

# External Audit Plan

Year ending 31 March 2019

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Taunton Deane Borough Council  
March 2019



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The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit planning process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the Authority or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

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# Introduction & headlines

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## Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of Taunton Deane Borough Council Authority ('the Authority') for those charged with governance.

## Respective responsibilities

The National Audit Office ('the NAO') has issued a document entitled Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). This summarises where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from the audited body. Our respective responsibilities are also set out in the Terms of Appointment and Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing us as auditor of Taunton Deane Borough Council. We draw your attention to both of these documents on the [PSAA website](#).

## Significant risks

Those risks requiring special audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error have been identified as:

- Management override of Controls
- Revenue recognition of recharges
- Valuation of the pension fund net liability
- Valuation of land and buildings
- Accounting for redundancies
- Income from West Somerset Recharges

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings (ISA 260) Report.

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## Materiality

We have determined planning materiality to be £1.390m (PY £1.648m) for the Authority, which equates to 1.7% of your prior year gross expenditure for the year. We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. Clearly trivial has been set at £0.070m (PY £0.082m).

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## Value for Money arrangements

Our risk assessment regarding your arrangements to secure value for money have identified the following VFM significant risks:

- Medium term financial position including Transformation and creation of the new Somerset West and Taunton Council in April 2019.
- Transformation Programme and service delivery

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## Audit logistics

Our interim visit will take place in February and March and our final visit will take place in June and July. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report.

Our fee for the audit will be £38,984 (PY: £50,629) for the Authority, subject to the Authority meeting our requirements set out on page 13.

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## Independence

We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements..

## Scope of our audit

The scope of our audit is set in accordance with the Code and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK). We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the :

- Authority's financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance (the Corporate Governance Committee); and
- Value for Money arrangements in place at the Authority for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources.

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Corporate Governance Committee of your responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Authority (and its successor, and equivalent in Somerset West and Taunton Council) to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the conduct of its business, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. We have considered how the Authority is fulfilling these responsibilities. Our audit approach is based on a thorough understanding of the Authority's business and is risk based.

# Key matters impacting our audit

## External Factors

### The wider economy and political uncertainty

Local Government funding continues to be stretched with increasing cost pressures and demand from residents.

As with all Councils, this has had a significant impact on Taunton Deane Borough Council. It is the reason behind the significant Transformation Project and the creation of the New Council.

Taunton Deane are also at the early stages of considering investment in new sources of income through commercialisation, such as investing in new property projects.

Locally across Somerset, there is also considerations of how to work together across all the Councils in the area to ensure that services are provided as efficiently as possible.

### Changes to the CIPFA 2018/19 Accounting Code

The most significant changes relate to the adoption of:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which impacts on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces a new impairment model.
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which introduces a five step approach to revenue recognition.

## Internal Factors

### New audit methodology

We will be using our new audit methodology and tool, LEAP, for the 2018/19 audit. It will enable us to be more responsive to changes that may occur in your organisation and more easily incorporate our knowledge of the Authority into our risk assessment and testing approach.

### Creation of the New Council and Transformation

The Council, in conjunction with West Somerset Council, will be merging to form Somerset West and Taunton Council from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019. This is part of a significant restructuring programme that is currently being undertaken across the two Councils.

The Councils believe that that this change is essential to ensure the efficient use of resources in order to continue to deliver services to the best of their ability.

The transformation programme has resulted in significant (largely voluntary) redundancy costs, as the One Team workforce downsizes in line with the joint business case.

## Our response

- We will consider your arrangements for managing and reporting your financial resources as part of our work in reaching our Value for Money conclusion.
- We will consider whether your financial position leads to material uncertainty about the going concern of the Authority and will review related disclosures in the financial statements.

- We will keep you informed of changes to the financial reporting requirements for 2018/19 through on-going discussions and invitations to our technical update workshops.
- As part of our opinion on your financial statements, we will consider whether your financial statements reflect the financial reporting changes in the 2018/19 CIPFA Code.

- You will see changes in the terminology we use in our reports that will align more closely with the ISAs
- We will ensure that our resources and testing are best directed to address your risks in an effective way.

- The Transformation programme and creation of the new Council will be included as a key area of audit focus. See page 11 for further information on this.
- The redundancy costs will be considered as a significant risk due to the size and nature of the transactions. See page 8 for further details.

# Audit approach

## Use of audit, data interrogation and analytics software

### LEAP



#### Audit software

- A globally developed ISA-aligned methodology and software tool that aims to re-engineer our audit approach to fundamentally improve quality and efficiency
- LEAP empowers our engagement teams to deliver even higher quality audits, enables our teams to perform cost effective audits which are scalable to any client, enhances the work experience for our people and develops further insights into our clients' businesses
- A cloud-based industry-leading audit tool developed in partnership with Microsoft



### IDEA



- We use one of the world's leading data interrogation software tools, called 'IDEA' which integrates the latest data analytics techniques into our audit approach
- We have used IDEA since its inception in the 1980's and we were part of the original development team. We still have heavy involvement in both its development and delivery which is further enforced through our chairmanship of the UK IDEA User Group
- In addition to IDEA, we also other tools like ACL and Microsoft SQL server
- Analysing large volumes of data very quickly and easily enables us to identify exceptions which potentially highlight business controls that are not operating effectively

### Appian

#### Appian

#### Business process management

- Clear timeline for account review:
  - disclosure dealing
  - analytical review
- Simple version control
- Allow content team to identify potential risk areas for auditors to focus on

# Significant risks identified

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<b>Income from West Somerset Recharges</b>	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>For Taunton Deane Borough Council, we have concluded that the greatest risk of material misstatement relates to the West Somerset recharge income. This is because the recharges are based on estimates of the percentage of resource used for each Council, and this is more susceptible to error or manipulation than other streams of income.</p> <p>We have therefore identified the occurrence and accuracy of West Somerset Recharge income as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement and a key audit matter.</p> <p>We have rebutted this presumed risk for the other revenue streams of the Authority because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other income streams are primarily derived from grants or formula based income from central government and tax payers; and/or</li> <li>• opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are more limited.</li> </ul>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate the Authority's accounting policy for recognition of income from the recharges for appropriateness;</li> <li>• gain an understanding of the Authority's system for accounting for income from West Somerset Recharges and evaluate the design of the associated controls;</li> <li>• Agree, on a sample basis, amounts recognised as income from West Somerset Recharges in the financial statements to source data.</li> </ul>
<b>Management over-ride of controls</b>	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities. We therefore identified management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the course of business as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals</li> <li>• analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals</li> <li>• test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration</li> <li>• gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied made by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence</li> <li>• evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions.</li> </ul>

# Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<b>Valuation of land and buildings</b>	<p>The Authority revalues its land and buildings on a rolling basis.. This valuation represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved (£390.690 million) and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions. Additionally, management will need to ensure the carrying value in the Authority financial statements is not materially different from the current value or the fair value (for surplus assets) at the financial statements date, where a rolling programme is used</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of land and buildings, particularly revaluations and impairments, as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, and a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate, the instructions issued to valuation experts and the scope of their work</li> <li>• evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert</li> <li>• write to the valuer to confirm the basis on which the valuation was carried out</li> <li>• challenge the information and assumptions used by the valuer to assess completeness and consistency with our understanding</li> <li>• test revaluations made during the year to see if they had been input correctly into the Authority's asset register</li> <li>• evaluating the assumptions made by management for those assets not revalued during the year and how management has satisfied themselves that these are not materially different to current value at year end.</li> </ul>
<b>Valuation of the pension fund net liability</b>	<p>The Authority's pension fund net liability, as reflected in its balance sheet as the net defined benefit liability, represents a significant estimate in the financial statements</p> <p>The pension fund net liability is considered a significant estimate due to the size of the numbers involved (£93.673 million in the Authority's balance sheet) and the sensitivity of the estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of the Authority's pension fund net liability as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, and a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• update our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the Authority's pension fund net liability is not materially misstated and evaluate the design of the associated controls;</li> <li>• evaluate the instructions issued by management to their management expert (an actuary) for this estimate and the scope of the actuary's work;</li> <li>• assess the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary who carried out the Authority's pension fund valuation;</li> <li>• assess the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the Authority to the actuary to estimate the liability;</li> <li>• test the consistency of the pension fund asset and liability and disclosures in the notes to the core financial statements with the actuarial report from the actuary;</li> <li>• undertake procedures to confirm the reasonableness of the actuarial assumptions made by reviewing the report of the consulting actuary (as auditor's expert) and performing any additional procedures suggested within the report; and</li> <li>• obtain assurances from the auditor of Somerset Pension Fund as to the controls surrounding the validity and accuracy of membership data; contributions data and benefits data sent to the actuary by the pension fund and the fund assets valuation in the pension fund financial statements.</li> </ul>

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings Report in July 2019.

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# Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<b>Accounting for Redundancies</b>	Due to the significant transformation project being undertaken this year, it has been identified that there will be significant redundancies incurred. The costs are also recharged between WSC and TDBC. This presents a risk in terms of the calculation of the redundancies and the disclosure of them in the accounts. Therefore, we have highlighted this as a risk to the audit.	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1036 361 1813 468">• Review, on a sample basis, the calculation of and accounting for the redundancy costs to ensure that they have been recorded accurately, and that they have been correctly recharged between the two Councils.</li><li data-bbox="1036 486 1748 539">• Review, the disclosures of the redundancy costs in the financial statements to ensure that they have been correctly included.</li></ul>

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We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings Report in July 2019.



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# Other matters

## Other work

In addition to our responsibilities under the Code of Practice, we have a number of other audit responsibilities, as follows:

- We read your Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement to check that they are consistent with the financial statements on which we give an opinion and consistent with our knowledge of the Authority.
- We carry out work to satisfy ourselves that disclosures made in your Annual Governance Statement are in line with the guidance issued by CIPFA.
- We carry out work on your consolidation schedules for the Whole of Government Accounts process in accordance with NAO group audit instructions.
- We consider our other duties under legislation and the Code, as and when required, including:
  - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2018/19 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2018/19 financial statements;
  - issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Authority under section 24 of the Act, copied to the Secretary of State.
  - Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 or for a judicial review under Section 31 of the Act; or
  - Issuing an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Act.
- We certify completion of our audit.

## Other material balances and transactions

Under International Standards on Auditing, "irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance and disclosure". All other material balances and transaction streams will therefore be audited. However, the procedures will not be as extensive as the procedures adopted for the risks identified in this report.

## Going concern

As auditors, we are required to "obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern" (ISA (UK) 570). We will review management's assessment of the going concern assumption and evaluate the disclosures in the financial statements.

# Materiality

## The concept of materiality

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

## Materiality for planning purposes

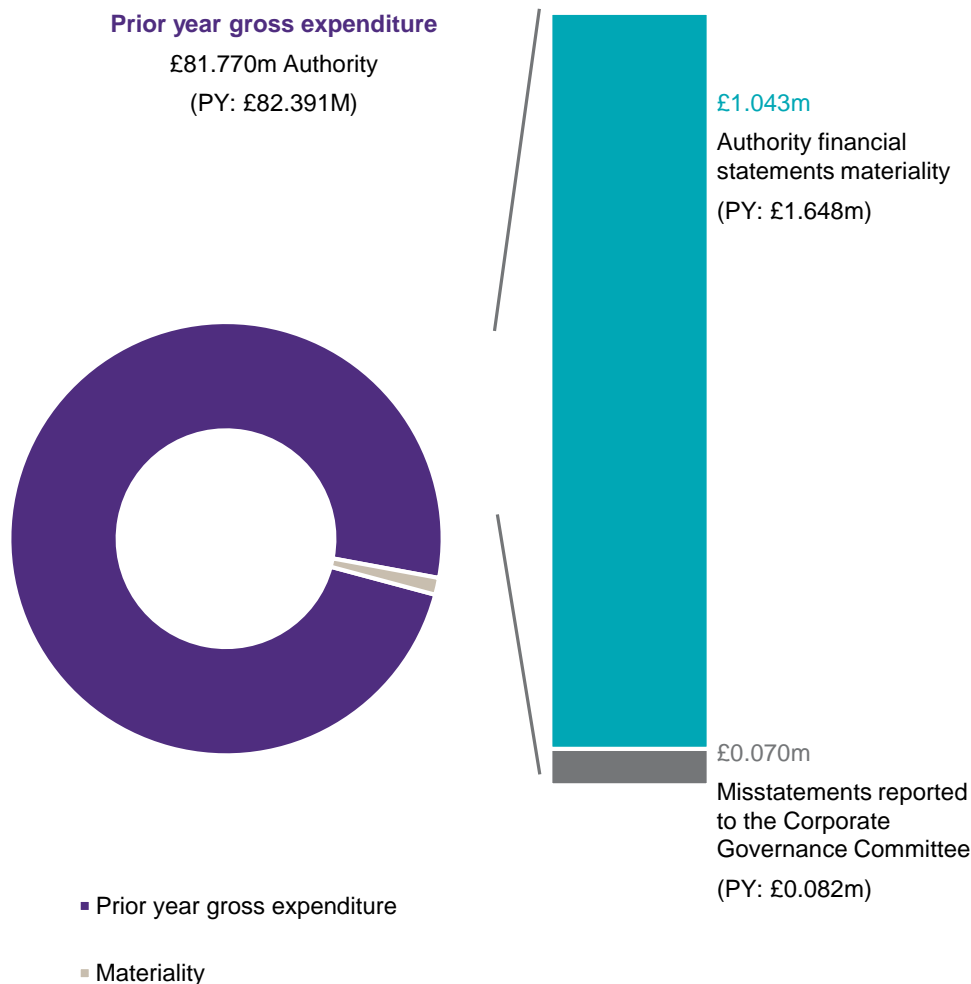
We have determined financial statement materiality based on a proportion of the gross expenditure of the Authority for the financial year. In the prior year we used the same benchmark. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £1.390m (PY £1.648m) for the Authority, which equates to 1.7% of your prior year gross expenditure for the year. We design our procedures to detect errors in specific accounts at a lower level of precision which we have determined to be 2% for Senior officer remuneration and Redundancies.

We reconsider planning 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.

## Matters we will report to the Corporate Governance (and its successor within Somerset West and Taunton)

Whilst our audit procedures are designed to identify misstatements which are material to our opinion on the financial statements as a whole, we nevertheless report to the Audit Committee any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work. Under ISA 260 (UK) 'Communication with those charged with governance', we are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. ISA 260 (UK) defines 'clearly trivial' as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria. In the context of the Authority, we propose that an individual difference could normally be considered to be clearly trivial if it is less than 0.070m (PY £0.082m).

If management have corrected material misstatements identified during the course of the audit, we will consider whether those corrections should be communicated to the Corporate Governance Committee to assist it in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.



# Value for Money arrangements

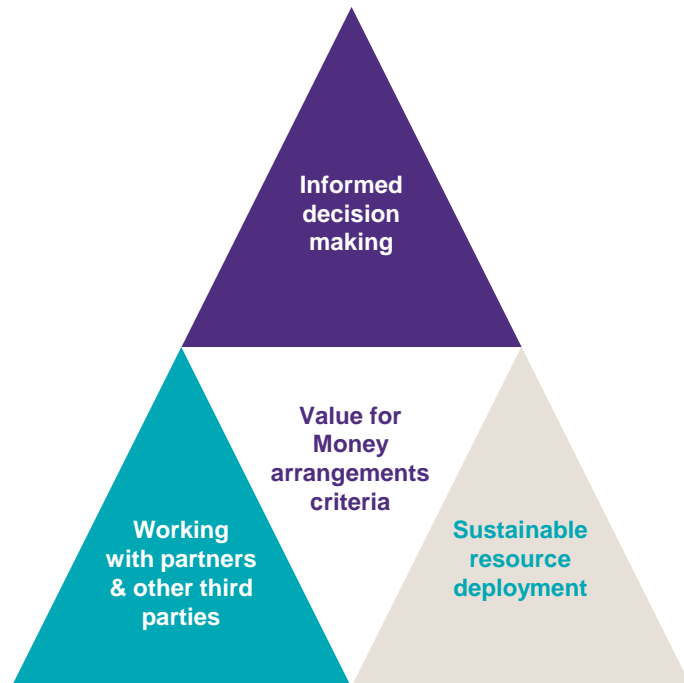
## Background to our VFM approach

The NAO issued its guidance for auditors on Value for Money work in November 2017. The guidance states that for Local Government bodies, auditors are required to give a conclusion on whether the Authority has proper arrangements in place to secure value for money.

The guidance identifies one single criterion for auditors to evaluate:

*“In all significant respects, the audited body takes properly informed decisions and deploys resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.”*

This is supported by three sub-criteria, as set out below:



## Significant VFM risks

Those risks requiring audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood that proper arrangements are not in place at the Authority to deliver value for money.



### Medium term financial position including Transformation and New Council

The Council set a budget in February 2018 with a balance financial plan for 2018/19. However, the budget gap increases to £170k by 2022/23 based on TDBC continuing in its current form. This plan includes savings through transformation of £1,493k by 2022/23. Therefore, if these savings are not achieved or the cost of transformation increases, there would be a significant increase in the forecast budget gap. It has recently been reported that the cost of transformation is increasing, including the redundancies.

We will review both the TDBC and New Council medium term financial plan in detail, including the assumptions that underpin the plan. We will review how the Council is progressing with the Transformation Programme, as well as reviewing the costs and savings involved.



### Transformation Programme and service delivery

The Council is currently undertaking a significant transformation programme. This is resulting in a large number of staff applying for new positions in the new Council, and therefore there is currently significant disruption to staff and services as the Council continues to restructure. This could result in service delivery dipping in quality until the new roles and structure is bedded in and operational.

We will review the progress of the transformation programme and the level of service delivery, particularly when disruption reaches a peak in the final quarter of the 2018/19 year.

# Audit logistics, team & fees



## Geraldine Daly, Engagement Lead

Responsible for overall quality control, accounts opinions, final authorisation of reports, risk communication with management and Corporate Governance Committee and its successor in the new council.



## Aditi Chandramouli, Assistant Manager

Responsible for the overall management of all audit fieldwork including accounts, review of work performed by the incharge auditor and attendance at Committee and liaison meetings.



## Stessy Juganaikloo, In Charge Auditor

Responsible for management of audit fieldwork including accounts, coordination of work completed by audit assistants, coordination of work of specialists and advisors

## Audit fees

The planned audit fees are £38,984 (PY: £50,629) for the financial statements audit completed under the Code, which are inline with the scale fee published by PSAA. £17,898 of fees are planned for the Housing Benefit certification, which constitutes non Code work by PSAA. In setting your fee, we have assumed that the scope of the audit, and the Authority and its activities, do not significantly change.

## Our requirements

To ensure the audit is delivered on time and to avoid any additional fees, we have detailed our expectations and requirements in the following section 'Early Close'. If the requirements detailed overleaf are not met, we reserve the right to postpone our audit visit and charge fees to reimburse us for any additional costs incurred.

Any proposed fee variations will need to be approved by PSAA.

# Early close

## Meeting the 31 July audit timeframe

In the prior year, the statutory date for publication of audited local government accounts was brought forward to 31 July, across the whole sector. This was a significant challenge for local authorities and auditors alike. For authorities, the time available to prepare the accounts was curtailed, while, as auditors we had a shorter period to complete our work and faced an even more significant peak in our workload than previously.

### **In 2017/18, the Council prepared the accounts in time for the audit, and the audit was completed ahead of the 31 July deadline.**

We have carefully planned how we can make the best use of the resources available to us during the final accounts period. As well as increasing the overall level of resources available to deliver audits, we have focused on:

- bringing forward as much work as possible to interim audits
- starting work on final accounts audits as early as possible, by agreeing which authorities will have accounts prepared significantly before the end of May
- seeking further efficiencies in the way we carry out our audits
- working with you to agree detailed plans to make the audits run smoothly, including early agreement of audit dates, working paper and data requirements and early discussions on potentially contentious items.

We are satisfied that, if all these plans are implemented, we will be able to complete your audit and those of our other local government clients in sufficient time to meet the earlier deadline.

## Client responsibilities

Where individual clients do not deliver to the timetable agreed, we need to ensure that this does not impact on audit quality or absorb a disproportionate amount of time, thereby disadvantaging other clients. We will therefore conduct audits in line with the timetable set out in audit plans (as detailed on page 12). Where the elapsed time to complete an audit exceeds that agreed due to a client not meeting its obligations we will not be able to maintain a team on site. Similarly, where additional resources are needed to complete the audit due to a client not meeting their obligations we are not able to guarantee the delivery of the audit by the statutory deadline. Such audits are unlikely to be re-started until very close to, or after the statutory deadline. In addition, it is highly likely that these audits will incur additional audit fees.

## Our requirements

To minimise the risk of a delayed audit or additional audit fees being incurred, you need to ensure that you:

- produce draft financial statements of good quality by the deadline you have agreed with us, including all notes, the narrative report and the Annual Governance Statement
- ensure that good quality working papers are available at the start of the audit, in accordance with the working paper requirements schedule that we have shared with you
- ensure that the agreed data reports are available to us at the start of the audit and are reconciled to the values in the accounts, in order to facilitate our selection of samples
- ensure that all appropriate staff are available on site throughout (or as otherwise agreed) the planned period of the audit
- respond promptly and adequately to audit queries.

In return, we will ensure that:

- the audit runs smoothly with the minimum disruption to your staff
- you are kept informed of progress through the use of an issues tracker and weekly meetings during the audit
- we are available to discuss issues with you prior to and during your preparation of the financial statements.

# Independence & non-audit services

## Auditor independence

Ethical Standards and ISA (UK) 260 require us to give you timely disclosure of all significant facts and matters that may bear upon the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm or covered persons relating to our independence. We encourage you to contact us to discuss these or any other independence issues with us. We will also discuss with you if we make additional significant judgements surrounding independence matters.

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements. Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in December 2017 and PSAA's Terms of Appointment which set out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

## Other services provided by Grant Thornton

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Authority. The following other services were identified.

Service	£	Threats	Safeguards
<b>Audit related</b>			
Certification of Housing Benefit Subsidy Claim	17,398	Self-Interest (because this could be a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £17,398 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £38,984 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.
Certification of Housing capital receipts grant	2,000 (estimate based on prior year)	Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £2,000 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £38,984 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.

The amounts detailed are fees agreed to-date for audit related and non-audit services to be undertaken by Grant Thornton UK LLP in the current financial year. These services are consistent with the Authority's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. All services have been communicated to the Audit Committee. Any changes and full details of all fees charged for audit related and non-audit related services by Grant Thornton UK LLP and by Grant Thornton International Limited network member Firms will be included in our Audit Findings report at the conclusion of the audit.

None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

