

# Audit Progress Report and Sector Update

London Borough of Brent and Pension Fund  
Year ending 31 March 2020

8 September 2020



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# Introduction

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

The paper also includes a summary of emerging national issues and developments that may be relevant to you as a local authority.

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

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

# Progress at September 2020

## Financial Statements Audit

Our work on the 2019/20 financial statements audit is substantially complete. We will present our Audit Findings Report to the Audit & Standards Committee on 8 September 2020.

The only outstanding areas of work that remain are:

- Whole of Government accounts consolidation pack audit procedures – we await receipt of the completed consolidation pack;
- receipt of management representation letter; and
- review of the final set of financial statements.

Our anticipated audit report opinion will be unqualified but with an Emphasis of Matter paragraphs in relation to material uncertainties with regards to PPE valuation – refer to our Audit Findings Report included in Committee papers for detail.

## Other areas – Meetings

We met with the Director of Finance Officers in August as part of our regular liaison meetings and had weekly discussions with the Deputy Director of Finance to ensure the audit process is smooth and effective. We also met with your Chief Executive in July to discuss the Council's strategic priorities and plans.

## Audit Fees

During 2017, PSAA awarded contracts for audit for a five year period beginning on 1 April 2018. 2019/20 is the second year of that contract. Since that time, there have been a number of developments within the accounting and audit profession. Across all sectors and firms, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge and to undertake additional and more robust testing.

Our work in the Local Government sector in 2018/19 has highlighted areas where financial reporting, in particular, property, plant and equipment and pensions, needs to improve. There is also an increase in the complexity of Local Government financial transactions and financial reporting. This combined with the FRC requirement that all Local Government audits are at or above the "few improvements needed" (2A) rating means that additional audit work is required.

We have reviewed the impact of these changes on both the cost and timing of audits. We have discussed this with your s151 Officer including any proposed variations to the Scale Fee set by PSAA Limited, and have communicated fully with the Audit and Risk Management Panel in February 2020.

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

## Value for Money

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

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

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

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

Our work on the Council's 2019/20 Value for Money conclusion is complete and we anticipate issuing an unqualified Value for Money conclusion – refer to our Audit Findings Report included in Committee papers for detail.

The NAO consultation on a new Code of Audit Practice (the "Code") has finished, and the new Code has completed its approval process in Parliament. It therefore came into force on 1 April 2020 for audit years 2020/21 and onwards. The new Code supersedes the Code of Audit Practice 2015, which was published by the National Audit Office (NAO) in April 2015.

The most significant change under the new Code is the introduction of an Auditor's Annual Report, containing a commentary on arrangements to secure value for money and any associated recommendations. The NAO public consultation is now underway and runs until 2 September 2020. It can be accessed through the NAO website:

<https://www.nao.org.uk/code-audit-practice/agn-03-vfm-consultation/>

# Audit deliverables

2019/20 Deliverables	Planned Date	Status
<b>Fee Letter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Confirming audit fee for 2019/20.</li><li>Advise of additional fee for 2019/20</li></ul>	April 2019 January 2020	Complete Complete
<b>Accounts Audit Plan</b> <p>We are required to issue a detailed accounts audit plan to the Audit and Standards Advisory Committee setting out our proposed approach in order to give an opinion on the Council's 2019-20 financial statements.</p>	March 2020	Complete
<b>Interim Audit Findings</b> <p>We will report to you the findings from our interim audit and our initial value for money risk assessment within our Progress Report.</p>	March 2020	Complete
<b>Audit Findings Report</b> <p>The Audit Findings Report will be reported to the July Audit and Standards Advisory Committee.</p>	September 2020	Complete
<b>Auditors Report</b> <p>This is the opinion on your financial statement, annual governance statement and value for money conclusion.</p>	September 2020	To follow
<b>Annual Audit Letter</b> <p>This letter communicates the key issues arising from our work.</p>	October 2020	Not yet due

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# Sector update

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Councils continue to try to achieve greater efficiency in the delivery of public services, whilst facing the challenges to address rising demand, ongoing budget pressures and social inequality.

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

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

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

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



Public Sector



Local  
government

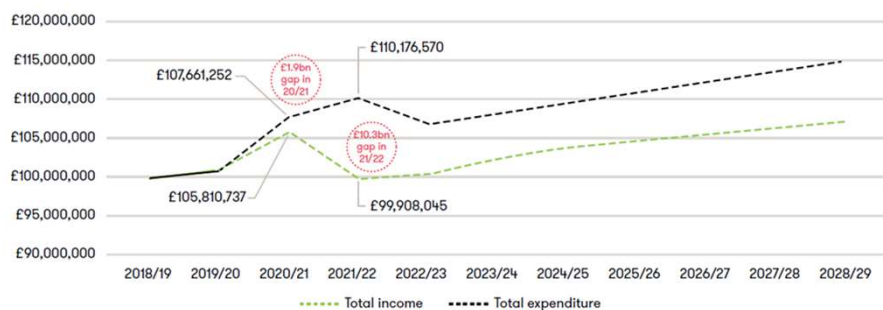
# Covid-19 update

## Where are we now?

Over five months into lockdown and councils have moved from the initial emergency response phase to focus on recovery planning which is running in parallel with on-going responses to the pandemic, such as supporting vulnerable people, and managing the capacity challenges of delivering business as usual alongside covid-19 response.

The Government has confirmed three tranches of funding to support the impact of increase spend and reduced income directly attributed to Covid-19, and are in the process of confirming further support via the income compensation scheme.

Local Authority Income and Expenditure (England) 2018/19 to 2028/29



Source: Grant Thornton/CIPFA Financial Foresight

Local government finances remain significantly impacted and our Financial Foresight forecast indicates that English local authorities have a funding gap of £1.9bn this financial year, rising to over £10bn in 2021/22. There is significant uncertainty as to whether the Government will provide further Covid-19 related funding, and what the medium-term funding for the sector will be following the Autumn's Comprehensive Spending Review. Our modelling currently assumes that government funding will remain broadly unchanged, with income being affected by ongoing reduction to Council Tax and Business Rates, both in terms of a reduction to these tax bases, alongside reduced payments as a consequence of the recession brought about by the pandemic.

and support the vulnerable, whatever scenarios play out in the medium term.

The uncertainty also impacts on future spending pressures and sales fees and charges income. For example, leisure centres and swimming pools can now be opened, but must follow Government guidelines on issues such as social distancing. Not all leisure services have been able to reopen, and those that have are not able to generate levels of income originally forecast pre-covid. Social care faces uncertainty in relation to future demand, for example most councils responsible for children's services are forecasting an increase in case load when children return to schools in September. For adults, where in some cases demand has fallen during the pandemic, there is uncertainty over future levels of demand. There is also concern over provider failure in relation to social care and other services such as leisure and transport, with many councils providing financial support and loans to some providers, which will not be sustainable in the medium term.

As place leaders, councils are managing the conflict between revitalizing footfall in high streets and keeping people safe, with some leading by example and encouraging council officers to spend some of the week in council offices. Use of public transport as a key mode of travel to get to work remains a particular challenge.

## Lessons learned

All organisations, including councils, have been reflecting on the lessons learned from the pandemic, and are seeking to maintain the positive experiences as well as learn from the challenges, as part of recovery planning. There is a recognition that technology has enabled many people to successfully work remotely, and that this will have a fundamental impact on working patterns well after Covid-19 has passed. Councils are reviewing their property portfolios to understand the changes required in terms of future usage patterns, including how councils interact with their communities, whether parts of the municipal estate should be disposed, and whether alternate use of space can support income generation.

There will be demographic variations between places, meaning there is no "one size fits all" to economic recovery. For example, home to work geographies will vary, with some people who previously commuted into a council area for their work may now be considering office space closer to home, leading to a rise in demand for shared office space in some areas, that will in part counteract the fall in demand elsewhere.

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# Covid-19 update (continued)

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## Lessons Learned (continued)

Many councils have recognized the improvement in community engagement and partnership working with the voluntary sector and other public sector organisations during the pandemic and are seeking to build on this, with a recognition that sharing responsibility for place-based recovery plans can help sustain the improvements gained. Although a shared view of place-based recovery takes an investment of time and resource that not all partner organisations are able to provide.

Wider learning relates to central vs local response to issues such as provision of PPE, housing the homeless and rough sleepers, and provision of food and equipment to the vulnerable. This is currently playing out on test and trace and how local lockdowns should be managed, with ongoing tension between national and local government.

Many councils understand the importance of data in supporting recovery planning decision making, to effectively understand where to prioritise resources and activity in the right way and at the right time to achieve the right outcomes.

The future?

Covid-19 has only increased volatility and uncertainty for local government, and when working with councils delivering Financial Foresight we have prioritized scenario planning to support strategic financial planning. Understanding best, worst and optimum case scenarios from the impact of the pandemic are critical in strategic discussion when setting next year's budget and updating the Medium-Term Financial Plan – impacts on the place and communities, as well as on the council services and the council as an organization. Some councils are more confident than others in being able to manage their financial position during 2020/21 but all are concerned about 2021/22 and beyond. And it is not just Covid-19 scenarios that need to be understood, but other global, national and local issues that will impact over the medium term, including the impact of a no deal Brexit trade deal, and new government policies such as those expected on devolution and health and social care integration.

As already noted, places will vary depending on their socio-economic and demographic characteristics, but all councils are working through demand impacts arising from the ongoing pandemic and the associated recession, and ensuring their workforce continue to be supported to ensure they remain personally resilient.

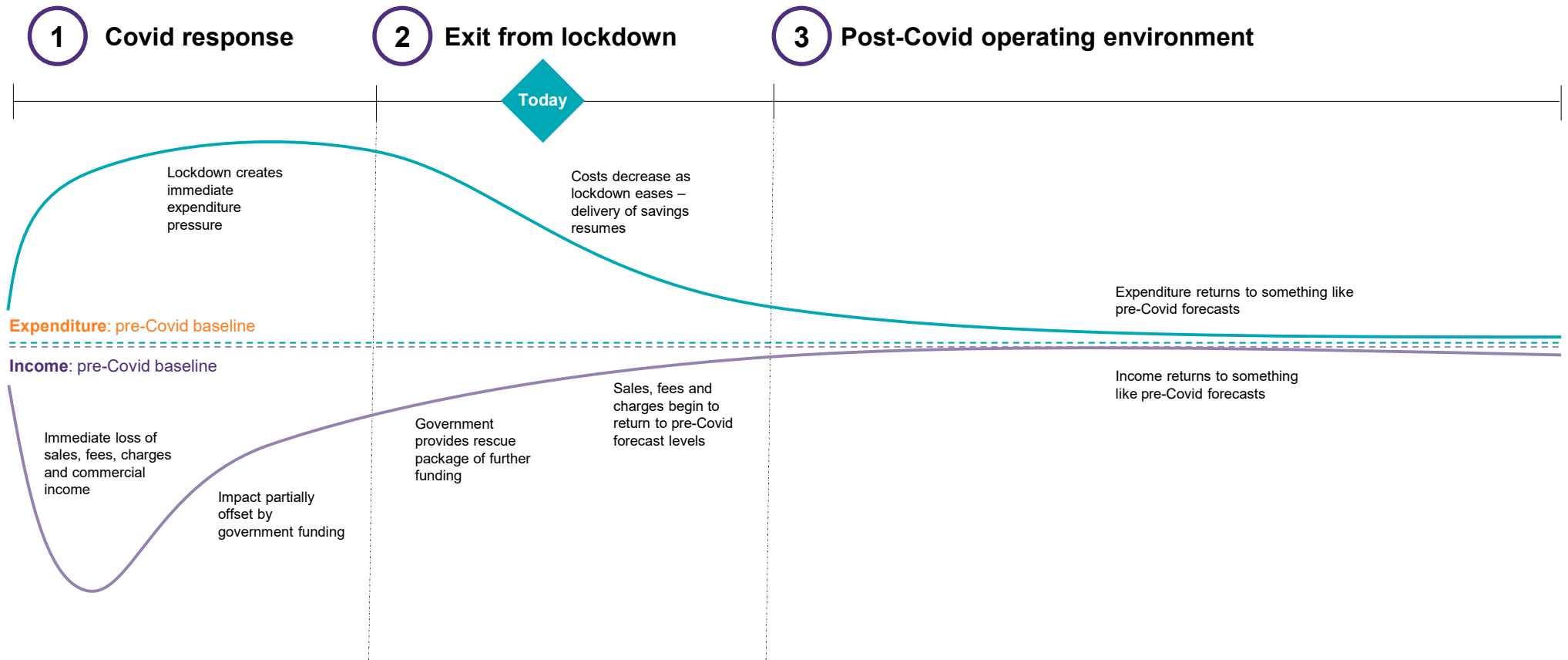
Until a vaccine has been successfully produced and rolled out, the public health threat remains, and there are likely to be further local lockdowns, such as we have seen in Leicester and towns in the north west of England. There could be difficult trade offs for national and local politicians to consider to avert further waves of restrictions. For example to keep schools open after they return in September, will there be a need to increase restrictions elsewhere to ensure the cases of Covid-19 remain at a management level?

Local government has always demonstrated a remarkable resilience in managing significant challenges, including ten years of austerity, and being at the forefront of the pandemic response. And whilst much uncertainty remains, we are confident that councils will continue to demonstrate the capacity to lead places and deliver services.



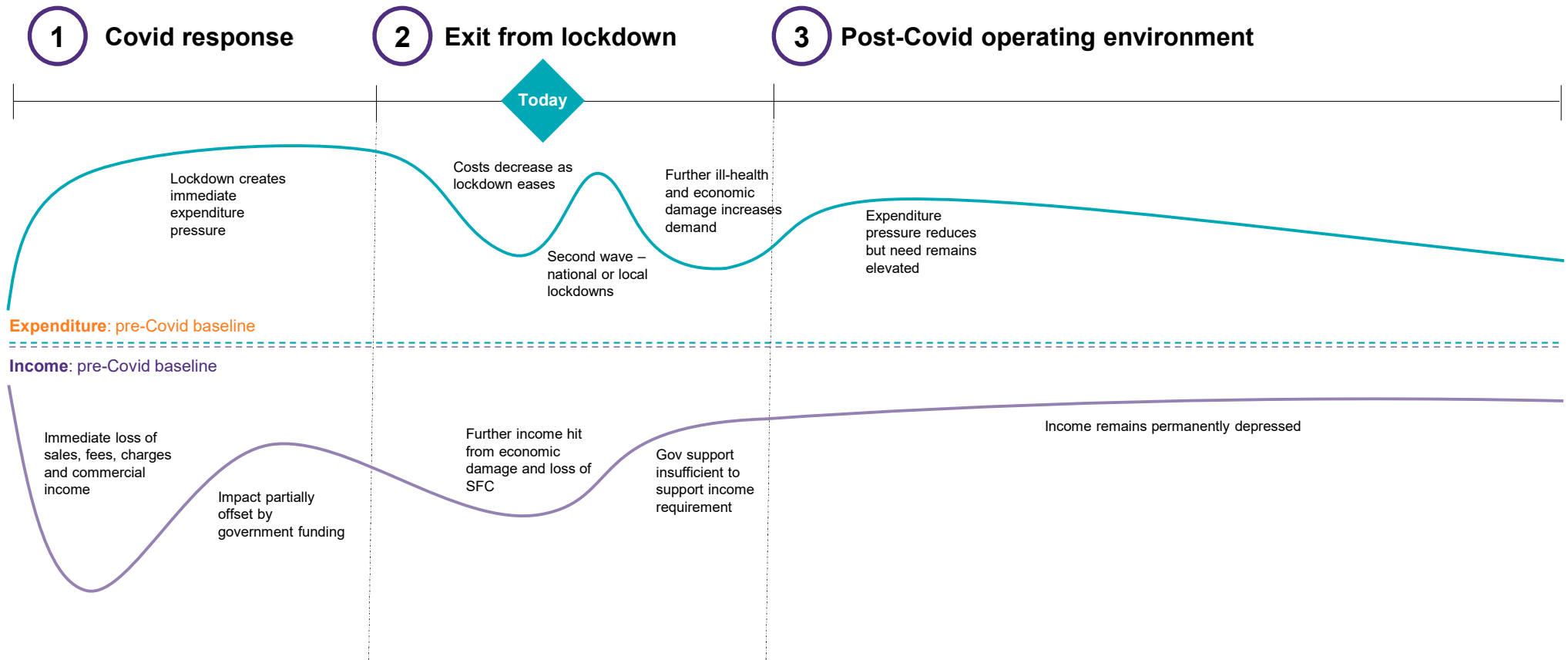
# Example scenarios

## Scenario 1 – swift return to normality









# Example scenarios (continued)

## Scenario 2 – second wave and ongoing disruption



# Scenarios and hypotheses

## Local authority areas in 12-24 months?

Theme	Reasonable worst case	Reasonable best case
<b>People &amp; community</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple lockdowns and ongoing disruption</li> <li>• Community dependency and expectation of sustained response</li> <li>• Turbulence and activism within the VCS</li> <li>• Socio-economic inequality is compounded</li> <li>• Failure of leisure and cultural services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smooth exit from lockdown to a “new normal”</li> <li>• Community mobilisation is channelled into ongoing resilience</li> <li>• Strengthened VCS relationships and focus</li> <li>• Systemic response to inequality is accelerated</li> <li>• Leisure and cultural services adapted to social distancing</li> </ul>
<b>Business &amp; economy</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16% reduction in GVA for 2020 based on OBR reference scenario</li> <li>• Slow / uneven economic recovery and “long tail” on unemployment</li> <li>• Central gov / BEIS focus investment on areas furthest behind</li> <li>• Loss of tourist &amp; student spend causes unmitigated damage</li> <li>• 'V' shaped recovery results in 2-3 year recovery period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-10% reduction in GVA</li> <li>• Rapid economic recovery with employment levels close behind</li> <li>• Central government “back winners” with investment</li> <li>• Adaptation allows resumption of tourist and student economy</li> <li>• Business base is weighted towards growth sectors</li> </ul>
<b>Health &amp; wellbeing</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased demand and escalating need due to fallout from lockdown</li> <li>• Newly-vulnerable cohorts place strain on the system</li> <li>• Unit costs increase further as markets deteriorate and providers fail</li> <li>• SEND transport unable to adapt to social distancing</li> <li>• Imposed disruption of care system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive lifestyle changes and attitudes to care reduce demand</li> <li>• Needs of newly vulnerable cohorts met through new service models</li> <li>• New investment in prevention and market-shaping manage costs</li> <li>• New ways of working leading to stronger staff retention</li> <li>• Locally-led reform of health and care system</li> </ul>
<b>Political &amp; regulatory</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local government side-lined by a centralised national recovery effort</li> <li>• Unfunded burdens (e.g. enforcement and contact-tracing)</li> <li>• Councils in the firing line for mismanaging recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local government empowered as leaders of place-based recovery</li> <li>• Devolution and empowerment of localities</li> <li>• Councils at the forefront of civic and democratic renewal</li> </ul>
<b>Environment</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity missed to capture and sustain environmental benefits</li> <li>• The end of the high street / town centres</li> <li>• Emissions and air quality worsened by avoidance of public transport</li> <li>• Capital programmes stuck</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to invest in transport modal shift and green infrastructure</li> <li>• Changed working patterns rejuvenate town centres</li> <li>• Sustained impact on emissions due to new behaviours</li> <li>• New, shovel-ready infrastructure programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Organisational</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding forces fiscal constraint</li> <li>• Working practices return to status quo – increased operating costs</li> <li>• Imposed structural change within the place</li> <li>• Austerity 2</li> <li>• Commercial portfolio becomes a liability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate funding enables a programme of targeted investment</li> <li>• Learning and adaptation to new operating environment</li> <li>• Energised system-wide collaboration and reform</li> <li>• Fiscal reform and civic renewal</li> <li>• Commercial portfolio reshaped for economic and social gain</li> </ul>

# What strategy is needed in response?

## *From response to recovery*

### **Learn, adapt and prioritise**

- Develop and test hypotheses around impact on place, services, operations, finances
- Design rapid interventions - implement, test and evaluate
- Learning from the response to lock in the good stuff – reflection on operations, services and the system
- Set priorities and principles – what is the Council's purpose in an uncertain context and where will it focus?

## *Mitigating the worst case*

### **Consolidate and build resilience**

- Ensure that emergency management and response structures are resilient for the long haul
- What is the minimum operating model to deliver this?
- Predict and model demand for social care and assess care market vulnerability
- Contingency plans for structural disruption
- Re-evaluate infrastructure pipeline

## *Steering towards the best case*

### **Invest in renewal**

- Programme of priority-based investment framed by recovery and renewal
- Focus on inequality, community resilience, targeted economic stimulus, skills and employment support and adapting public spaces
- Continued system leadership, pushing for positive reform and resilience



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