

North Norfolk District Council

Provisional Audit Planning Report

Year ended 31 March 2026

30 April 2026



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30 April 2026

Governance, Risk and Audit Committee
North Norfolk District Council
Council Offices
Holt Road
Cromer
NR27 9EN

Dear Governance, Risk and Audit Committee Members

Provisional Audit Planning Report 2025/26

We are pleased to attach our provisional audit planning report for the forthcoming meeting of the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee. The purpose of this report is to provide the Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2025/26 audit, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2024 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards, and other professional requirements.

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

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you on 2 June 2026 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

David Riglar

Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

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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/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies-from-2023-24-audits/>). 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 July 2021)' issued by the PSAA ([Terms of appointment and further guidance from 1 October 2025 - 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 2024 (the NAO Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee and management of North Norfolk District Council. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee and management of North Norfolk District Council those matters we are required to state to them 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 Governance, Risk and Audit Committee and management of North Norfolk District 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.



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Overview of our 2025/26 audit strategy

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Rebuilding Assurance

The purpose of this report

As the Council's body charged with governance, the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee plays a crucial role in ensuring assurance over both the quality of the draft financial statements prepared by management and the Council's wider arrangements to support a timely and efficient audit. Failure to achieve this will significantly increase the level of resources required to fulfil our respective responsibilities.

As part of our responsibilities, we assess and report on the adequacy of the Council's external financial reporting arrangements, as well as the effectiveness of the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee in fulfilling its role within those arrangements as part of our Value for Money assessment. Our ability to complete the audit is dependent on the timely formulation of appropriately supported accounting judgements, provision of accurate and relevant supporting evidence, access to the finance team and management's responsiveness to issues identified during the audit. Wherever necessary, we will consider invoking other statutory reporting powers to highlight any weaknesses in these arrangements. We direct Governance, Risk and Audit Committee members and officers to the Public Sector Audit Appointment Limited's Statement of Responsibilities (paragraphs 26-28) for expectations on preparing financial statements (see Appendix A).

Our shared strategy to rebuild assurance

We are now in Phase 2 of the implementation of the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's (MHCLG) measures to address the backlog facing local government audit. Throughout 2023/24 and 2024/25, we have applied a structured, risk-based prioritisation approach to local government audits to support a return to unqualified audit opinions wherever feasible, while still meeting statutory backstop requirements. Our approach recognises that recovery depends heavily on the Council's own capacity and preparedness and that audit effort must be targeted where it can deliver meaningful assurance.

Management has overall responsibility for leading and sustaining the Council's recovery from a disclaimed audit opinion. This includes ensuring that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with proper practices and supported by complete, accurate and timely audit evidence.

To deliver this, it is essential that management:

- Strengthen the underlying control environment in relation to the preparation of the financial statements, particularly in areas linked to prior year disclaimers and misstatements.
- Provide high quality working papers and ensure that all audit evidence is complete, consistent and readily accessible.
- Allocate sufficient, knowledgeable resources throughout the audit cycle.
- Actively engage with auditors, promptly addressing findings and resolving weaknesses in financial reporting arrangements.
- Communicate transparently with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee, as Those Charged with Governance, ensuring that Committee members have clear visibility of risks, progress and emerging issues.

In line with the National Audit Office's Local Audit Reset and Recovery Implementation Guidance (LARRIGs) - and specifically the guidance on rebuilding assurance following a disclaimed opinion - management must support the restoration of reliable opening balances and enable a phased progression from disclaimed to qualified and ultimately unmodified audit opinions. Achieving this requires sustained delivery of the "natural rebuild," through the completion of all planned audit procedures across successive annual cycles, alongside targeted work to rebuild assurance over historical balances, including both usable and unusable reserves, where cumulative gaps in evidence present the most significant challenges.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Rebuilding Assurance

Our shared strategy to rebuild assurance continued

Appendix A explains the expected timeline to full assurance set out within the NAO's LARRIG 01 guidance, along with our assessment of the Council's status. During 2024/25, the focus of the rebuild process has been on this "natural" rebuild, to complete all planned audit procedures for each respective audit year. As set out in our Audit Results Report dated 17/02/2026, we were not able to complete all planned audit procedures in 2024/25 for the following reasons:

- Disclaimers of opinions were issued on the Council's 2023/24, 2022/23 and 2021/22 financial statements under the arrangements to reset and recover local government audit;
- The Council had been unable to publish its statement of accounts for the years 2021/2022, 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25 by the target dates required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. We therefore did not undertake all of our planned procedures on the 2024/25 financial statements and have not been able to start rebuilding assurance ahead of the planned backstop date of 27 February 2026;
- In 2024/25, although the level of assurance gained increased, we did not have sufficient assurance over some brought forward balances from 2023/24;
- As a result, we were unable to gain sufficient assurance over the 2024/25 in-year movements or the 2023/24 comparative balances as disclosed in the 2024/25 financial statements;
- We were also unable to complete planned procedures over a number of areas in 2024/25 due to a lack of sufficient evidence, which includes Short-Term Debtors, Short Term Creditors, Capital Grants Receipts in Advance, Short-Term Provisions, IFRS 16 - Leases, Reserves, Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income, Government Grants and Contributions, Fees, Charges and Other Service Income, Other Service Expenditure and Support Service Recharges, Cash Flow Statement, Collection Fund, Financial Instruments, Contingent Assets and Liabilities, Narrative Report.

As part of our interim audit procedures for 2025/26, we will undertake a detailed risk assessment to evaluate the risk of material misstatement in the opening reserves balances at 1 April 2025, and to assess management's readiness to support the historic rebuild process over transactions and balances in 2022/23 (and earlier years, if applicable) that were not subject to audit. This work is expected to be completed by 30 June 2026 and is essential to determining whether the pre-2023/24 gaps in assurance - particularly those relating to reserves and other cumulative balances - can be sufficiently addressed to support future progression towards qualified or unmodified audit opinions.

We will discuss the outcome of our risk assessment over the opening reserves balances with management to confirm our planned approach for 2025/26. However, because we were unable to complete all planned audit procedures for 2023/24 and 2024/25 for the reasons outlined above, it is unlikely that we will commence any rebuilding of assurance over the historic position during the 2025/26 audit cycle. In line with our established prioritisation principles, we will focus our audit resources on rebuilding assurance for those bodies where planned audit procedures were completed in 2023/24 and 2024/25, in order to support the sector wide objective of returning to unmodified audit opinions as quickly and sustainably as possible.

It is therefore critical that management ensure they can provide high quality working papers, robust audit evidence, and resolve the underlying issues identified in prior years as part of the 2025/26 audit cycle. This will be essential to avoid any further delay in the eventual process for rebuilding assurance over the Council's historic position.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Rebuilding Assurance

Preparedness for audit

Our ability to complete the audit is dependent on the timely formulation of appropriately supported accounting judgements, provision of accurate and relevant supporting evidence, access to the finance team and management's responsiveness to issues identified during the audit. Our 2024/25 reporting included our assessment of the effectiveness of the Council's arrangements to support the external audit process across a range of relevant measures (reproduced in Appendix A). We concluded that the Council was not fully prepared for the audit and that improvements were required in relation to:

- Publish its statement of accounts by the target dates required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015;
- The quality and completeness of the draft financial statements submitted for audit;
- The provision of working papers in line with the agreed Client Assistance Schedule and timetable;
- The provision of quality working papers which have been through sufficient internal review;
- The availability of key non-finance personnel to support the execution phase of the audit in accordance with the agreed project plan;
- The availability of key finance personnel to support the execution phase of the audit in accordance with the agreed project plan.

We will continue to report on our assessment of the quality of the Council's financial statements' preparation and support, to support ongoing transparency of the audit process to those charged with governance, and to facilitate benchmarking and tracking of progress in future years.

Scope of our audit

In accordance with the NAO Code, our primary objectives are to conduct work that supports the delivery of our audit report to the Council. Additionally, we aim to ensure that the Council has established proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, as mandated by relevant legislation and the requirements of the NAO Code. We will issue an Audit Results Report that summarises our opinion on the financial statements by 30 November 2026 and other procedures required by the Code. This includes our assessment of the control environment, including our follow up of the recommendations that we made in 2024/25 (refer to Appendix C). In addition, our Auditor's Annual Report will conclude on whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources and report a commentary on those arrangements.

Timeline

An audit timetable has been agreed with management. In Section 7 we include a provisional timeline for the audit. It is essential that all parties collaborate to ensure compliance with this timeline.

Our independence considerations

Please refer to Appendix B for our update on independence.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Audit risks and materiality

Audit risks and areas of focus

The purpose of our audit is to obtain reasonable assurance to express an opinion about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. There is one significant change to the scoping for the audit of the 2025/26 financial statements, relating to the implementation of CIPFA's Bulletin 22 in relation to the valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Risk/area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Presumptive risk of management override of controls	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	There is a risk that the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatement whether caused by fraud or error. We perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks.
Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition, through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	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. We have assessed the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure.
Valuation of Land & Buildings (including Investment Property and Right of Use Asset)	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Property represents a significant balance in the Council's accounts and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet. 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 2025/26 financial statements the Council will be required to apply CIPFA Bulletin 22 which reassesses the current regime of valuation for non-investment assets across the public sector. The guidance mandates a quinquennial revaluation or a five-year rolling programme for formal valuations, supported by annual indexation in the intervening years. Successful implementation will depend on the Council ensuring that their existing valuation programme is adapted in line with the guidance and that appropriate indices are selected to be applied in intervening years. We performed procedures around completeness of leases in 2024/25 audit. However, we were unable to obtain assurance over valuation of Right of Use Assets (ROU) 24/25 and there was no supporting valuation evidence provided by the client for the ROU valuation of Peppercorn Leases. The peppercorn lease ROU assets were £10.1 million in the prior year.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Audit risks and materiality

Audit risks and areas of focus continued

Risk/area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Pension Valuation	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	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. Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates. Procedures for 2025/26 will also include consideration of the 2025 triennial revaluation of the Pension Fund and its impact on the Council's net pension asset/liability.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Audit risks and materiality

Materiality



Materiality has been set at £1.5 million, which represents 2% of total gross expenditure on the provision of services in 2024/25 (2024/25: £1.45 million, 2%).



Performance materiality has been set at £0.75 million, which represents 50% of materiality.



We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the income statement and balance sheet that have an effect on income and misstatements in the OCI over £0.075 million. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Value for Money

Our risk assessment

Under the NAO Code we are required to:

- Satisfy ourselves that the Council has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, having regard to [NAO AGN 03](#).
- Design work to provide sufficient assurance to support reporting against the Code's specified reporting criteria outlined below; and
- Apply a risk-based approach to our work, informed by sector knowledge, the annual governance statement, evidence from the financial statements audit and relevant work of other bodies.

In undertaking our risk assessment, we obtain an understanding of the key processes the Council has in place, including financial management, risk management and partnership working arrangements. Our Auditor's Annual Report, which will be issued before 30 November 2026 will include a summary of our commentary on the arrangements in place against each of the three value for money criteria and recommendations raised as a result of any significant weaknesses identified. A key part of our work will be the follow up of previous recommendations to provide the Committee with assurance on the pace of planned improvements.



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.



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.

Risks of significant weaknesses in arrangements identified in 2025/26:

- No risks identified

- We have identified a value for money risk of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements to effectively support an audit of its financial statements and the Council's ability to publish their unaudited accounts by the statutory deadline.

- No risks identified



02 Audit risks

Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks (including fraud risks denoted by*) identified for the current year audit along with the rationale and expected audit approach. The risks identified below may change to reflect any significant findings or subsequent issues we identify during the audit.

Presumptive risk of management override of controls*

What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?

In accordance with ISA 240, the presumptive risk of management override of controls is present at every entity and we design the appropriate procedures to consider such risk.

- Management has the primary responsibility to prevent and detect fraud. It is important that management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, has put in place a culture of ethical behaviour and a strong control environment that both deters and prevents fraud.
- Our responsibility is to plan and perform audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatements whether caused by error or fraud.

Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement

In order to address the risks outlined we will carry out a range of procedures including:

- Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages.
- Inquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks.
- Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- Discussing with those charged with governance the risks of fraud in the entity, including those risks that are specific to the entity's business sector (those that may arise from economic industry and operating conditions).
- Considering whether there are any fraud risk factors associated with related party relationships and transactions and if so, whether they give rise to a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.
- Considering the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud and determining an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud.
- Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements.
- Undertaking procedures to identify significant unusual transactions.
- Considering whether management bias was present in the key accounting estimates and judgements in the financial statements.

Having evaluated this risk, we have considered whether we need to perform other audit procedures not referred to above. We concluded that those procedures included under 'Inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure' are required.

Our response to significant risks

Inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure*

Financial statement impact	What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?	Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement
<p>We have assessed that the risk of misreporting revenue outturn in the financial statements is most likely to be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue expenditure being inappropriately recognised as capital expenditure at the point it is posted to the general ledger. Expenditure being classified as revenue expenditure financed as capital under statute (REFCUS) when it is inappropriate to do so. Expenditure being inappropriately transferred by journal from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year. <p>If this were to happen it would have the impact of understating revenue expenditure and overstating Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)/Investment Property (IP) additions and/or REFCUS in the financial statements.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>We have assessed the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure.</p>	<p>In order to address the risks outlined we will carry out a range of procedures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)/Investment Property (IP) additions to ensure that the expenditure incurred and capitalised is clearly capital in nature. Assessing whether the capitalised spend clearly enhances or extends the useful life of asset rather than simply repairing or maintaining the asset on which it is incurred. Considering whether any development or other related costs that have been capitalised are reasonable to capitalize, i.e., the costs incurred are directly attributable to bringing the asset into operational use. Testing REFCUS, if material, to ensure that it is appropriate for the revenue expenditure incurred to be financed from ringfenced capital resources. Based on our work at the planning stage of the audit we do not expect there to be material REFCUS in the year. Seeking to identify and understand the basis for any significant journals transferring expenditure from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year. Carrying out a review of capital budget monitoring and outturn reports to identify any unusual trends or significant under/overspends.

Other areas of audit focus

Financial statement impact	What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?	Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement
Valuation of Land & Buildings (including Investment Property and Right of Use Assets)		
<p>The relevant 2024/25 account balances in the audited financial statements were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property, plant and equipment: £94.695 million ▪ Relating to Other Land and Buildings: £57.793 million ▪ PPE Additions totalled: £19.703 million ▪ Investment Property: £1.138 million ▪ Right of Use Asset: £10.308 million 	<p>The fair value of land and buildings (including surplus assets) and investment properties represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges.</p> <p>Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.</p> <p>The valuation basis varies depending on the type of assets, and therefore subject to different input, estimation process and assumptions used. 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.</p> <p>In the 2025/26 financial statements the Council will be required to apply CIPFA Bulletin 22 which reassesses the current regime of valuation for non-investment assets across the public sector. The guidance mandates a quinquennial revaluation or a five-year rolling programme for formal valuations, supported by annual indexation in the intervening years. These changes do not impact investment property which is still required to be revalued in full each year.</p> <p>We performed procedures around completeness of leases in 2024/25 audit. However, we were unable to obtain assurance over valuation of Right of Use Assets (ROU) 24/25 and there was no supporting valuation evidence provided by the client for the ROU valuation of Peppercorn Leases. The peppercorn lease ROU assets were £10.1 million in the prior year.</p>	<p>In response to the risk, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and assess management's assessment and planned approach to CIPFA Bulletin 22, in the context of other challenges in the application. In particular considering the appropriateness of indices applied to assets not revalued during intervening years and triggers for revaluation; ▪ Review and appraise the work performed by the Council's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work; ▪ Sample test key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support price per square metre); ▪ Assess any changes to useful economic lives against the most recent valuer assessments; ▪ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements; ▪ Where material, sample test transfers from assets under construction and confirm for a sample that remain within assets under construction that development is still in progress; ▪ Review and assess management's impairment assessment of ongoing and completed capital projects to ensure assets are held at an appropriate value; and ▪ Consider involving EY internal specialists, based on a risk assessment, to challenge the work performed by the Council's valuers, focusing on more material assets or those subject to more complex judgements and assumptions. <p>For Right of Use (ROU) Assets, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gain an understanding of the processes and controls developed by the Council relevant to the implementation of IFRS 16 for peppercorn lease arrangements, ▪ Consider the accounting for leases provided at below market rate, including peppercorn and nil consideration, and the need to make adjustments to cost in the valuation of right of use assets at the balance sheet date; ▪ Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Council's financial statements in relation to peppercorn lease arrangements, ensuring compliance with all disclosure requirements of the CIPFA code; ▪ Sample test peppercorn lease arrangements to ensure that they are classified correctly and that transition arrangements have been correctly applied; and ▪ Sample test ROU assets to confirm fair value measurement at initial recognition and the subsequent measurement under the Code.

Other areas of audit focus

We have identified other areas of the audit, that have not been classified as significant risks, but are still important when considering the risks of material misstatement to the financial statements and disclosures and therefore may be key audit matters we will include in our audit report.

Financial statement impact	What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?	Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement
<p>Valuation of Pension Assets and Liabilities</p>		
<p>The Council's net pension liability is measured as the sum of the long-term payments due to members as they retire against the Council's share of the Norfolk Pension Fund investments.</p> <p>At 31 March 2025 the Council's net liability totalled £4.768 million which was limited from a net asset in line with the accounting requirements of IFRIC 14.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Council's pension fund position contains a material estimated balances and the Code requires that the net position is disclosed on the Council's balance sheet. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary.</p> <p>Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.</p>	<p>In response to the risk, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liaise with the auditor of Norfolk Pension Fund to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary, including in relation to the triennial valuation, and confirm joint assurances in respect of employer and employee contributions. ▪ Engage our actuarial specialists to assess the work of the actuary. This will involve a consideration of the net asset/liability and any calculation of the asset ceiling in accordance with IFRIC 14 where relevant . ▪ Assessing the work of PwC, appointed to consider actuarial assumptions used at the year end for all local government sector bodies. ▪ Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Council's financial statements in relation to IAS19. ▪ Require an updated IAS19 report in July to ensure that there have been no material movement in the value of pension fund assets between the initial IAS19 report, and the signing of the financial statements. ▪ Consider the valuation and disclosure of unfunded liabilities, for which there are no plan assets to meet the pension liabilities. <p>As part of our audit procedures, we will request that the Council obtain an asset ceiling report from its actuaries. Our actuarial specialists will review the asset ceiling report to satisfy themselves that it is materially correct. Following review, we will also ensure that pension assets and liabilities are appropriately recorded within the Council's financial statements.</p>



03 Value for money

Value for money

Council's responsibilities for value for money

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 the financial statements, the Council is required to bring together a commentary on the governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement. In preparing the governance statement, the Council tailors the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework and having regard to any guidance issued in support of that framework. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on arrangements for securing value for money from the use of resources.

Auditor responsibilities

Under the NAO Code 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 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.



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.

Value for money

Planning and identifying risks of significant weakness in value for money arrangements

The NAO's guidance notes require us to conduct a risk assessment that collects sufficient evidence to document our evaluation of the Council's arrangements, allowing us to draft a commentary under the three reporting criteria. This involves identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations. In considering the Council's arrangements, we consider:

- The annual governance statement;
- Evidence of arrangements during the reporting period;
- Evidence obtained from our audit of the financial statements;
- The work of inspectorates and other bodies; and
- Any other evidence that we deem necessary to facilitate the performance of our statutory duties.

We then evaluate whether there is evidence indicating significant weaknesses in arrangements. According to the NAO's guidance, determining what constitutes a significant weakness and the extent of additional audit work required to address the risk is based on professional judgment. The NAO indicates that a weakness can be considered significant if it:

- Exposes, or could reasonably be expected to expose, the council to significant financial loss or risk;
- Leads to, or could reasonably be expected to lead to, significant impact on the quality or effectiveness of service or on the council's reputation or unlawful actions;
- Identifies a failure to take action to address a previously identified significant weakness, such as failure to implement or achieve planned progress on action/improvement plans.

When planning work identifies a risk of significant weakness, the NAO's guidance requires us to consider the additional evidence needed to verify whether there is a significant weakness in arrangements. This involves conducting further procedures as necessary. We are required to report our planned procedures to the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Reporting on value for money arrangements

If we determine that the Council has not made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, the NAO Code mandates that we reference this by exception in the audit report on the financial statements.

Additionally, we are required to provide a commentary on the value for money arrangements in the Auditor's Annual Report. The NAO Code specifies that this commentary should be clear, readily understandable, and highlight any issues we wish to draw to the Council's or the wider public's attention. This may include matters that are not considered significant weaknesses in arrangements but should still be brought to the Council's attention. It will also cover details of any recommendations from the audit and the follow-up of previously issued recommendations, along with our assessment of their satisfactory implementation. Our 2025/26 Auditor's Annual Report must be issued in draft by 30 November 2026 to comply with the revised requirements of the NAO Code.

Value for money

Value for money risk assessment

We have completed our initial value for money planning, where we have considered:

- Our entity level controls and understanding the business assessment
- The Council's Risk Register/the Annual Governance Statement
- Council meeting minutes and/or our planning meetings with management
- Key financial and budget information
- Key performance reports/internal audit reports
- Findings of other inspectorates, review agencies and other relevant bodies.

As part of our initial planning work, we considered whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the body's arrangements for securing value for money that we needed to perform further procedures on. The risks we have identified are detailed on the table overleaf along with the further procedures we will perform. We will continue to review the body's arrangements and report

Criteria	2024/25 judgements on arrangements	2025/26 risk assessment	2025/26 expected procedures to respond
Financial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We did not identify any significant weaknesses or VFM recommendations in 2024/25. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No risks identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We identified risk of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements to effectively support an audit of its financial statements and the Council's ability to publish their unaudited accounts by the statutory deadline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We have identified a risk of significant weakness in relation to how the body ensures effective processes and systems are in place to support its statutory financial reporting requirements, which has been informed by the areas for improvement identified in the 2024/25 audit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will work with management to understand the progress against recommendations made in 2024/25, in order to improve the financial report and audit process for 2025/26. ▪ We will continue to assess the Council's arrangements for the production of financial statements and supporting working papers by the statutory deadline of 30 June 2026 and provide an updated "RAG" rating against each of the criteria for 2025/26.
Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We did not identify any significant weaknesses or VFM recommendations in 2024/25. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No risks identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A



04 Audit materiality

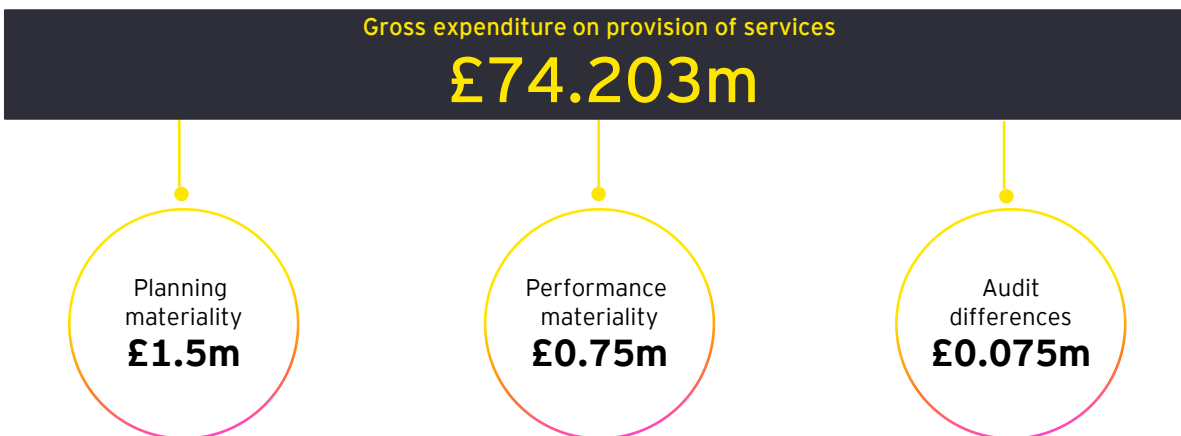
Materiality

Council materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2025/26 has been set at £1.5 million. This represents 2% of the Council's 2024/25 gross expenditure on provision of services. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process.

The Council is a public sector body and the main function of the entity is to provide services to the local community. For a public sector entity, the expectations of users (including regulators) of the entity are focused on the measurement of expenditure and, as such, the income statement is considered the most appropriate basis for determining materiality for public sector bodies. We consider that gross expenditure on the provision of services is the area of biggest interest to the users of the Council's accounts.

We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix F.



We request that the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee confirm its understanding of, and agreement to, these materiality and reporting levels.

Key definitions

Planning materiality – the amount over which we anticipate misstatements would influence the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements.

Performance materiality – the amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £0.75 million which represents 50% of planning materiality. As per our initial assessment, we believe the misstatements (including disclosure misstatements) identified in 2024/25 are indicative of a higher likelihood that misstatements may occur in the 2025/26 financial statements.

Audit difference threshold – We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over £0.075 million, relating to the income statement and balance sheet that have an effect on income and misstatements in the OCI.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow or disclosures and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.



05 Scope of our audit

Audit process and strategy

Objectives of our audit scoping

In accordance with the NAO Code, our primary objectives are to conduct work that supports the delivery of our audit report to the Council. Additionally, we aim to ensure that the Council has established proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, as mandated by relevant legislation and the requirements of the NAO Code. We will issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our opinion on the financial statements:

- Whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its expenditure and income for the period in question; and
- Whether the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the relevant accounting and reporting framework as set out in legislation, applicable accounting standards or other direction.

Our opinion on other matters:

- whether other information published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements.

Other procedures required by the Code:

- Examine and report on the consistency of the Whole of Government Accounts schedules or returns with the body's audited financial statements for the relevant reporting period in line with the instructions issued by the National Audit Office.

2. Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money)

We are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources and report a commentary on those arrangements.

Internal audit

We will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will reflect the findings from these reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year, in our detailed audit plan, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.

In 2024/25, the Council's Internal Audit Annual Report concluded a Reasonable / Limited Assurance in relation to the framework of risk management, governance, and internal control.



06 Audit team

Audit team

Audit team leadership

The engagement team is led by David Riglar, who has overall responsibility for the performance of the audit and for the auditor's report issued on behalf of EY. There are no changes to the audit partner or engagement manager.

Our approach to the use of specialists

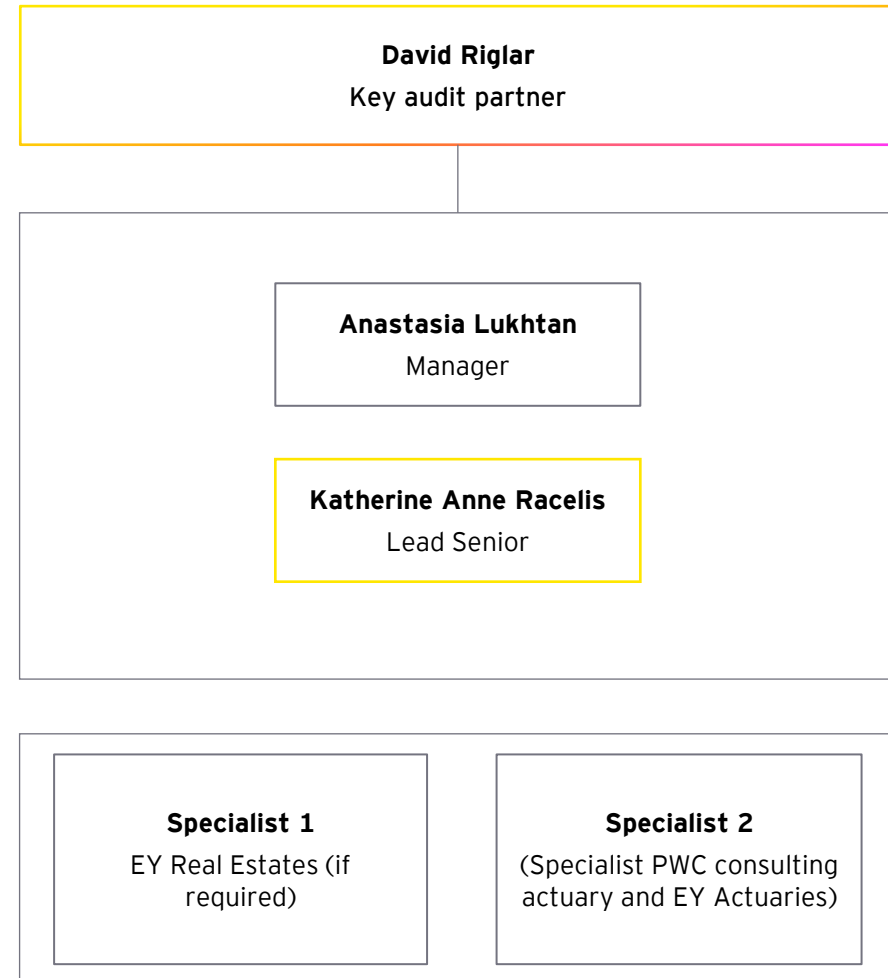
When auditing key judgements, we are often required to use the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where EY specialists are expected to provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Valuation of Land and Buildings and Investment Properties	EY Real Estates (if required, based on risk assessment at year-end)
Pensions disclosure	Specialist PWC consulting actuary and EY Actuaries

In accordance with Auditing Standards, we will evaluate each specialist's professional competence and objectivity, considering their qualifications, experience and available resources, together with the independence of the individuals performing the work.

We also consider the work performed by the specialist in light of our knowledge of the Council's business and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

- Analyse source data and make inquiries as to the procedures used by the specialist to establish whether the source data is relevant and reliable
- Assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used
- Consider the appropriateness of the timing of when the specialist carried out the work
- Assess whether the substance of the specialist's findings are properly reflected in the financial statements.





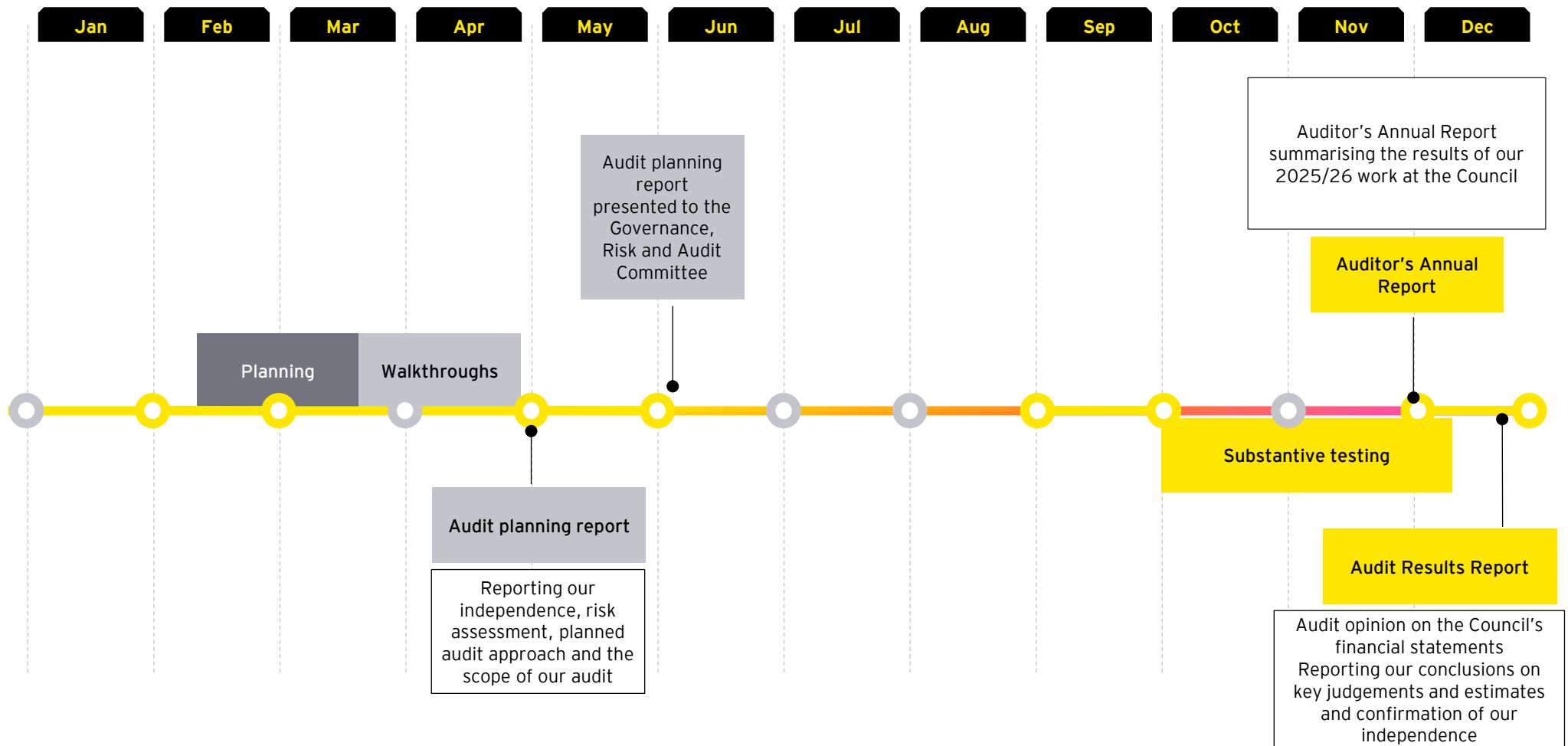
07 Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2025/26.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee and we will discuss them with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee Chair as appropriate. We will also provide updates on corporate governance and regulatory matters as necessary.





08 Appendices

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance: responsibilities

The Council's responsibilities

As set out in Appendix B our fee is based on the assumption that the Council complies with PSAA's Statement of Responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies. See <https://www.psa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/contract-monitoring-2023-24-to-2027-28/terms-of-appointment-from-2023-24/terms-of-appointment-and-further-guidance-from-1-october-2025/>. In particular, the Council should have regard to paragraphs 26-28 of the Statement of Responsibilities which clearly set out what is expected of audited bodies in preparing their financial statements. We set out these paragraphs in full below:

Preparation of the statement of accounts

26. Audited bodies are expected to follow Good Industry Practice and applicable recommendations and guidance from CIPFA and, as applicable, other relevant organisations as to proper accounting procedures and controls, including in the preparation and review of working papers and financial statements.

27. In preparing their statement of accounts, audited bodies are expected to:

- prepare realistic plans that include clear targets and achievable timetables for the production of the financial statements;
- ensure that finance staff have access to appropriate resources to enable compliance with the requirements of the applicable financial framework, including having access to the current copy of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code, applicable disclosure checklists, and any other relevant CIPFA Codes.
- assign responsibilities clearly to staff with the appropriate expertise and experience;
- provide necessary resources to enable delivery of the plan;
- maintain adequate documentation in support of the financial statements and, at the start of the audit, providing a complete set of working papers that provide an adequate explanation of the entries in those financial statements including the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the judgements and estimates made by management;
- ensure that senior management monitors, supervises and reviews work to meet agreed standards and deadlines;
- ensure that a senior individual at top management level personally reviews and approves the financial statements before presentation to the auditor; and
- during the course of the audit provide responses to auditor queries on a timely basis.

28. If draft financial statements and supporting working papers of appropriate quality are not available at the agreed start date of the audit, the auditor may be unable to meet the planned audit timetable, and the start date of the audit will be delayed.

Observations from 2024/25

As we have outlined in prior years, our ability to complete the audit is dependent on the timely formulation of appropriately supported accounting judgements, provision of accurate and relevant supporting evidence, access to the finance team and management's responsiveness to issues identified during the audit. We presented our views on the effectiveness of the Council's arrangements to support external financial across a range of relevant measures as part of our 2024/25 Audit Results Report.

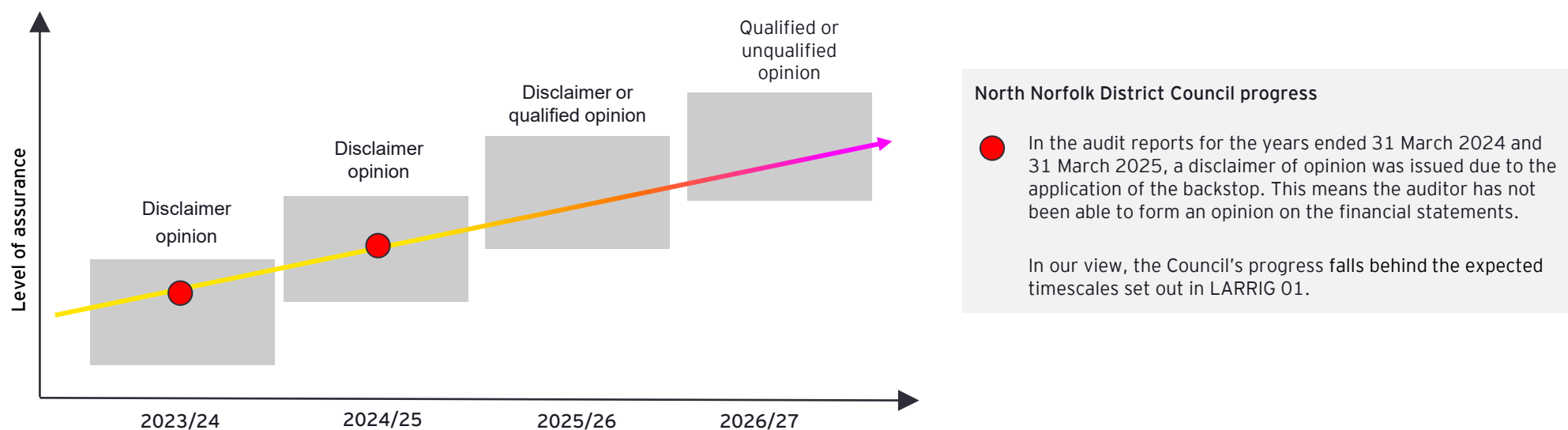
We have repeated this assessment on pages 32 and 33. Where we have been unable to undertake all planned procedures, this is likely to extend the timetable to recover assurance on the Council's financial statements, see page 31 for further details.

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance continued

Progress to full assurance

The chart below sets out the illustrative timescale for the process of rebuilding assurance set out in the NAO's Local Audit Reset and Recovery Implementation Guidance (LARRIG) 01, together with our view of the Council's actual progress against that timescale, the reasons for that assessment and what still needs to be done to successfully rebuild assurance.

The guidance recognises that the path to full assurance, and therefore an unqualified opinion, will usually take a number of years to achieve, and depends upon co-ordination and engagement between the Council and audit team. Since 2022/23, we have applied a structured, risk-based prioritisation approach to local government audits to support a return to unqualified audit opinions wherever feasible, while still meeting statutory backstop requirements.



In 2024/25, additional assurance was achieved in relation to Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property, Local Government Pension Scheme, Long-Term Investments, Long-Term Debtors, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Short-Term Borrowing, REFCUS, Employee Benefits, Housing Benefit expenditure, Interest and Investment Income, Other Operating Expenditure - Parish Precepts and Internal Drainage Broads Levies, Other Disclosures, Annual Governance Statement and Journals. However, there is a continuing lack of assurance over Short-Term Debtors, Short Term Creditors, Capital Grants Receipts in Advance, Short-Term Provisions, IFRS 16 - Leases, Reserves, Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income, Government Grants and Contributions, Fees, Charges and Other Service Income, Other Service Expenditure and Support Service Recharges, Cash Flow Statement, Collection Fund, Financial Instruments, Contingent Assets and Liabilities, Narrative Report. As a result, we anticipate that for 2025/26:

- We will have limited assurance over the opening balances for 2025/26; and
- Limited assurance over the closing PPE and closing reserves balance, due to uncertainty over the opening amount.

We will continue to work with the Council to rebuild assurance over time. Our objective is to continue to rebuild assurance, by providing assurance over the in year 2025/26 transactions and movements, where possible, and closing balances which can be materially determined without the opening balance, such as debtors and creditors.

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance: responsibilities continued

Factors impacting the execution of the 2024/25 audit

Area	Status			Explanation	Further detail
	R	A	G		
Timeliness of the draft financial statements	Requires improvement			The financial statements were not published by the 30th June 2025 deadline set out in the Accounts and Audit Regulations. The delay was due to staff changes in the finance team and the need for the Council to prioritise finalising the Council's outturn figures. In addition, the Council built in extra time to review the draft accounts for accuracy and compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice. The required Notice of Delay was issued and the accounts were subsequently published on 18 July 2025.	N/A
Quality and completeness of the draft financial statements	Requires improvement			There are a number of non-material internal inconsistencies, typographical and arithmetic errors in the draft financial statements, that should have been detected through internal quality review prior to publication.	N/A
Delivery of working papers in accordance with agreed client assistance schedule	Requires improvement			Initial working papers were submitted in line with the agreed timetable; however, as the audit progressed, subsequent working papers and responses to follow-up queries were not consistently provided by the set deadlines. These delays impacted the audit team's ability to complete planned procedures within the expected audit window.	Regular discussions were held with the finance team to agree the additional supporting information required. This led to additional delays to the audit progress whilst the finance team prepared the working papers. We were unable to complete all planned procedures.
Quality of working papers and supporting evidence	Ineffective			Working papers and supporting evidence were generally not to the expected standard in the first instance.	We will work with the finance team to help improve the quality of working papers and supporting evidence for the 2025/26 audit.
Timeliness and quality of evidence supporting key accounting estimates	Ineffective			We have experienced delays in the receipt of management specialist report for pensions. Initial working papers to support other estimates in the Statement of Accounts such as PPE Valuations and NDR Appeals Provision were provided as per our agreed project plan, however, did not meet expected standard which resulted to follow-up queries, clarification and requests.	N/A

Key:

Red: Ineffective. In our judgement, significant improvements are required in the Council's arrangements to support the rebuilding of assurance. Action should be taken to respond immediately.

Amber: Requires Improvement. Matters and/or issues had an impact on the delivery of the audit and should be addressed in future years.

Green: Effective. There were no significant matters that impacted the timing or effectiveness of audit procedures.

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance: responsibilities continued

Factors impacting the execution of the 2024/25 audit

Area	Status			Explanation	Further detail
	R	A	G		
Access to finance team and personnel to support the audit in accordance with agreed project plan	Requires improvement			<p>The Council's section 151 Officer left the Council just after the 2023/24 audit finished. The Council engaged a new section 151 Officer just before the year-end audit was due to start.</p> <p>The officer responsible for the Collection Fund also left the Council.</p> <p>The loss of knowledge and finance team capacity contributed to delays during the audit.</p>	N/A
Volume and value of identified misstatements and disclosure amendments	Ineffective			A large number of material misstatements were detected as a result of our work which was corrected by management.	See Section 05 of the Audit Results Report dated 17 February 2026 for details of corrected misstatements and disclosure misstatements.

Key:

Red: Ineffective. In our judgement, significant improvements are required in the Council's arrangements to support the rebuilding of assurance. Action should be taken to respond immediately.

Amber: Requires Improvement. Matters and/or issues had an impact on the delivery of the audit and should be addressed in future years.

Green: Effective. There were no significant matters that impacted the timing or effectiveness of audit procedures.

Appendix B - Independence and Fees

The FRC Ethical Standard 2024 and ISA (UK) 260 'Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance', requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our integrity, objectivity and independence. The Ethical Standard requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications

Planning stage

- The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between you, your affiliates and directors and us;
- The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review;
- The overall assessment of threats and safeguards;
- Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence
- The IESBA Code requires EY to provide an independence assessment of any proposed non-audit service (NAS) to the PIE audit client and will need to obtain and document pre-concurrence from the Governance, Risk and Audit committee/those charged with governance for the provision of all NAS prior to the commencement of the service (i.e., similar to obtaining a "pre-approval" to provide the service).

Final stage

- In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed;
- Details of non-audit/additional services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto;
- Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any external experts used have confirmed their independence to us;
- Details of any non-audit/additional services to a UK PIE audit client where there are differences of professional opinion concerning the engagement between the Ethics Partner and Engagement Partner and where the final conclusion differs from the professional opinion of the Ethics Partner
- Details of any inconsistencies between FRC Ethical Standard and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy;
- Details of all breaches of the IESBA Code of Ethics, the FRC Ethical Standard and professional standards, and of any safeguards applied and actions taken by EY to address any threats to independence (for breaches of the FRC Ethical Standard include details of its significance); and
- An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

In addition, during the course of the audit, we are required to communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place, for example, when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period, analysed in appropriate categories, are disclosed.

Appendix B - Independence and Fees continued

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including the principal threats, if any. We have adopted the safeguards noted below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective. However we will only perform non-audit services if the service has been pre-approved in accordance with your policy.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of David Riglar, your audit engagement partner and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

Self interest threats

A self interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in your company. Examples include where we have an investment in your company; where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with you. At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake those permitted non-audit/additional services set out in Section 5.40 of the FRC Ethical Standard 2024 (FRC ES), and we will comply with the policies that you have approved.

None of the services are prohibited under the FRC's ES and the services have been approved in accordance with your policy on pre-approval. In addition, when the ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees exceeds 1:1, we are required to discuss this with our Ethics Partner, as set out by the FRC ES, and if necessary agree additional safeguards or not accept the non-audit engagement. We will also discuss this with you.

At the time of writing, there are no non-audit service for 2025/26 financial year. No additional safeguards are required.

A self interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to you. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, has objectives or is rewarded in relation to sales to you, in compliance with FRC ES Section 4.

There are no other self interest threats at the date of this report.

Self review threats

Self review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements. There are no self review threats at the date of this report

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of your company. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service in relation to which management is required to make judgements or decisions based on that work. There are no management threats at the date of this report.

Appendix B - Independence and Fees continued

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise. There are no other threats at the date of this report.

EY Transparency Report

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 period ended 30 June 2025 and can be found here: [EY UK 2025 Transparency Report](#).

Appendix B – Independence and Fees continued

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.

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

- officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- our financial statement opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Council;
- an effective control environment; and
- compliance with PSAA's Statement of Responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies. See [Terms of appointment and further guidance from 1 October 2025 - PSAA](#). In particular the Council should have regard to paragraphs 26-28 of the Statement of Responsibilities which clearly sets out what is expected of audited bodies in preparing their financial statements. These are set out in full on the previous page.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Council in advance.

	Current Year 2025/26	Prior Year 2024/25
	£	£
Total Fee – Code Work	169,009	164,407
Other	TBC (Note 2)	TBC (Note 1)
Total audit	TBC	TBC
Other non-audit services not covered above (Note 3)	0	0
Total other non-audit services	0	0
Total fees	TBC	TBC

All fees exclude VAT

Notes

1. The 2024/25 work has been completed and a final fee will be determined shortly. For 2024/25 the planned fee represents the base fee, i.e., not including any extended testing.
2. The scale fee also may be impacted by a range of other factors which will result in additional work, which include but are not limited to:
 - Consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections.
 - New and revised accounting standards, for example CIPFA Bulletin 22
 - Non-compliance with law and regulation with an impact on the financial statements.
 - VFM risks of, or actual, significant weaknesses in arrangements and related reporting impacts.
 - The need to exercise auditor statutory powers.
 - Prior period adjustments.
 - Modified financial statement opinions
3. There are no non-audit services for 2024/25 or 2025/26. 2021/22 was the final year of housing benefits work.

Appendix C – Prior year recommendations

As part of our annual audit procedures we will follow up the specific open and in progress recommendations reported within our 2024/25 reporting, including those relating to value for money arrangements. The open recommendations from prior years are outlined below, along with the response from management.

Classification of recommendations		
High: Key risks and / or significant deficiencies which are either critical to the achievement of strategic objectives or significant risks to material compliance with regulatory requirements. Management needs to address and seek resolution urgently.	Moderate: Risks or potential weaknesses which impact on objectives and compliance, or impact the operation of a single process, and so require prompt but less urgent immediate action by management.	Low: Less significant issues and / or areas for improvement which consider merit attention but do not require to be prioritised by management.

Internal control weaknesses

No.	Finding and/or risk	Recommendation and grading	Management response / Implementation timeframe
1	<p>Lack of Formal Grants Register</p> <p>The absence of a structured and comprehensive register increases the risk of incomplete or inaccurate accounting for grants, including failure to track grant conditions, utilisation, and potential liabilities arising from unspent or repayable amounts.</p>	<p>The Council should establish and maintain a formal Grants Register that records key information for each grant, including grant terms, opening balances, income received, and amounts utilised during the period. The register should clearly document any associated grant conditions, assess whether unutilised balances may be subject to repayment, and determine whether remaining balances should be classified as short-term or long-term. Implementing such a register will support accurate financial reporting, compliance with grant requirements, and improved monitoring of funding.</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>This will be followed up as part of our 2025/26 audit.</p>
2	<p>Errors within Cash and Cash Equivalents and Long-term Investments</p> <p>The year-end cash reconciliation correctly identified £1.784 million received in the cash book but not recorded in the General Ledger as at 31 March 2025; however, the necessary correcting journal entries were not posted. In addition, a £0.638 million variance was noted between the General Ledger and externally confirmed long-term investment balances, arising from unrecorded pooled fund disposal movements and a minor interest accrual not carried forward in the 2023/24 year-end rollover.</p>	<p>We recommend that the Council should ensure that all year-end cash reconciliation adjustments, including amounts received but not recorded in the General Ledger, are promptly posted through appropriate journal entries. The Council should also strengthen controls to confirm that all investment transactions and year-end adjustments are accurately recorded and reviewed as part of the rollover process to prevent misstatements in long-term investment balances.</p> <p>High</p>	<p>This will be followed up as part of our 2025/26 audit.</p>

Appendix C – Prior year recommendations

Internal control weaknesses (continued)

No.	Finding and/or risk	Recommendation and grading	Management response / Implementation timeframe
3	<p>Errors within Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) Our review of PPE has revealed several audit adjustments and disclosure errors. Some of which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unsupported impairment: PPE addition immediately impaired to £0, without sufficient evidence ▶ Incorrect period of recognition: capital additions were recorded in wrong period ▶ Inappropriate capitalisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepayment wrongly included in PPE and - capitalisation without evidence that capitalisation criteria were met. ▶ Delayed asset reclassification: A completed asset remained recorded as “asset under construction” at the year end. ▶ Incorrect classification & valuation uncertainty - land incorrectly classified as “assets held for sale” and no evidence of last valuation date or compliance with the five-year revaluation cycle. ▶ Incorrect valuation methodology: asset was valued using EUV instead of DRC, creating risk of valuation error. <p>These issues increases risk of material misstatements in the PPE balances.</p>	<p>Strengthen impairment processes: Ensure all impairments are supported by clear evidence, documented rationale, and consistent methodology.</p> <p>Improve cut-off controls: Reinforce procedures to ensure capital additions are recorded in the correct financial year.</p> <p>Enhance capitalisation controls: Apply the capitalisation policy consistently, use year-end checklists, and conduct periodic reviews of capital expenditure.</p> <p>Timely asset reclassification: Regularly reconcile project completion records with the asset register.</p> <p>Maintain valuation compliance: Keep a central log of valuation dates and regularly validate “held for sale” classifications against Code requirements.</p> <p>Robustly challenge valuation reports: Review assumptions, methods, and valuation movements, ensuring all agreed values are accurately reflected in the asset register.</p> <p>High</p>	<p>This will be followed up as part of our 2025/26 audit.</p>
4	<p>Lack of independent review and authorization of journal entries The Council’s current procedures allow journals to be prepared and posted by the same officer within the accountancy section, with no requirement for independent review or authorization prior to posting. User IDs in Civica show the preparer and approver as the same individual, indicating an absence of segregation of duties. While Management applies a risk-based approach and relies on restricted access, reconciliations, and budget monitoring and system access controls, the absence of an independent pre-posting review increases the risk of inappropriate or erroneous journals being processed without timely detection.</p>	<p>The Council should introduce an independent review and approval control for all journal entries. This should include clear segregation of duties, documented evidence of review, and restricted system permissions to prevent self-approval. Strengthening this control will enhance assurance over the accuracy and validity of journals and mitigate the risk of management override.</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>This will be followed up as part of our 2025/26 audit.</p>

Appendix C – Prior year recommendations continued

Value for money arrangements

No.	Value for money reporting criteria	Finding and/or risk	Recommendation and grading	Management response / Implementation timeframe
1.	Governance The Council's ability to publish its Statement of Accounts by the target date required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and its ability to effectively support an audit of its financial statements.	<p>The audit identified significant weaknesses in the preparation of draft financial statements and the quality of supporting working papers. Capacity constraints and loss of organisational knowledge within the Finance Team led to delays, incomplete or insufficiently supported evidence, and responses that did not address audit queries.</p> <p>Working papers did not consistently meet required standards, and complex accounting areas lacked reference to the CIPFA Code or relevant accounting standards. These issues hindered audit progress and contributed to areas where assurance could not be obtained.</p>	<p>The Council should strengthen its financial reporting processes by enhancing team capacity, improving technical competency in local government accounting and CIPFA requirements, and providing targeted training on complex areas such as judgments and estimates. Robust processes should be implemented to ensure high-quality, well-referenced working papers and timely, complete responses to audit queries. Adherence to agreed turnaround times, clear escalation routes, and continued regular communication between Finance and the audit team will be essential to support efficient audit delivery.</p>	<p>The Council have taken action to increase the capacity in the Finance team. For 2024/25, the Council was unable to published their unaudited accounts by the statutory deadline of 30 June 2025. They did however correctly publish a notice of delay explaining the reasons and expected publication date. The delay was due to staff changes in the finance team and the need for the Council to prioritise finalising the Council's outturn figures. In addition, the Council built in extra time to review the draft accounts for accuracy and compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice. The required Notice of Delay was issued and the accounts were subsequently published on 18 July 2025.</p> <p>Working papers and supporting evidence were not provided in line with the agreed timetable and did not meet the expected quality requirements. This is due to ongoing resourcing difficulties faced by the Council, historic delays in the 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial statements which have impacted the timeliness and quality of its statement of accounts preparation.</p> <p>This will be followed up as part of our 2025/26 audit.</p>

High

Appendix D – Regulatory update

Key regulatory changes

There are a number of key regulatory developments underway relating to local authority governance and the audit of the Council’s financial statements. The following table provides a high level summary of those that have the potential to have the most significant impact on you:

Name	Summary of key measures	Impact on North Norfolk District Council
English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill	<p>The Bill has completed all scrutiny stages in the House of Commons and is now at Committee stage (Grand Committee) in the House of Lords. The following measures therefore remain proposals until Royal Assent is granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local audit system reforms: The Bill includes provisions to reform elements of the local audit framework in England alongside support measures intended to address the audit backlog. The Bill will also enable changes to the way audit oversight and local audit responsibilities operate. Section 61 of the Bill provides for the establishment of the Local Audit Office (LAO). Legislation will set out that the main objective of the LAO is to secure the effective operation of the system of audit, with a view to meeting the needs of users of audited accounts. The LAO will appoint auditors to non-NHS bodies, determine audit fees and prepare one or more Code of Audit Practice. ▪ Combined authorities and Combined County Authorities: The Bill expands powers and functions of combined authorities and places combined county authorities on a clearer statutory footing. This will allow further transfer of functions from constituent councils. ▪ Devolution of functions to “Strategic Authorities”: The Bill expands the category of Strategic Authorities and allows transfer of responsibilities from central government and councils. ▪ Local Government Reorganisation: The Bill supports changes to council structures to support devolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local audit system reforms may result in changes to audit timescales or responsibilities and there may therefore be transition risks in future years. ▪ The Bill provides that the Council must have an audit committee, and that at least one member of the committee be an independent person.
Renters Right Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Renter’s Rights Act became law on 27th October 2025. Under the Act, Councils are going to gain new powers to investigate landlords; act against rogue landlords; and ensure landlord compliance with new standards expected of them. ▪ Local housing authorities will receive £18.2 million in 2025/26 to support preparations for the implementation of the Renters’ Rights Act 2025 and to build enforcement capacity. Funding will be allocated based on the number of private rented sector properties in each local area. 	<p>Enforcement guidance for local Councils has now been published. The guidance provides the critical information that enforcement officers will need to know to carry out their work in line with the new legislation. There will be a bespoke programme of training, webinars and resources through ‘Operation Jigsaw’, a cross-local Councils initiative; Changes will start coming into effect from 1st May 2026.</p>

Appendix D – Regulatory update continued

Key regulatory changes continued

Name	Summary of key measures	Impact on North Norfolk District Council
Public Office (Accountability) Bill	<p>The Public Office (Accountability) Bill aims to impose a duty on public authorities and public officials to “at all times act with candour, transparency and frankness in their dealings with inquiries and investigations.” Breach of the duty would be a criminal liability.</p> <p>The Bill is expected to apply not only to both core public bodies delivering public services but also private bodies delivering public functions such as those on a government contract.</p> <p>The Bill also proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new statutory duty on public authorities to promote and take steps to maintain high standards of ethical conduct, as defined by the Seven Principles of Public Life, or “Nolan Principles”; ▪ Reforms that will make it easier to prosecute misconduct in public office; and ▪ An offence of misleading the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While the Bill continues to make its way through the House of Commons Committee processes, the Council should ensure that training and support for Councillors is enhanced to take account of greater expectations in relation to local government standards.
Fair Funding Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On 20 November 2025, the government announced a multi-year Local Government Finance Settlement in a decade, together with the Fair Funding Review . Key measures include: ▪ There will be a single settlement for 2026/27 to 2028/29 ▪ The government plans to use up to date English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, together with up-to-date services cost and demand data to calculate individual council allocations for 2026/27 to 2028/29; and ▪ The Children and Young People’s Services formula will use the latest index of deprivation affecting children. <p>The new indices are expected to lead to greater transparency and a reduced reliance on competitive bidding for funds. The Government also announced it will simplify 33 funding streams, worth almost £47 billion over three years.</p>	<p>Using new indices will result in some Councils seeing increases in their allocations, whilst others see decreases. The government has, however, set out transitional arrangements to help with managing change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Recovery Grant funding guarantee to upper tier authorities in receipt of Recovery Grant; ▪ Funding floors and phasing in of new allocations across the multi-year settlement; and ▪ Additional money in the national settlement for children’s social care and a new ring-fenced combined Homelessness, Rough Sleeping and Domestic Abuse grant over three years.

Appendix D – Regulatory update continued

National Audit Office reporting

There are a number of key publications from the National Audit Office that have an impact on the Council. The following table provides a high level summary of those that have the potential to have the most significant impact on you:

Name	Summary of key messages	Impact on North Norfolk District Council
Local government finance report 2026 to 2027	<p>The 2026-27 Local Government Finance Report introduces a multi-year settlement covering 2026/27 to 2028/29 and implements the Fair Funding Review 2.0. Updated distribution formulas will reallocate resources between councils, reflecting more recent demographic and deprivation data.</p> <p>The report confirms the continuation of council tax referendum principles and introduces significant changes to Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) funding, including the extension of the statutory override for DSG deficits to 2027/28 and a government-funded write-off of approximately 90% of historical DSG deficits. These policy changes represent one of the most substantial re-baselining exercises in recent years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Councils must re-model their Medium-Term Financial Plans (MTFPs) to account for formula redistribution effects and redesigned SEND funding arrangements. The ongoing restrictions on council tax increases will continue to limit local financial flexibility. For many authorities, particularly those with substantial DSG deficits, the reforms will have material implications for reserves management and financial stability.
Exceptional Financial Support for local authorities for 2025-26	<p>Exceptional Financial Support (EFS) remains a mechanism for councils facing acute short-term financial pressures.</p> <p>For 2025-26, thirty authorities received in-principal approval for EFS, allowing them to treat certain revenue costs as capital expenditure through capitalisation directions. The government has removed the additional 1% borrowing premium previously applied and has imposed conditions including enhanced assurance reviews and restrictions on community-asset disposals.</p> <p>The NAO notes that, although EFS can prevent immediate failure, it shifts the burden to future years through increased borrowing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the sector, the continuation of EFS signals sustained financial fragility. Authorities using EFS must demonstrate credible, independently-scrutinised recovery and savings plans, along with significant improvements in governance, financial management, and internal controls. ▪ Councils should expect intensive oversight and stringent follow-up from central government when accessing this mechanism.
Local audit reform: Government response to the consultation to overhaul local audit in England	<p>The government response sets out a comprehensive overhaul of the local audit system in England. Central to the reforms is the creation of the Local Audit Office (LAO), which will assume responsibility for appointing auditors, preparing Codes of Audit Practice, enforcing quality standards, and overseeing audit delivery.</p> <p>A phased transition plan will move existing responsibilities from Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) and other bodies to the NAO between 2026 and 2027, with the aim of stabilising the system, addressing audit backlogs, and restoring confidence in the timeliness and quality of local audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For councils, the reforms will lead to more prescriptive expectations around audit readiness, governance, documentation quality, and responsiveness. Authorities should anticipate tighter reporting deadlines and increased scrutiny of working papers, internal controls, and VFM arrangements.

Appendix D – Regulatory update continued

National Audit Office reporting continued

Name	Summary of key messages	Impact on North Norfolk District Council
Local Government Financial Sustainability	<p>The National Audit Office most recently reported on the context of local government finances in February 2024, which included their consideration of service and financial pressures. They concluded that although total local government funding has risen modestly in recent years, it has not kept pace with population growth, rising service demand, or the increasing complexity and cost of supporting people with high needs. Real-terms funding per person fell between 2015-16 and 2023-24, while demand for essential services such as adult social care, children’s social care, SEND provision and homelessness continued to escalate. The NAO highlights growing evidence of strain across services, including delays in Education, Health and Care Plans and a sharp rise in families housed in temporary accommodation for longer than legally permitted. Repeated delays to long-promised funding reforms mean councils continue to rely on short-term, stop-gap measures. Exceptional Financial Support has become increasingly common, but while it prevents immediate failure, it also shifts financial risk into future years, reflecting underlying structural weaknesses in the local government finance system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report signals deepening financial fragility across the sector, with many councils facing heightened risk of issuing Section 114 notices unless systemic pressures are addressed. Rising demand and cost escalation in statutory services are absorbing an ever-greater share of local authority budgets, reducing the capacity to invest in preventative activity and long-term service improvement. The NAO warns that widespread reliance on temporary fixes—including Exceptional Financial Support—creates additional future liabilities and limits councils’ ability to plan sustainably. Without coordinated, cross-government reform of funding, accountability and service oversight frameworks, councils will remain locked in reactive financial management, with growing consequences for service quality, citizen outcomes and long-term financial resilience.
Unlocking land for housing	<p>The National Audit Office reported in February 2026 that the government aims to deliver 1.5 million new homes by July 2029. To support this ambition, various land-unlocking programmes have been introduced to address constraints such as inadequate infrastructure, land assembly challenges, and site viability issues. Since 2016, £10.5 billion has been allocated across 768 projects, with £8.4 billion committed and £5.7 billion spent.</p> <p>Although these programmes collectively predict enabling around 713,000 homes, the NAO highlights that only a small proportion—around 33,300 homes—can currently be evidenced as completed, pointing to gaps in monitoring and programme assurance. Additionally, the creation of the National Housing Delivery Fund and a new National Housing Bank from April 2026 signals a shift toward a more consolidated and strategic funding model.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The sector will experience increased expectations to produce detailed and evidence-based infrastructure planning to secure funding from the new mechanisms. Councils will be required to strengthen the robustness of business cases, improve monitoring of actual housing delivery, and anticipate tighter central-government scrutiny of riskier or larger projects. The shift to a single-gateway funding structure will also compel councils to maintain well-developed pipelines to access multi-year support.
Improving local areas through developer funding	<p>The NAO identifies developer contributions—primarily Section 106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)—as essential tools for funding local infrastructure and affordable housing. However, the report finds significant variation across councils in both the application and governance of these mechanisms. Negotiated viability assessments often reduce the contributions developers agree to provide, while only around half of planning authorities have formally adopted CIL.</p> <p>Developer contributions account for roughly 44% of affordable housing delivery nationally, yet over 17,000 S106-linked affordable homes with planning consent lacked a housing association buyer at the time of review, indicating a delivery bottleneck. The government is providing additional planning capacity funding and establishing a Section 106 Affordable Homes Clearing Service to support councils in unlocking stalled developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For councils, strengthening internal governance and transparency around developer contributions will be increasingly important. Authorities will need improved planning capacity, including specialist viability expertise, to mitigate risks of reduced contributions and ensure developer obligations are properly monitored. With the proposed Infrastructure Levy no longer being taken forward, councils must optimise and professionalise the existing S106 and CIL frameworks.

Appendix E – Required communications with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee.

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Governance, Risk and 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planned scope and timing of the audit ▪ The planned use of internal audit ▪ The significant risks identified <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 - 2 June 2026 - Governance, Risk and Audit Committee
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 ▪ Other significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed, or subject to correspondence with management ▪ Circumstances that affect the form and content of our auditor's report ▪ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	Audit Results Report - TBC

Appendix E – Required communications with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee continued

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you
		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 related to going concern ▪ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▪ The appropriateness of related disclosures in the financial statements 	Audit Results Report - TBC
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▪ Material misstatements corrected by management ▪ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation ▪ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods 	Audit Results Report - TBC
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enquiries of the Governance, Risk and 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, unless prohibited by law or regulation any identified or suspected fraud involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management; ▪ Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or ▪ Others, when the identified or suspected fraud is other than clearly inconsequential. ▪ The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit when fraud involving management is suspected ▪ Matters, if any, to communicate regarding management's process for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity and our assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to fraud ▪ Any other matters related to fraud, relevant to Governance, Risk and Audit Committee responsibility 	Audit Results Report - TBC

Appendix E – Required communications with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee continued

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you
		When and where
Related parties	Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties	Audit Results Report - TBC
Independence	<p>Communication of the relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that we apply for the audit engagement, including any independence requirements specific to audits of financial statements of the entity.</p> <p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, integrity, 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 ▪ Breaches of IESBA Code of Ethics, local independence regulations or professional standards (for breaches of the FRC Ethical Standard, include details of the breach and its significance) <p>Communication whenever significant judgements are made about threats to integrity, objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place.</p> <p>Communication of relevant information to those charged with governance, to enable them to provide concurrence on the non-audit services being provided.</p>	<p>Audit Planning Report - 2 June 2026 - Governance, Risk and Audit Committee</p> <p>Audit Results Report - TBC</p>

Appendix E – Required communications with the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee continued

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you
		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 - TBC
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 Governance, Risk and 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 the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee may be aware of 	Audit Results Report - TBC
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit Results Report - TBC
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit Results Report - TBC
System of quality management	How the system of quality management (SQM) supports the consistent performance of a quality audit	Audit Results Report - TBC
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit Results Report - TBC
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key audit matters that we will include in our auditor's report Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit Results Report - TBC

Appendix F – Additional audit information

Objective of our audit

In addition to the key areas of audit focus outlined within the plan, we have to perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards and other regulations. We outline the procedures below that we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Council to express an opinion on the financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements is fair, balanced and understandable, the Governance, Risk and Audit Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Governance, Risk and Audit committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements.
- Maintaining auditor independence.

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the accounts are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, in light of the surrounding circumstances, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation of it requires professional judgement and necessarily takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implicit in the definition. We would be happy to discuss with you your expectations regarding our detection of misstatements in the financial statements.

Materiality determines:

- The locations at which we conduct audit procedures to support the opinion given on the financial statements
- The level of work performed on individual account balances and financial statement disclosures

The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to anticipate all of the circumstances that may ultimately influence our judgement about materiality. At the end of the audit we will form our final opinion by reference to all matters that could be significant to users of the accounts, including the total effect of the audit misstatements we identify, and our evaluation of materiality at that date.

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