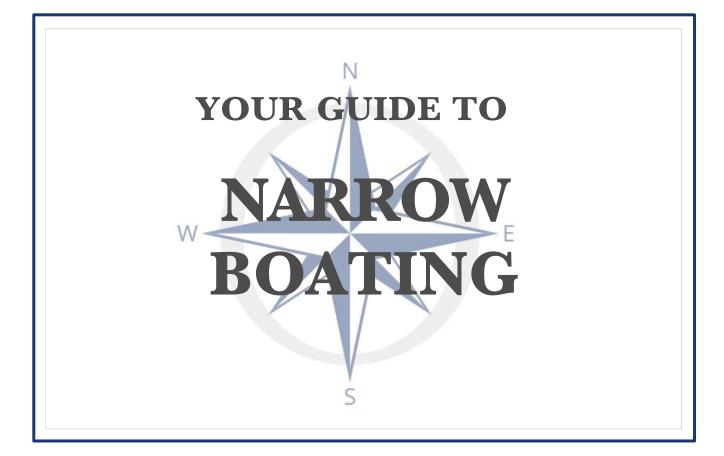
NATION Sales NATION SALES



Nationwide Boat Sales Ltd

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ABOUT US

Nationwide Boat Sales is a family-owned company with a fantastic, enthusiastic team . . . and Bella the dog who loves nothing more than travelling across the country to value boats with us!

We're not a corporate company, we're a family run, customer focused business.

All we do is sell boats, we don't own marinas, workshops etc, which means that our sole focus is getting boats sold! However, we have built strong relationships with businesses nationwide enabling us to assist with your moorings, any work you want carried out on a boat, or even if you want someone to move your boat for you – we're here to help.

We have been operating for 21 years with the owners of the company boating all their lives, and still boat today! Therefore, we have a wealth of experience to offer in assisting boat buyers and sellers through the sales process.

Our team work hard to establish what a buyer is looking for, rather than buyers travelling all over the country looking at lots of different boats that may not be suitable. By finding out what a buyers requirements are, and getting to know customers, many of our boats are sold before they are even listed online!



Which Stern type is right for me?

There are three types of sterns to choose from

Traditional – smallest of the sterns allowing more internal living space which is ideal for liveaboards. With enough space for one to two people to be steering.

Cruiser – largest of the sterns providing the most external space which is ideal as an outdoor social area when cruising.

Semi-Trad – combining qualities from both stern types the Semi-Trad offers a traditional style look along with an external fixed seating area and storage.









With such an important purchase as a narrow boat it is essential to get an independent qualified surveyor to inspect your potential vessel.

The cost varies according to surveyors and the type of survey you choose.

Full Survey – this is the most in depth option checking the structure of the vessel, internal condition, and the appliances on board.

Hull Survey – checking the condition of the hull only.

Internal Survey – checks on the condition inside and the appliances on board

You should also consider the fee for the lift out of the vessel which varies at different locations.



Please use the QR code for a list of independent surveyors.

HEATING

Once again you have 3 main choices:

- **Solid fuel stove** (eg. Squirrel)
- Gas central heating (eg. Alde)
- **Diesel central heating** (eg. Webasto / Eberspacher)

The type of heating you have is down to personal preference, many people prefer the solid fuel stoves authenticity and dry heat, but on the negative side time needs to be spent preparing the fire, whereas gas and diesel provide almost instant heat.

The question of hot water can be answered in one of two ways, through a heating unit, eg. Paloma, or from your central heating system. The second route being from a calorifier using the excess hot water from the engine cooling system or from a central heating boiler.

ELECTRICS

Nearly all boats will have a 12v system installed. To have a 240v system you have a number of options; inverter, landline or generator.

- Landline—a connection to a plug in a marina where electricity is provided.
- **Inverter**—this is a device that converts your 12v battery supply to a 240v supply for domestic use, an average price will be in the region of £300 to £1500 but is dependent on size.
- **Generator**—either a petrol, gas or diesel generator will give you a 240v supply. The prices vary considerably with a petrol generator costing in the region of £500 to£900, whilst a diesel one will cost you around £2500 to£12,000.

ENGINE COOLING

There are three main types of engine cooling.

Air Cooled – Much like the engine of a car this engine is cooled by a flow of air.

Keel Cooled – Common in modern engines. A flow of water through a tank on the stern cools the engine.

Raw Water Cooled – Water is pumped from the canal and is pushed around the engine using a heat exchange to cool it down.

Engines are a very individual choice. With a host of options out there from the traditional charms of a Russel Newbery or Lister engine to a newer BMC or Beta engine. Your choice of engine will very much depend on your style of boating.







TOILETS

The two main types of toilets fitted are pump out or cassette.

Pump out - are considered more hygienic option as when flushed the waste goes into a holding tank. With this there is a cost is involved of around £15 to £20 per pump out. You can find pump out stations in most marinas or along the canals.

Cassette – is similar in concept to that of a camper van. They have a cartridge which can be removed when full and taken to an Elsan point to be emptied. The cassettes are much smaller than a holding tank so will need to be emptied for frequently. There is generally no fee for using an Elsan point.

The new kids on the block, or rather the cut, are compost toilets. They have become increasingly popular due to the fact that they reduce water usage by eliminating the need to flush. They are also considered environmentally friendly providing valuable plant nutrients. The downside to this is that they require more maintenance to avoid odors, insects, and health hazards.





BOAT SAFETY CERTIFICATES

Boat safety certificates are put in place to reduce the risk of boat fires, explosions, or pollution, harming anyone on the waterways. They are the equivalent of an MOT for a car. A certificate is valid for 4 years. Boats with no gas, electric or fuel systems are exempt. If your vessel should fail the inspection, you will be given a 3 months period to rectify any issues before the boat is re-examined.

COSTS TO CONSIDER

Boating much like with any other industry comes with its own additional and ongoing costs on top of the purchase price of the boat itself.

Here's a list of some of the costs for you to consider.

Canal & River Trust License – Price will vary depending on the size of your boat and the level of license you choose.

Boat Safety Scheme – Price can vary depending on where and who conducts the examination. This is required every 4 years. Don't forget about the lift out fee too.

Mooring Fees – When in a marina or on a private mooring. Prices will vary depending on location, facilities, and length of the boat. Always enquire with the owners directly.

Fuel & Heating – Depending on the size of your fuel tank, whether the fuel is used for heating as well as propulsion and how you use the boat. If you are continuously cruising, you will be using more fuel than if you are moored up.

Insurance – Prices vary depending on the type of policy (Fully comp or 3rd party) and the company you choose to go with. Much like with car insurance it doesn't hurt to shop around.

River & Canal Rescue (RCR) – Prices vary depending on the level of cover much like roadside assistance with your car. RCR is the canal version of the RAC.

Blacking – Prices can vary depending on the type of blacking you choose i.e. Epoxy 2 pack or Bitumen etc.. Enquire with the drydock/boatyard as there may also be a lift out fee involved.

Servicing – Recommended around every 250hours or annually. Prices will vary depending on engine and location.

Pump Out Fee's – Prices can vary depending on the location. Averaging around £15-£20 per pump out.



MOORING

This will vary greatly depending on the location, facilities provided at the marina and the length of your vessel

Moorings are priced on footage, the longer the boat the higher the cost.

Location is also a big factor in the cost with some regions around £3,000 a year and others as high as £,18,000 a year.

MAINTENANCE

Want to keep your narrowboat running throughout the seasons? Some checks should be done daily, weekly, monthly or seasonally, so here is a rough guide;

Daily – Oil levels, Coolant and Bilge levels

Monthly – Engine, check for any leaks on the exhaust, check your mooring ropes are in good condition.

Season start – time to check the fuel filters, air filters and fan belts, it's also a good idea to change the oil in the gearbox. This will help ensure she is ready for cruising.

Season end-

- **Living Aboard** Monitor your antifreeze levels in the pipes to avoid them seizing up and check the heater is compliant and performing as it should. Then enjoy those cosy nights with the stove burning.
- **Winter Mooring** Freezing temperatures can cause pipes to fracture which can lead to flooding, it is recommended to drain down the water system and leave taps open. Visit the boat regularly to run the engine and charge the batteries.

Please note every boat and owner are different, there is no one size fits all.

Scan the QR code for more info from the Canal & River Trust

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How long is the sales process?

Completion is expected within four weeks from deposit, however as soon as we have cleared funds into the companies Clients Trust Account we can arrange for the vessel to be handed over to you.

When do I need to insure the boat?

The boat will need to be insured from the day we hand it over to you.

What options do I have to get my boat to my mooring?

If you would like to take the boat yourself but you have never steered a boat or need a refresher, a good option would be to attend a Helmsman's course. This will give your more confidence in handing and could also decrease your insurance premium.

Alternatively, we can put you in contact with a boat mover or if having to travel by road we can suggest a haulage company and they can arrange a suitable date to deliver your boat. Prices vary depending on the distance to travel.

How fast will a narrowboat go?

You are restricted to 6.4 kilometres an hour on most canals to prevent shore erosion. However, etiquette on the waterways suggests a steady cruise at no more than 4mph.

Narrowboat, GRP, Widebeam or Barge?

- Narrowboats are 6 feet 10 inches wide. Generally, they are made entirely of steel, although some older boats are wooden.
- GRP's can vary in length and beam and are mostly made from glass reinforced plastic (GRP) cabins.
- Widebeams are wider than narrowboats and are so restricted on the canals they can travel with some having a width (beam) or 10-12ft.
- Dutch barges can be larger still. Barges can come in all shapes and sizes but commonly have a wealth of history.

TERMINOLOGY

AIR DRAFT The height of the boat taken from the waterline to the highest fixed point on the boat. (So you won't hit a low bridge)

ANODE Large pieces of metal that are welded to the hull. They "take the hit" leaving the hull protected.

BEAM Width of a boat.

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

BOW THRUSTER This is a steering aid to assist in maneuvering the boat.

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.

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

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

PORT SIDE Left-hand side when standing at the stern facing forward.

REVERSE LAYOUT The galley is at the back and the bedroom area is at the front of the boat. Seen as a more social layout.

STARBOARD right-hand side when standing at the stern facing forward.

STERN The aft, or rear end of a boat.

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



Thanks for stopping by

Visiting us? Please give us a call before hand so we can ensure a member of our team can spend quality time with you, the kettles on and the biscuits are ready. Obviously, dogs are very welcome too!

We hope you find this guide useful in your search.

If this has answered some of your questions, but you would like more information about buying a boat please contact the sales team on 01889 881960 or email us on enquiries@nationwideboatsales.co.uk

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