



## Network Rail Monitor

**Periods 8-13 of Year 5 of CP5  
14 October 2018 to 31 March 2019**

**Wales Route Summary**

**18 July 2019**

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# 1. The railway in Wales

## Health and safety

1.1. Wales' route continues to deliver health and safety performance comparable to that of the national network. Although the long term injury frequency rate (LTIFR) was appreciably better than the national rate, the second half of 2018-19 saw a rise in RIDDOR-reportable injuries that brought Wales' LTIFR much closer to the Great Britain figure. Our risk management maturity model (RM3) assessments over CP5 found positive safety leadership and the route takes a consistent and innovative approach to ensuring asset safety well-suited to diverse assets in varying condition. In common with other routes in Great Britain, we found that assurance did not develop throughout the control period. Overall, Wales started CP5 around the 'predictable' level in RM3 terms for assurance. Our assessment of maturity in 2018-19 suggests this has slipped to 'standardised'.

## Assets

1.2. Wales route met most of its train accident risk reduction targets. Wrong-side asset failures remained steady in 2018-19 compared to the previous year. Many of these were related to telecoms rather than infrastructure failures, so were unlikely to directly affect the safe passage of trains. Track geometry saw a small improvement with a reducing trend in faults. Overall track condition was close to network average.

## Level Crossings

1.3. Modelled level crossing risk rose slightly in 2018-19, reflecting a very variable picture throughout CP5 and little substantial change over the control period. This probably reflects the route's efforts to better understand level crossing risks in common with other routes. Better understanding of individual crossing risks and levels of use has led to risk estimates being revised upwards, masking the substantial effort the route has made to reduce risks.

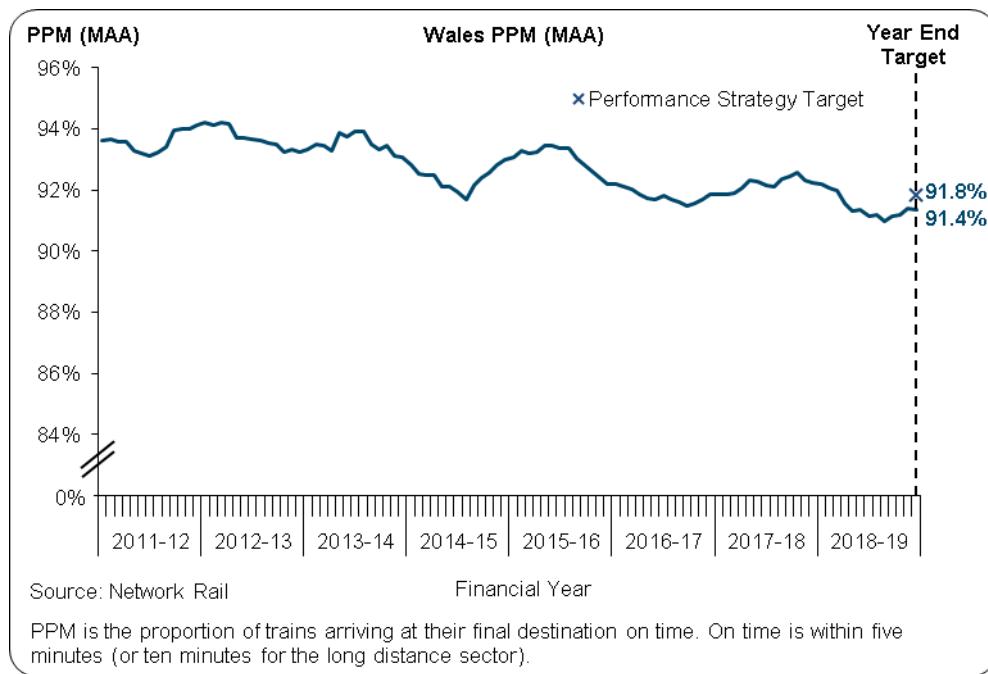
## Occupational Health and Safety

1.4. The route has worked to reduce risks to track workers through better track warning and other improvements to the way work is planned and carried out. Although we served an improvement notice on Wales Route in respect of manual handling matters, the route engaged positively in a national programme to improve compliance in this area and this has yielded tangible improvements.

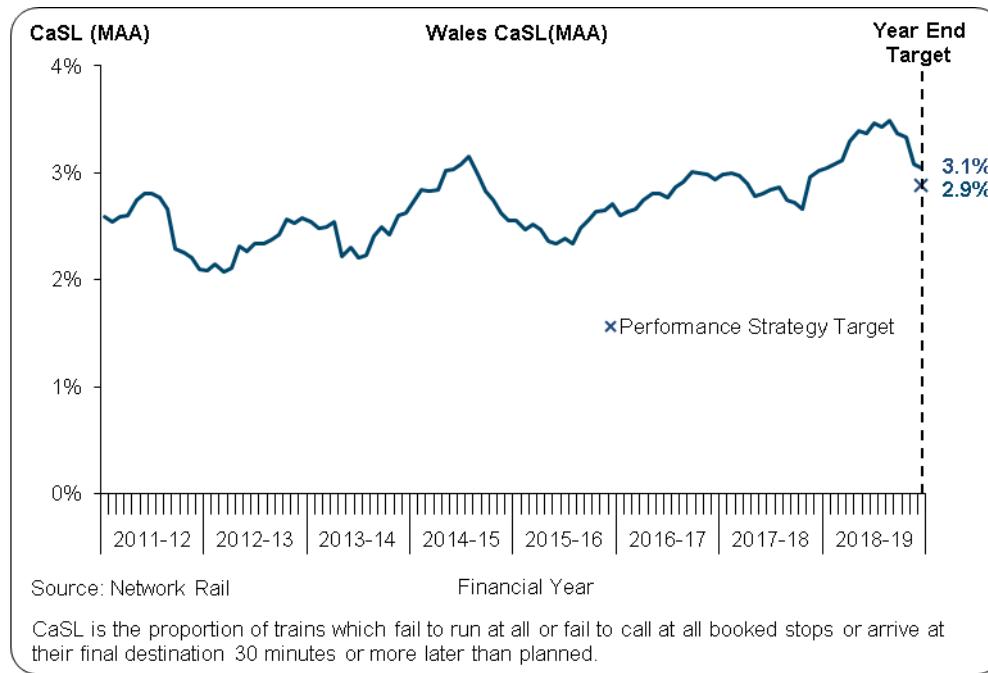
## Train performance

1.5. For England and Wales, we monitor Network Rail's delivery of the PPM and CaSL targets agreed with operators in local Performance Strategies, and reflected in route

scorecards. On 14 October 2018 Transport for Wales Rail Services, operated by Keolis Amey began operating passenger services, previously operated by Arriva Trains Wales. At the end of 2018-19, its PPM MAA was 91.4%, 0.4pp worse than the Performance Strategy target. CaSL MAA was 3.1%, 0.2pp above (i.e. worse than) the Performance Strategy target.



- 1.6. Although behind target for PPM and CaSL at the end of period 13, performance for Transport for Wales' services was within the threshold specified in the Final Determination for CP5.



## Asset management

- 1.7. Wales' route achieved its 'better than target' score for delivery of the seven key volumes on the route scorecards in 2018-19. The route had a positive variance in both track elements, plain line and Switches and & Crossings, where physical volumes delivered were 39% and 27% respectively higher than originally planned. As with other routes, this was mainly driven by increased rail renewal and medium refurbishment, which are relatively lower classes of intervention. However, six km of complete track renewal was also undertaken.
- 1.8. Annual performance for assets in Wales was positive, with a decrease in the overall number of infrastructure asset delay incidents compared to previous years of the control period. The route just missed its scorecard target of 1149 service affecting failures, with 1152 failures reported.
- 1.9. Wales route had an overall positive contribution to the Composite Reliability Index (CRI) and finished the control period with a 21.2% improvement from the baseline taken at the end of CP4. This was against a target of 10.7%.

## Expenditure and financial performance

- 1.10. This section examines the efficiency and wider financial performance of Network Rail in Wales in 2018-19. The finance section of the Monitor also includes relevant information about Wales' financial performance and preparations for CP6.
- 1.11. This analysis is based on draft financial information provided by Network Rail. We will report more fully in our annual efficiency and finance assessment<sup>1</sup>.

### Expenditure on core business activities

- 1.12. We monitor the efficiency of Network Rail's core business activities. These are operations, support, maintenance and renewals. Overall, expenditure decreased by £13m (4%) on these activities in 2018-19.
- 1.13. Support costs and maintenance expenditure increased from 2017-18 to 2018-19. Network Rail has attributed the increase in support costs to increased utilities and IT costs, and costs relating to preparations for CP6. The increase in maintenance costs includes increased vehicle rental costs following Network Rail's decision to rent rather than own its vehicles. Renewals expenditure has decreased largely due to significant signalling renewals that were undertaken in 2017-18.

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://orr.gov.uk/rail/economic-regulation/regulation-of-network-rail/monitoring-performance/efficiency-and-finance-assessment>.

**Table 1 Network Rail Wales expenditure on core business activities**

£m (2018-19 prices)	Operations	Support	Maintenance	Renewals	Total
Operations	34	35	(1)	(3%)	
Support	35	24	11	46%	
Maintenance	77	72	5	7%	
Renewals	164	192	(28)	(15%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(4%)</b>	

## Financial performance

1.14. The regulatory financial performance measure (FPM) provides a better understanding of Network Rail's financial performance than simple income and expenditure variances. FPM compares actual income and expenditure to Network Rail's annual budget, and then to the financial assumptions in our PR13 determination (which underpin the company's level of funding)<sup>2</sup>. It ensures that Network Rail does not benefit from delaying work to a later date if that work will still need to be done and adjusts for the value of any outputs that Network Rail was funded for, but has not delivered such as reliable train performance.

**Table 2 Network Rail Wales financial performance in 2018-19**

£m	Budget	Actual	Variance b/(w)	Of which out / (under) performance
Turnover	38	38	0	0
Schedule 4	(13)	(7)	6	8
Schedule 8	(4)	1	5	5
Operations	(33)	(34)	(1)	(1)
Support	(34)	(35)	(1)	(1)
Maintenance	(76)	(77)	(1)	(1)
Capex – Renewals	(133)	(164)	(31)	4
Capex – Enhancements	(244)	(238)	6	0
<b>Financial performance (internal)<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>(17)</b>	<b>14</b>
Budget vs. PR13				(111)
Adjustments for missed regulatory outputs				(5)
<b>Financial performance (regulatory)</b>				<b>(101)</b>

<sup>2</sup> It excludes some income and expenditure that is not as controllable by Network Rail. These include network grant, fixed track access charges, traction electricity income and costs, and business rates.

<sup>3</sup> Neutral timing differences including deferral of work represent the £31m difference between -£17m of cumulative income and expenditure variances and the £14m of financial outperformance against budget.

- 1.15. Wales route outperformed against its internal measure by £14m in 2018-19<sup>4</sup>. This has largely been driven by lower Schedule 4 and Schedule 8 costs. Network Rail has largely attributed these to the successful delivery of the Port Talbot resignalling renewal project and reduced track problems in the autumn due to improved rail head treatment.
- 1.16. Network Rail underperformed the regulatory financial performance measure by £101m largely because its internal budget was £111m higher than our PR13 financial assumptions for the year.

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<sup>4</sup> This analysis includes a portion of Network Rail's central costs. Central costs are shown separately in the GB finance section.



## Network Rail Monitor

**Cyfnod 8-13 o Flwyddyn 5 o Gyfnod  
Rheoli 5  
14 Hydref 2018 tan 31 Mawrth 2019**

**Crynodeb o Linell Cymru**

**18 July 2019**

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## 2. Rheilffyrdd Cymru

### Iechyd a diogelwch

- 2.1. Mae perfformiad iechyd a diogelwch llinell Cymru yn parhau i fod yn debyg i berfformiad iechyd a diogelwch y rhwydwaith cenedlaethol. Er bod y gyfradd amlder niwed hir dymor (LTIFR) yn sylweddol well na'r gyfradd genedlaethol, bu cynnydd yn ail hanner 2018-19 mewn anafiadau RIDDOR (Rheoliadau Cofnodi Anafiadau, Afiechydon a Digwyddiadau Peryglus) ddaeth â ffigwr LTIFR Cymru yn llawer agosach at y ffigwr Prydeinig. Bu i'n asesiadau model aeddfed rheoli risg (RM3) yng Nghyfnod Rheoli 5 ddarganfod arweinyddiaeth diogelwch gadarnhaol ac mae'r llinell yn dilyn dull arloesol a chyson wrth sicrhau diogelwch asedau sy'n addas ar gyfer asedau o wahanol gyflyrau. Yn gyffredin gyda llinellau eraill ym Mhrydain, fe welsom nad oedd sicrwydd trwy gydol y cyfnod rheoli. Ar y cyfan, ar ddechrau'r cyfnod rheoli roedd Cymru o gwmpas y lefel 'disgwyliadwy' yn RM3 o ran sicrwydd. Mae ein hasesiad ar aeddfedrwydd yn 2018-19 yn awgrymu bod hyn wedi llithro i 'safonedig'.

### Asedau

- 2.2. Roedd llinell Cymru yn cwrdd â'r rhan fwyaf o'i thargedau i leihau'r risg o anafiadau trênn. Roedd methiannau asedau ochr anghywir yn parhau yn sefydlog yn 2018-19 o'u cymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Roedd llawer o'r rhain yn gysylltiedig â thelathrebiadau yn hytrach na methiannau gyda'r isadeiledd, felly yn anhebygol o gael effaith uniongyrchol ar allu'r tren i deithio'n ddiogel. Bu ychydig o welliant yn geometreg y trac gyda thuiddiad llai o ddiffygion. Ar y cyfan, roedd cyflwr y trac yn agos at gyfartaledd y rhwydwaith.

### Croesfannau Rheilffordd

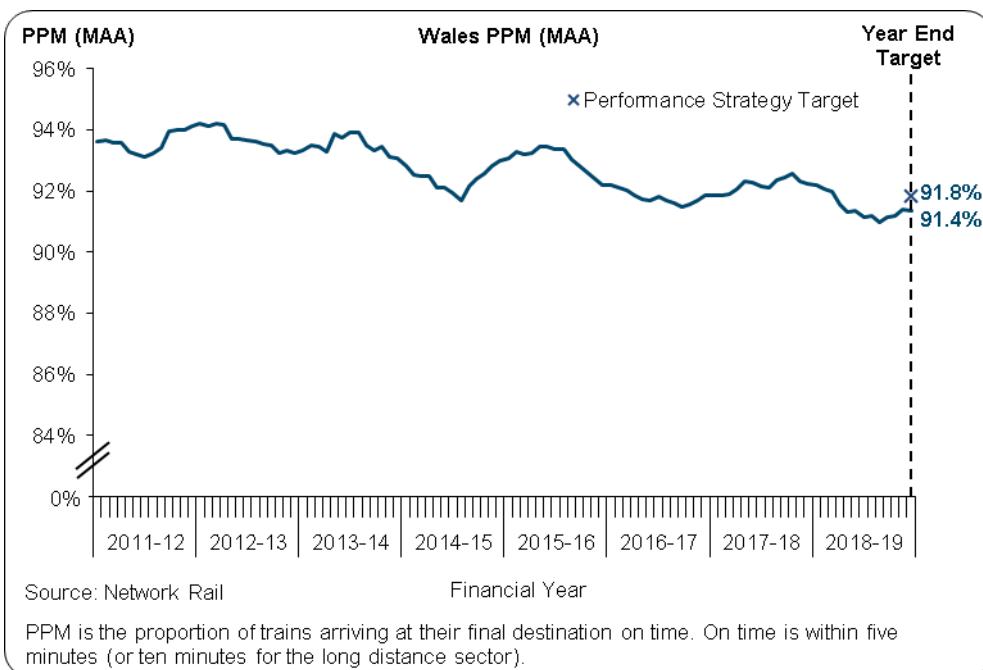
- 2.3. Bu i risg croesfannau rheilffordd enghreifftiol gynyddu ychydig yn 2018-19, gan adlewyrchu darlun amrywiol iawn trwy gydol cyfnod rheoli 5 ac ychydig o newid sylweddol dros y cyfnod rheoli. Mae'n debyg fod hyn yn adlewyrchu ymdrechion y llinell i ddeall risgiau croesfannau rheilffordd yn well fel y llinellau eraill. Mae gwell dealltwriaeth o risgiau croesfannau rheilffordd unigol a'r lefel o ddefnydd wedi arwain at adolygu amcangyfrif uwch o risgiau, gan guddio'r effaith sylweddol gan y llinell i geisio lleihau risgiau.

### Iechyd a Diogelwch Galwedigaethol

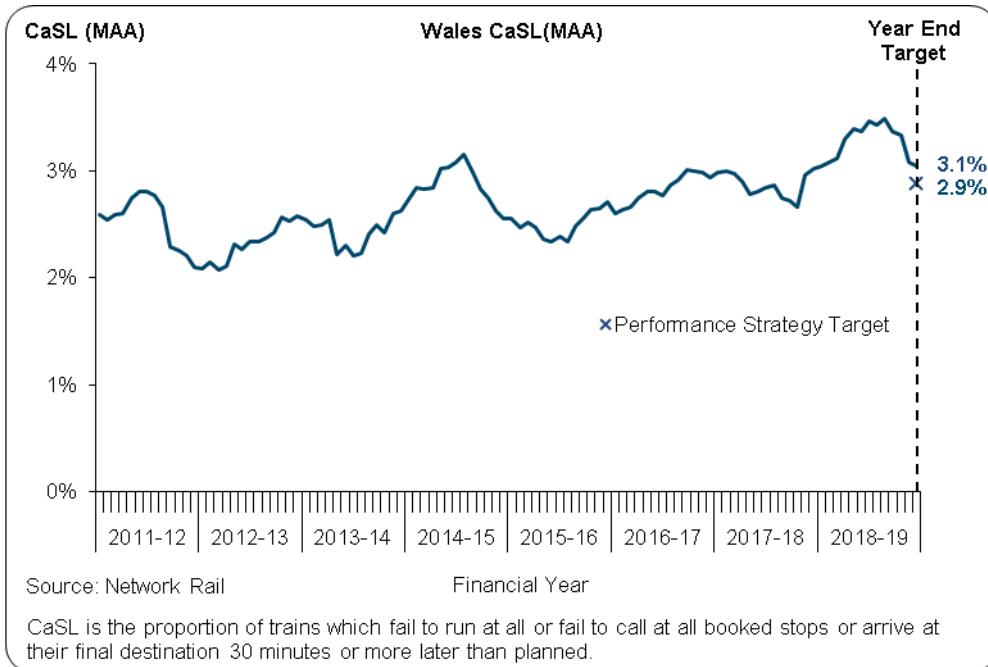
- 2.4. Mae'r llinell wedi mynd ati i leihau risgiau i weithwyr ar y trac trwy rybuddion trac gwell a gwelliannau eraill i sut caiff y gwaith ei gynllunio a'i gyflawni. Er inni roi hysbysiad o welliant ar Linell Cymru o ran materion gwaith codi a chario, bu'r llinell yn rhan gadarnhaol o raglen genedlaethol i wella cydymffurfiaeth yn y maes hwn ac mae hyn wedi arwain at welliannau sylweddol.

## Perfformiad trenau

- 2.5. Yng Nghymru a Lloegr, rydym ni'n monitro sut mae Network Rail yn cyflawni eu targedau Mesur Perfformiad Cyhoeddus (PPM) a Threnau a Ganslwyd neu a oedd yn Arbennig o Hwyr (CaSL) sydd wedi'u cytuno gyda'r gweithredwyr mewn Strategaethau Perfformio lleol a'u hadlewyrchu yng nghardiau sgôr y llinell. Ar 14 Hydref 2018 dechreuodd Gwasanaethau Rheilffordd Trafnidiaeth Cymru, dan ofal Keolis Amey, weithredu gwasanaethau teithwyr, oedd yn cael eu gweithredu'n flaenorol gan Drenau Arriva Cymru. Ar ddiwedd 2018-19, ei Mesur Perfformiad Cyhoeddus (PPM) ar gyfer Cyfartaledd Symud Blynnyddol (MAA) oedd 91.4%, 0.4 pwynt canran yn waeth na tharged y Strategaeth Perfformio. Roedd y Cyfartaledd Symud Blynnyddol (MAA) yng nghyswilt Trenau a Ganslwyd neu a oedd yn Arbennig o Hwyr (CaSL) yn 3.1%, 0.2 pwynt canran yn uwch (hynny ydy, yn waeth) na tharged y Strategaeth Perfformio.



- 2.6. Er bod perfformiad Trafnidiaeth Cymru heb gyrraedd y targedau Mesur Perfformiad Cyhoeddus na nifer y Trenau a Ganslwyd neu a oedd yn Arbennig o Hwyr ar ddiwedd cyfnod 13, roedd y perfformiad o fewn y trothwy sydd wedi'i nodi yn Nyfarniad Terfynol Cyfnod Rheoli 5.



## Rheoli asedau

- 2.7. Bu i linell Cymru gyflawni ei sgôr 'gwell na'r cyfartaledd' o ran cyflawni'r saith prif gyfaint ar gardiau sgôr y llinell yn 2018-19. Roedd gan y llinell amrywiant cadarnhaol yn y ddwy elfen trac, llinell syml a switsys a chroesfannau, lle roedd y cyfeintiau yn 39% a 27% yn eu tro yn uwch na'r cynllun gwreiddiol. Fel y llinellau eraill, roedd hyn yn bennaf oherwydd mwy o waith adnewyddu'r trac, sy'n fathau cymharol lai o myriadau. Fodd bynnag, bu hefyd gwaith adnewyddu 6km llawn o drac.
- 2.8. Roedd y perfformiad blynnyddol ar gyfer asedau yng Nghymru yn gadarnhaol, gyda lleihad yn y ffigwr ar y cyfan o achosion o oedi oherwydd isadeileddau asedau o'i gymharu gyda blynnyddoedd blaenorol y cyfnod rheoli. Bu i'r llinell fethu ei tharged cerdyn sgôr o 1149 methiant yn cael effaith ar wasanaeth, dim ond o ychydig gyda chofnod o 1152 methiant.
- 2.9. Yn gyffredinol, bu cyfraniad llinell Cymru tuag at y Mynegai Dibynadwyedd Cyfansawdd (CRI) yn gadarnhaol. Erbyn diwedd y cyfnod rheoli, bu gwelliant o 21.2% o gymharu â'r data sylfaenol a gasglwyd ar ddiwedd Cyfnod Rheoli 4. Roedd hyn â'i gymharu gyda tharged o 10.7%.

## Gwariant a pherfformiad ariannol

- 2.10. Mae'r adran hon yn bwrw golwg ar effeithlonrwydd a pherfformiad ariannol ehangach Rheilffordd Trafnidiaeth yng Nghymru yn ystod 2018-19. Mae hefyd gwybodaeth berthnasol yn adran ariannol y Monitor ynghylch perfformiad ariannol Cymru a'r paratoadau ar gyfer Cyfnod Rheoli 6.

2.11. Mae'r dadansoddiad hwn wedi'i lunio ar sail y braslun o wybodaeth ariannol gan Network Rail. Byddwn yn cynnig adroddiad mwy cyflawn yn ein hasesiad effeithlonrwydd a chyllid blynnyddol<sup>5</sup>.

## Gwariant o ran y gweithgareddau busnes craidd

2.12. Rydym yn monitro gweithgareddau busnes craidd Network Rail. Hynny yw gweithrediadau, gwaith cefnogi, gwaith cynnal a chadw ac adnewyddiadau. Ar y cyfan, bu lleihad o £13m (4%) yn y gwariant ynghlwm â'r gweithgareddau hyn yn ystod 2018-19.

2.13. Bu cynnydd yn y costau cefnogi a gwariant cynnal a chadw rhwng 2017-18 a 2018-19. Bu i Network Rail briodoli'r cynnydd mewn costau cefnogi i'r cynnydd yn y costau gwasanaethau, costau Technoleg Gwybodaeth a chostau yn berthnasol i'r paratoadau ar gyfer Cyfnod Rheoli 6. Bu'r cynnydd mewn costau cynnal a chadw yn sgil cynnydd mewn costau llogi cerbydau yn dilyn penderfyniad Network Rail i rentu cerbydau yn hytrach na'u prynu. Bu lleihad yn y gwariant adnewyddiadau yn bennaf oherwydd y gwaith adnewyddu sylweddol i arwyddion yn ystod 2017-18.

**Tabl 1 Gwariant Rheilffordd Trafnidiaeth Cymru ynghylch gweithgareddau busnes craidd**

£m (prisiau 2018-19)	2018-19	2017-18	Amrywiant	%
Gweithrediadau	34	35	(1)	(3%)
Cefnogi	35	24	11	46%
Cynnal a Chadw	77	72	5	7%
Adnewyddiadau	164	192	(28)	(15%)
<b>Cyfanswm</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(4%)</b>

## Perfformiad Ariannol

2.14. Mae mesur perfformiad ariannol (FPM) rheoleiddiol yn cynnig cipolwg mwy trylwyr o berfformiad ariannol Network Rail na dadansoddiadau amrywiant incwm a gwariant syml. Mae'r mesur perfformiad ariannol (FPM) yn cymharu union incwm a gwariant gyda chyllideb flynyddol Network Rail, ynghyd â'r rhagdybiaethau yn ein dyfarniad PR13 (sy'n sail i lefel cyllid y cwmni)<sup>6</sup>. Mae'n gofalu nad ydy Network Rail yn elwa o ohirio'r gwaith os oes angen cwblhau'r gwaith hwnnw yn y pendraw beth bynnag. Mae'r mesur perfformiad ariannol hefyd yn addasu ar gyfer gwerth unrhyw

<sup>5</sup> Gwelwch <http://orr.gov.uk/rail/economic-regulation/regulation-of-network-rail/monitoring-performance/efficiency-and-finance-assessment>.

<sup>6</sup> Mae'n hepgor ychydig o incwm a gwariant nad oes modd i Network Rail eu rheoli cystal. Ymysg y costau hyn mae grant rhwydwaith, costau mynediad trac sefydlog, incwm a chostau tyniant trydan, a chyfraddau busnes.

allgynhyrchion cafodd Network Rail eu hariannu ar eu cyfer, ond heb eu cyflawni fel perfformiad trenau dibynadwy.

**Tabl 2 Perfformiad ariannol Rheilffordd Trafnidiaeth Cymru yn ystod 2018-19**

£m	Cyllideb	Ffigwr Gwirioneddol	Amrywiaeth gwell / (gwaeth)	Gwahaniaeth / (tan) berfformiad
Trosiant	38	38	0	0
Cynllun atodol 4	(13)	(7)	6	8
Cynllun atodol 8	(4)	1	5	5
Gweithredu	(33)	(34)	(1)	(1)
Cefnogi	(34)	(35)	(1)	(1)
Cynnal a Chadw	(76)	(77)	(1)	(1)
Capex - Adnewyddu	(133)	(164)	(31)	4
Capex - Gwelliannau	(244)	(238)	6	0
<b>Perfformiad ariannol (mewnol)<sup>7</sup></b>			<b>(17)</b>	<b>14</b>
Cyllideb yn erbyn PR13				(111)
Addasiadau oherwydd diffyg gwaith rheoleiddiol				(5)
<b>Perfformiad ariannol (rheoleiddiol)</b>				<b>(101)</b>

2.15. Bu i linell Cymru rhagori ar eu mesur mewnol o £14m yn ystod 2018-19<sup>8</sup>. Bu hyn yn bennaf yn sgil costau Amserlen 4 ac Amserlen 8 is. Bu i Network Rail briodoli hyn yn bennaf i lwyddiant prosiect adnewyddu arwyddion Port Talbot a llai o broblemau gyda'r trac yn yr hydref yn sgil gwellhad yn y gwaith trin rheilffyrdd gwell.

2.16. Bu i Network Rail danberfformio yn sgil y mesur perfformiad ariannol rheoleiddiol o £101m. Roedd hyn yn bennaf oherwydd roedd ei gyllideb fewnol yn £111m yn uwch na rhagdybiaethau ariannol ein dyfarniad PR13 ar gyfer y flwyddyn.

<sup>7</sup> Mae'r gwahaniaeth o £31m rhwng -£17m o amrywiaethau incwm a gwariant cronnol a'r £14m o orberfformiad arianol o ystyried y gyllideb yn sgil gwahaniaethau niwtral o ran amseru gan gynnwys gohirio gwaith.

<sup>8</sup> Mae'r dadansoddiad hwn yn ymwneud â chyfran o gostau canolog Network Rail. Caiff costau canolog eu crybwyl ar wahân yn adran gyllid Prydain.



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