

Test Valley Borough Council

Annual Audit Letter for the year
ended 31 March 2018

August 2018

The EY logo consists of the letters 'EY' in a bold, white, sans-serif font. A yellow triangle is positioned above the 'Y', pointing downwards towards the letter.

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) have issued a 'Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies'. It is available from the Chief Executive of each audited body and via the PSAA website (www.psa.co.uk)

The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The 'Terms of Appointment (updated 23 February 2017)' issued by PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and statute, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This Annual Audit Letter is prepared in the context of the Statement of responsibilities. It is addressed to the Members of the audited body, and is prepared for their sole use. We, as appointed auditor, take no responsibility to any third party.

Our Complaints Procedure – If at any time you would like to discuss with us how our service to you could be improved, or if you are dissatisfied with the service you are receiving, you may take the issue up with your usual partner or director contact. If you prefer an alternative route, please contact Steve Varley, our Managing Partner, 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF. We undertake to look into any complaint carefully and promptly and to do all we can to explain the position to you. Should you remain dissatisfied with any aspect of our service, you may of course take matters up with our professional institute. We can provide further information on how you may contact our professional institute.



01

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

We are required to issue an annual audit letter to Test Valley Borough Council (the Council) following completion of our audit procedures for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Below are the results and conclusions on the significant areas of the audit process.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Opinion on the Council's:	Unqualified – the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2018 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended.
▶ Financial statements;	
▶ Consistency of other information published with the financial statements.	Other information published with the financial statements was consistent with the Annual Accounts.
Concluding on the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness.	We concluded that you have put in place proper arrangements to secure value for money in your use of resources.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Reports by exception:	
▶ Consistency of Governance Statement;	The Governance Statement was consistent with our understanding of the Council.
▶ Public interest report;	We had no matters to report in the public interest.
▶ Written recommendations to the Council, which should be copied to the Secretary of State;	We had no matters to report.
▶ Other actions taken in relation to our responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.	We had no matters to report.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Reporting to the National Audit Office (NAO) on our review of the Council's Whole of Government Accounts return (WGA).	We had no matters to report.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

As a result of the our work we have also:

Area of Work	Conclusion
Issued a report to those charged with governance of the Council communicating significant findings resulting from our audit.	Our Audit Results Report was issued on 30 July 2018.
Issued a certificate that we have completed the audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice.	Our certificate was issued on 30 July 2018.

In September 2018 we will also issue a report to those charged with governance of the Council summarising the certification work we have undertaken.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Council's staff for their assistance during the course of our work.

Maria Grindley

Associate Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP



02 Purpose and Responsibilities

Purpose and Responsibilities

The Purpose of this Letter

The purpose of this annual audit letter is to communicate to Members and external stakeholders, including members of the public, the key issues arising from our work, which we consider should be brought to the attention of the Council.

We have already reported the detailed findings from our audit work in our 2017/18 Audit Results Report to the Audit Panel and to the General Purposes Committee, representing those charged with governance. We do not repeat those detailed findings in this letter. The matters reported here are the most significant for the Council.

Responsibilities of the Appointed Auditor

Our 2017/18 audit work has been undertaken in accordance with the Audit Plan that we issued on 1st March 2018 and is conducted in accordance with the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), and other guidance issued by the National Audit Office.

As auditors we are responsible for:

- ▶ Expressing an opinion:
 - ▶ On the 2017/18 financial statements; and
 - ▶ On the consistency of other information published with the financial statements.
- ▶ Forming a conclusion on the arrangements the Council has to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
- ▶ Reporting by exception:
 - ▶ If the annual governance statement is misleading or not consistent with our understanding of the Council;
 - ▶ Any significant matters that are in the public interest;
 - ▶ Any written recommendations to the Council, which should be copied to the Secretary of State; and
 - ▶ If we have discharged our duties and responsibilities as established by thy Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and Code of Audit Practice.

Alongside our work on the financial statements, we also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO) on you Whole of Government Accounts return. The Council is below the specified audit threshold of £500m. Therefore, we did not perform any audit procedures on the return.

Responsibilities of the Council

The Council is responsible for preparing and publishing its statement of accounts accompanied by an Annual Governance Statement, (AGS). In the AGS, the Council reports publicly each year on how far it complies with its own code of governance, including how it has monitored and evaluated the effectiveness of its governance arrangements in year, and any changes planned in the coming period.

The Council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.



03

Financial Statement Audit

Financial Statement Audit

Key Issues

The Council's Statement of Accounts is an important tool for the Council to show how it has used public money and how it can demonstrate its financial management and financial health.

We audited the Council's Statement of Accounts in line with the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), and other guidance issued by the National Audit Office and issued an unqualified audit report on 30 July 2018.

Our detailed findings were reported to the 25 July 2018 Audit Panel and to the 30 July 2018 General Purposes Committee.

The key issues identified as part of our audit were as follows:

Significant Risk	Conclusion
<p>Misstatements due to fraud or error</p> <p>The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.</p> <p>As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.</p>	<p>We tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in preparing the financial statements.</p> <p>We reviewed accounting estimates for evidence of management bias relating to revenue and expenditure recognition.</p> <p>We evaluated the business rationale for any significant unusual transactions. We reviewed the accounting treatment for the new capital projects (the new leisure centre).</p> <p>We have not identified any material weaknesses in controls or evidence of material management override.</p> <p>We have not identified any instances of inappropriate judgements being applied.</p> <p>We did not identify any other transactions during our audit which appeared unusual or outside the Authority's normal course of business.</p>

Significant Risk	Conclusion
<p>Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition</p> <p>Auditing standards also required us to presume that there is a risk that revenue and expenditure may be misstated due to improper recognition or manipulation.</p> <p>We respond to this risk by reviewing and testing material revenue and expenditure streams and revenue cut-off at the year end.</p>	<p>We reviewed capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment to ensure it met the relevant accounting requirements to be capitalised. Our testing has not identified any material misstatements from revenue and expenditure recognition.</p> <p>We reviewed and tested revenue and expenditure recognition policies and developed a testing strategy and tested material revenue and expenditure streams.</p> <p>We reviewed and discussed with management any accounting estimates on revenue or expenditure recognition for evidence of bias.</p> <p>We reviewed and tested revenue and expenditure cut-off at the period end date.</p> <p>Our testing has not identified any material misstatements from revenue and expenditure recognition.</p> <p>Overall our audit work did not identify any material issues or unusual transactions to indicate any misreporting of the Authority's financial position.</p>

Financial Statement Audit (cont'd)

Other Key Findings	Conclusion
Financial Statements presentation – Expenditure and Funding Analysis and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	We did not identify any matters to report to you.
Financial accounting for the new leisure centre and temporary pool	At 31 March 2017, the Andover Leisure Centre’s land and buildings had been valued at £8,335,092. We noted that disposals of £8,172,092 were written-off as the old building was demolished and that the remaining elements were revalued to £163,000 at 31 March 2018. Our real estate valuers tested the year end valuation in detail for this asset as part of our valuation of Land and Buildings work detailed below.
Valuation of Land and Buildings	<p>EY real estate specialists selected a sample of properties and challenged, for the sample selected, methodologies around buildings costs data, treatment of professional fees, asset life and land value assumptions, and treatment of voids and purchaser costs. Whilst there were issues identified that for the individual assets meant their valuation was outside acceptable ranges, the overall net impact of those differences on the combined value of our sample was not material. We estimated there to be a revaluation gain of £289,318 off-set by an increase in impairment costs of £300,207, being a net impact on the overall value of Land and Buildings of £10.889.</p> <p>Our specialist worked with the in-house valuers to confirm that the issues raised were not replicated across the population of land and buildings revalued in year and this was confirmed not to be the case. The adjustments made to the valuations have not been adjusted in the financial statements as they are not material. They were treated as unadjusted misstatements.</p>
Pension Liability Valuation	<p>The estimate used by the actuary to calculate Test Valley’s share of Hampshire Pension Fund’s assets does not fully reconcile to the value of those assets. This is not material and relates to the fact that there was an estimate for the asset value of the fund provided and used appropriately in the financial statements. Subsequently, the asset value at 31 March 2018 is known and the difference for the fund is an increase of approximately £31m. This is not an error but a difference caused by timing of the estimate made by the actuary of the fund and the actual values subsequently being available.</p> <p>Test Valley’s share of this difference has been estimated to be £512,629 (the estimation being based on Test Valley’s share of the underlying total asset base). This was treated as an unadjusted audit difference.</p>
Earlier deadline for the production of the financial statements	<p>We worked with the Council to facilitate early substantive testing where appropriate, agreed areas of work to bring forward and clear working paper requirements and instigated the use of our client portal which helped to streamline the process.</p> <p>The approach from both teams paid off and the accounts preparation and audit were successfully delivered to the earlier timescales.</p>

Financial Statement Audit (cont'd)

Our application of materiality

When establishing our overall audit strategy, we determined a magnitude of uncorrected misstatements that we judged would be material for the financial statements as a whole.

Item	Thresholds applied
Planning materiality	We determined planning materiality to be £1.5mn (2016/17: £1.4mn), which is 2% of the net operating expenditure reported in the accounts of £74.5 million. We consider net operating expenditure to be one of the principal considerations for stakeholders in assessing the financial performance of the Council.
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the General Purposes Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £75k (2016/17: £70k)

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations.



04 Value for Money

We are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. This is known as our value for money conclusion.

Proper arrangements are defined by statutory guidance issued by the National Audit Office. They comprise your arrangements to:

- ▶ Take informed decisions;
- ▶ Deploy resources in a sustainable manner; and
- ▶ Work with partners and other third parties.



We did not identify any significant risks in relation to these criteria.

We have performed the procedures outlined in our audit plan. We did not identify any significant weaknesses in the Council's arrangements.

We note that since 2016/17, forecast revenue benefits under the new leisure contract have been flagged for monitoring. A paper on progress under this contract was presented to Cabinet on 16 May 2018 and reported a 3% variance against costs of the contract. The variance had been clearly analysed for managing. Whilst we do not consider this to be significant for 2017/18, we will continue to monitor performance under the contract in 2018/19.



05 Other Reporting Issues



Other Reporting Issues

Whole of Government Accounts

We performed the procedures required by the National Audit Office on the accuracy of the consolidation pack prepared by the Council for Whole of Government Accounts purposes. We had no issues to report.

Annual Governance Statement

We are required to consider the completeness of disclosures in the Council's annual governance statement, identify any inconsistencies with the other information of which we are aware from our work, and consider whether it is misleading. We did not identify any areas of concern.

Report in the Public Interest

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to consider whether, in the public interest, to report on any matter that comes to our attention in the course of the audit in order for it to be considered by the Council or brought to the attention of the public.

We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a report in the public interest.

Written Recommendations

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to designate any audit recommendation as one that requires the Council to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response.

We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a written recommendation.

Objections Received

We did not receive any objections to the 2017/18 financial statements from members of the public.

Other Powers and Duties

We identified no issues during our audit that required us to use our additional powers under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Independence

We communicated our assessment of independence in our Audit Results Report to the Audit Panel on 25 July 2018 and to the General Purposes Committee on 30 July 2018. In our professional judgement the firm is independent and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff has not been compromised within the meaning regulatory and professional requirements.

Control Themes and Observations

As part of our work, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. Although our audit was not designed to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control, we are required to communicate to you significant deficiencies in internal control identified during our audit. We have adopted a fully substantive approach and have therefore not tested the operation of controls.

Our audit did not identify any controls issues.



06

Focused on your future



Focused on your future

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom introduces the application of new accounting standards in future years. The impact on the Council is summarised in the table below.

Standard	Issue	Impact
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable for local authority accounts from the 2018/19 financial year and will change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How financial assets are classified and measured; • How the impairment of financial assets are calculated; and • The disclosure requirements for financial assets. <p>There are transitional arrangements within the standard and the 2018/19 Accounting Code of Practice for Local Authorities has now been issued, providing guidance on the application of IFRS 9. In advance of the Guidance Notes being issued, CIPFA have issued some provisional information providing detail on the impact on local authority accounting of IFRS 9, however the key outstanding issue is whether any accounting statutory overrides will be introduced to mitigate any impact.</p>	<p>Although the Code has now been issued, providing guidance on the application of the standard, along with other provisional information issued by CIPFA on the approach to adopting IFRS 9, until the Guidance Notes are issued and any statutory overrides are confirmed there remains some uncertainty. However, what is clear is that the Council will have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclassify existing financial instrument assets; • Re-measure and recalculate potential impairments of those assets; and • Prepare additional disclosure notes for material items.
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	<p>Applicable for local authority accounts from the 2018/19 financial year. This new standard deals with accounting for all contracts with customers except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leases; • Financial instruments; • Insurance contracts; and • For local authorities; Council Tax and NDR income. <p>The key requirements of the standard cover the identification of performance obligations under customer contracts and the linking of income to the meeting of those performance obligations.</p> <p>Now that the 2018/19 Accounting Code of Practice for Local Authorities has been issued it is becoming clear what the impact on local authority accounting will be. As the vast majority of revenue streams of Local Authorities fall outside the scope of IFRS 15, the impact of this standard is likely to be limited.</p>	<p>As with IFRS 9, some provisional information on the approach to adopting IFRS 15 has been issued by CIPFA in advance of the Guidance Notes. Now that the Code has been issued, initial views have been confirmed; that due to the revenue streams of Local Authorities the impact of this standard is likely to be limited.</p> <p>The standard is far more likely to impact on Local Authority Trading Companies who will have material revenue streams arising from contracts with customers. The Council will need to consider the impact of this on their own group accounts when that trading company is consolidated.</p>



Focused on your future (cont'd)

Standard	Issue	Impact
IFRS 16 Leases	<p>It is currently proposed that IFRS 16 will be applicable for local authority accounts from the 2019/20 financial year.</p> <p>Whilst the definition of a lease remains similar to the current leasing standard; IAS 17, for local authorities who lease a large number of assets the new standard will have a significant impact, with nearly all current leases being included on the balance sheet.</p> <p>There are transitional arrangements within the standard and although the 2019/20 Accounting Code of Practice for Local Authorities has yet to be issued, CIPFA have issued some limited provisional information which begins to clarify what the impact on local authority accounting will be. Whether any accounting statutory overrides will be introduced to mitigate any impact remains an outstanding issue.</p>	<p>Until the 2019/20 Accounting Code is issued and any statutory overrides are confirmed there remains some uncertainty in this area.</p> <p>However, what is clear is that the Council will need to undertake a detailed exercise to identify all of its leases and capture the relevant information for them. The Council must therefore ensure that all lease arrangements are fully documented.</p>

A close-up photograph of a person's hand reaching into a filing cabinet to touch a folder. The cabinet is filled with numerous folders of various colors (yellow, blue, white) and sizes, each containing stacks of papers. The background is a textured, light-colored wall.

07 Audit Fees

Audit Fees

Services provided by Ernst & Young

Below includes a summary of the fees that you have paid to us in the year ended 31 March 2018 in line with the disclosures set out in FRC Ethical Standard and in statute.

As at the date of this report, there are no future services which have been contracted and no written proposal to provide non-audit services has been submitted.

	Final Fee 2017/18	Planned Fee 2017/18	Scale Fee 2017/18	Final Fee 2016/17
	£	£	£	£
Total Audit Fee – Code work	56,815	52,830	52,830	52,830
Non-audit work [Grant claims]	TBC	10,980	13,220	14,012
Total	TBC	63,810	66,050	66,842

We undertook additional work this year on PPE valuations and engaged our EY Estates team. As a result of this work there are additional fees incurred of £3,985 on the main audit. These fees are currently in review by PSAA Ltd.

Our audit of the housing benefit grant claim is not yet due – we will update our final fees in this area once it is complete.

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