

# Audit Progress Report and Sector Update

Bristol City Council  
Year ending 31 March 2019

March 2019



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# Introduction

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**Jon Roberts**

**Partner**

**Engagement Lead**

T 0117 305 7699

M 0791 938 0840

E [Jon.Roberts@uk.gt.com](mailto:Jon.Roberts@uk.gt.com)



**Jackson Murray**

**Senior Manager**

**Engagement Manager**

T 0117 305 7859

M 0782 502 8920

E [Jackson.Murray@uk.gt.com](mailto:Jackson.Murray@uk.gt.com)

This paper provides the Audit Committee with a report on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors.

The paper also includes:

- a summary of emerging national issues and developments that may be relevant to you as a local authority; and
- includes a number of challenge questions in respect of these emerging issues which the Committee may wish to consider (these are a tool to use, if helpful, rather than formal questions requiring responses for audit purposes)

Members of the Audit Committee can find further useful material on our website, where we have a section dedicated to our work in the public sector. Here you can download copies of our publications [www.grantthornton.co.uk](http://www.grantthornton.co.uk).

If you would like further information on any items in this briefing, or would like to register with Grant Thornton to receive regular email updates on issues that are of interest to you, please contact either your Engagement Lead or Engagement Manager.

# Progress at March 2019

## Financial Statements Audit

We have started planning for the 2018/19 financial statements audit and issued a detailed audit plan to the January 2019 Audit Committee, setting out our proposed approach to the audit of the Council's 2018/19 financial statements. Later in this report we have provided an update on the Audit Plan following the completion of more of our risk assessment.

We commenced our on-site interim audit on 11 March 2019. Our interim fieldwork visit will include:

- Review of the Council's control environment
- Understanding of financial systems
- Review of Internal Audit reports on core financial systems
- Early work on emerging accounting issues
- Early substantive testing

We will report any findings from the interim audit to you in our Progress Report at the May 2019 Audit Committee.

The statutory deadline for the issue of the 2018/19 opinion is 31 July 2019. We will discuss our plan and timetable with officers.

The final accounts audit is due to begin on 22 May 2019 with findings due to be reported to you in the Audit Findings Report by the deadline of July 2019.

## Value for Money

The scope of our work is set out in the guidance issued by the National Audit Office. The Code requires auditors to satisfy themselves that; "the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources".

The guidance confirmed the overall criterion as: "in all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people".

The three sub criteria for assessment to be able to give a conclusion overall are:

- Informed decision making
- Sustainable resource deployment
- Working with partners and other third parties

Details of our initial risk assessment to determine our approach are included in our Audit Plan. Subsequent to issuing our audit plan, we have continued to update our risk assessment and have included an update on the risks identified later in this report.

We will report our work in the Audit Findings Report and give our Value For Money Conclusion by the deadline in July 2019.

## Other areas

### Meetings

We met with Finance Officers and the Head of Internal Audit in March as part of our bi-monthly liaison meetings, and continue to be in discussions with finance staff regarding emerging developments and to ensure the audit process is smooth and effective.

### Events

Finance officers attended our annual accounts workshop in Bristol in February 2019 which provides them with an update on changes to accounting standards and the CIPFA Code.

# Audit Deliverables

2018/19 Deliverables	Planned Date	Status
<b>Fee Letter</b> Confirming audit fee for 2018/19.	April 2018	Complete
<b>Accounts Audit Plan</b> We are required to issue a detailed accounts audit plan to the Audit Committee setting out our proposed approach in order to give an opinion on the Council's 2018-19 financial statements.	January 2019	Complete
<b>Interim Audit Findings</b> We will report to you the findings from our interim audit and our initial value for money risk assessment within our Progress Report.	March 2019	Included within this report
<b>Audit Findings Report</b> The Audit Findings Report will be reported to the July Audit Committee.	July 2019	Not yet due
<b>Auditors Report</b> This is the opinion on your financial statement, annual governance statement and value for money conclusion.	July 2019	Not yet due
<b>Annual Audit Letter</b> This letter communicates the key issues arising from our work.	August 2019	Not yet due

# Results of interim audit work

	Work performed	Conclusions and recommendations
<b>Internal audit</b>	<p>We have completed a high level review of internal audit's overall arrangements. Our work has not identified any issues which we wish to bring to your attention</p>	<p>Overall, we have concluded that the internal audit service provides an independent service to the Council, and that internal audit work contributes to an effective internal control environment.</p>
<b>Entity level controls</b>	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the overall control environment relevant to the preparation of the financial statements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communication and enforcement of integrity and ethical values;</li><li>• Commitment to competence;</li><li>• Participation by those charged with governance;</li><li>• Management's philosophy and operating style;</li><li>• Organisational structure;</li><li>• Assignment of authority and responsibility; and</li><li>• Human resource policies and practices.</li></ul>	<p>Our work has identified no material weaknesses which are likely to adversely impact on the Council's financial statements.</p>
<b>Information technology controls</b>	<p>Out IT audit experts are performing a high level review of the general IT control environment as part of the overall review of the internal controls system. They have undertaken on-site interviews with relevant officers and have requested key documentation to assist with their review.</p> <p>Our IT colleagues will report back to us with their findings from this work and we will use this report to assess whether this requires us to alter our planned audit approach in any way.</p>	<p>We will report any recommendations arising from this review in our Audit Findings report.</p>
<b>Walkthrough testing</b>	<p>We have completed walkthrough tests of the Council's controls operating in areas where we consider that there is a risk of material misstatement to the financial statements. Our work has not identified any issues which we wish to bring to your attention.</p> <p>Internal controls have been implemented by the Council in accordance with our documented understanding.</p>	<p>Our work has not identified any weaknesses which impact on our audit approach.</p>

# Update to previously reported Audit Plan

## Previously reported

## Update

### Group accounts

Pages 3, 4 and 5 of our Audit Plan included on the Audit Committee agenda on 21 January 2019 identified that Goram Homes Limited would be consolidated into the Council's financial statements as at 31 March 2019 for the first time, following its incorporation on 1 October 2018.

Following discussions with the Council, it has been confirmed that the first accounting period for Goram Homes Limited will be extended to 31 March 2020, and therefore Goram Homes Limited will not be consolidated into the Council's Group accounts as at 31 March 2019.

In February 2019 we met with representatives from the Group companies, the Council and the Group company auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, to discuss the consolidation timetable and our approach to the Group audit. Subsequent to this we have issued our Group Audit Instructions to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditor of Bristol Holding Limited, Bristol Waste Company Limited and Bristol Energy Limited, which include pertinent information such as group materiality levels, risks and the audit and reporting timetable.

# Sector Update

Councils are tackling a continuing drive to achieve greater efficiency in the delivery of public services, whilst facing the challenges to address rising demand, ongoing budget pressures and social inequality.

Our sector update provides you with an up to date summary of emerging national issues and developments to support you. We cover areas which may have an impact on your organisation, the wider NHS and the public sector as a whole. Links are provided to the detailed report/briefing to allow you to delve further and find out more.

Our public sector team at Grant Thornton also undertake research on service and technical issues. We will bring you the latest research publications in this update. We also include areas of potential interest to start conversations within the organisation and with audit committee members, as well as any accounting and regulatory updates.

- [Grant Thornton Publications](#)
- [Insights from local government sector specialists](#)
- [Reports of interest](#)
- [Accounting and regulatory updates](#)

More information can be found on our dedicated public sector and local government sections on the Grant Thornton website by clicking on the logos below:

Public Sector

Local  
government



# Public Sector Audit Appointments – Report on the results of auditors’ work 2017/18

This is the fourth report published by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) and summarises the results of auditors’ work at 495 principal local government and police bodies for 2017/18. This will be the final report under the statutory functions from the Audit Commission Act 1998 that were delegated to PSAA on a transitional basis.

The report covers the timeliness and quality of financial reporting, auditors’ local value for money work, and the extent to which auditors used their statutory reporting powers.

For 2017/18, the statutory accounts publication deadline came forward by two months to 31 July 2018. This was challenging for bodies and auditors and it is encouraging that 431 (87 per cent) audited bodies received an audit opinion by the new deadline.

The most common reasons for delays in issuing the opinion on the 2017/18 accounts were:

- technical accounting/audit issues;
- various errors identified during the audit;
- insufficient availability of staff at the audited body to support the audit;
- problems with the quality of supporting working papers; and
- draft accounts submitted late for audit.

All the opinions issued to date in relation to bodies’ financial statements are unqualified, as was the case for the 2016/17 accounts. Auditors have made statutory recommendations to three bodies, compared to two such cases in respect of 2016/17, and issued an advisory notice to one body.

The number of qualified conclusions on value for money arrangements looks set to remain relatively constant. It currently stands at 7 per cent (32 councils, 1 fire and rescue authority, 1 police body and 2 other local government bodies) compared to 8 per cent for 2016/17, with a further 30 conclusions for 2017/18 still to be issued.

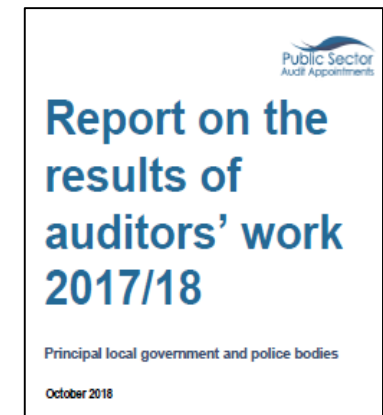
The most common reasons for auditors issuing qualified VFM conclusions for 2017/18 were:

- the impact of issues identified in the reports of statutory inspectorates, for example Ofsted;
- corporate governance issues;
- financial sustainability concerns; and
- procurement/contract management issues.

All the opinions issued to date in relation to bodies’ financial statements are unqualified, as was the case for the 2016/17 accounts.

The report is available on the PSAA website:

<https://www.psa.co.uk/audit-quality/reports-on-the-results-of-auditors-work/>



# National Audit Office – Local auditor reporting in England 2018

The report describes the roles and responsibilities of local auditors and relevant national bodies in relation to the local audit framework and summarises the main findings reported by local auditors in 2017-18. It also considers how the quantity and nature of the issues reported have changed since the Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) took up his new responsibilities in 2015, and highlights differences between the local government and NHS sectors.

Given increasing financial and demand pressures on local bodies, they need strong arrangements to manage finances and secure value for money. External auditors have a key role in determining whether these arrangements are strong enough. The fact that only three of the bodies (5%) the NAO contacted in connection with this study were able to confirm that they had fully implemented their plans to address the weaknesses reported suggests that while auditors are increasingly raising red flags, some of these are met with inadequate or complacent responses.

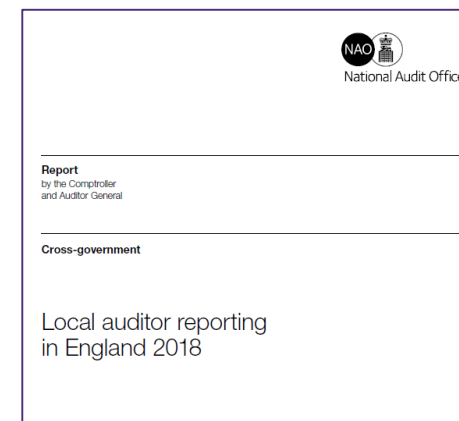
Qualified conclusions on arrangements to secure value for money locally are both unacceptably high and increasing. Auditors qualified their conclusions on arrangements to secure value for money at an increasing number of local public bodies: up from 170 (18%) in 2015-16 to 208 (22%) in 2017-18. As at 17 December 2018, auditors have yet to issue 20 conclusions on arrangements to secure value for money, so this number may increase further for 2017-18.

The proportion of local public bodies whose plans for keeping spending within budget are not fit-for-purpose, or who have significant weaknesses in their governance, is too high. This is a risk to public money and undermines confidence in how well local services are managed. Local bodies need to demonstrate to the wider public that they are managing their organisations effectively, and take local auditor reports seriously. Those charged with governance need to hold their executives to account for taking prompt and effective action. Local public bodies need to do more to strengthen their arrangements and improve their performance.

Local auditors need to exercise the full range of their additional reporting powers, where this is the most effective way of highlighting concerns, especially where they consider that local bodies are not taking sufficient action. Departments need to continue monitoring the level and nature of non-standard reporting, and formalise their processes where informal arrangements are in place. The current situation is serious, with trend lines pointing downwards.

The report is available on the NAO website:

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/local-auditor-reporting-in-england-2018/>



# National Audit Office – Local authority governance

The report examines whether local governance arrangements provide local taxpayers and Parliament with assurance that local authority spending achieves value for money and that authorities are financially sustainable.

Local government has faced considerable funding and demand challenges since 2010-11. This raises questions as to whether the local government governance system remains effective. As demonstrated by Northamptonshire County Council, poor governance can make the difference between coping and not coping with financial and service pressures. The Department (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) places great weight on local arrangements in relation to value for money and financial sustainability, with limited engagement expected from government. For this to be effective, the Department needs to know that the governance arrangements that support local decision-making function as intended. In order to mitigate the growing risks to value for money in the sector the Department needs to improve its system-wide oversight, be more transparent in its engagement with the sector, and adopt a stronger leadership role across the governance network

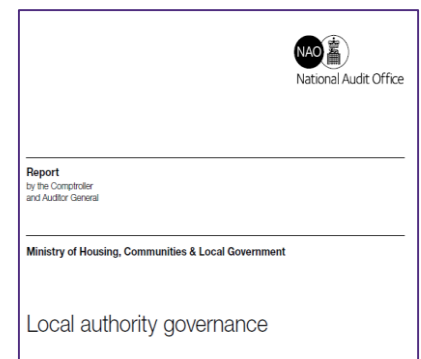
Not only are the risks from poor governance greater in the current context as the stakes are higher, but the process of governance itself is more challenging and complex. Governance arrangements have to be effective in a riskier, more time-pressured and less well-resourced context. For instance, authorities need to:

- maintain tight budgetary control and scrutiny to ensure overall financial sustainability at a time when potentially contentious savings decisions have to be taken and resources for corporate support are more limited; and
- ensure that they have robust risk management arrangements in place when making commercial investments to generate new income, and that oversight and accountability is clear when entering into shared service or outsourced arrangements in order to deliver savings.

Risk profiles have increased in many local authorities as they have reduced spending and sought to generate new income in response to funding and demand pressures. Local authorities have seen a real-terms reduction in spending power (government grant and council tax) of 28.6% between 2010-11 and 2017-18. Demand in key service areas has also increased, including a 15.1% increase in the number of looked after children from 2010-11 to 2017-18. These pressures create risks to authorities' core objectives of remaining financially sustainable and meeting statutory service obligations. Furthermore, to mitigate these fundamental risks, many authorities have pursued strategies such as large-scale transformations or commercial investments that in themselves carry a risk of failure or under-performance.

The report is available on the NAO website:

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/local-authority-governance-2/>



# National Audit Office – Planning for new homes

The National Audit Office (NAO) has recently published a report on *Planning for new homes*. This report is part of a series on housing in England, including *Housing in England: overview (2017)* and *Homelessness (2017)*. The latest report focuses on the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (MHCLG's) objective for housing in England to deliver a million homes by the end of 2020; half a million by the end of 2022; and to deliver 300,000 net additional homes a year on average.

The report recognises that increasing the supply of new homes is a complex task and one of the measures MHCLG has introduced to help achieve the objective is reforming the planning system. The report notes that the planning system is fundamental to providing new homes and it assesses how effectively MHCLG supports the planning regime to provide the right homes in the right places through:

- supporting local authorities to produce plans for how the supply of new homes will meet need in their area;
- supporting local authorities and the Planning Inspectorate in having effective and sufficiently resourced planning processes and teams to deal with planning applications and appeals; and
- working effectively with local authorities, other government departments and developers to ensure infrastructure to support new homes is planned and funded.

The report finds that at present, the system is not providing value for money and that the supply of new homes has failed to meet demand. It notes that a number of factors have contributed to the planning system not working and some of these include:

- the process of setting the need for new homes;
- the reductions in local authority capability;
- the under-performing Planning Inspectorate; and
- failures in the system to ensure adequate contributions for infrastructure.

The report recognises that MHCLG's new National Planning Policy Framework is an important step, but it is too early to tell whether the changes it introduces will be effective. The report also makes a number of recommendations for MHCLG to implement alongside the framework to help the planning systems work more effectively.

The report concludes that the Department and government more widely need to take this much more seriously and bring about improvement if they are to meet their ambition of 300,000 new homes per year by the mid-2020s.

The report is available on the NAO website:

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/planning-for-new-homes/#>



# National Audit Office – Pressures on children’s social care

The Local authorities in England have statutory responsibility for protecting the welfare of children and delivering children’s social care. In extreme cases they may use their statutory powers to place children in need on protection plans or even take them into care. Local authorities are also responsible for delivering non-statutory services for all children and young people, such as children’s centres. The Department for Education (the Department) provides statutory guidance on delivering these functions. It also has overall policy responsibility for children’s services, and has the strategic vision that all vulnerable children, no matter where they live, should have access to high-quality support by 2022.

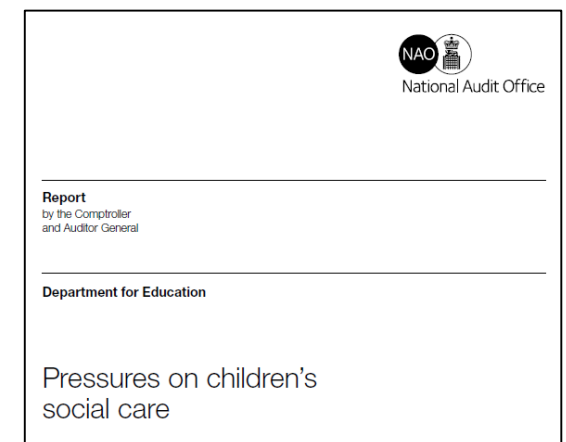
The report sets out recent trends in pressures on children’s social care demand and activity and the response of both national and local government to these pressures. It also sets out analysis the NAO conducted about what is causing variations in children’s social care demand and activity between different local authorities. The report covers:

- the pressures on children’s social care;
- the response of national and local government to increasing demand for children’s social care; and
- NAO analysis of what is causing variations in demand for children’s social care between local authorities.

The report notes that, while the Department has put in place a programme of reform, it still does not fully understand what is driving demand for children’s social care or why there is such wide variation between local authorities in their children’s social care activity and costs. It has not yet done the work to tie together available sources of information and therefore lacks a well-informed pathway to achieve its goal. While the Department has recognised the need for this analysis, it will not complete the work until summer 2019. Even if its analysis is completed successfully it will be a tall order for the Department to achieve its goal within three years.

The report is available on the NAO website:

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/pressures-on-childrens-social-care/>



# CIPFA – Financial Resilience Index plans revised

## The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) has refined its plans for a financial resilience index for councils and is poised to rate bodies on a “suite of indicators” following a consultation with the sector.

CIPFA has designed the index to provide reassurance to councils who are financially stable and prompt challenge where it may be needed. To understand the sector’s views, CIPFA invited all interested parties to respond to questions it put forward in the consultation by the 24 August.

CIPFA has also responded to concerns about the initial choice of indicators, updating the selection and will offer authorities an advanced viewing of results.

Plans for a financial resilience index were put forward by CIPFA in the summer. It is being designed to offer the sector some external guidance on their financial position.

CIPFA hailed the “unprecedented level of interest” in the consultation.

Responses were received from 189 parties, including individual local authorities, umbrella groups and auditors. Some respondents called for a more “forward-looking” assessment and raised fears over the possibility of “naming and shaming” councils.

CIPFA chief executive Rob Whiteman said with local government facing “unprecedented financial challenges” and weaknesses in public audit systems, the institute was stepping in to provide a leadership role in the public interest.

“Following the feedback we have received, we have modified and strengthened the tool so it will be even more helpful for local authorities with deteriorating financial positions,” he said.

“The tool will sit alongside CIPFA’s planned Financial Management Code, which aims to support good practice in the planning and execution of sustainable finances.”

CIPFA is now planning to introduce a “reserves depletion time” category as one of the indicators. This shows the length of time a council’s reserves will last if they deplete their reserves at the same rate as over the past three years.

The consultation response document said this new category showed that “generally most councils have either not depleted their reserves or their depletion has been low”.

“The tool will not now provide, as originally envisaged, a composite weighted index but within the suite of indicators it will include a red, amber, green (RAG) alert of specific proximity to insufficient reserve given recent trajectories,” it said.

It also highlighted the broad support from the sector for the creation of the index. “There was little dissent over the fact that CIPFA is doing the right thing in drawing attention to a matter of high national concern,” it said.

“Most respondents agreed to the need for transparency – but a sizable number had concerns over the possibly negative impacts of adverse indicators and many councils wanted to see their results prior to publication.”

As such, CIPFA plans to provide resilience measurements first to the local authorities and their auditors via the section 151 officer rather than publishing openly.



# CIPFA – Social Care risk tool

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services' (ADASS) have updated the Social Care Risk Tool; an advisory risk assessment tool for discretionary use by councils with adult social care responsibility.

The tool's objective is to help authorities assess whether unsustainable financial pressures might be faced by the adult social services department. It seeks to do this by assessing the extent to which various risk factors apply. This is the third version of the risk tool and it has been expanded to include new risks that have emerged since the previous version. In addition, a number of risks have been revised to make them clearer.

The risk assessment adopts a survey format and covers the following areas:

- savings;
- local pressures; and
- culture and relationships.

Each of the areas above includes a series of questions (or indicators), and authorities are required to assess whether the indicators are strongly present (score of 5); only present to some extent (scores 2 to 4); or not at all (score of 1). The total score helps to give an indication of where the authority lies. The maximum score is 195 (there are 39 questions altogether) which represents the highest risk possible. Some of the metrics (particularly those relating to unit costs) are more illustrative than prescriptive and local authorities may wish to adjust these to reflect their local circumstances.

To download the tool:

<https://www.cipfa.org/cipfa-thinks/health/articles/social-care-risk-tool>



# ICAEW Report: expectations gap

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) has published a paper on the 'expectation gap' in the external audit of public bodies.

## Context:

The expectation gap is the difference between what an auditor actually does, and what stakeholders and commentators think the auditors obligations might be and what they might do. Greater debate being whether greater education and communication between auditors and stakeholders should occur rather than substantial changes in role and remit of audit.

## What's the problem?

### • Short-term solvency vs. Longer-term value:

- LG & NHS: Facing financial pressures, oversight & governance pressures

### • Limited usefulness of auditors reports: 'The VFM conclusion is helpful, but it is more about the system/arrangements in place rather than the actual effectiveness of value for money'

### • Other powers and duties: implementing public interest reports in addition to VFM

### • Restricted role of questions and objections: Misunderstanding over any objections/and or question should be resolved by the local public auditor. Lack of understanding that auditors have discretion in the use of their powers.

### • Audit qualification not always acted on by those charged with governance: 'if independent public audit is to have the impact that it needs, it has to be taken seriously by those charged with governance'

### • Audit committees not consistently effective: Local government struggles to recruit external members for their audit committees, they do not always have the required competencies and independence.

### • Decreased audit fees: firms choose not to participate because considered that the margins were too tight to enable them to carry out a sufficient amount of work within the fee scales.

### • Impact of audit independence rules: new independence rules don't allow for external auditors to take on additional work that could compromise their external audit role

### • Other stakeholders expectations not aligned with audit standards

- **Increased auditor liability:** an auditor considering reporting outside of the main audit engagement would need to bill their client separately and expect the client to pay.

## Future financial viability of local public bodies

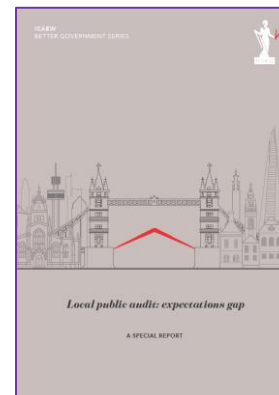
Local public bodies are being asked to deliver more with less and be more innovative and commercial. CFOs are, of course, nervous at taking risks in the current environment and therefore would like more involvement by their auditors. They want auditors to challenge their forward-looking plans and assumptions and comment on the financial resilience of the organisation..

## The ICAEW puts forward two solutions:

Solution a) If CFO's want additional advisory work, rather than just the audit, they can separately hire consultants (either accountancy firms not providing the statutory audit or other business advisory organisations with the required competencies) to work alongside them in their financial resilience work and challenging budget assumptions.

Solution b) Wider profession (IFAC, IAASB, accountancy bodies) should consider whether audit, in its current form, is sustainable and fit for purpose. Stakeholders want greater assurance, through greater depth of testing, analysis and more detailed reporting of financial matters. It is perhaps, time to look at the wider scope of audit. For example, could there be more value in auditors providing assurance reports on key risk indicators which have a greater future-looking focus, albeit focused on historic data?

More information can be found in the link below (click on the cover page)





# PSAA contract compliance

## Bristol City Council opted into the Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Appointing Person scheme, with the first year of appointment starting in 2018/19.

PSAA appointed Grant Thornton as auditors. PSAA is responsible under the Local Audit (Appointing Person) Regulations 2015 for monitoring compliance with the contract and is committed to ensuring good quality audit services are provided by its suppliers. Details of PSAA's audit quality monitoring arrangements are available from its website, [www.psaa.co.uk](http://www.psaa.co.uk).

Our contract with PSAA contains a method statement which sets out the firm's commitment to deliver quality audit services, our audit approach and what clients can expect from us. We have set out commitment to deliver a high quality audit service below, and this will be a benchmark for you to provide feedback on our performance to PSAA via its survey in Autumn 2019.

### Our relationship with our clients— why are we best placed?

- We work closely with our clients to ensure that we understand their financial challenges, performance and future strategy
- We deliver robust, pragmatic and timely financial statements and Value for Money audits
- We have an open, two way dialogue with clients that support improvements in arrangements and the audit process
- Feedback meetings tell us that our clients are pleased with the service we deliver. We are not complacent and will continue to improve further
- Our locally based, experienced teams have a commitment to both our clients and the wider public sector
- We are a Firm that specialises in Local Government, Health and Social Care, with over 25 Key Audit Partners - the most public sector specialist Engagement Leads of any firm
- We have strong relationships with CIPFA, SOLCAE, the Society of Treasurers, the Association of Directors of Adult Social Care and others
- We propose a realistic fee, based on known local circumstances and requirements

### Delivering real value through:

- Early advice on technical accounting issues, providing certainty of accounting treatment and their future financial planning implications which result in draft statements that are 'right first time'
- Knowledge and expertise in all matters local government, including local objections and challenge, where we have an unrivalled depth of expertise
- Early engagement on wider issues, especially on Alternative Delivery Models, housing delivery changes, Children services and Adult Social Care restructuring, partnership working with the NHS, inter authority agreements, governance and financial reporting
- Audit recommendations that result in demonstrable improvements in your underlying arrangements, for example in accounting for unique assets, financial management and reporting and governance
- Robust but pragmatic challenge, seeking early liaison on issues and having the difficult conversations early to ensure a 'no surprises' approach whilst always doing the right thing
- Providing regional training and networking opportunities for your teams on technical accounting issues and developments and changes to Annual Reporting requirements
- An efficient audit approach, providing tangible benefits, such as releasing finance staff earlier and prompt resolution of issues

### Our commitment to our local government clients

- Senior level investment
- Local presence enhancing our responsiveness, agility and flexibility.
- High quality audit delivery
- Collaborative working across the public sector
- Facilitation of wider connections across the public sector economy, including with health and other local government bodies
- Investment in Health and Wellbeing, Social Value and the Vibrant Economy
- Sharing of best practice and our thought leadership pieces
- Invitations to training events locally and regionally, with bespoke training for emerging issues
- Further investment in data analytics and informatics to keep our knowledge and insight up to date and to assist in designing a fully tailored audit approach



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