bolton

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Christine Charnock-Jones

(5)

Dear Harmony Blinds Team, I wanted to take a moment to express my sincere appreciation for the outstanding service I received today. Ian H, who fitted my blinds, did an exceptional job. His professionalism, attention to detail, and friendly demeanor truly made the experience delightful. The blinds were fitted perfectly, and I am extremely happy with the result. Ian's expertise and dedication are a credit to your company. I will definitely recommend Harmony Blinds to my friends and family. Regards Christine Charnock-Jones



Carol Prescott

(5)

Love my new blinds, Mike came measured up windows, fitted blinds, would definitely recommend Harmony Blinds great service.



James Ford

(5)

An excellent service we have come to expect over many years. Today was no exception. Every thing from making the call to booking the appointment, measuring and fitting is of a high standard. Ian who was are engineer today is a people person and works cleanly and efficiently. Would recommend this company.



Adolf Stifler

(5)

Great service from Andy, came in and did an excellent job fitting all needed blinds in no time at all. I'd recommend



Steve Taylor

(5)

Thank you so much, Harmony Blinds. We are absolutely delighted with the new shutter-style Venetian blinds. Your specialist, Ian, arrived on time and got to work straight away with the installation. The made-to-measure blinds fitted perfectly, and the quality of the product is clearly on display. This is our second product from Harmony, and we have been consistently impressed

with the excellence of your products and services. We would highly recommend Harmony Blinds for both their outstanding quality and professionalism. We also appreciate the friendly and efficient communication throughout the process. We look forward to using your services again in the future.

## **About Harmony Blinds Bolton**

## **Driving Directions in Greater Manchester**

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**Driving Directions From 53.630890471577, -2.4156327470446 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.588230855568, -2.4220906103337 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.566076248047, -2.4004819130719 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.622076483857, -2.3862459947738 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.596520347982, -2.4784129158787 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.595942558319, -2.4243893491313 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.628788949452, -2.4259840188841 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.607905348042, -2.3692353625771 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.621819105494, -2.4607281942296 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

**Driving Directions From 53.617819194992, -2.4063157311335 to Harmony Blinds Bolton**

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.591859247926,2.4403749229406,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x487ba7d02e63b6a3:0x6b6b001984055a2.4524515!16s%2F>

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.622076483857,2.3862459947738,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x487ba7d02e63b6a3:0x6b6b001984055a2.4524515!16s%2F>

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.605686805414,2.3787816078353,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x487ba7d02e63b6a3:0x6b6b001984055a2.4524515!16s%2F>

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.566076248047,2.4004819130719,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x487ba7d02e63b6a3:0x6b6b001984055a8.4524515!16s%2F>

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<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Harmony+Blinds+Bolton/@53.631190324969,-2.4135945364241,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x487ba7d02e63b6a3:0x6b6b001984055a82.4524515!16s%2F>

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2.430690875733&destination=Harmony+Blinds+Bolton%2C+Unit+A1%2C+Edge+Fold%](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&origin=53.563178687005,-2.430690875733&destination=Harmony+Blinds+Bolton%2C+Unit+A1%2C+Edge+Fold%2C)

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2.4171215260528&destination=Harmony+Blinds+Bolton%2C+Unit+A1%2C+Edge+Fold%](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&origin=53.59986766647,-2.4171215260528&destination=Harmony+Blinds+Bolton%2C+Unit+A1%2C+Edge+Fold%2C)

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## Frequently Asked Questions



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015, with the largest increases occurring in the developing world (United Nations, 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the world, and the United Nations has established the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to protect the rights of children. The CRC is a legally binding treaty that sets out the rights of children, and it has been ratified by 112 countries. The CRC is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has led to the development of many national laws and policies to protect children's rights. The CRC is a key document for the international community, and it is a source of inspiration for many people who are working to improve the lives of children in the world.

The CRC is a comprehensive document that covers a wide range of issues, including the right to life, the right to health, the right to education, the right to play, and the right to be heard. The CRC is a source of inspiration for many people who are working to improve the lives of children in the world, and it is a key document for the international community. The CRC is a landmark document in the history of children's rights, and it has led to the development of many national laws and policies to protect children's rights. The CRC is a key document for the international community, and it is a source of inspiration for many people who are working to improve the lives of children in the world.

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Harmony Blinds Bolton

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[Google Business Profile](#)

Company Website : <https://www.harmonyblindsofbolton.co.uk/>

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At Harmony Blinds Bolton, we bring style, function, and exceptional service to homes and businesses across Bolton. Specialising in domestic blinds, shutters, and commercial solutions, we're committed to delivering premium quality with a personal touch. From design advice to expert installation, we take care of it all. Enjoy flexible appointment times, a full 5-year product guarantee, and various payment options to suit your needs. Whether you're upgrading a single room or fitting out an entire office, count on us for stunning, made-to-measure blinds and shutters — backed by unbeatable service and customer care. Visit us and experience the Harmony difference!

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