



Report to the Audit Committee

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

Audit Planning: year ending 31 March 2019

Issued: 13 March 2019

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We have pleasure in presenting our Audit Planning Report to the Audit Committee of Tendring District Council (the 'Council'). This report forms a key part of our communication strategy with you, a strategy which is designed to promote effective two way communication throughout the audit process with those charged with governance.

It summarises the planned audit strategy for the year ending 31 March 2019 in respect of our audit of the financial statements of the Council and use of resources; comprising materiality, key audit risks and the planned approach to these, together with timetable and the BDO team.

The planned audit strategy has been discussed with management to ensure that it incorporates developments in the business during the year under review, the results for the year to date and other required scope changes.

We look forward to discussing this plan with you at the Audit Committee meeting on 28 March 2019 and to receiving your input on the scope and approach.

In the meantime if you would like to discuss any aspects in advance of the meeting please contact one of the team.

Aphrodite Lefevre

13 March 2019



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This report has been prepared solely for the use of the Governance and Audit Committee and Those Charged with Governance and should not be shown to any other person without our express permission in writing. In preparing this report we do not accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person. For more information on our respective responsibilities please see the appendices.

SCOPE AND MATERIALITY

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This summary provides an overview of the key audit matters that we believe are important to the Audit Committee in reviewing the planned audit strategy for the Council for the year ending 31 March 2019.

It is also intended to promote effective communication and discussion and to ensure that the audit strategy appropriately incorporates input from those charged with governance.

Audit scope

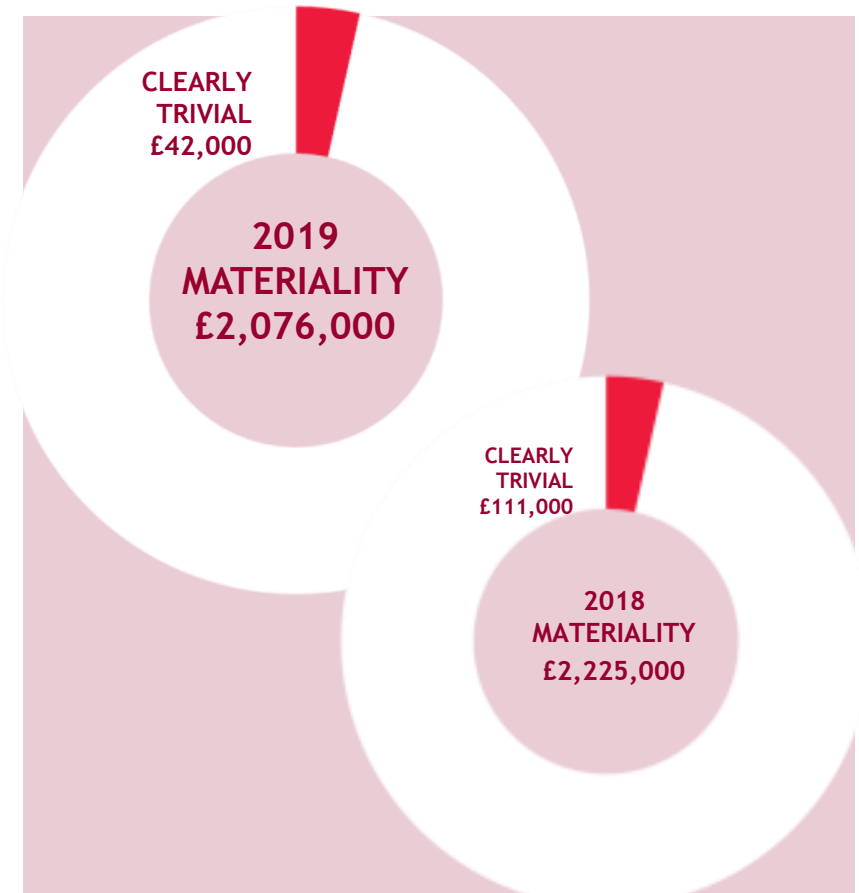
The scope of the audit is determined by the NAO's Code of Audit Practice that sets out what local auditors are required to do to fulfil their statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. This includes: auditing the financial statements; reviewing the arrangements to secure value for money through the economic, efficient and effective use of its resources; and, where appropriate, exercising the auditor's wider reporting powers and duties.

Our approach is designed to ensure we obtain the requisite level of assurance in accordance with applicable laws, appropriate standards and guidance issued by the NAO.

Materiality

Planning materiality for the Council will be set at 1.75% of gross expenditure for the year. At this stage, the figure is based on the prior year financial statements. This will be revisited when the draft financial statements are received for audit.

Although materiality is the judgement of the engagement lead, the Audit Committee is obliged to satisfy themselves that the materiality chosen is appropriate for the scope of the audit.



AUDIT STRATEGY

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Our Audit Strategy is predicated on a risk based approach, so that audit work is focused on the areas of the financial statements where the risk of material misstatement is assessed to be higher, or where there is a risk that the organisation has not made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Our starting point is to document our understanding of the Council and its business and the specific risks it faces. We review the predecessor auditor's prior year audit file and we discuss with management any changes to the business and management's own view of potential audit risk, to gain an understanding of the Council's activities and to determine which risks impact on our audit. We will continue to update this assessment throughout the audit.

For the financial statements audit, we also confirm our understanding of the accounting systems in order to ensure their adequacy as a basis for the preparation of the financial statements, related controls, and that proper accounting records have been maintained.

A lower level of materiality is applied to the areas of the financial statements that are considered to be sensitive, such as senior management remuneration disclosures, auditor's remuneration disclosures and related party disclosures.

We then carry out our audit procedures in response to audit risks.

The table on the next page summarises our planned approach to audit risks identified.

AUDIT RISK OVERVIEW

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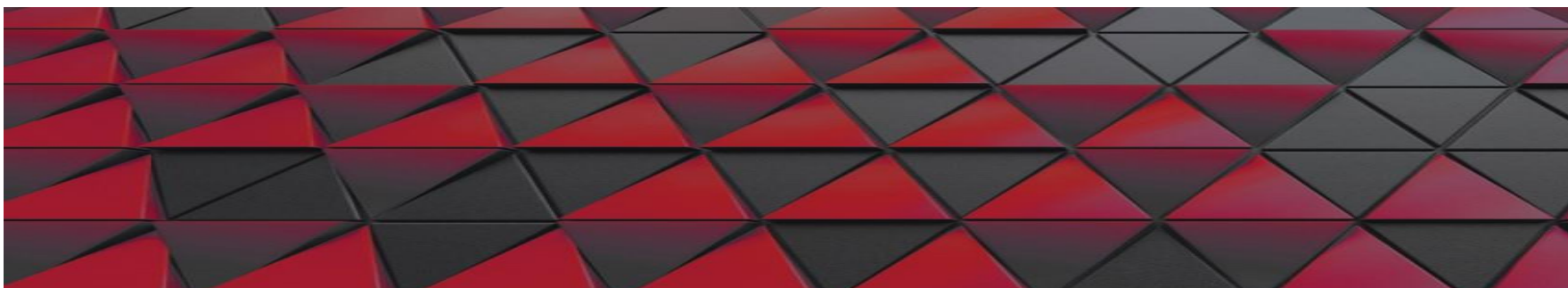
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Risk identified - Financial statements	Risk rating	Fraud risk present	Testing approach	Impact of significant judgements and estimates
Management override of controls	Significant	Yes	Substantive	Medium
Revenue (and expenditure) recognition	Significant	Yes	Substantive	Medium
Property, Plant & Equipment and Investment Property valuation	Significant	No	Substantive	High
Valuation of pension assets and liabilities	Significant	No	Substantive	High
Related party transactions	Normal	No	Substantive	Low
Risk identified - Use of resources				
Sustainable resource deployment	Significant	N/A	Detailed review	N/A



INDEPENDENCE AND FEES

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Independence

We confirm that the firm complies with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard for Auditors and, in our professional judgement, is independent and objective within the meaning of those Standards.

Fees

	2018/19
	£
Code audit fees	45,205
Total audit and certification fees	45,205
Non audit fees	
Certification fee (Housing Benefit Subsidy certification)	(1) 7,000
Fee for agreed upon procedures in respect of pooled housing capital receipts return	2,500
Non audit fees	9,500
Total fees	54,705

(1) The certification fee for Housing Benefit subsidy is on the basis that the Council performs the initial testing and we will re-perform. This also assumes three or less 40+ detailed testing during the year.

Amendments to the proposed fees

If we need to propose any amendments to the fees during the course of the audit, where our assessment of risk and complexity are significantly different from those reflected in the proposed fee or where we are required to carry out work in exercising our additional powers and duties, we will first discuss this with the Council.

Where this requires a variation to the scale fee set by PSAA we will seek approval from PSAA. If necessary, we will also prepare a report outlining the reasons why the fee needs to change for discussion with the Audit Committee. At this stage, nothing has come to our attention that would require us to seek approval to amend the scale fee.

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Key components of our audit objectives and strategy for the Council are highlighted and explained on the following pages.

Audit planning is a collaborative and continuous process and our audit strategy, as reflected here, will be reviewed and updated as our audit progresses.

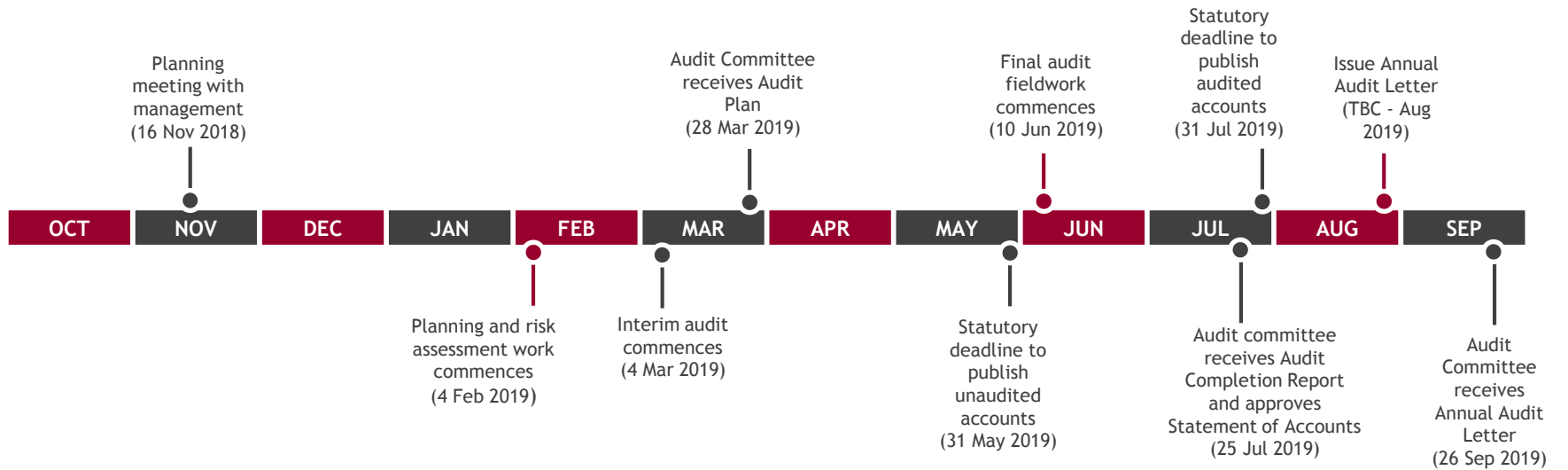
We will communicate any significant changes to our audit strategy, should the need for such change arise.

Reporting	Objectives
Auditing standards	We will perform our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing UK (ISAs (UK)) and relevant guidance published by the NAO.
Financial statements	We will express an opinion on the Council’s financial statements, prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2018/19 and other directions.
Statement of Accounts	In addition to our objectives regarding the financial statements, we will also read and consider the other information contained in the Statement of Accounts to consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements or other information and our knowledge obtained during the audit.
Use of resources	We will report where we consider that the Council has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
Additional powers and duties	Where necessary we may be required to: issue a report in the public interest; make a written recommendation to the Council; allow local electors to raise questions and objections on the accounts; or exercise legal powers to apply to the courts for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law, issue an advisory notice or an application for a judicial review.
Report to the Audit Committee	Prior to the approval of the financial statements, we will discuss our significant findings with the Audit Committee. We will highlight key accounting and audit issues as well as internal control findings and any other significant matters arising from the audit.



AUDIT TIMELINE

An overview of the key dates



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BDO TEAM

Team responsibilities



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As the engagement lead I have primary responsibility to ensure that the appropriate audit opinion is given. In meeting this responsibility I ensure that the audit has resulted in obtaining sufficient and appropriate evidence to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to report on the financial statements and communicate as required by the ISAs (UK), in accordance with our findings.

I am responsible for the overall quality of the engagement and am supported by the rest of the team as set out here.



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I will lead on the audit of the Council.

I work closely with Aphrodite to develop and execute the audit strategy. I will be a key point of contact on a day to day basis for the Council and will ensure that timelines are carefully managed to ensure that deadlines are met and matters to be communicated to Management and the Audit Committee are highlighted on a timely basis.

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OVERVIEW

We have assessed the following as financial statements audit risks. These are matters assessed as most likely to cause a material misstatement in the financial statements and include those that will have the greatest effect on audit strategy, the allocation of audit resources and the amount of audit focus by the engagement team.

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Description of risk	Significant risk	Normal risk	Overview of risk
1. Management override of controls			ISA (UK) 240 presumes that management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
2. Revenue (and expenditure) recognition			Under auditing standards there is a presumption that income recognition presents a fraud risk. For the Council, the risks can be identified as affecting the existence (recognition) and accuracy of revenue and capital grants that are subject to performance conditions and fees and charges. There is also a risk of manipulation of expenditure recognition by inappropriately deferring expenditure by including expenditure in the following year.
3. Property, Plant & Equipment and Investment Property valuation			There is a risk over the valuation of land, buildings, dwellings and investment properties where valuations are based on assumptions or where updated valuations have not been provided for a class of assets at year-end.
4. Valuation of pension assets and liabilities			There is a risk the valuation is not based on appropriate membership data where there are significant changes or uses inappropriate assumptions to value the assets and liabilities.
5. Related party transactions			There is a risk that related party disclosures are not complete and in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requirements.

MANAGEMENT OVERRIDE OF CONTROLS

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ISA (UK) 240 presumes that management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud.

- Significant risk
- Normal risk
- Fraud risk
- Assess design & implementation of controls to mitigate
- Significant Management estimates & judgements
- Controls testing approach
- Substantive testing approach

Risk detail

ISA (UK) 240 - The auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements requires us to presume that the risk of management override of controls is present and significant in all entities.

Planned audit approach

Our audit procedures will include the following:

- Review and verification of unusual/high risk journal entries made in the year, agreeing the journals to supporting documentation. We will determine key risk characteristics to filter the population of journals. We will use our IT team to assist with the journal extraction;
- Review of estimates and judgements applied by management in the financial statements to assess their appropriateness and the existence of any systematic bias;
- Obtain an understanding of the business rationale for significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the entity or that otherwise appear to be unusual; and
- Review of unadjusted audit differences for indications of bias or deliberate misstatement.



REVENUE (AND EXPENDITURE) RECOGNITION

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Under auditing standards there is a presumption that income recognition presents a fraud risk.

- Significant risk
- Normal risk
- Fraud risk
- Assess design & implementation of controls to mitigate
- Significant Management estimates & judgements
- Controls testing approach
- Substantive testing approach

Risk detail

Under auditing standards there is a presumption that income recognition presents a fraud risk. For local authorities, the risks can be identified as affecting the existence (recognition) and accuracy of income.

We consider there to be a significant risk in respect of the existence and accuracy of revenue and capital grants that are subject to performance conditions before these may be recognised as revenue in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES). We also consider there to be a significant risk in respect of the existence of fees and charges income.

In the public sector the risk of fraud in revenue recognition is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council. This states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur through the manipulation of expenditure recognition. This risk is identified as being relevant to cut-off of expenditure, where testing will be focussed.

Planned audit approach

Our audit procedures will include the following:

- Test an increased sample of grants included in income to documentation from grant paying bodies and check whether recognition criteria have been met; and
- Test an increased sample of fees and charges to ensure they have been recorded in the correct period and to ensure that all income that has been recorded are valid income.
- Test an increased sample of expenditure either side of year end, to confirm that expenditure has been recorded in the correct period and that all expenditure that should have been recorded at year end has been.



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There is a risk over the valuation of land, buildings, dwellings and investment properties where valuations are based on significant assumptions.

- Significant risk
- Normal risk
- Fraud risk
- Assess design & implementation of controls to mitigate
- Significant Management estimates & judgements
- Controls testing approach
- Substantive testing approach

Risk detail

Local authorities are required to ensure that the carrying value of land, buildings, dwellings and investment properties is not materially different to the current value (operational assets) or fair value (surplus assets, assets held for sale and investment properties) at the balance sheet date.

The Council applies an annual revaluation process under which the assets that had significant change in value during the year are subject to full revaluation and all other assets are revalued on a desktop basis. All assets are subject to full revaluation at least every 5 years.

Due to the significant value of the Council's land, buildings, dwellings and investment properties and the high degree of estimation uncertainty, there is a risk over the valuation of these assets where valuations are based on assumptions or where updated valuations have not been provided for a class of assets at the year-end.

Planned audit approach

Our audit procedures will include the following:

- Review the instructions provided to the valuer and review the valuer's skills and expertise in order to determine if we can rely on the management expert;
- Confirm that the basis of valuation for assets valued in year is appropriate based on their usage;
- Review accuracy and completeness of asset information provided to the valuer such as rental agreements and sizes; and
- Review assumptions used by the valuer for reasonableness and movements against relevant indices for similar classes of assets and follow up valuation movements that appear unusual.

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There is a risk the membership data and cash flows used by the actuary in the roll-forward valuation may not be correct, or the valuation uses inappropriate assumptions to value the assets and liabilities.

Significant risk	■
Normal risk	□
Fraud risk	□
Assess design & implementation of controls to mitigate	■
Significant Management estimates & judgements	■
Controls testing approach	□
Substantive testing approach	■

Risk detail

The net pension liability comprises the Council's share of the market value of assets held in the Essex Pension Fund and the estimated future liability to pay pensions.

An actuarial estimate of the pension liability is calculated by an independent firm of actuaries with specialist knowledge and experience. The estimate is based on the roll forward of membership data from the 2016 triennial valuation exercise, updated at 31 March 2019 for factors such as mortality rates and expected pay rises along with other assumptions around inflation when calculating the liability. There is a risk the valuation is not based on appropriate membership data where there are significant changes or uses inappropriate assumptions to value the liability.

The investment portfolio of the Pension Fund includes a significant proportion of assets the valuation of which may be subject to a significant level of assumption and estimation, and valuations may not be based on observable market data (for example, unquoted private equity, debt, infrastructure, timberlands and direct property investments). Due to the significance of these valuations, even a small change in assumptions and estimates could have a material impact on the overall valuation. There is a risk that valuation of pension assets may be based on inappropriate assumptions and estimates, and the share of assets allocated to the Council may not be accurate.

Planned audit approach

Our audit procedures will include the following:

- Review skills and expertise of the actuary in order to determine if we can rely on the management expert;
- Review the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the calculation against other local government actuaries and other observable data;
- Check whether any significant changes in membership data have been communicated to the actuary;
- Obtain assurance from the auditor of the pension fund over the controls for providing accurate membership data to the actuary;
- Obtain assurance from the auditor of the pension fund over the reasonableness of the valuation of pension fund assets at 31 March 2019;
- Review the percentage of assets allocated to the Council at 31 March 2019 (of the total Pension Fund assets) against the percentage of assets allocated at 31 March 2017, following the 2016 triennial valuation; and
- Agree the disclosures to the information provided by the pension fund actuary.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There is a risk that related party disclosures are not complete and in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2018/19 requirements.

Significant risk

Normal risk

Fraud risk

Assess design & implementation of controls to mitigate

Significant Management estimates & judgements

Controls testing approach

Substantive testing approach

Risk detail

Whilst you are responsible for the completeness of the disclosure of related party transactions in the financial statements, we are also required to consider related party transactions in the context of fraud as they may present greater risk for management override or concealment or fraud. Our audit approach includes the consideration of related party transactions throughout the audit including making enquiries of management and the Audit Committee.

There is a risk that related party disclosures are not complete and in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requirements.

Planned audit approach

Our audit procedures will include the following:

- Review management processes and controls to identify and disclose related party transactions;
- Review relevant information concerning any such identified transactions;
- Discuss with management and review councillors' and management declarations to ensure that there are no potential related party transactions which have not been disclosed; and
- Undertake Companies House searches for potential undisclosed interests.

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We have assessed the following as use of resources audit risks. These are the matters assessed as most likely to impact on our use of resources conclusion and include those that will have the greatest effect on audit strategy, the allocation of audit resources and the amount of audit focus by the engagement team.

Description of risk	Significant risk	Normal risk	Overview of risk
1. Sustainable resource deployment			Government continues to reduce funding for local government, and this combined with additional pressures arising from demographic and other changes, will have a significant impact on the financial resilience of the Council in the medium term.

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SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT

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The Council will need to deliver significant savings to maintain financial sustainability in the medium term and there is a risk that these savings may not be delivered.

Significant risk	■
Normal risk	—
Fraud risk	—
Assess design & implementation of controls to mitigate	—
Significant Management estimates & judgements	■
Controls testing approach	—
Detailed review	■

Risk detail

Government continues to reduce funding for local government, and this combined with additional pressures arising from demographic and other changes, will have a significant impact on the financial resilience of the Council in the medium term.

The 2018/19 budget monitoring shows that at the end of December 2018 the actual financial results are behind the profiled budget by £2.863m, although this is largely due to timing differences of income and expenditure. It is anticipated that any adverse issues will be offset by favourable variances elsewhere within the overall budget at the end of the year.

During the last financial year the Council introduced a new long term approach to budgeting/forecast under which a long term financial forecast is prepared for a ten year period which is updated on a regular basis. The most recent forecast in February 2019 shows a cumulative budget gap of £1.363m by 2022/23 and a budget surplus has been forecasted for the remaining years to 2026/27. The 2019/20 budget assumes savings required of £328k and the remaining years assume savings of £300k per year, some of which are yet to be identified. These savings targets are significant and achievement of these inherently challenging.

Planned audit approach

Our audit procedures will include the following:

- Review the assumptions used in the long term financial forecast and assess the reasonableness of the cost pressures and the amount of Government grant reductions applied;
- Monitor the delivery of the budgeted savings in 2018/19 and review the plans to reduce services costs and increase income from 2019/20 by reviewing a sample of savings plans; and
- Review the strategies to close the budget gap after 2019/20.

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OTHER MATTERS REQUIRING FURTHER DISCUSSION

Fraud

Whilst the Audit Committee as those charged with governance have ultimate responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud, we are required to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, including those arising as a result of fraud. Our audit approach includes the consideration of fraud throughout the audit and includes making enquiries of management and those charged with governance.

We have not been made aware of any actual alleged or suspected incidences of fraud. We request confirmation from the Audit Committee on fraud and a discussion on the controls and processes in place to ensure timely identification and action.

Predecessor auditors

We have reviewed the work performed by the predecessor auditor. We have concluded that we can rely on the predecessor auditors work and no additional audit procedures are required to be performed on the comparatives.

Significant estimates

We will report to you on significant estimates.

We will seek to understand and perform audit testing procedures on accounting estimates and judgements including consideration of the outcome of historic judgements and estimates. We will report to you our consideration of whether Management estimates and judgements are within an acceptable range.

Internal audit

We will ensure that we maximise the benefit of the overall audit effort carried out by internal audit and ourselves, whilst retaining the necessary independence of view.

We plan to review the audit work of the Council’s internal audit function and anticipate that we will be able to place reliance on their work in respect of their assessment of some control processes. If as a result of our review, we conclude that reliance is not possible, we will report this to you and also perform alternative procedures.

Laws and regulations

We will consider compliance with laws and regulations. These include VAT legislation and Employment Taxes. We will make enquiries of Management and review correspondence with the relevant authorities. Specialist teams within BDO will review VAT and employment tax compliance.

Accounting policies

We will report to you on significant qualitative aspects of your chosen accounting policies. We will consider the consistency and application of the policies and we will report to you where accounting policies are inconsistent with the CIPFA code under the circumstances.

Financial statement disclosures

We will report to you on the sufficiency and content of your financial statement disclosures.

Any other matters

We will report to you on any other matters relevant to the overseeing of the financial reporting process. Where applicable this includes why we consider a significant accounting practice that is acceptable under the financial reporting framework not to be the most appropriate.

CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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Classification and measurement of financial instruments (IFRS 9)

- IFRS 9 financial instruments has been implemented for 2018/19 and requires all relevant financial instrument assets (principally investments and loans provided to others) and liabilities (principally borrowing) to be categorised under new criteria based on their business model and contractual cash flows that will determine their classification and basis of valuation.
- CIPFA has published guidance to assist with the required review and any restatement required where the classification needs to be amended. Our initial review of investments and borrowings suggests that there are unlikely to be material restatements required for the Council.
- The Council will need to undertake a review of all relevant assets and liabilities to determine the appropriate classification in the financial statements. There is a risk that relevant financial assets and liabilities are not classified and measured in accordance with the new accounting standard.

Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)

- IFRS 15 revenue from contracts with customers has been implemented for 2018/19 and requires all relevant revenue streams to be reviewed under a new '5-step model' to determine the appropriate point at which revenue can be recognised.
- CIPFA has published guidance to assist with the required review including what revenue falls within IFRS 15 or IPSAS 23 revenue from non-exchange transactions, and the process for determining the correct recognition points and amounts for revenue. Our initial review of revenue streams for local authorities suggests that there are unlikely to be material restatements required for the Council.
- The Council will need to undertake a review of all relevant revenue streams to determine the appropriate recognition date and amounts in the financial statements. There is a risk that relevant revenue streams are not recognised in the financial statements in accordance with the new standard.

Impact on our audit

- From our initial review it seems unlikely that these changes will lead to a material restatement for the Council. As the projected impact is immaterial this has not been considered as a risk for the purpose of our audit, but substantive testing will be carried out over the disclosures to ensure that they satisfy the requirements.

IT GENERAL CONTROLS

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IT General Controls (ITGCs) are the policies and procedures that relate to many IT applications and support the effective functioning of application controls by helping to ensure the continued proper operation of information systems. They commonly include controls over data centre and network operations; system software acquisition, change and maintenance; access security; and application system acquisition, development, and maintenance.

ITGCs are an important component in systems of internal control, and sometimes have a direct impact on the reliability of other controls.

IT assurance is embedded in our audit strategy to ensure the IT systems provide a suitable platform for the control environment and is undertaken in conjunction with our IT Assurance team. Our testing strategy includes a tailored range of data analytics, system configuration and IT environment testing.



INDEPENDENCE

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Under ISAs (UK) and the FRC’s Ethical Standard we are required, as auditors, to confirm our independence.

We have embedded the requirements of the Standards in our methodologies, tools and internal training programmes. Our internal procedures require that audit engagement partners are made aware of any matters which may reasonably be thought to bear on the integrity, objectivity or independence of the firm, the members of the engagement team or others who are in a position to influence the outcome of the engagement. This document considers such matters in the context of our audit for the year ending 31 March 2019.

Details of services other than audit, provided by us to the Council during the period and up to the date of this report, together with relevant fees, are set out on page 23.

Details of rotation arrangements for key members of the audit team and others involved in the engagement are set out in the appendices.

We have not identified any relationships or threats that may reasonably be thought to bear on our objectivity and independence.

We confirm that the firm, the engagement team and other partners, directors, senior managers and managers conducting the audit comply with relevant ethical requirements including the FRC’s Ethical Standard and are independent of the Council.

We also confirm that we have obtained confirmation from external audit experts involved in the audit that they comply with relevant ethical requirements including the FRC’s Ethical Standard and are independent of the Council.

Should you have any comments or queries regarding any independence matters we would welcome their discussion in more detail.

SUMMARY

Fees summary for year ending 31 March 2019

	2018/19 £	2017/18 £
Code audit fees	45,205	58,708
Total audit and certification fees	45,205	58,708
Non audit fees		
Certification fee (Housing Benefit Subsidy certification)	7,000	16,025
Fee for agreed upon procedures in respect of pooled housing capital receipts return	2,500	2,800
Non audit fees	9,500	18,825
Total fees	54,705	77,533



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COUNCIL’S RESPONSIBILITIES

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Financial reporting

The Council is expected to have effective governance arrangements to deliver its objectives. To this end, the publication of the financial statements is an essential means by which the Council accounts for its stewardship and use of the public money at its disposal.

The form and content of the Council’s financial statements should reflect the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework in place and any applicable accounting standards or other direction under the circumstances.

The Council is also required to prepare schedules or returns to facilitate the preparation of consolidated accounts such as HM Treasury’s Whole of Government Accounts.

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for preparing and filing an Statement of Accounts and financial statements which show a true and fair view in accordance with CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2018/19, applicable accounting standards or other direction under the circumstances.

Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve management nor those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements.

Use of resources

Councils are required to maintain an effective system of internal control that supports the achievement of their policies, aims and objectives while safeguarding and securing value for money from the public funds and other resources at their disposal.

As part of the material published with its financial statements, the Council is required to bring together commentary on its governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement.

In preparing its governance statement, the Council will tailor the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework and having regard to any guidance issued in support of that framework. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on their arrangements for securing value for money from their use of resources.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities and reporting

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Our responsibilities and reporting - financial statements

We are responsible for performing our audit under International Standards on Auditing (UK) to form and express an opinion on the Council's financial statements. We report our opinion on the financial statements to the members of the Council.

We read and consider the 'other information' contained in the Annual Report such as the additional narrative reports. We will consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements or other information and our knowledge obtained during the audit.

Our responsibilities and reporting - use of resources

We are required to satisfy ourselves that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

This means that we have regard to relevant guidance issued by the NAO and undertake sufficient work to be able to satisfy ourselves as to whether the Council has put arrangements in place that support the achievement of value for money.

What we don't report

Our audit is not designed to identify all matters that may be relevant to the Council and the Audit Committee and cannot be expected to identify all matters that may be of interest to you and, as a result, the matters reported may not be the only ones which exist.



COMMUNICATION WITH YOU

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Those charged with governance

References in this report to Those Charged With Governance are to the Council as a whole. For the purposes of our communication with those charged with governance you have agreed we will communicate primarily with the Audit Committee.

Communication, Meetings and Feedback

We request feedback from you on our planning and completion report to promote two way communication throughout the audit process and to ensure that all risks are identified and considered; and at completion that the results of the audit are appropriately considered. We will meet with management throughout the audit process. We will issue regular updates and drive the audit process with clear and timely communication, bringing in the right resource and experience to ensure efficient and timely resolution of issues.

Planning Report

The Planning Report sets out all planning matters which we want to draw to your attention including audit scope, our assessment of audit risks and materiality.

Internal Controls

We will consider internal controls relevant to the preparation of financial statements in order to design our audit procedures and complete our work. This is not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.

Audit Completion Report

At the conclusion of the audit, we will issue an Audit Completion Report to communicate to you key audit findings before concluding our audit opinion. We will include any significant deficiencies in internal controls which we identify as a result of performing audit procedures. We will meet with you to discuss the findings and in particular to receive your input on areas of the financial statements involving significant estimates and judgements and critical accounting policies.

Once we have discussed the contents of the Audit Completion Report with you and having resolved all outstanding matters we will issue a final version of the Report.

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These tables indicate the latest rotation periods normally permitted under the independence rules for the terms of appointment by PSAA.

In order to safeguard audit quality we will employ a policy of gradual rotation covering the team members below as well as other senior members of the engagement team to ensure a certain level of continuity from year to year.

Independence - engagement team rotation

Senior team members	Number of years involved	Rotation to take place before
Aphrodite Lefevre Engagement Lead	1	31 March 2023 (5 years)
Nuwan Indika Audit Manager	1	31 March 2028 (10 years)

MATERIALITY: DEFINITION AND APPLICATION

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Concept and definition

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to appropriate accounting principles and statutory requirements.

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. For planning, we consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements. In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Materiality therefore has qualitative as well as quantitative aspects and an item may be considered material, irrespective of its size, if it has an impact on (for example):

- Narrative disclosure e.g. accounting policies, going concern
- Instances when greater precision is required (e.g. senior managers remuneration and related party transactions).

International Standards on Auditing (UK) also allow the auditor to set a lower level of materiality for particular classes of transaction, account balances or disclosures for which misstatements of lesser amounts than materiality for the financial statements as a whole could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Calculation and determination

We have determined materiality based on professional judgement in the context of our knowledge of the entity, including consideration of factors such as industry developments, financial stability and reporting requirements for the financial statements.

We determine materiality in order to:

- Assist in establishing the scope of our audit engagement and audit tests
- Calculate sample sizes
- Assist in evaluating the effect of known and likely misstatements on the Group financial statements.

Reassessment of materiality

We will reconsider materiality if, during the course of our audit engagement, we become aware of facts and circumstances that would have caused us to make a different determination of planning materiality if we had been aware.

Further, when we have performed all our tests and are ready to evaluate the results of those tests (including any misstatements we detected) we will reconsider whether materiality combined with the nature, timing and extent of our auditing procedures, provided a sufficient audit scope.

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If we conclude that our audit scope was sufficient, we will use materiality to evaluate whether uncorrected misstatements (individually or in aggregate) are material.

You should be aware that any misstatements that we identify during our audit, both corrected and uncorrected errors, might result in additional audit procedures being necessary.

Unadjusted errors

We will communicate to you all uncorrected misstatements identified during our audit, other than those which we believe are ‘clearly trivial’.

Clearly trivial is defined as matters which will be of a wholly different (smaller) order of magnitude than the materiality thresholds used in the audit, and will be matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate.

We will obtain written representations from the Audit Committee confirming that in their opinion these uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in aggregate and that, in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole, no adjustments are required.

We will request that you correct all uncorrected misstatements. In particular we would strongly recommend correction of errors whose correction would affect compliance contractual obligations or governmental regulations. Where you choose not to correct all identified misstatements we will request a written representation from you setting out your reasons for not doing so and confirming that in your view the effects of any uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, individually and in aggregate, to the financial statements as whole.

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BDO’s audit quality cornerstones underpin the firm’s definition of audit quality.

BDO is committed to audit quality. It is a standing item on the agenda of the Leadership Team, who in conjunction with the Audit Stream Executive, monitors the actions required to maintain a high level of audit quality within the audit stream and address findings from external and internal inspections. We welcome feedback from external bodies and are committed to implementing necessary actions to address their findings.

We recognise the importance of continually seeking to improve audit quality and enhancing certain areas. Alongside reviews from a number of external regulators, the firm undertakes a thorough annual internal Audit Quality Assurance Review and as a member firm of BDO International network we are also subject to a quality review visit every three years. We have also implemented additional quality control review processes for all listed and public interest entities.

More details can be found in our Transparency Report at www.bdo.co.uk



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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The matters raised in our report prepared in connection with the audit are those we believe should be brought to your attention. They do not purport to be a complete record of all matters arising. This report is prepared solely for the use of the organisation and may not be quoted nor copied without our prior written consent. No responsibility to any third party is accepted.

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