

DRIVEWAYS

Things you need to know before installing a new driveway.



Contents

How to use this zero stress guide	3
10 things you need to know before installing a new driveway	4
Choice of materials	5
Block paving	6
Setts and cobblestones	7
Asphalt	8
Flagstone	9
Gravel	10
Resin-bonded gravel	11
Sealants	12
Maintenance	13
Colour	14
Choosing a supplier	15
DIY driveways	17
Safety and security	18
At a glance	19
Why use Driveways UK?	20
Appendix - Useful sites	21

How to use this zero stress guide

Careful planning is the key to success in any home improvement project, however large or small.

So when it comes to driveways, whether you are intending to re-surface a small area for off-street parking or create a dramatic, sweeping approach to your home, it's important to investigate your options thoroughly before taking any purchasing decisions.

The driveway makes an instant first impression to anyone visiting your home and can have a big impact on the value of your property – get it right and it can add thousands. Get it wrong and it can knock thousands off. If it is to be the major asset it should be, it is important that it is properly designed and installed. So you need to think carefully before you make your choices – about materials, colours and patterns as well as security features, lighting and contractors.

This guide is designed to be an invaluable resource to lead you through that decision-making process. You will be able to compare options and find out what to take into consideration before you make your final choices. We highlight the pros and cons of different materials, warn you about pitfalls, and point you to websites that will provide more detail on particular aspects of the project, if required. In short, we invite you to benefit from our expertise and make the whole experience as straightforward as possible.

While no project is ever 100% stress-free, if you follow our advice you'll come as close to it as humanly possible – and enjoy your driveway for many years to come.

10 things you need to know before installing a new driveway

1. The right driveway can add significantly to the value of your property
2. An inappropriate or badly-laid driveway can reduce the value of your property
3. Materials and colours should blend with your home and surrounding environment
4. Degree of usage should be taken into account when choosing materials
5. It's important to choose a contractor who specialises in the surface you choose
6. You should get quotations from at least four contractors and speak to former customers about the quality of the service provided
7. Check contractors' warranties, guarantees and insurance
8. Accessories such as lighting and security posts should be factored in at the planning stage
9. DIY is strictly for competent – and fit – householders
10. Always have a small contingency for unexpected problems that might arise

Choice of materials

At first glance you may think picking a material for your driveway is fairly straightforward – a choice, perhaps, between gravel and some sort of Paving. It is actually far more complex than that. In fact, there is a multitude of materials from which to choose and the most expensive is not necessarily the best.

As well as price, your choice should also be based on how much wear your driveway will get. If it will be subjected to regular heavy usage you will clearly need something more hard-wearing than if it gets occasional use and is there primarily as a decorative feature.

For example, something like bark is fine for pathways but totally unsuitable for all but the most infrequently-used driveways since it is not very durable and would need regular topping up. Take into account, too, the style of your property – pillar-box red concrete is unlikely to enhance the approach to a traditional thatched cottage any more than ‘antiqued’ setts would embellish a sleek, modern building.

When it comes to cost, remember that while some materials may be initially inexpensive they may not have such a long lifespan as others – you are the only one who can decide whether it is worth paying more.

www.driveways-uk.co.uk



TOP TIP:

Take lifespan of material into account and choose according to planned usage



Block paving

The most popular material for driveways these days is undoubtedly rectangular block paving, of which there are two basic types – the moulded concrete block and the kiln-fired clay brick. Both can be laid in a traditional herringbone pattern or in designs that incorporate a variety of shapes from circles and octagons to star-bursts and fans. Indeed, it doesn't stop there because you can have a specially-designed pattern if you want something unique – though the cost will rise since there will be considerably more work to be done at the planning stage.

Block paving must be properly drained to gullies or other suitable drainage points because, despite the dry sand joints, the surface is virtually impermeable and all precipitation should be regarded as run-off water to be drained away from the paving. Note: House bricks, 'facing' bricks or 'commons' are not suitable for paving purposes – they will flake, crack and crumble.

Concrete blocks

These are available in a vast range of colours as well as in a variety of shapes and sizes. In addition to the standard rectangular block there are shaped blocks that are designed to form interlocking patterns, plus 'antiqued' blocks.

Most rectangular blocks measure 100mm x 200mm x 50-100mm, with 50 blocks equalling a square metre. This standardisation is helpful as it means that blocks from different manufacturers may be interchangeable, depending on technical specifications.

The colour in concrete blocks is achieved by using dyes, usually some form of metallic oxide. Be aware, though, that even the best of these are liable to fade to some degree. The quality of the dye is a contributing factor to the cost – cheaper blocks are usually coloured by inferior dyes which fade more. For this reason, it is better to make your colour selection by looking at blocks that have been in place for a couple of years, rather than from newly-laid blocks or photos in glossy brochures.

Clay bricks

Both concrete manufacturers and house brick manufacturers produce their own ranges of clay paving bricks.

These are typically rectangular with the usual size being 100mm-105mm x 200mm-215mm x 65mm. This variable sizing means that there are sometimes fewer than 50 bricks per square metre so not all clay bricks are interchangeable. Unlike concrete blocks, most clays are manufactured with two presentable faces, allowing them to be turned over, if required, to hide staining.

The colour of clay bricks is completely natural so they do not fade like their concrete counterparts. These natural colours are available in shades of red, brown, blue and grey as well as a range of multi-coloured blends. The production process makes clay bricks very much more expensive than concrete blocks.



TOP TIP:

Both natural and man made options are available in a wide range of colours

Setts and cobblestones

Setts, cobbles, cubes, cobblestones – the terms are interchangeable to many people but there are, in fact, significant differences.

Setts

Setts, or cubes, are small blocks of natural stone in a range of colours, sizes and rock types. These are the ‘Hovis’ style stones, popularly referred to as cobbles. Their durability is in no doubt – many of our historic towns have streets many hundreds of years old made of these setts and still going strong.

Reclaimed setts, though readily available, can be difficult and therefore expensive to lay because of their uneven sizing. Nowadays, though, new setts are made to regular dimensions in a wide variety of finishes and are laid by the same method as concrete block paving.

Modern concrete sett blocks are a cheaper alternative to stone setts. There is a wide range available, including flat, tumbled blocks, domed-top blocks and textured surface blocks. All can be screed bedded and sand-jointed, reducing labour costs and making them a cost-effective alternative to reclaimed or new stone.

Cobblestones

Real cobblestones are the large, smooth beach pebbles and, compared with other forms of paving, moderately priced. They are not a popular choice for driveways because of their bumpy surface – uncomfortable, slippery when wet and difficult to walk on. They are more suited to hard landscape features than driveways. They are also time-consuming and labour-intensive to lay. Though not technically demanding, the job calls for patience and diligence.

Contractors undertaking this type of work will often charge for their time, rather than by area. The skills required to lay cobbles are different from those required to lay block paving so it is imperative to inspect previous work before choosing a contractor.

TOP TIP:

New and reclaimed stones are available in a variety of finishes but modern concrete sets are the most cost effective



Asphalt

Asphalt is the industry standard term for hot-mixed combinations of aggregate (stone) and bitumen (the binding agent). It is also popularly known as tarmac (tarmacadam), bitmac (bitumen macadam) or blacktop.

Versatile, durable and available in a range of colours and textures, asphalt can be laid over an existing hard surface or, if you are creating a new driveway, on to a compacted sub-base.

However, while often regarded as the cheapest option for surfacing a driveway, it can actually work out quite expensive on small areas because of the equipment involved.

The surface can be coloured using a coloured binder, often with tinted aggregates or by incorporating coloured, coated chippings.

If using asphalt for your driveway, check that it will be laid hot. Sometimes the contractor will try to use 'fluxed', 'cut-back' or 'deferred' methods which use an oil to soften the asphalt. This makes it easier to lay but often results in a soft surface that can be easily damaged, particularly in warm weather. Check that mixtures meet British Standard 4987 'coated macadam (asphalt concrete) for roads and other paved areas.

TOP TIP:

Can be laid over an existing surface and is available in a wide range of colours and textures. Check that it will be laid hot



Flagstones

Flat, natural stone and slate or granite makes a real style statement. Much of it is very expensive – for example, the renowned York Stone – although there are many varieties of UK and imported stones from all over the world from which to choose and prices vary considerably.

Strong, beautiful and highly durable, these are natural products with a texture and colour that has been shaped by geological processes rather than with chemical dyes. Because of this, every piece is unique and variations in colour are inevitable.

New and reclaimed flagstones are available. Textured finishes provide a safer surface.



TOP TIP:

Flagstones are natural in colour rather than chemically dyed. Choose a textured surface for greater safety

Gravel

Traditionally, gravel has been a popular and economical choice for driveways, especially over large areas or where a more natural look is required.

Easier to install than block paving, and considerably cheaper, gravel is also more environmentally friendly than many alternatives. Unlike solid surfaces, such as asphalt and concrete, gravel allows rainwater to pass through it and replenish groundwater supplies and aquifers. When such draining is restricted or prevented, the rain is piped away via drains and culverts, where it can contribute to flash floods and pollution during periods of heavy rain – an increasing concern in heavily built-up areas.

Until relatively recently, however, gravel has been fairly high maintenance due to a tendency to ‘rutting’, displacement and gradual loss of the stones over time.

Now, though, a number of companies produce interlocking, honeycombed rubber or plastic grids that act as a support to the gravel, keeping it firmly in place. The grids are laid on a prepared surface and the pockets filled with gravel. Once laid it looks

exactly the same as a traditional gravel surface but with the advantage that it stays put and provides a sound, stable surface in all conditions. And because the units are flexible this method is suitable for use on sloping or undulating ground.

And, of course, the choice is no longer ‘any colour as long as it’s grey’. Gravel now comes in a wide range of colours with something to suit every taste.

A further advantage of gravel relates to security; crime prevention officers sometimes recommend it since the crunching noise made when people walk over it alerts the home-owner to approaching visitors – welcome or otherwise.

Note: For those who prefer a ‘living’ driveway to blend in more naturally with the surrounding landscape, the honeycomb grids used with gravel can also be used with grass or low-growing plants such as chamomile or thyme.

TOP TIP:

Gravel is economical, easy to install, environmentally friendly and helps drainage. A honeycomb grid will keep the gravel in place



Resin-bonded gravel

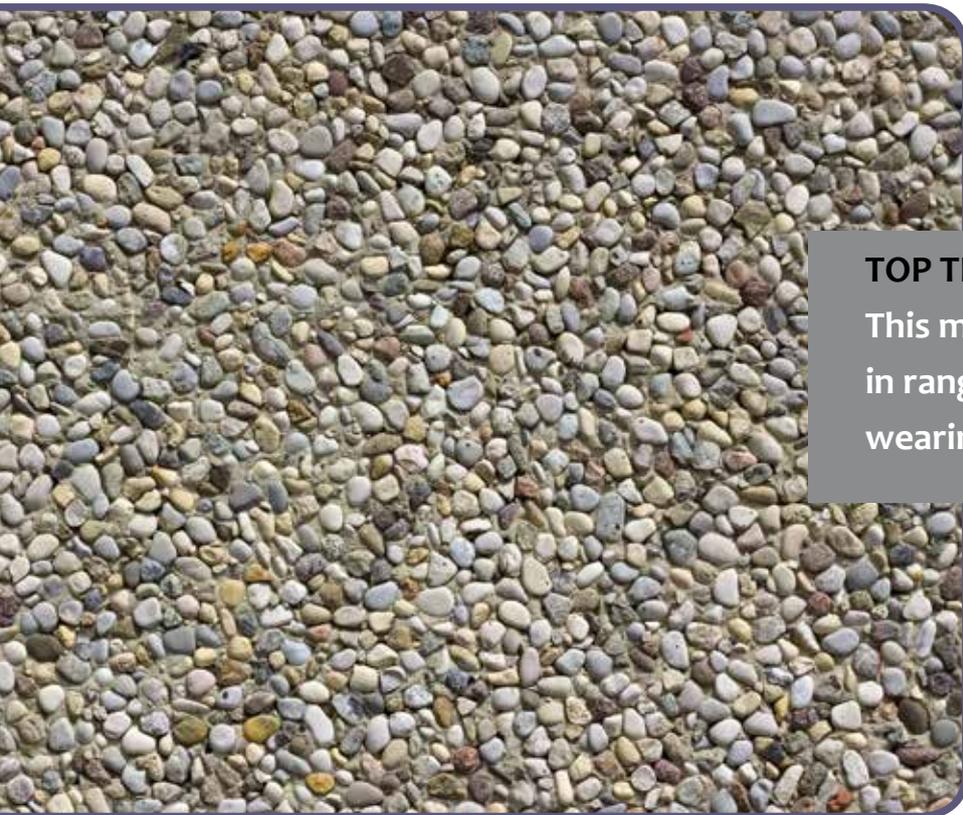
If you are looking to resurface an existing concrete or tarmac driveway, resin-bonded gravel could be the answer. The appearance is that of loose gravel but without any problems of displacement or rutting.

This method uses natural aggregates – and there is a wide variety of colours, textures and sizes from which to choose – bonded with a high-strength resin coating. Decorative borders, perhaps in a different colour, can be incorporated if required.

Although excavation is not normally necessary, there will be a certain amount of preparatory work involved in making the existing surface smooth – the driveway can be extended or reshaped if required at this stage.

Once the driveway has been prepared, the resin is applied and the decorative gravel scattered over it. The resultant surface is hardwearing, low maintenance and non-slip.

www.nationwidedriveways.co.uk/home.php?page_id=4



TOP TIP:

This method uses natural aggregates in range of colours and sizes. It is hard wearing and anti-slip

Sealants

There is a growing range of sealants on the market designed to protect paving from colour degradation and oil spillage and, in the case of block paving, stabilise the jointing sand. There are special sealants too for natural stone.

It is vital to use the correct sealant for your paving type. Choose one that is specially marketed for a particular surface rather than a 'multi-purpose' product.

Of the four main types of sealant the solvent-based acrylics are most commonly used in residential situations. Relatively inexpensive, they should be applied annually for maximum effectiveness. While mostly used as colour enhancers they are an optional extra for most types of paving except for decorative concrete finishes which must be sealed.

As with most things, you get what you pay for – while the best sealants will repel oils, weak acids, dirt and weeds, the cheap products are more like glorified varnish.

Bear in mind that

- sealant should not be applied to any paving less than 12 weeks old
- paving must be thoroughly dry before application and for 24 hours afterwards
- it is recommended that paving is power washed before applying the sealant; this should be carried out at least 14 days in advance with care being taken to minimise disturbance to jointing sand
- a small, inconspicuous area of paving should always be tested before applying sealant to the whole area; treat as instructed and leave for a few days to ensure that the colour and texture of the paving have not been compromised.



TOP TIP:

As with most things, you get what you pay for, choose a sealant designed for your surface and test a small patch before applying

Maintenance

Cleaning

Block and brick paving, setts and cobblestones need minimal maintenance – sweeping to get rid of dust, dirt and leaves, plus the occasional scrub down with soapy water and a stiff brush. Always use an acid-free soap and take care not to scrub too hard between the joints to avoid dislodging the filling between the blocks.

A similar cleaning routine suits concrete paving – but again beware of acids in the soap, especially on dyed concrete where it can drastically change the colours.

Weeds

It is virtually impossible to prevent weeds growing on your paving – the operative word being ‘on’. There is a popular misconception that weeds grow up through paving whereas, in fact, they grow from seeds lodged on surface dirt or between blocks. Regular brushing or scraping with a hoe should minimise the problem but be careful not to dislodge the filling between the blocks. If the weeds take hold treat them with a weed killer suitable for use on paving. Gravel, of course, can be rather more labour-intensive – but you can always use a weed killer if you can’t face hand-picking the weeds.

Algae

Algae has a tendency to appear on paving, especially natural materials such as clay bricks and stone. It can often be brushed away with a stiff broom or hosed off with a pressure washer but more extensive growth might need a more heavy-duty treatment in the form of bleach. Dilute it 50-50 with water and pour over the algae, leave for a few minutes then rinse off with plenty of clean water. Avoid getting bleach on other plants as it will kill those as effectively as the algae. In case of accidental spillage, rinse with lots of clean water.

Lichens

A mixture of algae and fungus, lichens can be hard to shift but bleach and a stiff brush should do the trick, although you might have to repeat the treatment several times.

Moss

Most moss is easily removed with a brush but if you do resort to buying a moss killer avoid anything with ferrous sulphate as this will alter the colour of your paving.



TOP TIP:

Most surfaces are low maintenance but regular sweeping will prevent potential problems. When you do clean never use products containing acid

Colour

It's important not to choose the colour for your driveway in isolation. Don't look through a brochure and simply pick a colour that you like. This is a decision that should be based on the environment and surroundings as much as on personal taste – and it's one you'll have to live with for a long time.

The most effective choice is a colour that complements the colour of the house and adjacent buildings. Avoid trying to find an exact match; you never will and, even if you find something almost identical, it will simply have the effect of blurring the lines between the driveway and buildings – not a good look!

Similarly, don't go for a complete contrast. Choose a colour scheme that blends with its environment – house, garage, shed, wall, pavement and garden. Consider, too, what colour schemes have been used by neighbours. Look around and see which combinations work and which don't.

Remember that light colours will show up stains and tyre marks more than darker colours, while mottled and multi-coloured surfaces disguise stains most effectively.

TOP TIP:

Colour scheme should blend with the surrounding environment and it is thought multi-coloured surfaces disguise stains best



Choosing a supplier

Remember that every newly-laid driveway looks great but, like all construction projects, the key to a truly first-class and long-lasting job lies in the preparation, so satisfy yourself that the contractor you choose will carry out the job thoroughly and professionally.

Whether you plan to pick your materials first and then find a contractor to carry out the work or, alternatively, decide on a contractor and then work with him to select the materials, the same rules apply as with all home improvement projects – get quotes from at least four potential suppliers.

Personal recommendation is usually the most reliable way to choose a supplier. Alternatively, you can find potential suppliers through the Top Ten Tradesmen system which lists trades and service providers who have been vetted and are continuously monitored - customer comments are included as well as assessment of qualities like workmanship, reliability and punctuality.

Look too, for membership of a recognised trade body such as the Guild of Master Craftsmen (GMC), or the Federation of Master Builders (FMB). Whatever you do though, never be tempted to succumb to the chancers who turn up on the doorstep offering to resurface your drive for a 'special price'. Similarly, decline offers of avoiding VAT by paying cash. No VAT means no paperwork and, consequently, no guarantee.

A site visit is essential so that potential contractors can provide an accurate quote for the complete project with no hidden surprises. Get a detailed written quotation from each, making sure the specification is identical in every case so that you can make a fair comparison. Make sure that all include VAT in their estimates.

Ensure that each quote covers the following:

- removal of any earth or soft ground before construction materials are laid
- thickness and details of materials to be used are properly described and listed
- price includes removal of all waste – this is very important as the cost to remove soil/existing base, etc. in skips can be considerable
- time taken to complete the work is clearly stated
- proper compaction of each of the layers – a powered vibrating roller is suitable for asphalt and the lower layers; for block paving a vibrating plate must be used



TOP TIP:

Comparing quotes is usually the most reliable method. Always inspect previous installations

Choosing a supplier

Finally, before making your decision:

- removal of any earth or soft ground before construction materials are laid
- inspect some completed projects carried out by potential contractors
- talk to previous customers to find out if they were satisfied – and, crucially, would they use the contractor again
- make sure you feel comfortable with the contractor – imagine what it would be like dealing with this person if there were problems
- check whether the contractor will be carrying out the work himself or using a sub-contractor – if this is the case, satisfy yourself that the contractor's high standards will be maintained
- try to meet the people who will be doing the work – you need to be sure you can get on with them
- check the terms and conditions plus warranties and guarantees
- satisfy yourself that the contractor is fully insured by asking to see his public liability document
- be cautious of contractors willing to start immediately as it might indicate he has little work – not a state that inspires confidence

Above all, don't be rushed into making a decision before you are ready to do so. Never be swayed by deals where you get X% knocked off the price if you sign up on the spot. In fact, any contractor who offers such inducements is probably best avoided altogether.

TOP TIP:

Always use a comparison service like Driveways UK



DIY driveways

Driveway paving is generally a large-scale project more suited to the professionals who will not only have the specialist equipment needed but also the experience to deal with – and hopefully foresee – any problems that might arise.

Having said that, it is possible for the competent DIY-er, hiring in the necessary equipment, to tackle smaller driveway projects. It is hard physical work, however, so you will need to be fit. Get all the advice and information you can before starting the project and don't be tempted to cut corners.

Bear in mind that the initial digging is the most risky stage since there is the likelihood of exposing service cables and pipes. If this does happen it is imperative that you contact the supplier immediately and make sure that no-one remains in the vicinity.

Electrical cables (in the UK) are usually black protected by some sort of armour but they sometimes come inside steel or red plastic ducting. Gas pipes are usually yellow and water pipes blue. (Note that supply pipes and cables to older homes may be coloured differently.) Telephone cables are usually in grey plastic ducting and television cables in black grey or green corrugated ducting. While it is unlikely that you will damage these pipes with ordinary digging tools, your supplier should nevertheless be contacted straight away if you expose them. They will be able to take any remedial action necessary and there is unlikely to be a cost involved unless you have actually damaged the pipe or cable.

TOP TIP:

Only a competent DIY-er should take on this project, if you do, beware of buried pipes and cables and wear protective clothing

Always wear appropriate clothing – sturdy boots, gloves and a dust mask where necessary. It is imperative, too, to wear safety goggles to protect your eyes when digging or cutting paving.

Crazy paving

This must be laid on a full bed of mortar or concrete rather than sand – and the mortar pointing is absolutely critical.

Asphalt

The techniques required are beyond the reach of most DIY enthusiasts – all tarmac should be laid by a professional company.



Safety and security

As the approach to your home, the driveway is a place in which you may wish to install security features to enhance your safety and/or control access.

Lighting

The choice of lighting for your driveway is wide and will depend on the area to be covered and whether you plump for a gentle glow provided by solar-powered lamps or the full glare of blinding floodlights. There are low-voltage LED systems which can power up to 30 lights from one power source, passive infra-red lamps, lights that can be buried in the paving and driven over and bollards with lights incorporated.

Steel posts

Available in a range of styles from a simple, key-operated 'rise and fall' system to automated rising bollards, a steel post can be used in various locations. Placed in front of a garage door, it prevents forced entry or, installed at the entrance to the driveway, it stops the theft of parked cars, caravans or boats.

Driveway alarms

There are many styles from which to choose but all perform the same function of alerting you to a visitor's approach. Most systems allow you to tailor the driveway security alarm to your particular preferences. Each wireless driveway monitor system has a transmitter which detects an individual presence, usually through infrared sensory equipment, and alerts you via the receiver which plugs into a standard socket. Some receivers allow you to communicate with the visitor.

Many driveway alarms use motion sensors, others are activated when metal is detected or when vehicles are in your driveway. Sensors can be installed in a range of locations including the perimeter of the property, in a tree or at the gate. Detection ranges vary from hundreds of feet to around two miles.

Security cameras

Home security cameras (CCTV), which can be hard-wired or wireless, are relatively cheap to buy and easy to install. Surveillance cameras can be activated by sensors, similar to those used on security lights or burglar alarm systems, and can be used to record video pictures of an intruder before activation of the alarm, or alternatively record 'time lapse' pictures.

Although a CCTV camera system won't necessarily prevent theft or burglary, it will act as a deterrent for any would-be thieves.



TOP TIP:

Alarms and CCTV alert you to visitors while bollards control access and prevent theft. There is also a vast range of lighting options

At a glance

General advice

- Seek personal recommendations when choosing suppliers and contractors
- Get at least four quotations but don't automatically choose the lowest
- A site inspection is essential for an accurate quotation
- Try to view some driveways laid by your proposed contractor and talk to previous customers
- If possible, meet the workmen who will be carrying out the job – you need to feel comfortable with them
- Being friendly and cooperative towards the workers will maximise your chances of getting the job done well
- Always have a 10% contingency to cover unexpected problems
- Consider lighting and security features at the planning stage
- Inform neighbours of your plans so they will know to expect some disruption while the work is carried out.

Design and decision tips

- Choose a material, colour and style that will enhance the look of your home and surroundings
- Seek personal recommendations when choosing suppliers and contractors
- Multi-coloured surfaces disguise stains best
- Consider the usage your driveway will get and take durability of materials into account
- Some materials that are cheaper to buy cost more to lay
- Never be rushed into a purchasing decision, especially by so called 'special offers'
- Make sure that the specification is identical on all quotes
- Check your chosen contractor's warranties, guarantees, insurance and terms & conditions
- Be wary of a contractor who can start work immediately

- If using sealant, pick a specialist product designed for your particular surface.

DIY construction tips

- Think carefully about whether you are physically equipped to tackle a driveway
- When working out the cost remember to factor in hire charges for specialist equipment – not forgetting a skip to dispose of waste
- Make sure you have protective clothing – and wear it!
- Watch out for buried pipes and cables and if you do expose any call the service provider immediately
- Laying crazy paving is harder than it looks – and it must be laid on a bed of mortar or concrete, not sand
- Tarmac should always be laid by professionals.

Maintenance tips

- Keep surfaces clean to prevent seeds germinating in dirt and cracks
- Use a stiff brush to dislodge weeds and moss
- A bleach solution will get rid of algae
- Never use an acid-based cleaner as it may discolour paving
- Use pressure washers with caution to avoid disturbing filling between paving stones.

Why use Driveways UK?

The service is 100% FREE to people looking for a trade professional.

You can use Driveways UK to match your job needs with our qualified trade professionals whether it's at home or work. We don't charge you a penny, Driveways UK charges our registered trade professionals a small fee for matching your requirements to their skills.

All our references come from people like you.

To become a Driveways UK registered contractor, trade professionals must allow us to vet them and take the names of 3 referees they have done work for. We then check these independently. Their performance is regularly appraised by their new clients, who then report back to us. The only exception to this is when a contractor is a member of a trade association or competent person scheme such as Fensa, Part P & Corgi

We do our best to recruit new, vetted trade professionals if we can't provide an immediate match to your requirements.

It is possible that some requests in some areas will be difficult to match at first. When this happens, we will do our best to recruit new, vetted trade professionals to meet your needs as quickly as possible.

We only give your contact details to a maximum of 5 trades professionals.

We give your name and telephone number to no more than five trade professionals, and give their details to you. You can then call them to arrange an appointment. They may also call you.

We constantly monitor our trade professionals standards and performance.

We monitor our registered trade professionals performance regularly and if their standards fall - we cancel their registration. We don't want you to suffer at the hands of amateurs. It's as simple as that.

We have plenty of professionally registered trades people.

Most of our registered contractors are members of reputable trade associations or competent person schemes such as Fensa, Part P & Corgi. If you have any issues with the trade professional during the job we can give you the details of the membership body to which they belong. If an issue is discovered after the work has been completed and paid for, we will help you to get the original trade professional to put it right.

We take the hassle and uncertainty out of getting the right professional the first time.

Picking someone from the phone book can be very time consuming and fruitless if none of your chosen contractors are available. It may even result in you inadvertently using a 'rogue' contractor with all the associated issues. With Driveways UK.co.uk you know that each trade professional who contacts you has been vetted, is monitored by happy customers, and is available and qualified to do your job.

Driveways UK will get you the best quotes first time every time.

Appendix – Useful sites

www.quotatis.co.uk

www.driveways-uk.com

www.resiblock.com

www.pavingexpert.com

www.home-security-action.co.uk

www.drivewaytips.com

www.ourproperty.co.uk/guides/paving_contractor.html

www.driveways-landscaping-kent.co.uk/diy-blockpaving.html

www.nationwidedriveways.co.uk/home.php?page_id=4

