

Test Valley Borough Council

Audit results report

Year ended 31 March 2022

March 2023



Building a better
working world

15 March 2023



Members of the Audit Committee

Test Valley Borough Council
Beech Hurst,
Weyhill Road,
Andover,
SP10 3AJ

Dear Members

2021/22 Audit results report

We are pleased to attach our audit results report, summarising the status of our audit for the forthcoming meeting of the Audit Committee. [We will update the Audit Committee at its meeting scheduled for 27th March 2023 on further progress to that date and explain the remaining steps to the issue of our final opinion.

The audit is designed to express an opinion on the 2022 financial statements and address current statutory and regulatory requirements. This report contains our findings related to the areas of audit emphasis, our views on the Council's accounting policies and judgements and material internal control findings. Each year sees further enhancements to the level of audit challenge and the quality of evidence required to achieve the robust professional scepticism that society expects. We thank the management team for supporting this process.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Audit Committee, other members of the Council and senior management. It is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss the contents of this report with you at the Audit Committee meeting on 27th March 2023.

Yours faithfully

Kevin Suter

Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Encl

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the PSAA website (<https://www.psa.co.uk/audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities/>). 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 and further guidance (updated April 2018)" issued by the 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 in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature. This report is made solely to the Audit Panel members and management of Test Valley Borough Council in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit Panel, and management of Test Valley Borough Council those matters we are required to state in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Audit Panel members and management of Test Valley Borough Council for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.



01 Executive Summary

Scope update

In our audit planning report, we provided you with an overview of our audit scope and approach for the audit of the financial statements. Due to the timing of the Audit Planning Report, there have been no changes to the planned approach of the audit.

Status of the audit

Our audit work in respect of the Council's opinion is underway. The following items relating to the completion of our audit procedures were outstanding at the date of this report.

- Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) and Investment Property Valuations
- Final Review of Work
- Receipt of the Letter of Representation;
- Receipt of the final signed and approved Statement of Accounts.

Details of each outstanding item, actions required to resolve and responsibility is included in Appendix A.

Given that the audit process is still ongoing, we will continue to challenge the remaining evidence provided and the final disclosures in the Narrative Report and Accounts which could influence our final audit opinion. We will provide a verbal update to this position at the March Committee.

Auditor responsibilities under the new Code of Audit Practice 2020

Under the Code of Audit Practice 2020 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. The 2020 Code requires the auditor to design their work to provide them with sufficient assurance to enable them to report to the Council a commentary against specified reporting criteria (see below) on the arrangements the Council has in place to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the relevant period.

The specified reporting criteria are:

- *Financial sustainability*
How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- *Governance*
How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- *Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness:*
How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

Status of the audit – Value for Money

In the Audit Plan and September Committee we reported that we had yet to complete our value for money (VFM) risk assessment, but presented to the committee that we had not identified any risk of significant weakness against the three reporting criteria we are required to consider under the NAO's 2020 Code at that time.

We have completed our risk assessment, and revisited our assessment through to the completion of the audit of the financial statements and remain satisfied that we have not identified a risk of significant weakness. As a result we have completed our planned VFM procedures and have no matters to report by exception in the auditor's report (see Section 03).

We note that we have raised one recommendation for improvement with management based on our work over Value For money (see Section 4)

Audit differences

See Section 3 for details

We note one unadjusted misstatement in relation to an overstatement of the Pension Assets of £74k.

Other differences identified throughout the audit have been adjusted for in the Accounts by management.

Other reporting issues

We have reviewed the information presented in the Annual Governance Statement for consistency with our knowledge of the Council. We have no matters to report as a result of this work.

We are still to perform the procedures required by the National Audit Office (NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts submission. These will be completed on completion of the audit. We note that the Council remains below the de-minimis for full procedures, which has been set at £2bn. Therefore, we anticipate having no issues to report.

We have no other matters to report.

Areas of audit focus

In our Audit Plan we identified a number of key areas of focus for our audit of the financial report of Test Valley Borough Council. This report sets out our observations and status in relation to these areas, including our views on areas which might be conservative and areas where there is potential risk and exposure. Our consideration of these matters and others identified during the period is summarised below, with the details provided within the "Areas of Audit Focus" section of this report.

Issue	Summary finding
Fraud Risk: Misstatements due to fraud or error	Work in this area is now complete. We note that there are no issues to be raised.
Fraud Risk: Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition – inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Work in this area is substantially complete. PPE Additions: Testing completed. One audit difference of £111k identified. REFCUS: No issues identified
Significant Risk: Accounting for Nitrate Credits	We note that this is a new area of accounting and disclosure. Therefore we have engaged an EY reporting specialist to look at this area and report on our expected approach. This has been discussed with management. We note that there is a difference in management's approach to the accounting treatment to what our specialist has noted but in the current year this is not material. Therefore, no issues noted.
Other area of audit focus: Valuation of Land and Buildings in Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Properties (IP)	This work is currently underway. We are still waiting on the final report from EY Real Estates in relation to 3 Investment Properties and one PPE asset. We will provide a verbal update to this at the Audit Committee.
Other Area of Audit Focus: Pension Liability Valuation	We have completed our work in this area, and identified a minor disclosure misstatement which management have agreed to update. We note that we have received the response letter from the pension fund auditor which identified an overstatement in the pension asset of £74k.



Executive Summary

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Control observations

We have adopted a fully substantive approach, so have not tested the operation of controls.

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.

There are no matters we wish to report.

Independence

Please refer to Section 8 for our update on Independence.



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02

Areas of Audit Focus



Significant risk

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition - inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure

What is the risk?

Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition.

From our risk assessment, we have assessed that the risk manifests itself through the potential to inappropriately capitalise revenue expenditure to improve the financial position of the general fund.

Capitalized revenue expenditure can be funded through borrowing with only minimal MRP charges recorded in the general fund, deferring the expenditure for 30+ years when the borrowing is repaid. Alternately, other sources such as capital receipts or grants could be inappropriately used to finance the expenditure.

Inappropriate classification of revenue expenditure as REFCUS (revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute) could also have the same impact, incorrectly removing the spend from the general fund through applying statutory overrides.



What did we do?

Our approach focused on the following:

- ▶ We selected a sample of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Property additions to test and confirm the item was appropriate to capitalise as per IAS 16 through agreement to evidence such as invoices and capital expenditure authorisations.
- ▶ We selected a sample of REFCUS items to test to confirm the appropriateness of the classification of these items
- ▶ When performing journals testing, we analysed entries that would be classed as high risk transactions, such as items originally recorded as revenue expenditure and subsequently capitalised or reclassified as REFCUS.

What are our conclusions?

We tested a sample of PPE and Investment Property additions and noted one audit difference in relation to Property Additions for £111k.

We have identified no issues in relation to REFCUS.

We have not identified any instances of inappropriate judgements being applied.

We did not identify any other transactions through our test of journals or our other audit procedures which appeared unusual or outside the Council's normal course of business.



Significant risk

Misstatements due to fraud or error

What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

As identified in ISA (UK) 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.



What did we do?

Our approach focused on:

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements
- Assessing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias, and
- Evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Further to this, we have:

- Inquired of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks, as well as gaining an understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- We have considered the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.

What are our conclusions?

We have not identified any material weaknesses in controls or evidence of material management override.

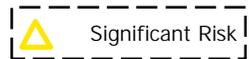
We have not identified any instances of inappropriate judgements being applied.

We did not identify any other transactions during our audit which appeared unusual or outside the Council's normal course of business.

We note that our journals testing is now complete and no issues have been identified.

Significant risk

Accounting for Nitrate Credits



What is the risk?

In September 2020 the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) announced the intention to set up a 'Nitrate trading' platform. The idea is that housing developers would be able to buy 'nitrate credits' to offset the footprint of new homes in areas particularly vulnerable to nitrate pollution. Credits could involve funding the creation of habitat like wetlands, meadows and woodland. Developers will need an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the development proposal if there is a likelihood to increase nitrogen loading into protected sites. A nitrogen budget must be calculated and if the site is not nitrate neutral then nitrate mitigation will be required. If this does not result in neutrality, then planning will be refused. The Government announced a pilot scheme in September 2020 to enable development on the Solent in Hampshire where development was prevented because of nitrate pollution to the Solent strait.

The Council has purchased Nitrate Credits within 2021/22. The nitrate credits will therefore need to be accounted for on the Council's balance sheet. The credits need to be valued using an appropriate basis. Given the scheme is new there is not yet an accepted accounting approach for valuation and disclosure of the credits and then how income should be recognised by the Council as the credits are sold.

We will therefore need to understand and agree the approach to accounting and disclosure of this in the 2021/22 financial statements, involving EY financial reporting specialists as necessary to support our work in this area.

What did we do?

We:

- Ensured that the Nitrate Credits have been valued correctly and on an appropriate basis in the financial statements.
- Ensured the Council has appropriate Powers in place to be able to trade these credits
- Reviewed and challenged the Council's accounting and disclosure, considering both the value of nitrate credits held by the Council carried as an asset on its balance sheet, and how revenue is recognised in the financial statements as the credits are sold.

Conclusion

We engaged an EY reporting specialist to look at this area and report on our expected approach. This has been discussed with management. We note that we agree with the Nitrate Credits being held on the Balance Sheet as Inventory and are comfortable with the Balance Sheet valuation. However, there is a difference in management's approach to the accounting treatment compared with our view for the I&E impact. Management has recorded the sale of these credits through revenue but in our view these should be treated as capital. In the current year this is clearly trivial at £16.6k, however, we note that this may become material in the future.

Other areas of audit focus

What is the area of focus?	What did we do?	What are our conclusions?
<p>Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) including Investment Property</p> <p>Property, Plant and Equipment land and buildings (L&B) measured at Fair Value (FV) or Existing Use Value (EUV) and Investment Properties (IP) represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges.</p> <p>Material judgemental inputs and estimation techniques are required to calculate the year-end L&B and IP balances held in the balance sheet.</p> <p>As the Council's asset base is significant, and the outputs from the valuers are subject to estimation, there is a higher risk that L&B and IP may be under/overstated or the associated accounting entries incorrectly posted. We are required to undertake procedures on the use of experts and assumptions underlying fair value estimates.</p> <p>The risk is heightened for assets that may have been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, such as traditional retail assets, commercial property or other sectors impacted by the lockdown restrictions and their impact on the economy.</p>	<p>We have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the work performed by the Council's valuers, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work; • Sample tested key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre); • Considered the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE and annually for IP. We have also considered if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and that these have been communicated to the valuer; • Reviewed assets not subject to valuation in 2021/22 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated; • Considered changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation; and • Tested accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements. 	<p>We note we have substantially completed this work.</p> <p>The majority of our sample has been tested by the internal audit team, however 4 items (3 Investment property and 1 PPE asset) have been sent to our EY Real Estates team for them to review.</p> <p>At the time of writing this report: <u>Internal Audit Team</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Properties – no issues identified • PPE – no issues identified but work subject to final review <p><u>EY Real Estates</u></p> <p>We are awaiting the final report from EY Real estates in relation to the 4 assets they are reviewing.</p> <p>A verbal update will be given to the Audit Committee.</p>

Other areas of audit focus

What is the area of focus?

Valuation of Pension Liabilities (Local Government Pension Scheme)

The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Council to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Hampshire County Council.

The Council's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the balance sheet. At 31 March 2022 this totalled £57 million. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary to the County Council.

Accounting for these schemes involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

In the previous year the pension liability disclosed in the accounts was impacted by national issues that necessitated an updated IAS 19 report from the actuary. It was also impacted by material changes to the value of pension assets at the year end, compared to the estimate made by the actuary to inform the original IAS 19 report.

What did we do?

In order to address this risk we carried out a range of procedures including:

- liaising with the auditors of Hampshire County Council Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Test Valley BC.
- assessing the work of the LGPS Pension Fund actuary (AON Hewitt) including the assumptions they have used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by the NAO for all Local Auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team; and
- reviewing and testing the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Council's financial statements in relation to IAS19, including any updates to the value of year end assets.

In response to the updated requirements of ISA540, we modified our planned approach and undertook alternate procedures to create an auditor's estimate on the gross pension liability.

What are our conclusions?

We have concluded that we could rely on the work of the Pension Fund actuary, and assessed their assumptions as reasonable. The values and entries from the actuarial report were correctly reflected in the Council's financial statements.

The results of the EY pensions specialist has confirmed the actuarial estimate of the gross pension liability to be accurate within a reasonable range.

We note that we have now received the response letter from the Pension Fund auditors in relation to the pension asset valuations and other work. This has identified an overstatement of the pension asset of £74k.



03 Audit Report



Audit Report

Draft audit report

Our opinion on the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEST VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Test Valley Borough Council ('the Council') for the year ended 31 March 2022 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended). The financial statements comprise the:

- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Balance Sheet,
- Cash Flow Statement
- the related notes 1 to 39, and the Expenditure & Funding Analysis
- Collection Fund and the related notes

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Test Valley Borough Council as at 31 March 2022 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit

of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Council in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Head of Finance and Revenues' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to March 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Head of Finance and Revenues with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts 2021/22, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Head of Finance and Revenues is responsible for the other information contained within the Statement of Accounts 2021/22.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Draft audit report

Our opinion on the financial statements

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Council
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended)
- we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

We have nothing to report in these respects

Responsibility of the Head of Finance and Revenues

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Responsibilities set out on page 11, the Head of Finance and Revenues is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 as amended by the Update to the Code and Specifications for Future Codes for Infrastructure Assets (November 2022), and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the Head of Finance and Revenues determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Head of Finance and Revenues is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council either intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



Draft audit report

Our opinion on the financial statements

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Council and determined that the most significant are:

- Local Government Act 1972,
- Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992),
- Local Government Act 2003,
- The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended in 2018, 2020, and 2022,
- The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended), and
- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

In addition, the Council has to comply with laws and regulations in the areas of anti-bribery and corruption, data protection, employment Legislation, tax Legislation, general power of competence, procurement and health & safety.

We understood how Test Valley Borough Council is complying with those frameworks by understanding the incentive, opportunities and motives for non-compliance, including inquiring of management, head of internal audit, those charged with governance and obtaining and reading documentation

relating to the procedures in place to identify, evaluate and comply with laws and regulations, and whether they are aware of instances of non-compliance. We corroborated this through our reading of the Council's committee minutes, through enquiry of employees to confirm Council policies and through the inspection of other information. Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures had a focus on compliance with the accounting framework through obtaining sufficient audit evidence in line with the level of risk identified and with relevant legislation.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Council's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by understanding the potential incentives and pressures for management to manipulate the financial statements, and performed procedures to understand the areas in which this would most likely arise. Based on our risk assessment procedures, we identified inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure and management override of controls to be our fraud risks.

To address our fraud risk of inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure we tested the Council's capitalised expenditure to ensure the capitalisation criteria were properly met and the expenditure was genuine. We also tested a sample of revenue expenditure financed from capital under statute (REFCUS) items to confirm they were appropriately classified.

To address our fraud risk of management override of controls, we tested specific journal entries identified by applying risk criteria to the entire population of journals. For each journal selected, we tested specific transactions back to source documentation to confirm that the journals were authorised and accounted for appropriately. We also assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any identified significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.



Draft audit report

Our opinion on the financial statements

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice 2020, having regard to the guidance on the specified reporting criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021, as to whether Test Valley Borough Council had proper arrangements for financial sustainability, governance and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined these criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Test Valley Borough Council put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, Test Valley Borough Council had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have issued our Auditor's Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2022. We have completed our work on the value for money arrangements and will report the outcome of our work in our commentary on those arrangements within the Auditor's Annual Report.

Until we have completed these procedures, we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of Test Valley Borough Council, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (as amended) and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Council and the Council's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



ANNEX 1

04 Audit Differences





Audit Differences

ANNEX 1

In the normal course of any audit, we identify misstatements between amounts we believe should be recorded in the financial statements and the disclosures and amounts actually recorded. These differences are classified as “known” or “judgemental”. Known differences represent items that can be accurately quantified and relate to a definite set of facts or circumstances. Judgemental differences generally involve estimation and relate to facts or circumstances that are uncertain or open to interpretation.

Summary of adjusted and unadjusted differences

We highlight the following misstatements greater than our nominal value of £69k that were identified during the course of our audit. We note that we have not yet received the updated Accounts from management and therefore the classification of these adjustments i.e. uncorrected or corrected may change.

Uncorrected misstatements

Overstatement of Pension Asset of £74k.

Corrected misstatements

- Overstatement of Kier Loan Debtor/Understatement of Investment Property AUC of £111k.
- Correction of NDR Appeals Provision of £429k.
- Reclassification of asset between Land & Building and Community Assets (this was identified by management)

Amendments to disclosures

- Minor Note adjustments noted in relation to Note 11, Note 14 and Note 21.



05

Value for Money



The Council's responsibilities for value for money (VFM)

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

As part of the material published with its financial statements, the Council is required to bring together commentary on its governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement. In preparing its governance statement, the Council tailors the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on its arrangements for securing value for money from their use of resources.

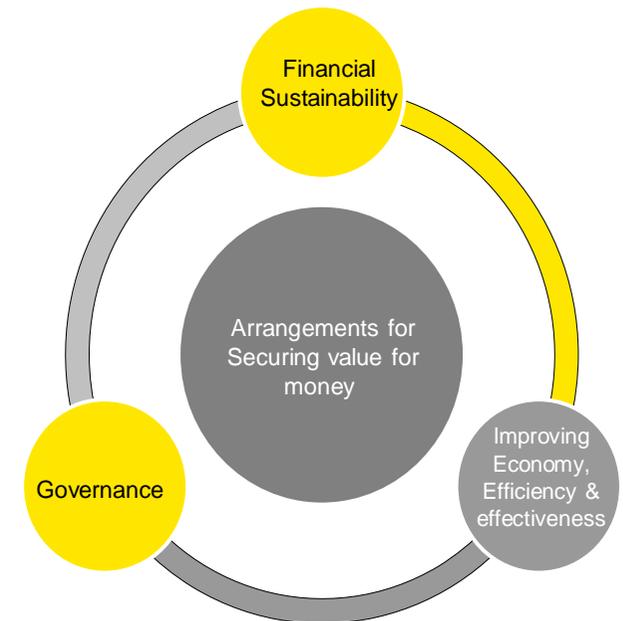
Risk assessment and Status of our VFM work

At the time of writing this report, our planning procedures for our VFM (value for money) risk assessment have been completed. We have not identified any significant weaknesses in your arrangements.

We have completed our work in relation to VFM and note that we have identified one recommendation in the Council's internal procedures in relation to Internal Audit.

Through our work we identified that internal Audit do not produce a separate standalone report for their year-end conclusions and including their Head of Internal Audit Opinion. This is reported to the Audit Committee via the normal Committee papers, on a continuing basis. We note that the information needed to be communicated is included by this method, but we believe it to be better practice (and normally seen elsewhere) to have a separate year-end report.

Our full VFM commentary will be included within our Auditor's Annual Report.



06 Other reporting issues

Other reporting issues

Consistency of other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement

We must give an opinion on the consistency of the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts 2021/22 with the audited financial statements

- Financial information in the Narrative Statement and published with the financial statements was consistent with the audited financial statements

We must also review the Annual Governance Statement for completeness of disclosures, consistency with other information from our work, and whether it complies with relevant guidance.

- We have reviewed the Annual Governance Statement and can confirm it is consistent with other information from our audit of the financial statements and we have no other matters to report.

Whole of Government Accounts

Alongside our work on the financial statements, we also review and report to the National Audit Office on your Whole of Government Accounts return. The extent of our review, and the nature of our report, is specified by the National Audit Office. We are still to perform the procedures required by the National Audit Office (NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts submission. These will be completed on completion of the audit. We note that the Council remains below the de-minimis for full procedures, which has been set at £2bn. Therefore, we anticipate having no issues to report.

Other powers and duties

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to consider whether to report on any matter that comes to our attention in the course of the audit, either for the Council to consider it or to bring it to the attention of the public (i.e. "a report in the public interest"). We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a report in the public interest.

We also have a duty to make written recommendations to the Council, copied to the Secretary of State, and take action in accordance with our responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. We did not identify any issues.

Other matters

As required by ISA (UK&I) 260 and other ISAs specifying communication requirements, we must tell you significant findings from the audit and other matters if they are significant to your oversight of the Test Valley Borough Council's financial reporting process. We have no other matters to report.

07

Assessment of Control Environment

Financial controls

It is the responsibility of the Test Valley Borough Council to develop and implement systems of internal financial control and to put in place proper arrangements to monitor their adequacy and effectiveness in practice. Our responsibility as your auditor is to consider whether the Test Valley Borough Council has put adequate arrangements in place to satisfy itself that the systems of internal financial control are both adequate and effective in practice.

As part of our audit of the financial statements, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. As we have adopted a fully substantive approach, we have therefore not tested the operation of controls.

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.

We have not identified any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of an internal control that might result in a material misstatement in your financial statements of which you are not aware.

We considered whether circumstances arising from COVID-19 resulted in a change to the overall control environment of effectiveness of internal controls, for example due to significant staff absence or limitations as a result of working remotely. We identified no issues which we wish to bring to your attention



08

Independence

Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Audit Practice and supporting guidance published by the National Audit Office, the financial reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting published by CIPFA/LASAAC, and the professional standards applicable to auditors' work.

A breakdown of our fees is shown in the table below.

	Planned fee 2021/22	Final Fee 2020/21
	£	£
Scale Fee	40,679	40,679
Scale Fee Rebasing (note 1)	25,612	38,074
Scale Fee Variation (note 2)	9,808	
Scale Fee Variation – changes in the Code of Audit Practice and Auditing Standards (note 3)	9,098	
Total fees	85,197	78,753

We note that at this stage, the above fees are estimations and are subject to change based on any new information/issues arising.

All fees exclude VAT.

2021/22 Fees:

Note 1: Proposed Scale Fee Rebasing: this relates to our scale fee rebasing for the audit, to take into account changes in professional and regulatory requirements to that date. These have been raised in prior year audits and as these are ongoing requirements, we have included the resource impact again in our 2021/22 requested fees. This is the same request that has been submitted in the prior year.

Note 2: We intend to submit request for an additional fee due to additional work being undertaken by the audit team. For 2021/22 it includes work undertaken on:

- New Significant Risk: Nitrate Credits (estimated £1,223)
- Work of EY expert to calculate an auditors estimate of the pension liability (estimated £605)
- NDR Provision re-work x 2 (estimated £4,885)
- EY Real Estates input (estimated £3,095) for valuations of complex properties

Note 3: This figure shows the impacts of the NAO's 2020 Code of Audit Practice, and the revised ISA540 on estimates. PSAA communicated fee ranges for each type of client, and our assessed impact for Test Valley BC is at the bottom of those ranges.

The FRC Ethical Standard requires that we provide details of all relationships between Ernst & Young (EY) and the Council, and its members and senior management and its affiliates, including all services provided by us and our network to the Council, its members and senior management and its affiliates, and other services provided to other known connected parties that we consider may reasonably be thought to bear on the our integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence and the related safeguards that are in place and why they address the threats.

There are no relationships from 1 April 2021 to the date of this report, which we consider may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and objectivity.

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2022

Ernst & Young (EY) has policies and procedures that instil professional values as part of firm culture and ensure that the highest standards of objectivity, independence and integrity are maintained.

Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the year end 30 June 2022:

[EY UK 2022 Transparency Report | EY UK](#)



ANNEX 1

09 Appendices

Outstanding matters

The following items relating to the completion of our audit procedures are outstanding at the date of the release of this report:

Item 	Actions to resolve 	Responsibility 
PPE and IP Valuations	Final review of PPE Valuations work. EYRE report to be received and communicated with management in relation to 3 investment properties and 1 PPE asset	EY and Management
Receipt of Letter of Representation	Letter of Representation to be signed before the signing of the Audit. Once we are ready to sign, we will discuss the steps to finalise this with management.	EY and Management
Receipts and Review of Final Accounts	Once audit work has been finalised, we will need to receive the final Accounts from Management and check these for any adjustments.	EY and Management

Until all our audit procedures are complete, we cannot confirm the final form of our audit opinion as new issues may emerge or we may not agree on final detailed disclosures in the Annual Report. At this point no issues have emerged that would cause us to modify our opinion, but we should point out that key disclosures on remain to be finalised and audited.

We note that a verbal update can be provided at the March Audit Committee.

Required communications with the Audit Committee

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the Audit Committee.

 Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit Committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties.	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Planning and audit approach	<p>Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified.</p> <p>When communicating key audit matters this includes the most significant risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) including those that have the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team</p>	Audit planning report
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures • Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit • Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management • Written representations that we are seeking • Expected modifications to the audit report • Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	<p>Audit results report</p> <p>Auditor's Annual Report</p>

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

 Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Going concern	<p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty • Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements • The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	Audit results report
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation • The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods • A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected • Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit results report
Subsequent events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the audit committee where appropriate regarding whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements 	Audit results report
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the Audit Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity • Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist • Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, any identified or suspected fraud involving: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Management; b. Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or c. Others where the fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements • The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit when fraud involving management is suspected • Any other matters related to fraud, relevant to Audit Committee responsibility 	Audit results report

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

 Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Related parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: • Non-disclosure by management • Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions • Disagreement over disclosures • Non-compliance with laws and regulations • Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity 	Audit results report
Independence	<p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal threats • Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness • An overall assessment of threats and safeguards • Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence <p>Communication whenever significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place.</p>	Audit Planning Report and Audit Results Report

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
External confirmations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management’s refusal for us to request confirmations Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 	Audit results report
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to compliance with applicable regulations, matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, other than those which are clearly inconsequential and the implications thereof. Instances of suspected non-compliance may also include those that are brought to our attention that are expected to occur imminently or for which there is reason to believe that they may occur Enquiry of the audit committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit Committee may be aware of 	Audit results report
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit results report

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

 Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit results report Auditor's Annual Report
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit Any non-audit work 	Audit planning report Audit results report
Value for Money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of significant weakness identified in planning work Commentary against specified reporting criteria on the VFM arrangements, including any exception report on significant weaknesses. 	Audit planning report Audit results report Auditor's Annual Report

About EY

EY is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. The insights and quality services we deliver help build trust and confidence in the capital markets and in economies the world over. We develop outstanding leaders who team to deliver on our promises to all of our stakeholders. In so doing, we play a critical role in building a better working world for our people, for our clients and for our communities.

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