

Joint Audit Plan for Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire and Chief Constable of Lancashire Police

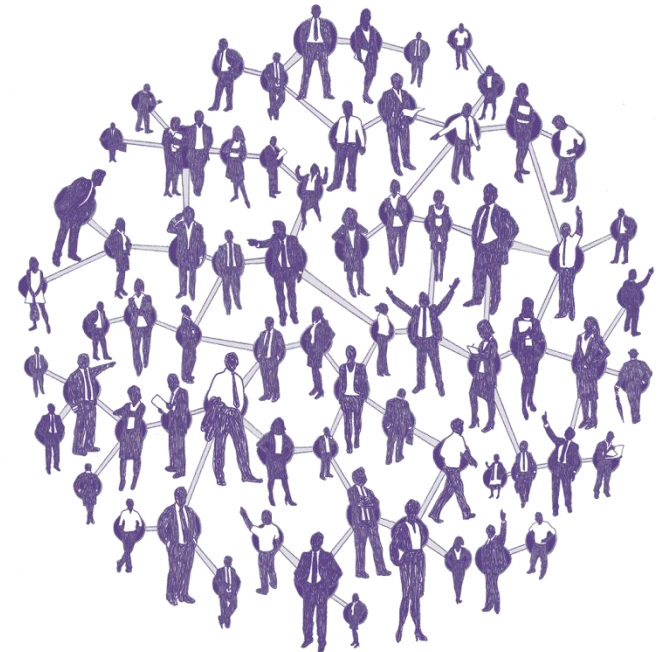
Year ended 31 March 2017

23rd February 2017

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23rd February 2017

Joint Audit Plan for Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire and Chief Constable for Lancashire for the year ending 31 March 2017

This joint audit plan sets out for the benefit of those charged with governance (the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the Office of the PCC (OPCC), and the Chief Constable for Lancashire) an overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit. 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. It also helps us gain a better understanding of the OPCC and Constabulary and your environment. The contents of this joint audit 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 the PCC 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 audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view.

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 OPCC and constabulary or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit. 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.

We look forward to working with you during the course of the audit.

Yours sincerely

Robin Baker
Engagement Lead

Chartered Accountants

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Understanding your business and key developments

Developments

Blue light collaboration

The Government is continuing with its plans to encourage greater collaboration between the emergency services. The new Police & Crime Act 2017 has now received Royal Assent and introduces:

- a high level duty on all three emergency services to collaborate;
- scope for the PCC to take a place on the fire authority, and
- the ability for the PCC to take on the functions of a fire authority where a local business is made.

Transformation funding

The transformation fund is designed to continue to reform and shape policing for the future by investing in new capabilities to respond to changing crimes and threats.

On 30 November, the Home Secretary awarded over £26m to 28 successful bids for transformation projects.

Police and Crime Plan

The first Police and Crime Plans created by PCCs covered the four years between 2013 and 2017. Each PCC is required to have created a new Police and Crime Plan, to cover the four years 2017 to 2021, by 31 March 2017

Key challenges

Police Funding Formula

At the beginning of 2016, the implementation of the revised police funding formula in England and Wales was delayed.

These revisions are still expected to be implemented, perhaps as soon as the 2018/19 financial year.

For some forces this may represent a significant reduction in annual funding, and will have an impact on forward planning.

The potential impact on Lancashire of changes to the Police Funding Formula would be significant and could mean significant changes to how policing is delivered in Lancashire.

Financial outturn 2016/17

At the end of December 2016 the Constabulary was projecting an underspend for 2016/17 of £3.6 million.

A substantial element of the projected underspend is on staffing budgets as a result of staff turnover and as a result of reduced capital financing costs, due in part to a significant re-phasing of the accommodation element of the capital programme.

Financial reporting changes

CIPFA Code of Practice 2016/17 (the Code)

Changes to the Code in 2016/17 reflect aims of the 'Telling the Story' project, to streamline the financial statements to be more in line with internal organisational reporting and improve accessibility to the reader of the financial statements.

The changes affect the presentation of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statements, segmental reporting disclosures and a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis note has been introduced. The Code also requires these amendments to be reflected in the 2015/16 comparatives by way of a prior period adjustment.

Earlier closedown

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require authorities to bring forward the approval and audit of financial statements to 31 July by the 2017/2018 financial year.

Lancashire PCC and Chief Constable have made great progress in recent years with the production of their accounts. Given the size of the finance team this represents a significant achievement and most notably without any reduction in quality. We gave our opinions on 11th August last year and plan to give the 2016/17 opinions by 31st July 2017.

Our response

- We aim to complete all our substantive audit work of your financial statements by 31st July 2017.
- As part of our opinion on your financial statements, we will consider whether your financial statements accurately reflect the financial reporting changes in the 2016/17 Code
- We will review both the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's progress in managing their responsibilities and how they are working with partners, as part of our work in reaching our VfM conclusions.
- We will review the arrangements in place for the delivery of the new Police and Crime Plan, and the PCC's holding the Chief Constable to account for its delivery, as part of our work in reaching our VfM conclusions and our consideration of your governance arrangements during our audit.
- We will keep you informed of changes to the financial reporting requirements for 2016/17 through on-going discussions and invitations to our technical update workshops.

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 concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law. An item does not necessarily have to be large to be considered to have a material effect on the financial statements. An item may be considered to be material by nature, for example, when greater precision is required (e.g. senior manager salaries and allowances).

We determine planning materiality (materiality for the statements as a whole determined at the planning stage of the audit) in order to estimate the tolerable level of misstatement in the financial statements, assist in establishing the scope of our audit engagement and audit tests, calculate sample sizes and assist in evaluating the effect of known and likely misstatements in the financial statements.

We have determined planning materiality based on professional judgment in the context of our knowledge of the PCC and the Chief Constable. In line with previous years, we have calculated 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 £6.724m (being 2% of the gross revenue), in the previous year, we determined materiality to be £6.678m (being 2% of gross revenue expenditure of the PCC (Single Entity)).

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 £0.336m.

ISA 320 also requires auditors to determine separate, lower, materiality levels if 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 identified the following items where separate materiality levels are appropriate:

Balance / transaction / disclosure	Explanation	Materiality level
Disclosures of officers' remuneration, salary bandings and exit packages in the notes to the financial statements	Due to public interest in these disclosures and the statutory requirement for them to be made.	£20,000
Related Party Transactions	Due to public interest in these disclosures and the statutory requirement for them to be made.	£20,000 – individual mis-statements will also be evaluated with reference to how material they are to the other party.

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; Judgments about materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances, and are affected by the size or nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both; and Judgments about matters that are material to users of the financial statements are based on a consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group. The possible effect of misstatements on specific individual users, whose needs may vary widely, is not considered. (ISA (UK and Ireland) 320)

Significant risks identified

An audit is focused on risks. Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK and Ireland) as risks that, in the judgment of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Significant risk	Relevant to PCC, Chief Constable or both?	Description	Audit procedures
The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions	Both	<p>Under ISA (UK and Ireland) 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue streams may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.</p>	<p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at Lancashire PCC, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition • opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited • the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including Lancashire PCC, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable. <p>Therefore we do not consider this to be a significant risk for Lancashire PCC.</p> <p>For the Chief Constable, revenue is recognised to fund costs and liabilities relating to resources consumed in the direction and control of day-to-day policing. This is shown in the Chief Constable's financial statements as a transfer of resources from the PCC to the Chief Constable for the cost of policing services. Income for the Chief Constable is received entirely from the PCC.</p> <p>Therefore we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition is not a significant risk for Lancashire Chief Constable.</p>
Management over-ride of controls	Both	<p>Under ISA (UK and Ireland) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities.</p>	<p>Work Planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of accounting estimates, judgments and decisions made by management. • Review of journal entry process and selection of unusual journal entries for testing back to supporting documentation. • Review of unusual significant transactions.

"Significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgmental matters. Non-routine transactions are transactions that are unusual, due to either 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 (UK and Ireland) 315) . In making the review of unusual significant transactions "the auditor shall treat identified significant related party transactions outside the entity's normal course of business as giving rise to significant risks." (ISA (UK and Ireland) 550)

Significant risks identified (continued)

We have also identified the following significant risks of material misstatement from our understanding of the entity. We set out below the work we have completed to date and the work we plan to address these risks.

Significant risk	Relevant to PCC, Chief Constable or both?	Description	Audit procedures
Valuation of pension fund net liability	Both	<p>The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) pension net liability as reflected in the balance sheet, and asset and liability information disclosed in the notes to the accounts, represent significant estimates in the financial statements.</p> <p>The Police Officer Pension schemes pension fund liability as reflected in its balance sheet and notes to the accounts represent significant estimates in the financial statements.</p> <p>These estimates by their nature are subject to significant estimation uncertainty, being very sensitive to small adjustments in the assumptions used.</p>	<p>Work planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will identify the controls put in place by management to ensure that the pension fund liability is not materially misstated. We will also assess whether these controls were implemented as expected and whether they are sufficient to mitigate the risk of material misstatement. • We will 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. • We will undertake procedures to confirm the reasonableness of the actuarial assumptions made. • We will review the consistency of the pension fund asset and liability and disclosures in notes to the financial statements with the actuarial report from your actuary.

Significant risks identified (continued)

Significant risk	Relevant to PCC, Chief Constable or both?	Description	Audit procedures
Valuation of property, plant and equipment	PCC	<p>The PCC revalues its assets on a rolling basis over a five year period. The Code requires that the PCC ensures that the carrying value at the balance sheet date is not materially different from the current value. This represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements.</p>	<p>Work Planned:</p> <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. • 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. • Evaluation of the assumptions made by management for those assets not revalued during the year and how management has satisfied themselves that these are not materially different to current value.

Other risks identified

Reasonably possible risks (RPRs) are, in the auditor's judgment, other risk areas which the auditor has identified as an area where the likelihood of material misstatement cannot be reduced to remote, without the need for gaining an understanding of the associated control environment, along with the performance of an appropriate level of substantive work. The risk of misstatement for an RPR or other risk is lower than that for a significant risk, and they are not considered to be areas that are highly judgmental, or unusual in relation to the day to day activities of the business.

Reasonably possible risks	Relevant to PCC, Chief Constable or both?	Description of risk	Audit procedures
Operating expenses	Both	Year end creditors and accruals are understated or not recorded in the correct period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of controls and walkthrough testing of the operating expenses transaction cycle. • Testing the reconciliation of operating expenditure recorded in the general ledger to the subsidiary systems and interfaces. • Testing of payments made after the year-end to identify potential unrecorded liabilities and gain assurance over the completeness of the payables balance in the accounts. • Substantive testing of operating expenses.
Employee remuneration	Both	Employee remuneration accruals are understated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of controls and walkthrough testing of the employee remuneration transaction cycle. • Testing the reconciliation of payroll expenditure recorded in the general ledger to the subsidiary systems and interfaces. • Analysis of trends and relationships to identify any anomalous areas for further investigation. • Testing to confirm the completeness of payroll transactions and appropriate cut-off.
Police Pensions Benefits Payable	Both	Benefits improperly computed / claims liability understated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of controls and walkthrough testing of the pension benefit payments transaction cycle. • Testing the reconciliation of pension benefit payments recorded in the general ledger to the subsidiary systems and interfaces. • We will rationalise pensions paid with reference to changes in pensioner numbers and increases applied in the year together with a comparison of pensions paid on a monthly basis to ensure that any unusual trends are satisfactorily explained. • Substantive testing of monthly pension benefit payments made in the year. • Substantive testing of lump sum pension benefit payments made in the year.

Other risks identified (continued)

Going concern

As auditors, we are required to “obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern” (ISA (UK and Ireland) 570). We will review the management's assessment of the going concern assumption and the disclosures in the financial statements.

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 sections but will include:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Borrowings and other liabilities (long and short term)
- Useable and unusable reserves
- Movement in Reserves Statement and associated notes
- Statement of cash flows and associated notes
- Financing and investment income and expenditure
- Taxation and non-specific grants
- New note disclosures
- Related party transactions note
- Officers' remuneration note
- Leases note
- Capital expenditure and capital financing note
- Financial instruments note
- Police Pension Fund Account and related notes

Group audit scope and risk assessment

In accordance with ISA (UK and Ireland) 600, as group auditor we are required to 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.

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

Audit scope:

Comprehensive – the component is of such significance to the group as a whole that an audit of the components financial statements is required

Targeted – the component is significant to the Group, audit evidence will be obtained by performing targeted audit procedures rather than a full audit

Analytical – the component is not significant to the Group and audit risks can be addressed sufficiently by applying analytical procedures at the Group level

Value for Money

Background

The Code requires us to consider whether the Police and Crime Commissioner and the 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. We issue separate conclusions for the Police and Crime Commissioner and for the Chief Constable.

The National Audit Office (NAO) issued its guidance for auditors on value for money work for 2016/17 in November 2016. The guidance states that for local government bodies, auditors are required to give a conclusion on whether the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable have each put proper arrangements in place.

The NAO guidance identifies one single criterion for auditors to evaluate:

In all significant respects, the audited body takes properly informed decisions and deploys resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.

This is supported by three sub-criteria as set out to the right:

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 sound governance• Understanding and using appropriate cost and performance information (including, where relevant, information from regulatory/monitoring bodies) 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 and utilising 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 complete an initial risk assessment based on the NAO's auditor's guidance note (AGN03). In our initial risk assessment, we consider:

- our cumulative knowledge of both the PCC and Chief Constable and their organisations, 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 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 a significant risk which we are required to communicate to you which is set out overleaf. In addition we will update our knowledge of you during the year and in particular we will track progress with the ongoing investment in IT infrastructure and your progress in working with partners in Lancashire. We will also continue to monitor and consider your ongoing PEEL assessments and your responses to inspection reports..

Reporting

The results of our VfM audit work and the key messages arising will be reported in our Joint Audit Findings Report and in the Annual Audit Letter.

We will include our conclusion in our auditor's report on your financial statements which we will give by 31st July 2017.

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	PCC / CC / Both	Link to sub-criteria	Work proposed to address
<p>Financial sustainability</p> <p>The PCC and Constabulary continue to operate within a challenging financial environment. Savings of £3.9m have been identified for 2017/18 but in the period to 2019/20 it is estimated that there will be a funding gap of £13.4m.</p> <p>Even though Lancashire Police has a good record of delivering savings to date, whilst ensuring that the Constabulary can continue to delivery policing services, the shortfall represents a significant challenge.</p> <p>To meet the outstanding funding gap £13.4m of savings will therefore need to be delivered.</p>	Both	This links to the PCC's and Chief Constable's arrangements for ensuring they plan finances effectively to support their strategic functions and arrangements for ensuring informed decision making.	We will review the PCC's and Chief Constable's arrangements for updating, agreeing and monitoring its financial plans including the assumptions within them.

Other audit responsibilities

In addition to our responsibilities under the Code of Practice in relation to your financial statements and arrangements for economy, efficiency and effectiveness we have a number of other audit responsibilities, as follows:

- We will undertake work to satisfy ourselves that the disclosures made in the PCC's and Chief Constable's Annual Governance Statements are in line with CIPFA/SOLACE guidance and consistent with our knowledge of the OPCC and the Constabulary.
- We will read your Narrative Statement and check that it is consistent with the financial statements on which we give an opinion and that the disclosures included in it are in line with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice.
- We will carry out work on your consolidation schedules for the Whole of Government Accounts process in accordance with NAO instructions to auditors.
- We consider our other duties under the Act and the Code, as and when required, including:
 - We will give electors the opportunity to raise questions about your financial statements and consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the financial statements;
 - issue of a report in the public interest; and
 - making a written recommendation to the PCC and the Chief Constable, copied to the Secretary of State
- We certify completion of our audit.

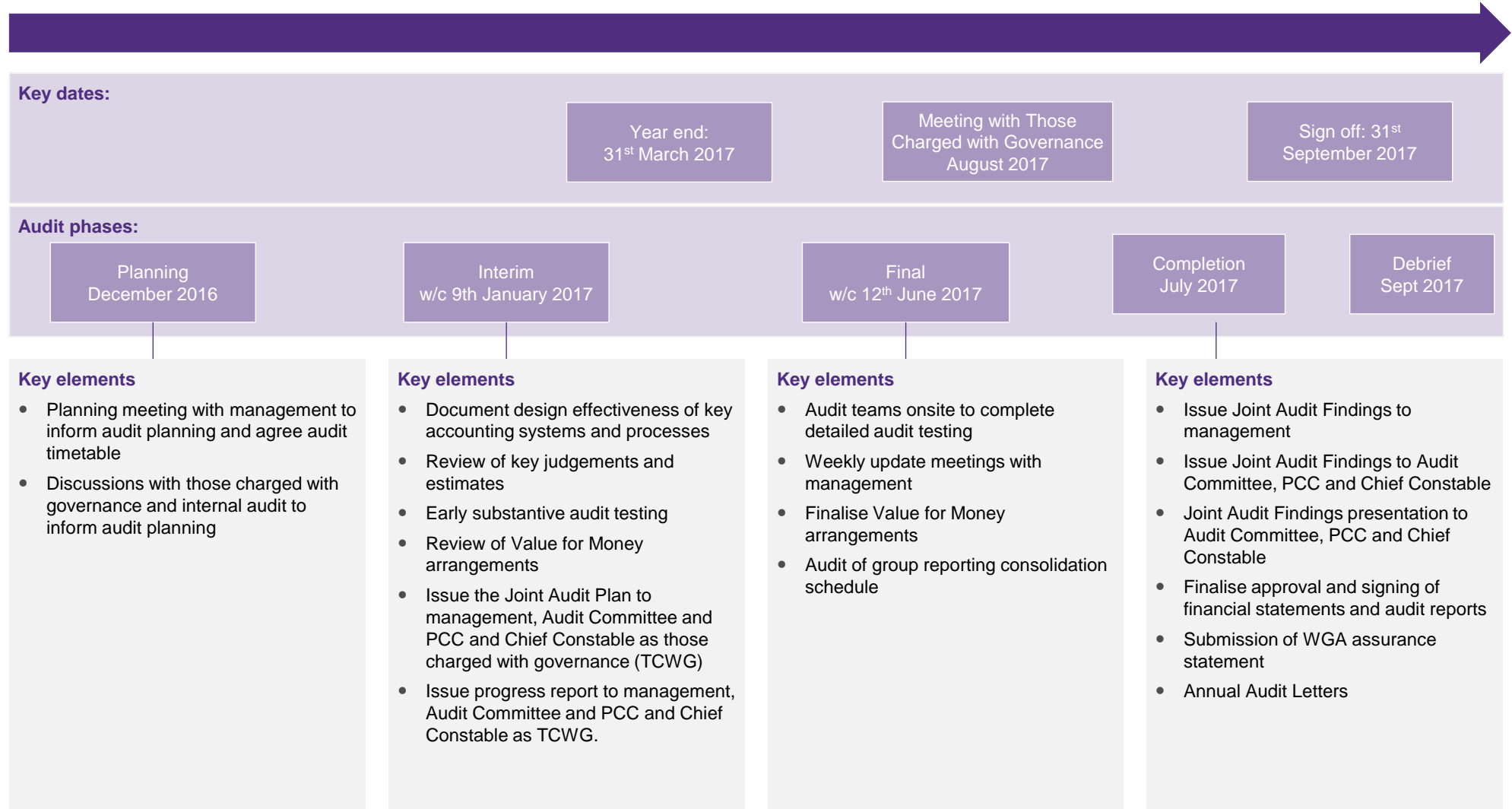
Results of interim audit work

The findings of our interim audit work, and the impact of our findings on the accounts audit approach, are summarised in the table below:

	Work performed	Conclusion
Internal audit	We have completed a high level review of internal audit's overall arrangements. Our work has not identified any issues which we wish to bring to your attention.	Overall, we have concluded that the internal audit service continues to provide an independent and satisfactory service to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable and that internal audit work contributes to an effective internal control environment.
Entity level controls	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the overall control environment relevant to the preparation of the financial statements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and enforcement of integrity and ethical values. • Commitment to competence. • Participation by those charged with governance. • Management's philosophy and operating style. • Organisational structure. • Assignment of authority and responsibility. • Human resource policies and practices. 	Our work has identified no material weaknesses which are likely to adversely impact on the Police and Crime Commissioner's or the Chief Constable's financial statements.
Walkthrough testing	<p>We have completed walkthrough tests of the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's controls in relation to employee remuneration and operating expenses .</p> <p>Our work to date has not identified any issues which we wish to bring to your attention. Internal controls have been implemented by the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable in accordance with our documented understanding.</p>	Our work to date has not identified any weaknesses which impact on our audit approach.
Journal entry controls	We have reviewed the Police and Crime Commissioner's and the Chief Constable's journal entry policies and procedures as part of determining our journal entry testing strategy and have not to date identified any material weaknesses which are likely to adversely impact on the Police and Crime Commissioner's or the Chief Constable's control environment or financial statements.	Our work to date has not identified any weaknesses which impact on our audit approach.

The audit cycle

The audit timeline



Audit Fees

Fees

	£
Police and Crime Commissioner audit	32,168
Chief Constable audit	18,750
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	50,918

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 and Chief Constable and their activities, have not changed significantly
- The Police and Crime Commissioner and the 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

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

What is included within our fees

- A reliable and risk-focused audit appropriate for your business.
- Feed back on your systems and processes, and identifying potential risks, opportunities and savings.
- Invitations to events hosted by Grant Thornton in your sector, as well as the wider finance community.
- Regular sector updates.
- Ad-hoc telephone calls and queries.
- Technical briefings and updates.
- Regular contact to discuss strategy and other important areas.
- A review of accounting policies for appropriateness and consistency.
- Annual technical updates for members of your finance team.

Independence and non-audit services

Ethical Standards and ISA (UK and Ireland) 260 require us to give you timely disclosure of matters relating to our independence. 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 we confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

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

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire and the Chief Constable of Lancashire Police. The following audit related and non-audit services were identified:

Fees for other services

Service	Fees £
None	Nil

Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

International Standard on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISA) 260, as well as other ISAs (UK and Ireland) 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 Joint Audit Plan, outlines our audit strategy and plan to deliver the audit, while The Joint Audit Findings 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

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit in accordance with ISAs (UK and 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.

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 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 CCG's key risks when reaching our conclusions under the Code.

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities.

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 their 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	✓	✓



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