



BOAT SALES
LAKELAND LEISURE ESTATES

BUYERS AND SELLERS GUIDE



WHY BUY FROM US?

When buying a boat, we understand that there's a lot to consider.

Whether you're looking for a leisure boat to holiday on, or whether you're wanting an exciting new life on the water, our experienced sales staff are on hand to help guide you through the process of what's right for you.

We offer help and advice on what it means to own a boat, from the ongoing running costs to keeping it maintained.

All boats are unique, so we ensure that any boat bought through us includes a comprehensive handover to help you get the best from your new purchase.

Looking to upgrade? We'll consider a part exchange to make the move to your new boat as simple as possible.

Come and visit our friendly and helpful sales team to chat about what you're looking for and to view our selection of boats for sale.

WHY SELL THROUGH US?

Our experienced sales team provide a comprehensive valuation.

We offer free mooring whilst your boat is on brokerage, provided we remain satisfied that the asking price is realistic (terms and conditions apply).

We provide comprehensive details, including internal and external photographs, which are published on our website, Apollo Duck, Towpath Trader and social media to get maximum online coverage to find you a buyer as quickly as possible.

We also publish in the biggest inland boating newspaper Towpath Talk.

Regular updates to keep you informed every step of the way through to completion of the sale.

Colour printed detailed sales sheets handed out on viewings.

Competitive commission rates (speak to our sales team for details).

All viewings are accompanied by a member of staff to ensure your boat is secure while on brokerage.

The buyer of your boat is offered a priority mooring with us.

You can upgrade to our premium sales package which includes a full internal valet,



professional 360-degree virtual tour of your boat and trade plates (subject to availability and terms) for the whole period your boat remains on brokerage.

WHAT'S INCLUDED IN THE LAKELAND LEISURE MOORING FEES?

Your mooring
Water points for each boat
Parking (for up to 2 vehicles)
Domestic waste disposal
Shower and toilet facilities
Elsan points for cassette toilet waste

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are the running costs of owning a boat?

- Insurance – Either third party or fully comprehensive.
- Licence – Canals and Rivers Trust. Price varies on boat length.
Please note that some waterways have different fees.
- Boat Safety Certificate – required every 4 years.
- River Canal Rescue (optional) – The canal boat equivalent to the RAC
– price varies on level of cover, we can offer exclusive rates.
- Boat blacking – Painted protection for the hull. Boat needs to be taken out of the water, either using a slip or in a dry dock. Most boats are blacked with Bitumen or longer lasting Epoxy 2 Pack. Other products used include Keelblack and Comastic.
- Diesel – Propulsion only or propulsion and heating
- Marina mooring fees (if required).
- Coal and/or gas.
- Engine Service – Usually every 250 hours or annually.
- Pump out fees - If boat has a pump out toilet. Usually between £15 and



£20 per cycle. Elsan points for cassette toilets are usually free.

One thing to keep in mind; the longer the boat, the more expensive many of the running costs will be.

Booking a boat survey...

It is always advisable to get a survey done when buying your boat to determine its condition. There are three types of survey:

Full Survey – This is a comprehensive check of the structure of the boat and the internal condition and working status of all the appliances on board.

Hull Survey – This is an external survey only to check the condition of the hull.

Internal Survey – Having an internal survey only determines the internal condition and working status of the appliances on board.

What's the difference between a Cruiser Stern, Semi-Trad and Traditional narrowboat?

Traditional Stern is a narrowboat with the smallest external area at the back of the boat used only for steering. Allows more internal space on the boat, very useful for liveaboards.

Cruiser Stern narrowboats offer the most external space. Ideal for holiday boats or those who would like an outside social area for cruising or sitting out on the back of the boat.

Semi-Trad narrowboats lie somewhere in between the two. They look more like a traditional style boat but usually have some fixed external seating with storage under.

Can I moor my boat anywhere along the canals and how long can I stay?

Canals and rivers have visitor mooring places along the network. In most areas you can moor for up to 14 days. Note: some areas have permanent moorings which are reserved for those who pay a fee to stay there for extended periods. There will be notices advising if an area is for permanent mooring or has specific restrictions.

Pump Out or Cassette? Which is best?

Most boats have either a pump out or cassette toilet.

A pump out toilet has a waste holding tank within the boat so that when the toilet is flushed,



the waste goes into the tank. Tanks are usually large, so the time between having to empty them is much longer than a cassette toilet. There are pump out stations along the network and in most marinas. A fee is charged, usually between £15-£20. Advantages: Not having to clean the tank yourself. Toilets are usually ceramic and feel more like a house toilet.

Disadvantages: The boat has to be moved to empty the tank which incurs a fee.

A cassette toilet is the same principle as a toilet in a camper van, although some modern types have a direct water feed and electric flush. The bottom cartridge is removed when full which you then take to an Elsan point to empty and clean. Advantages: Elsan points are usually free. No need to move the boat to empty the tank. Disadvantage: The cartridge is much smaller than a waste holding tank so it requires emptying more frequently.

There's also a new arrival on the scene that's becoming increasingly popular – the eco-friendly composting toilet. It's quite an expensive alternative but kinder to the environment.

Opinion is divided amongst boaters over which is the best option. Choose the one that suits you best!

How do I get hot water on a boat?

There are various ways to have hot water on a boat. Some have gas boilers such as Alde, Morco and Rinnai. Some have diesel heating systems such as Webasto, Eberspacher or Mikuni.

Some also have a back boiler from a multi fuel stove which feeds radiators and heats the hot water tank or calorifier. Most boats have a calorifier which heats up the water when the engine is run. Some boats also have an immersion heater which is useful when in a marina as the shoreline electric power heats the water. It's always ideal to find a boat with at least two methods for heating water.

What about heating on a boat?

There are several ways to heat a boat. Many boats have a multi fuel stove which uses coal and/or wood. Some stoves have a back boiler which is a closed water system. The hot water passes through the piping to radiators which heat the full length of the boat. Other options include gas central heating, e.g. Alde gas boiler, diesel central heating e.g. Eberspacher or Webasto and some boats have a diesel drip fed stove which looks similar to a multifuel stove but uses diesel from the main tank (or sometimes a separate tank).

How much diesel do I need to run my boat?



Boats generally use approximately 1 litre of diesel per hour when cruising. Some boats also have diesel central heating systems. Consumption varies depending on usage. When buying diesel, you will need to declare what percentage is for domestic (heating) and what percentage is used for propulsion (cruising). Domestic use diesel is cheaper than propulsion.

HELPFUL TERMINOLOGY

ANODE (sacrificial anode) Large pieces of metal (usually magnesium) that are welded to the hull. As they are weaker than steel they “take the hit” leaving the hull protected. These wear over time and need to be replaced periodically.

BEAM Width of a boat. Usually 6’10” for narrowboats and anywhere from 7’ to 13’ for Widebeams.

BERTH (1) The number of bunks/beds in a boat that can be used for sleeping, but not the number of bedrooms. For example, a boat with a fixed double bed and a dinette which can convert to a double sleeping area is described as a 4 berth. (2) The space a boat occupies when moored in a marina.

BLACKING A protective coating painted on the underside (hull) of the boat. Needs to be done periodically to keep the hull protected. Length of time between recommended blacking depends on the type of coating.

BOATMAN’S CABIN The area at the

back of some narrowboats, historically where a family would live. These are recreated in modern boats, usually with a traditional stern and are typically decorated with ‘roses and castles’ artwork.

BOW The fore-end, or front of a boat.

BOW THRUSTER This is a steering aid to assist in manoeuvring the boat. Often found on longer narrowboats or widebeams.

BOAT SAFETY SCHEME CERTIFICATE

A certificate issued every 4 years by an examiner to confirm the boat meets regulatory requirements such as adequate ventilation, safe gas supply and sufficient fire extinguishers.

BULKHEADS Upright panels or walls that divide the inside of the boat into rooms or compartments .

CASSETTE TOILET A simple toilet with a detachable cartridge which is removed and emptied. Some enhanced models have swivel bowls, direct



water supply and an electric flush.

CRATCH COVER A cover at the front of the boat to protect the well-deck from the rain.

DINETTE A table with a bench seat either side which can usually be converted into a bed

DRAFT The maximum underwater depth of a boat's hull.

GALVANIC ISOLATOR A fitting to a boat's electrical system, intended to help prevent galvanic corrosion to the hull.

GALLEY The kitchen.

GRAB RAIL A rail along the edges of the boat's roof which is used to provide stability when walking along the gunnel.

GUNNEL The ledge where the hull meets the upper part of the boat.

HEADS The toilet.

HULL The main body of the boat which includes the bottom and sides.

INVERTER An electrical device which converts the 12v power from the leisure (domestic) batteries to a 240v current for mains appliances such as TV's, kettles and toasters.

PRAM HOOD A foldable cover at the back of the boat, usually canvas or PVC to protect the external open area from the rain.

PUMP OUT TOILET A toilet where the waste is flushed into a holding tank situated somewhere within the boat. This is emptied with a vacuum pump at pump out stations along the canal and in many marinas.

REVERSE LAYOUT Popular on cruiser stern narrowboats. The galley (kitchen area) is at the back and the bedroom area is at the front of the boat. Seen as a more social layout because when cruising you don't have to walk through the bedroom to get to the kitchen and lounge area.

RUDDER An underwater blade at the stern which, when guided by the tiller against the water moves the boat in the chosen direction

SALOON The lounge area.

STERN The aft, or rear end of a boat.

SWAN NECK The curved steel bar which connects the top of the rudder to the tiller.

TILLER (BAR) Lever against which is pushed to direct the rudder to steer the boat

TILLER PIN A pin (usually decorative) which is used to hold the tiller bar in place when connected to the swan neck.

WELL DECK The floor of the well at the bow of the boat.

WINDLASS An L shaped handle which is used for opening and closing locks.



Lakeland Leisure Boat Sales currently operates
from three UK based inland marinas:

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