Report and Financial Statements

30 September 2009

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Ernst & Young LLP Leeds

2009 REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS	rage
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	5
Independent auditors' report	6
Profit and loss account	7
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	0

2009 REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

AJ White DL Withers JP Kirkwood

SECRETARY

DL Withers

REGISTERED OFFICE

Wentworth Business Park Tankersley Barnsley South Yorkshire S75 3DL

BANKERS

Barclays Bank Plc PO Box 729 Eagle Point 1 Capability Green Luton LU1 3US

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP 1 Bridgewater Place Water Lane Leeds LS11 5QR

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2699219

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2009

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is that of engineering design and the provision of project management services within the water and waste management industries

BUSINESS REVIEW

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 7. The company made a profit for the financial year of £441,000 (2008 £3,497,000 loss). The loss reported in 2008 was principally caused by an impairment charge of £3,541,000 against the value of the investment held in the two Brey companies to reduce their carrying value to the proposed sales price agreed for AECOM Design Build Limited's share of these two companies.

The disposal of the two Brey companies was governed by a sales and purchase agreement covering the proposed sale of the company's two large PFI investments, Brey and Dalriada, to Kelda plc. Under this agreement, the company has also sold its share of Dalriada Water Holdings Limited and Dalriada Water Services Limited to Kelda plc and this Dalriada transaction created a book gain that is greater than the loss on sale of the Brey companies. As a result of the overall sales agreement for Brey and Dalriada, the company has greater net assets and a stronger balance sheet than before the sales. The Dalriada sale was completed on May 13th 2009, which was within the year ended 30 September 2009, whereas the sale of Brey was not completed until 21st October 2009 but the company recognised the future loss on the sale of Brey as a provision for impairment against the carrying value of the investment in the accounts as soon as that impairment could be determined. Therefore, the loss of £3,541,000 on the sale of Brey has already been recognised in the year ended 30 September 2008, whereas the profit of £5,161,000 on the sale of Dalriada is now recognised in the year ended 30 September 2009.

Removing the effect of the Dalriada and Brey disposal transactions, the company made a loss of £4,720,000 in the year to 30 September 2009 and a profit of £44,000 in the year to 30 September 2008. The directors believe that the loss in 2009, although large, is a satisfactory result as this loss is caused by the combination of the usual downturn in activity towards the end of the UK water companies' 5 years frameworks and by the high bidding costs involved in the rebidding of the water companies' AMP5 frameworks and the continuation of its Municipal Waste PFI pursuits. It is the company and the Group's strategy to undertake these major bids despite knowing that the company has a limited revenue stream at the moment from its normal UK water activities. The company has already been successful in the bidding process in its AMP5 water bids, securing a number of large programmes of work, and has been shortlisted for a number of additional programmes where bidding activity continues. In addition, during the year, the company has continued to be successful in its pursuit of the Municipal Waste PFI opportunities where it has been shortlisted in each of its 3 main targets

The company analyses its financial performance in the year by looking at its ability to make an accounting profit in the financial year, to generate a sustainable operating cashflow in the year and to control its contract receivables. To this end, it sets itself three main KPIs (i) an Operating Profit target (ii) a Free Cash Flow target and (iii) a Debtor Days target. The company was on plan for its Operating Profit target as the high bid costs and low contract activity were anticipated at the beginning of the financial year. A free cash flow target of no less than operating profit and debtor days target of no less than 40 days was set for the period. In all of these areas, the company has achieved a satisfactory performance in the year.

Change in ownership

On 25th July 2008, the global Earth Tech division of Tyco International Limited was sold to AECOM Technology Corporation However, prior to the sale of the company certain approvals were required from customers of Earth Tech Engineering Limited As a result, on 25th July 2008 the sales agreement was amended so to delay the sale of the UK business until the relevant consents were received Tyco International Ltd continued to legally own the company and maintained voting control. However on 25th July 2008, Tyco International Ltd entered into a Company Services Agreement whereby AECOM Technology Corporation was appointed to manage the assets and operations of the company.

Having received the outstanding consents, the company was sold to AECOM UK Limited on May 12 2009 and AECOM assumed full control of the company and its subsidiaries from that date

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2699219

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Sale of investment in Dalriada

On May 13 2009, the company sold its share of Dalriada Water Holdings Limited and Dalriada Water Services Limited to its partner in these ventures, Kelda plc

Change in name

On August 10, 2009, the company changed its name from Earth Tech Engineering Limited to AECOM Design Build Limited as apart of its integration into its new owner's Group

Post Balance Sheet Events

On October 21, 2009, the company completed the sale of its share of Brey Utilities Limited and Brey Services Limited to its partner in these ventures, Kelda plc

PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors believe that the key risks that face the company are the following

Political policy and regulation

AECOM Design Build's key markets, the water and wastewater market and the waste management market, are heavily regulated and the amount of work available to be bid in any period very much depends upon the outcome of negotiations between our customers, their markets' regulators and the success of key planning applications

Work in the water and wastewater market is often awarded through long-term framework agreements generally of 5 year duration. These long-term framework agreements are awarded on a cyclical basis and are generally insulated from general economic trends, as they are driven more by the implementation of EU and UK legislation. At the outset of the agreement, we will be aware in broad terms of the services required under the contract and the likely approximate value of the services to be awarded over the agreement duration but the agreements do not guarantee a minimum value of work.

Work in the waste management industry is driven by the implementation of EU directives concerning waste handling and waste recycling. Although a growing market, the award of contracts in this sector is generally subject to lengthy planning and financing procedures.

Activity risk

Given the constraints laid out above on the availability of work to be bid for, the company always faces the risk of not securing sufficient work in any particular financial year to make efficient use of its resources to allow it to return a profit in markets which are very competitive. As stated in the Business Review, the company has been successful in securing a number of high value long term contracts in the year and is actively engaged in bidding for more which would secure its order book for the medium term

Project delivery risk

Having secured sufficient workload to allow the company to maximise the efficiency of its resources, it must deliver those projects to the contractual time, cost and quality agreed with its customers to ensure their satisfaction and to return the tendered profit on each contract. Obviously, as a leading company in each of its market sectors, AECOM Design Build believe they have an enviable track record in this area but past successes are no guarantee of future performance, therefore there is a constant drive to maintain and improve the company's project delivery performance.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in the financial statements

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2699219

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were

D Lake (resigned 30 January 2009)
JP Kirkwood
AJ White
DL Withers

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

Charitable contributions made by the company during the year amounted to £Nil (2008 £1,555)

EMPLOYEES

Employee involvement is one of our company's key objectives and is actively encouraged to the benefit of our customers, the company performance and the individuals themselves. We continue to encourage the involvement of our people through effective communication and direct consultation on all aspects of our operation.

TREASURY

The company's treasury operates procedures designed to reduce or eliminate financial risk. The policies are approved by the Board and the use of financial instruments is strictly controlled

The company's principal financial instruments comprise borrowings, cash, and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The company does use forward foreign currency contracts to manage the currency rate risks arising from the company's operations. The company does not use interest rate swaps to manage the interest rate risks arising from the company's operations.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The company continues to set and achieve high standards in its health and safety policies and to promote and observe quality and environmental standards throughout its business

In 2009, the company again received a Gold Award from RoSPA for its Health and Safety performance

DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the Company at the date of approval of this report

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418(2) of the Companies Act 2006

AUDITORS

On 2 September 2009, Deloitte LLP resigned as auditors and Ernst & Young LLP were appointed in their place

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed

DL Withers Company Secretary 12 March 2010

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AECOM DESIGN BUILD LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of AECOM Design Build Limited for the year ended 30 September 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, and the related notes 1 to 19 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

P R Buckler (Senior statutor) auditor

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Leeds

12 March 2010

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
TURNOVER	2	43,920	55,246
Raw materials and consumables		(26,815)	(33,700)
Staff costs	3	(13,165)	(12,658)
Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	7	(234)	(262)
Other operating charges (including exceptional impairment of investments £Nil (2008 £3,541,000))		(8,271)	(14,441)
OPERATING LOSS		(4,565)	(5,815)
Profit on sale of joint venture investment		5,161	-
Interest receivable	4	206	2,516
Other finance charges			148
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE	5		
TAXATION		802	(3,151)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	6	(361)	(346)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	13, 14	441	(3,497)

All of the results in the profit and loss account relate to continuing activities

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES Year ended 30 September 2009

		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Profit for the financial year Actuarial loss relating to the pension scheme (net of		441	(3,497)
deferred tax) Deferred tax rate change from 30% to 28%	16	(2,251)	(5,514)
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year		(1,810)	(9,011)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this profit and loss account and this statement of total recognised gains and losses

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

BALANCE SHEET 30 September 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	1,833	1,923
Investments	8	44	17,893
		1,877	19,816
CURRENT ASSETS			
Joint venture investment held for sale	9	14,668	11,015
Debtors falling due within one year Debtors falling due after more than one year	9	16,612 384	4,989
Debtors ranning due after more than one year	,		
		31,664	16,004
Cash at bank and in hand		1,111	6,677
		32,775	22,681
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	10	(8,996)	(16,668)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		23,779	6,013
NET ASSETS EXCLUDING PENSION LIABILITY		25,656	25,829
Pension liability	16	(8,345)	(6,708)
NET ASSETS		17,311	19,121
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	12	14,821	14,821
Profit and loss account	13	2,490	4,300
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	14	17,311	19,121

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 12 March 2010 and signed on its behalf by

Director

J KIRKWOOD

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 September 2009

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies which have been adopted consistently throughout the current year and preceding year are summarised below.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

The company is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements on the grounds that the company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in the EU. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the directors' report on page 2 to 4 which also describes the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company will be able to operate within its current funding limits, or where necessary by using loans from other companies

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future despite the current uncertain economic outlook. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern bases in preparing the annual report and accounts

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The expected useful economic lives are

	Years
Freehold buildings	30
Computer equipment	3
Plant and machinery	5
Fixtures and fittings	3-10

Freehold land is not depreciated

Operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term, even if the rentals are not paid on that basis

Foreign currencies

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Current assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All foreign exchange differences are accounted for through the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise

Long-term contracts

Turnover on long-term contracts is recognised according to the stage reached in the contract by reference to the value of work done. The profit attributable to work completed is recognised once the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The amount by which the turnover exceeds payments on account is shown within debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts.

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Turnover

In respect of long term contracts, turnover represents the cost of work undertaken in the period plus attributable profit. In respect of consultancy contracts, turnover represents the cost of services rendered plus attributable profit. Turnover excludes value added tax and trade discounts

Current tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less any provision for impairment

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for employees The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account

For the defined benefit scheme the amount charged to operating profit is the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The defined benefit scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the group, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet. Further details of the company's pension arrangements are set out in note 16.

The company provides no other post-retirement benefits to its employees

Cash flow statements

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted under FRS 1 (Revised) and not published a cash flow statement, since its cash flows are published within the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company, at that date, AECOM Technology Corporation

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 8 from disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of AECOM Technology Corporation

Joint arrangements

The company holds interests in two unincorporated entities, Earth Tech-Morrison Joint Venture and Delta Scotland. In both of these entities, the company has a 50% interest with Morrison Construction Limited holding the other 50%. The directors consider these entities to be joint arrangements as defined by FRS 9 and have recorded the company's share of the joint arrangements' assets and liabilities and results as at, and for the year ended 30 September 2009 in these financial statements.

Joint ventures

As at 30 September 2009, the company held interests in two incorporated entities, Brey Utilities Limited and Brey Services Limited. As detailed in note 20 the company disposed of its investment in these 2 companies subsequent to the balance sheet date. The company has a 50% (2008 – 50%) shareholding in each of these entities. Kelda plc also has a 50% (2008 – 50%) shareholding in these entities and together, the company and Kelda plc jointly control these entities. Therefore, these entities are treated as joint ventures of AECOM Design Build Limited.

2. TURNOVER

The analysis of turnover by destination by geographical area is set out below

		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	United Kingdom Rest of Europe Rest of World	43,543 137 240	54,817 363 66
		43,920	55,246
3.	INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES		
	Directors' remuneration	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	1,009 46	786 51
		1,055	837
	Remuneration of the highest paid director	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	411	293 18
		427	311

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 September 2009

3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES (continued)

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits are accruing under the company's defined benefit pension scheme in respect of qualifying services is nil (2008 nil)

		2009 No.	2008 No.
	Average number of persons employed		
	Technical	208	228
	Administration	29	47
		237	275
	Staff costs during the year (including directors)	£,000	£'000
	Wages and salaries	11,183	10,512
	Social security costs	1,124	1,239
	Other pension costs	858	907
		13,165	12,658
4.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	206	569
	Interest receivable on loan notes in joint ventures	-	1,947
		206	2,516
5.	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging		
		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Depreciation	234	262
	Investment impairment	-	3,541
	Auditors' remuneration		
	Audit Other operating leases	55	58
	Plant, equipment & motor vehicles	339	378
	Other	59	59
		-	

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

6 TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Taxation on results for the year

Taxation on results for the year		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
UK corporation tax charge at 28% (2008 29%)		
- Current year	-	-
- Withholding tax	2	
Total current tax charge	2	-
Deferred tax		216
Origination and reversal of timing differences	359	346
Total deferred tax charge	359	346
Total deterred tax charge		
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	361	346
Reconciliation of current tax charge to result for the year		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	802	(3,151)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard	225	(914)
rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 29%)		
Effects of		
Profit on sale of Dalriada investment not subject to tax	(1,445)	1.007
Investment impairment not deductible for tax purposes	-	1,027
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	25	18
STTD on pension payments	(239)	(359)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(120) 111	228
Group relief claimed	1,445	226
Unutilised losses carried forward		
	2	-
		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has tax losses of £5,161,000 (2008 £nil), after surrender of current year losses as group relief, available to carry forward against future taxable profits. A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of these losses due to uncertainty as to when they will be utilised

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 October 2008	2,474	2,210	872	5,556
Additions	37	107		144
30 September 2009	2,511	2,317	872	5,700
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2008	894	2,129	610	3,633
Charge for year	93	73	68	234
30 September 2009	987	2,202	678	3,867
Net book value				
At 30 September 2009	1,524	115	194	1,833
At 30 September 2008	1,580	81	262	1,923

8. INVESTMENTS

Cost and net book value:	Loan notes £'000	ventures £'000	Subsidiaries £'000	Total £'000
At 1 October 2008	17,824	25	44	17,893
Sale of investment in Dalriada	(7,667)	-	-	(7,667)
Accrued interest on Brey loan notes	4,486	-	_	4,486
Transfer to current assets held for sale	(14,643)	(25)		(14,668)
At 30 September 2009	-	-	44	44
-				

Shares in joint ventures comprise

	registration	issued ordinary shares capital	
Brey Utilities Limited	England		Water and wastewater services company
Brey Services Limited	England		Water and wastewater services company

Country of

Interest in Principal activity

AECOM Design Build Limited holds £13,697,500 (2008 £13,697,500) of 10 575% interest bearing loan notes in Brey Utilities Limited It has £nil (2008 £7,667,500) of 10 575% interest bearing loan notes in Dalriada Water Holdings Limited as this was sold in the year to Kelda plc The loan notes in Brey are repayable in instalments, the amounts and timing of which are dependent on the performance of a specific contract held by Brey Utilities Limited The directors estimate that no instalments will be repaid before 1 October 2011 The company has subsidiary undertakings which were dormant in the year

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

9. DEBTORS

у.	DEBIORS		
		2009	2008
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	3,708	1,194
	Amounts recoverable on contracts	4,452	6,546
	Prepayments	118	286
	Deferred consideration on sale of Dalriada investment	968	-
	Amounts due from group undertakings	7,366	2,989
		16,612	11,015
			·
		2009	2008
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£'000	£'000
	Interest receivable on loan notes in joint ventures	-	4,485
	Deferred tax asset (note 11)	384	504
		384	4,989
		16,996	16,004
10.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	_	
•••		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Payments on account	276	888
	Trade creditors	3,917	3,582
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	•	8,048
	Other taxation and social security	385	385
	Accruals	4,418	3,765
	•	8,996	16,668
	•	8,996	16

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

The company has recognised a deferred tax asset of £271,000 (2008 £391,000) in respect of fixed asset timing differences, £nil in respect of short term timing differences (2008 £nil), £3,245,000 (2008 £2,608,000) in respect of the FRS17 pension accrual and £113,000 (2008 £113,000) in respect of unutilised losses

The Company has tax losses which arose in the UK of £5,161,000 that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the company in which the losses arose. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as management cannot be certain as to when they will be utilised. This gives rise to an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £1,445,000.

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

14.	CALLED OF SHARE CATTAL		
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Authorised		
	10,000,000 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	10,000,000 "B" ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
		20,000	20,000
	AD # 3 36 B 33		
	Allotted and fully paid		
	7,410,500 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	7,410	7,410
	7,410,500 "B" ordinary shares of £1 each	7,411	7,411
		14,821	14,821
	The ordinary "A" shares and ordinary "B" shares rank equally in all respects		
13.	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
			£'000
	At 1 October 2008		4,300
	Retained profit for the year		441
	Actuarial loss relating to the pension scheme		(2,251)
	At 30 September 2009		2,490
14.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Retained profit/(loss) for the year	441	(3,497)
	Actuarial loss relating to the pension scheme	(2,251)	(5,514)
	Net reduction to equity shareholders' funds	(1,810)	(9,011)
	Opening shareholders' funds	19,121	28,132
	Closing shareholders' funds	17,311	19,121

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 September 2009

15. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At 30 September 2009 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows

	20	2008		
	Land and buildings £'000	Plant, equipment and motor vehicles £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Plant, equipment and motor vehicles £'000
Expiring within one year	-	37	-	104
Expiring between one and two years	-	69	-	59
Expiring between two and five years	59	152	59	67
	59	258	59	230

16. PENSION AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2009 and updated to 30 September 2009 by a qualified actuary The major assumptions used for the actuarial valuation and implementation of FRS17 were

	2009	2008	2007 %	2006 %
	%	%		
Rate of increase in salaries	4 20%	4 50%	4 30%	3 90%
Rate of increase to pensions in payment	3 20%	3 50%	3 30%	2 90%
Rate of increase to pensions in deferment	3 20%	3 50%	3 30%	2 90%
Discount rate	5 60%	6 10%	5 70%	5 00%
Inflation assumption	3 20%	3 50%	3 30%	2 90%

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

16. PENSION AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Mortality assumptions:

Investigations have been carried out within the past three years into the mortality experience of the company's defined benefit scheme. These investigations concluded that the current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are

	Valuation at 30 September		
	2009	2008	
Member age 65 (current life expectancy)			
Males	21 7	22 0	
Females	24 0	24 9	
Member age 45 (life expectancy at age 65)			
Males	22 8	23 1	
Females	24 9	25 9	

The fair value of the assets in the scheme and the present value of the liabilities in the scheme and the expected rate of return at each balance sheet date were

	Long term rate of return at 30 September 2009 %	Value at 30 September 2009 £'000	Long term rate of return at 30 September 2008 %	Value at 30 September 2008 £'000	Long term rate of return at 30 September 2007 %	Value at 30 September 2007 £'000
Equities	7 40	26,634	7 90	21,971	6 60	33,866
Corporate bonds	5 30	6,088	5 80	3,803	5 60	1,282
Government bonds	3 90	4,185	4 40	5,323	4 30	2,136
Cash	3 90	1,142	4 70	2,705	5 50	1,553
Total market value of assets		38,049		33,802		38,837
Actuarial value of hability	,	(49,639)		(43,118)		(41,344)
Total deficit in the scheme		(11,590)		(9,316)		(2,507)
Recoverable deficit in the scheme		(11,590)		(9,316)		(2,507)
Related deferred tax asset		3,245		2,608		702
Net pension liability		(8,345)		(6,708)		(1,805)

The contribution rate for 2009 was 23% of pensionable earnings plus £27,250 per month subject to a minimum contribution being made towards the pension scheme deficit in each year

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

16. PENSION AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Analysis of amounts charged to operating profit	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Current service cost	674	611
Analysis of amounts charged to net finance charges	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Expected return on pension scheme assets Interest on pension habilities Past service cost	2,342 (2,634)	2,508 (2,360)
Net return	(292)	148

The scheme is closed for new entrants. The scheme's active membership has an age profile that is rising and therefore under the projected unit method the current service cost would be expected to increase as the members approach retirement.

Analysis of the ac	ctuarial loss in th	ie statement of to	tal recognised	gains and losses

	2009 £'000	£'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	631	(8,380)
Changes in assumptions underlying the NPV of the scheme liabilities	(3,758)	721
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	-	-
Actuarial loss recognised	(3,127)	(7,659)
Movement in deferred tax	876	2,145
Actuarial loss in the statement of recognised gains and losses	(2,251)	(5,514)
Movements in the present values of defined benefit obligations were as follows		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
At 1 October	43,118	41,344
Current service cost	674	611
Interest cost	2,634	2,360
Plan participants' contributions	340	362
Actuarial losses/(gains)	3,758	(721)
Benefits paid	(885)	(838)
At 30 September	49,639	43,118

2000

2000

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

16. PENSION AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows

Movements in the fair value of schem	e assets were as	ioliows			
				2009 £'000	2008 £'000
At 1 October				33,802	38,837
Expected return on scheme assets				2,342	2,508
Actuarial gains/(losses)				631	(8,380)
Employer contribution				1,819	1,313
Member contribution				340	362
Benefits paid				(885)	(838)
At 30 September				38,049	33,802
The 5 year history of experience adjust	stments is as folk	ows			
•	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	49,639	43,118	41,344	41,928	44,453
Fair value of scheme assets	38,049	33,802	38,837	35,011	30,239
Deficit in the scheme	(11,590)	(9,316)	(2,507)	(6,917)	(14,214)
Difference between the expected and actual					
return on scheme assets	631	(8,380)	924	1,706	3,700
Experience gains and losses on scheme					
liabilities	(2,543)	-	-	5,511	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in the					
STRGL	(876)	(5,514)	2,750	5,011	1,100
Present value of scheme liabilities	1 8%	(12 8%)	6 4%	12 0%	2 6%
					

REGISTRATION NO: 2699219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 September 2009

17. RELATED PARTIES

During the year, the company has provided services to its joint arrangements, Earth Tech - Morrison Joint Venture Brey Services Limited, Brey Utilities Limited, and Delta Scotland

The value of services provided to Earth Tech - Morrison Joint Venture during the year amounted to £2,308,000 (2008 £2,773,380) and as at 30 September 2009 an amount of £nil (2008 £nil) was owed to the company by Earth Tech - Morrison Joint Venture

The value of services provided to Delta Scotland during the year amounted to £257,000 (2008 £263,000) and as at 30 September 2009 an amount of £nil (2008 £nil) was owed to the company by Delta Scotland

These services comprise recharges for time spent by the company's employees on the joint arrangements' contracts with external third parties

During the year the value of services provided to Brey Utilities Limited amounted to £471,000 (2008 £515,000) and as at 30 September 2008 an amount of £nil (2008 £nil) was owed to the company by Brey Utilities Limited In addition, the company holds a number of 12% interest bearing loan notes in Brey Utilities Limited and as at 30 September 2009 an amount of £13,698,000 (2008 £13,698,000) was owed to the company by Brey Utilities Limited

The value of services provided to Brey Services Limited during the year amounted to £6,577,000 (2008 £4,576,000) and as at 30 September 2009 an amount of £nil (2008 £nil) was owed to the company by Brey Services Limited

The directors consider that these services were provided on normal commercial terms

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Directors regard AECOM Design Build (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom, as the immediate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent company is AECOM Technology Corporation, registered in the USA. This is the largest and smallest group in to which the company is consolidated. Copies of AECOM Technology Corporation's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company secretary at 555 South Flower Street, Suite 3700, Los Angeles, California.

19. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On October 21st, 2009, the company sold its share of Brey Utilities Limited and Brey Services Limited for £14,668,000 to its partner in these ventures, Kelda plc