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# External Audit Plan

*Year ending 31 March 2020*

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**North York Moors National Park Authority**

**22 January 2020**



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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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# 1. Introduction & headlines

## Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of North York Moors National Park 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 North York Moors National Park Authority. We draw your attention to both of these documents.

## 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 Finance, Risk, Audit and Standards (FRAS) 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 FRAS Committee of your responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Authority 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.

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<b>Significant risks</b>	<p>Those risks requiring special audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error have been identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions</li><li>• Management over-ride of controls</li><li>• Valuation of land and buildings</li><li>• Valuation of net pension fund liability</li></ul> <p>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 in July 2020.</p>
<b>Materiality</b>	<p>We have determined planning materiality to be £160,000 (PY £156,000) for the Authority, which equates to 1.8% (PY 2%) of your prior year gross expenditure. We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. The 'clearly trivial' reporting threshold has been set at £8,000 (PY £7,800).</p>
<b>Value for Money arrangements</b>	<p>Our risk assessment regarding your arrangements to secure value for money has not identified any VFM significant risks. We are aware of the significant media attention on the financial standing of Sirius Minerals, particularly the challenges they have experienced in raising funds to sustain their operations at Woodsmith Polyhalite Mine within the national park. Should there be a material change to the Section 106 agreement, we will revisit our risk assessment and consider whether the issue presents a significant risk to our VFM Conclusion work.</p>
<b>Audit logistics</b>	<p>Our interim visit will take place in February and our final accounts visit will take place in June and July 2020. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report.</p> <p>Our proposed fee for the audit is £13,002 (PY: £11,252) for the Authority, subject to the Authority meeting our requirements set out on page 12. The increase in fees reflects the additional work which will be required during 2019-20. Further details are set out on pages 13 and 14.</p>
<b>Independence</b>	<p>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 Authority's financial statements.</p>

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## 2. Key matters impacting our audit

### Factors

#### The wider economy and political uncertainty

Local Government funding continues to be stretched with increasing cost pressures, reduced central government grants and increased demand.

There was expected to be a full spending review in Autumn 2019 for the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs however this was delayed. Therefore, there is currently some uncertainty around the Authority's National Park Grant (NPG) settlement. The Authority's future budgets in the medium term financial strategy assume an increase in NPG per year of 1.7%, this is consistent with previous years.

The Authority's draft budgets for 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 currently show deficit of £28,000, £90,000 and £89,000 respectively. While a number of solutions are being explored to close these budget deficits, they reflect the significant financial challenge faced by the Authority.

At a national level, the government is continuing its negotiation with the EU over Brexit. The Authority will need to ensure that it is prepared for all outcomes, including in terms of any impact on contracts and service delivery.

#### Financial reporting and audit – raising the bar

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge, and to undertake more robust testing as detailed at Appendix A.

Our work in 2018-19 highlighted areas where local government financial reporting, in particular, property, plant and equipment and pensions, needs to be enhanced, with a corresponding increase in audit procedures. We have also identified an increase in the complexity of local government financial transactions which require greater audit scrutiny.

#### Other issues

##### Valuation of Property assets

The Authority undertook a full revaluation of all Land and Buildings in 2018-19. This year the authority is proposing a different approach of revaluing its larger value assets and adopting a rolling programme for the remaining assets.

##### Sirius Minerals

We are aware of the significant media attention on the financial standing of Sirius Minerals, particularly the challenges they have experienced in raising funds to sustain their operations at Woodsmith Polyhalite Mine within the national park. More recent media reports suggest Sirius has made progress in securing the necessary financing to secure the immediate future of the development.

##### Preparing for IFRS 16 Implementation

The Authority will need to undertake initial preparatory work on its leases to prepare for the full introduction of IFRS 16 for 2020-21.

### Our response

- We will consider your arrangements for managing and reporting your financial resources as part of our work in reaching our VFM 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 continue to meet with senior management and consider the Authority's financial position.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC with regard to audit quality and local government financial reporting.

Our proposed work and fees, as set out in this Audit Plan, will be discussed and agreed with the S151 Officer and Chief Executive and is subject to PSAA agreement.

- We have identified Land and Buildings valuation as a significant risk for our audit. As part of our work, we will consider the arrangements management has used to ensure any assets not revalued at 31 March 2020 remain materially appropriate to their respective current value as at 31 March 2020.
- We will continue to monitor developments impacting the Authority's S106 agreement with Sirius Minerals and consider the arrangements management have in place to mitigate any uncertainties.
- We will assess the adequacy of your disclosure about the financial impact of implementing IFRS 16 – Leases in your 2019-20 financial statements.

## 4. 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>The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions</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>This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.</p> <p>For North York Moors National Park Authority, we have concluded that the greatest risk of material misstatement relates to the occurrence of commercial income.</p> <p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Authority, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted for all revenue streams except commercial income, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition</li> <li>• opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited</li> <li>• the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including at the Authority, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.</li> </ul>	<p>Given the nature of the Authority's commercial income streams, we consider it prudent to treat the improper recognition of commercial revenue as a presumed significant risk under ISA240.</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• update our existing understanding of the system and controls and walkthrough the commercial income process,</li> <li>• review accounting estimates, judgements and the accruals accounting process.</li> </ul>
<b>Management override of controls</b>	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management override of controls is present in all entities. The Authority faces external scrutiny of its spending and this could potentially place management under undue pressure in terms of how they report performance.</p> <p>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 and 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 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 (£3.74 million in the 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</li> <li>• obtain assurances from the auditor of the North Yorkshire 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 (ISA260) Report in July 2020.

# Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<p><b>Valuation of land and buildings</b></p>	<p>The Authority revalues its land and buildings on a rolling five-yearly basis.</p> <p>In 2018-19 a full valuation of all land and buildings was undertaken therefore resetting the five year valuation cycle.</p> <p>This valuation represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved (£4.46 million) and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>Additionally, management will need to ensure the carrying value in the Authority's financial statements is not materially different from the current value 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>• discuss with the valuer 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>• evaluate 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>

In 2018-19, we highlighted the occurrence of Section 106 Compensation and mitigation income and expenditure as a significant risk. Our audit procedures provided assurance that the Authority was appropriately accounting for its Section 106 income and expenditure. On the basis that the Authority's accounting treatment is unchanged, we do not consider this a significant risk for our 2019-2020 financial statements audit.

However we are aware of uncertainties relating to Sirius Minerals ability to raise funding to deliver the Woodsmith Mine project. From our discussions with management and review of Section 106 agreement, we understand that the Authority would be due sufficient funding to cover any issues arising from the project curtailing. Should there be a material change to the Section 106 agreement, this would significantly increase the scale and complexity of our audit and we would revisit our risk assessment accordingly.

## 5. Other risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<b>International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16 Leases – (issued but not adopted)</b>	<p>The public sector will implement this standard from 1 April 2020. It will replace IAS 17 Leases, and the three interpretations that supported its application (IFRIC 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15, Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease).</p> <p>Under the new standard the current distinction between operating and finance leases is removed for lessees and, subject to certain exceptions, lessees will recognise all leases on their balance sheet as a right of use asset and a liability to make the lease payments.</p> <p>In accordance with IAS 8 and paragraph 3.3.4.3 of the Code disclosures of the expected impact of IFRS 16 should be included in the Authority's 2019-20 financial statements. The Code adapts IFRS 16 and requires that the subsequent measurement of the right of use asset where the underlying asset is an item of property, plant and equipment is measured in accordance with section 4.1 of the Code as per any other item of property plant and equipment.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate the processes the Authority has adopted to assess the impact of IFRS16 on its 2020/21 financial statements and whether the estimated impact on assets, liabilities and reserves has been disclosed in the 2019/20 financial statements.</li> <li>• Assess the completeness of the disclosures made by the Authority in its 2019/20 financial statements with reference to The Code and CIPFA/LASAAC '<a href="#">Local Authority Leasing Briefings</a>'.</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 2020.



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## 6. 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 are 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 the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the Act) and the Code, as and when required, including:
  - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2019-20 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2019-20 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 material uncertainties, and evaluate the disclosures in the financial statements.

# 7. 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 £160,000 (PY £156,000) for the Authority, which equates to 1.8% (PY 2%) of your prior year gross expenditure. We design our procedures to detect errors in specific accounts at a lower level of precision which we have determined to be £5,000 for senior officer remuneration.

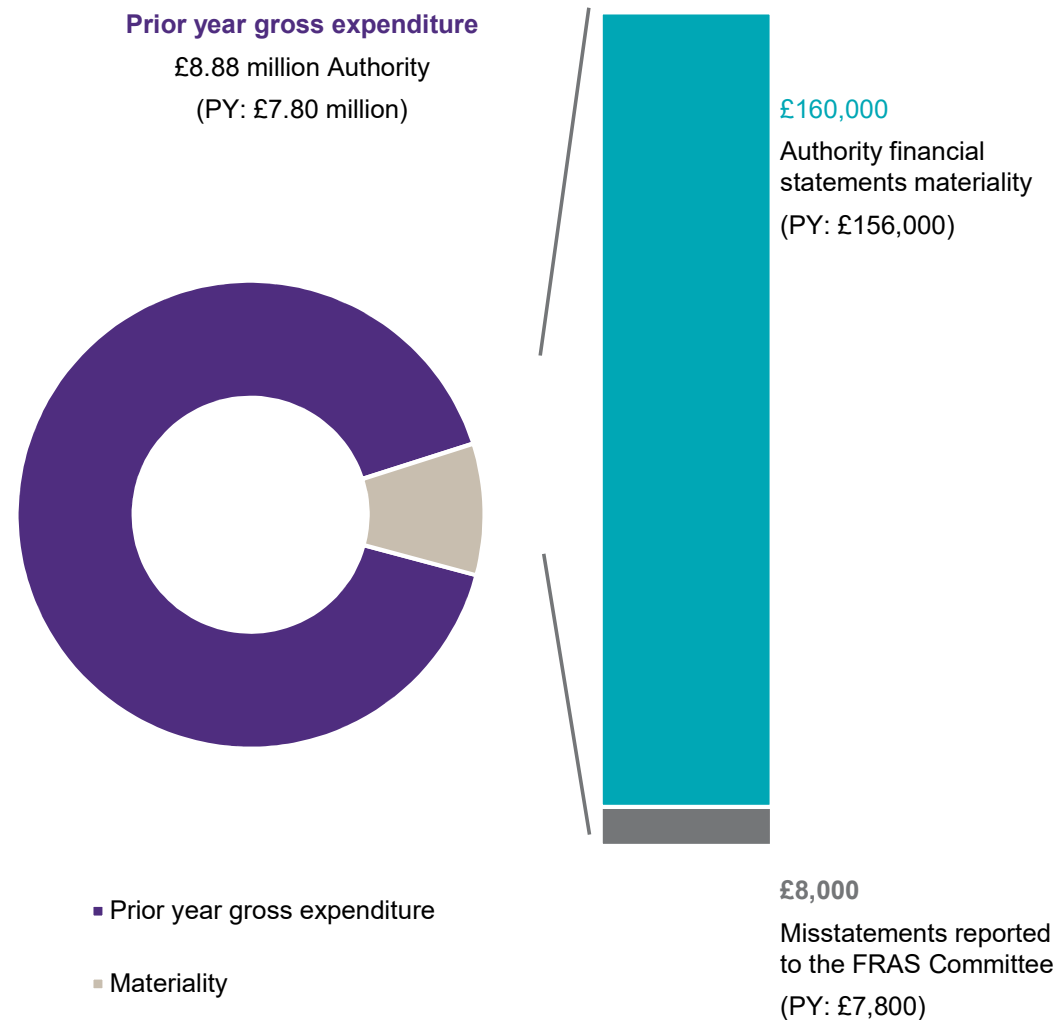
We reconsider planning materiality if, during the course of our audit engagement, we become aware of facts and circumstances that would have caused us to make a different determination of planning materiality. Should we revise our materiality during the final audit visit, we will report this to the FRAS Committee in July.

## Matters we will report to the FRAS Committee

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 FRAS 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 £8,000 (PY £7,800).

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



# 8. Value for Money arrangements

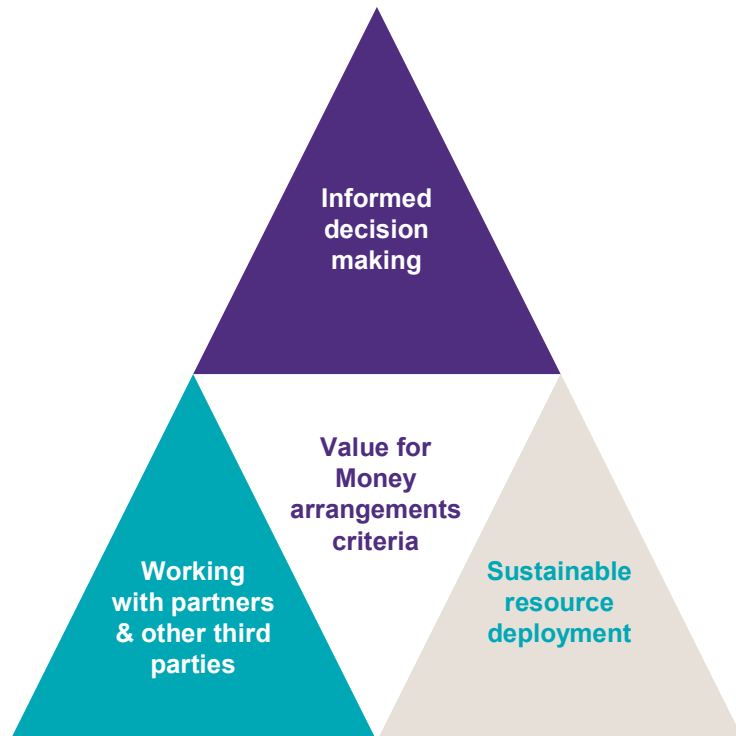
## Background to our VFM approach

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

Significant risks are 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. Our initial risk assessment has not identified any VFM significant risks.

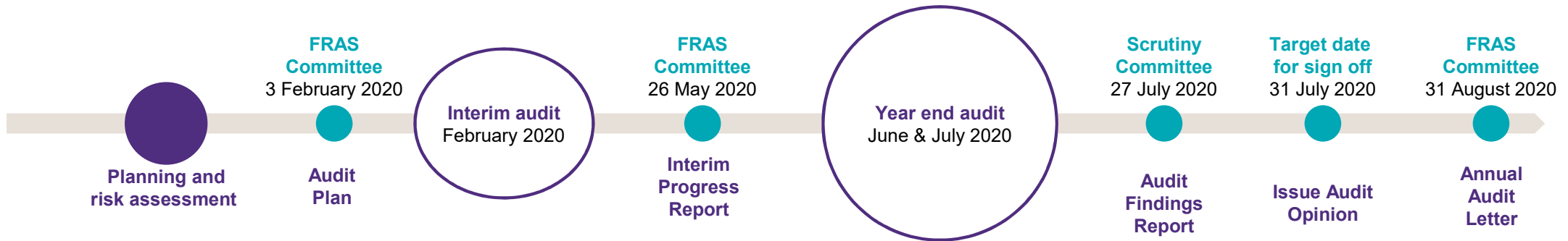
In 2018-19, we highlighted the Authority’s arrangements for managing Section 106 funding and expenditure as a significant risk. Our audit procedures found that the Authority had the appropriate knowledge and expertise in place to manage the Section 106 agreement and effective financial monitoring arrangements and plans to ensure spending is consistent with the terms of the agreement.

Our 2018/19 VFM review raised one recommendation in relation to the Core Policy D element of the Authority’s Section 106 funding. We recommended that the Authority continue to appropriately manage the programme and identify areas of the National Park where woodland creation could take place in order to mitigate future clawback of Section 106 monies.

Subject to follow up on this recommendation and on the basis that the Authority’s arrangements for managing Section 106 funding and expenditure are unchanged, we do not consider this a significant risk for our 2019-2020 VFM conclusion work.

As mentioned earlier in this report, we are aware of uncertainties relating to Sirius Minerals ability to raise funding to deliver the Woodsmith Mine project. Should there be a material change to the Section 106 agreement, we will revisit our risk assessment and consider whether the issue presents a significant risk to our VFM Conclusion.

# 9. Audit logistics & team



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## Client responsibilities

Where 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. 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 to the agreed timescales. In addition, delayed audits will incur additional audit fees.

## Our requirements

To minimise the risk of a delayed audit, 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.

# 10. Audit fees

## Planned audit fees 2019-20

Across all sectors and firms, the FRC has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge and to undertake additional and more robust testing. Within the public sector, where the FRC has recently assumed responsibility for the inspection of local government audit, the regulator requires that all audits achieve a 2A (few improvements needed) rating.

Our work across the sector in 2018-19 has highlighted areas where local government financial reporting, in particular, property, plant and equipment and pensions, needs to be improved. We have also identified an increase in the complexity of local government financial transactions. Combined with the FRC requirement that 100% of audits achieve a 2A rating this means that additional audit work is required. We have set out below the expected impact on our audit fee. The table overleaf provides more details about the areas where we will be undertaking further testing.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC with regard to audit quality and local government financial reporting. Our proposed work and fee for 2019-20 at the planning stage, as set out below and with further analysis overleaf, will be agreed with the S151 Officer and Chief Executive and is subject to PSAA agreement.

	Actual Fee 2017-18 (KPMG)	Actual Fee 2018-19 (Grant Thornton)	Proposed Fee 2019-20 (Grant Thornton)
<b>Authority Audit scale fee set by PSAA</b>	£12,016	£9,252	£9,252
<b>Audit fee variations – additional work required, see page 14</b>	-	£2,000	£3,750
<b>Total audit fees (excluding VAT)</b>	<b>£12,016</b>	<b>£11,252</b>	<b>£13,002</b>

### Assumptions:

In setting the above fees, we have assumed that the Authority will:

- prepare a good quality set of accounts, supported by comprehensive and well presented working papers which are ready at the start of the audit
- provide appropriate analysis, support and evidence to support all critical judgements and significant judgements made during the course of preparing the financial statements
- provide early notice of proposed complex or unusual transactions which could have a material impact on the financial statements.

### Relevant professional standards:

In preparing our fee estimate, we have had regard to all relevant professional standards, including paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of the FRC's [Ethical Standard](#) which stipulate that the Engagement Lead (Key Audit Partner) must set a fee sufficient to enable the resourcing of the audit with staff of appropriate skills, time and abilities to deliver an audit to the required professional standard.

# Audit fee variations – Further analysis

## Planned audit fees

The table below shows the planned variations to the original scale fee for 2019-20 based on our best estimate at the audit planning stage. Further issues identified during the course of the audit may incur additional fees. In agreement with PSAA (where applicable) we will be seeking approval to secure these additional fees for the remainder of the contract via a formal rebasing of your scale fee to reflect the increased level of audit work required to enable us to discharge our responsibilities. Should any further issues arise during the course of the audit that necessitate further audit work additional fees will be incurred, subject to PSAA approval.

Audit area	2019-20 £	Rationale for fee variation
<b>PSAA Scale fee:</b>	9,252	
Property, plant and equipment	1,500	A significant audit risk area, we have increased the granularity, depth and scope of coverage, with increased levels of sampling, additional levels of challenge and explanation sought, and heightened levels of documentation and reporting.
Pensions – valuation of net pension liabilities under International Auditing Standard (IAS) 19	1,500	A significant audit risk area, we have increased the granularity, depth and scope of coverage, with increased levels of sampling, additional levels of challenge and explanation sought, and heightened levels of documentation and reporting.
Increased challenge and depth of work	500	To meet the higher threshold set by the FRC, we will be required to undertake additional work and challenge in the following areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information provided by the entity (IPE)</li> <li>• journals</li> <li>• management review of controls</li> <li>• accounting estimates</li> <li>• financial resilience and going concern</li> <li>• related parties and similar areas</li> </ul>
Complex accounting issues and new standards	250	Responding to the introduction of IFRS 16 – Leases and also the local issue of the S106 agreement. We must ensure our audit work in these areas is robust.
<b>Revised scale fee</b>	<b>13,002</b>	<b>(to be approved by PSAA)</b>

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# 11. 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. No other services are provided to the Authority.

Therefore there are no services provided that are subject to contingent fees.

The firm is committed to improving our audit quality – please see our transparency report - <https://www.grantthornton.ie/about/transparency-report/>

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# Appendices

**A. Audit Quality – national context**



# Appendix A: Audit Quality – national context

## What has the FRC said about Audit Quality?

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) publishes an annual Quality Inspection of our firm, alongside our competitors. The Annual Quality Review (AQR) monitors the quality of UK Public Interest Entity audits to promote continuous improvement in audit quality.

All of the major audit firms are subject to an annual review process in which the FRC inspects a small sample of audits performed from each of the firms to see if they fully conform to required standards.

The most recent report, published in July 2019, shows that the results of commercial audits taken across all the firms have worsened this year. The FRC has identified the need for auditors to:

- improve the extent and rigour of challenge of management in areas of judgement
- improve the consistency of audit teams' application of professional scepticism
- strengthen the effectiveness of the audit of revenue
- improve the audit of going concern
- improve the audit of the completeness and evaluation of prior year adjustments.

The FRC has also set all firms the target of achieving a grading of '2a' (limited improvements required) or better on all audits.

## Other sector wide reviews

Alongside the FRC, other key stakeholders including the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) have expressed concern about the quality of audit work and the need for improvement. A number of key reviews into the profession have been undertaken or are in progress. These include the review by Sir John Kingman of the Financial Reporting Council (Dec 2018), the review by the Competition and Markets Authority of competition within the audit market, the ongoing review by Sir Donald Brydon of external audit, and specifically for public services, the Review by Sir Tony Redmond of local authority financial reporting and external audit. As a firm, we are contributing to all these reviews and keen to be at the forefront of developments and improvements in public audit.

## What are we doing to address FRC findings?

In response to the FRC's findings, the firm is responding vigorously and with purpose. As part of our Audit Investment Programme (AIP), we are establishing a new Quality Board, commissioning an independent review of our audit function, and strengthening our senior leadership at the highest levels of the firm, for example through the appointment of Fiona Baldwin as Head of Audit. We are confident these investments will make a real difference.

We have also undertaken a root cause analysis and put in place processes to address the issues raised by the FRC. We have already implemented new training material that will reinforce the need for our engagement teams to challenge management and demonstrate how they have applied professional scepticism as part of the audit. Further guidance on auditing areas such as revenue has also been disseminated to all audit teams and we will continue to evolve our training and review processes on an ongoing basis.

## What will be different in this audit?

We will continue working collaboratively with you to deliver the audit to the agreed timetable whilst improving our audit quality. In achieving this you may see, for example, an increased expectation for management to develop properly articulated papers for any new accounting standard, or unusual or complex transactions. In addition, you should expect engagement teams to exercise even greater challenge management in areas that are complex, significant or highly judgmental which may be the case for accounting estimates, going concern, related parties and similar areas. As a result you may find the audit process even more challenging than previous audits. These changes will give the FRAS Committee – which has overall responsibility for governance - and senior management greater confidence that we have delivered a high quality audit and that the financial statements are not materially misstated. Even greater challenge of management will also enable us to provide greater insights into the quality of your finance function and internal control environment and provide those charged with governance confidence that a material misstatement due to fraud will have been detected.

We will still plan for a smooth audit and ensure this is completed to the timetable agreed. However, there may be instances where we may require additional time for both the audit work to be completed to the standard required and to ensure management have appropriate time to consider any matters raised. This may require us to agree with you a delay in signing the announcement and financial statements. To minimise this risk, we will keep you informed of progress and risks to the timetable as the audit progresses.

We are absolutely committed to delivering audit of the highest quality and we should be happy to provide further detail about our improvement plans should you require it.



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