



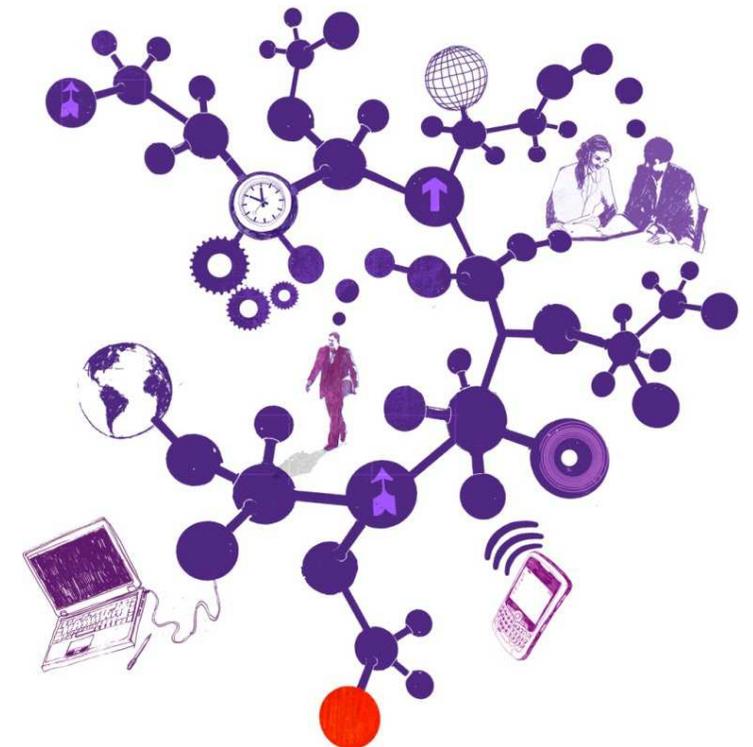
Joint Audit Plan for Police and Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire and Chief Constable for Wiltshire

Year ending 31 March 2016

Iain Murray
Engagement Lead
T 020 7728 3328
E Iain.G.Murray@uk.gt.com

Jackson Murray
Manager
T 011 7305 7859
E Jackson.Murray@uk.gt.com

Grace Hawkins
Associate
T 029 2034 7542
E Grace.E.Hawkins@uk.gt.com



The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the PCC or Chief Constable or any weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable
London Road
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 2RD

25 February

Dear Angus Macpherson and Mike Veale

Joint Audit Plan for Police and Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire and Chief Constable for Wiltshire for the year ending 31 March 2016

This joint Audit Plan sets out, for the benefit of those charged with governance (in this case, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the office of the PCC, and the Chief Constable for Wiltshire Police), an overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK & Ireland) 260. This document is to help you understand the consequences of our work, discuss issues of risk and the concept of materiality with us, and identify any areas where you may request us to undertake additional procedures. The contents of the Plan have been discussed with management.

We are required to perform our audit in line with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and in accordance with the Code of Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO) on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2015.

Our responsibilities under the Code are to:

- give an opinion on the financial statements of the Chief Constable, the PCC and the Group
- satisfy ourselves that the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable have each made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in their use of resources.

As auditors we are responsible for performing the audit, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland), which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance (the PCC and Chief Constable for the OPCC and Force, respectively). The audits of the financial statements do not relieve management or those charged with governance, for each organisation, of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements.

Yours sincerely

Iain Murray

Engagement Lead

Chartered Accountants

Grant Thornton UK LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales: No.OC307742. Registered office: Grant Thornton House, Melton Street, Euston Square, London NW1 2EP. A list of members is available from our registered office. Grant Thornton UK LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Grant Thornton UK LLP is a member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd (GTIL). GTIL and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. Services are delivered by the member firms. GTIL and its member firms are not agents of, and do not obligate, one another and are not liable for one another's acts or omissions. Please see grant-thornton.co.uk for further details.

Contents

Section

Understanding your business	5
Developments and other requirements relevant to the audit	6
Our audit approach	7
Significant risks identified	9
Other risks identified	11
Group audit scope and risk assessment	14
Value for Money	15
Key dates	17
Fees and independence	18
Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance	19

Understanding your business

In planning our audit we need to understand the challenges and opportunities the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable are facing. We set out a summary of our understanding below.

Challenges/opportunities

1. Autumn Statement 2015 and financial health

- Although the expectation for the Autumn Statement was for significant cuts in policing spend, the Chancellor proposed that there would be no real terms reduction in funding to policing over the next five years.
- Wiltshire's police grant fell from £37.7m in 2015-16 to £37.5m in 2016-17, however once inflation is taken into account this could result in a real shortfall of up to £3.5m.

2. On-going Public Sector challenges

- Despite the Autumn Statement not including the expected levels of cuts, cost reduction plans from previous years are still being implemented.
- In the past 5 years, Wiltshire have delivered £17m of savings. The current Medium Term Financial Plan shows that with no increase to precepts, and a one-off use of £1.605m reserves in 2016-17, a further £5.529m of savings could be required between 2016-17 and 2019-20.

3. Devolution

- The Autumn Statement 2015 also included proposals to devolve further powers to localities.
- Not all schemes include policing, and some of the proposed city regions cut across force areas.
- A proposal has yet to be submitted for the Wiltshire and Swindon area.

4. Potential Collaboration with Fire Authorities

- Responses to the Government's consultation paper 'Enabling closer working between the emergency services' from September 2015 are under review.
- It was announced on 5 January that responsibility for fire and rescue policy will transfer to the Home Office from CLG, in order to support this transformation.

5. Police and Crime Plan

- The current Police and Crime Plan covers the period 2013-2017.
- The existing police and crime plan will need to be evaluated to draw on lessons learnt, whilst preparing the design for a new plan following the PCC election in May 2016.



Our response

- We will consider each of the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's plans and financial positions as part of our work to inform our VFM conclusion.

- We will consider your arrangements for monitoring delivery of your current plans as part of our work in reaching our VFM conclusion.
- We will share our knowledge of how other parts of the sector are responding to these changes.

- We will consider your plans and role in the local devolution agenda as part of our work in reaching our VFM conclusion.
- We are able to provide support and challenge to your plans based on our knowledge of devolution elsewhere in the country.

- We will consider your current arrangements and any future plans for collaboration with the Fire sector as part of our work to inform our VFM conclusion.

- We will consider the arrangements for updating the police and crime plan, where appropriate, as part of our work to inform our VFM conclusion.

Developments and other requirements relevant to your audit

In planning our audit we also consider the impact of key developments in the sector and take account of national audit requirements as set out in the Code of Audit Practice and associated guidance.

Developments and other requirements

1. Fair value accounting

- A new accounting standard on fair value (IFRS 13) has been adopted and applies for the first time in 2015/16.
- This will have a particular impact on the valuation of surplus assets within property, plant and equipment which are now required to be valued at fair value in line with IFRS 13 rather than the existing use value of the asset.
- Investment property assets are required to be carried at fair value as in previous years.
- There are a number of additional disclosure requirements of IFRS 13.

2. Corporate governance

- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require authorities to produce a Narrative Statement, which reports on your financial performance and use of resources in the year, and replaces the explanatory foreword.
- You are required to produce an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) as part of each of the Police and Crime Commissioner's and Chief Constable's financial statements.

3. Joint arrangements

- There are increasing numbers of pooled budget arrangements and alternative delivery models which need to be appropriately accounted for in the financial statements.
- The shared PFI firearms facility in Portishead will be reflected in the Balance Sheet of the PCC for the first time in 2015-16. The asset and liability will need to be split between the financial statements of Wiltshire, Avon and Somerset and Gloucestershire.

4. Earlier closedown of accounts

- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require authorities, including PCCs and Chief Constables, to bring forward the approval and audit of financial statements to 31 May and 31 July respectively by the 2017/18 financial year.
- The PCC group is also required to submit a Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) consolidation pack which summarises the group accounts.



Our response

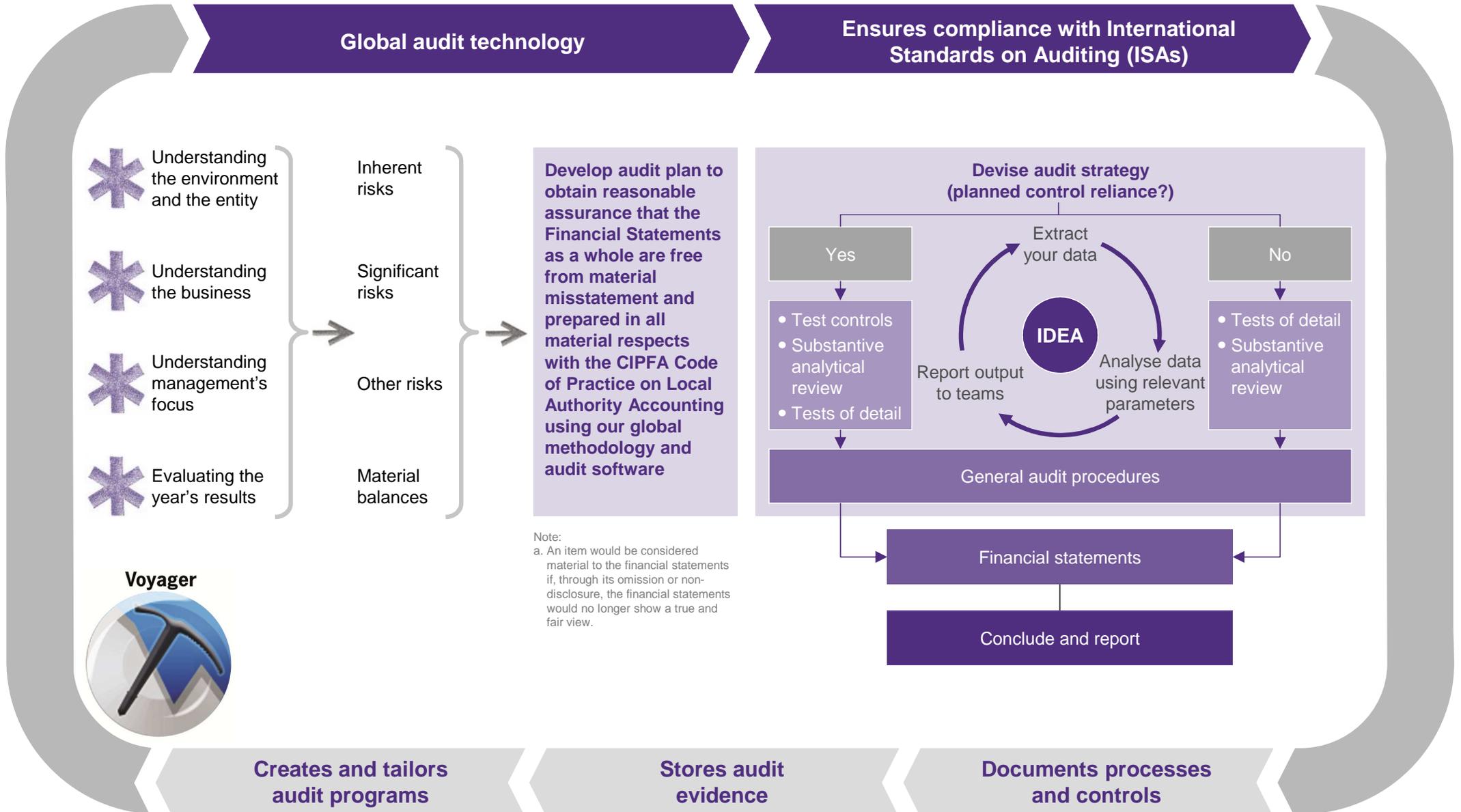
- We will keep the PCC informed of changes to the financial reporting requirements for 2015/16 through ongoing discussions and invitations to our technical update workshops.
- We will discuss this with you at an early stage, including reviewing the basis of valuation of any surplus assets and investment property assets to ensure they are valued on the correct basis.
- We will review your draft financial statements to assess whether you have complied with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13.

- We will review your Narrative Statements to assess whether they reflect the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice when this is updated, and make recommendations for improvement.
- We will review your arrangements for producing the AGS's and consider whether they are consistent with our knowledge, and the requirements of CIPFA guidance.

- We will review your proposals for accounting for these arrangements against the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice.

- We will work with you to identify areas of your accounts production where you can learn from good practice in other organisations.
- We will complete all substantive work in our audit of your financial statements and Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack earlier than the current statutory deadlines in preparation for early close deadlines moving forward.

Our audit approach



Materiality

In performing our audit, we apply the concept of materiality, following the requirements of International Standard on Auditing (UK & Ireland) (ISA) 320: Materiality in planning and performing an audit.

The standard states that 'misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements'.

As is usual in public sector entities, we have determined materiality for the statements as a whole as a proportion of the smaller of gross revenue expenditure of the Police and Crime Commissioner and gross revenue expenditure of the Chief Constable. For the purposes of planning the audit we have determined overall materiality to be £2,500k (being approximately 1.94% of the gross revenue expenditure of the Chief Constable of Wiltshire). We will also use this materiality level for the Police and Crime Commissioner and Group financial statements. We will consider whether this level is appropriate during the course of the audit and will advise you if we revise this.

Under ISA 450, auditors also set an amount below which misstatements would be clearly trivial and would not need to be accumulated or reported to those charged with governance because we would not expect that the accumulation of such amounts would have a material effect on the financial statements. "Trivial" matters are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any criteria of size, nature or circumstances. We have defined the amount below which misstatements would be clearly trivial to be £125k.

ISA 320 also requires auditors to determine separate, lower, materiality levels where there are 'particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures for which misstatements of lesser amounts than materiality for the financial statements as a whole could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users'.

We have not identified any items where separate materiality levels are appropriate.

Significant risks identified

"Significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgmental matters. Non-routine transactions are transactions that are unusual, either due to size or nature, and that therefore occur infrequently. Judgmental matters may include the development of accounting estimates for which there is significant measurement uncertainty" (ISA 315). In this section we outline the significant risks of material misstatement which we have identified. There are two presumed significant risks which are applicable to all audits under auditing standards (International Standards on Auditing - ISAs) which are listed below:

Significant risk	Relevant to PCC / Chief Constable / Both?	Description	Substantive audit procedures
The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions	Both	Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.	<p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted for both the PCC and Chief Constable because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition • for the PCC opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited as revenue is principally grant allocations from central and local government • for the Chief Constable opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited as revenue is principally an inter-group transfer from the PCC, with no cash transactions • the culture and ethical frameworks of local government bodies, including Wiltshire PCC and Chief Constable, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.
Management over-ride of controls	Both	Under ISA 240 it is presumed that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of accounting estimates, judgments and decisions made by management • Testing of journal entries • Review of unusual significant transactions

Other risks identified

"The auditor should evaluate the design and determine the implementation of the entity's controls, including relevant control activities, over those risks for which, in the auditor's judgment, it is not possible or practicable to reduce the risks of material misstatement at the assertion level to an acceptably low level with audit evidence obtained only from substantive procedures"(ISA (UK & Ireland) 315).

In this section we outline the other risks of material misstatement which we have identified as a result of our planning.

Other risks	Relevant to PCC / Chief Constable / Both?	Description	Audit approach
Operating expenses	Both	Creditors related to core activities understated or not recorded in the correct period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document our understanding of the controls operating in the creditors system • Perform a walkthrough to confirm that the controls identified are in operation • Obtain an understanding of the accruals process • Testing for unrecorded liabilities, including review of payments made after the year end
Employee remuneration	Both	Employee remuneration and benefit obligations and expenses understated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document our understanding of the controls operating in the payroll system • Perform a walkthrough to confirm that the controls identified are in operation • Analysis of trends and relationships to identify any anomalous areas for further investigation • Reconciliation of payroll system to the general ledger • Substantive testing of staff and officer payroll payments, ensuring that payments are made in accordance with the individual's contract of employment
Police Pensions Benefits Payable	Chief Constable	Benefits improperly computed/claims liability understated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document our understanding of the controls operating in the pension benefit payments system • Perform a walkthrough to confirm that the controls identified are in operation • Undertake analytical procedures to confirm that balances are in line with expectations • Test a sample of new pension benefits coming into payment to confirm eligibility and agree amounts to underlying evidence • Test a sample of commutation payments to underlying evidence

Other risks identified (continued)

Other Risks	Relevant to PCC / Chief Constable / Both?	Description	Substantive audit procedures
Valuation of pension fund net liability	Chief Constable	Actuarial amounts not determined properly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document our understanding of management's processes and controls related to the IAS 19 valuation • Review the competence, expertise and objectivity of the actuary who carried out your pension fund valuation. We will gain an understanding of the basis on which the valuation is carried out and obtain assurances over any significant assumptions. • Testing of data provided to the actuary
Valuation of property, plant and equipment	PCC	The PCC revalues all his assets each year. PPE valuations represent a significant accounting estimate in the financial statements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate • Review of the competence, expertise and objectivity of any management experts used • Review of the instructions issued to valuation experts and the scope of their work • Discussions with valuer about the basis on which the valuation is carried out and challenge of the key assumptions where appropriate • Review and challenge of the information used by the valuer to ensure it is robust and consistent with our understanding • Testing of revaluations made during the year to ensure they are input correctly into the PCC's asset register and correctly reflected in the financial statements
Valuation of new operational PFI	PCC	The PCC is required to recognise the asset and liability related to the new PFI firearms training centre that became operational in year in her Balance Sheet. This represents a significant estimate by management, with the liability split between the 3 police bodies involved in the collaboration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate for inclusion in the financial statements • Review the model and arrangements with the other bodies involved in the PFI • Review instructions issued to any valuation experts utilised in conjunction with the valuation of the asset • Review and challenge of the information used by the valuer to ensure it is robust and consistent with our understanding.

Other risks identified (continued)

Other material balances and transactions

Under International Standards on Auditing, "irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance and disclosure". All other material balances and transaction streams will therefore be audited. However, the procedures will not be as extensive as the procedures adopted for the risks identified in the previous section but will include:

- Investments (long term and short term)
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Borrowing and other liabilities (long term and short term)
- Usable and unusable reserves
- Financing and investment income and expenditure
- Grant Income
- Officers' remuneration note
- Leases note
- Related party transactions note
- Financial instruments note
- PFI note
- Police Pension Fund Account and related notes

Other audit responsibilities

- We will undertake work to satisfy ourselves that disclosures made in the Annual Governance Statements are in line with CIPFA/SOLACE guidance and consistent with our knowledge of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable.
- We will read the Narrative Statement and check that it is consistent with the statements on which we give an opinion and disclosures are in line with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice.
- We will carry out work on consolidation schedules for the Whole of Government Accounts process in accordance with NAO instructions to auditors.
- We will give electors the opportunity to raise questions about the accounts and consider and decide upon objections received in relation to the accounts

Group audit scope and risk assessment

ISA 600 requires that as Group auditors we obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the components and the consolidation process to express an opinion on whether the group financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

For accounting purposes, the Chief Constable is considered a subsidiary of the PCC and the Chief Constable's financial results are consolidated into the PCC group accounts. We will comply with the requirements of ISA 600 in carrying out our audit of the Chief Constable's financial statements.

Component	Significant?	Level of response required under ISA 600	Planned audit approach
Police and Crime Commissioner (parent)	Yes	Comprehensive	Full scope statutory audit performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chief Constable (subsidiary)	Yes	Comprehensive	Full scope statutory audit performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP

Value for Money

Background

The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 ('the Act') and the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code') require us to consider whether the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable have each put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in their use of resources. These are known as the Value for Money (VfM) conclusions.

The NAO issued its guidance for auditors on value for money work in November 2015.

The Act and the guidance state that for local government bodies, which includes PCCs and Chief Constables, auditors are required to give a conclusion on whether the PCC and the Chief Constable have each put proper arrangements in place.

The guidance identifies one single criterion for auditors to evaluate:

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.

This is supported by three sub-criteria as set out below:

Sub-criteria	Detail
Informed decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acting in the public interest, through demonstrating and applying the principles and values of good governance Understanding and using appropriate cost and performance information to support informed decision making and performance management Reliable and timely financial reporting that supports the delivery of strategic priorities Managing risks effectively and maintaining a sound system of internal control
Sustainable resource deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning finances effectively to support the sustainable delivery of strategic priorities and maintain statutory functions Managing assets effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities Planning, organising and developing the workforce effectively to deliver strategic priorities.
Working with partners and other third parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with third parties effectively to deliver strategic priorities Commissioning services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities Procuring supplies and services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities.

Value for Money (continued)

Risk assessment

We have carried out an initial risk assessment based on the NAO's guidance. In our initial risk assessment, we have considered :

- our cumulative knowledge of both the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable, including work performed in previous years in respect of the VfM conclusions and the opinions on the financial statements.
- the findings of other inspectorates and review agencies, including Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC).
- any illustrative significant risks identified and communicated by the NAO in its Supporting Information.
- any other evidence which we consider necessary to conclude on your arrangements.

We have identified significant risks which we are required to communicate to you. The NAO's Code of Audit Practice defines 'significant' as follows:

A matter is significant if, in the auditor's professional view, it is reasonable to conclude that the matter would be of interest to the audited body or the wider public. Significance has both qualitative and quantitative aspects.

We set out overleaf the risks we have identified, how they relate to the Code sub-criteria, and the work we propose to undertake to address these risks.

Value for Money (continued)

We set out below the significant risks we have identified as a result of our initial risk assessment and the work we propose to address these risks.

Significant risk	Link to sub-criteria	Work proposed to address
<p>Collaboration and strategic alliance Wiltshire Police has a history of collaborating with local forces and other public sector bodies. A proposed strategic alliance with Avon and Somerset Police has been paused. Government have also announced proposals on the devolution of power to Local Authorities and closer working between the Police and Fire sectors. These developments could lead to uncertainty over Wiltshire Police's future collaborative arrangements.</p>	<p>Working with partners and third parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss progress to date with officers relating to collaborations with local forces. • Understand current collaborative discussions with the local Fire Authorities. • Understand the extent to which Wiltshire Police have been involved in the local Devolution discussions and how this could affect the constabulary going forward.
<p>Financial Strategy and position Wiltshire Police have delivered £17m of savings over the past 5 years, but forecast continued significant savings requirements going forward, which have been alleviated to some extent with the autumn statement. However, the current MTFP still includes a number of unidentified savings and so there will remain a challenge to ensure the delivery of balanced budgets over the medium term.</p>	<p>Informed decision making Sustainable resource deployment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the MTFP, including the assumptions that underpin the plan. • Understand how savings are identified and monitored to ensure that they support the deliver of budgets.
<p>Police and Crime Plan The new Police and Crime Plan represents the possibility that the strategic direction of the Constabulary could change.</p>	<p>Informed decision making Sustainable resource deployment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the transition arrangements, including how the old Police and Crime Plan will be evaluated and how lessons learned will be shared and actioned. • Understand how the operating model would be affected by any change in strategic direction set out in the new Police and Crime Plan.

Key dates



Date	Activity
March 2016	Planning
March - April 2016	Interim site visit
March 2016	Presentation of audit plan to the PCC and the Chief Constable
June - August 2016	Year end fieldwork
August 2016	Audit findings clearance meeting with the PCC's and the Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officers
September 2016	Report audit findings to those charged with governance (PCC and Chief Constable)
September 2016	Sign financial statements opinions

Fees and independence

Fees

	£
Police and Crime Commissioner audit	31,733
Chief Constable audit	15,000
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	46,733

Our fee assumptions include:

- Supporting schedules to all figures in the accounts are supplied by the agreed dates and in accordance with the agreed upon information request list.
- The scope of the audit, and the Police and Crime Commissioner, Chief Constable and their activities, have not changed significantly.
- The Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable will make available management and accounting staff to help us locate information and to provide explanations.
- The accounts presented for audit are materially accurate, supporting working papers and evidence agree to the accounts, and all audit queries are resolved promptly.

Fees for other services

Service	Fees £
None	Nil

Fees for other services

Fees for other services reflect those agreed at the time of issuing our Audit Plan. Any changes will be reported in our Audit Findings Report and Annual Audit Letter

Independence and ethics

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards and therefore we confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

Full details of all fees charged for audit and non-audit services will be included in our Audit Findings Report at the conclusion of the audit.

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards.

Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland) (ISA) 260, as well as other ISAs, prescribe matters which we are required to communicate with those charged with governance, and which we set out in the table opposite.

This document, The Audit Plan, outlines our audit strategy and plan to deliver the audit, while The Audit Findings Report will be issued prior to approval of the financial statements and will present key issues and other matters arising from the audit, together with an explanation as to how these have been resolved.

We will communicate any adverse or unexpected findings affecting the audit on a timely basis, either informally or via a report to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable.

Respective responsibilities

This plan has been prepared in the context of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (<http://www.psa.co.uk/appointing-auditors/terms-of-appointment/>)

We have been appointed as the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's independent external auditors by the Audit Commission, the body responsible for appointing external auditors to local public bodies in England at the time of our appointment. As external auditors, we have a broad remit covering finance and governance matters.

Our annual work programme is set in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice ('the Code') issued by the NAO and includes nationally prescribed and locally determined work (<https://www.nao.org.uk/code-audit-practice/about-code/>). Our work considers the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's key risks when reaching our conclusions under the Code.

It is the responsibility of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the conduct of its business, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. We have considered how the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable are fulfilling these responsibilities.

	Audit Plan	Audit Findings
Our communication plan		
Respective responsibilities of auditor and management/those charged with governance	✓	
Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit. Form, timing and expected general content of communications	✓	
Views about the qualitative aspects of the entity's accounting and financial reporting practices, significant matters and issues arising during the audit and written representations that have been sought		✓
Confirmation of independence and objectivity	✓	✓
A statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, relationships and other matters which might be thought to bear on independence.	✓	✓
Details of non-audit work performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP and network firms, together with fees charged.		
Details of safeguards applied to threats to independence		
Material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit		✓
Identification or suspicion of fraud involving management and/or others which results in material misstatement of the financial statements		✓
Non compliance with laws and regulations		✓
Expected modifications to the auditor's report, or emphasis of matter		✓
Uncorrected misstatements		✓
Significant matters arising in connection with related parties		✓
Significant matters in relation to going concern		✓
Matters in relation to the Group audit, including: Scope of work on components, involvement of group auditors in component audits, concerns over quality of component auditors' work, limitations of scope on the group audit, fraud or suspected fraud	✓	✓



© 2016 Grant Thornton UK LLP. All rights reserved.

'Grant Thornton' means Grant Thornton UK LLP, a limited liability partnership.

Grant Thornton is a member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd (Grant Thornton International). References to 'Grant Thornton' are to the brand under which the Grant Thornton member firms operate and refer to one or more member firms, as the context requires. Grant Thornton International and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. Services are delivered independently by member firms, which are not responsible for the services or activities of one another. Grant Thornton International does not provide services to clients.

grant-thornton.co.uk