

Management letter

Prepared for the board of trustees of Alexandra Academy Trust

For the year ended 31 August 2023

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1. Introduction

We are pleased to set out in this document our report to the trustees of Alexandra Academy Trust for the year ended 31 August 2023.

Our responsibilities as auditors are set out in the International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs"). We are responsible for 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.

We have carried out our audit in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 2 October 2023 in order to express an audit opinion for UK statutory purposes on the financial statements of Alexandra Academy Trust for the year ended 31 August 2023. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and all threats to our independence, as identified to you in our audit plan letter dated 26 September 2023, have been properly addressed through appropriate safeguards. No additional facts or matters have arisen during the course of the audit that we wish to draw to your attention and we confirm that we are independent and able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

In this report, we present the key findings from our audit, together with a commentary on the significant matters arising. The matters that have been reported are limited to those deficiencies identified during the audit which we have concluded are of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of those charged with governance. This report has been discussed comprehensively and agreed with Lyndsey Tasker.

This report has been prepared for the sole use of the trustees of Alexandra Academy Trust. We understand that you are required to provide a copy of this report to the Education & Skills Funding Agency who may share this information internally within the Department for decision making purposes. With the exception of this, no reports may be provided to third parties without our prior consent. Consent is, and will only be, granted on the basis that such reports are not prepared with the interests of anyone other than the academy in mind and that we accept no duty or responsibility to any other party. No responsibilities are accepted by DJH Mitten Clarke towards any party acting or refraining from action as a result of this report.

We would like to express our thanks to all members of the academy trust's staff who assisted us in carrying out our work.



2. Statutory audit communication

2.1 Objectivity and independence

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales and the Ethical Standards published by the United Kingdom Auditing Practices Board. We have considered our independence and objectivity in respect to the audit for the year ended 31 August 2023.

In addition to auditing the financial statements we also provided, through other individuals, the following services to Alexandra Academy Trust for the year ended 31 August 2023:

- Preparation of the statutory financial statements.
- Audit of the EOYC return.
- Preparation of the Annual Accounts Return.
- Corporation tax advisory and compliance services.
- Payroll services.



We have outlined below the safeguards that we have put in place to ensure that these services provided in 2022/23 do not cause any breaches in our independence and objectivity in relation to the audit.

Non audit services provided	Safeguards put in place to reduce the threat to our integrity, independence and objectivity				
Preparation of the statutory financial statements	Internally the accounts are reviewed by a separate individual from those who have prepared the financial statements. The accounts are reviewed in full by those charged by governance of the account to ensure they comply with ESFA guidance. Any accounting judgements required are made by the audit client.				
Preparation of the Annual Accounts	The return is prepared from data in the statutory financial statements and as such is covered by				
Return	those safeguards above.				
Audit of the EOYC return	This service is provided by a separate individual from those who have audited the financial statements.				
Corporation tax advisory and	This service is provided by a separate individual from those who have audited the financial				
compliance services	statements.				
Payroll services	This service is provided by a separate individual from those who have audited the financial statements.				



The following fees have been charged for our audit services:

- Audit of financial statements £9,000 + VAT
- Annual accounts return £1,500 + VAT
- Corporation tax services £250 + VAT
- Payroll services £100 + VAT per quarter
- EOYC audit £600 + VAT

To maintain our independence as auditors we can also confirm that:

- DJH Mitten Clarke, its directors and the audit team have no family, financial, employment, investment or business relationship with the company; and
- Audit and non-audit fees paid by the company do not represent a significant proportion of total fee income for either the firm or office.

We confirm that, in our professional judgement, the firm is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff is not impaired.

Legal and regulatory requirements

In undertaking our audit work we considered compliance with the following legal and regulatory requirements, where relevant:

- Companies Act 2006.
- Charities Act 2011.
- Academies Act 2010.

- Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities)
 Regulations 2017.
- Academies Accounts Direction 2022 to 2023.
- Academy Trust Handbook 2022.
- Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting by Charities (FRS 102).
- Applicable accounting standards.

2.2 Audit approach and materiality

Our audit planning has taken account of the issues highlighted through discussions with Lyndsey Tasker together with our knowledge and understanding of the academy trust.

We confirm that there were no restrictions on the scope of our audit procedures and we have been able to undertake our work as set out in our planning meeting.

In our planning we have taken account of the results of our risk assessments made in accordance with the guidance set by the ISAs. Our consideration of high risk areas is documented in full within section 3 of this report.

Based on this rigorous process we have used our professional judgement and formed a materiality level. A matter is material if its omission or misstatement would reasonably influence the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements and the value at which if errors, on their own or in aggregate, were uncorrected would result in a potential qualified audit opinion. The audit materiality of the financial statements as a whole has been set at approximately 2% of total incoming resources.



We have considered this level of materiality based on the draft accounts for the year ended 31 August 2023 and are satisfied that it continues to be appropriate.

Underpinning materiality is a level of triviality, £5,100, at which any error or omission in excess of this value is recorded and reported to management.

In planning and carrying out our work, we applied a materiality level to Alexandra Academy Trust of £106,000 based on 2% of income.

2.3 Accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements of the academy trust, directors/trustees are required under FRS 102 to review the academy trust's accounting policies on an annual basis to ensure they remain appropriate to the academy trust's circumstances and are properly applied.

We have reviewed the accounting policies selected and operated by the academy trust, and are satisfied that they are acceptable.

2.4 Significant findings

There has been a significant reduction in revenue reserves carried forward as at the balance sheet date. It is recommended that budget v actual reports are monitored closely on a monthly basis, with month-end adjustments for accruals, prepayments etc. being completed to ensure a more accurate financial report.

2.5 Accounting estimates and judgements

The property is recorded in the accounts at valuation. The basis of the valuation is existing use value calculated on a depreciated replacement cost basis.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on the cost of tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives.

The principal annual rates used were as follows:

Leasehold land 125 year straight line
Leasehold buildings 50 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 5 years straight line
Computer equipment 3 years straight line

2.6 Funding position at 31 August 2023

Restricted general funds are those resources that have been designated restricted by the grant provider in meeting the objects of the academy trust and are restricted to both the day to day running of the academy trust and capital expenditure. The balance carried forward on this fund is a surplus of £31,000, being £31,000 general funds with a pension balance of nil.

Restricted fixed asset funds are those funds relating to the long term assets of the academy trust used in delivering the objectives of the academy trust. The balance carried forward on this fund is £7,698,000. Additional analysis of this fund by nature has been provided to comply with the Academies Accounts Direction.



Unrestricted funds are funds to which the governing body may use in the pursuance of the academy trust's objectives and are expendable at the discretion of the trustees. The balance carried forward on this fund is £8,000, made up of general funds of £24,000 less the deficit on the nursery subsidiary of £16,000.

Individually, the general reserves carried forward excluding pension deficits and fixed assets is £13,000 in Monks Coppenhall Academy and £28,000 in Haslington Primary Academy. This is in addition to a £2,000 carry forward balance within the central function, and a £16,000 deficit in the subsidiary company. If the deficit is absorbed into Monks Coppenhall Academy then the balance is likely to become a deficit and therefore great care should be taken to ensure careful financial management within the school.

2.7 Significant difficulties encountered during the audit

We did not encounter any significant difficulties during the audit.

2.8 Accounting and financial control systems

During our audit we examined the design and implementation of the internal controls relevant to the accounting systems and procedures.

The review of internal controls was carried out with a view to expressing an opinion on the financial statements for the year and was not directed primarily towards discovering weaknesses or towards the detection of fraud.

Therefore our comments on these systems include only those matters that have come to our attention as a result of our normal audit procedures, and consequently our comments should not be regarded as a comprehensive record of all weaknesses that may exist or of all improvements that might be made. Please refer to section 4 of this report.

2.9 Management representations

We include a copy of the draft management representation letter. There are certain specific representations which we are required by auditing standards to obtain from management as part of our audit procedures. In addition, we are required to obtain other representations on matters material to the financial statements where other sufficient appropriate audit evidence cannot be reasonably expected to exist.

2.10 Audit opinion

Based upon the findings and conclusions of our work, we expect to issue an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements.



3. High risk audit areas

Issue	Audit risk	Audit procedures undertaken	Conclusion
Fund Accounting. The accounts include a number of restricted and unrestricted funds and the audit risk is that income and expenditure is not correctly allocated to the correct fund. Funding providers will impose restrictions on the use of funds given to the academy trust. Such funds should be allocated to the statement of financial activities in accordance with guidance by individual funders.	Incorrect disclosure of restricted and unrestricted reserves in the financial statements.	We reviewed the nature and purpose of each fund in line with supporting documentation and tested a sample of transactions to ensure that they are allocated to the correct fund. Reviewed income and expenditure headings on a line by line basis to ensure compliance with the Academies Accounts Direction.	There are no uncorrected material mis-statements in respect of the allocation between restricted and unrestricted reserves in the financial statements. No issues were found during our income and expenditure testing. Restricted and unrestricted income and reserves appear appropriate.
Completeness of payroll costs.	The payroll function is outsourced. Our knowledge of the academies market has shown some error risk posed over outsourced payrolls.	We performed analytical procedures to ascertain whether the salary costs for the year were in line with our expectations. We carried out a reconciliation between the staff costs in the financial statements and the payroll summaries. In addition, tests of control to ensure key controls are being adhered to.	Payroll costs in the financial statements do not appear to be materially mis-stated.



Issue	Audit risk	Audit procedures undertaken	Conclusion	
FRS 102 Accounting for Pensions. Treatment of the academy trust's share of pension scheme deficits/assets.	Incorrect treatment of the pension valuation. Financial statements are not prepared in accordance with sector accounting guidance.	We obtained the FRS 102 pension valuation as at 31 August 2023 and assessed the disclosures and accounting entries made by the academy trust. We confirmed that the basis of valuation was appropriate and that the disclosures made in the financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and the sector standard as set out in Academies Accounts Direction.	Pension valuation and disclosures in the accounts appear reasonable in line with the valuation received and the Academies Accounts Direction requirements. The pension asset has been recognised in line with FRS102 accounting requirements.	
Management override of internal controls.	Potential risk of management override of internal controls (this being a presumed risk inherent within current auditing standards).	A suitable level of professional scepticism was applied throughout all areas of audit testing. We reviewed manual journals and accounting estimates such as accruals and provisions and consider any pressures on management to achieve results.	No evidence of management override was found during our audit procedures.	



Issue	Audit risk	Audit procedures undertaken	Conclusion
Revenue recognition in respect of ensuring that all income received by the academy trust is recognised	Grant/other income not being recognised in accordance with the	The accounting policies adopted by the academy were reviewed, considering the guidance available in Charity SORP	Income appears to have been appropriately recognised by the academy trust.
in the correct period. The cut off on income needs to be	Charity SORP (FRS 102) recognition criteria and per the underlying	(FRS 102) and the recognition criteria of entitlement, certainty and measurement.	The revenue recognition policy appears appropriate and in line
established correctly to ensure that the academy trust's income is not	funding agreement.	A review of grant funding agreements	with the Academies Accounts Direction.
over or understated. Completeness of income is to be		was performed to determine whether the grant income had been recognised in the appropriate period.	
established to ensure all income receivable in the year has been recognised appropriately.		Discussions were held with management and meeting minutes reviewed to identify any unexpected one-off sources of income and to	
		ensure that the accounting treatment is appropriate.	



Issue	Audit risk	Audit procedures undertaken	Conclusion
Going concern.	It is the responsibility of the trustees to assess the ability of the academy to continue as a going concern for a period of not less than 12 months following the anticipated date of sign off. This is a key risk given the current economic climate and pressures on government spending.	We have reviewed the considerations of management including cash flow forecasts and budget reports in relation to the going concern assumptions made. We have confirmed grant funding to supporting statements.	We concur with the trustees' decision that going concern is an appropriate basis on which to prepare the accounts.
Payments made to related parties.	That payments made to related parties are not in line with current guidance and the latest Academy Trust Handbook by being made at cost.	All related party transactions that have been identified have been reviewed to ensure that the most recent guidance has been followed correctly and that relevant documentation has been seen to prove this. Signed statements of assurance have been obtained.	Related party transactions have been disclosed appropriately in the financial statements.



Issue	Audit risk	Audit procedures undertaken	Conclusion
Fixed asset valuation and impairment.	That assets inherited on conversion are	We have performed calculations on asset values on conversion to verify the amounts stated in the financial	Fixed assets in the financial statements are appropriately
And the second of the second o	incorrectly valued. Where CIF projects are	statements.	valued at cost and depreciated accordingly.
	on-going, that these costs are capitalised and recognised as assets	We have performed cut off testing on capital projects on-going around the year end.	Additions have been identified in the year and capitalised appropriately to the correct
	under construction appropriately.	We have considered whether any impairment indicators have arisen in	category. No impairment indicators have
	Compliance with FRS102 in carrying out impairment reviews	the year and assessed the need for an impairment review.	arisen in the year.
	where impairment indicators arise, such as going concern.	We have physically verified assets brought forward in the financial statements. We have verified a sample of asset additions to supplier invoices.	



4. Report of significant weaknesses in systems and internal controls

4.1 Introduction

We set out below the significant matters we became aware of during our audit, which relate to the effectiveness of the company's accounting and financial control systems. We have used the following grading system to indicate the significance of the issues we have raised and the priority that we believe should be given to our recommendations.

Rating	Description
High	Should be urgently attended to by the directors and management. These are significant issues that may result in a qualification in the audit report in future periods if not satisfactorily addressed.
Moderate	Issues requiring the attention of the directors and management. Issues ranked as moderate require close monitoring by the board and senior management to ensure timely resolution.
Low	Issues requiring management attention and correction. Issues ranked as low are generally routine in nature and should be resolved by general management. The board and senior management should be aware of these issues to enable monitoring of progress with their resolution. These issues may be reported to management in less detail than more highly rated issues.



	Audit finding	Potential effect	Priority	Recommendation	Responsible Owner	Implementation Date
1	The fixed asset register was not reconciled to the trial balance provided.	Inaccurate financial reporting data used for management accounts.		That the fixed asset register is regularly reconciled to the financial statements for each school.	CFO	As soon as realistically possible.
2	2 purchase orders of a sample of 20 tested were dated after the invoice date.	If goods are purchased without an order then they may be unauthorised and result in a budget overspend.		Goods should not be purchased without prior authorisation. It may be appropriate to amend the Finance Policy to permit 'emergency' purchases up to a predetermined limit without a purchase order.	CFO	Ongoing process.
3	The VAT return did not agree to the trial balance figure as a result of post year end invoices not included in the VAT return.	Underclaiming of VAT from HMRC each month and as a result harming cash flow as a result.		That detailed checks be conducted to ensure all invoices are included within the accounting software before a VAT return is submitted.	CFO & Finance Team	Ongoing process.



5. Status of audit recommendations from previous year

During the course of the audit we revisited the audit recommendations from the previous year's audit management letter and set out below the status of these recommendations.

Observations in 2022	Update in 2023
It was noted during the audit work of fixed assets that depreciation is not posted to the accounting system and not incorporated in the management information prepared for trustees.	Depreciation is still not posted to the nominal ledger and this was part of the point raised regarding fixed asset register reconciliation.
It was noted during our testing of expenditure that there were 3 instances where the purchase order was dated after the invoice date and one instance where the purchase invoice was missing.	This issue still remained in the current year, however there were only two instances of this as detailed above.

6. Regularity

There were no regularity, propriety and compliance matters that we became aware of during our audit, which relate to the responsibility to ensure that public money is spent for the purpose intended by Parliament (regularity) and a responsibility to ensure that appropriate standards of conduct, behaviour and corporate governance are maintained when applying the funds under the academy's control (propriety).



Appendix

Reconciliation of audited surplus/deficit

The surplus/(deficit) per the financial statements has been derived as follows:

	Statemore of financial a	Ralanco choot		sheet	Effect on surplus/(deficit) for year	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Surplus/(Deficit) per draft trial balance					(87,304)	
1. Fixed asset reconciliation						
Cr Land & Buildings Cost				2,957		
Cr Land & Buildings Depreciation				81,778		
Cr Leasehold Improvements Cost				2,704		
Cr Leasehold Improvements Depreciation				47,282		
Cr Computer Equipment Cost				45,516		
Cr Computer Equipment Depreciation				10,437		
Dr Fixtures & Fittings Cost			192,629			
Cr Fixtures & Fittings Depreciation				76,996		
Dr Depreciation Expense	234,130					
Cr Project Build Expenditure		115,005				
Cr Accruals				19,843		
Cr Educational Resources		23,690				
Cr Unrestricted Funds				195,286		
Cr Restricted Income Funds			53,432			
Cr Fixed Asset Funds				391,279		
Dr Pension Funds			522,000			
Dr Other Support Costs	10,582					
To reconcile the fixed asset register to the account	s and recognise addit	ions & deprecia	ation		(106,017)	



	Statement of financial activities		Balance sheet		Effect on surplus/(deficit) for year	
	£	£	£	£	£	
2. Deferred income adjustment						
Cr Deferred Income				109,829		
Cr ESFA Creditor				4,498		
Dr NTP Income	4,498					
Dr UIFSM Income	48,231					
Dr Local Authority Income	52,987					
Dr Other Income	833					
To recognise the movement in deferred income					(106,549)	
3. Accrued income adjustment Dr Accrued Income			1,136			
Dr Accrued Capital Income			42,565			
Cr Capital Income		42,565	(100,100) • (100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100			
Cr ESFA Pupil Premium		40,647				
Cr Accruals				14,712		
Dr Resource Provision Income	93,672			20 440		
Cr Trade Debtors				39,449	(10.461)	
To recognise the movement in accrued income					(10,461)	



		Statement of financial activities		heet	Effect on surplus/(deficit) for year	
	£	£	£	£	£	
4. Accruals adjustment						
Dr Accruals		1	130,738			
Cr Electricity		1,454				
Cr Gas		1,009				
Dr Water Costs	973					
Dr Trade Debtors			51			
Cr Bank Charges		51				
Cr School Meals Costs		13,433				
Cr Maintenance (Toilet Block Invoice)		9,748				
Cr Maintenance (Asbestos Removal)		64,467				
Cr Salix Loans Current Portion				2,642		
Cr Salix Loans Non-Current Portion				9,246		
Cr Maintenance Costs		2,642				
Cr Maintenance Costs		8,671				
Cr NTP Income		17,261				
Cr ESFA Creditor				1,112		
Cr Other Support Costs		27				
To recognise the movement in accruals					117,789	
4. Bank reconciliation						
Dr Other Support Costs	650					
Cr Bank				650		
To write off the bank account					(650)	



	Statement of financial activities		Balance sheet		Effect on surplus/(deficit) for year	
5. Pension adjustment	£	£	£	£	£	
Cr Pension Costs		522,000				
Dr Pension Surplus / Deficit			522,000			
To recognise the movement in the pension asset / li	ability				522,000	
Surplus/(Deficit) per financial statements					328,809	

The uncorrected misstatements are as follows:

		Statement of financial activities		Balance sheet	Effect on surplus/(deficit) for year	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Bad debt expense Debtors	16,000			16,000		
					(16,000)	

Being the debt owed by the nursery limited company which is irrecoverable at 31 August 2023.



RESPONSE TO MANAGEMENT LETTER

Dear Sirs,

We acknowledge receipt of your report and summary of audit findings. Our responses to the five areas highlighted are listed below:

Management response/ Implementation Date	Termly reconciliation (at least) going forward	On-going All finance staff reminded of the purchase order policy as per the MIFP.	Ongoing process. All finance staff reminded of the importance of capturing all VAT claims in a timely manner.
Responsible Owner	CFO	0.00	CFO & Finance Team
Recommendation	That the fixed asset register is regularly reconciled to the financial statements for each school.	Goods should not be purchased without prior authorisation. It may be appropriate to amend the Finance Policy to permit 'emergency' purchases up to a predetermined limit without a	That detailed checks be conducted to ensure all invoices are included within the accounting software before a VAT return is submitted.
Priority			
Potential effect	Inaccurate financial reporting data used for management accounts.	If goods are purchased without an order then they may be unauthorised and result in a budget overspend.	Underclaiming of VAT from HMRC each month and as a result harming cash flow as a result.
Audit finding	The fixed asset register was not reconciled to the trial balance provided.	2 purchase orders of a sample of 20 tested were dated after the invoice date.	The VAT return did not agree to the trial balance figure as a result of post year end invoices not included in the VAT return.
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Yours faithfully

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