

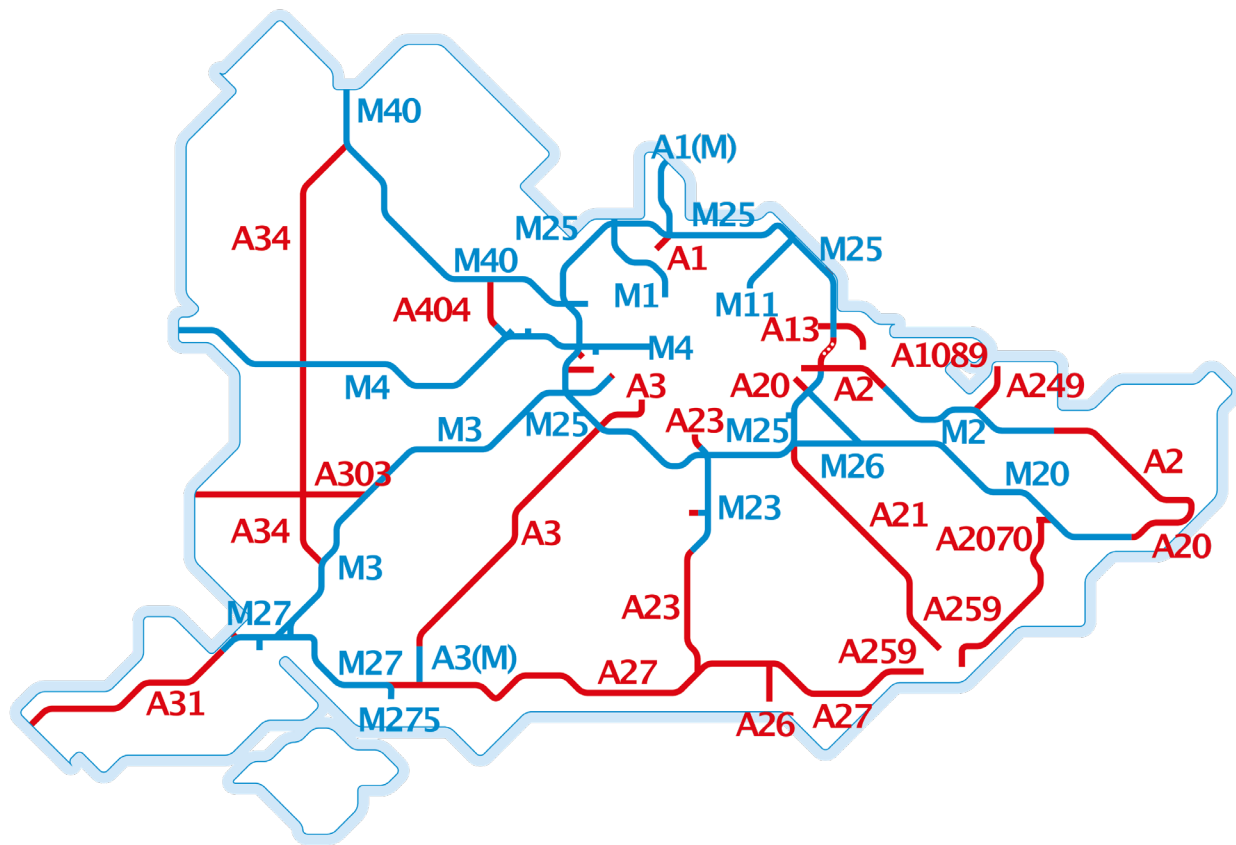
# SOUTH EAST

The SRN in the South East includes the M25 and connecting routes in and around London, and strategic roads in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

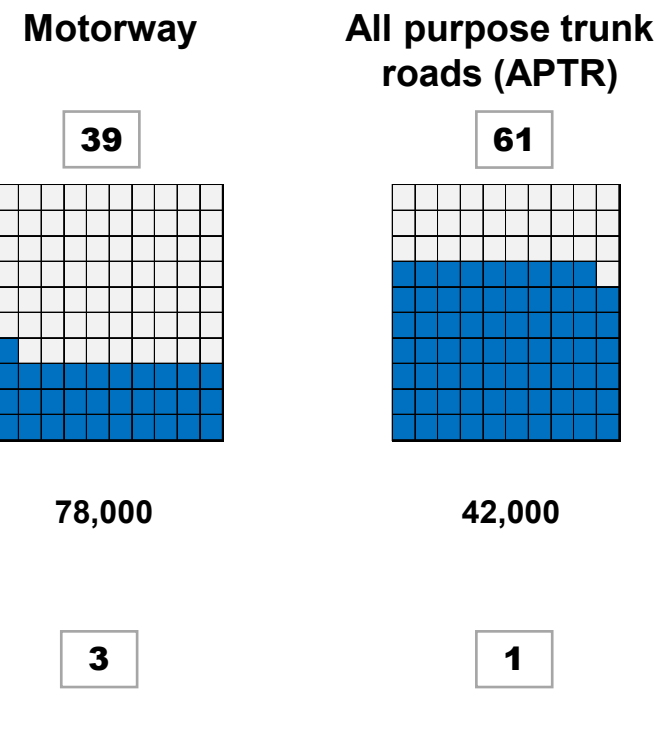
The network comprises 601 route miles, of which 39% are motorways. The M25 and some connecting roads are operated via DBFO arrangements. The remainder of the network is managed directly by National Highways.

The South East is the most heavily trafficked region of the SRN.

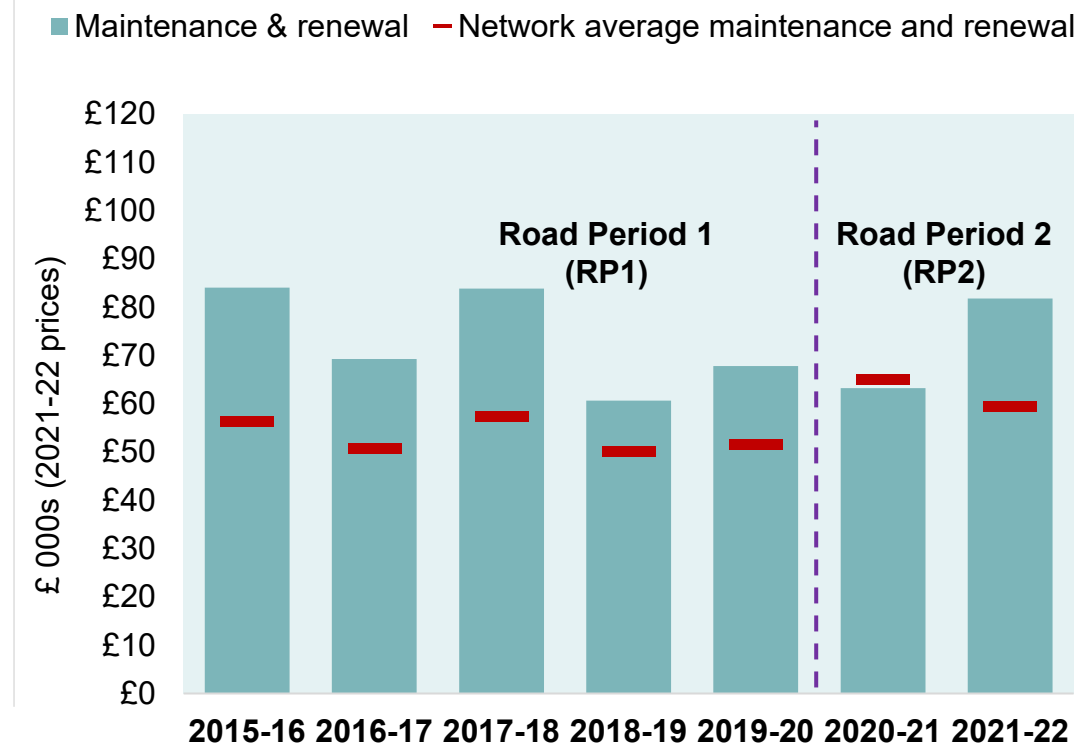
| Population   |                    | Regional rank |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
|              | <b>9.2 million</b> | <b>2</b>      |
| GVA per head |                    | Regional rank |
|              | <b>£31,250</b>     | <b>1</b>      |
| Lane miles   |                    | Regional rank |
|              | <b>3,111</b>       | <b>3</b>      |
| Structures   |                    | Regional rank |
|              | <b>2,904</b>       | <b>3</b>      |



## Traffic statistics



## Maintenance and renewal spending per lane mile



Source: National Highways  
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# REGIONAL PERFORMANCE

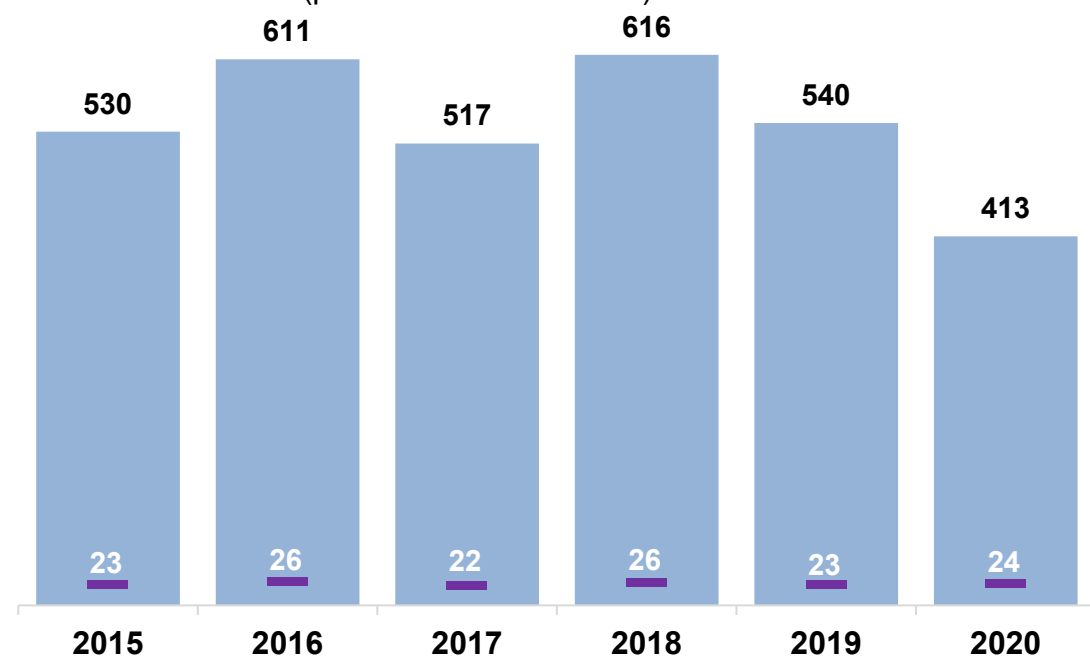
As the region with the highest level of traffic, the **South East** also experiences the highest levels of delay, the least reliable journeys, and the most delay due to roadworks. This may contribute to lower levels of user satisfaction than most other regions.

In 2021-22, the South East showed considerable improvement in the timeliness and accuracy with which it provides information on roadworks, although it still lagged behind most other regions.

Road surfaces in the South East have been consistently maintained at a level that exceeds the national-level target.

## Road safety (people killed or seriously injured, KSIs)

- KSI (Unadjusted for changes in police recording methods)
- KSI rate (per billion vehicle miles)



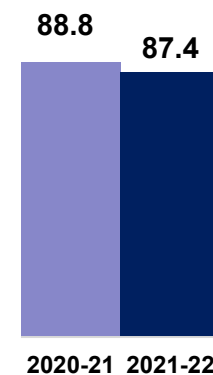
## Key performance indicators (KPI)

**Roadworks network impact** (millions of lane-metre-days)



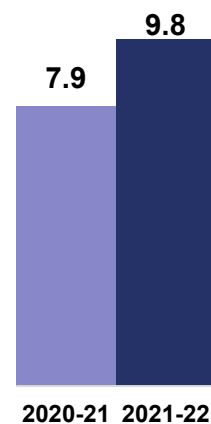
Regional rank **6**

**Incident clearance** (%)



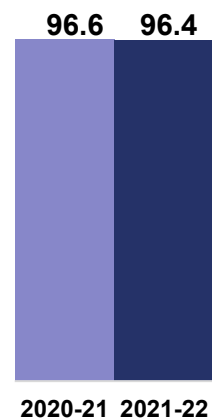
Regional rank **3**

**Average delay** (secs per vehicle mile)



Regional rank **6**

**Pavement condition** (%)



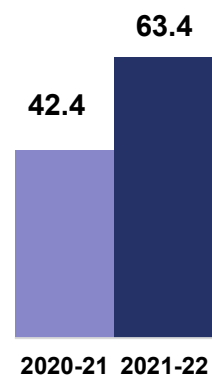
Regional rank **2**

**User satisfaction** (%)



Regional rank **5**

**Roadworks information timeliness and accuracy** (%)



Regional rank **5**

## Regional rank

**1**

Best Performing

**6**

Worst Performing

Regional ranking is based on 2021-22 figures

**Delivering better environmental outcomes (2021-22)**

### Noise



**755**

The number of households, within Noise Important Areas, benefitting from a reduction in noise levels from the SRN due to National Highways' mitigation measures.

### Air Quality



**8**

The number of SRN links in exceedance of the legal nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) limits as set by the European Union and accepted by the government.

# Regional dashboards: methods and data sources

## Regional performance data

- With the exception of ‘user satisfaction’ regional KPI and PI data is provided by National Highways: [National Highways Regional Performance Disaggregation year end 2021 to 2022](#).
- Regional user satisfaction data is taken from Transport Focus’ [Strategic Roads User Survey 2021-22 Summary Report](#).

## Safety performance data

- KSI total figures are unadjusted for changes in police recording methods. Data is for calendar years and is also taken from [National Highways Regional Performance Disaggregation year end 2021 to 2022](#).
- KSI rates are calculated by dividing the number of casualties by the level of traffic in billion vehicle kilometres travelled in each region (see ‘Traffic data’).

## Regional stats, road length, spending and traffic

### Population

- Regional population estimates for mid-2021 were sourced from the [ONS](#) and are rounded to nearest 100,000 in the dashboards.

### GVA per head

- Gross value added (GVA) data for 2020 were sourced from [ONS](#); divided by regional population to give GVA per head; and are rounded to the nearest £250 in the dashboards. In this report, GVA (I) which we have used in our previous report has been superseded by GVA (B). The new measure, GVA (B) is a balanced measure of estimates from gross value added income (GVA (I)) and gross value added production (GVA (P)).
- From January 2021, to distinguish the UK classification from its EU predecessor, the UK-managed classification will be referred to as UK International Territorial Levels (ITLs). More information can be found [here](#).

### Structures

- The number of structures in each region is sourced from National Highways’ Structures Management Information System (SMIS). Categories of structures included are: bridges; large culverts; masts; retaining walls; road tunnels; and signs and/or signal gantries.

### Road lengths

- Data were sourced from National Highways’ pavement management information system (HAPMS) and represent a snapshot for 31 March 2021.
- Route lengths are the sum of the main carriageway lengths only (e.g. excluding slip roads).

### Spending per lane mile

- Maintenance and renewal spending by region was provided by National Highways. Centrally managed funds have been excluded.
- Data for 2021-22 are actuals. Data for previous years have been converted to a 2021-22 price base by applying the Consumer Prices Index (CPI).
- ORR has converted the data into a pounds per lane mile measure by applying lane lengths provided by National Highways. Lane lengths are calculated as the sum of the carriageway section lengths multiplied by the number of permanent running lanes.

### Traffic data

- Traffic data are for calendar years and is provided directly by the Department for Transport’s Road Traffic Statistics team.
- Regional boundaries do not exactly match the boundaries of National Highways’ regions.
- The source data gives vehicle kilometres in 2021 by road and vehicle type. To calculate ‘traffic density’, we have converted this to annual average daily traffic flow by dividing annual vehicle miles (for all vehicle types) by route length (as defined above) and then by 365 days to give a daily average. DBFO-managed roads are excluded.