

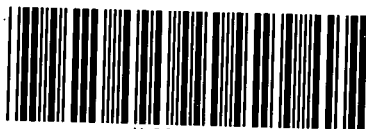
HOLMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

**Registered in England and Wales
No. 03689577**

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2013**

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HOLMES HOLDINGS LIMITED - 03689577

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415(A)(1)&(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of Holmes Holdings Limited (the "Company") is that of a holding company with investments in its subsidiary companies.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year on ordinary activities after taxation amounted to £nil (2012: £nil).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2012: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who served throughout the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

Mr D M Green
Mr M Filer
Mr M McDermott
Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

Mr M McDermott and Mr M Filer are also directors of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and which 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.

Report of the Directors (continued)

Statement of Going Concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out above. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the financial statements. In addition, notes 8 and 10, to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company has adequate financial resources. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

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 of accounting in preparing the Annual Report and Accounts.

Qualifying Third Party Indemnities

Enhanced indemnities are provided to certain Directors of the Company by Santander UK plc (where such person has been nominated in writing by Santander UK plc as its representative on the Board) against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. All of the indemnities remain in force as at the date of this Report and Accounts. A copy of each of the indemnities is kept at the registered office address of Santander UK plc.

Auditors

Each of the Directors as at the date of approval of this report has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. Accordingly, In accordance with Sections 485 and 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP is deemed to have been re-appointed as auditor of the Company.

By Order of the Board



For and on behalf of
Santander Secretariat Services Limited, Secretary

2 April 2014

Registered Office Address: 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HOLMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Holmes Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 11. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 and express an opinion on 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 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 31 December 2013 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in note 1 to the financial statements, the company in addition to applying IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

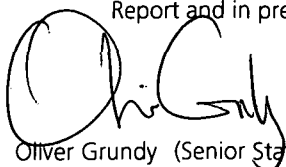
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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.
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report and in preparing the Report of the Directors.



Oliver Grundy (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

2 April 2014

HOLMES HOLDINGS LIMITED - 03689577

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2013.

The Company did not trade during the current or preceding year and consequently has made neither profit nor loss, nor any other recognised gain or loss.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2012	2	167,353	167,355
Profit for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2012 and 1 January 2013	2	167,353	167,355
Profit for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	2	167,353	167,355

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Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2013

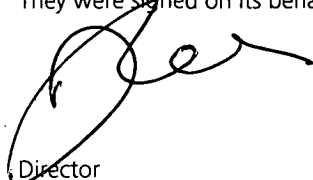
	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	4	50,006	50,006
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	180,995	179,857
Total assets		231,001	229,863
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	(63,646)	(62,508)
Net current assets		117,349	117,349
Net assets		167,355	167,355
Equity			
Share capital	7	2	2
Retained earnings		167,353	167,353
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		167,355	167,355

The accompanying notes 1 to 11 form an integral part of the financial statements.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to the small companies regime and the directors make this statement in accordance with section 414(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 April 2014.

They were signed on its behalf by: D. Green



Director

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2013 £000	Year ended 31 December 2012 £000
Net cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		-	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		-	-
Decrease in amount due to group undertakings		-	(50,000)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables		1,138	(2)
Cash generated by/(used in) operations		1,138	(50,002)
Investing activities			
Disposal of subsidiary undertakings		-	50,002
Net cash provided by investing activities		-	50,002
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,138	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		179,857	179,857
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	180,995	179,857

The accompanying notes 1 to 11 form an integral part of the accounts.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2013**

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied to Holmes Holdings Limited (the "Company") in the preparation of financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted for use in the European Union that are effective or available for early adoption at the Company's reporting date. The Company, in addition to complying with its legal obligation to comply with IFRSs as adopted for use in the European Union, has also complied with the IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the going concern basis as disclosed in the Directors' statement of going concern set out in the Report of the Directors.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. The accounting reference date of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings is 31 December.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of significant management judgement

In the Directors' opinion, the Company has no critical accounting judgements that need disclosing.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently re-measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend policy

Dividend income from investments is recognised when shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether, as a result of one or more events occurring after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as available for sale or loans and receivables have become impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or group of borrowers have defaulted or are experiencing significant financial difficulty.

Recent accounting developments

In 2013, the Company adopted the following amendments to standards which became effective for financial years beginning on 1 January 2013.

- a) IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 that retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (i) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (ii) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

The amendments to IAS 1 had no impact on these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Recent accounting developments (continued)

- b) IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' – In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 19 that change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in the fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the 'corridor approach' permitted under the previous version of IAS 19 and accelerate the recognition of past service costs. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus. Furthermore, the interest cost and expected return on plan assets used in the previous version of IAS 19 are replaced with a 'net interest' amount under IAS 19 (as revised in 2011), which is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. In addition, IAS 19 (as revised in 2011) introduces certain changes in the presentation of the defined benefit cost including more extensive disclosures.

These amendments to IAS 19 had no significant impact on the Company's profit or loss or financial position.

- c) IFRS 7 'Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' - In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 'Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' which requires the disclosures about the effect or potential effects of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities and related arrangements on an entity's financial position. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

The Company has no offsetting arrangements in place for financial assets and financial liabilities and therefore the application of the amendments to IFRS 7 has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

- d) IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements', IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities', IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' – In May 2011, the package of five standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures was issued. Subsequent to the issue of these standards, amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 were issued to clarify certain transitional guidance on the first-time application of the standards.

- > Under IFRS 10, control is the single basis for consolidation, irrespective of the nature of the investee; this standard therefore eliminates the risks-and-rewards approach. IFRS 10 identifies the three elements of control as power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee and the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. An investor must possess all three elements to conclude that it controls an investee. The assessment of control is based on all facts and circumstances, and the conclusion is reassessed if there are changes to at least one of the three elements. Retrospective application is required subject to certain transitional provisions.

The adoption of IFRS 10 has had no material impact on the Company and these financial statements.

- > IFRS 11 applies to all entities that are parties to a joint arrangement. A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. IFRS 11 establishes two types of joint arrangements, joint operations and joint ventures, which are distinguished by the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. In a joint operation, the parties to the joint arrangement (referred to as 'joint operators') have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the arrangement. By contrast, in a joint venture, the parties to the arrangement (referred to as 'joint venturers') have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. IFRS 11 requires that a joint operator recognise its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with applicable IFRSs; however, a joint venturer would account for its interest by using the equity method of accounting under IAS 28 (2011). The amendments to IAS 28 did not affect the Company.

The Company has no joint arrangements and so there is no impact from the IFRS 11 requirements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Recent accounting developments (continued)

- > IFRS 12 integrates the disclosure requirements on interests in other entities, currently included in several standards to make it easier to understand and apply the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. The standard also contains additional requirements on a number of topics. Under IFRS 12, an entity should disclose information about significant judgements and assumptions (and any changes to those assumptions) made in determining whether it has control, joint control, or significant influence over another entity and the type of joint arrangement. IFRS 12 also requires additional disclosures to provide information to enable users to assess the nature of, and risks associated with the Company's interests in other entities and the effect of those interests on the Company's financial position, performance and cash flow. Disclosures shall be aggregated or disaggregated so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have different characteristics. The standard has been applied prospectively from 1 January 2013.

The disclosures required by IFRS 12 can be found in Note 4.

- e) IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' - In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, which establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances. IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value under IFRS is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

IFRS 13 requires prospective application from 1 January 2013. In addition, specific transitional provisions were given to entities such that they need not apply the disclosure requirements set out in the Standard in comparative information provided for periods before the initial application of the Standard. In accordance with these transitional provisions, the Company has not made any new disclosures required by IFRS 13 for the 2012 comparative period.

The application of IFRS 13 had no impact on the measurements of the Company's assets and liabilities.

- f) There are a number of other changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 January 2013. Those changes did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Future accounting developments

The Company has not yet adopted the following significant new or revised standards and interpretations, and amendments thereto, which have been issued but which are not yet effective for the Company:

- a) IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' ('IFRS 9') which introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. In October 2010, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 9 incorporating requirements for financial liabilities. Together, these changes represent the first phase in the IASB's planned replacement of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' ('IAS 39') with a less complex and improved standard for financial instruments.

Following the IASB's decision in December 2011 to defer the effective date, the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 is required to be applied retrospectively but prior periods need not be restated.

The second and third phases in the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 will address impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and hedge accounting.

The IASB re-opened the requirements for classification and measurement in IFRS 9 in 2012 to address practice and other issues, with an exposure draft of revised proposals issued in November 2012. The proposals have yet to be finalised and it is therefore not yet possible to estimate the financial effects. The current effective date is 1 January 2015, but may be delayed.

- b) In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 32 'Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' which clarified the requirements for offsetting financial instruments and addressed inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 with early adoption permitted and are required to be applied retrospectively.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these clarifications but it is not practicable to quantify the effect as at the date of the publication of these financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Future accounting developments (continued)

- c) There are a number of other standards which have been issued or amended that are expected to be effective in future periods. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of their effects on the Company's financial statements until a detailed review has been completed.

2. Operating expenses

Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments for Mr D Green are borne by Santander UK plc. No emoluments were paid by the Company to Directors during the year (2012: £nil).

The Company has no employees (2012: none).

Auditor remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual accounts for the current year are £5,000 (2012: £5,100) and have been borne by Santander UK plc, for which no recharge has been made in the current or prior year.

3. Tax

The Company did not trade during the year and therefore there is no tax charge or related tax balances.

4. Investments in subsidiary undertakings

The following is a list of the subsidiary undertakings of the Company as at 31 December 2013:

Name of subsidiary	Country of Incorporation, ownership (or registration) and operation	Proportion of voting interest %	Proportion of power held %
Holmes Master Issuer plc	England & Wales	100	100
PECOH Limited	England & Wales	100	100
Holmes Funding Limited	England & Wales	100	100
Holmes Trustees Limited	England & Wales	100	100

These financial statements are entity only financial statements. The Company has taken advantage of the IAS 27 (10) exemption not to prepare consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly controlled subsidiary, whose ultimate controlling party produces separate consolidated financial statements for public use that comply with IFRS. Details of the Company's ultimate controlling party are disclosed in note 11.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2013 £	2012 £
Amounts due from group companies	180,995	179,857

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

6. Trade and other payables

	2013 £	2012 £
Called up share capital not paid, due to group companies	37,501	37,501
Other payables	26,145	25,007
	63,646	62,508

The other payables above comprise loans made available to the Company in order to enable it to acquire the issued share capital of its subsidiaries. It is the intention that the loans are repaid in full on winding-up of each subsidiary.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

7. Share capital

	2013 £	2012 £
Issued and fully paid:		
- Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

8. Financial Risk Management

The Company's risk management focuses on the major areas of credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by the central risk management function of the Santander UK Group. Authority flows from the Santander UK plc Board to the Chief Executive Officer and from him to his direct reports. Delegation of authority is to individuals. Formal standing committees are maintained for effective management of oversight.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties will not meet their financial obligations and may result in the Company losing the principal amount lent, the interest accrued and any unrealised gains, less any security held. It occurs in intercompany assets held by the Company.

The Holmes structure is over collateralised by £2.6 billion (2012: £2.3 billion).

The structure has cash balances and reserves of £1.3 billion (2012: £1.2 billion) which also acts as a credit enhancement feature.

The maximum LTV ratio of the securitised mortgages within the structure at origination is 95% with arrears rates, significantly below the rate that can be absorbed by the level of over collateralisation currently within the structure.

Santander UK plc is rated periodically by credit rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings, Ltd.

Santander UK plc credit rating is disclosed below as the financial assets of the Holmes securitisation structure are secured on mortgage assets within Santander UK plc. Details of the mortgage assets are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements of Santander UK plc.

Santander UK's current credit ratings are:

	S & P	Moody's	Fitch
Long-term rating	A	A2	A
Long-term rating outlook	Negative	Negative	Stable
Short term	A-1	P-1	F1

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

8. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that, although remaining solvent, the Company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost.

At 31 December 2013	On Demand £	Up to 3 months £	3-12 months £	1-5 years £	Over 5 years £	Total £
Intercompany liabilities	37,501	-	-	-	-	37,501
Other payables	1,138	-	-	-	25,007	26,145
Total financial liabilities	38,639	-	-	-	25,007	63,646

At 31 December 2012	On Demand £	Up to 3 months £	3-12 months £	1-5 years £	Over 5 years £	Total £
Intercompany liabilities	37,501	-	-	-	-	37,501
Other payables	-	-	-	-	25,007	25,007
Total financial liabilities	37,501	-	-	-	25,007	62,508

9. Related party transactions

The following were the balances with related parties as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012.

	2013 £	2012 £
Cash and cash equivalents		
Santander UK Plc	180,995	179,857

	2013 £	2012 £
Amounts due to group companies		
Holmes Master Issuer plc	37,499	37,499
PECOH Limited	2	2
Total	37,501	37,501

In addition to the above, other payables includes £26,145(2012: £25,007) owed to Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited, the shareholder of the company as trustee under a discretionary charitable trust, dated 17 February 1999.

There were no related party transactions during the year, or existing at the balance sheet date, with key management personnel of the Company.

10. Capital management and resources

Capital held by the Company and managed centrally as part of the Santander UK plc Group, comprises share capital and reserves which can be found in the Balance Sheet on page 5.

Capital is managed by way of processes set up at inception of the Company and subsequently there is no active process for managing its own capital. The Company is designed to hold minimum reserves once all amounts due on the intercompany loans have been received and amounts owing to the bondholders have been paid. The Company's capital is not externally regulated.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

11. Parent undertaking and controlling party

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, holds all of the shares in the Company (one jointly with M McDermott as nominee) as trustee under a discretionary charitable trust, dated 17 February 1999, for the benefit of certain charities.

The administration, operations, accounting and financial reporting functions of the Company are performed by Santander UK plc, which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. Santander UK plc has delegated administration and servicing functions in respect of the loans on behalf of the mortgages' trustee and the beneficiaries to a service provider.

The Company meets the definition of a Special Purpose Entity and is therefore consolidated within the Santander UK plc group accounts.

The Company's ultimate controlling party is Banco Santander S.A., a company incorporated in Spain. Banco Santander, S.A. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up. Santander UK plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings for which the group accounts are drawn up.

Copies of all sets of group accounts, which include the results of the Company, are available from Secretariat, Santander UK plc, 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN.