

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ANY U.S. PERSON OR TO ANY PERSON OR ADDRESS IN THE U.S. EXCEPT TO QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS (AS DEFINED BELOW)

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NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY THE SECURITIES OF LANGTON SECURITIES (2010-2) PLC. THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER AND, IN PARTICULAR, MAY NOT BE FORWARDED TO ANY U.S. PERSON OR TO ANY U.S. ADDRESS. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE **SECURITIES ACT**) OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR THE BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) UNLESS AN EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT IS AVAILABLE AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

This prospectus has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this prospectus may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located. By accessing the prospectus, you shall be deemed to have confirmed and represented to us that (a) you have understood and agree to the terms set out herein, (b) you consent to delivery of the prospectus by electronic transmission, (c) you are either (i) not a U.S. person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) or acting for the account or benefit of a U.S. person and the electronic mail address that you have given to us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States, its territories and possessions (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands) or the District of Columbia or (ii) a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) and (d) if you are a person in the United Kingdom, then you are a person who (i) is an investment professional within the meaning of Article 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the **FPO**) or (ii) is a high net worth entity falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the FPO.

This prospectus has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently neither Langton Securities (2010-2) plc, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) or Santander UK plc together with its affiliated and associated companies (**Santander UK**) nor any person who controls it, nor any director, officer, employee or agent of Langton Securities (2010-2) plc, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) or Santander UK nor any affiliate of any such person accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the prospectus distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) or Santander UK.

LANGTON SECURITIES (2010-2) PLC

(incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability, registered number 7381453)

	Class A1	Class A2	Class A3	Class A4	Class Z
Principal amount of issuer notes:	USD 1,600,000,000	USD 5,400,000,000	EUR 1,100,000,000	£ 300,000,000	£ 1,040,979,000
Issue price:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Interest rate:	Three month USD LIBOR + 1.40%	Three month USD LIBOR + 1.00%	Three month EURIBOR + 1.00%	Three-month Sterling LIBOR + 1.00%	Three month Sterling LIBOR + 0.90%
Interest payment date:	Interest is payable quarterly in arrear on the 18th day of March, June, September and December	Interest is payable quarterly in arrear on the 18th day of March, June, September and December	Interest is payable quarterly in arrear on the 18th day of March, June, September and December	Interest is payable quarterly in arrear on the 18th day of March, June, September and December	Interest is payable quarterly in arrear on the 18th day of March, June, September and December
Scheduled redemption date:	On the interest payment date occurring in June 2014	On the interest payment dates occurring in September 2012, December 2012, March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, September 2014, December 2014, March 2015, June 2015 and September 2015	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scheduled redemption instalment	June 2014 – USD 1,600,000,000	September 2012 – USD 578,448,572.51, December 2012 – USD 546,477,482.52, March 2013 – USD 516,273,447.80, June 2013 – USD 487,738,802.47, September 2013 – USD 460,781,278.70, December 2013 – USD 435,313,708.33, March 2014 – USD 326,978,502.58, June 2014 – USD 308,906,266.56, September 2014 – USD 203,400,233.83, December 2014 – USD 192,158,219.44, March 2015 – USD 181,537,555.79, June 2015 – USD 171,503,900.58 and September 2015 – USD 990,482,028.88	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Details relating to the pass through notes:	Not applicable	Not applicable	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2013	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2016	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2016
Maturity date:	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054
Expected Rating (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	Not applicable

- The principal asset from which Langton Securities (2010-2) plc (the **issuer**) will make payments on the notes issued by the issuer (the **issuer notes**) is an intercompany loan (the **issuer intercompany loan**) to an affiliated company called Langton Funding (No.1) Limited (**Funding 1**). The principal asset from which Funding 1 will make payments on the issuer intercompany loan is its interest in a master trust over a pool of residential mortgage loans held by Langton Mortgages Trustee Limited (the **mortgages trustee**). The obligations of Funding 1 and the issuer will be secured.
- The residential mortgage loans currently in the portfolio were all originated by Alliance & Leicester plc (**Alliance & Leicester**) or Santander UK plc (**Santander UK**). Future loans in the portfolio may be originated by Alliance & Leicester or Santander UK plc. All current and future loans in the portfolio are, or will be, secured over properties located in England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. The transaction documents are governed principally by the laws of England. Certain transaction documents are governed in part by Northern Irish and Scots law.
- Four previous issuing entities called Langton Securities (2008-1) plc, Langton Securities (2008-2) plc, Langton Securities (2008-3) plc and Langton Securities (2010-1) plc (the **previous issuers**) issued the notes referred to in the section entitled "The previous issuers" below (the **previous notes**). Each of the previous issuers also made an intercompany loan to Funding 1 and will share the security granted by Funding 1 to secure its obligations under such intercompany loans.

- Langton Securities Holdings Limited (**Holdings**) is the parent of the issuer, the previous issuers and Funding 1. Subject to conditions described further in this prospectus, Holdings may establish new issuers, which will issue notes (the **new issuer notes**) the proceeds of which will be loaned to Funding 1 under new intercompany loans (the **new issuer intercompany loans**). The security granted by Funding 1 in respect of its obligations under the issuer intercompany loan will be shared with new issuers in respect of the obligations of Funding 1 under the new issuer intercompany loans.
- Subject to the terms and conditions of the issuer notes, the issuer may issue new notes, (together with any new issuer notes, the **new notes**), the proceeds of which will be loaned to Funding 1 under new intercompany loans.

This prospectus has been approved by the Financial Services Authority (the **UK listing authority**) in its capacity as competent authority under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the **FSMA**) as a prospectus for the purposes of Article 5 of Directive 2003/71/EC (the **Prospectus Directive**) and relevant implementing legislation in the United Kingdom.

Application will be made to the UK listing authority for the class A1 issuer notes, class A2 issuer notes, class A3 issuer notes, class A4 issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes to be admitted to the official list of the UK listing authority (the **official list**) and application will be made to the London Stock Exchange plc (the **London Stock Exchange**) for such issuer notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC (the **Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**). This document constitutes the prospectus of the issuer for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

The issuer notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**) or the securities laws of any state of the United States. The issuer notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act (**Reg S**)) unless an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available and in accordance with all applicable securities laws of any state of the United States.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the note purchase agreement provides that the issuer notes cannot be sold, resold or otherwise transferred or conveyed to any U.S. Person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) until such time as each of the issuer, Funding 1 and the Mortgages Trustee has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that each of them is able to rely on an exemption from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. No assurance can be provided that such opinion of counsel will be delivered to the issuer, Funding 1 and the mortgages trustee.

For a description of certain further restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of issuer notes in this prospectus, see "**Purchase and sale**" below.

As a condition to the issue of the class A1 issuer notes, class A2 issuer notes, class A3 issuer notes and class A4 issuer notes, the class A1 issuer notes, class A2 issuer notes, class A3 issuer notes and class A4 issuer notes (the **rated issuer notes**) are expected, on issue, to be assigned certain ratings by each of Moody's Investors Service Limited (**Moody's**), Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (**Standard & Poor's** or **S&P**) and Fitch Ratings Ltd. (**Fitch**) which are described in "**Transaction overview – Summary of the issuer notes – Rating of the issuer notes**" below. The issue of the class Z issuer notes is not conditional upon a rating and the issuer has not requested any rating of the class Z issuer notes. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Currently, there is no public secondary market for the issuer notes.

Please consider carefully the risk factors beginning on page 25 of this prospectus.

Sole Lead Manager

BARCLAYS CAPITAL

The date of this prospectus is 12 October 2010

THE ISSUER NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND UNLESS SO REGISTERED MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, US PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. THE ISSUER NOTES ARE BEING OFFERED SOLELY (A) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO NON-US PERSONS IN OFFSHORE TRANSACTIONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (REGULATION S)) IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S OR (B) IN THE CASE OF THE 144A NOTES ONLY WITHIN THE UNITED STATES IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (**RULE 144A**) TO QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS AS DEFINED THEREIN (**QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS OR QIBS**).

THE RULE 144A ISSUER NOTES MAY BE PURCHASED BY ERISAPLANS (AS DEFINED HEREIN) SUBJECT TO THE CONSIDERATIONS SET FORTH UNDER "ERISA CONSIDERATIONS".

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS ONLY

NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER CHAPTER 421-B OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED (RSA 421-B) WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR A TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The issuer has agreed that, for so long as any of the Rule 144A issuer notes remain outstanding and are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act, the issuer will furnish, upon request of a holder or of any beneficial owner of such a Rule 144A issuer note or of any prospective purchaser designated by such holder or beneficial owner, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if at the time of the request the issuer is not a reporting company under Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the **Exchange Act**), or is not exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act.

ENFORCEABILITY OF JUDGMENTS

The issuer is a public limited company registered in England and Wales. All of the issuer's assets are located outside the United States. None of the officers and directors of the issuer are residents of the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the issuer or any such person not residing in the United States with respect to matters arising under the federal securities laws of the United States, or to enforce against them judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of such securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability in England and Wales, in original actions or in actions for the enforcement of judgment of U.S. courts, of civil liabilities predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

THE ISSUER NOTES WILL BE OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER ONLY. THE ISSUER NOTES WILL NOT BE OBLIGATIONS OF, OR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE ISSUER. IN PARTICULAR, THE ISSUER NOTES WILL NOT BE OBLIGATIONS OF, OR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY OF BARCLAYS BANK PLC (ACTING THROUGH ITS INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION, BARCLAYS CAPITAL), ALLIANCE & LEICESTER PLC (**ALLIANCE & LEICESTER**), SANTANDER UK PLC (**SANTANDER UK**), THE NOTE PURCHASER, THE NOTE TRUSTEE, THE FUNDING 1 SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE ISSUER SECURITY TRUSTEE, FUNDING 1, THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE, THE SECRETARIAL SERVICES PROVIDER, THE FUNDING 1 CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE ISSUER CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE CORPORATE

SERVICES PROVIDER, THE FUNDING 1 SWAP PROVIDER, THE ISSUER SWAP PROVIDERS, THE PAYING AGENTS, THE REGISTRAR, THE AGENT BANK, ANY COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP OF COMPANIES AS BARCLAYS BANK PLC (ACTING THROUGH ITS INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION, BARCLAYS CAPITAL) OR SANTANDER UK OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS. NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER IN RESPECT OF ANY FAILURE BY THE ISSUER TO PAY ANY AMOUNT DUE UNDER THE ISSUER NOTES SHALL BE ACCEPTED BY ANY OF BARCLAYS BANK PLC (ACTING THROUGH ITS INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION, BARCLAYS CAPITAL), ALLIANCE & LEICESTER, SANTANDER UK, THE NOTE PURCHASER, THE NOTE TRUSTEE, THE FUNDING 1 SECURITY TRUSTEE, THE ISSUER SECURITY TRUSTEE, FUNDING 1, THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE, THE SECRETARIAL SERVICES PROVIDER, THE ISSUER CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE FUNDING 1 CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE CORPORATE SERVICES PROVIDER, THE FUNDING 1 SWAP PROVIDER, THE ISSUER SWAP PROVIDERS, THE PAYING AGENTS, THE REGISTRAR, THE AGENT BANK, ANY COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP OF COMPANIES AS BARCLAYS BANK PLC (ACTING THROUGH ITS INVESTMENT BANKING DIVISION, BARCLAYS CAPITAL) OR SANTANDER UK OR ANY OTHER PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS (BUT WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE OBLIGATIONS OF FUNDING 1 TO THE ISSUER UNDER THE ISSUER INTERCOMPANY LOAN AGREEMENT).

The issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of the issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The issuer accepts responsibility accordingly.

The sole lead manager has not independently verified the information contained herein. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and, to the fullest extent permitted by law, no responsibility or liability is accepted by the sole lead manager as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated in this prospectus or any other information provided by the issuer in connection with this prospectus. The sole lead manager does not accept any liability in relation to the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any other information provided by the issuer in connection with this prospectus.

A copy of this prospectus relating to the issuer notes will be available for inspection at the registered office of the issuer and at the specified office of the paying agents or, when implemented, will be available for inspection on the website of the UK listing authority in accordance with the prospectus rules.

If at any time the issuer shall be required to prepare a supplemental prospectus pursuant to Section 87G of the FSMA, the issuer will prepare and make available an appropriate amendment or supplement to this prospectus which shall constitute a supplemental prospectus as required by the UK listing authority and Section 87G of the FSMA.

No person is or has been authorised in connection with the issue and sale of the issuer notes to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by or on behalf of the issuer, the directors of the issuer, Funding 1, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital), Santander UK, the note purchaser, the note trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee, the mortgages trustee, the secretarial services provider, the Funding 1 corporate services provider, the issuer corporate services provider, the mortgages trustee corporate services provider, the Funding 1 swap provider, the issuer swap providers, the paying agents, the registrar, the agent bank, any company in the same group of companies as Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) or Santander UK or any other party to the transaction documents.

Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale or allotment made in connection with the offering of any of the issuer notes shall under any circumstances constitute a representation or create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the issuer, Funding 1, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital), Santander UK, the note purchaser, the note trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee, the mortgages trustee, the secretarial services provider, the Funding 1 corporate services provider, the issuer corporate services provider, the mortgages trustee corporate services provider, the Funding 1 swap provider, the issuer swap providers, the paying agents, the registrar, the agent bank, any company in the same group of companies as Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) or Santander UK or any other party to the transaction documents or that there has been no change in the information contained herein since the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that there has been no change in any other information supplied in connection with the transactions at any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same or that such information is correct at any time subsequent to the date thereof.

Other than the approval of this prospectus as a prospectus by the UK listing authority and the filing of this prospectus with the UK listing authority, no action has been or will be taken to permit an offering of the issuer notes or the distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The distribution of this

prospectus and the offering of issuer notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this prospectus (or any part hereof) comes are required by the issuer to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. For a further description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of the issuer notes and distribution of this prospectus, see "**Purchase and sale**" below. Neither this prospectus nor any part hereof constitutes an offer of, or an invitation by, or on behalf of, the issuer to purchase any of the issuer notes and neither this prospectus, nor any part hereof, may be used for or in connection with an offer to, or solicitation by, any person in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Accordingly, the issuer notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this prospectus nor any part hereof nor any other offering document, prospectus, form of application, advertisement, other offering material or other information may be issued, distributed or published in any country or jurisdiction (including the United Kingdom), except in circumstances that will result in compliance with all applicable laws, orders, rules and regulations.

Forward-looking statements

This prospectus contains statements which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements appear in a number of places in this prospectus, including, but not limited to, statements made under the captions "**Risk Factors**", "**The Loans**" and "**Summary of the Transaction Documents – Servicing agreement**" below. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as the words "believes", "expects", "may", "will", "continue", "intends", "plans", "should", "could" or "anticipates", or the negative or other variations of those terms. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results and performance of the issuer notes, Santander UK or the UK residential mortgage industry to differ materially from any future results or performance expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, among other things: general economic and business conditions in the United Kingdom; currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations; government, statutory, regulatory or administrative initiatives affecting Santander UK; changes in business strategy, lending practices or customer relationships; and other factors that may be referred to in this prospectus. Moreover, past financial performance should not be considered a reliable indicator of future performance and prospective purchasers of the issuer notes are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of performance and involve risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the issuer. Some of the most significant of these risks, uncertainties and other factors are discussed under the caption "**Risk Factors**" below, and you are encouraged to consider those factors carefully prior to making an investment decision. The issuer expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the issuer's expectations with regard thereto or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Defined terms and conventions

Terms used in this prospectus are defined in the Glossary, unless otherwise defined where they appear in the text.

References in this document to "**issuer**", "**we**" or "**our**" mean Langton Securities (2010-2) plc and references to "**you**" mean potential investors in the issuer notes.

References in this prospectus to "**£**", "**pounds**" or "**sterling**" are to the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and references to issuer sterling notes mean issuer notes issued and denominated in sterling.

References in this prospectus to **€**, **euro** or **Euro** are to the single currency introduced at the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended from time to time and references to "**euro notes**" mean issuer notes issued and denominated in euro.

References in this prospectus to "**U.S.\$**", "**U.S. dollars**" or "**dollars**" are to the lawful currency of the United States of America and references to "**U.S. dollar notes**" mean issuer notes issued and denominated in dollars.

Any statement contained herein or in a document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this prospectus to the extent that a subsequent statement which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein or contained herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise) (provided, however, that such statement shall only form part of the prospectus to the extent that it is contained in a document all or the relevant portion of which is incorporated by reference by way of a supplement proposed in accordance with Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute part of this prospectus.

Because the transaction is connected, by virtue of its structure, with four previous transactions and may be connected with future transactions, it is necessary in this prospectus to refer to any or all of these transactions. In respect of notes, loan tranches, intercompany loans or other terms derived from or related to them, we use the word "**previous**" when referring to the previous transactions, the word "**initial**" when referring to the first of the previous transactions, the word "**second**" when referring to the second of the previous transactions, the word "**third**" when referring to the third of the previous transactions, the word "**fourth**" when referring to the fourth of the previous transactions, the word "**issuer**" when referring to the present transaction, the word "**current**" when referring to the previous transactions and the present transaction, the word "**new**" when referring to future transactions and "**any**" or "**all**" when referring to any or all of the current transactions and future transactions. For example:

- the "**issuer notes**" are the notes issued by Langton Securities (2010-2) plc on the closing date;
- the "**previous notes**" are the notes issued by the previous issuing entities, namely Langton Securities (2008-1) plc, Langton Securities (2008-2) plc, Langton Securities (2008-3) plc and Langton Securities (2010-1) plc;
- the "**current notes**" are the previous notes together with the issuer notes;
- the "**new issuer notes**" are notes which may be issued in future transactions;
- the "**notes**" are the previous notes, the issuer notes and any new issuer notes;
- the "**initial issuer**" means Langton Securities (2008-1) plc;
- the "**second issuer**" means Langton Securities (2008-2) plc.
- the "**third issuer**" means Langton Securities (2008-3) plc;
- the "**fourth issuer**" means Langton Securities (2010-1) plc;
- the "**closing date**" means 12 October 2010;
- the "**initial closing date**" means 25 January 2008;
- the "**second closing date**" means 5 March 2008;
- the "**third closing date**" means 17 June 2008; and
- the "**fourth closing date**" means 1 October 2010.

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TRANSACTION OVERVIEW

The information in this section is an overview of the principal features of the issuer notes, including the transaction documents and the loans that will generate the income for the issuer to make payments on the issuer notes, and is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this document. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in the issuer notes discussed below under "Risk factors".

Overview of the transaction

The following is a brief overview of the transaction and is further illustrated by the diagram set out in "Structural diagram of the Langton master trust" below.

- (1) Prior to this transaction, on the initial closing date, Alliance & Leicester plc (**Alliance & Leicester** and the **previous seller**) sold loans and their related security (the **initial portfolio**) and, pursuant to a new portfolio notice (the **first new portfolio notice**) dated 9 June 2008 (the **first new portfolio sale date**), sold a new portfolio of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee (the **first new portfolio**) and, pursuant to a new portfolio notice (the **second new portfolio notice**) dated 16 March 2009 (the **second new portfolio sale date**), sold a new portfolio of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee (the **second new portfolio**) and, pursuant to a new portfolio notice (the **third new portfolio notice**) dated 29 March 2010 (the **third new portfolio sale date**), sold a new portfolio of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee (the **third new portfolio**), in each case pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement. Santander UK (the **seller**) has sold a new portfolio of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee (the **fourth new portfolio**) pursuant to a new portfolio notice (the **fourth new portfolio notice**) dated 1 October 2010 (the **fourth new portfolio sale date**) and pursuant to a new portfolio notice (the **fifth new portfolio notice**) dated 12 October 2010 (the **fifth new portfolio sale date**), sold a new portfolio of loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee (the **fifth new portfolio**), in each case pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement. From time to time, the seller may sell further loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee pursuant to a mortgage sale agreement and retain an interest for itself in the trust property, as further described in "Sale of the loans" below. The loans are or will be residential mortgage loans originated by Alliance & Leicester or Santander UK and secured over residential properties located in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (2) The mortgages trustee holds the trust property on trust for the benefit of the seller, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies that may be established from time to time as referred to in (14) below (together with Funding 1, the **Funding companies**) pursuant to a mortgages trust deed. Each of the seller and Funding 1 has, and any further Funding company will have, a joint and undivided interest in the trust property, but their entitlement to the proceeds from the trust property is in proportion to their respective shares of the trust property, as further described below under "**The mortgages trust**".
- (3) Unless otherwise expressly provided in the mortgages trust deed, the mortgages trustee distributes interest and principal receipts on the loans and allocates losses on the loans to each of Funding 1, any further Funding company and the seller based on the percentage share that Funding 1 or such further Funding company or the seller, as the case may be, has in the trust property. These percentages may fluctuate as described in "**The mortgages trust – Fluctuation of share in the trust property**" below.
- (4) Funding 1 will use the proceeds of the issuer intercompany loan on or around 12 October 2010 (the **closing date**) to make an initial contribution to the mortgages trustee which will increase Funding 1's share of the trust property. Upon receipt of Funding 1's initial contribution, the mortgages trustee will pay these funds to the seller as consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of the issuer notes by the issuer. Subsequently, on Funding 1 interest payment dates, if Funding 1 has any excess income remaining after paying all amounts that it is required to pay under the terms of the current transaction, then that extra income will be allocated and distributed to the mortgages trustee as a deferred contribution. The mortgages trustee will apply such amounts to make payments of the deferred purchase price to the seller pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.
- (5) Funding 1 will use a portion of the amounts received from its share in the trust property, among other things, to meet its obligations to pay interest and principal due to (i) the previous issuers under the previous intercompany loans, (ii) the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan and (iii) any new issuers that may be established from time to time as referred to in (11) below in respect of new issuer intercompany loans. To provide a hedge against the rates of interest payable under the loans in the portfolio and the rate of interest payable by Funding 1 with respect to the current loan tranches under the intercompany loan agreements, Funding 1 has entered into the Funding 1 swap agreement on the initial closing date which will be amended and restated on the closing date, as described below under "**Summary of transaction documents – Swap agreements – Funding 1 swap agreement**".

- (6) Funding 1's obligations to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan, among other things, will be secured under the Funding 1 deed of charge entered into on the initial closing date between, *inter alios*, Funding 1, the initial issuer and the Funding 1 start-up loan provider as amended by deeds of accession and amendment dated the second closing date, the third closing date, the fourth closing date and as will be further amended by a deed of accession and amendment dated the closing date. Funding 1's rights to its share in the trust property will also secure its obligations to any new issuer under any new issuer intercompany loan.
- (7) The issuer's obligations to pay principal and interest on the issuer notes will be funded primarily from the payments of principal and interest received by it from Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan. As the class A1 issuer notes and class A2 issuer notes are denominated in U.S. dollars and the class A3 issuer notes are denominated in euro and the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche and the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche are denominated in sterling, the issuer will enter into the issuer (class A1) swap agreement, the issuer (class A2) swap agreement and the issuer (class A3) swap agreement to deal with the currency mismatch, as further described below under "**Summary of transaction documents – Swap agreements – Issuer swap agreements**".
- (8) The issuer's primary asset will be its rights under the issuer intercompany loan agreement. Neither the issuer nor the noteholders will have any direct interest in the trust property, although the issuer will have a security interest (which it will share with the previous issuers and any new issuers) under the Funding 1 deed of charge in Funding 1's rights to its share of the trust property.
- (9) The issuer will issue the issuer notes and then lend the proceeds to Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan on the closing date. The issuer's obligations under, among other things, the issuer notes will be secured under the issuer deed of charge entered into with, among others, the issuer security trustee and the issuer, by, among other things, the issuer's rights under the issuer intercompany loan agreement.
- (10) On the closing date, the issuer will enter into an issuer start-up loan agreement with Santander UK. The issuer will use the proceeds of the issuer start-up loan to (a) fund the issuer reserve fund and (b) make a loan to Funding 1 by entering into a Funding 1 start-up loan agreement with Funding 1, which Funding 1 will use, *inter alia*, to further fund the Funding 1 reserve fund and to meet certain fees, costs and expenses of Funding 1 (including initial amounts payable by Funding 1 to the issuer to meet fees, costs and expenses pursuant to the issuer intercompany loan agreement and to the Funding 1 swap provider for the purposes of funding the initial payment under the Funding 1 swap with respect to the issuer loan tranches).
- (11) New issuers may be established by Holdings from time to time and the proceeds of any new issuer notes issued by new issuers on-lent to Funding 1 and/or further Funding companies (where applicable) under the terms of new issuer intercompany loan agreements for any of the purposes described in "**The previous issuers, new issuers, the previous intercompany loans, new issuer intercompany loans, new issuer start-up loans and further Funding companies**" below, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions (including that the ratings of your rated issuer notes will not be downgraded by the rating agencies at the time a new issuer issues new issuer notes).
- (12) Your consent to the establishment of new issuers and the terms of the new issuer notes and new issuer intercompany loans will not be required nor will you have any right of review in respect thereof.
- (13) The previous issuers, Langton Securities (2008-1) plc, Langton Securities (2008-2) plc, Langton Securities (2008-3) plc and Langton Securities (2010-1) plc were established by Holdings on 20 November 2007, 12 February 2008, 23 May 2008 and 20 September 2010, respectively, and issued the previous notes, the proceeds of which were on-lent to Funding 1 under the terms of the previous intercompany loan agreements.
- (14) Further Funding companies may be established by Holdings from time to time to become beneficiaries of the mortgages trust and to receive the proceeds of any new issuer notes issued by new issuers under the terms of new issuer intercompany loan agreements for the purposes described in "**The previous issuers, new issuers, the previous intercompany loans, new issuer intercompany loans, new issuer start-up loans and further Funding companies**" below, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions (including that the ratings of your rated issuer notes will not be downgraded by the rating agencies, at the time a further Funding company is established). Your consent to the establishment of further Funding companies and the terms of the new issuer notes issued by new issuers and the new issuer intercompany loans will not be required, nor will you have any right of review in respect thereof.
- (15) These items and their function in the structure of the transaction are described later in this prospectus. They are included in the first diagram below so that investors can refer back to see where they fit into the structure.

- (16) On 13 May 2010, an order (the **Part VII order**) was published by the High Court sanctioning a banking business transfer scheme under Part VII of the FSMA (the **Part VII scheme**) pursuant to which the entire business of Alliance & Leicester, and all related assets and liabilities, were to be transferred to, and vested in or become liabilities (as applicable) of Santander UK (formerly Abbey National plc). The Part VII scheme became effective at 00.01 on 28 May 2010 (the **Part VII effective date**).

Pursuant to the Part VII scheme, all assets and liabilities of Alliance & Leicester, including all assets and liabilities of Alliance & Leicester related to the transactions described in this prospectus (including in its capacities as, among others, the seller, the servicer, a beneficiary, the cash manager, the secretarial services provider, the Funding 1 start-up loan provider, the Funding 1 swap provider and the issuer cash manager) were, by the Part VII order, transferred to, and vested in or became liabilities of (as applicable), Santander UK on the Part VII effective date (other than a discrete list of assets and liabilities agreed by Alliance & Leicester and Santander UK to be transferred after the Part VII effective date).

Structural diagram of the Langton master trust

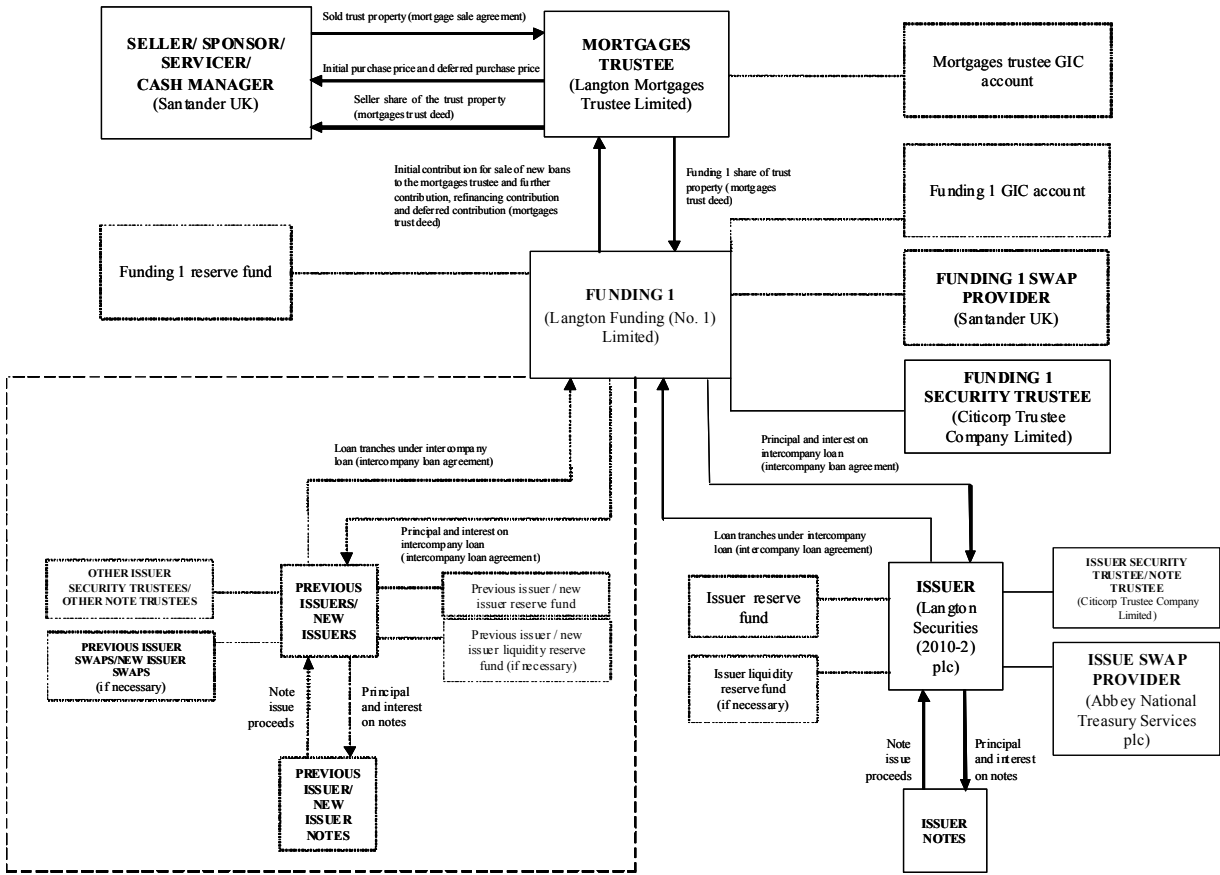
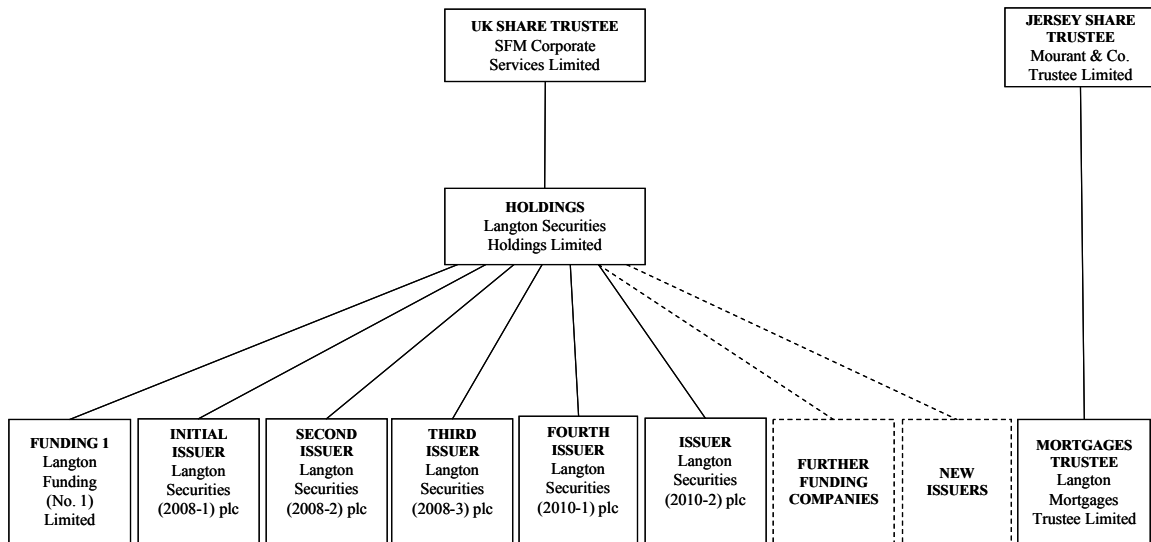


Diagram of ownership structure of special purpose vehicles



The diagram above illustrates the ownership structure of the principal special purpose entities in respect of the transaction, as follows:

- Each of Funding 1, the issuer and the previous issuers is, and each new issuer will be, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Langton Securities Holdings Limited (**Holdings**). See "**The issuer**", "**The previous issuers**" and "**Funding 1**" below.
- The entire issued share capital of Holdings is held on trust by SFM Corporate Services Limited, the UK share trustee, not affiliated with the seller, under the terms of a discretionary trust for charitable purposes. See "**Holdings**" below.
- The entire issued share capital of the mortgages trustee is held on trust by Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited, the Jersey share trustee, not affiliated with the seller, under the terms of a discretionary trust for charitable purposes. See "**The mortgages trustee**" below.
- Santander UK (who as the sponsor organises and initiates this transaction) has no ownership interest in any of the entities in the diagrams above or referred to below. This should ensure, among other things, that the ownership structure and its impact on investors are not linked to the credit of Santander UK and that Santander UK has no obligation to support the transaction financially, although Santander UK may still have a connection with the transaction for other reasons (such as acting as servicer of the loans and as a beneficiary under the mortgages trust). See "**Santander UK**" below.
- The previous issuers issued the previous notes and loaned the proceeds to Funding 1 pursuant to the previous intercompany loan agreements on the previous closing dates. The previous notes may be payable behind, equally with or ahead of the issuer notes as described under "**The previous issuers, new issuers, the previous intercompany loans, new issuer intercompany loans, new issuer start-up loans and further Funding companies**".
- Holdings may establish new issuers that issue new issuer notes that may be payable behind, equally with or ahead of the issuer notes as described under "**The previous issuers, new issuers, the previous intercompany loans, new issuer intercompany loans, new issuer start-up loans and further Funding companies**". Any new issuer established after the closing date will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings.
- Holdings may establish further Funding companies (each a **further Funding company**), which may enter into new issuer intercompany loan agreements from time to time to use the proceeds to make a payment to the mortgages trustee to acquire an interest in the trust property. Any further Funding company would be a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings. The new issuer notes issued would be secured by the same trust property as the issuer notes offered under this prospectus. See "**Risk Factors – Holdings may establish further Funding companies, which may become additional beneficiaries under the mortgages trust**".
- In certain circumstances (including when new issuers are established or further Funding companies become beneficiaries under the mortgages trust), the Funding 1 security trustee and/or the issuer security trustees will consent to modifications to be made to some of the transaction documents. Your consent will not be obtained in relation to those modifications (see further "**Risk Factors – The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**").

The parties

issuer: Langton Securities (2010-2) plc is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales as a special purpose vehicle with registered number 7381453. The entire issued share capital of the issuer is owned beneficially by Holdings.

For a more detailed description of the issuer, see "**The issuer**" below.

seller: Santander UK plc (**Santander UK**) is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with registered number 2294747 which, amongst other things, originates and acquires residential mortgage loans. Santander UK will act as sponsor, being the entity that is organising and initiating the transaction.

Prior to the Part VII effective date, Alliance & Leicester plc (**Alliance & Leicester**) was the seller (in this capacity, the **previous seller**). The previous seller originated all of the loans in the portfolio according to the lending criteria applicable at the time of origination and has sold on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date and the third new portfolio sale date residential mortgage loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.

Santander UK has sold on the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date and, from time to time, will sell residential mortgage loans originated by it, or originated by Alliance & Leicester prior to the Part VII effective date, and their related security to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.

Although the seller has sold the loans to the mortgages trustee, the seller continues to have an interest in the loans as one of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust under the mortgages trust deed.

For a more detailed description of the seller, see "**Santander UK**" below.

mortgages trustee: Langton Mortgages Trustee Limited is a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands with registered number 99388. The entire issued share capital of the mortgages trustee is held beneficially on trust by the Jersey share trustee under the terms of a discretionary trust for charitable purposes. The purpose of the mortgages trustee is to hold the trust property. The mortgages trustee holds the trust property on trust for the seller, Funding 1 and, if applicable, any further Funding companies that may be established from time to time, under the terms of the mortgages trust deed.

For a more detailed description of the mortgages trustee, see "**The mortgages trustee**" below.

Funding 1: Langton Funding (No. 1) Limited is a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with registered number 6432610 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings. Funding 1 was established, *inter alia*, to acquire a joint and undivided beneficial interest, with the seller and any further Funding companies that may be established from time to time

(together, the **beneficiaries**), in the trust property pursuant to the mortgages trust deed and to borrow funds under the intercompany loan agreements and start-up loan agreements, as more fully described below. Funding 1 currently owns a share of the trust property that it acquired with the proceeds of the previous intercompany loans from the previous issuers in connection with the issuance of the previous notes. Funding 1 will borrow funds from the issuer pursuant to the issuer intercompany loan agreement and use such funds to pay the mortgages trustee a further contribution for an increased Funding 1 share of the trust property pursuant to the mortgages trust deed which, upon receipt by the mortgages trustee, will be paid to the seller as a special distribution thereby reducing the seller share of the trust property with a corresponding increase to the Funding 1 share of the trust property. Funding 1 and the seller are together beneficially entitled to all of the trust property. Further Funding companies that may be established from time to time may also acquire an interest in the trust property in the future.

For a more detailed description of Funding 1, see "**Funding 1**" below.

servicer:

On the initial closing date, Alliance & Leicester was appointed as servicer to service the loans and their related security on behalf of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries pursuant to the terms of the servicing agreement.

Since the Part VII effective date, Santander UK has been the servicer (in such capacity, the **servicer**) and has and will service the loans and their related security on behalf of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries pursuant to the terms of the servicing agreement.

For a more detailed description of the role of the servicer and the terms of the servicing agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement**" below.

cash manager:

On the initial closing date, Alliance & Leicester was appointed as cash manager pursuant to the cash management agreement to provide cash management services to the mortgages trustee, the seller, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee and each further Funding company and each security trustee with respect to any further Funding company (a **further Funding security trustee** and, together with the Funding 1 security trustee, **the Funding security trustees**) which accedes to the cash management agreement from time to time.

Since the Part VII effective date Santander UK has been the cash manager (in such capacity, the **cash manager**) and, pursuant to the cash management agreement, has and will provide cash management services to the mortgages trustee, the seller, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee and each further Funding company and each Funding security trustee which accedes to the cash management agreement from time to time.

For a more detailed description of the role of the cash manager and the terms of the cash management agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Cash management agreement**" below.

issuer cash manager:

On or before the closing date, Santander UK (in such capacity, the

issuer cash manager) will be appointed to provide cash management services to the issuer and (following the service of a note acceleration notice, if the issuer security trustee so requests) the issuer security trustee pursuant to the issuer cash management agreement.

For a more detailed description of the role of the issuer cash manager and terms of the issuer cash management agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer cash management agreement**" below.

issuer security trustee:

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited, acting through its offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom (in its capacity as security trustee pursuant to the issuer deed of charge, the **issuer security trustee**) will hold the benefit of the security granted by the issuer under the issuer deed of charge and will be entitled to enforce the security granted in its favour under the issuer deed of charge.

For a more detailed description of the issuer security trustee, see "**The note trustee, issuer security trustee and Funding 1 security trustee**" below. For a more detailed description of the terms of the issuer deed of charge, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer deed of charge**" below.

note trustee:

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited, acting through its offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom (in its capacity as trustee pursuant to the note trust deed, the **note trustee**) will be appointed to act on behalf of the holders of the issuer notes.

For a more detailed description of the note trustee, see "**The note trustee, issuer security trustee and Funding 1 security trustee**" below.

Funding 1 security trustee:

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited, acting through its offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom (in its capacity as security trustee pursuant to the Funding 1 deed of charge, the **Funding 1 security trustee**) holds the benefit of the security granted by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 deed of charge and is entitled to enforce the security granted in its favour under the Funding 1 deed of charge.

For a more detailed description of the Funding 1 security trustee, see "**The note trustee, issuer security trustee and Funding 1 security trustee**" below. For a more detailed description of the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Funding 1 deed of charge**" below.

paying agents:

Citibank, N.A., acting through its offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom (in such capacity, the **principal paying agent**) will act as principal paying agent pursuant to the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement.

Citibank, N.A., New York Branch acting through its office at 14th Floor, 388 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10013 (in such capacity, the **U.S. paying agent**) acts as paying agent in respect of the U.S. dollar notes.

The principal paying agent and the U.S. paying agent are together referred to as the **paying agents**. The paying agents will make

payments on the issuer notes to the noteholders.

agent bank:

Citibank, N.A., acting through its offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom (in such capacity, the **agent bank**) will calculate the interest on the issuer notes and under the issuer intercompany loan agreement.

registrar:

Citibank, N.A., acting through its offices at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB will maintain a register in respect of the issuer notes (in such capacity, the **registrar**).

Funding 1 swap provider:

Santander UK (in such capacity, the **Funding 1 swap provider**) acts as swap provider pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 swap agreement in respect of the possible variances between the rates of interest payable on the loans in the portfolio sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee and the rates of interest payable by Funding 1 under the current intercompany loan agreements.

For a more detailed description of the Funding 1 swap, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – Funding 1 swap agreement**" below.

issuer swap providers:

Abbey National Treasury Services plc (in such capacities, the **issuer (class A1) swap provider** and the **issuer (class A2) swap provider (as applicable)**) will act as issuer swap provider pursuant to the terms of the issuer (class A1) swap agreement and the issuer (class A2) swap agreement to enable the issuer to receive and pay amounts under the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche and AAA (class A2) loan tranche of the issuer intercompany loan in sterling and to receive and pay amounts under the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes in U.S. dollars.

Abbey National Treasury Services plc (in such capacity, the **issuer (class A3) swap provider** and, together with the issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider, the **issuer swap providers**) will act as issuer swap provider pursuant to the terms of the issuer (class A3) swap agreement to enable the issuer to receive and pay amounts under the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche of the issuer intercompany loan in sterling and to receive and pay amounts under the class A3 issuer notes in euro.

For a more detailed description of the issuer swaps, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – Issuer swap agreements**" below.

Funding 1 account bank:

On the initial closing date, Alliance & Leicester was appointed to act as account bank to Funding 1 pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement.

Since the Part VII effective date Santander UK has been account bank to Funding 1 (in such capacity, the **Funding 1 account bank**) pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement.

For a more detailed description of the Funding 1 bank account agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Funding 1 bank account agreement**" below.

mortgages trustee account bank:

On the initial closing date, Alliance & Leicester was appointed to act as account bank to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trustee bank account agreement.

Since the Part VII effective date Santander UK has been account

bank to the mortgages trustee (in such capacity, the **mortgages trustee account bank**) pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trustee bank account agreement.

For a more detailed description of the mortgages trustee bank account agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Mortgages trustee bank account agreement**" below.

issuer account bank:

On or before the closing date, Santander UK (in such capacity, the **issuer account bank**) will be appointed to act as account bank to the issuer pursuant to the issuer bank account agreement.

For a more detailed description of the issuer bank account agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer bank account agreement**" below.

issuer start-up loan provider:

Santander UK (in such capacity, the **issuer start-up loan provider**) will provide the issuer start-up loan to the issuer pursuant to the terms of the issuer start-up loan agreement.

For a more detailed description of the issuer start-up loan agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer start-up loan agreement and Funding 1 start-up loan agreement**" below and for information relating to the credit support it provides, see "**Credit structure – Issuer start-up loan**" below.

Funding 1 start-up loan provider:

The issuer (in such capacity, the **Funding 1 start-up loan provider**) will provide the Funding 1 start-up loan to Funding 1 pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement.

For a more detailed description of the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer start-up loan agreement and Funding 1 start-up loan agreement**" below and for information relating to the credit support it provides, see "**Credit structure – Funding 1 start-up loan**" below.

Holdings:

Langton Securities Holdings Limited (**Holdings**) is a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with registered number 6432540. For a more detailed description of Holdings, see "**Holdings**" below. The entire issued share capital of Holdings is held beneficially on trust by the UK share trustee under the terms of a discretionary trust for charitable purposes.

UK share trustee:

SFM Corporate Services Limited, having its registered office at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, is a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales with registered number 03920255 and (in such capacity, the **UK share trustee**) holds the entire share capital of Holdings under the terms of a discretionary trust for charitable purposes.

Jersey share trustee:

Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited, having its registered office at 22 Grenville Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8PX, Channel Islands, is a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands with registered number 18478 and (in such capacity, the **Jersey share trustee**) holds the entire share capital of the mortgages trustee under the terms of a discretionary trust for charitable purposes.

Funding 1 corporate services

Structured Finance Management Limited, having its registered office at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, is a private

provider: limited company incorporated in England and Wales with registered number 03853947 and (in such capacity, the **Funding 1 corporate services provider**) provides corporate services to Holdings and Funding 1 and will provide corporate services to any further Funding company established from time to time.

issuer corporate services provider: Structured Finance Management Limited, having its registered office at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales with registered number 03853947 and (in such capacity, the **issuer corporate services provider**) will provide corporate services to the issuer.

mortgages trustee corporate services provider: State Street (Jersey) Limited, having its registered office at 22 Grenville Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8PX, Channel Islands, is a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands with registered number 36615 and (in such capacity, the **mortgages trustee corporate services provider**) provides corporate services to the mortgages trustee.

secretarial services provider: Santander UK (in such capacity, the **secretarial services provider**) provides secretarial services to Holdings, Funding 1 and the previous issuers, and will provide secretarial services to the issuer, any new issuer established from time to time and any further Funding company established from time to time.

Summary of the issuer notes

	class of issuer notes				
	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class Z
Principal amount:	USD 1,600,000,000	USD 5,400,000,000	EUR 1,100,000,000	£ 300,000,000	£1,040,979,000
Credit enhancement:	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	None
Interest rate:	Three month USD LIBOR + margin	Three month USD LIBOR + margin	Three month EURIBOR + margin	Three month Sterling LIBOR + margin	Three month Sterling LIBOR + margin
Margin:	1.40% p.a.	1.00% p.a.	1.00% p.a.	1.00% p.a.	0.90% p.a.
Until interest payment date falling in:	June 2014	September 2015	December 2013	March 2016	March 2016
And thereafter:	2.80% p.a.	2.00% p.a.	2.00 p.a.	2.00 p.a.	1.80 p.a.
Scheduled redemption date:	June 2014	On the interest payment dates occurring in September 2012, December 2012, March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, September 2014, December 2014, March 2015, June 2015 and September 2015	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scheduled redemption instalment	June 2014 – USD 1,600,000,000	September 2012 – USD 578,448,572.51, December 2012 – USD 546,477,482.52, March 2013 – USD 516,273,447.80, June 2013 – USD 487,738,802.47, September 2013 – USD 460,781,278.70, December 2013 – USD 435,313,708.33, March 2014 – USD 326,978,502.58, June 2014 – USD 308,906,266.56, September 2014 – USD 203,400,233.83, December 2014 – USD 192,158,219.44, March 2015 – USD 181,537,555.79, June 2015 – USD 171,503,900.58 and September 2015 – USD 990,482,028.88	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Details relating to the pass through notes:	Not applicable	Not applicable.	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2013	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2016	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2016
Interest accrual method:	Actual/360	Actual/360	Actual/360	Actual/365	Actual/365
Interest payment dates:	Quarterly in arrear on the interest payment dates falling in March, June, September and December of each year for the class A issuer notes and class Z issuer notes.				
First interest payment date:	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011
Final maturity date:	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054
Listing:	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange
144A ISIN:	US51585TAA07	US51585TAB89	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

class of issuer notes

	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class Z
Reg S ISIN	XS0548535565	XS0548536290	XS0548540052	XS0548542777	XS0548544120
144A CUSIP	51585T AA0	51585TAB8	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
144 A Common code	054976500	054976925 8	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Reg S Common code:	054853556	054853629	054854005	054854277	054854412
Expected ratings (Fitch/Moody's/S&P):	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	-

The class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes, the class A3 issuer notes and the class A4 issuer notes (referred to as the **class A issuer notes**) and the class Z issuer notes collectively represent our asset-backed obligations.

Relationship between the issuer notes and the issuer intercompany loan

On the closing date we will make an issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1 from the proceeds of the issue of the issuer notes. The issuer intercompany loan will consist of separate issuer loan tranches. There will be a total of 5 issuer loan tranches - an issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, an issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, an issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche and an issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche (together, the **senior loan tranches**) and an issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche (the **subordinated loan tranche**). For the avoidance of doubt, the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan are not rated by the rating agencies. The ratings assigned by the rating agencies relate instead only to the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes, the class A3 issuer notes and the class A4 issuer notes. The class Z issuer notes will not be rated. The proceeds of each class of issuer notes will be used to make the corresponding issuer loan tranche, the proceeds of the class A1 issuer notes will be used to make the corresponding issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, the proceeds of the class A2 issuer notes will be used to make the corresponding issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, the proceeds of the class A3 issuer notes will be used to make the corresponding issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche, the proceeds of the class A4 issuer notes will be used to make the corresponding issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche and the proceeds of the class Z issuer notes will be used to make the corresponding issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche. For more information on the issuer intercompany loan, see "**The issuer intercompany loan**".

We will repay the issuer notes from payments made to us by Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan. If we do not have enough money to pay interest or repay principal amounts on the rated issuer notes, then in certain circumstances we may access funds standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund and/or the issuer liquidity reserve fund, although we will only be required to establish the issuer liquidity reserve fund in limited circumstances. After the rated notes have been repaid, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund will be available to pay all principal amounts then due and repayable on the issuer start-up loan tranche D. Funding 1 may have access to the Funding 1 reserve fund to pay interest and fees under the issuer intercompany loan agreement. For more information on the Funding 1 reserve fund, see "**Credit Structure – Funding 1 reserve fund**", and, for more information on the issuer reserve fund, see "**Credit structure – Issuer reserve fund**". For more information on the issuer liquidity reserve fund and the circumstances in which we will be required to establish the issuer liquidity reserve fund, see "**Credit structure – Issuer liquidity reserve fund**".

The ability of Funding 1 to make payments on the issuer intercompany loan will depend to a large extent on Funding 1 receiving its share of collections on the trust property, which will in turn depend principally on the collections that the mortgages trustee receives on the loans and the related security and the allocation of monies to Funding 1. See "**Risk factors – Funding 1 is not obliged to make payments on the loan tranches if it does not have enough money to do so, which could adversely affect payments on your issuer notes**" below.

Operative documents relating to the issuer notes

We will issue the issuer notes under the note trust deed. The issuer notes will also be subject to the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement. The security for the issuer notes is provided under the issuer deed of charge between ourselves, the issuer security trustee and the issuer's other secured creditors. Operative legal provisions relating to the issuer notes will be included in the note trust deed, the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement, the issuer deed of charge, the issuer cash management agreement and the issuer notes themselves, each of which will be governed by English law and, in the case of the issuer deed of charge, Northern Irish and Scots law with respect to particular terms.

Payment and ranking of the issuer notes

Payments of interest on the issuer notes will be made from issuer revenue receipts available to the issuer following payment of amounts owing to higher ranking creditors, such as the issuer security trustee, the note trustee, the agent bank, the paying agents, the registrar, third party creditors of the issuer, the issuer cash manager, the issuer swap

providers, the issuer corporate services provider and the secretarial services provider. Payment of interest on the class A issuer notes will rank ahead of payment of interest on the class Z issuer notes.

If not already paid in full prior to the final maturity date, the principal amount outstanding of each class of issuer notes will be repaid by the issuer on the final maturity date for that class of issuer notes.

On each interest payment date prior to the final maturity date, however, we will be obliged to make payments of principal of the issuer notes to the extent of repayments of the corresponding issuer loan tranche, subject to and in accordance with the relevant issuer principal priority of payments applicable to us on that date.

Subject to making relevant payments to the issuer reserve fund and, if established, the issuer liquidity reserve fund (which payments are only payable prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 (including before or after the occurrence of a trigger event)), repayment of principal in respect of the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes, the class A3 issuer notes and the class A4 issuer notes will rank rateably and *pari passu*. Repayment of principal in respect of the class A issuer notes will rank ahead of repayment of principal in respect of the class Z issuer notes, see "**Cashflows**" below.

Amounts (if any) allocated to the issuer from the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund, the issuer liquidity reserve fund (if established) and the class Z issuer notes provide credit enhancement for the class A issuer notes.

For more information on the priority of principal repayments to you, see "**Cashflows**".

You should note that Holdings has established the previous issuers which have made the previous intercompany loans to Funding 1 and may establish from time to time new issuers which will make new issuer intercompany loans to Funding 1 (each, a **Funding 1 issuer**), as described under "**The previous issuers, new issuers, previous intercompany loans, new issuer intercompany loans, new start-up loans and further Funding companies**". Each of the previous issuers made a previous intercompany loan to Funding 1 from the proceeds of the previous notes and any new issuer will make a new issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1 from the proceeds of new issuer notes that are issued by that new issuer. The previous notes are, and any new issuer notes issued by a new issuer ultimately will be, secured by the same trust property as the issuer notes issued by us under this prospectus (including the class Z issuer notes).

You should note that payments by Funding 1 to the previous issuers under the previous intercompany loans and to new issuers under new issuer intercompany loans will rank equally in priority with payments made by Funding 1 to us under our issuer intercompany loan, as described under "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts – The rules**". In other words, interest and principal payments under our issuer intercompany loan will not have priority over interest and principal payments on the previous intercompany loans or any new issuer intercompany loans that are made on later dates. Instead, Funding 1 will initially allocate interest and principal to make payments under each outstanding intercompany loan in no order of priority among them but in proportion to the outstanding principal amount of each intercompany loan. However, prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, the amount and timing of payments under an intercompany loan will determine the amount and timing of payments on the notes issued by the relevant issuer. The terms of the previous loan tranches and the corresponding previous notes or any new issuer loan tranches under any new issuer intercompany loan agreement entered into by Funding 1 and the corresponding new issuer notes issued by a new issuer may, therefore, result in the previous intercompany loans or such new issuer intercompany loan (as the case may be) being repaid prior to repayment of the issuer intercompany loan and those previous notes or new issuer notes being repaid prior to repayment of the issuer notes issued by us regardless of the ratings of such previous notes or new issuer rated notes relative to the rated issuer notes.

Before issuing any new issuer notes, however, such new issuer will be required to satisfy a number of conditions, including that the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified at the time of the issuance of such new issuer notes by such new issuer.

Optional redemption or repurchase of the issuer notes

In the following circumstances, we may redeem (unless otherwise provided) all, but not a portion, of a class of issuer notes at their principal amount outstanding, together with any accrued interest and unpaid interest in respect thereof, by giving notice in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuer notes, subject to the issuer notes not having been accelerated and the availability of sufficient funds, as described in detail in (and subject to) **condition 5** under "**Terms and conditions of the issuer notes**":

- if at any time it would become unlawful for the issuer to make, fund or to allow to remain outstanding an issuer loan tranche made by it under the issuer intercompany loan agreement and the issuer requires Funding 1 to repay the issuer loan tranche (see **condition 5.5** under "**Terms and conditions of the issuer notes**" below); or

- on any interest payment date in the event of particular tax changes that affect us, the issuer notes or the corresponding issuer loan tranche under the issuer intercompany loan (see **condition 5.5** under "**Terms and conditions of the issuer notes**" below).

In addition, we may redeem the issuer notes outstanding in accordance with the terms and conditions:

- on the interest payment date falling in 18 March 2011 and on each interest payment date thereafter, provided that in the case of redemption of the class Z notes, the class A notes have been redeemed in full, (see **condition 5.4** under "**Terms and conditions of the issuer notes**" below); or
- on any interest payment date on which the aggregate principal amount of the issuer notes outstanding is less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the issuer notes as at the closing date (see **condition 5.4** under "**Terms and conditions of the issuer notes**" below).

Withholding tax

Payments of interest and principal with respect to the issuer notes will be subject to any applicable withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes and neither the issuer nor any other person will be obliged to pay additional amounts in relation thereto. The applicability of any UK withholding tax is discussed under "**United Kingdom Taxation**" below.

Credit enhancement

Subject to the detailed description and limitations set out in "**Credit structure**" below, the issuer notes will have the benefit of the following credit enhancement or support:

- availability of excess portions of **Funding 1 available revenue receipts** (which consist of revenue receipts on the loans paid by the mortgages trustee to Funding 1 and other amounts set out in "**Cashflows – Definition of Funding 1 available revenue receipts**" below);
- in respect of the rated issuer notes only, availability of issuer principal receipts to meet shortfalls in issuer available revenue receipts;
- in respect of the senior loan tranches only, a reserve fund called the **Funding 1 reserve fund** to be used in certain circumstances by Funding 1 to meet any deficit in Funding 1 available revenue receipts payable to the issuer and any other Funding 1 issuer;
- in respect of the rated issuer notes only (until the rated issuer notes have been repaid), a reserve fund called the **issuer reserve fund** to be used in certain circumstances by the issuer to meet any deficit in issuer revenue receipts and issuer principal receipts available for payments of interest and principal, respectively, on such rated issuer notes;
- in respect of the rated issuer notes only (until the rated issuer notes have been repaid), a reserve fund called the **issuer liquidity reserve fund**, which will be established following a seller rating downgrade or a decrease in the CPR below a certain designated level to meet interest and principal shortfalls in limited circumstances on such rated issuer notes;
- interest earned at a specific rate on each of the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account and the issuer GIC account;
- in respect of the rated issuer notes only, subordination of junior classes of issuer notes;
- an advance under the issuer start-up loan to be provided to the issuer, amongst other purposes, to be credited to the issuer reserve fund; and
- an advance under the Funding 1 start-up loan to be provided to Funding 1, amongst other purposes, to be credited to the Funding 1 reserve fund.

The issuer notes will also have the benefit of the Funding 1 swap provided by Santander UK, as described below under "**Summary of transaction documents – Swap agreement – Funding 1 swap agreement**" and the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes will have the benefit of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps provided by the issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider, respectively and the class A3 issuer notes will have the benefit of the issuer euro currency swap provided by the issuer (class A3) swap provider, as described below under "**Summary of transaction documents – Swap agreements – Issuer swap agreements**".

Issuer principal deficiency ledger

The issuer principal deficiency ledger has been established to record: (i) any principal losses on the loans allocated by Funding 1 to the issuer intercompany loan; (ii) the application of issuer principal receipts to fund the issuer

liquidity reserve ledger (if required); and (iii) the application of issuer principal receipts to meet any deficiency in issuer available revenue receipts.

The issuer principal deficiency ledger has two sub-ledgers which will correspond to each of the class A issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes, respectively. See "**Credit structure – Issuer principal deficiency ledger**" below.

Trigger events

If an asset trigger event or non-asset trigger event should occur, then distributions on the issuer notes may be altered, as described in "**Cashflows**" below.

An **asset trigger event** will occur when an amount is debited to the principal deficiency sub-ledger established for any issuer with respect to its class A notes, unless (in the case of the issuer) such debit is made when the sum of the amount standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the issuer revenue ledger on or prior to the immediately following interest payment date after such debit is made is greater than the amount necessary to pay items (a) to (e) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments on the immediately following interest payment date after such debit is made or (in the case of the previous issuers or any new issuer) subject to any equivalent provisions agreed in respect of the issue of the previous notes or any new issuer notes (as the case may be).

A **non-asset trigger event** means on a trust calculation date: (a) the occurrence of an insolvency event in relation to the seller on or before that trust calculation date; (b) the seller's role as servicer is terminated and a new servicer is not appointed within 60 days; or (c) the current seller share is less than the minimum seller share on two consecutive trust calculation dates. See "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – Principal receipts**" below.

A **trigger event** means an asset trigger event or a non-asset trigger event.

Acceleration

All issuer notes will become immediately due and payable and the issuer security will become enforceable on the service on the issuer by the note trustee of a note acceleration notice. The note trustee becomes entitled to serve a note acceleration notice at any time after the occurrence of a note event of default in respect of a class of issuer notes (and it may do so using its own discretion or on the instructions of the noteholders of the applicable class of issuer notes (holding in aggregate at least one quarter in principal amount outstanding of such class of issuer notes) or pursuant to an extraordinary resolution of noteholders of the applicable class of issuer notes provided that, in each case, the note trustee shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction and provided further that, at such time, all issuer notes ranking in priority to such class of issuer notes have been repaid in full or such issuer notes are also accelerated).

The closing date

The issuer notes will be issued on or about 12 October 2010.

The loans

The loans in the portfolio at the closing date will comprise:

- loans which are subject to variable rates of interest set by the seller from time to time (including loans which allow the borrower to pay interest at a specified discount to the seller's standard variable rate for a specified period of time);
- loans which track a variable rate of interest other than a variable rate set by the seller (for example, a rate set at a margin above, equal to or below rates set by the Bank of England);
- loans which are subject to fixed rates of interest set by reference to a pre-determined rate or series of rates for a fixed period or periods; and
- flexible loans which allow a borrower, in certain circumstances, to make overpayments or underpayments, to take payment holidays and to make cash withdrawals (provided that the borrower has made sufficient overpayments).

See "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans**" and "**The loans – Statistical information on the expected fifth portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut off date**" below for a more detailed description of the loans offered by the seller and for statistical information on the expected new portfolio, respectively.

In addition to the loans in the portfolio as at the closing date, the trust property may also include new loans assigned by the seller to the mortgages trustee after the closing date. The new loans may include new types of loan products.

New loans assigned to the mortgages trustee will be required to comply with specified criteria (see "**Summary of the transaction documents – the mortgage sale agreement – sale of loans and their related security**"). Any new loans assigned to the mortgages trustee will increase the total size of the trust property, and will increase the Funding 1 share of the trust property to the extent only that Funding 1 has paid for an increased interest in the trust property. To the extent that Funding 1 does not pay for an increased interest, the seller share of the trust property will increase by a corresponding amount.

All the loans in the portfolio as at the closing date are, and any new loans (including further advances) or cash withdrawals, if any, added to the trust property will be secured in favour of the seller by first legal charges over freehold, leasehold or commonhold properties located in England or Wales or first ranking standard securities over heritable or long lease properties located in Scotland or secured in favour of the previous seller by first ranking legal charges or mortgages over freehold or leasehold properties located in Northern Ireland.

The loans have been or will be originated in accordance with the previous seller's or the seller's lending criteria for loans applicable at the time of origination. The seller may from time to time change its lending criteria and any other terms applicable to new loans or their related security assigned to the mortgages trust after the closing date so that all new loans originated after the date of that change will be subject to the new lending criteria. Notwithstanding any change to the lending criteria or other terms applicable to the loans, the loans and their related security may only be assigned to the mortgages trust if those new loans comply with the seller's representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement. If a loan or its related security does not comply with these representations and warranties, then the seller will have 20 London business days in which to cure the default, failing which it will be required to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee. See "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Sale of loans and their related security**" and "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account**" below. The seller's current lending criteria are described further in "**The loans – Lending criteria**" below.

Sale of the loans

The previous seller sold the initial portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the second new portfolio sale date and the third new portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the third new portfolio sale date and the seller sold the fourth new portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the fourth new portfolio sale date. Pursuant to the fifth new portfolio notice signed on the fifth new portfolio sale date, the seller sold the fifth new portfolio to the mortgages trustee. After the closing date, the seller may sell new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee in order to increase or maintain the size of the trust property. The seller may increase the size of the trust property from time to time in relation to an issue of any new issuer notes by any new issuer, the proceeds of which may be applied to fund the sale of the new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, or to comply with the seller's obligations under the mortgage sale agreement as described under "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Sale of loans and their related security**" and "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Conditions for sale of new loans**" below.

When new loans are sold to the mortgages trustee, the amount of the trust property will increase. Depending on the circumstances, the increase in the trust property may result in an increase in the seller's share of the trust property, Funding 1's share of the trust property and/or a further Funding company's share of the trust property. For a description of how adjustments are made to the seller's share, Funding 1's share and any further Funding company's share of the trust property, see "**The mortgages trust**" below.

The mortgages trust

The mortgages trust was established on the initial closing date. The mortgages trustee holds the trust property for both Funding 1 and the seller as beneficiaries of the trust. Funding 1 and the seller each have a joint and undivided beneficial interest in the trust property. Payments of interest and principal arising from the loans in the portfolio are allocated to Funding 1 and the seller according to their share of the trust property, calculated periodically as described later in this section. Other Funding companies may, after the closing date, acquire interests in the trust property and thereby become beneficiaries of the trust. Such further Funding companies will receive allocations of payments of interest and principal arising from the loans according to their respective shares in the trust property.

On the closing date, the trust property will consist of the loans in the portfolio and their related security and any income generated by the loans or their related security. The trust property will also include any money in the mortgages

trustee guaranteed investment contract or GIC account. The **mortgages trustee GIC account** is the bank account in which the mortgages trustee holds any cash that is part of the trust property until it is distributed to the beneficiaries.

Payments by borrowers and any recoveries made in respect of the loans in the portfolio from time to time will be paid initially into accounts called the **collection accounts** in the name of the seller and swept into the mortgages trustee GIC account on a regular basis but in any event in the case of direct debits no later than the next London business day after they are deposited in the collection accounts. If the short-term ratings of the seller fall below A-1 by S&P or P-1 by Moody's or the short-term or long-term issuer default rating falls below F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch, all further instructions by the servicer to debit the accounts of borrowers that are subject to direct debit bank mandates shall be made to another bank which has a rating of at least A-1 by S&P and P-1 by Moody's and a short-term and long-term issuer default rating of at least F1 and A (respectively) (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) by Fitch, or directly to the mortgages trustee GIC account.

In addition, cash withdrawals and any further advances and any new loans and their related security that the seller sells to the mortgages trustee after the closing date will be part of the trust property, unless they are repurchased by the seller. The seller will be solely responsible for funding drawings under any cash withdrawals and further advances. The composition of the trust property will fluctuate as drawings under any cash withdrawals and further advances are made and new loans are added and as the loans that are already part of the trust property are repaid or mature or default or are repurchased by the seller.

At the closing date:

- Funding 1's share of the trust property will be £36,640,981,624, representing approximately 85 per cent. of the trust property; and
- the seller's share of the trust property will be approximately £6,466,055,581, representing approximately 15 per cent. of the trust property.

Income from the trust property is distributed at least monthly to Funding 1, any further Funding company and the seller on each distribution date. A **distribution date** is the date which is four London business days after each **trust calculation date** (being the closing date, the London business day following the last day of each calendar month and the day on which the mortgages trust is terminated) other than the trust calculation date occurring on the closing date in respect of which no distribution will be made. On each trust calculation date, Funding 1's share, any further Funding company's share and the seller's share of the trust property are recalculated based on the aggregate current balance of the loans constituting the trust property on the last day of the immediately preceding trust calculation period. See "**The mortgages trust**" below for details of this recalculation.

On each distribution date, income from the trust property is allocated to Funding 1 in an amount equal to Funding 1's percentage share of the revenue receipts, any further Funding company in an amount equal to such further Funding company's percentage share of the revenue receipts and to the seller in an amount equal to the seller's percentage share of the revenue receipts.

Losses on the loans will be allocated to Funding 1, any further Funding companies and the seller based on their respective percentage shares in the trust property.

Whether the mortgages trustee allocates principal received on the loans to Funding 1 and any further Funding company depends on a number of factors. In general, each of Funding 1 and any further Funding company receives payment of principal in the following circumstances:

- when, in relation to any loan tranche, Funding 1 or each further Funding company, as the case may be, is either accumulating principal during an applicable cash accumulation period (as described below under "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – principal receipts**") or is scheduled to make principal repayments on those loan tranches (in which case principal receipts will be paid to Funding 1 and further Funding companies based on their cash accumulation requirements or repayment requirements in relation to those loan tranches);
- when a non-asset trigger event has occurred (in which case all principal receipts on the loans will be paid to Funding 1 and each further Funding company *pro rata* according to Funding 1's share and each further Funding company's share of the Funding companies' aggregate share of the trust property until each of their respective shares have been reduced to zero. When the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the share of the trust property of each further Funding company is zero, the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts (if any) will be allocated to the seller); and
- when an asset trigger event has occurred (in which case principal receipts on the loans will be paid to Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller *pro rata* according to the Funding 1 share of the trust property, the share of the trust property attributable to each further Funding company and the seller share of the trust property, until the Funding 1 share of the trust property and the share of the trust property attributable to each such further Funding company is zero. When the Funding 1 share of the trust

property and each further Funding company's share of the trust property is zero, the remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts (if any) will be allocated to the seller.

Neither Funding 1 nor any further Funding company is entitled to receive in aggregate an amount of mortgages trust available principal receipts on a distribution date which is in excess of, as applicable, the Funding 1 share of the trust property or such further Funding company's share of the trust property on the relevant distribution date.

For more information on the distribution of principal receipts on the loans, including a description of when a non-asset trigger event or an asset trigger event will occur, see "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – principal receipts**" below.

Under the terms of the controlling beneficiary deed, Funding 1 and the seller have agreed to, amongst other things, arrangements amongst themselves in respect of certain commercial decisions (relating to directions, rights, powers, benefits and/or discretions (or any equivalent thereof) under the transaction documents) to be made from time to time in respect of the mortgages trust deed and other transaction documents. In the event of any further Funding company becoming a beneficiary of the mortgages trust, such further Funding company will accede to the controlling beneficiary deed and agree to such arrangements.

The issuer intercompany loan

On the closing date, we will lend an amount in sterling equal to the proceeds of the issuer notes issued on each such date to Funding 1 pursuant to the issuer intercompany loan agreement. Funding 1 will apply the proceeds of the issuer intercompany loan to make an initial contribution to the mortgages trustee to increase Funding 1's share of the trust property. Upon receipt of Funding 1's initial contribution, the mortgages trustee will pay these funds to the seller as consideration for loans (together with their related security) sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of the issuer notes by the issuer. As described above under "**Summary of the issuer notes – Relationship between the issuer notes and the issuer intercompany loan**", the issuer intercompany loan will consist of separate issuer loan tranches. There will be a total of five issuer loan tranches comprising four senior loan tranches and one subordinated loan tranche, as described under "**Summary of the issuer notes – Relationship between the issuer notes and the issuer intercompany loan**" above. Together these loan tranches are referred to in this prospectus as the issuer loan tranches.

Funding 1 will repay the issuer intercompany loan from payments received from the mortgages trustee, as described under "**The mortgages trust**". We will make payments of interest on, and principal of, the issuer notes principally from payments of interest and principal made by Funding 1 to us under the issuer intercompany loan. We do not intend to accumulate surplus cash. For a detailed description of Funding 1's payments of interest and principal under the issuer intercompany loan, see "**The issuer intercompany loan agreement – Payments of interest**" and "**The issuer intercompany loan agreement – Repayment of principal on the issuer intercompany loan tranches**", and for the allocation of Funding 1 available revenue receipts and Funding 1 available principal receipts, see "**Cashflows**" below.

The circumstances under which the issuer can take action against Funding 1 if it does not make a repayment under the issuer intercompany loan are limited. In particular, it will not be an issuer intercompany loan event of default if Funding 1 does not repay amounts due in respect of the issuer intercompany loan where Funding 1 does not have the money to make the relevant repayment or where the repayment tests are not satisfied. However, the occurrence of an intercompany loan event of default under the previous intercompany loans and/or any new issuer intercompany loan may trigger an acceleration of the issuer intercompany loan because the previous issuers and any new issuer will share in the same security as us under the Funding 1 deed of charge. For more information on the issuer intercompany loan, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – The issuer intercompany loan agreement**" below.

Security granted by Funding 1 and the issuer

On the initial closing date, Funding 1 entered into the Funding 1 deed of charge to secure its obligations to the initial issuer under the initial intercompany loan and to its other secured creditors at such time. On each of the second, third and fourth closing dates, Funding 1 entered into an accession and amendment deed to the Funding 1 deed of charge to secure its obligations to the second issuer under the second issuer intercompany loan, to the third issuer under the third issuer intercompany loan and to the fourth issuer under the fourth issuer intercompany loan, respectively, and to its other secured creditors. To secure its obligations to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan and to the Funding 1 start-up loan provider under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement, Funding 1 will on the closing date enter into a further deed of accession and amendment to the Funding 1 deed of charge with the issuer and the Funding 1 start-up loan provider. The Funding 1 deed of charge, together with any previous or future accession and/or amendment deeds to the Funding 1 deed of charge, (except where the context otherwise requires) are referred to as the Funding 1 deed of charge.

Besides ourselves, Funding 1's secured creditors, on the closing date, will be, among others, the previous issuers, the previous Funding 1 start-up loan provider, the Funding 1 swap provider, the Funding 1 account bank, the cash

manager, the Funding 1 corporate services provider, the secretarial services provider, the Funding 1 security trustee and the seller.

Pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge, Funding 1 has granted security over all of its assets in favour of the Funding 1 security trustee. The Funding 1 security trustee holds that security for the benefit of the Funding 1 secured creditors (which from the closing date will include the issuer and the Funding 1 start-up loan provider). This means that Funding 1's obligations to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan and to the other secured creditors will be secured over the same assets. Except in very limited circumstances, only the Funding 1 security trustee will be entitled to enforce the security granted by Funding 1. For more information on the security granted by Funding 1, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Funding 1 deed of charge**" below. For details of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments, see "**Cashflows**" below.

To secure our obligations to the noteholders and to our other secured creditors, we will grant security over all of our assets in favour of the issuer security trustee pursuant to the issuer deed of charge. The issuer security trustee will hold that security for the benefit of the issuer's secured creditors, which will be, among others, the noteholders, the issuer security trustee, the note trustee, the agent bank, the paying agents, the registrar, the issuer cash manager, the issuer account bank, the issuer swap providers, the issuer corporate services provider and the secretarial services provider. Except in very limited circumstances, only the issuer security trustee will be entitled to enforce the security granted by us. For more information on the security granted by us, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer deed of charge**" below. For details of the relevant issuer priority of payments following enforcement of the issuer security, see "**Cashflows**" below.

Swap agreements

Some of the loans in the portfolio carry variable rates of interest based on a variable rate, some of the loans pay interest at a fixed rate or rates of interest and some of the loans pay interest at a rate of interest which tracks the Bank of England base rate (the base rate-linked rate is currently set at a margin above and/or equal to and/or below a rate set by the Bank of England). These interest rates do not necessarily match the floating rate of interest payable on the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan. Funding 1 has entered into a swap documented under the Funding 1 swap agreement (which will be amended and restated on the closing date) to hedge against these potential interest rate mismatches.

To enable us to make payments on the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes and class A3 issuer notes, we will enter into the swap agreements with the issuer (class A1 swap) provider, the issuer (class A2 swap) provider and, the issuer (class A3) swap provider, respectively. On the issue of the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes on the closing date, the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider, the issue proceeds of the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes, respectively, in U.S. dollars and the issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider, respectively, will pay to the issuer the equivalent amount in sterling, converted by reference to the relevant U.S. dollar currency exchange rate. The currency amount of the issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap will be the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the class A1 issuer notes and the currency amount of the issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap will be the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the class A2 issuer notes. The issuer (class A1) swap provider will pay to the issuer amounts in U.S. dollars that are equal to the amounts of the interest and principal to be paid on the class A1 issuer notes, and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A1) swap provider the corresponding sterling interest and principal amounts received on the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche. The issuer (class A2) swap provider will pay to the issuer amounts in U.S. dollars that are equal to the amounts of the interest and principal to be paid on the class A2 issuer notes, and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A2) swap provider the corresponding sterling interest and principal amounts received in respect of the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche. On the issue of the class A3 issuer notes on the closing date, the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A3) swap provider the issue proceeds of the class A3 issuer notes in euro and the issuer (class A3) swap provider will pay to the issuer the equivalent amount in sterling, converted by reference to the relevant euro currency exchange rate. The currency amount of the issuer euro currency swap will be the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the class A3 issuer notes. The issuer (class A3) swap provider will pay to the issuer amounts in euro that are equal to the amounts of the interest and principal to be paid on the class A3 issuer notes, and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A3) swap provider the corresponding sterling interest and principal amounts received in respect of the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche.

Rating of the issuer notes

The class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes, the class A3 issuer notes and the class A4 issuer notes are expected to be assigned an AAA rating by Fitch, an Aaa rating by Moody's and an AAA rating by Standard & Poor's. The class Z issuer notes will not be rated.

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant.

Together Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's comprise the rating agencies, which is to be understood to include any further or replacement rating agency appointed by us with the approval of the note trustee to give a credit rating to the issuer notes or any class of the issuer notes.

Listing

Application has been made to the UK listing authority for each class of the issuer notes to be admitted to the official list maintained by the UK listing authority. Application will also be made to the London Stock Exchange for each class of the issuer notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC).

The previous issuers, new issuers, the previous intercompany loans, new issuer intercompany loans, new issuer start-up loans and further Funding companies

The previous issuers, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Holdings, issued the previous notes and used the sterling equivalent of the issue proceeds to make the previous intercompany loans to Funding 1 on the previous closing dates.

It is not necessary to obtain your approval for any issuance of new notes.

Funding 1's obligations under the previous intercompany loans are secured by the same security that secures the issuer intercompany loan. In addition, it is expected that in the future, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, Holdings will establish additional wholly owned subsidiary companies to issue new issuer notes to investors. One of these conditions is that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of your rated issuer notes will not be downgraded at the time a new issuer issues new issuer notes. Any new issuers will lend the proceeds of any issue of new issuer notes to Funding 1 or any further Funding company (as the case may be) pursuant to the terms of a new issuer intercompany loan agreement. Funding 1 or a further Funding company (as the case may be) will use the proceeds of a new issuer intercompany loan to it to do one or more of the following:

- make a contribution (an **initial contribution**) to the mortgages trustee to be used by the mortgages trustee to pay the seller part of the purchase price for loans (together with their related security) sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of new issuer notes by the new issuer and the making of the relevant loan tranches to Funding 1 or any further Funding company, which will result in a corresponding increase in Funding 1's or any further Funding company's share of the trust property (as applicable); and/or
- make a further contribution to the mortgages trustee to acquire part of any further Funding company's share of the trust property (in the case of Funding 1) or Funding 1's share of the trust property (in the case of a further Funding company) and/or the seller's share of the trust property (such contribution to be paid to such further Funding company (a **refinancing distribution**) or the seller (a **special distribution**), as the case may be, which will result in a corresponding decrease of such further Funding company's or Funding 1's or the seller's share of the trust property, as the case may be, and a corresponding increase in Funding 1's share or the share of any further Funding company, as the case may be, of the trust property; and/or
- refinance and/or repay one or more of the current loan tranches or new issuer loan tranches (if any) made available to Funding 1 or any further Funding company, as the case may be, outstanding from time to time; and/or
- fund or replenish the Funding 1 reserve fund.

Regardless of which of these uses of proceeds is selected, the current notes and any new issuer notes will all be secured ultimately over Funding 1's share of the trust property and will be subject to the rules regarding repayment described in the following paragraphs. Existing noteholders will be informed of further issues via the regulatory news service (**RNS**) on the London Stock Exchange website.

Funding 1 will apply amounts it receives from the trust property to pay amounts it owes under the loan tranches without distinguishing when the interest in the trust property was acquired or when the relevant loan tranche was advanced. Funding 1's obligations to pay interest and principal to the previous issuers on the previous loan tranches, to us on the issuer loan tranches and to the new issuers on their respective new issuer loan tranches will rank equally in priority. In other words, interest and principal payments under our issuer intercompany loan will not have priority over interest and principal payments on the previous intercompany loans or on any new issuer intercompany loans that are made at later dates. Instead, Funding 1 will initially allocate principal to repay each outstanding intercompany loan in no order of priority among them but in proportion to the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer. However, the amount and timing of payments on an intercompany loan will determine the amount and timing of payment on the notes issued by the relevant issuer. The terms of the previous loan tranches under the previous intercompany loan agreements and the corresponding previous notes issued by the previous issuers and/or any

new issuer loan tranches under any new issuer intercompany loan agreement entered into by Funding 1 and the corresponding new issuer notes issued by a new issuer may, therefore, result in the previous intercompany loans and/or any such new issuer intercompany loan being repaid prior to repayment of the issuer intercompany loan and those previous notes or new issuer notes (as the case may be) being repaid prior to the repayment of the issuer notes issued by us regardless of the ratings of the previous notes or any such new issuer rated notes (as the case may be) relative to the rated issuer notes. For more details, see "**Cashflows**" below.

Ultimately, our obligations to pay interest and principal to you under the issuer notes reflect the corresponding obligations of Funding 1 to us under the issuer intercompany loan.

If Funding 1 enters into a new issuer intercompany loan agreement, it will also, if required, enter into a new Funding 1 swap, in each case with either the Funding 1 swap provider or a new Funding 1 swap provider in order to address the potential mismatch between the variable loan rates, base rate loan rates and fixed loan rates paid by borrowers on the loans and the rate of interest paid by Funding 1 on the new issuer intercompany loan. Each new Funding 1 swap and the Funding 1 swap will rank without any order of priority between themselves, but in proportion to the amounts due and, in each case, ahead of payments on the AAA loan tranches, as described further in "**Summary of the Transaction Documents – Swap Agreements - Funding 1 swap agreement**". The various margins on the fixed, floating and base rate elements of the Funding 1 swap will vary depending on the nature of the loans constituting the trust property from time to time.

If any new Funding 1 issuer enters into a new issuer intercompany loan agreement with Funding 1, Funding 1 may also be required to enter into a new Funding 1 start-up loan agreement with such new issuer (in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider) and the Funding 1 security trustee. In connection with the previous transactions, Funding 1 has entered into previous Funding 1 start-up loan agreements with the previous issuers (acting in its capacity as the previous Funding 1 start-up loan provider).

Pursuant to its obligations under the listing rules of the UK Listing Authority, if a new issuer is established to issue new issuer notes, then we will notify or procure that notice is given to you of that new issue.

Holdings may establish further Funding companies which may, in the future, enter into new issuer intercompany loan agreements with new issuers and use the proceeds to make an initial contribution or a further contribution to the mortgages trustee to enable the mortgages trustee either to pay the seller the initial purchase price for a further new portfolio or to make a special distribution to the seller. Any further Funding company would be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings and would become a beneficiary of the mortgages trust subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including that the ratings of your rated issuer notes will not be downgraded by the rating agencies at the time a further Funding company becomes such a beneficiary (see "**Risk Factors – Holdings may establish further Funding companies, which will become additional beneficiaries under the mortgages trust**").

Jersey (Channel Islands) tax status

It is the opinion of Mourant Ozannes, the Jersey (Channel Islands) tax counsel to the mortgages trustee, that (i) the mortgages trustee is resident in Jersey for taxation purposes and (ii) the mortgages trustee is liable to income tax in Jersey at a rate of 0 per cent. for the calendar year ending 31 December 2010 and each subsequent calendar year in respect of the profits that it makes from acting as trustee of the mortgages trust. The mortgages trustee is not liable for any income tax in Jersey in respect of any income that it receives in its capacity as mortgages trustee on behalf of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust provided that certain conditions are satisfied. See "**Material Jersey (Channel Islands) tax considerations**" below.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The financial statements of Funding 1 for the periods up to and including the years ended 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009 together with the audit reports thereon are incorporated by reference into this document. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained at Funding 1's registered office at 35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP. Deloitte LLP, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, have issued unqualified audit opinions on the financial statements of Funding 1 for the periods ended 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009. Deloitte LLP has no material interest in Funding 1.

The audited consolidated annual financial statements of Santander UK for the financial year ended 31 December 2009, which appear on pages 99 to 188 of Santander UK's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2009 which have been filed with the Financial Services Authority, are incorporated in, and form part of, this prospectus. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained at Santander UK's registered office at 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN.

FEES

The following table sets out the on-going fees to be paid by the issuer, Funding 1 and the mortgages trustee to transaction parties. Each of these fees is subject to change at any time without your notification or approval, including upon the appointment of any successor service provider or any other successor transaction party pursuant to the applicable transaction document.

Type of fee	Amount of fee	Priority in cashflow	Frequency of payment
Servicing fee allocated to Funding 1	Estimated 0.08 per cent. per year of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of Funding 1's share	Ahead of all revenue amounts payable to Funding 1 by the mortgages trustee	Payable monthly by the mortgages trustee on each distribution date
Mortgages trustee fee	Estimated £1,000 each year	Ahead of all revenue amounts payable to Funding 1 by the mortgages trustee	Payable annually by the mortgages trustee on the distribution date occurring in December of each year
Cash management fee	Estimated 0.01 per cent. per year of principal amount outstanding of the intercompany loans	Ahead of all intercompany loans	Payable quarterly by Funding 1 on each Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in March, June, September and December of each year
Issuer cash management fee	Estimated 0.01 per cent. per year of the principal amount outstanding of the issuer notes	Ahead of all outstanding issuer notes	Payable quarterly by the issuer on each interest payment date occurring in March, June, September and December of each year
Corporate expenses of mortgages trustee	Estimated £5,500 each year	Ahead of all revenue amounts payable to Funding 1 by the mortgages trustee	Payable annually by the mortgages trustee on each distribution date occurring in December of each year
Corporate expenses of Funding 1	Estimated £2,000 each year	Ahead of all intercompany loans	Payable semi-annually by Funding 1 on each Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in June and December of each year
Corporate expenses of issuer	Estimated £4,750 each year	Ahead of all outstanding issuer notes	Payable semi-annually by the issuer on each interest payment date occurring in June and December of each year
Issuer security trustee and note trustee fee (including paying agents)	Estimated £1,000 each year	Ahead of all outstanding issuer notes	Payable annually by Funding 1 on each Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in December of each year
Secretarial services fee	Estimated £1,000 each year	Ahead of all intercompany loans and all outstanding issuer notes (as applicable)	Payable annually by the issuer on each interest payment date occurring in December each year

Subject to the following, the servicing fee, the cash management fee and the issuer cash management fee set out in the preceding table are inclusive of any applicable value added tax (VAT), which is currently assessed at 17.5 per cent., and the aggregate amount payable in respect of such services will not be adjusted in the event of any change in the rate of VAT.

In addition to the above on-going fees to be paid by the issuer, the issuer will be required to pay certain one-off expenses relating to the admission to trading of the Notes, estimated to be £7,200 exclusive of VAT.

RISK FACTORS

The following is a summary of certain risk factors of which prospective noteholders should be aware. This section describes the principal risks associated with an investment in the issuer notes. Prospective noteholders should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this document prior to making an investment decision in relation to the issuer notes.

You cannot rely on any person other than the issuer to make payments on your issuer notes

The issuer notes will not represent an obligation or be the responsibility of Alliance & Leicester or Santander UK or any of their affiliates, the mortgages trustee, the note trustee, the issuer security trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding companies, the previous issuers and/or any new issuers and/or any other party to the transaction other than the issuer.

The issuer has limited resources available to it to make payments on your issuer notes

The issuer's ability to make payments of principal and interest on the issuer notes and to pay its operating and administrative expenses will depend primarily on payments being received by it under the issuer intercompany loan agreement. In addition, the issuer will rely on the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps and the issuer euro currency swap to provide payments on the issuer notes denominated in U.S. dollars and euro, respectively.

The issuer will not have any other significant sources of funds available to meet its obligations under the issuer notes and/or any other payments ranking in priority to the issuer notes. If the resources described above cannot provide the issuer with sufficient funds to enable it to make the required payments on the issuer notes, you may incur a loss of interest and/or principal which would otherwise be due and payable on your issuer notes.

Funding 1 is not obliged to make payments on the issuer loan tranches if it does not have enough money to do so, which could adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

Funding 1's ability to pay amounts payable on the issuer loan tranches will depend upon:

- Funding 1 receiving enough funds from its share in the trust property on or before each Funding 1 interest payment date;
- Funding 1 receiving the required funds from the Funding 1 swap provider;
- the amount of funds credited to the Funding 1 reserve fund (as described below in "**Credit structure – Funding 1 reserve fund**"); and
- the allocation of funds between the issuer intercompany loan, the previous intercompany loans and any new issuer intercompany loans (as described below in "**Cashflows**").

According to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the mortgages trustee is obliged to pay to Funding 1 the Funding 1 share of revenue receipts on the loans by crediting those amounts to the Funding 1 GIC account on each distribution date. The mortgages trustee is obliged to pay to Funding 1 the Funding 1 share of principal receipts on the loans by crediting those amounts to the Funding 1 GIC account as and when required pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed.

Funding 1 will be obliged to pay amounts due and payable to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan only to the extent that it has funds available to it after making payments ranking in priority to the issuer, such as payments of certain fees and expenses of Funding 1. Funding 1 has entered into four previous intercompany loans with the previous issuers and is also obliged to make payments due to the previous issuers under the previous intercompany loans. Furthermore, if Funding 1 subsequently enters into a new issuer intercompany loan with a new issuer, Funding 1 will also be obliged to make payments due to such new issuer under such new issuer intercompany loan. These payments may be payable behind, equally with or ahead of payments to the issuer in accordance with their terms and ranking pursuant to the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments. See "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts before an asset trigger event or intercompany loan acceleration**" and "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts**" below.

The obligations of Funding 1 are limited recourse. If Funding 1 does not pay amounts to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan agreement because it does not have sufficient funds available, those amounts will be due but not payable until funds are available to pay those amounts in accordance with the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments. Funding 1's failure to pay those amounts to the issuer when due in such circumstances will not constitute an event of default under the issuer intercompany loan agreement. Any such amounts deferred (including any default interest of Funding 1 and additional interest amounts accrued and deferred with respect to such deferred amounts) on each interest payment date shall be satisfied on such subsequent Funding 1 interest payment date when there are sufficient amounts available to Funding 1 to meet that shortfall and shall, to the extent of any further shortfall, continue to be deferred until the last occurring final repayment date of the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany

loan. After the latest occurring final repayment date of the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan, any remaining unpaid amounts will be extinguished (subject to the allocation of available amounts). If there is a shortfall in amounts payable by Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan agreement and the amounts payable by the issuer on the issuer notes, you may not, depending on what other sources of funds are available to the issuer and to Funding 1, receive the full amount of interest and/or principal and/or other amounts which would otherwise be payable on your issuer notes.

Enforcement of the issuer security is the only remedy for a default on the issuer's obligations, and the proceeds of that enforcement may not be enough to make all the payments due on your issuer notes

The only remedy for recovering amounts on the issuer notes is through the enforcement of the issuer security. The issuer does not have any recourse to the assets of Funding 1 unless Funding 1 has also defaulted on its obligations under the issuer intercompany loan and the Funding 1 security has been enforced.

If the issuer security created as required by the issuer deed of charge is enforced, the proceeds of enforcement may be insufficient to pay all principal and interest and/or other amounts due on your issuer notes.

The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests

Pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge, the issuer deed of charge and the note trust deed, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee respectively may, without the consent or sanction of the Funding 1 secured creditors (except where they are a party to the relevant transaction document the subject of such modification, where the consent of such party will be required), the issuer secured creditors (except where they are a party to the relevant transaction document the subject of such modification, where the consent of such party will be required) and/or the noteholders, concur with any person in making or sanctioning any modifications to the transaction documents which:

- (in the case of the Funding 1 security trustee) it has been directed to do so by the issuer security trustee and which the issuer security trustee has in turn been directed to do so by the note trustee in the circumstances described below and by the other issuer security trustees and which the other issuer security trustees have in turn been directed to do so by the respective other note trustees in similar circumstances to those described below in relation to the note trustee;
- (in the case of the issuer security trustee) it has been directed to do so by the note trustee in the circumstances described below; and
- (in the case of the note trustee) in the opinion of the note trustee (a) will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders except in the case of a basic terms modification where the note trustee will have no such power or, if the note trustee is not of that opinion, the noteholders have sanctioned such modification by way of an extraordinary resolution or (b) is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is to comply with mandatory provisions of law.

In the exercise of any of its powers, trusts, authorities, rights or discretions under any transaction document (including the Funding 1 deed of charge) the Funding 1 security trustee shall act as directed by the issuer security trustee which shall in turn act as directed by the note trustee in the circumstances described below and by the other issuer security trustees which shall in turn act as directed by the respective other note trustees in similar circumstances to those described below in relation to the note trustee. In the exercise of any of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions under any transaction document (including the issuer deed of charge), the issuer security trustee shall act as directed by the note trustee. In the exercise of any of its powers, trusts, authorities and discretions under the note trust deed or any other transaction document, the note trustee shall have regard to the interests of the noteholders (subject to the provisions of the next paragraph) but in the event of a conflict of interest it shall have regard to the interests of the noteholders in the manner described under "**There may be a conflict of interests between the issuer, the previous issuers and new issuers, and the interests of the previous issuers and/or new issuers may prevail over the interests of the issuer**" below.

In determining whether a modification to a transaction document is materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders, the note trustee will have regard to confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified and any other confirmation which it considers, in its sole and absolute discretion, is necessary and/or appropriate (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

In addition, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and the note trustee will give its consent to any modifications to the transaction documents that are requested by (in the case of the Funding 1 security trustee) Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) and (in the case of the issuer security trustee and the note trustee) Funding

1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuer (or the issuer cash manager on its behalf), provided that Funding 1, the cash manager, the issuer and/or the issuer cash manager (as applicable) certifies to the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee or the note trustee (as applicable) in writing that such modifications are required in order to accommodate:

- (i) any new intercompany loans to be advanced to Funding 1 or any further Funding companies and/or the issue of any new issuer notes by any new issuer;
- (ii) the entry into by Funding 1 or any further Funding company of any new Funding 1 start-up loan agreement and/or the entry into by any new issuer of any new issuer start-up loan agreement;
- (iii) the addition of other relevant secured creditors of the issuer, Funding 1, the previous issuers, any new issuer or any further Funding company;
- (iv) the accession of further Funding companies as beneficiaries to the mortgages trust deed;
- (v) the issue (directly or indirectly) of debt by Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company (other than as referred to in paragraph (i) above);
- (vi) the sale of new types of loans or their related security to the mortgages trustee;
- (vii) changes to the Funding 1 reserve required amount and/or the issuer reserve fund required amount and/or the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount (or equivalent amounts in respect of any further Funding company and/or new issuer) and/or the manner in which each of such amounts are funded; and/or
- (viii) changes to the asset trigger events and non-asset trigger events;

and provided further that:

- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i), (iv) and (vi) above, Funding 1, the cash manager, the issuer and/or the issuer cash manager (as applicable) certifies to the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee or the note trustee (as applicable) in writing that the relevant conditions precedent have been satisfied; and
- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i) to (viii) above, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee or the note trustee (as applicable) has received written confirmation from the rating agencies that as a result of the relevant modifications the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligations to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Similar provisions apply to the other issuer security trustees and the other note trustees giving their consent to any such modifications to the transaction documents.

The modifications required to give effect to the matters listed in paragraphs (i) to (viii) above may include, among other matters, amendments to the provisions of the mortgages trust deed and the Funding 1 deed of charge relating to the allocation of and entitlement to monies. There can be no assurance that the effect of the modifications to the transaction documents will not ultimately adversely affect your interests.

There may be a conflict between the interests of the holders of class A issuer notes and the holders of class Z issuer notes and the interests of other classes of noteholders may prevail over your interests

The note trust deed and the terms and conditions of the issuer notes will provide that, in connection with the exercise of its trusts, authorities, powers and discretions under the note trust deed, the note trustee is to have regard to the interests of the holders of all the classes of issuer notes. There may be circumstances, however, where the interests of one class of the noteholders conflict with the interests of another class or classes of the noteholders. The note trust deed will provide that where, in the opinion of the note trustee, there is such a conflict, then the note trustee is to have regard only to the interests of the class A noteholders in the event of a conflict between the interests of the class A noteholders on the one hand and the class Z noteholders on the other hand.

There may be a conflict between the interests of the holders of each class of the class A issuer notes

There may also be circumstances where the interests of the class A1 noteholders, the class A2 noteholders, the class A3 noteholders and the class A4 noteholders conflict.

Unless expressly provided otherwise, the note trust deed and the terms and conditions of the issuer notes will provide that where, in the opinion of the note trustee, there is such a conflict, then the note trustee shall not be obliged to take any action unless and until directed by the class A noteholders, but on the basis that a resolution directing the note trustee to take any action must be passed at separate meetings of the holders of each such class of the class A issuer

notes then outstanding. A resolution may only be passed at a single meeting of the noteholders of each class of the class A issuer notes if the note trustee is, in its absolute discretion, satisfied that there is no conflict between them.

Similar provisions will apply in relation to requests in writing or directions from holders of a specified percentage of the principal amount outstanding of the issuer notes of each class of class A issuer notes.

There may be potential conflicts of interest between the interests of the seller while it holds the issuer notes and the interests of any other holders of the issuer notes

Although appointed as sole lead manager in respect of the issuer notes, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) is under no obligation to underwrite or purchase any of the issuer notes. Santander UK will purchase all of the issuer notes on the closing date (see "**Purchase and sale**" below). While Santander UK remains the beneficial owner of all of any class of issuer notes (the **relevant class of notes**), it will be entitled to vote in respect of them, except that, if there is any other class of issuer notes ranking *pari passu* with, or junior to, the relevant class of notes and Santander UK is not the beneficial owner of all of such class of issuer notes, then Santander UK will not be entitled to vote in respect of the relevant class of notes on any resolution relating to any matter, other than modification of the provisions of the transaction documents or waiver or authorisation of any breach of the transaction documents and the provisions described in the final paragraph of this risk factor shall apply to voting on any resolution relating to any such modification, waiver or authorisation.

If there is any other class of issuer notes ranking senior to the relevant class of notes and Santander UK is not the beneficial owner of all of such class of issuer notes (which, in the case of the class A notes, means all notes of each class of the class A notes), the provisions of the note trust deed will restrict the ability of Santander UK as holder of the relevant class of notes to pass an extraordinary resolution.

Where Santander UK is not the beneficial owner of all of any class of issuer notes and the holders of such class of issuer notes vote in favour of any resolution concerning the modification of the provisions of the transaction documents or the waiver or authorisation of any breach of the transaction documents, then Santander UK will be deemed to have voted in favour of such resolution in respect of each relevant class of notes.

There may be a conflict of interests between the issuer, the previous issuers and new issuers, and the interests of the previous issuers and/or new issuers may prevail over the interests of the issuer

The issuer, the previous issuers and any new issuers that enter into new issuer intercompany loan agreements with Funding 1 will share in the Funding 1 security. In the exercise of its rights, powers or discretions under any of the transaction documents and, subject as provided below, the Funding 1 security trustee shall act on the directions of the issuer security trustees and the issuer security trustees will in turn act on the directions of the respective note trustees. In the event of a conflict between the directions of the note trustees and the corresponding directions of the issuer security trustees, the Funding 1 security trustee will act only on the directions of the issuer security trustees acting as directed by the respective note trustees for the holders of the outstanding class of rated notes at that time with the highest rating (the **principal class of rated notes**) (unless expressly provided otherwise) and provided that the Funding 1 security trustee is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction. If the Funding 1 security trustee receives conflicting directions from two or more such issuer security trustees because such issuer security trustees receive conflicting directions from the respective note trustees acting as directed by more than one principal class of rated notes, Funding 1 will ultimately follow the directions given by the note trustee(s) in respect of the holders of the principal classes of rated notes with the greatest aggregate principal amount outstanding at that time that have given the same direction. If the note trustee(s) whose directions prevail do(es) not act as trustee for holders of issuer notes issued by the issuer, then the interests of the holders of the issuer notes will not prevail. This could ultimately cause a reduction in the payments you receive on your issuer notes.

Holdings may establish further Funding companies, which will be additional beneficiaries under the mortgages trust

Holdings may in the future establish further Funding companies (each a **further Funding company** and together with Funding 1, the **Funding companies**), which may raise debt from time to time and use the proceeds thereof to acquire or increase their shares in the trust property. However, any such acquisition or increase will be subject to obtaining prior written confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be withdrawn, downgraded or qualified as a result of the relevant Funding company acquiring or increasing its share of trust property.

As beneficiaries, the seller, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies will have a joint and undivided interest in the trust property but their entitlement to the proceeds from the trust property will be in proportion to their respective shares of the trust property. On each distribution date, the mortgages trustee will distribute revenue receipts and principal receipts to the beneficiaries, subject to the terms of the mortgages trust deed.

Where it is provided in the transaction documents that, following any further Funding company becoming a beneficiary of the mortgages trust, both Funding 1 and the further Funding company acting together, or the Funding 1 security trustee and the further Funding security trustee acting together, may provide or exercise, as applicable, directions, rights, powers, benefits and/or discretions (or any equivalent thereof) (including, without limitation, agreeing to any amendment or waiver of any provision thereof and/or giving its consent, approval or authorisation of any event, matter or thing requested thereunder), then (irrespective of whether or not Funding 1 and the further Funding company or, as the case may be, the Funding 1 security trustee and the further Funding security trustee shall so act together with any other parties to the transaction documents) such directions, rights, powers, benefits and/or discretions (or their equivalent) shall be provided and/or exercised by Funding 1 and the further Funding company or, as the case may be, the Funding 1 security trustee and the further Funding security trustee in accordance with the controlling beneficiary deed. Therefore, in circumstances where, following any further Funding company becoming a beneficiary of the mortgages trust, there is a conflict of interest, the directions of Funding 1 or the Funding 1 security trustee (acting on behalf of the Funding 1 secured creditors) may not prevail over the directions of the further Funding company or the further Funding security trustee (acting on behalf of the relevant secured creditors of the further Funding company), which may adversely affect your interests.

Funding 1 has entered into the previous intercompany loan agreements with the previous issuers and may enter into new issuer intercompany loan agreements with new issuers, and in certain circumstances some of the previous loan tranches and accompanying previous notes and/or the new issuer loan tranches and accompanying new issuer notes may be repaid prior to the issuer intercompany loan and the issuer notes

The previous issuers issued the previous issuer notes, the sterling equivalent of the issue proceeds of which were used by the previous issuers to make the previous intercompany loans to Funding 1. Funding 1 used most of the proceeds of the initial intercompany loan from the initial issuer to pay the mortgages trustee for its initial interest in the mortgages trust and which the mortgages trustee then used to make a payment to the previous seller in connection with the sale of its initial loans (together with their related security) sold to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date. Funding 1 used the proceeds of the second issuer intercompany loan from the second issuer, the proceeds of the third issuer intercompany loan from the third issuer and the proceeds of the fourth issuer intercompany loan from the fourth issuer to pay the mortgages trustee a further contribution for an increased Funding 1 share of the trust property.

Subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, Holdings may, in the future, establish additional wholly-owned subsidiary companies that will issue new issuer notes. The proceeds of each such issue of new issuer notes may be advanced by way of a new issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company. Where such proceeds are advanced to Funding 1, Funding 1 may use the proceeds of such new issuer intercompany loan to, amongst other things, pay the mortgages trustee an initial contribution to be applied by the mortgages trustee to pay the seller the consideration for new loans and their related security to be sold to the mortgages trustee (which will result in an increase in the Funding 1 share of the trust property and no change in the seller share of the trust property) or pay the mortgages trustee a further contribution to be applied by the mortgages trustee to pay the seller a special distribution (which will result in an increase in the Funding 1 share of the trust property and a corresponding decrease in the seller share of the trust property) and/or to refinance all or part of an existing Funding 1 intercompany loan outstanding at that time. If the issuer intercompany loan (or any part thereof) is refinanced, you could be repaid early.

Funding 1 will apply amounts it receives from the trust property to pay amounts it owes under the issuer intercompany loan, the previous intercompany loans and any new issuer intercompany loan without regard to when the relevant intercompany loan was made. You should note that the obligation to make payments under the previous intercompany loans and/or any new issuer intercompany loans may rank behind, equal with or ahead of payments to be made by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan depending on the forms and ranking of such payments. Funding 1 will initially allocate principal to repay each outstanding intercompany loan in no order of priority among them but in proportion to the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer. The amount and timing of payments on an intercompany loan will determine the amount and timing of payment on the notes issued by the relevant issuer. The terms of the previous loan tranches and the corresponding previous notes or any new issuer loan tranches under any new issuer intercompany loan entered into by Funding 1 and corresponding new issuer notes issued by a new issuer may, therefore, result in the previous intercompany loans or such new issuer intercompany loan (as the case may be) being repaid prior to the repayment of the issuer intercompany loan and such previous notes or new issuer notes being repaid prior to the repayment of the issuer notes regardless of the ratings of the previous notes or such new issuer rated notes relative (as the case may be) to the rated issuer notes.

You will not have any right of prior review or consent before Funding 1 enters into any new issuer intercompany loans or the corresponding issuance of new issuer notes by the new issuer. Similarly, the terms of the transaction documents (including, but not limited to, the mortgage sale agreement, the mortgages trust deed, the Funding 1 deed of charge, the definitions of the trigger events and the criteria for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee) may be amended to reflect the issuance of such new issuer notes. Your consent to these changes will not be required. There can be no assurance that these changes will not affect the cashflow available to pay amounts due on your issuer notes. See "**The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**" above.

Before issuing any new issuer notes, however, such new issuer will be required to satisfy a number of conditions, including that the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified at the time of the issuance of such new issuer notes by such new issuer.

Other creditors will share in the same security granted by Funding 1 to the Funding 1 security trustee, and this may adversely affect payments on the issuer notes

The previous issuers have entered into the previous intercompany loans with Funding 1 and are party to the Funding 1 deed of charge. Under the Funding 1 deed of charge, the previous issuers are entitled to share in the security granted by Funding 1 for the benefit of the issuer (and the benefit of the other Funding 1 secured creditors). Any new issuer that enters into a new issuer intercompany loan with Funding 1 will become party to the Funding 1 deed of charge and will also be entitled to share in the security granted by Funding 1 for the benefit of the issuer (and the benefit of the other Funding 1 secured creditors) under the Funding 1 deed of charge. If the Funding 1 security is enforced and there are insufficient funds to make the payments that are due to all Funding 1 issuers, the issuer expects that each Funding 1 issuer will only be entitled to its proportionate share of those limited funds based on the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer. This could ultimately cause a reduction in the payments you receive on your issuer notes.

If a new Funding 1 issuer enters into a new issuer intercompany loan agreement with Funding 1, Funding 1 may also be required to enter into a Funding 1 start-up loan agreement with such new issuer (in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider) and the Funding 1 security trustee.

If required by the rating agencies in order to support the rating of the rated issuer notes, Funding 1 will use part of the proceeds of the new Funding 1 start-up loan to further fund the Funding 1 reserve fund. Similarly, if necessary in connection with the issue of any new issuer notes by a new issuer, Funding 1 may also enter into a new swap with either the Funding 1 swap provider or a new Funding 1 swap provider and/or amend the Funding 1 swap.

Any new issuer (in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider) and any new Funding 1 swap provider will become party to the Funding 1 deed of charge and will be entitled to share in the security granted by Funding 1 for the issuer's benefit (and the benefit of the other Funding 1 secured creditors) under the Funding 1 deed of charge. In addition, the liabilities owed by Funding 1 to the Funding 1 swap provider which are secured by the Funding 1 deed of charge may increase each time that Funding 1 enters into a new issuer intercompany loan agreement. These factors could ultimately cause a reduction in the payments you receive on your issuer notes. Your consent to the requisite changes to the transaction documents will not be sought. See "**The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**" above.

The yield to maturity of your issuer notes may be adversely affected by prepayments or redemptions on the loans

The yield to maturity of the issuer notes of each class will be affected by the amount and timing of payment of principal on the loans and the price paid by the noteholders of each class of issuer notes.

The yield to maturity of the issuer notes of each class may be adversely affected by a higher or lower than anticipated rate of prepayments on the loans. The factors affecting the rate of prepayment on the loans are described in "**The issuer's ability to redeem the issuer notes on their final maturity dates may be affected by the rate of prepayment on the loans**" below.

In addition, the yield to maturity of the issuer notes may be affected by the seller having elected to send the mortgages trustee an excluded further advance notice and/or an excluded product switch notice, which shall entitle the seller thereafter to repurchase all loans the subject of a further advance and/or product switch respectively from that date forward until such notice is revoked (as further described in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement**" below).

The issuer's ability to redeem the issuer notes on their final maturity dates may be affected by the rate of prepayment on the loans

The rate of prepayment of loans is influenced by a wide variety of economic, social and other factors, including prevailing mortgage market interest rates, the availability of alternative financing programmes, local and regional economic conditions and homeowner mobility. For instance, prepayments on the loans may be due to borrowers refinancing their loans and sales of mortgaged properties by borrowers (either voluntarily or as a result of enforcement action taken). In addition, if the seller is required to repurchase a loan or loans and the related security under a mortgage account because, for example, one of the loans does not materially comply with the representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement or there is a transfer of a portable loan during the applicable discount rate period, fixed rate period or premium rate period, then the payment received by the mortgages trustee will have the same effect as a prepayment of all of the loans under that mortgage account. Because these factors are not within the issuer's control or

the control of Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee, the issuer cannot give any assurances as to the level of prepayments that the portfolio may experience.

Variation in the rate of prepayments of principal on the loans or loans being subject to a product switch or a further advance may affect each class of issuer notes differently depending upon amounts already repaid by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan and whether a trigger event has occurred or a note acceleration notice has been served on the issuer or an intercompany loan acceleration notice has been served on Funding 1 or the security granted by the issuer under the issuer deed of charge or by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 deed of charge has been enforced. If prepayments on the loans occur less frequently than anticipated, there may be insufficient funds available to the issuer to redeem the issuer notes in full on their respective final maturity dates if not previously redeemed in accordance with their terms.

Refinancing contributions and distributions made may mean that your issuer notes could be repaid early

Funding 1 may agree to accept a refinancing distribution from the mortgages trustee which will be funded by a refinancing contribution made by the seller or a further Funding company, provided that the rating agencies have confirmed to Funding 1 that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result thereof (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose) and Funding 1 agrees to apply the proceeds of that refinancing contribution to repay (in whole or in part) a loan tranche made to it. If such repaid loan tranche corresponds to your issuer notes, the proceeds of such repaid issuer loan tranche must be used by the issuer to redeem your issuer notes. If such refinancing contribution is made prior to the final maturity of your issuer notes, this could have an adverse effect on the yield on your issuer notes.

In light of the requirement for the issuer to redeem notes in this way, the fact that the issuer has redeemed notes using the proceeds of the repayment of a loan tranche should not necessarily imply anything about the general rate of prepayment of the loans comprising the portfolio.

As new loans are sold to the mortgages trustee, the characteristics of the trust property may change from those existing at the closing date, and those changes may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

There is no guarantee that any new loans sold to the mortgages trustee will have the same characteristics as the loans in the portfolio as at the closing date. In particular, new loans may have payment characteristics that differ from those of the loans in the portfolio as at the closing date. The ultimate effect of this could be to delay or reduce the payments you receive on your issuer notes. However, any new loans will be required to meet the conditions described below in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Conditions for sale of initial loans and their related security – Conditions for sale of new loans**". See further "**The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**" above.

The seller may change the lending criteria relating to loans that are subsequently sold to the mortgages trustee, which could affect the characteristics of the trust property and which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

Each of the loans sold to the mortgages trustee by the previous seller or the seller has been originated in accordance with the lending criteria of the previous seller or the seller (as the case may be) at the time of origination. The lending criteria of Alliance & Leicester as originator and previous seller are set out in the section "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Lending criteria – A&L loans**" below. The current lending criteria of Santander UK as originator and seller are set out in the section "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Lending criteria – Santander UK loans**" below. These lending criteria consider a variety of factors such as a potential borrower's credit history, employment history and status and repayment ability, as well as the value of the mortgaged property to be mortgaged. In the event of the sale of any new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, the seller will warrant that such new loans and their related security were originated in accordance with the seller's or the previous seller's lending criteria (as the case may be) applicable at the time of their origination. However, the seller retains the right to revise its lending criteria from time to time, so the lending criteria (including the previous seller's lending criteria) applicable to any loan at the time of its origination may not be or have been the same as those set out below in the section "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Lending criteria – Alliance & Leicester loans**" or "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Lending criteria – Santander UK loans**".

If new loans that have been originated under revised lending criteria are sold to the mortgages trustee, the characteristics of the trust property could change. This could lead to a delay or reduction in the making of payments on your issuer notes.

The seller has adopted procedures relating to investigations and searches for remortgages which could affect the characteristics of the trust property and which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

The seller does not require a solicitor or a licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) a qualified conveyancer to conduct a full investigation of the title to a mortgaged property in all cases. Where the borrower is remortgaging, there may be a more limited investigation to carry out some but not all of the searches and investigations which would normally be carried out by a solicitor conducting a full investigation of the title to a mortgaged property. Mortgaged properties which have undergone such a limited investigation may be subject to matters which would have been revealed by a full investigation of title and which may have been remedied or, if incapable of remedy, may have resulted in the mortgaged properties not being accepted as security for a loan had such matters been revealed. However, to mitigate against this risk, in relation to loans originated by Alliance & Leicester only, title insurance is obtained in respect of such mortgaged properties. It should be noted that the seller's current practice in relation to loans originated by Santander UK is not to obtain such title insurance although that practice and the seller's practice in respect of loans originated by Alliance & Leicester in relation to such limited investigation backed by title insurance may be subject to change in the future. The introduction of loans secured by such mortgaged properties into the trust property could result in a change of the characteristics of the trust property. This could lead to a delay or reduction in the payments received on your issuer notes.

The timing and amount of payments on the loans could be affected by various factors which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

The loans are affected by credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. Various factors influence mortgage delinquency rates, prepayment rates, repossession frequency and the ultimate payment of interest and principal, such as changes in the national or international economic climate, regional economic or housing conditions, changes in tax laws, interest rates, inflation, the availability of financing, yields on alternative investments, political developments and government policies. Other factors in borrowers' individual, personal or financial circumstances may affect the ability of such borrowers to repay loans. Loss of earnings, illness, divorce and similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies by and bankruptcies of borrowers and could ultimately have an adverse impact on the ability of borrowers to repay loans.

Prepayments may also be affected by the characteristics of the loans. The seller offers mortgages which incorporate a flexible payment option allowing borrowers to make overpayments, underpayments, take payment holidays or make cash withdrawals. Any overpayment will be applied against the loan to reduce the current balance of the loan. Any cash withdrawal, underpayment or payment holiday will increase the current balance of the loan.

In addition, the ability of a borrower to sell a mortgaged property given as security for a loan at a price sufficient to repay the amounts outstanding under the loan will depend upon a number of factors, including the availability of buyers for that mortgaged property, the value of that mortgaged property and property values in general at the time.

Further, the mortgage loan industry in the United Kingdom is highly competitive. This competitive environment may affect the rate at which the seller originates new loans and may also affect the repayment rate of the seller's existing borrowers.

The principal source of income for repayment of the notes by the issuer is the issuer intercompany loan. The principal source of income for repayment by Funding 1 of the issuer intercompany loan is its interest in the loans held on trust by the mortgages trustee for Funding 1, the seller and any further Funding company. If the timing and payment of the loans is adversely affected by any of the risks described in this section, then the payments on the issuer notes could be reduced or delayed.

The portfolio may be subject to geographic concentration risks

To the extent that specific geographic regions within the United Kingdom have experienced or may experience in the future weaker regional economic conditions and housing markets than other regions, a concentration of the loans in such a region may be expected to exacerbate all of the risks relating to the loans described in these risk factors. The economy of each geographic region within the United Kingdom is dependent on different mixtures of industries and other factors. Any downturn in a local economy or particular industry may adversely affect the regional employment levels and consequently the repayment ability of borrowers in that region or the region that relies most heavily on that industry. Any natural disasters in a particular region may reduce the value of affected mortgaged properties. This may result in a loss being incurred upon sale of the mortgaged property. These circumstances could affect receipts on the loans and ultimately result in losses on the issuer notes.

The occurrence of an asset trigger event or the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 may accelerate the repayment of certain issuer notes and/or delay the repayment of other issuer notes

If an asset trigger event has occurred and/or an intercompany loan acceleration notice has been served on Funding 1, then the mortgages trustee will distribute principal receipts on the loans to Funding 1, any further Funding company and the seller proportionally based on their percentage shares of the trust property. Funding 1 will, on each Funding 1 interest payment date following the occurrence of an asset trigger event or the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, apply those principal receipts received by it from the mortgages trustee after making higher ranking payments to repay the issuer intercompany loan, the previous intercompany loans and each new issuer intercompany loan (if any) in proportion to the outstanding principal amount of the relevant intercompany loan.

If a note acceleration notice is served on the issuer, then all amounts will then be due and payable on the issuer notes.

The occurrence of an asset trigger event, the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 or the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer will result in the issuer receiving amounts on the issuer intercompany loan sooner than expected and paying out amounts on the issuer notes on an accelerated basis.

Principal repayments of the issuer intercompany loan which are available for payment to noteholders on each interest payment date shall be applied to repay the class A issuer notes, in no order of priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due on the class A issuer notes, until their principal amounts outstanding have been reduced to zero, then the class Z issuer notes, until their principal amount outstanding has been reduced to zero. Such priority of payments may cause the class A issuer notes to be repaid more rapidly than expected and the class Z issuer notes to be repaid more slowly than expected and there is a risk that such notes may not be repaid by their final maturity date.

The occurrence of a non-asset trigger event may accelerate the repayment of certain issuer notes and/or delay the repayment of other issuer notes

If a non-asset trigger event has occurred and until the occurrence of an asset trigger event, the mortgages trustee will distribute all principal receipts to Funding 1 and any further Funding company until the Funding 1 share percentage and the share percentage attributable to each such further Funding company of the trust property are each zero and will, thereafter, apply all principal receipts to the seller. Funding 1 will, on each Funding 1 interest payment date following the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event, apply these principal receipts received by it from the mortgages trustee after making higher ranking payments to repay the issuer intercompany loan, the previous intercompany loans and each new issuer intercompany loan (if any) in proportion to the outstanding principal amount of the relevant intercompany loan.

The enforcement of the issuer security may accelerate the repayment of certain issuer notes and/or delay the repayment of other issuer notes

If the issuer security is enforced, then the mortgages trustee will distribute funds in the manner described below in "**Cashflows**". As a consequence, certain classes of notes may be repaid more rapidly than expected and other classes of notes may be repaid more slowly than expected and there is a risk that such notes may not be repaid by their final maturity date.

In certain circumstances, loans subject to product switches and further advances will be repurchased by the seller from the mortgages trustee, which will affect the repayment rate of the loans and this may affect the yield to maturity of your issuer notes

Loans subject to product switches and further advances will only be repurchased if: (i) as at the date of such product switch or further advance, the relevant loan does not materially comply with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement; and/or (ii) as of the next trust calculation date following the product switch or further advance, the relevant loan will not comply with the conditions precedent applicable to such loan, as described below in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Conditions for product switches and further advances**". If the seller is required to repurchase any such loans and their related security from the mortgages trustee, the repurchase price will be equal to their current balance on the date of such further advance or product switch being made. Other than as described above, the seller is entitled but not obliged to remove any loans that are subject to further advances and/or product switches. If the seller repurchases any such loans and their related security from the mortgages trustee, the repurchase price will be equal to the current balance of those loans at the date of such further advance (including the amount of the further advance).

See further "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Product switches and further advances**" below as to the circumstances in which a loan will be subject to a product switch or further advance.

The yield to maturity of your issuer notes may be affected by the repurchase of loans subject to product switches or further advances.

Portable loans will be repurchased by the seller from the mortgages trustee, which will affect the prepayment rate of the loans and this may affect the yield to maturity of your issuer notes

Portable loans will be repurchased if the borrower transfers the loan balance at the same interest rate and subject to all the existing terms and conditions to a new property during any applicable discount rate period, fixed rate period or premium rate period, as described in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account**". If the seller is required to repurchase any such portable loans and their related security from the mortgages trustee, the repurchase price will be equal to the current balance of those loans on the London business day immediately following the date that such portable loan is transferred to the new property.

The yield to maturity of your issuer notes may be affected by the repurchase of portable loans.

Ratings assigned to your rated issuer notes may be lowered or withdrawn after you purchase the issuer notes, which may lower the market value of your issuer notes

The ratings assigned by S&P and Fitch to any class of rated issuer notes address the likelihood of full and timely payment to noteholders of all payments of interest on each interest payment date under that class of rated issuer notes in accordance with the terms of the issuer transaction documents and the conditions of the rated issuer notes. The ratings also address the likelihood of "ultimate" payment of principal by the final maturity date of each class of rated issuer notes. The ratings assigned by Moody's to each class of rated issuer notes address the expected loss in proportion to the initial principal amount of such class and express Moody's opinion that the structure allows for timely payment of interest and ultimate payment of principal at par on or before the final maturity date. The expected ratings of each class of rated issuer notes on the closing date are set out in "**Transaction Overview - Ratings of the issuer notes**". Any rating agency may lower, qualify or withdraw its rating if, in the sole judgment of the rating agency, the credit quality of the rated issuer notes has declined or is in question. If any rating assigned to the rated issuer notes then outstanding is lowered, qualified or withdrawn, the market value of such issuer notes may be reduced. A change to the ratings assigned to any class of rated notes will not affect the relevant loan tranche ratings assigned to each relevant loan tranche, including the issuer loan tranche, under the respective intercompany loan agreements.

Ratings confirmation in respect of issuer notes

The terms of certain transaction documents require the rating agencies to confirm that certain action proposed to be taken by the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee, the note trustee, Funding 1, a further Funding company, the issuer, the previous issuers or any new issuer, will not have an adverse effect on the then current rating of the rated notes (a **ratings confirmation**).

By acquiring the issuer notes, you acknowledge and agree that notwithstanding the foregoing, a credit rating is an assessment of credit risk and does not address other matters that may be of relevance to you. The transaction documents provide that none of the Funding 1 secured creditors, the issuer secured creditors (including the noteholders), the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee, the note trustee or any other person whether by way of contract or otherwise shall acquire any actual or contingent rights against any rating agency (nor shall any rating agency assume any actual or contingent liability to any of the Funding 1 secured creditors, the issuer secured creditors (including the noteholders), the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee or the note trustee), notwithstanding the fact that any of the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and note trustee may be entitled to assume that any matter or event is not materially prejudicial to the interests of any class of noteholders if any rating agency has confirmed that the then current rating of a relevant class of issuer notes would not be adversely affected by such matter or event.

Any such ratings confirmation may or may not be given at the sole discretion of each rating agency. It should be noted that, depending on the timing of delivery of the request and any information needed to be provided as part of any such request, it may be the case that a rating agency cannot provide a ratings confirmation in the time available or at all, and the rating agency should not be responsible for the consequences thereof. A ratings confirmation, if given, will be given on the basis of the facts and circumstances prevailing at the relevant time and in the context of cumulative changes to the transaction of which the issuer notes form part since the closing date. A ratings confirmation represents only a restatement of the opinions given, and cannot be construed as advice for the benefit of any parties to the transaction.

If a ratings confirmation is a condition to any action or step under any transaction document and a written request for such confirmation or response is delivered to each rating agency by the issuer and one or more of the rating agencies indicates that it does not consider such confirmation or response necessary in the circumstances, or within 30 days of delivery of such request, gives no confirmation or response and/or such request elicits no statement by one or more of the rating agencies that such confirmation or response could not be given and at least one of Moody's, Fitch or

S&P gives such a confirmation or response based on the same facts, then such condition shall be deemed to be modified with respect to the facts set out in the request so that there shall be no requirement for the confirmation or response from any such non-responsive rating agency.

Subordination of other note classes may not protect you from all risk of loss

The class Z issuer notes are subordinated in right of payment of interest to the class A issuer notes. However, there is no assurance that these subordination rules will protect the class A noteholders from all risks of loss. If the losses borne by the class Z issuer notes are in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the class Z issuer notes, then losses on the loans will thereafter be borne by the class A issuer notes at which point there will be an asset trigger event.

Subordination of class Z issuer notes

In addition to the class Z issuer notes being subordinated to the class A issuer notes, the class Z issuer notes are also subordinated in right of payment of interest to the replenishment of the issuer reserve ledger and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve ledger to the extent that the amounts standing to the credit thereof are less than the issuer reserve fund required amount and the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount, respectively. If the issuer does not receive sufficient funds to enable it to make required payments on the rated issuer notes, the issuer reserve fund and the issuer liquidity reserve fund (if established), the class Z noteholders may incur a loss of interest which would otherwise be due and payable on the class Z issuer notes.

You may not be able to sell your issuer notes

The securitisation markets are currently experiencing disruptions resulting from reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities and increased investor yield requirements for those loans and securities. There currently is no secondary market for your issuer notes. These conditions may continue or worsen in the future. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the development or liquidity of any market for the issuer notes. If no secondary market develops, you may not be able to sell your issuer notes prior to maturity.

Increases in prevailing market interest rates may adversely affect the performance and market value of your issuer notes

The Bank of England base rate is currently the lowest in the Bank's history. Notwithstanding this, there has been a pattern of rising mortgage interest rates, which may increase further if the base rate is increased. Increases in mortgage interest rates result in borrowers with a mortgage loan subject to a variable rate of interest or with a mortgage loan for which the related interest rate adjusts following an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, as applicable, being exposed to increased monthly payments as and when the related mortgage interest rate adjusts upward (or, in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, at the end of the relevant fixed or introductory period). This increase in borrowers' required monthly payments, which (in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate) may be compounded by any further increase in the related mortgage interest rate during the relevant fixed or introductory period, ultimately may result in higher delinquency rates and losses in the future.

Borrowers seeking to avoid these increased monthly payments by refinancing their mortgage loans may no longer be able to find available replacement loans at comparably low interest rates. Any decline in housing prices may also leave borrowers with insufficient equity in their homes to permit them to refinance. These events, alone or in combination, may contribute to higher delinquency rates and losses.

General volatility in the wholesale funding market

Since the second half of 2007, disruption in the global markets, coupled with the re-pricing of credit risk and the deterioration of the housing markets in the United States and elsewhere, have created difficult conditions in the financial markets. These conditions have resulted in historic volatility, less liquidity or no liquidity, widening of credit spreads and a lack of price transparency in certain markets, both primary and secondary, including with respect to the mortgaged-backed securities markets. These adverse market conditions have resulted in the failures of a number of financial institutions in the United States and Europe and unprecedented action by governmental authorities, regulators and central banks around the world. While such market conditions have shown signs of improvement in certain sectors of the global credit markets, it is difficult to predict whether, or to what extent, such market improvement will continue and/or how long the adverse market conditions will continue to exist. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the market for mortgage-backed securities, on which Santander UK relies for a significant proportion of its funding requirements, will continue to recover or to the same degree as other recovering global credit market sectors.

If wholesale funding markets do not continue to improve or if they deteriorate further, it may have an adverse effect on Santander UK (acting in its capacities as servicer, cash manager, Funding 1 swap provider, issuer cash manager, issuer swap providers, Funding 1 account bank, mortgages trustee account bank, issuer account bank and the

secretarial services provider). Additionally, Santander UK, as seller of loans to the mortgages trust, is obliged under certain limited circumstances to repurchase loans from the mortgages trustee that are in breach of the warranties made by the seller in the mortgage sale agreement. If Santander UK is unable to repurchase loans or perform its ongoing obligations under the transactions described in this prospectus, the performance of the issuer notes may be adversely affected.

Declining property values could have an adverse effect on the payments on the issuer notes

The security granted by Funding 1 in respect of its obligations under the issuer intercompany loan agreement, which is the principal source of income for repayment of the issuer notes by the issuer, consists, among other things, of Funding 1's interest in the mortgages trust. The value of the portfolio held by the mortgages trustee and, therefore, the value of the security granted by Funding 1, will decrease if there is a general decline in property values.

The issuer cannot give any assurance that the value of a mortgaged property will remain at the same level as on the date of origination of the related loan. If the residential property market in the United Kingdom experiences a decline in property values, the value of the security created by the mortgage could be significantly reduced and, ultimately, may materially adversely affect the ability of the issuer to make payments on the issuer notes.

The principal source of income for repayment of the issuer notes by the issuer is the issuer intercompany loan agreement. The principal source of income for repayment by Funding 1 of each loan tranche under the issuer intercompany loan agreement is its interest in the loans held on trust by the mortgages trustee for Funding 1, any other Funding company and the seller. If the timing of, and, the payment of the loans is adversely affected by any of the risks described in this section, then the payments on the issuer notes could be reduced and/or delayed.

The mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank or the issuer account bank may cease to satisfy certain criteria, which may adversely affect the rate of interest receivable on the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account or the issuer GIC account

Each of the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank and the issuer account bank is required to satisfy certain criteria (including certain criteria and/or permissions set or required by the FSA from time to time) in order to continue to receive deposits in the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account and the issuer GIC account, respectively. If any of the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank or the issuer account bank ceases to satisfy those criteria, the relevant account would need to be transferred to another entity which does satisfy those criteria. In these circumstances, the new account bank provider may not offer an interest rate on deposits in the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account or the issuer GIC account on terms as favourable as those provided by the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank or the issuer account bank, respectively.

Risks associated with the Funding 1 swap

Certain of the loans in the portfolio may pay a variable rate of interest for a period of time that may be linked to the seller variable rate for that particular type of loan or linked to another interest rate, such as a rate offered by a basket of UK mortgage lenders or a rate that tracks the Bank of England base rate. Other loans pay a fixed rate of interest for a period of time. Funding 1 will receive interest on the variable rate loans based on the seller variable rates.

To provide a hedge against the rates of interest payable on the loans in the portfolio and the rate of interest payable by Funding 1 on the current loan tranches under the intercompany loan agreements, Funding 1 has entered into the Funding 1 swap agreement on the initial closing date (which was amended on the second closing date, the third closing date and the fourth closing date and will be further amended on the closing date to provide for the hedge relating to the issuer intercompany loan). If Funding 1 fails to make timely payments under the Funding 1 swap, it will have defaulted under the Funding 1 swap.

The Funding 1 swap provider is obliged only to make payments under the Funding 1 swap if and for so long as Funding 1 makes payments under the same. Funding 1 is only obliged to make payments under the Funding Swap if there are sufficient available revenue receipts. If the Funding 1 swap provider is not obliged to make payments, or defaults in its obligation to make payments under the Funding 1 swap, Funding 1 will be exposed to the variance between the rates of interest payable on the loans and the rate of interest payable by it on the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan agreement unless a replacement Funding 1 swap is entered into. If the Funding 1 swap terminates, Funding 1 may as a result be obliged to make a termination payment to the Funding 1 swap provider. Any variance between the rates of interest payable on the loans and the rate of interest payable by Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan and any termination payment payable by it to the Funding 1 swap provider may adversely affect the ability of Funding 1 to meet its obligations under the issuer intercompany loan.

You may be subject to exchange rate risks on the class A1 issuer notes and class A2 issuer notes

Investors will subscribe for the class A1 issuer notes and class A2 issuer notes in U.S. dollars but the corresponding issuer loan tranches to be made by us under the issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1 and repayments of principal and payments of interest by Funding 1 to us under such loan tranches will be in sterling.

To hedge our currency exchange rate exposure (including the possible variance between a floating rate of interest for three-month sterling deposits applicable to such loan tranches and a floating rate of interest for three-month U.S. dollar deposits applicable to the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes), we will enter into issuer swap agreements for the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes with the issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider, respectively (see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – Issuer swap agreement**" below).

If we fail to make timely payments of amounts due under the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps, then we will have defaulted under the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps. The issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider are obliged only to make payments under the relevant issuer U.S. dollar currency swap so long as we make payments under the same. If the issuer (class A1) swap provider and the issuer (class A2) swap provider are not obliged to make payments, or if each of them defaults in its obligations to make payments of amounts in U.S. dollars equal to the full amount to be paid by it under the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps on the payment dates thereunder (which are the same dates as the interest payment dates in respect of the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes, respectively), we will be exposed to changes in U.S. dollar/sterling currency exchange rates and in the possible variance between a floating rate of interest for three-month sterling deposits and a floating rate of interest for three-month U.S. dollar deposits.

You may be subject to exchange rate risks on the class A3 issuer notes

Investors will subscribe for the class A3 issuer notes in euro but the corresponding issuer loan tranche to be made by us under the issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1 and repayments of principal and payments of interest by Funding 1 to us under such loan tranche will be in sterling.

To hedge our currency exchange rate exposure (including the possible variance between a floating rate of interest for three-month sterling deposits applicable to such loan tranche and a floating rate of interest for three-month euro deposits applicable to the class A3 issuer notes), we will enter into an issuer swap agreement for the class A3 issuer notes with the issuer (class A3) swap provider, (see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – Issuer swap agreement**" below).

If we fail to make timely payments of amounts due under the issuer euro currency swap, then we will have defaulted under the issuer euro currency swap. The issuer (class A3) swap provider is obliged only to make payments under the issuer euro currency swap so long as we make payments under the same. If the issuer (class A3) swap provider is not obliged to make payments, or if it defaults in its obligations to make payments of amounts in euro equal to the full amount to be paid by it under the issuer euro currency swap on the payment dates thereunder (which are the same dates as the interest payment dates in respect of the issuer class A3 notes), we will be exposed to changes in euro/sterling currency exchange rates and in the possible variance between a floating rate of interest for three-month sterling deposits and a floating rate of interest for three-month euro deposits.

The issuer relies on third parties to provide services in relation to the issuer notes, and you may be adversely affected if they fail to perform their obligations

The issuer is a party to contracts with a number of third parties that have agreed to provide services in relation to its issuer notes. For example, the issuer corporate services provider has agreed to provide corporate services and the paying agents and the agent bank have agreed to provide payment and calculation services in connection with the issuer notes. In the event that any of these parties were to fail to perform their obligations under the issuer transaction documents to which they are a party, you may be adversely affected.

Excess revenue receipts may not be sufficient to replenish principal that has been used to pay interest, which may result in your issuer notes not being repaid in full

If, on any interest payment date, issuer available revenue receipts are insufficient to enable us to pay interest on the issuer notes and our other expenses ranking in priority to interest due on the issuer notes, then we may use issuer available principal receipts to make up that revenue shortfall but only in respect of the rated issuer notes.

During the term of the transaction, however, it is expected that these principal deficiencies will be recouped from subsequent excess issuer available revenue receipts. However, if subsequent excess issuer available revenue receipts are insufficient to recoup those principal deficiencies, then you may receive later than anticipated, or you may not receive in full, repayment of the principal amount outstanding on your issuer notes.

For more information on principal deficiencies, see "**Credit Structure – Issuer principal deficiency ledger**".

The seller share does not provide credit enhancement for your issuer notes

Any losses from loans included in the trust property will be allocated to the Funding companies and the seller proportionally on each distribution date in accordance with the Funding 1 share percentage, the share percentage of any further Funding companies and the seller share percentage of the trust property. Therefore, neither the seller share nor the share of any further Funding company provide credit enhancement for the issuer notes.

The issuer will only have recourse to the seller if there is a breach of warranty by the seller, but otherwise the seller's assets will not be available to the issuer as a source of funds to make payments on the issuer notes

After enforcement of the Funding 1 security as a result of delivery of an intercompany loan acceleration notice under any of the intercompany loans (as described below in "**Summary of Transaction Documents – Funding 1 deed of charge**"), the Funding 1 security trustee may, but shall not be obliged to, sell the Funding 1 share of the trust property. There is no assurance that a buyer would be found or that such a sale would realise enough money to repay amounts due and payable under the intercompany loan agreements.

None of the issuer, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee will have recourse to the seller, other than in respect of a breach of warranty under the mortgage sale agreement.

The issuer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the note trustee, the issuer security trustee and the Funding 1 security trustee will not undertake any investigations, searches or other actions on any loan or its related security and each of them will rely instead on the representations and warranties given in the mortgage sale agreement by the seller.

If any of the representations and warranties made by the seller (a) in the case of each loan in the portfolio, was materially untrue on the date that loan was sold to the mortgages trustee or (b) in the case of each new loan, is materially untrue on the date that new loan is sold to the mortgages trustee, then the seller will be required to remedy the breach within 20 London business days of the seller becoming aware of the same or of receipt by it of a notice from the mortgages trustee.

If the seller fails to remedy the breach within 20 London business days, then the seller will be required to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security on the immediately following trust calculation date at their current balance as of the date of repurchase. There can be no assurance that the seller will have the financial resources to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security. However, if the seller does not repurchase those loans and their related security when required, then the seller share of the trust property will be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of those loans.

Other than as described here, neither you nor the issuer will have any recourse to the assets of the seller.

There can be no assurance that a borrower will repay principal at the end of the term on an interest-only loan, which may adversely affect repayments on your issuer notes

Each loan in the portfolio is repayable either on a principal repayment basis or an interest-only basis or on a combination repayment and interest-only basis. For interest-only loans, because the principal is repaid in a lump sum at the maturity of the loan, the borrower is required to put in place and maintain a suitable investment arrangement, such as a savings policy plan or any appropriate or suitable investment plan to ensure that funds will be available to repay the principal at the end of the term. The seller does not verify that an investment vehicle is in place and does not take security over these investment vehicles. The borrower is also recommended to take out a life insurance policy in relation to the loan but, as with investment arrangements, the seller does not take security over these life insurance policies or verify that they are in place.

The ability of a borrower to repay the principal on an interest-only loan at maturity depends on the borrower ensuring that sufficient funds are available from an investment arrangement or another source, such as ISAs, pension policies, personal equity plans or endowment policies, as well as the financial condition of the borrower, tax laws and general economic conditions at the time.

The proceeds from an investment plan or other investment arrangement may be insufficient to cover the repayment of principal of the loan. There can be no assurance that a borrower will have the funds required to repay the principal at the end of the term. If a borrower cannot repay the loan and a loss occurs on the loan, then this may affect repayments of principal on the issuer notes if the portion of that loss allocated to the issuer cannot be cured by application of excess issuer available revenue receipts.

There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

The sale by the seller to the mortgages trustee of the English loans and the Northern Irish loans and their related security on each sale date will take effect in equity only. The sale by the seller or the previous seller (as applicable) to the mortgages trustee of the Scottish loans and their related security on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date and the third new portfolio sale date (each in the case of the previous seller) and the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date (each in the case of the seller) was given effect by a Scottish declaration of trust by the seller or the previous seller (as applicable) in favour of the mortgages trustee and each sale of Scottish loans and their related security on any subsequent new portfolio sale date has been or will be given effect by further Scottish declarations of trust, by which the beneficial interest in the relevant Scottish loans and their related security has been or will be transferred to the mortgages trustee. This means that legal title to the loans and their related security comprising the trust property remains with the seller, but the mortgages trustee has all other rights and benefits relating to ownership of each loan and its related security (which rights and benefits are subject to the mortgages trust in favour of the beneficiaries).

On the Part VII effective date, legal title to the loans and the related security transferred to, and vested in, Santander UK pursuant to the terms of the Part VII scheme. In relation to English mortgages or Northern Irish mortgages over registered land, legal title will only be perfected on registration of the Part VII order with the Land Registry of England and Wales (in the case of English mortgages) or the Registry of Deeds or the Land Registry of Northern Ireland (in the case of Northern Irish mortgages). Santander UK has registered the transfer of legal title to such English mortgages with effect from the Part VII effective date. However, Santander UK is not currently intending to register the transfer of legal title to such Northern Irish mortgages (the **Northern Irish registered charges**) until such time as the servicer is required to enforce the relevant Northern Irish registered charge (or such earlier date as the seller may determine to register the relevant Northern Irish registered charge or all Northern Irish registered charges in the name of Santander UK) (see further "**There may be delays in enforcing certain Northern Irish registered charges where legal title remains registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester**" below). No further Northern Irish loans originated by Alliance & Leicester and their related security (where such related security comprises a Northern Irish registered charge) will be sold to the mortgages trustee whilst such Northern Irish registered charge remains registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester. It is not possible for the Part VII order itself to be registered or recorded in the Registers of Scotland in relation to Scottish mortgages, and a fully registered or recorded legal title to any Scottish mortgage transferred pursuant to the Part VII scheme could only be completed on an individual basis, which Santander UK does not currently intend to undertake. However, the effect of the Part VII order will be to vest such Scottish mortgages in Santander UK on the Part VII effective date, pursuant to which Santander UK will hold the unregistered (or, as applicable, unrecorded) legal title to such Scottish mortgages. Each Scottish declaration of trust will, in relation to Scottish mortgages transferred pursuant to the Part VII scheme, accordingly, be granted by Santander UK as holder of such unregistered (or, as applicable, unrecorded) title.

The mortgages trustee has the right to demand that the seller give it legal title to the loans and the related security (or, in the case of the Northern Irish registered charges, procure that it be given legal title to such Northern Irish registered charges) in the circumstances described below in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Transfer of legal title to the mortgages trustee**". Until then no notice of the sale of the loans and their related security will be given to any borrower or application made to the Land Registry of England and Wales or the Central Land Charges Registry of England and Wales to register or record its equitable interest in the English loans and their related security or to the Land Registry or the Registry of Deeds of Northern Ireland to register or record its equitable interest in the Northern Irish loans and their related security or steps taken to complete or perfect its title to the Scottish loans and their related security. For more information on the Scottish loans and their related security, see "**Material legal aspects of the loans and their related security – Scottish loans**" below.

Because the mortgages trustee has not obtained legal title to the loans or their related security, there are the following risks to the trust property:

- firstly, if the seller wrongly sold a loan to another person which has already been sold to the mortgages trustee, and that person acted in good faith and did not have notice of the interests of the mortgages trustee or the beneficiaries in the loan, then she or he might obtain good title to the loan, free from the interests of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries. If this occurred, then the mortgages trustee would not have good title to the affected loan and its related security and it would not be entitled to payments by a borrower in respect of that loan. This may affect the ability of the issuer to make payments on the notes; and
- secondly, the rights of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries may be subject to the rights of the borrowers against the seller, such as the rights of set-off (see in particular "**Set-off risks in relation to flexible loans may adversely affect the funds available to the issuer to repay your issuer notes**" below) which occur in relation to transactions or deposits made between some borrowers and the seller, and the rights of borrowers to redeem their mortgages by repaying the loans directly to the seller. If these

rights are exercised, the mortgages trustee may receive less money than anticipated from the loans, which may affect the ability of the issuer to make payments on the notes.

However, if a borrower exercises any set-off rights, then an amount equal to the amount set off will reduce the total amount of the seller share of the trust property only, and the minimum seller share has been sized in an amount expected to cover this risk (including, on and from the Part VII effective date, where Santander UK is the seller with a potentially larger exposure to borrowers exercising set-off rights, by virtue of the increased deposit base), although there can be no assurance that it will. If the minimum seller share is exhausted, then the amount of any set-offs would be applied to reduce the share of the trust property of each Funding company in accordance with its funding proportion.

Once notice has been given to borrowers of the transfer of the loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee, independent set-off rights which a borrower has against the seller will crystallise (such as, for example, set-off rights associated with borrowers holding deposits with the seller) and further rights of independent set-off would cease to accrue from that date and no new rights of independent set-off could be asserted following that notice. Set-off rights arising under transaction set-off (which are set-off claims arising out of a transaction connected with the loan) will not be affected by that notice.

There may be delays in enforcing certain Northern Irish registered charges where legal title remains registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester

Legal title to the Northern Irish registered charges will remain registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester (rather than Santander UK) until the servicer is required to enforce the relevant Northern Irish registered charge (or such earlier date as the seller may determine to register the relevant Northern Irish registered charge or all Northern Irish registered charges in the name of Santander UK), whereupon legal title to the relevant Northern Irish registered charge will be registered in the name of Santander UK. No further involvement from Alliance & Leicester should be required in order for Santander UK to register the Northern Irish registered charges in the name of Santander UK. In any case, Alliance & Leicester has also granted an irrevocable power of attorney (the original seller power of attorney) to Santander UK, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee (the transfer of which was excluded under the Part VII scheme) to further facilitate the registration of the Northern Irish registered charges that remain registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester at a subsequent time in the name of Santander UK or the mortgages trustee (as applicable).

It is expected that the Northern Irish Land Registry may take between two and six weeks (or even a significantly longer period in complex or bulk cases) to process the registration of any Northern Irish registered charge that remains registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester at a subsequent time in the name of Santander UK or the mortgages trustee (as applicable) and, accordingly, there may be a delay in Santander UK or the mortgages trustee (as applicable) enforcing such Northern Irish registered charge. Prior to registration of the Northern Irish registered charge in the name of Santander UK, the servicer or the mortgages trustee (as applicable) should be able to use such power of attorney to enforce any Northern Irish registered charge that remains registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester.

If Santander UK elects to dissolve Alliance & Leicester by way of a member's dissolution and any of the Northern Irish registered charges remain registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester at such time, legal title to such Northern Irish registered charges will pass *bona vacantia* to the Crown. This should not disentitle Santander UK or the mortgages trustee (as applicable) from having legal title perfected following registration of the Part VII order with the Northern Irish Land Registry in respect of the relevant Northern Irish registered charge (although it is not certain what the Land Registry of Northern Ireland may require to effect registration of the Northern Irish registered charge in the name of Santander UK). However, again, there may be delays associated with this. Neither the Funding 1 Security Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee nor the Note Trustee shall have any responsibility or liability to any person in respect of such delay.

Set-off risks in relation to flexible loans may adversely affect the funds available to the issuer to repay your issuer notes

As described in "**There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes**" above, the seller has made, and in the future may make, an equitable assignment of loans and their related security or, in the case of Scottish loans, a transfer of the beneficial interest in loans and their related security, to the mortgages trustee, with legal title being retained by the seller. Therefore, the rights of the mortgages trustee may be subject to the direct rights of the borrowers against the seller, including rights of set-off existing prior to notification to the borrowers of the sale of the loans. Set-off rights (including analogous rights in Scotland and Northern Ireland) may occur if, for example, the seller fails to advance to a borrower a drawing under a flexible loan when the borrower is entitled to draw additional amounts under a flexible loan.

If the seller fails to advance the drawing, then the relevant borrower may set-off any damages claim (or analogous rights in Scotland and Northern Ireland) arising from the seller's breach of contract against the seller's (and, as assignee or holder of the beneficial interest in the loans and their related security, the mortgages trustee's) claim for

payment of principal and/or interest under the loan as and when it becomes due. These set-off claims will constitute transaction set-off as described in "**There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes**".

The amount of the claim in respect of a drawing will, in many cases, be the cost to the borrower of finding an alternative source of finance (although in the case of flexible loans which are governed by Scots law, it is possible, though regarded as unlikely, that the borrower's rights of set-off could extend to the full amount of the additional drawing). The borrower may obtain a loan elsewhere, in which case the damages would be equal to any difference in the borrowing costs together with any consequential losses, namely the associated costs of obtaining alternative funds (for example, legal fees and survey fees). If the borrower is unable to obtain an alternative loan, he or she may have a claim in respect of other losses arising from the seller's breach of contract where there are special circumstances communicated by the borrower to the seller at the time the mortgage was taken out or which otherwise were reasonably foreseeable.

A borrower is entitled to set-off the full amount of any failed drawing. A borrower may also attempt to set off against his or her mortgage payments an amount greater than the amount of his or her damages claim (or analogous rights in Scotland and Northern Ireland). In that case, the servicer will be entitled to take enforcement proceedings against the borrower, although the period of non-payment by the borrower is likely to continue until a judgment is obtained.

The exercise of set-off rights by borrowers would reduce the incoming cashflow to the mortgages trustee during the exercise. However, the amounts set-off will be applied to reduce the seller share of the trust property only.

Further, there may be circumstances in which:

- a borrower might seek to argue that any loan or further advance is wholly or partly unenforceable by virtue of non-compliance with the Consumer Credit Act 1974 as amended (CCA); or
- security for certain drawings may rank behind security created by a borrower after the date upon which the borrower entered into its mortgage with the seller.

If the servicer is removed, there is no guarantee that a substitute servicer would be found, which could delay collection of payments on the loans and ultimately could adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

On the initial closing date, Alliance & Leicester was appointed by the mortgages trustee and Funding 1 as servicer to service the loans in the portfolio which function has, since the Part VII effective date, been performed by Santander UK. If the servicer breaches the terms of the servicing agreement, then the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and/or any further Funding security trustee, will be entitled to terminate the appointment of the servicer and appoint a new servicer in its place.

None of the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee or the note trustee is obliged to or will act as servicer.

There can be no assurance that a substitute servicer with sufficient experience of administering mortgages of residential properties would be found who would be willing and able to service the loans on the terms of the servicing agreement. In addition, as described below, any substitute servicer would be required to be authorised under the FSMA as mortgage administration is a regulated activity. The ability of a substitute servicer to perform fully the required services would depend, among other things, on the information, software and records available at the time of the appointment. Any delay or inability to appoint a substitute servicer may affect payments on the loans and hence the issuer's ability to make payments when due on the issuer notes.

You should note that the servicer has no obligation itself to advance payments that borrowers fail to make in a timely fashion.

Funding 1 may not receive the benefit of any claims made on the buildings insurance, which could adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

The practice of Alliance & Leicester and Santander UK, each as originator, in relation to buildings insurance is described below under "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Insurance policies**". As described in that section, no assurance can be given that Funding 1 will always receive the benefit of any claims made under any applicable insurance contracts. This could reduce the principal receipts allocated to Funding 1 and could adversely affect the issuer's ability to redeem the issuer notes.

Certain regulatory considerations

Consumer Credit Act and reform

In the United Kingdom, the Office of Fair Trading (the **OFT**) is responsible for the issue of licences under, and the superintendence of the working and enforcement of, the CCA, related consumer credit regulations and other consumer protection legislation. The OFT may review businesses and operations, provide guidelines to follow and take actions when necessary with regard to the consumer credit market in the United Kingdom (except to the extent of the regulation of the market by the FSA under the FSMA, as described under "**Mortgage Regulation**" below). The licensing regime under the CCA is different from and, where applicable, additional to, the regime for authorisation under the FSMA.

A credit agreement is regulated by the CCA where: (a) the borrower is or includes an "individual" as defined in the CCA; (b) if the credit agreement was made before the financial limit was removed (as described below), the amount of "credit" as defined in the CCA did not exceed the financial limit, which was £25,000 for credit agreements made on or after 1 May 1998 or lower amounts for credit agreements made before that date; and (c) the credit agreement is not an exempt agreement under the CCA (for example, it is intended that a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA is an exempt agreement under the CCA).

Any credit agreement that is wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such has to comply with the requirements under the CCA as to licensing of lenders and brokers, documentation and procedures of credit agreements and (in so far as applicable) pre-contract disclosure. If it does not comply with those requirements, then to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, it is unenforceable against the borrower: (a) without an order of the OFT, if the lender or any broker did not hold the required licence at the relevant time; (b) totally, if the credit agreement was made before 6 April 2007 and if the form to be signed by the borrower was not signed by the borrower personally or omits or mis-states a "prescribed term"; or (c) without a court order in other cases and, in exercising its discretion whether to make the order, the court would take into account any prejudice suffered by the borrower and any culpability by the lender.

There is a risk that any credit agreement intended to be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, or unregulated, might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such, and any credit agreement intended to be regulated under the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, might instead be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, because of technical rules on:

- (a) determining whether any credit under the CCA arises or whether any applicable financial limit of the CCA is exceeded;
- (b) determining whether the credit agreement is an exempt agreement under the CCA; or
- (c) changes to credit agreements.

The seller will provide no representation and warranty under the mortgage sale agreement as to the enforceability in relation to any loan which relates to any cash withdrawals and any other further advances made pursuant to an agreement regulated by the CCA which is not enforceable by virtue of the CCA. However the minimum seller share will be calculated to include an amount referable to the aggregate current balance of all cash withdrawals made by borrowers under flexible loans in the trust property and all further advances under the loans in the trust property, that are regulated by the CCA, to mitigate the risks relating to such withdrawals and other further advances being unenforceable by virtue of the CCA against the borrower without an OFT or court order or being totally unenforceable under the CCA.

A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage (including, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a loan or further advance to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or to be treated as such. In dealing with such application, the court has the power, if it appears just to do so, to amend a loan or to impose conditions upon its performance or to make a time order (for example, giving extra time for arrears to be cleared).

Under Sections 75 and 75A of the CCA, in certain circumstances the lender is liable to the borrower in relation to misrepresentation and breach of contract by a supplier in a transaction financed by a credit agreement that is wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such. The borrower may set off the amount of the claim against the lender against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or under any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland or Northern Ireland). Any such set-off may adversely affect the issuer's ability to make payments on the issuer notes.

The Consumer Credit Act 2006 (the **CCA 2006**) was enacted on 30 March 2006 and was fully implemented by 31 October 2008. The CCA 2006 updates and amends the CCA.

The "extortionate credit" regime has been replaced by an "unfair relationship" test. The unfair relationship test applies to all existing and new credit agreements, except regulated mortgage contracts under the FSMA. The unfair

relationship test explicitly imposes liability to repay amounts received from the borrower on both the originator and any assignee, such as the mortgages trustee, if the relationship is held to be "unfair". In applying the unfair relationship test, the courts will be able to consider a wider range of circumstances surrounding the transaction, including the creditor's conduct before and after making the agreement. There is no statutory definition of the word "unfair", as the intention is for the test to be flexible and subject to judicial discretion. However, the word "unfair" is not an unfamiliar term in United Kingdom legislation, due to the UTCCR (defined below). The courts may, but are not obliged to, look solely to the CCA 2006 for guidance. Once the borrower alleges that an unfair relationship exists, then the burden of proof is on the creditor to prove the contrary. Recent cases concerning the scope of the "unfair relationship" test have generally adopted an interpretation which is favourable to borrowers.

An alternative dispute resolution scheme for consumer credit matters is run by the Ombudsman (as described below). The scheme is mandatory for all businesses licensed under the CCA. The OFT is given far broader powers under the CCA 2006 from 6 April 2008. For example, it can apply civil penalties, has far greater powers of investigation and can issue indefinite standard licences. For appeals against such decisions by the OFT, the CCA 2006 has also introduced an independent Consumer Credit Appeals Tribunal whose functions were transferred to the General Regulatory Chamber of the First-tier Tribunal on 1 September 2009.

The financial limit of £25,000 for CCA regulation has been removed for credit agreements made on or after 6 April 2008, except for (a) certain changes to credit agreements and (b) buy-to-let loans made before 31 October 2008. Buy-to-let loans made on or after 31 October 2008 are, irrespective of amount, exempt agreements under the CCA. Regulations define buy-to-let loans for these purposes as being credit agreements secured on land where less than 40 per cent. of the floor area of the secured property is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or by a connected person. A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is, however, necessary to enforce a land mortgage (including, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a buy-to-let loan to the extent that the loan would, apart from this exemption, be regulated by the CCA or treated as such.

To the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, it is unenforceable for any period when the lender fails to comply with requirements as to default notices. From 1 October 2008, (a) the credit agreement is also unenforceable for any period when the lender fails to comply with further requirements as to annual statements and arrears notices, (b) the borrower will not be liable to pay interest or, in certain cases, default fees for any period when the lender fails to comply with further requirements as to post-contract disclosure and (c) interest upon default fees will be restricted to nil until the 29th day after the day on which a prescribed notice is given and then to simple interest. Early repayment charges are restricted by a formula under the CCA, which applies to the extent that the credit agreement is regulated by the CCA or treated as such. A more restrictive formula, applies retrospectively to all credit agreements from 11 June 2010.

The changes to the CCA, as described above, may result in adverse effects on the issuer's ability to make payments in full on the issuer notes when due.

Each originator has interpreted certain technical rules under the CCA in a way common with many other lenders in the mortgage market. If such interpretation were held to be incorrect by a court or the Ombudsman, then a loan, to the extent that it is regulated by the CCA or treated as such, would be unenforceable, as described above. If such interpretation were challenged by a significant number of borrowers, then this could lead to significant disruption and shortfall in the income of the mortgages trustee and, ultimately, Funding 1 and the issuer. Court decisions have been made on technical rules under the CCA against certain mortgage lenders, but such decisions are very few and are generally county court decisions which are not binding on other courts.

The seller has given or, as applicable, will give warranties to the mortgages trustee in the mortgage sale agreement that, among other things, each loan and its related security is enforceable (subject to certain exceptions), including under any applicable provisions of the CCA. If a loan or its related security does not comply with these warranties, and if the default cannot be or is not cured within 20 London business days, then the seller will be required to repurchase the loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security from the mortgages trustee.

Mortgage Regulation

Mortgage lending in the United Kingdom became a regulated activity under the FSMA on 31 October 2004 (the date known as **N(M)**). Entering into, arranging or advising in respect of, and administering, regulated mortgage contracts, and agreeing to do any of these things, are (subject to certain exemptions) regulated activities under the FSMA.

A credit agreement is a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA if, at the time it is originated on or after **N(M)**, or where it is originated prior to **N(M)** but varied on or after **N(M)** such that a new contract is entered into: (a) the borrower is an individual or trustee; (b) the contract provides for the obligation of the borrower to repay to be secured by (in England and Wales) a first ranking legal mortgage or (in Northern Ireland) a first ranking legal charge or first ranking legal mortgage or (in Scotland) a first ranking standard security on land (other than timeshare accommodation) in the United Kingdom; and (c) at least 40 per cent. of that land is used, or is intended to be used, as or

in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or (in the case of credit provided to trustees) by an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust or by a related person (broadly, the person's spouse, near relative or a person with whom the borrower has a relationship which is characteristic of a spouse).

The main effects are that, on or after N(M), unless an exclusion or exemption applies (a) each entity carrying on a regulated mortgage activity by way of business has to hold authorisation and permission from the FSA to carry on that activity and (b), each financial promotion in respect of an agreement relating to qualifying credit has to be issued or approved by a person holding authorisation from the FSA. It should be noted that the definition of "qualifying credit" is broader than that of "regulated mortgage contract" and may include mortgage loans that are regulated by the CCA or treated as such or are unregulated and under which the lender is a person (such as the seller) who carries on the regulated activity of entering into a regulated mortgage contract. If requirements as to authorisation and permission of lenders and brokers or as to issue and approval of financial promotions are not complied with, a regulated mortgage contract (or, in the case of failure to comply with the financial promotions requirements, the relevant mortgage loan that is "qualifying credit") will be unenforceable against the borrower except with the approval of a court. An unauthorised person who administers a regulated mortgage contract entered into on or after N(M) may commit a criminal offence, but this will not render the contract unenforceable against the borrower.

The seller is required to hold, and holds, authorisation and permission to enter into and to administer and, where applicable, to advise in respect of regulated mortgage contracts. Subject to any exemption, brokers will be required to hold authorisation and permission to arrange and, where applicable, to advise in respect of regulated mortgage contracts.

The mortgages trustee is not and does not propose to be an authorised person under the FSMA with respect to regulated mortgage contracts and related activities. The mortgages trustee does not require authorisation in order to acquire legal or beneficial title to a regulated mortgage contract. The mortgages trustee will not carry on the regulated activity of administering in relation to regulated mortgage contracts, where such contracts are administered pursuant to an administration agreement by an entity having the required FSA authorisation and permission. If such administration agreement terminates, however, the mortgages trustee will have a period of not more than one month in which to arrange for mortgage administration to be carried out by a replacement administrator having the required FSA authorisation and permission. In addition, on and from N(M), no variations may be made to the loans and no drawings under flexible loans or other further advances or product switches may be made under the loans where this would result in the mortgages trustee arranging or advising in respect of, administering or entering into, a regulated mortgage contract or agreeing to carry on any of these activities, if the mortgages trustee would be required to be authorised under the FSMA to do so. Pursuant to the servicing agreement, the servicer administers the loans and the servicer has FSA authorisation and permission to do so.

Any credit agreement intended to be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA might instead be wholly or partly regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, and any credit agreement intended to be regulated by the CCA or treated as such, or unregulated, might instead be a regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, because of technical rules on (a) determining whether the credit agreement or any part of it falls within the definition of "regulated mortgage contract" and (b) changes to credit agreements.

The FSA's Mortgages and Home Finance Conduct of Business Sourcebook (**MCOB**), which sets out the FSA's rules and guidance for regulated mortgage activities, came into force on 31 October 2004. These rules cover, among other things, certain pre-origination matters such as financial promotion and pre-application illustrations, pre-contract and start-of-contract and post-contract disclosure, contract changes, charges and arrears and repossessions. FSA rules for prudential and authorisation requirements for mortgage firms, and for extending the appointed representatives regime to mortgages, came into force on 31 October 2004.

A borrower who is a private person may be entitled to claim damages for loss suffered as a result of any contravention by an authorised person of an FSA rule, and may set off the amount of the claim against the amount owing by the borrower under a loan or any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland or Northern Ireland). Any such set-off may adversely affect the issuer's ability to make payments on the issuer notes.

So as to avoid dual regulation, it is intended that regulated mortgage contracts will not be regulated by the CCA. Regulations made in 2005 and 2008 under the FSMA are designed to clarify the position in this regard. This exemption only affects credit agreements made on or after N(M), and credit agreements made before N(M) but subsequently changed such that a new contract is entered into on or after N(M) and constitutes a regulated mortgage contract. A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is, however, necessary to enforce a land mortgage (including, in Scotland, a standard security) securing a regulated mortgage contract to the extent that the credit agreement would, apart from this exemption, be regulated by the CCA or be treated as such.

The seller will give warranties to the mortgages trustee and others in the mortgage sale agreement that, *inter alia*, each loan is enforceable (subject to certain exceptions). If a loan does not comply with these warranties, and if the

default is not cured, then the seller will, upon receipt of notice from the mortgages trustee, be required to repurchase the loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security.

It should be noted that, prior to 31 October 2004, self-regulation of mortgage business existed under the Mortgage Code (the **CML Code**) issued by the Council of Mortgage Lenders (the **CML**). The CML Code set out a minimum standard of good mortgage business practice, from marketing to lending procedures and dealing with borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. From 30 April 1998 until 31 October 2004, lender-subscribers to the CML Code could not accept mortgage business introduced by intermediaries who were not registered with the Mortgage Code Register of Intermediaries and, subsequently, the Mortgage Code Compliance Board. Complaints relating to breach of the CML Code were dealt with by the relevant scheme, namely the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, the Mortgage Code Arbitration Scheme and the Financial Ombudsman Service, as applicable. The CML Code ceased to have effect on 31 October 2004 when the FSA assumed responsibility for the regulation of regulated mortgage contracts.

In October 2009, the FSA launched a wide-ranging mortgage market review, which included consideration of strengthened rules and guidance on, *inter alia*, affordability assessments, product regulation, arrears charges and responsible lending. In June 2010, the FSA made changes to MCOB which effectively convert previous guidance on the policies and procedures to be applied by authorised firms (such as Santander UK) with respect to forbearance in the context of regulated mortgage contracts into formal mandatory rules. Under the new rules, a firm is restricted from repossessing a property unless all other reasonable attempts to resolve the position have failed and, in complying with such restriction, a firm is required to consider whether, given the borrower's circumstances, it is appropriate to take certain actions. Such actions refer to (amongst other things) the extension of the term of the mortgage, product type changes and deferral of interest payments. While the FSA has indicated that it does not expect each forbearance option referred to in the new rules to be explored at every stage of interaction with the borrower, it is clear that the new rules impose mandatory obligations on firms without regard to any relevant contractual obligations or restrictions. As a result, the new rules may operate in certain circumstances to require the servicer to take certain forbearance-related actions which do not comply with the transaction documents (and, in particular, the asset servicing arrangements contemplated by such documents) in respect of one or more loans. No assurance can be made that any such actions will not reduce the amounts available to meet the payments due in respect of the issuer notes, although the impact of this will depend on the number of loans which involve a borrower who experiences payment difficulties.

In November 2009, HM Treasury published a consultation on proposals for the FSA to regulate second charge mortgages and buy-to-let mortgages, and to introduce a regulated activity of managing regulated mortgage contracts which is intended to protect consumers when mortgage loans are sold. No draft legislation has been published to date which would give effect to those proposals.

Any further changes to MCOB arising from the FSA's mortgage market review, or to MCOB or the FSMA from HM Treasury's proposals to change mortgage regulation or as part of the HM Treasury consultation concerning the UK's financial regulatory framework that will replace that currently operated under the FSMA (as further described below), may adversely affect the loans, the seller, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the issuer and/or the servicer and their respective businesses and operations.

Future EU Regulatory changes

The European Commission published a White Paper on mortgage credit in December 2007, setting out its tasks for 2008 to 2010 on, among other things, early repayment charges, pre-contract disclosure and interest rate restrictions and expressing its view that it is too early to decide on whether a mortgage directive would be appropriate. To date, no mortgage directive has been published, however the European Commission is expected to present policy measures on responsible lending and borrowing (applicable to all consumer credit markets) during the course of 2010. Until any such legislative measures or proposals are published by the European Commission, it is not possible to assess the likely impact on the loans, the seller, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the issuer and/or the servicer and their respective businesses and operations.

Under distance marketing regulations, some of the loans may be cancellable, which may have an adverse effect on the issuer's ability to make payments on the issuer notes

In the United Kingdom, the Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004 apply to, *inter alia*, credit agreements entered into on or after 31 October 2004 by means of distance communication (i.e. without any substantive simultaneous physical presence of the originator and the borrower).

These regulations (and MCOB in respect of activities related to regulated mortgage contracts) require suppliers of financial services by way of distance communication to provide certain information to consumers. This information generally has to be provided before the consumer is bound by a distance contract for the supply of the financial services

in question and includes, but is not limited to, general information in respect of the supplier and the financial service, contractual terms and conditions, and whether or not there is a right of cancellation.

A regulated mortgage contract under the FSMA, if originated by a United Kingdom lender from an establishment in the United Kingdom, will not be cancellable under these regulations but will be subject to related pre-contract disclosure requirements in MCOB. Certain other credit agreements will be cancellable under these regulations if the borrower does not receive prescribed information at the prescribed time or, in any event, for certain unsecured lending. Where the credit agreement is cancellable under these regulations, the borrower may send notice of cancellation at any time before the end of the 14th day after the day on which the cancellable agreement is made, where all the prescribed information has been received, or, if later, the borrower receives the last of the prescribed information.

Compliance with these regulations may be secured by way of injunction (interdict in Scotland), granted on such terms as the court thinks fit to ensure such compliance, and certain breaches of these regulations may render the supplier or intermediaries (and their respective relevant officers) liable to a fine. Failure to comply with MCOB rules could result in, *inter alia*, disciplinary action by the FSA and possible claims under Section 150 of the FSMA for breach of FSA rules.

If the borrower cancels the credit agreement under these regulations, then: (a) the borrower is liable to repay the principal and any other sums paid by the originator to the borrower under or in relation to the cancelled agreement within 30 days beginning with the day of the borrower sending notice of cancellation or, if later, the originator receiving notice of cancellation; (b) the borrower is liable to pay interest or any early repayment charge or other charge for credit under the cancelled agreement, only if the borrower received certain prescribed information at the prescribed time and if other conditions are met; and (c) any security is to be treated as never having had effect in respect of the cancelled agreement.

Regulations in the United Kingdom could lead to some terms of the loans being unenforceable, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

In the United Kingdom, the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999, as amended (the **1999 Regulations**) and (in so far as applicable) the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 (together with the 1999 Regulations, the **UTCCR**), apply to agreements entered into on or after 1 July 1995 and affect almost all of the loans. The Regulations provide that:

- a consumer may challenge a standard term in an agreement on the basis that it is an "unfair" term within the UTCCR and therefore not binding on the consumer (although the rest of the agreement will remain enforceable if it is capable of continuing in existence without the unfair term); and
- the OFT, the FSA and any other "qualifying body" (as defined in the 1999 Regulations) may seek to enjoin (or, in Scotland, interdict) a business from using or recommending the use of unfair terms.

The UTCCR will not generally affect terms which set out the main subject matter of the contract, such as the borrower's obligation to repay the principal (provided that these terms are written in plain and intelligible language and are drawn adequately to the consumer's attention). However, they may affect terms that are not considered to set out the main subject matter of the contract, such as right of the lender to vary the interest rate and certain terms imposing early repayment charges and mortgage exit administration fees and terms which give the lender a unilateral right to vary the contract or interpret any term of the contract.

For example, if a term permitting a lender to vary the interest rate (as the seller is permitted to do) is found to be unfair, the borrower will not be liable to pay interest at the increased rate or, to the extent that she or he has paid it, will be able, as against the lender, or any assignee such as the mortgages trustee, to claim repayment of the extra interest amounts paid or to set off the amount of the claim against the amount owing by the borrower under the loan or under any other loan that the borrower has taken (or exercise analogous rights in Scotland or Northern Ireland). Any such non-recovery, claim or set-off may adversely affect the issuer's ability to make payments on the issuer notes.

The division of responsibilities between the OFT and the FSA for enforcing the UTCCR is set out in concordats made between them, most recently in November 2009. Generally, the FSA is responsible for enforcement of the UTCCR in relation to regulated mortgage contracts under the FSMA originated by lenders authorised by the FSA, and the OFT is responsible for enforcement of the UTCCR in relation to other mortgage contracts.

In February 2000, the OFT issued a guidance note on what the OFT considers to be fair terms and unfair terms for interest variation in mortgage loan contracts. An interest variation term which provides for precise and immediate tracking of an external rate outside the lender's control (such as external bank base rates or LIBOR) is likely to be regarded as "fair". Other interest variation terms, if the borrower is locked in, for example by an early repayment charge that is considered to be a penalty, are likely to be regarded as unfair under the UTCCR unless the lender (a) notifies the affected borrower in writing at least 30 days before the rate change and (b) permits the affected borrower to repay the whole loan during the next three months after the rate change without paying an early repayment charge. The

seller has reviewed the guidance note and has concluded that its compliance with it will have no material adverse effect on the relevant loans or its business. The guidance note has been withdrawn from the OFT website, but may remain in effect as the OFT's view and as a factor that the FSA may take into account.

In May 2005, the FSA issued a statement of good practice on fairness of terms in consumer contracts, which is relevant to firms authorised and regulated by the FSA in relation to products and services within the FSA's regulatory scope. This statement provides that, for locked-in borrowers (i.e. where the borrower is required to give advance notice or to pay a cost or give up a benefit in order to withdraw from the contract), a firm may consider drafting the contract to permit a change in the contract to be made only where any lock-in clause is not exercised. In the context of the OFT's investigation into credit card default charges, the OFT on 5 April 2006 publicly announced that the principles the OFT considers should be applied in assessing the fairness of credit card default charges shall apply (or are likely to apply) to analogous default charges in other agreements, including those for mortgages.

In January 2007, the FSA issued a statement of good practice on mortgage exit administration fees, which provides that the lender should ensure that the fee represents in fact the cost of the lender's administration services when the borrower exits the mortgage. The FSA issued a follow-up communication in November 2007 emphasising that this statement should not be interpreted narrowly and, where appropriate, firms should consider applying its principles to other charges. The FSA's MCOB requires that, for regulated mortgage contracts: (a) arrears charges represent a reasonable estimate of the cost of additional administration required as a result of the borrower being in arrears; and (b) from 25 June 2010, the borrower's payments are allocated first towards paying off the balance of any payment shortfall, excluding any interest or charges on that balance.

The broad and general wording of the UTCCR makes any assessment of the fairness of terms largely subjective and makes it difficult to predict whether or not a court would find a term to be unfair. It is therefore possible that any loans which have been made or may be made to borrowers covered by the UTCCR may contain unfair terms, which may result in the possible unenforceability of the terms of such loans.

No assurance can be given that changes to guidance on the 1999 Regulations, if adopted, will not have a material adverse effect on the seller, the mortgages trustee, the servicer and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the ability of the issuer to make payments in full on the issuer notes when due.

Decisions of the Ombudsman could lead to some terms of the loans being varied, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes

Under the FSMA, the Financial Ombudsman Service (the **Ombudsman**) is required to make decisions on, *inter alia*, complaints relating to the activities and transactions under its jurisdiction, including the loans, on the basis of what, in the Ombudsman's opinion, would be fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, taking into account, *inter alia*, law and guidance. Transitional provisions exist by which certain complaints relating to breach of the CML Code occurring before N(M) may be dealt with by the Ombudsman. Complaints brought before the Ombudsman for consideration must be decided on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the particular facts of any individual case. Each case is first adjudicated by an adjudicator. Either party to the case may appeal against the adjudication. In the event of an appeal, the case proceeds to a final decision by the Ombudsman.

As the Ombudsman is required to make decisions on the basis of, *inter alia*, the principles of fairness, and may order a money award to the borrower, it is not possible to predict how any future decision of the Ombudsman would affect the issuer's ability to make payments in full when due on the issuer notes.

Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005

On 11 May 2005, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a Directive (2005/29/EC) on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices (the **Unfair Practices Directive**). Generally, the Unfair Practices Directive applies full harmonisation, which means that Member States may not impose more stringent provisions in the fields to which full harmonisation applies. By way of exception, the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive permits Member States to impose more stringent provisions in the fields of financial services and immovable property, such as mortgage loans.

The Unfair Practices Directive provides that enforcement bodies may take administrative action or legal proceedings against a commercial practice on the basis that it is "unfair" within the Unfair Practices Directive. The Unfair Practices Directive is intended to protect only collective interests of consumers, and so is not intended to give any claim, defence or right of set-off to an individual consumer.

The Unfair Practices Directive has been implemented in the United Kingdom by the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (the **CPR**), which came into force on 26 May 2008. The CPR prohibit certain practices which are deemed "unfair" within the terms of the CPR. Breach of the CPR does not (of itself) render an agreement void or unenforceable, but the possible liabilities for misrepresentation or breach of contract in relation to the underlying credit agreement may result in irrecoverable losses on amounts to which such agreements apply.

In addition, the FSA has taken the Unfair Practices Directive into account in reviewing its relevant rules, such as MCOB, and the OFT addresses commercial practices in administering licences under the CCA. For example, the FSA's MCOB rules for regulated mortgage contracts from 25 June 2010 (formerly these were matters of non-binding guidance) prevent: (a) repossessing the property unless all other reasonable attempts to resolve the position have failed, which include considering whether it is appropriate to offer an extension of term or a product switch, and (b) automatically capitalising a payment shortfall.

The Unfair Practices Directive provides a transitional period until 12 June 2013 for applying full harmonisation in the fields to which it applies. No assurance can be given that the United Kingdom's implementation of the Unfair Practices Directive, including full harmonisation in the fields to which it applies, will not have a material adverse effect on the loans and accordingly on the ability of the issuer to make payments to noteholders.

Protocol on Repossessions

A new protocol for mortgage repossession cases in England and Wales came into force on 19 November 2008 and a new protocol for mortgage repossession cases in Northern Ireland came into force on 5 November 2009. Both protocols set out the steps that judges will expect any lender to take before starting a claim. A number of mortgage lenders, including the seller, have confirmed that they will delay the initiation of repossession action for at least three months after a borrower, who is an owner-occupier, is in arrears. The application of such a moratorium may be subject to the wishes of the relevant borrower and may not apply in cases of fraud. The protocols are addressed to residential mortgage lenders and may have a more adverse effect on markets experiencing above average levels of possession claims.

Home Owner and Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010

The Scottish Parliament has recently passed the Home Owner and Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010 (the **2010 Act**), Part 1 of which contains provisions imposing additional requirements on heritable creditors (the Scottish equivalent to mortgagees) in relation to the enforcement of standard securities over residential property in Scotland. The 2010 Act amends the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970, which permits a heritable creditor to proceed to sell the secured property where the formal notice calling up the standard security has expired without challenge (or where a challenge has been made but not upheld). In terms of the 2010 Act the heritable creditor will have to obtain a court order to exercise its power of sale, unless the borrower has surrendered the property voluntarily. In addition, the 2010 Act requires the heritable creditor in applying for a court order to demonstrate that it has taken various preliminary steps to attempt to resolve the borrower's position, as well as imposing further procedural requirements. The 2010 Act received Royal Assent on 18 March 2010 and the relevant provisions came into force on 30 September 2010. The ability of the seller as heritable creditor of the Scottish mortgages to exercise its power of sale may be restricted and this may adversely affect the issuer's ability to make payments in full when due on the issuer notes.

Potential effects of any future regulatory changes

In the United Kingdom and elsewhere, there is continuing political and regulatory scrutiny of the banking industry and, in particular, retail banking. In the United Kingdom, the Competition Commission, the FSA and the OFT have recently carried out, or are currently conducting, several enquiries. In recent years there have been several issues in the UK financial services industry in which the FSA has intervened directly, including the sale of personal pensions and the sale of mortgage-related endowments.

In July 2010, HM Treasury published a consultation to dismantle the regulatory regime currently operated under the FSMA and to split the majority of the FSA's functions between a new Prudential Regulation Authority (which is likely to be a subsidiary of the Bank of England) and a new Consumer Protection and Markets Authority, which will regulate the conduct of business.

The final form of the regulatory structure that is likely to replace the FSA has not yet been determined and no draft legislation has been published which sets out the respective remits and powers of the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Consumer Protection and Markets Authority. It is likely that each will have some control over activities related to regulated mortgage contracts and, potentially, some of the activities currently performed by the OFT in respect of CCA regulated mortgage agreements and unregulated agreements.

No assurance can be given that changes will not be made to the regulatory regime and developments described above in respect of the mortgage market in the United Kingdom generally, the seller's particular sector in that market or specifically in relation to the seller. Any such action or developments, in particular, but not limited to, the cost of compliance, may have a material adverse effect on the seller, the mortgages trustee and/or the servicer and their respective businesses and operations. This may adversely affect the issuer's ability to make payments in full when due on the issuer notes.

Tax payable by Funding 1 or the issuer may adversely affect the issuer's ability to make payments on your issuer notes

Regulations made pursuant to the Finance Act 2005 have established a permanent regime for the taxation of "securitisation companies" (the **securitisation tax regime**). For periods of account beginning on or after 1 January 2007, companies to which the regulations apply are taxed broadly by reference to their "retained profit" rather than by reference to their accounts. Funding 1 and the issuer should fall within the securitisation tax regime, but if either of them does not (or subsequently does not), then profits or losses could arise in Funding 1 and/or the issuer which could have tax effects not contemplated in the cashflows for the transaction described in this prospectus and as such adversely affect the tax treatment of Funding 1 and/or the issuer and consequently payment on the issuer notes.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the **EU Savings Directive**), a Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State or to certain limited types of entities established in that Member State. However, for a transitional period, certain Member States are instead required (unless during that period they elect otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries). A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have agreed to adopt similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 15 September 2008 the European Commission issued a report to the Council of the European Union on the operation of the EU Savings Directive, which included the Commission's advice on the need for changes to the EU Savings Directive. On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a more detailed proposal for amendments to the EU Savings Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of the proposed changes are made in relation to the EU Savings Directive, they may amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

If a payment were to be made or collected through a Member State (or a non-European Union country or territory which has adopted similar measures) which has opted for a withholding system and an amount of, or in respect of, tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the issuer nor any paying agent nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any issuer note as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. However, save as provided in the terms and conditions of the issuer notes, the issuer is required to maintain a paying agent in a Member State that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to such measures.

The EU Savings Directive does not preclude Member States from levying other types of withholding tax.

For additional disclosure in relation to the EU Savings Directive in relation to Jersey, see "**Material Jersey (Channel Islands) Tax Considerations**" below.

Your interests may be adversely affected by a change of law in relation to UK withholding tax

In the event that amounts due under the issuer notes are subject to withholding or deduction for or on account of any tax, neither the issuer nor any other person will be obliged to pay additional amounts in relation thereto. The issuer may, in certain circumstances, redeem the issuer notes (as described in **condition 5.5 (Optional Redemption for Tax and other Reasons)** of the issuer notes). The applicability of any UK withholding tax under current English law is discussed under "**United Kingdom Taxation**" below.

Under current law, payments of interest and principal on the Funding 1 intercompany loan may be made by Funding 1 to the issuer free from UK withholding tax. However, if for example as a result of a change in law, such payments were required to be made subject to a withholding or deduction for or on account of any tax, Funding 1 would not be required, pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 intercompany loan, to pay any additional amounts to the issuer with the result that the issuer's ability to make payments on the issuer notes may be adversely affected. In such circumstances, the issuer may be entitled to redeem the issuer notes (as described in **condition 5.5 (Optional Redemption for Tax and other Reasons)** of the issuer notes).

Your interests may be adversely affected if the United Kingdom joins the European Monetary Union

If the United Kingdom joins the European Monetary Union prior to the maturity of the issuer notes, the issuer cannot assure you that this would not adversely affect payments on the issuer notes.

It is possible that, prior to the maturity of the issuer notes, the United Kingdom may become a participating Member State in the European Monetary Union and that the euro may become the lawful currency of the United Kingdom. In that event: (a) all amounts payable in respect of the issuer notes may become payable in euro; (b) applicable provisions of law may allow or require the issuer to re-denominate the issuer notes into euro and take additional measures in respect of the issuer notes; and (c) the introduction of the euro as the lawful currency of the

United Kingdom may result in the disappearance of published or displayed rates for deposits in pounds sterling used to determine the rates of interest on the issuer notes or changes in the way those rates are calculated, quoted and published or displayed. The introduction of the euro could also be accompanied by a volatile interest rate environment which could adversely affect a borrower's ability to repay its loan as well as adversely affect you. It cannot be said what effect, if any, adoption of the euro by the United Kingdom will have in relation to the issuer notes.

Changes of law may adversely affect your interests

The structure of the transaction described in this prospectus and the ratings of the rated issuer notes are based on English law, (in relation to the Scottish loans) Scots law and (in relation to the Northern Irish loans) Northern Irish law in effect as at the date of this document. The issuer cannot provide assurance as to the impact of any possible change to English law, Scots law or Northern Irish law or administrative practice in the United Kingdom after the date of this document.

Insolvency Act 2000

Significant changes to the insolvency regime in England and Wales and Scotland have been enacted in recent years, including the Insolvency Act 2000. The Insolvency Act 2000 allows certain "small" companies to seek protection from their creditors for a period of 28 days, for the purposes of putting together a company voluntary arrangement, with the option for creditors to extend the moratorium for a further two months. A "small" company is defined as one which satisfies with respect to the calendar year ending with the date on which such company's annual accounts are filed with the Registrar of Companies and such company's previous financial year, two or more of the following criteria: (i) its turnover is not more than £6.5 million; (ii) its balance sheet total is not more than £3.26 million; and (iii) the number of employees is not more than 50. Whether or not a company is a "small" company may change from period to period and consequently no assurance can be given that the issuer, the mortgages trustee or Funding 1 will not, at any given time, be determined to be a "small" company. The Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills may by regulation modify the eligibility requirements for "small" companies and has the power to make different provisions for different cases. No assurance can be given that any such modification or different provisions will not be detrimental to the interests of noteholders.

Secondary legislation has now been enacted which excludes certain special purpose companies in relation to capital markets transactions from the optional moratorium provisions. Such exceptions include (amongst other matters): (i) a company which is a party to an agreement which is or forms part of a capital market arrangement (as defined in the secondary legislation) under which (a) a party has incurred or when the agreement was entered into was expected to incur a debt of at least £10 million under the arrangement and (b) the arrangement involves the issue of a capital market investment (also defined, but generally, a rated, listed or traded bond); and (ii) a company which, at the time of filing for a moratorium, has incurred a liability (including a present, future or contingent liability) of at least £10 million. While the issuer, the mortgages trustee and Funding 1 should fall within the exceptions, there is no guidance as to how the legislation will be interpreted by a court, and the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills may by regulation modify the exception. No assurance may be given that any modification of the exceptions and/or the eligibility requirements for "small" companies will not be detrimental to the interests of noteholders. Correspondingly, if any of the issuer and/or the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 is determined to be a "small" company and is determined not to fall within one of the exceptions (by reason of modification of the exceptions or otherwise), then the enforcement of the issuer security by the issuer security trustee or the enforcement of the Funding 1 security by the Funding 1 security trustee may, for a period, be prohibited by the imposition of a moratorium.

Liquidation expenses

On 6 April 2008, a provision in the Insolvency Act 1986 came into force which effectively reversed by statute the House of Lords' decision in the case of *Leyland Daf* in 2004. Accordingly, it is now the case that the costs and expenses of a liquidation (including certain tax charges) will be payable out of floating charge assets in priority to the claims of the floating charge-holder. In respect of certain litigation expenses of the liquidator only, this is subject to approval of the amount of such expenses by the floating charge-holder (or, in certain circumstances, the court) pursuant to provisions set out in rules 4.218A to 4.218E of the Insolvency Rules 1986 and rules 4.228A to 4.228E of the Insolvency Rules (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 (as amended by the Insolvency Amendment Rules (Northern Ireland) 2006). In general, the reversal of the *Leyland Daf* case applies in respect of all liquidations commenced on or after 6 April 2008.

As a result of the changes described above, upon the enforcement of the floating charge security granted by the issuer or Funding 1, floating charge realisations which would otherwise be available to satisfy the claims of issuer secured creditors and/or Funding 1 secured creditors under the issuer deed of charge or Funding 1 deed of charge (as applicable) will be reduced by at least a significant proportion of any liquidation expenses. There can be no assurance that noteholders will not be adversely affected by such a reduction in floating charge realisations.

Enterprise Act 2002

On 15 September 2003, the corporate insolvency provisions of the Enterprise Act 2002 (the **Enterprise Act**) came into force, amending certain provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended, the **Insolvency Act**). These provisions introduced significant reforms to corporate insolvency law. In particular the reforms restrict the right of the holder of a floating charge created after 15 September 2003 to appoint an administrative receiver (unless an exception applies) and instead gives primacy to collective insolvency procedures (in particular, administration).

The Insolvency Act contains provisions which continue to allow for the appointment of an administrative receiver in relation to certain transactions in the capital markets. The right to appoint an administrative receiver is retained for certain types of security (such as the issuer security or the Funding 1 security) that form part of a capital markets arrangement (as defined in the Insolvency Act) that involves indebtedness of at least £50 million (or, when the relevant security document was entered into (being in respect of the transactions described in this document, the issuer deed of charge and the Funding 1 deed of charge), a party to the relevant transaction (such as the issuer or Funding 1) was expected to incur a debt of at least £50 million) and the issue of a capital markets investment (also defined, but generally a rated, listed or traded bond). The Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills may, by secondary legislation, modify the capital market exception and/or provide that the exception shall cease to have effect. No assurance can be given that any such modification or provision in respect of the capital market exception, or its ceasing to be applicable to the transactions described in this document, will not adversely affect payments on the issuer notes. In addition, as the provisions of the Enterprise Act have never been considered judicially, no assurance can be given as to whether the Enterprise Act could have a detrimental effect on the transactions described in this prospectus or on the interests of noteholders.

The Insolvency Act also contains a new out-of-court route into administration for a qualifying floating charge holder, the directors or the company itself. The relevant provisions provide for a notice period during which the holder of the floating charge can either agree to the administrator proposed by the directors of the company or appoint an alternative administrator, although the moratorium on enforcement of the relevant security will take effect immediately after notice is given. If the qualifying floating charge holder does not respond to the directors' or company's notice of intention to appoint, the directors', or, as the case may be, the company's appointee will automatically take office after the notice period has elapsed. Where the holder of a qualifying floating charge within the context of a capital markets transaction retains the power to appoint an administrative receiver, such holder may prevent the appointment of an administrator (either by the new out-of-court route or by the court-based procedure), by appointing an administrative receiver prior to the appointment of the administrator being completed.

The new provisions of the Insolvency Act give primary emphasis to the rescue of the company as a going concern. The purpose of realising property to make a distribution to one or more secured creditors is subordinated to the primary purposes of rescuing the company as a going concern or achieving a better result for the creditors as a whole than would be likely if the company were wound up. No assurance can be given that the primary purposes of the new provisions will not conflict with the interests of noteholders were the issuer or Funding 1 ever subject to administration.

In addition to the introduction of a prohibition on the appointment of an administrative receiver as set out above, Section 176A of the Insolvency Act provides that, in relation to floating charges created from and including 15 September 2003, any receiver (including an administrative receiver), liquidator or administrator of a company is required to make a "prescribed part" of the company's "net property" available for the satisfaction of unsecured debts in priority to the claims of the floating charge holder. The company's net property is defined as the amount of the chargor's property which would be available for satisfaction of debts due to the holder(s) of any debentures secured by a floating charge and so refers to any floating charge realisations less any amounts payable to the preferential creditors or in respect of the expenses of the administration and from 6 April 2008 (following implementation of certain sections of the Companies Act 2006) in respect of the fees or expenses of liquidation. The prescribed part is defined in The Insolvency Act 1986 (Prescribed Part) Order 2003 (SI 2003/2097) to be an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the first £10,000 of floating charge realisations plus 20 per cent. of the floating charge realisations thereafter, provided that such amount may not exceed £600,000.

This obligation does not apply if the net property is less than a prescribed minimum and the relevant officeholder is of the view that the cost of making a distribution to unsecured creditors would be disproportionate to the benefits. The relevant officeholder may also apply to court for an order that the provisions of Section 176A of the Insolvency Act should not apply on the basis that the cost of making a distribution would be disproportionate to the benefits.

Floating charge realisations upon the enforcement of the issuer security and/or the Funding 1 security may be reduced by the operation of these ring-fencing provisions.

Insolvency Legislation in Northern Ireland

The Insolvency Act 2000 and the corporate insolvency provisions of the Enterprise Act 2002 do not apply in Northern Ireland. The current law is contained in the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (the **1989 Order**) as amended by the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. The 1989 Order is further amended by the provisions of the

Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 (the **2005 Order**) which came into force on 27 March 2006. The 2005 Order implemented in Northern Ireland corporate insolvency provisions which are identical to those introduced by the provisions of the Enterprise Act 2002 in England, Wales and Scotland. The changes introduced in England, Wales and Scotland by the Insolvency Act 2000 in relation to small companies are mirrored in the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.

The UK Banking Act 2009 may affect the effectiveness of obligations of certain entities under the transaction documents and result in modifications to such documents

The Banking Act 2009 (the **Banking Act**), which came into effect on 21 February 2009, includes (amongst other things) provision for a special resolution regime pursuant to which the Treasury, the Bank of England and the FSA (the **UK Authorities**) have extended tools to deal with the failure (or likely failure) of a UK institution which is an authorised deposit taker (such as the seller, the servicer, the cash manager, the issuer cash manager, the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank, the issuer account bank, the Funding 1 swap provider, the issuer swap providers and the secretarial services provider) and, in certain circumstances, their holding companies. The Banking Act is intended to replace the emergency powers contained in the Banking (Special Provisions) Act 2008 (which powers ceased to be exercisable on 21 February 2009, when the Banking Act came into force). In particular, in respect of UK banks, such tools include share and property transfer powers (including powers for partial property transfers), certain ancillary powers (including powers to modify certain contractual arrangements in certain circumstances) and two new special insolvency procedures which may be commenced by the UK Authorities (i.e. bank insolvency and bank administration). It is possible that the extended tools described above could be used prior to the point at which an application for insolvency proceedings with respect to a relevant entity could be made.

In general, the Banking Act requires the UK Authorities to have regard to specified objectives in exercising the powers provided for by the Banking Act. One of the objectives (which is required to be balanced as appropriate with the other specified objectives) refers to the protection and enhancement of the stability of the financial systems of the United Kingdom. The Banking Act includes provisions related to compensation in respect of transfer instruments and orders made under it. In general, there is considerable uncertainty about the scope of the powers afforded to the UK Authorities under the Banking Act and how the UK Authorities may choose to exercise them.

If an instrument or order were to be made under the Banking Act in respect of the seller, the servicer, the cash manager, the issuer cash manager, the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank, the issuer account bank, the Funding 1 swap provider, the issuer swap providers or the secretarial services provider, such instrument or order may (amongst other things) affect the ability of such entities to satisfy their obligations under the transaction documents and/or result in modifications to such documents. In particular, modifications may be made pursuant to powers permitting certain trust arrangements to be removed or modified (such as the mortgages trust) and/or via powers which permit provision to be included in an instrument or order such that the relevant instrument or order (and certain related events) is required to be disregarded in determining whether certain widely defined "default events" have occurred (which events would include certain trigger events included in the transaction documents in respect of the relevant entity, including termination events and (in the case of the seller) trigger events in respect of perfection of legal title to the loans). As a result, the making of an instrument or order in respect of the seller, the servicer, the cash manager, the issuer cash manager, the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank, the issuer account bank, the Funding 1 swap provider, the issuer swap providers or the secretarial services provider may affect the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations in respect of the issuer notes. While there is provision for compensation in certain circumstances under the Banking Act, there can be no assurance that noteholders would recover compensation promptly and equal to any loss actually incurred.

At present, the UK Authorities have not made an instrument or order under the Banking Act in respect of the entities referred to in the previous paragraph and there has been no indication that any such instrument or order will be made, but there can be no assurance that this will not change and/or that noteholders will not be adversely affected by any such instrument or order if made in the future.

Insolvency proceedings and subordination provisions

There is uncertainty as to the validity and/or enforceability of a provision which (based on contractual and/or trust principles) subordinates certain payment rights of a creditor to the payment rights of other creditors of its counterparty upon the occurrence of insolvency proceedings relating to that creditor. In particular, recent cases have focused on provisions involving the subordination of a swap counterparty's payment rights in respect of certain termination payments upon the occurrence of insolvency proceedings or other default on the part of such counterparty. Such provisions are similar in effect to the terms included in the transaction documents relating to the subordination of swap excluded termination amounts.

In this regard, the English Court of Appeal has recently affirmed the decision of the English High Court that such a subordination provision is valid under English law, although the UK Supreme Court has granted leave to appeal with respect to the English Court of Appeal's decision.

However, contrary to the determination of the English courts, the US Bankruptcy Court recently held that such a subordination provision is unenforceable under US bankruptcy law and that any action to enforce such provision would violate the automatic stay which applies under such law in the case of a US bankruptcy of the counterparty. The implications of this conflicting judgment are not yet known. A notice of appeal in respect of the US decision was filed on 2 August 2010.

If a creditor of the issuer (such as the issuer swap providers) or a related entity of such creditor becomes subject to insolvency proceedings in any jurisdiction outside England and Wales, and the creditor is owed a payment by the issuer, a question arises as to whether the creditor or, if the creditor is insolvent, any insolvency official appointed in respect of that creditor could successfully challenge the validity and/or enforceability of subordination provisions included in the English law governed transaction documents (such as a provision of the priorities of payments which refers to the ranking of the swap counterparty's payment rights in respect of issuer swap excluded termination amounts). In particular, based on the decision of the US Bankruptcy Court referred to above, there is a risk that such subordination provisions would not be upheld under US bankruptcy law. More generally, there can be no assurance that such subordination provisions would be upheld under the insolvency laws of any relevant jurisdiction outside England and Wales (although it is considered likely that the English decision would be followed by the courts of Scotland and Northern Ireland).

In turn, if the courts of a jurisdiction outside England and Wales do not uphold such provisions, it is unclear whether and to what extent the relevant proceedings and corresponding findings would be recognised by the English courts. While the English courts have been supportive of subordination arrangements generally thus far, there can be no assurance that this position would be unaffected in the context of co-operation between courts in a cross-border insolvency case. As such, if a subordination provision included in the transaction documents was successfully challenged under the insolvency laws of any relevant jurisdiction outside England and Wales and any relevant foreign judgment or order was recognised by the English courts, there can be no assurance that such actions would not adversely affect the rights of the noteholders, the market value of the issuer notes and/or the ability of the issuer to satisfy its obligations under the issuer notes.

Lastly, given the general relevance of the issues under discussion in the judgments referred to above and that the transaction documents include terms providing for the subordination of swap excluded termination amounts, there is a risk that the final outcome of the dispute in such judgments (including any recognition action by the English courts) may result in negative rating pressure in respect of the rated issuer notes. If any rating assigned to the rated issuer notes is lowered, the market value of such issuer notes may reduce.

You will not generally receive issuer notes in physical form, which may cause delays in distributions and hamper your ability to pledge or resell the issuer notes

Your beneficial ownership of the issuer notes will only be recorded in book-entry form with DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. The global issuer notes will not be exchanged for definitive issuer notes except in limited circumstances. The lack of issuer notes in physical form could, among other things:

- result in payment delays on the issuer notes because the issuer will be sending distributions on the issuer notes to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg instead of directly to you;
- make it difficult for investors to pledge the issuer notes if issuer notes in physical form are required by the party demanding the pledge; and
- hinder your ability to resell the issuer notes because some investors may be unwilling to buy issuer notes that are not in physical form.

If you have a claim against the issuer it may be necessary for you to bring a suit against the issuer in England to enforce your rights

The issuer has agreed to submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England, and it may be necessary for you to bring a suit in England to enforce your rights against the issuer.

Implementation of the Basel II risk-weighted asset framework may result in changes to the risk-weighting of the notes

A framework has been developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision which places enhanced emphasis on market discipline and sensitivity to risk. A comprehensive version of the text of the framework was published in June 2006 under the title "*International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework (Comprehensive Version)*" (the **Framework**).

The Framework is being implemented in stages (partly from year-end 2006 and with accelerated implementation since year-end 2007). However, the Framework is not self-implementing and, accordingly, implementation measures and dates in participating countries are dependent on the relevant national implementation process in those countries. In

the European Union, the requirements of the Framework (as amended in 2004) were set out in the EU Capital Requirements Directive, which was implemented in the United Kingdom through the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms (**BIPRU**) and the Capital Requirements Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3221). In July 2009, the Basel Committee finalised certain revisions to the Framework, including changes intended to enhance certain securitisation requirements (e.g. increased risk weights for "resecuritisation" exposures).

It should also be noted that the Basel Committee has put forward a number of proposed changes to the Framework. In December 2009, the Basel Committee published proposals for new capital and liquidity requirements intended to reinforce capital standards and to establish minimum liquidity standards (the so-called "Basel III" proposals) for credit institutions. Among other things, the Basel III proposal suggested:

- raising the quality of the Core Tier I Capital base in a harmonised manner (including through changes to the items which give rise to adjustments to that capital base);
- strengthening the risk coverage of the capital framework; promoting the build up of capital buffers; and
- introducing a global minimum liquidity standard for the banking sector.

The European Parliament and European Commission have indicated that each of them supports the work of the Basel Committee on the approved changes in general, and the European Commission's corresponding proposals to implement the changes (through amendments to the Capital Requirements Directive known as "CRD IV") are expected to be presented by the end of 2010.

The Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, met on July 26, 2010 to review the Basel Committee's capital and liquidity reform package. Governors and Heads of Supervision reached broad agreement on the overall design of the capital and liquidity reform package. In particular, this includes the definition of capital, the treatment of counterparty credit risk, the leverage ratio, and the global liquidity standard. Such changes may have an impact on incentives to hold the issuer notes for investors that are subject to requirements that follow the revised framework and, as a result, they may affect the liquidity and/or value of the issuer notes.

In addition, in September 2010, the Basel Committee endorsed the agreements it reached on 26 July 2010 and reached an agreement regarding the global minimum capital standards to be implemented by member countries from January 2013 (subject to staggered implementation arrangements).

A package of the Basel capital and liquidity reforms will be presented to the Seoul G20 leaders' summit in November 2010.

The Basel Committee also recently issued a consultative document regarding the loss absorption of Tier II and Tier I instruments. The consultation period regarding the loss absorption of Tier II and Tier I instruments is not yet finalised and more information is expected to be released following the end of the consultation period on 1 October 2010.

In the United States, the federal banking regulators issued a final rule on 7 December 2007 establishing a new risk-based regulatory capital framework that would require approximately the 20 largest U.S. banking organisations to use the most advanced approaches of Basel II. The rule took effect on 1 April 2008. Under the rule, certain banks with sophisticated systems, while not required to adopt the most advanced approaches of Basel II, may nevertheless voluntarily elect to adopt Basel II advanced approaches subject to regulatory approval. The final rule also eliminates the formerly proposed "**Basel I-A**" option. Instead, most U.S. banks will be subject to a separate rule originally proposed by the federal banking regulators on 26 December 2006 and repropoed on 29 July 2008. Under the repropoed rule, most U.S. banks would be required to comply with the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk and the basic indicator approach for operational risk, as well as meet certain disclosure requirements. Implementation of Basel II in the United States began on 1 January 2009, one year later than in Europe, and will be phased in over a period of three years. This one year "gap" in initial implementation and four year "gap" in total implementation, as well as other differences in the application or interpretation between the United States, the EU and other jurisdictions in which Santander UK has operations, could represent challenges for Santander UK in implementing Basel II.

As and when fully implemented, the Framework (and any relevant changes to it or to any relevant implementing measures) may affect the risk-based capital treatment of the issuer notes for investors who are subject to capital adequacy requirements that follow the Framework. The risk-based capital treatment of the issuer notes for investors who are subject to EU legislation (or to measures taken by Member States to implement such legislation) may also be subject to change in accordance with any other changes to the regulatory capital provisions of the Capital Requirements Directive (and any relevant implementing measures). Consequently, investors should consult their own advisers as to the consequences to and effect on them of the application of the Framework, the Capital Requirements Directive and the relevant implementing measures. Proposals and guidelines for implementing the Framework in certain participating jurisdictions are still in development, and no predictions can be made as to the precise effects of potential changes on the issuer notes, Santander UK or any investor.

Regulatory initiatives may result in increased regulatory capital requirements and/or decreased liquidity in respect of the issuer notes

In Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere there is increased political and regulatory scrutiny of the asset-backed securities industry. This has resulted in a raft of measures for increased regulation which are currently at various stages of implementation and which may have an adverse impact on the regulatory capital charge to certain investors in securitisation exposures and/or the incentives for certain investors to hold asset-backed securities, and may thereby affect the liquidity of such securities. Investors in the issuer notes are responsible for analysing their own regulatory position and none of the issuer, the sole lead manager, the note purchaser or the seller makes any representation to any prospective investor or purchaser of the issuer notes regarding the regulatory capital treatment of their investment on the closing date or at any time in the future.

In particular, in Europe, investors should be aware of Article 122a of the Capital Requirements Directive which Member States are in the process of implementing and which will apply to newly issued asset-backed securities after 31 December 2010, and to asset-backed securities issued on or before that date from the beginning of 2015 to the extent that new underlying exposures are added or substituted after 31 December 2014. Article 122a will, amongst other things, require an EU regulated credit institution to only invest in asset-backed securities in respect of which the originator, sponsor or original lender of the securitisation has explicitly disclosed to the EU regulated credit institution that it will retain, on an ongoing basis, a net economic interest of not less than 5% in respect of certain specified credit risk tranches or asset exposures. Article 122a will also require an EU regulated credit institution to be able to demonstrate that it has undertaken certain due diligence in respect of its note position and the underlying exposures and that procedures are established for such activities to be conducted on an on-going basis. Failure to comply with one or more of the requirements set out in Article 122a will result in the imposition of a penal capital charge on the notes acquired by the relevant investor.

As Santander UK may, from time to time (including after 31 December 2014), sell residential mortgage loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, Article 122a may apply in respect of the Notes from 1 January 2015. Investors should, therefore, make themselves aware of the requirements of Article 122a, where applicable to them, in addition to any other regulatory requirements applicable to them with respect to their investment in the issuer notes. Santander UK's current policy is to retain, on an ongoing basis, a net economic interest in the securitisation and to use reasonable endeavours to provide investors with the data and information which they may reasonably require for the purposes of compliance by investors with Article 122a. However, there remains considerable uncertainty with respect to Article 122a pending the production of implementing rules by the national regulators (which may include higher net economic interest thresholds) and, in particular, what will be required to demonstrate compliance with Article 122a to such regulators. Investors who are uncertain as to the requirements that will need to be complied with in order to avoid the additional regulatory charges for non compliance with Article 122a should seek guidance from their regulator. It is also possible that similar proposals to Article 122a may be implemented for other EU regulated investors, such as investment firms, insurance or reinsurance undertakings and/or certain hedge fund managers in the future.

Article 122a of the Capital Requirements Directive and any other changes to the regulation or regulatory treatment of the issuer notes for some or all investors may negatively impact the regulatory position of individual investors and, in addition, have a negative impact on the price and liquidity of the issuer notes in the secondary market.

Pensions Act 2004

Under the Pensions Act 2004 a person that is "connected with" or an "associate" of an employer under an occupational pension scheme can be subject to either a contribution notice or a financial support direction. The issuer and Funding 1 may be treated as connected to Santander UK under an occupational pension scheme.

A contribution notice could be served on the issuer or Funding 1 if it was party to an act, or a deliberate failure to act, and either (A) the main purpose or one of the main purposes of which was either (i) to prevent the recovery of the whole or any part of a debt which was, or might become, due from the employer under Section 75 of the Pensions Act 1995 or (ii) to prevent such a debt becoming due, to compromise or otherwise settle such a debt, or to reduce the amount of such a debt which would otherwise become due or (B) in the opinion of the UK Pensions Regulator it has detrimentally affected in a material way the likelihood of accrued scheme benefits being received. A contribution notice can only be served where the UK Pensions Regulator considers it is reasonable to do so, having regard to a number of factors.

A financial support direction could be served on the issuer or Funding 1 where the employer is either a service company or insufficiently resourced. An employer is insufficiently resourced if the value of its resources is broadly less than 50 per cent. of the pension scheme's deficit calculated on an annuity buy-out basis and there is at least one connected or associated person whose resources in aggregate at least cover that difference. A financial support direction can only be served where the UK Pensions Regulator considers it is reasonable to do so, having regard to a number of factors.

If a contribution notice or financial support direction were to be served on the issuer or Funding 1 this could adversely affect the interests of the noteholders.

The minimum denominations on the issuer notes may adversely affect payments on the issuer notes if issued in definitive form

For so long as the issuer notes are represented by global issuer notes, and DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg so permit, the Rule 144A issuer notes will be tradeable in minimum nominal amounts of U.S.\$200,000 and in integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof and the Reg S issuer notes will be tradeable in minimum nominal amounts of £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof or nominal amounts of €100,000 and in integral multiples of €1,000 in excess thereof, as the case may be. However, if definitive issuer notes are required to be issued in respect of the issuer notes represented by global issuer notes, they will only be printed and issued in denominations of U.S.\$200,000 or £100,000 or €100,000, as the case may be. Accordingly, if definitive issuer notes are required to be issued in respect of such issuer notes, a noteholder holding notes having a nominal amount which cannot be represented by a definitive issuer note in the denomination of U.S.\$200,000 or £100,000 or €100,000, as the case may be, will not be able to receive a definitive note in respect of such issuer notes and will not be able to receive interest or principal in respect of such issuer notes.

The issuer believes that the risks described above are the principal risks inherent in the transaction but the inability of the borrowers to pay interest, principal or other amounts on the loans and their related security and consequently the inability of the issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with the issuer notes may occur for other reasons, and the issuer does not represent that the above statements regarding the risk of holding the issuer notes are exhaustive. Although the issuer believes that the various structural elements described in this prospectus lessen some of the risks for the noteholders, there can be no assurance that these measures will be sufficient to ensure payment to the noteholders of interest, principal or any other amounts on or in connection with the issuer notes on a timely basis or at all.

SUMMARY OF THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the transaction documents. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the relevant transaction document.

The mortgage sale agreement

On the initial closing date, the previous seller, Funding 1, the mortgages trustee and the Funding 1 security trustee entered into the mortgage sale agreement. The mortgage sale agreement was amended and restated on 27 May 2010 and on the fourth closing date.

The rights of Funding 1 in respect of the mortgage sale agreement were assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge.

The mortgage sale agreement sets out and provides for, *inter alia*, the following:

- the sale and assignment of initial loans and their related security by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date;
- the sale and assignment of new loans and their related security by the previous seller and the seller to the mortgages trustee after the initial closing date;
- the representations and warranties to be given by the previous seller and the seller in relation to the initial loans, new loans and their related security;
- the repurchase by the seller of loans in the portfolio and their related security where the seller has materially breached any of its representations and warranties in respect of such loans or their related security or, in certain circumstances, where such loan is the subject of a product switch or a further advance;
- the making of future drawings and the making of further advances to borrowers, with respect to loans in the portfolio; and
- the circumstances for the transfer of legal title to the loans to the mortgages trustee.

In relation to Scottish loans, the mortgage sale agreement provided for the transfer of the beneficial interest in such loans and their related security sold on the initial closing date to be effected by a declaration of trust by the previous seller in favour of the mortgages trustee and for the transfer of the beneficial interest in any other Scottish loans and their related security (including on the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date and the third new portfolio sale date (in respect of the previous seller) and on the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date (in respect of the seller)) to be effected by further declarations of trust by the previous seller or (as applicable) the seller (and, in relation to the Scottish loans and their related security, references in this prospectus to the **assignment** of such loans and their related security are to be read as references to the transfer of the beneficial interest therein by the making of such declarations of trust and the terms **assigned** and **assign** shall in that context be construed accordingly) (see "**Transfer of legal title to the mortgages trustee**" below).

The terms of the mortgage sale agreement may be amended after the closing date, for instance as and when new issuers (if any) are established or **new loan types** (being, on any date, a type of loan which is materially different from the types of loans comprised in the portfolio) are added to the mortgages trust or further Funding companies accede and adhere to the mortgage sale agreement. The prior consent of the noteholders will not be sought in relation to any of the proposed amendments to the mortgage sale agreement, provided that (among other things) the rating agencies confirm that the ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such amendments. There can be no assurance, however, that the effect of any such amendments will not ultimately adversely affect your interests as a noteholder (see "**Risk factors – The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**").

Pursuant to the amendment provisions mentioned above, the mortgage sale agreement was amended and restated on 27 May 2010 to allow for the sale of new loan types into the portfolio which are loans that have been originated by Santander UK (see "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Characteristics of the Santander UK loans**"). The mortgage sale agreement was further amended and restated, pursuant to the amendment provisions mentioned above, on the fourth closing date, amongst other things, to permit the seller to repurchase certain loans originated by the previous seller after 31 December 2007 (see "**The loans – Introduction**").

Sale of loans and their related security

On the initial closing date, the previous seller sold the initial loans and their related security comprising the initial portfolio to the mortgages trustee. On the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date and the

third new portfolio sale date, the previous seller sold the first new portfolio, the second new portfolio and the third new portfolio to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the first new portfolio notice, the second new portfolio notice and the third new portfolio notice, respectively. On the fourth new portfolio sale date the seller sold the fourth new portfolio to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the fourth new portfolio notice and on the fifth new portfolio sale date the seller sold the fifth new portfolio to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the fifth new portfolio notice. From time to time, the seller will also sell new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee which will be included in the portfolio. The sale of the English loans and the Northern Irish loans and their respective related security has taken or (with respect to new English loans and new Northern Irish loans) will take effect (until transfer of legal title) in equity only. The previous seller or (as applicable) the seller has (until transfer of legal title) transferred the beneficial interest only in the Scottish loans in the initial portfolio, the first new portfolio, the second new portfolio, the third new portfolio, the fourth new portfolio, the fifth new portfolio and their related security by way of Scottish declarations of trust on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date, the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date, respectively, and the seller will transfer the beneficial interest only in any new Scottish loans and their related security by way of further Scottish declarations of trust to be executed in the future, on the relevant sale date, until transfer of legal title. The transfer of legal title to loans and their related security may not occur or, if it does occur, will not occur until a later date (see "**Transfer of legal title to the mortgages trustee**" below). Any references to a sale of loans and their related security in this prospectus will include references to the sale by the seller of new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement.

Each portfolio of loans and their related security so sold (including the initial portfolio, the first new portfolio, the second new portfolio, the third new portfolio, the fourth new portfolio and the fifth new portfolio) form part or, with respect to the sale of new loans and their new related security, will form part of the trust property to be held on trust by the mortgages trustee for, as applicable, Funding 1 (as to the Funding 1 share) and the seller (as to the seller share) in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed. In the future, further Funding companies and further Funding security trustees may adhere and accede to the mortgage sale agreement, although there is no certainty that such an event or events will occur. Your consent will not be sought when any further Funding companies and further Funding security trustees accede to the mortgage sale agreement provided that the rating agencies confirm in writing that the then current rating of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

The consideration for the sale of loans and their related security with respect to the initial portfolio, the first new portfolio, the second new portfolio, the third new portfolio, the fourth new portfolio and the fifth new portfolio consisted, or with respect to the sale of new loans and their new related security will consist, of:

- the initial purchase price, representing a cash payment payable on the relevant sale date by the mortgages trustee to the seller for the sale and assignment to the mortgages trustee of the relevant loans and their related security;
- to the extent that the initial purchase price is less than the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the loans to be transferred on any sale date, the consideration payable for the shortfall shall give rise to a corresponding increase in the seller share of the trust property; and
- the deferred purchase price, representing a cash payment payable after the relevant sale date by the mortgages trustee to the seller as further consideration for the sale of the relevant loans and their related security in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage sale agreement and the mortgages trust deed (see further "**Payment of purchase price**" below).

Payment of purchase price

Payment of the initial purchase price with respect to the initial portfolio was made or, with respect to the sale of new loans and their new related security, will be made to the seller by the mortgages trustee out of funds received by the mortgages trustee from an initial contribution contributed by Funding 1 or any further Funding company pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed. Consideration for the sale of the first new portfolio, the second new portfolio, the third new portfolio, the fourth new portfolio and the fifth new portfolio to the mortgages trustee on the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date, the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date, respectively, consisted of an increase in the seller share of the trust property by an amount corresponding to the outstanding principal balance of the loans in the relevant new portfolio on the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date, the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date, respectively (less any consideration for such loans paid to previous seller or the seller, as the case may be, on such date, if applicable).

Payments of the deferred purchase price will be made by the mortgages trustee out of funds received by way of deferred contributions contributed by Funding 1 or any further Funding company from time to time pursuant to the

terms of the mortgages trust deed. Upon receipt of such a deferred contribution, the mortgages trustee will pay an amount equal to such deferred contribution to the seller as deferred purchase price for the sale of the loans to the mortgages trustee. Funding 1 is only required to make deferred contributions out of excess income to which it is entitled in accordance with and subject to the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments, as set out in "**The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – revenue receipts**" below. Any seller accrued interest amounts in respect of the loans sold to the mortgages trustee form part of the trust property and, to the extent allocated and distributed to Funding 1 and in excess of its revenue requirements, will be paid in accordance with the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments, as deferred contributions to the mortgages trustee. The mortgages trustee will in turn pay an equivalent amount to the seller as part of the deferred purchase price due to the seller under the mortgage sale agreement.

Conditions for sale of new loans

The sale of new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date will be subject to certain conditions being satisfied (which may be varied or waived by the mortgages trustee (subject to the prior notification by the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such variation or waiver) (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose)), including the following:

- (a) no event of default under the transaction documents (or event of default under the transaction documents of any further Funding company, any of the previous issuers and/or any new issuer, where applicable) shall have occurred which is continuing as at the relevant sale date;
- (b) no principal deficiency ledger (other than the principal deficiency sub-ledger for the class Z issuer notes) has a debit balance as at the most recent interest payment date after applying all issuer available revenue receipts on that interest payment date (and the equivalent condition is met in relation to each further Funding company, each of the previous issuers and/or any new issuer, where applicable);
- (c) the rating agencies have confirmed that any proposed increase in the Funding 1 share of the trust property (or the share of the relevant Funding company of the trust property, where applicable) as a result of making the further contribution would not cause the then current ratings of any rated notes then outstanding to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (d) as at the relevant sale date, the seller has not received any notice that the short-term, unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the seller are not rated at least P-2 by Moody's and A-3 by Standard & Poor's and that the short-term issuer default rating of the seller is not at least F2 by Fitch at the time of, and immediately following, the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee;
- (e) the short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller are, at the time of, and immediately following the sale of the new loans to the mortgages trustee, either:
 - rated no lower than P-1 by Moody's; or
 - in the event that the short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller are rated lower than P-1 by Moody's, but are rated no lower than P-2 by Moody's then:
 - (A) the seller has, on such sale date, delivered a solvency certificate to, *inter alios*, the mortgages trustee in form and substance satisfactory to Moody's; and
 - (B) where:
 - (I) the aggregate current balance of new loans sold to the mortgages trustee following the later of:
 - (1) the short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller falling lower than P-1 by Moody's; or
 - (2) any previous audit of new loans pursuant to this paragraph, exceeds 20 per cent. of the current balance of all loans in the mortgages trust at such time; or
 - (II) 12 months has passed since:
 - (1) the short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller falling lower than P-1 by Moody's; or
 - (2) any previous audit of new loans pursuant to this paragraph,

an audit has been performed on both (x) any new loans to be sold to the mortgages trust on such sale date and (y) all new loans which have been sold to the mortgages trust subsequent to the audit referred to in (B)(II)(2) above;

- (f) as at the relevant sale date, the aggregate current balance of loans comprising the trust property, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than 3 times the monthly payment then due, is less than 4 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of the loans comprising the trust property at that date (or such other percentage as the rating agencies confirm is sufficient in order that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose));
- (g) the aggregate of amounts in arrears in respect of the loans, as a percentage of the gross interest due on all loans comprising the trust property during the immediately preceding 12 months, does not at the relevant sale date exceed 2 per cent. (or such other percentage as the rating agencies confirm is sufficient in order that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose));
- (h) except where Funding 1 makes an initial contribution to the mortgages trustee, the proceeds of which will be applied by the mortgages trustee to purchase new loans, the aggregate current balance (excluding accrued interest and amounts in arrears) of new loans transferred in any Funding 1 interest period must not exceed 15 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of loans (excluding accrued interest and amounts in arrears) comprising the trust property as at the beginning of that Funding 1 interest period (or such other percentage as the rating agencies confirm is sufficient in order that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose));
- (i) the product of the weighted average foreclosure frequency (**WAFF**) and weighted average loss severity (**WALS**) each as calculated in accordance with S&P's methodology for the loans comprising the trust property calculated on the relevant sale date in the same way as for the initial loans comprising the mortgages trust at the initial closing date (or as agreed by the servicer and the rating agencies from time to time) after such purchase (or as agreed by the servicer and the rating agencies from time to time) does not exceed the product of the WAFF and WALS for the loans constituting the trust property calculated on the most recent closing date, plus 0.25 per cent.;
- (j) the sale and assignment of new loans does not result in the Moody's portfolio variation test value of the loans comprising the trust property after such sale and assignment (calculated by applying the Moody's portfolio variation test to such loans on such sale date) exceeding the most recently determined Moody's portfolio variation test threshold value as calculated in relation to the loans in the portfolio as at the most recent date on which Moody's performed a full pool analysis on the portfolio, plus 0.30 per cent.;
- (k) the yield of the loans comprising the trust property together with the yield of the new loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date is at least 0.60 per cent. greater than LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits as at the relevant sale date, after taking into account the weighted average yield on the loans which are variable rate loans, base rate loans and fixed rate loans and the margins on the Funding 1 swap(s) (and the relevant swaps of any further Funding companies, where applicable), in each case as at the relevant sale date;
- (l) no sale of new loans may occur, if, as at the relevant sale date, the step-up date in respect of any class of rated issuer notes (and any rated previous notes or new issuer rated notes, where applicable) has been reached and the issuer (and any of the previous issuers and any new issuer, where applicable) has not exercised its option to redeem the relevant class of rated issuer notes (and rated previous notes and new issuer rated notes, where applicable) as at that sale date, in accordance with the conditions of that class of rated issuer notes (and any rated previous notes and new issuer rated notes, where applicable). For the avoidance of doubt, this prohibition on the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee shall remain in effect only for so long as any such class of rated issuer notes (and rated previous notes and any new issuer rated notes, where applicable) remains outstanding and, upon its redemption, the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee may be resumed in accordance with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement;
- (m) as at the sale date, the Funding 1 reserve fund is equal to or greater than the Funding 1 reserve fund required amount (and the equivalent condition is met in relation to each new Funding company, where applicable);

- (n) if the sale of new loans would include the sale of new loan types to the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee (and any further Funding security trustee, where applicable) has received written confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such sale of new loan types (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (o) each new loan and its related security complies in all material respects at the relevant sale date with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement, which are summarised below in "**Representations and warranties**";
- (p) the Funding 1 swap agreement (and the relevant swap agreements of each further Funding company, where applicable) has each been modified if and as required (or, if appropriate, Funding 1 has entered into a new Funding 1 swap agreement (or each further Funding company has entered into any new swap agreement, where applicable)) to hedge against the interest rates payable in respect of such new loans and the floating rate of interest payable on the intercompany loans;
- (q) no trigger event has occurred on or before the relevant sale date; and
- (r) the sale and assignment of loans to the mortgages trust will not result in a breach of any of the Fitch conditions (as the same may be amended from time to time) as calculated on the relevant sale date.

The Fitch conditions are collectively that:

- (i) the **original weighted average LTV** (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) of the loans in the trust property, including the loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date, cannot be more than the original weighted average LTV at the most recent closing date plus 3 per cent. The outstanding principal balance (for flexible loans, the maximum drawable amount) and the property valuation as at the relevant origination date, in each case in respect of each loan, shall be used in the calculation of original weighted average LTV;
- (ii) the **current weighted average LTV** (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) of the loans in the trust property, including the loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date, not taking into account any indexation, cannot be more than the current weighted average LTV at the most recent closing date plus 2 per cent. The outstanding principal balance (for flexible loans, the maximum drawable amount) and the most recent property valuation as at the relevant sale date, in each case in respect of each loan, shall be used in the calculation of current weighted average LTV;
- (iii) the **weighted average income multiple** (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) of the loans in the trust property, including the loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date, cannot be more than the weighted average income multiple at the most recent closing date plus 0.5 per cent.; and
- (iv) the proportion of loans with an **original LTV** (calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch from time to time) higher than 80 per cent. in the trust property, including the loans to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the relevant sale date, cannot be more than the proportion of loans with an original LTV higher than 80% at the most recent closing date plus 0.5 per cent.

In the mortgage sale agreement, the seller promises to use all reasonable endeavours to offer to sell to the mortgages trustee, and the mortgages trustee promises to use all reasonable endeavours to acquire from the seller and hold in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed, until the earlier of the latest step-up date (or such later date as may be notified by Funding 1 and any further Funding companies to the seller) and the occurrence of a trigger event, sufficient new loans and their related security so that the seller's share in the trust property does not fall below the minimum seller share. Funding 1 may notify the seller to increase the size of the trust property in order to ensure that the seller's share in the trust property does not fall below the minimum seller share. However, the seller is not obliged to sell to the mortgages trustee, and the mortgages trustee is not obliged to acquire, new loans and their related security if, in the opinion of the seller, such sale would adversely affect the business of the seller.

If and when any further Funding company acquires a beneficial interest in the trust property in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed, such further Funding company may at any time, with the prior written consent of the relevant further Funding security trustee, notify the seller of any increase or decrease in the minimum seller share or any amendment to the period in which the covenant of the seller shall apply, subject to written confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withheld or qualified as a result of such increase or decrease (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Representations and warranties

The mortgage sale agreement contains representations and warranties given by the seller to the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, any further Funding company, the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee in relation to each loan and its related security sold to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement. None of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, any further Funding company, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding security trustee, the issuer security trustee, the note trustee or the issuer will make or will cause to be made on its behalf any enquiries, searches or investigations of a type which a prudent purchaser or mortgagee would normally be expected to carry out in respect of the loans and their related security. Instead, each is relying entirely on the representations and warranties by the seller contained in the mortgage sale agreement. The representations and warranties in relation to each loan and its related security are made on the sale date that the relevant loan (including each new loan), together with its related security, is sold to the mortgages trustee. The parties to the mortgage sale agreement may, with the prior written consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee (where applicable), waive or amend the representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement. The material representations and warranties include:

- each loan was originated by Alliance & Leicester or Santander UK in pounds sterling and is denominated in pounds sterling (or was originated and is denominated in euro if the euro has been adopted as the lawful currency of the UK);
- each loan in the portfolio was made not earlier than 1 October 1994;
- the final maturity date of each loan is no later than 1 October 2052;
- no loan has a current balance of more than £1,000,000;
- no loan in the portfolio is a buy-to-let loan;
- prior to the making of each advance under a loan, the lending criteria and all preconditions to the making of that advance were satisfied in all material respects subject only to exceptions made on a case-by-case basis as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender;
- other than with respect to monthly payments, no borrower is or has, since the date of execution of the relevant mortgage, been in material breach of any obligation owed in respect of the relevant loan or its related security and accordingly no steps have been taken by the seller to enforce any related security;
- the total amount of interest or principal in arrears, together with any fees, commissions and premiums payable at the same time as that interest payment or principal repayment, on any loan is not on the relevant sale date in respect of any loan, nor has been during the 12 months immediately preceding the relevant sale date, more than the amount of the monthly payment then due;
- all of the borrowers are natural legal persons and were aged 18 years or older at the date of execution of the mortgage and no borrower is, as of the assignment date, an employee or an officer of the seller;
- each loan is payable on a monthly basis and at least one monthly payment has been made in respect of each loan;
- the whole of the current balance on each loan is secured by the relevant mortgage;
- each loan and its related security is valid, binding and enforceable in accordance with its terms and is non-cancellable:
 - (i) except in relation to any term in any loan or in its related security, in each case which is not binding by virtue of the UTCCR; and
 - (ii) except in relation to any cash withdrawals and any other further advance, in each case which is not enforceable by virtue of the CCA;
- to the best of the seller's knowledge, none of the terms in any loan or in its related security is not binding by virtue of it being unfair within the meaning of the UTCCR. In this warranty and the warranty in the previous bullet point, reference to any legislation shall be construed as a reference to that legislation as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time;
- each mortgage constitutes a valid and subsisting first charge by way of legal mortgage or (in Northern Ireland) a first ranking legal charge or mortgage or (in Scotland) a first ranking standard security over the relevant mortgaged property, and subject only in certain appropriate cases to applications for registrations or recordings at the Land Registry of England and Wales or in the Registers of Scotland or the Registry of Deeds or Land Registry of Northern Ireland, which, where required, have been made and are pending and in relation to such cases the seller is not aware of any notice or any other matter that would prevent such registration or recording;
- all of the mortgaged properties are located in England, Wales, Northern Ireland or Scotland;

- not more than 12 months prior to the execution of each mortgage (or such longer period as may be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender), the seller received a valuation report on the relevant mortgaged property (or another form of report concerning the valuation of the relevant mortgaged property as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender), the contents of which were such as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender;
- the benefit of all valuation reports and certificates of title which were provided to the seller not more than two years prior to the date of the mortgage sale agreement can be validly assigned to the mortgages trustee without obtaining the consent of the relevant valuer, solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer;
- prior to the taking of each mortgage (other than in the case of a remortgage where a more limited form of investigation of title may be followed (including, in the case of registered land, confirming that the borrower is the registered proprietor of the property and that the description of property corresponds with the entries on the relevant register at the relevant land registry) or where the mortgage transfer service has been used), the seller, (a) instructed its solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer to carry out an investigation of title to the relevant mortgaged property and to undertake other searches, investigations, enquiries and other actions on behalf of the seller in accordance with the instructions which the seller issued to the relevant solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer as are set out in the CML Lenders' Handbook or other comparable, predecessor or successor instructions and/or guidelines as may for the time being be in place, subject only to those variations made (i) in circumstances where a mortgage is provided by the seller on a "fees free" basis in connection with the re-mortgage of the property and provided that the relevant property is conveyed in accordance with a service agreement entered into between the seller and its solicitor or (ii) on a case by case basis as would be acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender and (b) received a certificate of title from such solicitor or licensed conveyancer or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancer relating to such mortgaged property, the contents of which would have been acceptable to a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender at that time;
- buildings insurance cover for each mortgaged property is available under a policy arranged by the borrower, by the seller or by the relevant landlord or the properties in possession cover;
- save for the borrowers' equity of redemption, the seller has good title to, and is the absolute unencumbered legal and beneficial owner of, all property, interests, rights and benefits in relation to the loans agreed to be sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee under the mortgage sale agreement;
- the seller has, since the making of each loan, kept or procured the keeping of full and proper accounts, books and records showing clearly all variations in the relevant financial terms and conditions, transactions, payments, payment holidays, receipts, proceedings and notices relating to such loan;
- there are no authorisations, approvals, licences or consents required, which have not been obtained, for the seller to enter into or to perform the obligations under the mortgage sale agreement or to make the mortgage sale agreement legal, valid, binding, enforceable and admissible in evidence;
- to the extent that any loan constitutes a regulated mortgage contract for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001, the seller has materially complied with its obligations under the FSMA (including, without limitation, MCOB) in connection with the origination and administration of such loan and has not received written notice of any allegation or claim that any of its obligations under the FSMA in connection with the origination and administration of any loan have not been made in full;
- the seller and servicer have and will maintain all necessary consents, authorisations, approvals, licences and orders, including without limitation all necessary licences under the CCA and authorisations under the FSMA to originate and administer the loans; and
- where there is any restriction on the assignment or transfer of any loan or related security relating to the advance of monies other than the loan or any further advance secured by the related security, no such monies have been advanced to the borrower since the date of completion of such loan save for where such monies have been advanced under an agreement regulated by the CCA which does not include as one of its terms that the money payable under it is secured by the relevant mortgage.

If new loan types are to be sold to the mortgages trustee, then the representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement will be modified as required to accommodate these new loan types. Your prior consent to the requisite amendments will not be sought, provided that the conditions for the sale of new loan types to the mortgages trustee have been satisfied.

Pursuant to the amendment provisions mentioned above, the mortgage sale agreement was amended and restated on 27 May 2010 to allow for the sale of new loan types into the portfolio which are loans that have been originated by Santander UK (see "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Characteristics of the Santander UK loans**").

Repurchase of loans under a mortgage account

Save with respect to product switches and further advances (as to which see "**Product switches and further advances**" below), under the mortgage sale agreement, if a loan does not materially comply on the sale date with the representations and warranties made under the mortgage sale agreement:

- (i) the seller will be required to remedy the breach within 20 London business days of the mortgages trustee (acting on the directions of Funding 1 and any further Funding company and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee) giving written notice of the breach to the seller; or
- (ii) if the breach is not remedied within the 20 London business day period then, at the direction of Funding 1 and any further Funding companies (with the prior written consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustees), the mortgages trustee will require the seller to purchase the loan under the relevant mortgage account and its related security from the mortgages trustee on the trust calculation date immediately following the date of such notice at a price equal to its current balance as of the immediately following trust calculation date.

For so long as the seller is the servicer, it must notify the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, any further Funding companies, the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustees in writing of any material breach of a warranty as soon as it becomes aware of such breach.

The seller will also be required to repurchase the loan under any mortgage account and its related security if a court or other competent authority or any ombudsman makes any determination in respect of that loan and its related security that:

- (a) any term which relates to the recovery of interest under the standard documentation applicable to that loan and its related security is unfair; or
- (b) the interest payable under that loan is to be set by reference to the seller variable rate for that particular type of loan; or
- (c) the variable margin above the base rate under that loan must be set by the seller; or
- (d) the interest payable under that loan is to be set by reference to an interest rate other than that set or purported to be set by either the servicer or the mortgages trustee as a result of the seller having more than one variable mortgage rate.

The seller will also be required to repurchase a loan under any mortgage account that is a portable loan and its related security on the London business day following the date that the borrower transfers the loan balance at the same interest rate and subject to all the existing terms and conditions to a new property during any applicable discount rate period, fixed rate period or premium rate period. The seller will repurchase the portable loan under the relevant mortgage account and its related security from the mortgages trustee at a price equal to its current balance as of the London business day immediately following the date on which such portable loan is transferred to a new property.

If the seller fails to pay the consideration due for the repurchase (or otherwise fails to complete the repurchase), then (under the terms of the mortgages trust deed) the seller share of the trust property shall be deemed to be reduced by an amount equal to that consideration.

Product switches and further advances

A loan will be subject to a product switch if the borrower and the seller agree or the seller or the servicer (on behalf of the seller) offers a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the relevant loan other than any variation:

- agreed with a borrower to control or manage arrears on the loan;
- of the maturity date of the loan unless, while any intercompany loan is outstanding, it is extended beyond 1 October 2052;
- imposed by statute (excluding any variation or arrangement agreed with a borrower made pursuant to the Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme (as defined herein) or a comparable scheme operated by the seller);
- of the seller's standard variable rate of interest payable in respect of the loan where that rate is offered to the borrowers of more than 10 per cent. by current balance of loans in the trust property as calculated on the next trust calculation date as at the end of the immediately preceding trust calculation period (except where such variation would cause the yield of the loans comprised in the trust property to be less than 0.60 per cent. greater than LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits (after taking into account the average

yield on the loans which are variable rate loans, base rate loans and fixed rate loans and the margins on the Funding 1 swap(s) (and the relevant swaps of any further Funding companies, where applicable)); and/or

- in the frequency with which the interest payable in respect of the loan is charged.

A **permitted product switch** is a product switch, provided that:

- the relevant borrower has made at least one monthly payment on its then current loan product;
- the new loan for which the prior loan is to be exchanged is a permitted replacement loan;
- each of the conditions for product switches as set forth under "**Conditions for product switches and further advances**" below are satisfied as at the immediately following trust calculation date;
- the interest-only mortgages level test is satisfied if, as calculated on the most recent trust calculation date:

$$A/B \times 100 \leq C$$

where:

A = the current balance of all interest-only loans (which, for the avoidance of doubt includes interest-only components of combination repayment and interest-only loans) in the trust property as at the relevant trust calculation date;

B = the current balance of all loans comprised in the trust property as at the relevant trust calculation date; and

C = 40 per cent.; and

- the product switch is not a variation or arrangement agreed with a borrower made pursuant to the Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme (as defined herein) (or a comparable scheme operated by the seller).

A **permitted replacement loan** is a loan:

- that is subject to either a fixed rate, a variable rate or a base rate-linked rate of interest; and
- that has a maturity date prior to 1 October 2052.

A mortgage will be subject to a further advance if, following a request from the borrower and the seller or the servicer (on behalf of the seller) agreeing to it, a further amount is lent to the borrower under the mortgage.

If the seller or the servicer (on behalf of the seller) agrees to any request regarding a product switch or further advance and if the loan which is the subject of the product switch or further advance is in the portfolio at such time, the seller pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement will agree that the loan will:

- in the case of a product switch, be a permitted product switch;
- as at the date of such product switch or further advance, materially comply with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement which are described earlier in this section under "**Representations and warranties**"; and
- as of the next following trust calculation date, comply with each of the relevant conditions set forth below under "**Conditions for product switches and further advances**";

If the loan, following such product switch or further advance, does not comply as required above, the seller will be required to repurchase such loan under the relevant mortgage account and its related security from the mortgages trustee at a price equal to the current balance on the date of such product switch or further advance being made.

In addition, the seller is entitled to (but is not obliged to) repurchase loans that are the subject of further advances and product switches and their related security from the mortgages trustee at a price equal to their current balance on the date of such further advance or product switch being made.

It should be noted that, whilst the obligation on the seller to repurchase (a) loans which do not comply with the relevant eligibility criteria or materially with the representations and warranties or (b) loans that are subject of further advances and product switches that the seller has decided to repurchase is daily, reconciliation of the transfer of the related security will not occur until the next following trust calculation date. The mortgages trustee covenants in the mortgage sale agreement that it shall not deal with the related security corresponding to such loans other than on the instructions of the seller or the servicer during the period between such loan being repurchased by the seller and the legal requirements for the retransfer (on behalf of the seller) of the beneficial interest in its related security being completed on the next following trust calculation date.

The seller is solely responsible for funding a further advance and the seller share of the trust property will increase by an amount equal to the advance made to the borrower. Neither the mortgages trustee nor Funding 1, nor any further Funding company if established, may themselves advance funds to the seller and/or the borrower for the purposes of funding a further advance in any circumstances.

Conditions for product switches and further advances

In order for any loan which has been the subject of a product switch or a further advance to remain in the mortgages trust, the following conditions (which may be varied or waived by the mortgages trustee (subject to the prior notification by the rating agencies that the then current ratings of any rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such variation or waiver (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose)) must be complied with as of the trust calculation date immediately following the product switch or the making of the further advance:

- (a) no event of default under the transaction documents (or event of default under the transaction documents of any further Funding company and/or new issuer, where applicable) shall have occurred which is continuing or unwaived as at the relevant trust calculation date;
- (b) as at the relevant trust calculation date, the aggregate current balance of loans comprising the trust property, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than 3 times the monthly payment then due, is less than 4 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of the loans comprising the trust property at that date or such other percentage as the rating agencies confirm is sufficient in order that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (c) the aggregate of amounts in arrears in respect of the loans comprised in the mortgages trust, as a percentage of the gross interest due on all loans comprised in the mortgages trust during the immediately preceding 12 months, does not exceed 2 per cent. or such other percentage that the rating agencies confirm is sufficient in order that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (d) as at the relevant trust calculation date, the Funding 1 reserve fund is equal to or greater than the Funding 1 reserve fund required amount (and the equivalent condition is met in relation to each other Funding company, where applicable);
- (e) the mortgages trustee is not aware (without making specific enquiry) that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of the relevant product switch and/or further advance remaining in the mortgages trust;
- (f) each loan and its related security which is the subject of a product switch and/or a further advance materially complies at the date of such product switch and/or further advance with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement, which are described earlier in this section in "**Representations and warranties**";
- (g) as a result of the relevant product switch and/or further advance remaining in the mortgages trust, on the relevant trust calculation date, the product of the WAFF and WALs, each as calculated in accordance with S&P's methodology, for the loans comprised in the trust property after such product switch and/or further advance calculated on such trust calculation date (in the same way as for the initial loans comprising the mortgages trust as at the initial closing date (or as agreed by the servicer and the rating agencies from time to time)) will not exceed the product of the WAFF and WALs for the loans comprising the trust property calculated on the most recent closing date, plus 0.25 per cent.;
- (h) the yield of the loans in the trust property on the relevant trust calculation date is at least 0.60 per cent. greater than Sterling-LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits calculated on the immediately preceding Funding 1 interest payment date (in respect of the then current interest period), after taking into account the weighted average yield on the loans which are variable rate loans, base rate loans and fixed rate loans and the margins on the Funding 1 swap(s) (and any relevant swap agreements of each further Funding company, where applicable), in each case as at the relevant trust calculation date;
- (i) the sale and assignment of new loans does not result in the Moody's portfolio variation test value of the loans comprised in the trust property after the relevant trust calculation date (calculated by applying the Moody's portfolio variation test to such loans on the relevant trust calculation date) exceeding the most recently determined Moody's portfolio variation test threshold value as calculated in relation to the loans

in the portfolio as at the most recent date on which Moody's performed a full pool analysis on the portfolio, plus 0.30 per cent.;

- (j) if the making of a product switch and/or further advance would result in a new loan type being included in the mortgages trust, then the Funding 1 security trustee (and any further Funding security trustee, where applicable) has previously received written confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of the loans which were subject to a product switch and/or further advance remaining in the trust property (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (k) the Funding 1 swap agreement (and any swap agreement of each further Funding company, where applicable) has been modified if and as required (and, if appropriate, Funding 1 has entered into a new Funding 1 swap agreement and, where applicable, each further Funding company has entered into any new swap agreements) to hedge against the interest rates payable in respect of such product switches and/or further advances and the floating rate of interest payable on the intercompany loans;
- (l) no trigger event has occurred on or before the relevant trust calculation date; and
- (m) there will not be any breach of any of the Fitch conditions (as the same may be amended from time to time as calculated on the most recent trust calculation date).

The Fitch conditions are described earlier in this section in "**Conditions for sale of new loans**", except that such conditions will be required to be satisfied as at the most recent trust calculation date, without reference to the particular product switch or further advance.

Excluded further advances and excluded product switches

Notwithstanding the above, if the seller delivers an excluded further advance notice and/or an excluded product switch notice to the mortgages trustee in accordance with the mortgage sale agreement then the seller will repurchase all further advances and/or product switches, respectively, made from the date of that notice until the date on which the relevant notice is revoked in accordance with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.

Transfer of legal title to the mortgages trustee

The sale of English loans and Northern Irish loans and their respective related security to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date, the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date was made, and each sale of new English loans and new Northern Irish loans and their respective related security to the mortgages trustee on any subsequent sale date will be made, by way of equitable assignment. The sale of Scottish loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date, the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date was made, and each sale of new Scottish loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee on any subsequent sale date will be made, by way of Scottish declarations of trust under which the beneficial interest in such Scottish loans has been or will be transferred to the mortgages trustee. This means that legal title to all of the loans and their related security will remain with the seller, until legal assignments or (in Scotland) assignations are delivered by the seller to the mortgages trustee and registered or recorded (as applicable) at the Land Registry of England and Wales or the Registers of Scotland or the Land Registry or the Registry of Deeds of Northern Ireland and notice of such assignments or assignations is given to the borrowers. Legal assignment or assignation of the loans and their related security (including, where appropriate, their registration or recording in the relevant property register) to the mortgages trustee will be deferred and will only take place, if at all, in the limited circumstances described below. See also "**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your notes**" above.

Legal assignment or assignation of the loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee will be completed within 20 London business days of receipt of written notice from the mortgages trustee (as directed by Funding 1 and any further Funding companies and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee) requesting that the seller take such actions. The mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee will each undertake that they will not make such a request unless any of the following events occur:

- (a) the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice in relation to an intercompany loan or a note acceleration notice in relation to any of the notes;
- (b) the seller being required to perfect the mortgages trustee's legal title to the mortgages, by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by a regulatory authority to which the seller is subject or any

organisation whose members comprise but are not necessarily limited to mortgage lenders with whose instructions it is customary for the seller to comply;

- (c) it becoming necessary by law to take actions to perfect legal title to the mortgages;
- (d) the Funding 1 security (or the security granted to any further Funding security trustee, where applicable) or any material part of such security being, in the reasonable opinion of the Funding 1 security trustee (or such further Funding security trustee, where applicable) in jeopardy and the Funding 1 security trustee (or such further Funding security trustee, where applicable) deciding to take action to reduce materially that jeopardy;
- (e) the termination of the seller's role as servicer under the servicing agreement unless the rating agencies provide confirmation that the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such termination (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (f) the seller requesting perfection by serving notice on the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding companies and any further Funding security trustees;
- (g) the occurrence of an insolvency event in relation to the seller;
- (h) the latest final repayment date of the outstanding loan tranches under the intercompany loans; or
- (i) the seller ceasing to have a long-term issuer default rating by Fitch of at least BBB-.

Pending completion of the transfer, the right of the mortgages trustee to exercise the powers of the legal owner of the mortgages is secured and supported by (in the case of all loans and their related security) an irrevocable power of attorney granted by the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee and (in the case of any Northern Irish registered charges originated by and remaining registered in the name of Alliance & Leicester) a further irrevocable power of attorney granted by Alliance & Leicester to Santander UK, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee.

If the seller ceases to have a long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed credit rating by Moody's of at least Baa3, or ceases to have a short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed credit rating by Standard & Poor's of at least A-2, or ceases to have a long-term issuer default rating by Fitch of at least BBB- (or such other ratings as may be acceptable to the rating agencies from time to time), the seller will be obliged to give notice only of the transfer of the equitable and beneficial interest in the loans to the borrowers but will not be required to complete any other steps necessary to perfect legal title to the loans in favour of the mortgages trustee, except in the case of the seller ceasing to have a long-term issuer default rating by Fitch of at least BBB- as provided above.

The title deeds (to the extent retained by the seller) and customer files relating to the loans are currently held by or to the order of the seller or by solicitors or licensed conveyancers or (in Scotland) qualified conveyancers acting for the seller in connection with the creation of the loans and their related security. The seller has undertaken that, as of the initial closing date, all the title deeds (to the extent retained by the seller) and customer files relating to the loans in the portfolio which are at any time in its possession or under its control or held to its order will be held to the order of the mortgages trustee.

Reasonable, prudent mortgage lender

Reference in the documents to the seller and/or the servicer acting to the standard of a **reasonable, prudent mortgage lender** means the seller and/or the servicer, as applicable, acting in accordance with the standards of a reasonably prudent residential mortgage lender lending to borrowers in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland who generally satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital.

Governing law

The mortgage sale agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it is principally governed by English law, but contains certain Scots law and Northern Irish law provisions which, in the case of Scots law provisions and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith, are construed in accordance with Scots law and, in the case of Northern Irish law provisions and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith, are construed in accordance with Northern Irish law. The Scottish declarations of trust are and will be governed by Scots law.

The issuer intercompany loan agreement

On or about the closing date, the issuer, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee and the agent bank will enter into the intercompany loan terms and conditions. The rights of Funding 1 in respect of the issuer intercompany loan will be assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge. The issuer shall make a loan to Funding 1 on the terms set out in the intercompany loan terms and conditions and the separate issuer intercompany loan confirmation on or about the closing date. The intercompany loan terms and conditions and the issuer intercompany loan confirmation are together referred to in this prospectus as the **issuer intercompany loan agreement**. The rights of the issuer in respect of the issuer intercompany loan agreement will be assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the issuer security trustee under the issuer deed of charge.

The facility

Pursuant to the terms of the issuer intercompany loan agreement, the issuer will lend to Funding 1 on the closing date an aggregate amount in sterling equal to the proceeds of the issue of each class of the issuer notes. There will be 5 separate loan tranches advanced under the issuer intercompany loan, each corresponding to a class of issuer notes. The issuer loan tranches comprise the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche (corresponding to the class A1 issuer notes), the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche (corresponding to the class A2 issuer notes), the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche (corresponding to the class A3 issuer notes), the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche (corresponding to the class A4 issuer notes) and the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche (corresponding to the class Z issuer notes). The terms of each issuer loan tranche, as set out in the intercompany loan confirmation, will be as follows:

Issuer loan tranche	Margin	Scheduled Repayment Dates	Details relating to pass through loan tranches	Final Repayment Date
Issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche	1.40% per annum until the interest payment date falling in June 2014 and thereafter 2.80% per annum	Applicable. To be due and payable on the interest payment date occurring in March 2014 in an amount of £0.34 and June 2014 in an amount of £1,008,827,238	Not applicable	December 2054
Issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche	1.00% per annum until the interest payment date falling in September 2015 and thereafter 2.00% per annum	Applicable. To be due and payable on the interest payment dates occurring in September 2012, December 2012, March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, September 2014, December 2014, March 2015, June 2015, September 2015 in amounts of £364,721,672.45, £344,563,355.94, £325,519,197.86, £307,527,618.20, £290,530,440.54, £274,472,703.87, £206,165,512.35, £194,770,659.87, £128,247,310.11, £121,159,028.65, £114,462,519.42, £108,136,128.99, and £624,515,781.13,	Not applicable	December 2054

Issuer loan tranche	Margin	Scheduled Repayment Dates	Details relating to pass through loan tranches	Final Repayment Date
		respectively.		
Issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche	1.00% per annum until the interest payment date falling in December 2013 and thereafter 2.00% per annum	Not applicable	Applicable. To be due and payable from and including the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in December 2013	December 2054
Issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche	1.00% per annum until the interest payment date falling in March 2016 and thereafter 2.00% per annum	Not applicable	Applicable. To be due and payable from and including the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in March 2016	December 2054
Issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche	0.90% per annum until the interest payment date falling in March 2016 and thereafter 1.80% per annum	Not applicable	Applicable. To be due and payable from and including the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in March 2016	December 2054

Funding 1 will use the proceeds of each issuer loan tranche to make an initial contribution to the mortgages trustee to increase Funding 1's share of the trust property. The mortgages trustee will pay these funds to the seller as consideration for the loans (together with their related security) sold to the mortgages trustee in connection with the issuance of the issuer notes by the issuer.

Conditions precedent to drawdown

The issuer will not be obliged to make the issuer intercompany loan available to Funding 1 unless on the closing date certain conditions have been met, including:

- that the related class of issuer notes have been issued and the proceeds received by or on behalf of the issuer;
- that Funding 1 has delivered a certificate to the issuer and the issuer security trustee certifying that it is solvent; and
- that each of the applicable transaction documents has been duly executed by the relevant parties to it.

Representations and covenants

Funding 1 will make several representations to the issuer in the issuer intercompany loan agreement including representations that Funding 1 has been duly incorporated and that it has the requisite corporate power and authority to enter into the transaction documents to which it is a party.

In addition, Funding 1 will agree, *inter alia*, that:

- it shall not create or permit to subsist any mortgage, standard security, pledge, lien, charge, encumbrance or other security interest over any of its assets other than pursuant to the transaction documents unless arising by operation of law;
- it shall not carry on any business or engage in any activity whatsoever which is not incidental to or necessary in connection with any of the activities in which the transaction documents provide or envisage that Funding 1 will engage;
- it shall not have any subsidiaries, any subsidiary undertaking, each as defined in the Companies Act 2006, or any employees or premises;
- it shall not transfer, sell, assign, lend, lease, provide an option (whether present or future) in respect of, part with or otherwise dispose of all or any of its assets, properties or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein other than as contemplated in the transaction documents;
- it shall not pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders, other than in accordance with the Funding 1 deed of charge, and it shall not issue any new shares;

- it shall not incur any indebtedness in respect of any borrowed money or give any guarantee in respect of any indebtedness or of any obligation of any person whatsoever other than indebtedness contemplated by the transaction documents; and
- it shall not enter into any amalgamation, demerger, merger or reconstruction, nor acquire any assets or business nor make any investments other than as contemplated in the transaction documents.

Payments of interest

Payment of interest and fees on the issuer intercompany loan will be made only from and to the extent of distributions received by Funding 1 in respect of the Funding 1 share of the trust property representing Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts, which are payable to the issuer on each Funding 1 interest payment date, subject to and in accordance with the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments and the rules for application of Funding 1 available revenue receipts as described under "**Cashflows**" below.

Subject as provided above and to the limited recourse provisions described below, interest will be payable by Funding 1 on each Funding 1 interest payment date on the outstanding principal amount of each issuer loan tranche. The interest rates applicable to the issuer loan tranches from time to time will be determined by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits (other than, in each case, in respect of the first interest period) plus or minus, in each case, the margin set out above for each issuer loan tranche. The Funding 1 interest payment dates and the corresponding interest periods applicable to issuer loan tranches will be quarterly. The interest due on each issuer loan tranche on each Funding 1 interest payment date will be an amount equal to the amount required by the issuer on that Funding 1 interest payment date to fund (by payment to the issuer (class A1) swap provider in the case of the class A1 issuer notes, to the issuer (class A2) swap provider in the case of the class A2 issuer notes and to the issuer (class A3) swap provider in the case of the class A3 issuer notes) the payment of interest on the corresponding issuer notes on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment dates, as set forth under "**Cashflows**" below.

Subject as provided above and to the limited recourse provisions described below, in addition, prior to enforcement of the Funding 1 security, Funding 1 will agree to pay an additional fee to the issuer on each Funding 1 interest payment date or otherwise when required. The fee on each Funding 1 interest payment date will be equal to the amount required by the issuer to pay or provide for all other amounts falling due, if any, on that Funding 1 interest payment date to pay items (a) to (c), (e), (f) to (h), (j), (k) and (l) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments (as set forth under "**Cashflows – Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration**" less any interest accrued on amounts standing to the credit of the issuer GIC account (if any)). The fee will be paid by Funding 1 out of the Funding 1 available revenue receipts.

Repayment of principal on the issuer loan tranches

Repayment of principal on the issuer loan tranches on any Funding 1 interest payment date will only be made from and to the extent of distributions by the mortgages trustee of amounts constituted from principal receipts to Funding 1 in respect of the Funding 1 share of the trust property representing issuer allocable principal receipts which are payable to the issuer on that Funding 1 interest payment date subject to and in accordance with the Funding 1 priority of payments and the rules for the application of Funding 1 available principal receipts described under "**Cashflows**" below.

Subject as provided above and subject to the limited recourse provisions described below, on each Funding 1 interest payment date Funding 1 will repay principal on the issuer intercompany loan in amounts which will fund (through payment to the issuer (class A1) swap provider in the case of the class A1 issuer notes, to the issuer (class A2) swap provider in the case of the class A2 issuer notes and to the issuer (class A3) swap provider in the case of the class A3 issuer notes) the payments of principal on the corresponding issuer notes in the amounts and in the priorities described under "**Cashflows**" below.

In each case, when an issuer loan tranche becomes due and payable, it shall continue to be due and payable until it is fully repaid. If there are insufficient funds available to repay an issuer loan tranche on a Funding 1 interest payment date upon which that issuer loan tranche has become or remains due and payable, then the shortfall will be repaid on subsequent Funding 1 interest payment dates from Funding 1 available principal receipts until that issuer loan tranche is fully repaid.

At the option of the issuer, Funding 1 may be required to prepay the issuer intercompany loan in specified circumstances, including funding any optional redemption of the issuer notes.

Allocation of losses

Losses on the loans that have been allocated to Funding 1 on any date (as described under "**The mortgages trust – Losses**" below) shall be allocated to the intercompany loan of each Funding 1 issuer on such date according to the following formula:

amount of losses allocated to Funding 1	x	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 5px;"> outstanding principal balance of the intercompany loan of such Funding 1 issuer </div> aggregate outstanding principal balance of the intercompany loans of all Funding 1 issuers
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Limited recourse

Funding 1 will only be obliged to pay amounts to the issuer, the previous issuers and any new issuer (if applicable) in respect of any issuer loan tranche, any previous issuer loan tranche and any new issuer loan tranche (if applicable) to the extent that it has funds to do so subject to and in accordance with the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments, the rules for the application of Funding 1 available revenue receipts and the rules for the application of Funding 1 available principal receipts described under "**Cashflows**" below.

If, on or prior to the final repayment date of an issuer loan tranche, a previous issuer loan tranche and any new issuer loan tranche (if applicable) outstanding under the issuer intercompany loan, the previous intercompany loans and any new issuer intercompany loan (if applicable), there is a shortfall between the amount of interest and/or fees, principal and other amounts due under the relevant intercompany loan agreement and the amount available to Funding 1 to make that payment, then that shortfall shall not be due and payable to the issuer, the previous issuers and any new issuer (as the case may be) until the time (if ever) when Funding 1 has enough money available to pay the shortfall on that loan tranche. Any amount of interest, fees and other amounts (excluding principal amounts) deferred will accrue additional interest at the rate of interest applicable to the applicable loan tranche and payment of any such accrued additional interest and default interest will, in the event of a shortfall in the payment of such amounts, also be deferred in the same manner.

To the extent that there is a shortfall between the amount of interest and/or fees due under the issuer intercompany loan agreement, the previous intercompany loan agreements and any new issuer intercompany loan agreement (as the case may be) and the amount available to Funding 1 to make that payment of interest and fees to the Funding 1 issuer, the unpaid amount will be allocated to the amounts payable under items (a) to (l) (inclusive) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, but in the reverse order of priority, until the amount of the payment due by Funding 1 is deemed unpaid in full or in part by the amount of the shortfall.

Amounts deferred (including deferred default interest amounts) on each Funding 1 interest payment date shall be satisfied on such subsequent Funding 1 interest payment dates when there are sufficient amounts available to Funding 1 to meet that shortfall and shall, to the extent of any further shortfall, continue to be deferred until after (in the case of interest) the final repayment date of the applicable loan tranche and (in the case of fees) the latest final repayment date under the relevant intercompany loan agreement), when such remaining unpaid amounts will be extinguished (after application of all available amounts).

Funding 1 intercompany loan events of default

The intercompany loan terms and conditions will contain events of default (each a **Funding 1 intercompany loan event of default**), which will include, among other things, the following events:

- a default by Funding 1 for a period of 3 London business days in the payment of any amount payable under the issuer intercompany loan agreement (but subject to the limited recourse provisions described in this section);
- Funding 1 does not comply in any material respect with its obligations under any of the issuer transaction documents (other than non-payment as set out in the preceding paragraph) and that non-compliance, if capable of remedy, is not remedied promptly and in any event within 20 London business days of Funding 1 becoming aware of its non-compliance or of receipt of written notice from the Funding 1 security trustee requiring Funding 1's non-compliance to be remedied; or
- an insolvency event occurs in relation to Funding 1 or it is, or becomes, unlawful for Funding 1 to perform its obligations under any of the issuer transaction documents.

Investors should note that, as described in "**Repayment of principal on the issuer loan tranches**" and "**Limited recourse**" above, it will not be an event of default under the issuer intercompany loan agreement if default is made by Funding 1 in paying amounts due under the issuer intercompany loan agreement where Funding 1 does not have the money available to make the relevant payment. The ability of the issuer to repay each class of issuer notes will depend, among other things, upon payments received by the issuer from Funding 1 under the related issuer loan tranches pursuant to the issuer intercompany loan agreement. See "**Risk factors – Funding 1 is not obliged to make**

payments on the issuer loan tranches if it does not have enough money to do so, which could adversely affect payments on the issuer notes" above. Accordingly, a Funding 1 intercompany loan event of default will occur only in very limited circumstances, as it is unlikely to be insolvent, as a result of the application of the limited recourse provisions described above.

If a Funding 1 intercompany loan event of default occurs and is continuing under the issuer intercompany loan agreement, then the issuer may deliver an acceleration notice to Funding 1 stating that a Funding 1 intercompany loan event of default has occurred and directing that all loan tranches outstanding under each or any of the intercompany loan agreements become immediately due and payable and/or that all loan tranches outstanding under each or any of the intercompany loan agreements become due and payable on the demand of the issuer. Upon the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice the Funding 1 security trustee may enforce the security created under the Funding 1 deed of charge (subject to the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge).

New issuer intercompany loan agreements

New issuers may be established by Holdings for the purpose of issuing new issuer notes to investors and using the proceeds thereof to make new issuer intercompany loans to Funding 1 and/or further Funding companies. The issuance of such new issuer notes by any such new issuers and the making of the related new issuer intercompany loans will only be permitted if certain conditions precedent are satisfied, including, among other things, that the ratings of the rated notes then outstanding issued by the issuer will not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified at the time of the issuance of such new issuer notes by the new issuer. See "**Risk factors – Funding 1 has entered into the previous intercompany loan agreements with the previous issuers and may enter into new issuer intercompany loan agreements with new issuers, and in certain circumstances some of the previous loan tranches and accompanying previous notes and some of the new issuer loan tranches and accompanying new issuer notes may be repaid prior to the issuer intercompany loan and the issuer notes"** and "**Risk factors – Other creditors will share in the same security granted by Funding 1 to the Funding 1 security trustee, and this may adversely affect payments on the issuer notes"** above.

Governing law

The intercompany loan agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it will be governed by English law.

Servicing agreement

On the initial closing date, the servicer was appointed by the mortgages trustee (on the direction of the seller and Funding 1) pursuant to the terms of the servicing agreement to administer the loans and their related security in the portfolio. The servicing agreement was amended and restated on 27 May 2010 and on the fourth closing date. The rights of Funding 1 in respect of the servicing agreement were assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge.

In the future, further Funding companies and relevant Funding security trustees may adhere and accede to the servicing agreement, although there is no certainty that such an event or events will occur. Your consent will not be sought when any further Funding companies and relevant further Funding security trustees accede to the servicing agreement provided that the rating agencies confirm that the current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

The servicer has undertaken that in its role as servicer it will comply with any proper directions and instructions that the mortgages trustee (as directed by the beneficiaries) may from time to time give to it in accordance with the provisions of the servicing agreement. The servicer is required to administer the loans and their related security in the following manner:

- in accordance with the servicing agreement; and
- as if the loans and mortgages had not been sold to the mortgages trustee but remained with the seller and in accordance with the seller's procedures and administration and enforcement policies as they apply to those loans from time to time.

The servicer's actions in servicing the loans in accordance with the seller's procedures are binding on the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 secured creditors.

Powers

Subject to the guidelines for servicing set forth in the preceding section, the servicer has the power, *inter alia*:

- to exercise the rights, powers and discretions of the mortgages trustee, the seller and Funding 1 in relation to the loans and their related security and to perform their duties in relation to the administration of the loans and their related security; and
- to do or cause to be done any and all other things which it reasonably considers necessary or convenient or incidental to the administration of the loans and their related security or the exercise of such rights, powers and discretions.

Undertakings by the servicer

The servicer has undertaken, *inter alia*, the following:

- (a) to maintain approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents, notifications and licences required in order properly to service the loans and their related security and to perform or comply with its obligations under the servicing agreement, and to prepare and submit all necessary applications and requests for any further approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents, notifications and licences required in connection with the provision of services under the servicing agreement, and in particular any necessary registrations under the Data Protection Act 1998 (the **DPA**), licences under the CCA and permissions under the FSMA;
- (b) prepare and submit, on behalf of the mortgages trustee and at the expense of the mortgages trustee, all relevant applications and requests for approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents and licences in connection with the business of the mortgages trustee and, in particular, all relevant applications to renew and to vary and all notifications of changes under the DPA and the CCA;
- (c) to determine and set the variable rates, differential rates and any discretionary rates or margins applicable in relation to any loan in relation to the loans comprising the trust property, except in the limited circumstances described in this paragraph (c), when the mortgages trustee will be entitled to do so. It will not at any time, without the prior consent of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies, set or maintain:
 - (i) the variable rate at a rate which is higher than (although it may be lower than or equal to) the seller variable rate in relation to loans of a particular type beneficially owned by the seller outside the portfolio;
 - (ii) the differential rate at a rate which is higher than (although it may be lower than or equal to) the seller differential rate in relation to loans of a particular type beneficially owned by the seller outside the portfolio; and
 - (iii) any other discretionary rate or margin in respect of any other loan which is higher than (although it may be lower or equal to) the rate or margin which would then be set in accordance with the seller's policy from time to time in relation to that type of loan beneficially owned by the seller outside the portfolio except in certain circumstances.

In particular, the servicer shall also determine on each trust calculation date immediately preceding each Funding 1 interest payment date, having regard to the aggregate of:

- (A) the revenue which Funding 1 would expect to receive during the next succeeding Funding 1 interest period;
- (B) the variable rates, differential rates and any other discretionary rates or margins applicable in respect of the loans which the servicer proposes to set under the servicing agreement; and
- (C) the other resources available to Funding 1 and each Funding 1 issuer (including the Funding 1 swap agreement, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and the issuer liquidity reserve fund (if established)),

whether Funding 1 would receive an amount of revenue during the related Funding 1 interest period which when aggregated with the funds otherwise available to Funding 1 is less than the amount which is the aggregate of the amount of interest which will be payable by Funding 1 in respect of all AAA loan tranches and all amounts ranking higher in priority to such amounts on the Funding 1 interest payment date falling at the end of the related Funding 1 interest period.

If the servicer determines that there will be a shortfall in the foregoing amounts, it will give written notice to the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, any Funding companies and any further Funding security trustee, within two London business days of such determination, of the amount of the shortfall and the variable rates and/or the differential rates and/or any other discretionary rates or margins which would, in the servicer's reasonable opinion, need to be set in order for no shortfall to arise, having regard

to the date(s) on which the change to the variable rates, the differential rates and any discretionary rates or margins would take effect and at all times acting in accordance with the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender as regards the competing interests of borrowers with variable rate loans, discount rate loans, base rate loans and other relevant loans. If the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and/or the Funding 1 security trustee notify the servicer that, having regard to the obligations of Funding 1, the variable rates and/or the differential rates and/or any discretionary rates or margins should be increased, the servicer will take all steps which are necessary to increase the variable rates and/or the differential rates and/or any discretionary rates or margins including publishing any notice which is required in accordance with the mortgage terms. In these circumstances, the servicer will have the right to set the variable rates and/or the differential rates and/or any discretionary rates or margins.

The mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and any further Funding company, with the consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee, may terminate the authority of the servicer to determine and set the variable rates, the differential rates and any discretionary rates or margins on or after the occurrence of a servicer termination event, as described below in "**Termination of appointment of the servicer**", in which case the mortgages trustee will set the variable rates, the differential rates and any discretionary rates or margins itself in accordance with this paragraph (c);

- (d) to the extent so required by the relevant mortgage terms and applicable law, to notify borrowers of any change in interest rates, whether due to a change in the variable rates, the differential rates and any discretionary rates or margins applicable to any other relevant loan or as a consequence of any provisions of the mortgage conditions or the offer conditions. It will also notify the mortgages trustee, the seller, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee and of any change in the variable rates and/or the differential rates and/or any discretionary rates or margins;
- (e) to act as collection agent for the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries for the purpose of collecting amounts due from borrowers under the loans and their related security. It will deliver to the bankers automated clearing system or to the mortgages trustee account bank such instructions as may be necessary for the debit of the account of each borrower in respect of which there is a direct debit mandate with the monthly payment due from such borrower and for the amount of such monthly payment to be credited to the mortgages trustee GIC account. Under certain circumstances, alternative payment arrangements that ensure timely payment of monthly payments due from the borrower to the mortgages trustee may be agreed between the servicer and the borrower;
- (f) to execute all documents on behalf of the mortgages trustee, the seller, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies which are necessary or desirable for the efficient provision of services under the servicing agreement, including (but not limited to) documents relating to the discharge of mortgages comprised in the trust property;
- (g) to keep records and accounts on behalf of the mortgages trustee in relation to the loans and their related security;
- (h) to keep the customer files and title deeds (to the extent they are retained by the seller) in safe custody and maintain records necessary to enforce each mortgage. It will ensure that each title deed is capable of identification and retrieval and that each title deed is distinguishable from information held by the servicer for other persons. If the servicer's short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt is rated lower than A-2 by Standard & Poor's and P-2 by Moody's and the servicer's short-term issuer default rating is lower than F2 by Fitch, it will use reasonable endeavours to ensure the customer files and title deeds are identified as distinct from customer files and title deeds which relate to loans held outside the trust property;
- (i) to provide the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies (and their auditors) and (if requested) the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee and any other person nominated by the beneficiaries with access to the title deeds and other records relating to the administration of the loans and mortgages;
- (j) to assist the cash manager in the preparation of a quarterly report substantially in the form set out in the cash management agreement, which will include, *inter alia*, information on the loans and payments in arrears;
- (k) to take all reasonable steps, in accordance with the usual procedures undertaken by a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender, to recover all sums due to the mortgages trustee, in respect of the loans;
- (l) to enforce any loan which is in default in accordance with its enforcement procedures or, to the extent that the enforcement procedures are not applicable having regard to the nature of the default in question, with the usual procedures undertaken by a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender on behalf of the mortgages trustee;

- (m) to provide such other information to the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding security trustee and the mortgages trustee as reasonably requested by the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding security trustee or the mortgages trustee; and
- (n) not knowingly fail to comply with any legal requirements in the performance of its obligations under the servicing agreement.

The requirement for any action to be taken according to the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender is as defined below in the "**Glossary**". For the avoidance of doubt, any action taken by the servicer to set variable rates, the differential rates and any applicable discretionary rates or margins which are the same or lower than that of the competitors of the seller will be deemed to be in accordance with the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender.

Remuneration of the servicer

The mortgages trustee will pay to the servicer an administration fee of 0.08 per cent. per annum (inclusive of any amounts in respect of VAT) on the aggregate amount of the trust property as determined on the trust calculation date in respect of the balance at the end of the immediately preceding trust calculation period. The fee is payable in arrear on each distribution date. Any unpaid balance will be carried forward until the next distribution date and, if not paid earlier, will be payable on the later of the latest occurring final repayment date of a loan tranche outstanding under the current issuer intercompany loans, any previous intercompany loans or any new issuer intercompany loans.

Resignation of the servicer

Subject to the fulfilment of a number of conditions (including the appointment of a substitute servicer), the servicer may voluntarily resign by giving not less than 12 months' notice to the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding security trustee, the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries. The substitute servicer is required to have experience in administering mortgages in the United Kingdom and must hold all approvals, authorisations, permissions, consents and licences required in connection with the provision of services under the servicing agreement and, in particular any necessary registrations under the DPA, licence under the CCA and permissions under the FSMA. The substitute servicer must enter into a servicing agreement with the seller, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding companies and any further Funding security trustee substantially on the same terms as the relevant provisions of the servicing agreement (which shall, without limitation, include providing the same services as those provided by the servicer under the servicing agreement at the same (or a lesser) level of fees, costs and expenses as set out in the servicing agreement. It will be a further condition precedent to the resignation of the servicer that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of the resignation, unless the noteholders (and any previous noteholders and new noteholders, where applicable) otherwise agree by an extraordinary resolution (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Neither the Funding 1 security trustee nor (where applicable) any further Funding security trustee, although party to the servicing agreement, will be obliged to or will act as servicer.

Termination of appointment of the servicer

The mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company (in respect of Funding 1, with the consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and, in respect of any further Funding company, with the consent of the relevant further Funding security trustee) may, upon written notice to the servicer, terminate the servicer's rights and obligations immediately if any of the following events, each a **servicer termination event**, occurs:

- the servicer defaults in the payment of any amount due under the servicing agreement and fails to remedy that default for a period of five London business days after the earlier of becoming aware of the default and receipt of written notice from the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and any further Funding company and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee requiring the default to be remedied;
- the servicer fails in the performance or observance of any of its other covenants or obligations under the servicing agreement which the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustees have been directed by the respective issuer security trustees and the issuer security trustees have been directed by the respective note trustees is, in the reasonable opinion of the note trustees, materially prejudicial to the noteholders and new noteholders and does not remedy that failure within 20 London business days after becoming aware of the failure or of receipt of written notice from the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and any further Funding companies and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and further Funding security trustees requiring the servicer's non-compliance to be remedied; or
- an insolvency event occurs in relation to the servicer.

If the appointment of the servicer is terminated or the servicer resigns, the servicer must deliver the title deeds (to the extent retained by the seller) and customer files relating to the loans to, or at the direction of, the mortgages trustee. The servicing agreement will terminate when Funding 1 and each further Funding company has no interest in the trust property and any intercompany loans made to Funding 1 and/or to further Funding companies have been repaid in full.

Right of delegation by the servicer

The servicer may sub-contract or delegate the performance of all or any of its powers and obligations under the servicing agreement, provided that it meets certain conditions as set out in the servicing agreement (including the prior written consent of Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee) and provided that the servicer is not released or discharged from any liability therefor and remains liable for the performance or non-performance or breach by any sub-contractor or delegate of the duties so sub-contracted or delegated under the servicing agreement.

The consent of Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee referred to in this prospectus will not be required in respect of any delegation to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Santander UK from time to time or to persons such as receivers, lawyers or other relevant professionals. None of the note trustee, the issuer security trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the mortgages trustee or Funding 1 will be obliged to act as servicer in any circumstances.

Actual delegation by the servicer

It is anticipated that Santander UK, as the servicer, will delegate the performance of certain of Santander UK's servicing obligations under the servicing agreement to Geoban UK Limited (**Geoban**). Geoban is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banco Santander S.A. (Santander UK's parent company) (**Banco Santander**). Under a business processing outsourcing agreement (**BPOA**) between Geoban and EDS Credit Services Limited (**ECSL**), ECSL provides IT support services to Geoban. Electronic Data Systems Corporation has given Santander UK an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of ECSL's performance of its obligations under the BPOA.

The noteholders of each class of outstanding previous notes have passed written resolutions authorising and directing the respective note trustees to direct the respective issuer security trustees to direct the Funding 1 issuer security trustee to consent, pursuant to clause 3.2(a)(i) of the servicing agreement, to the delegation to Geoban of all of the services performed by the servicer under the servicing agreement and to approve any contract which sets out the terms on which such arrangements are to be made.

As Geoban is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banco Santander, there is no sub-delegation and full operational and management responsibility for Geoban will remain with Santander UK.

Notwithstanding any sub-contracting or delegation of the performance of its obligations under the servicing agreement, the servicer shall not thereby be released or discharged from any liability under the servicing agreement and shall remain responsible for the performance of all of its obligations and the performance or non-performance or the manner of performance of any sub-contractor or delegate of any of the services shall not affect the servicer's obligations under the servicing agreement and any breach in the performance of the services by such sub-contractor or delegate shall, subject to the servicer being entitled for a period of 20 business days from receipt of any notice of the breach to remedy such breach by any sub-contractor or delegate, be treated as a breach of the servicing agreement by the servicer. It is not expected that any delegation of administration and processing services to Geoban will materially and adversely impact on the provision of the loan administration services under the servicing agreement.

Liability of the servicer

The servicer will indemnify the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries against all losses, liabilities, claims, expenses or damages incurred as a result of fraud, negligence or wilful default by the servicer or any of its subcontractors in carrying out its functions under the servicing agreement or any other transaction document or as a result of a breach of the terms of the servicing agreement or any other transaction documents. If the servicer does breach the terms of the servicing agreement or any other transaction documents and thereby causes loss to the beneficiaries, then, for so long as the servicer is also the seller, the seller share of the trust property will be reduced by an amount equal to the loss.

Governing law

The servicing agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

Cash management agreement

On the initial closing date, the cash manager, the mortgages trustee, the seller, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee entered into a cash management agreement. The cash management agreement was amended and restated on the fourth closing date. The rights of Funding 1 in respect of the cash management agreement were assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge.

The cash management agreement made provision for the accession and adherence of any further Funding companies and the relevant further Funding security trustees, although there is no guarantee that any such event may occur. Your consent will not be sought when any further Funding company and the relevant further Funding security trustee accede to the cash management agreement provided that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, qualified or withdrawn as a result (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Cash management services provided in relation to the mortgages trust

The cash manager's duties in relation to the mortgages trust include but are not limited to:

- (a) calculating and distributing the mortgages trust available revenue receipts and the mortgages trust available principal receipts to Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed;
- (b) arranging for payment of all sums (including costs and expenses) required or permitted to be paid by the mortgages trustee under any of the transaction documents;
- (c) determining the current shares of Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller in the trust property (including the weighted average Funding 1 share percentage, each further Funding company weighted average share percentage and the seller weighted average share percentage) in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed;
- (d) maintaining the following ledgers on behalf of the mortgages trustee:
 - the Funding 1 share ledger, each further Funding company share ledger and the seller share ledger, which record the current shares of Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller, respectively, in the trust property;
 - the losses ledger, which records losses on the loans;
 - the principal ledger, which records principal receipts on the loans received by the mortgages trustee and payments of principal from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller;
 - the revenue ledger, which records revenue receipts on the loans received by the mortgages trustee and payments of revenue receipts from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller; and
 - a ledger which will record any further contribution made by a beneficiary to the mortgages trustee, whether or not such further contribution is in whole or part a refinancing contribution and any special distribution or refinancing distribution made by the mortgages trustee following receipt of such further contribution or refinancing contribution;
- (e) providing the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, each further Funding company, the seller, the rating agencies and (if requested) the Funding 1 security trustee and each further Funding security trustee with a quarterly report in relation to the mortgages trustee; and
- (f) investing amounts standing to the credit of the mortgages trustee GIC account and any other mortgages trustee account in authorised investments.

Cash management services provided to Funding 1

The cash manager's duties in relation to Funding 1 include but are not limited to:

- (a) arranging for the payment of all sums (including costs and expenses) required or permitted to be paid by Funding 1 under any of the transaction documents;
- (b) making withdrawals from the Funding 1 reserve fund as and when required;
- (c) applying the Funding 1 available revenue receipts and Funding 1 available principal receipts in accordance with the relevant Funding 1 priority of payments contained in the Funding 1 deed of charge;

- (d) notifying the Funding 1 swap provider of the notional amount of the Funding 1 swap for the immediately previous trust calculation period no later than the trust calculation date;
- (e) one London business day before each Funding 1 interest payment date, determining:
 - the amount of Funding 1 available revenue receipts to be applied on the following Funding 1 interest payment date in accordance with the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments;
 - the amount of Funding 1 available principal receipts to be applied on the following Funding 1 interest payment date in accordance with the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments;
 - the outstanding principal amount of all loan tranches; and
 - the outstanding principal amount of all Funding 1 start-up loans;
- (f) maintaining the following ledgers on behalf of Funding 1:
 - the Funding 1 principal ledger, which records the amount of Funding 1 principal receipts received by Funding 1 on each distribution date;
 - the Funding 1 revenue ledger, which records all other amounts received by Funding 1 on each distribution date;
 - the Funding 1 reserve ledger, which records the amount credited to the Funding 1 reserve fund from (i) a portion of the proceeds of a Funding company start-up loan on a closing date (if applicable) and (ii) other amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 1 reserve fund (but not exceeding the Funding 1 reserve fund required amount) and (iii) all deposits and other credits in respect of the Funding 1 reserve fund;
 - the intercompany loan ledger, which records payments of interest and repayments of principal made on each of the loan tranches under each intercompany loan;
 - the cash accumulation ledger, which records the amount accumulated by Funding 1 from time to time to pay the amounts due on scheduled amortisation instalments; and
- (g) investing amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 1 GIC account in authorised investments as determined by Funding 1, the cash manager and the Funding 1 security trustee; and
- (h) providing Funding 1, the mortgages trustee, the issuer, the issuer security trustee, the rating agencies and (if requested) the Funding 1 security trustee with a quarterly report in relation to Funding 1.

Remuneration of cash manager

The cash manager will be paid a fee as agreed from time to time with the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee and Funding 1, which at the date of the cash management agreement shall be of 0.01 per cent. per annum of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loans (prior to any repayment of principal on its due date) for its services and will be paid by Funding 1 in four instalments quarterly in arrears on each Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in March, June, September and December in each year in accordance with the Funding 1 deed of charge. The fee will be inclusive of any amounts in respect of VAT, and the aggregate amount payable in respect of such service will not be adjusted in the event of any change in the rate of VAT. Until otherwise agreed by the mortgages trustee, the cash manager and Funding 1, this fee will continue to be payable by Funding 1.

In addition, the cash manager will be entitled to be reimbursed for any expenses or other amounts properly incurred by it in carrying out its duties. The cash manager will be paid by the mortgages trustee prior to distributions to Funding 1 and by Funding 1 prior to amounts due under the intercompany loans.

Resignation of cash manager

The cash manager may resign only on giving 12 months' written notice to Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company, any further Funding security trustee and the mortgages trustee and provided:

- a substitute cash manager has been appointed and a new cash management agreement is entered into on substantially the same terms as the cash management agreement and satisfactory to the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee;
- such substitute cash manager has management experience and is approved by Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee; and
- the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified by the rating agencies as a result of that replacement (unless the relevant classes

of noteholders (and any new noteholders, where applicable) otherwise agree by an extraordinary resolution) (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Termination of appointment of cash manager

Funding 1 and any further Funding company and/or the seller (with the prior written consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee) may, upon written notice to the cash manager, terminate the cash manager's rights and obligations immediately if any of the following events occurs:

- the cash manager defaults in the payment of any amount due and fails to remedy the default for a period of five London business days after the earlier of becoming aware of the default or receipt of written notice from the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and any further Funding company and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee requiring the default to be remedied;
- the cash manager fails to comply with any of its other obligations under the cash management agreement which, in the reasonable opinion of the Funding 1 security trustee (acting on the instructions of the issuer security trustees and each note trustee in relation to the issuer notes or new issuer notes in relation to which it acts as note trustee), is materially prejudicial to the noteholders and any new noteholders and (if capable of remedy) does not remedy that failure within 20 London business days after the earlier of becoming aware of the failure or receiving a written notice from the mortgages trustee and/or Funding 1 and any further Funding company and/or the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee requiring the cash manager's non-compliance to be remedied; or
- the cash manager suffers an insolvency event.

Upon termination of the appointment of the cash manager, Funding 1, any further Funding companies and/or the seller (with the prior written consent of the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustees) will agree to use their reasonable endeavours to appoint a substitute cash manager. Any such substitute cash manager will be required to enter into a cash management agreement on substantially the same terms as the cash management agreement and the appointment of such substitute cash manager and all other documentation is conditional upon the rating agencies having previously confirmed that the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of the appointment (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose) (unless the noteholders (and any new noteholders, where applicable) otherwise agree by an extraordinary resolution).

If the appointment of the cash manager is terminated or it resigns, the cash manager must deliver its books of account (and any other information reasonably requested by the Funding 1 security trustee or any further Funding security trustee) relating to the loans and/or any monies held on behalf of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding companies or any further Funding security trustees to or at the direction of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee, any further Funding company or any further Funding security trustee, as the case may be. The cash management agreement will terminate automatically when Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company have no further interest in the trust property and the intercompany loans have been repaid in full.

Governing law

The cash management agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

Issuer cash management agreement

The issuer cash manager will be appointed on the closing date by the issuer to provide cash management services to the issuer pursuant to the issuer cash management agreement. The rights of the issuer in respect of the issuer cash management agreement will be assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the issuer security trustee pursuant to the issuer deed of charge.

Cash management services to be provided to the issuer

The issuer cash manager's duties will include but are not limited to:

- (a) applying issuer revenue receipts and issuer principal receipts in accordance with the relevant issuer priority of payments set out in the issuer cash management agreement or, as applicable, the issuer deed of charge;

- (b) arranging payment of all fees to the London Stock Exchange or, as applicable, the FSA;
- (c) if required, directing the issuer to make drawings under the issuer reserve fund and/or the issuer liquidity reserve fund (if established);
- (d) one London business day before each interest payment date, determining:
 - the amount of issuer revenue receipts to be applied to pay interest on the issuer notes on the following interest payment date and to pay amounts due to other issuer secured creditors;
 - whether issuer revenue receipts will be sufficient to pay items (a) to (d) inclusive of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments;
 - the amount of issuer principal receipts to be applied to repay the issuer notes on the following interest payment date; and
 - such other amounts as are expressed to be calculations and determinations made by the issuer cash manager in accordance with the conditions of the issuer notes;
- (e) if necessary, performing all interest rate conversions (whether it be a conversion from floating rates of interest to fixed rates of interest or *vice versa*) free of charge, cost or expense at the relevant exchange rate;
- (f) providing the issuer, the issuer security trustee and (if requested) the rating agencies with quarterly reports in relation to the issuer and procuring that such quarterly reports in relation to the portfolio are provided to Bloomberg L.P. for publication on a page of the Bloomberg screen;
- (g) investing amounts standing to the credit of the issuer transaction account, the issuer share capital account and the issuer GIC account in authorised investments; and
- (h) maintaining certain ledgers on behalf of the issuer, including the following ledgers:
 - (i) the issuer revenue ledger, which shall record all issuer revenue receipts standing to the credit of the issuer transaction account from time to time;
 - (ii) the issuer principal ledger, which shall record all issuer principal receipts standing to the credit of the issuer transaction account from time to time;
 - (iii) the issuer note ledger, which shall be divided into segregated sub-ledgers each of which shall record payments made under each class of issuer notes (each of which shall be further divided into sub-ledgers to record payments of interest and fees and repayments and prepayments of principal made under such class of issuer notes);
 - (iv) the issuer principal deficiency ledgers, which records the losses allocated by Funding 1 to the issuer intercompany loan, the application of issuer principal receipts to fund the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if required) and the application of issuer principal receipts to meet any deficiency in issuer revenue receipts;
 - (v) the issuer reserve ledger, which records the amount credited to the issuer reserve fund from (i) a portion of the proceeds of the issuer start-up loan on the closing date (ii) other amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund (but not exceeding the issuer reserve required amount) and (iii) subsequent withdrawals and deposits in respect of the issuer reserve fund; and
 - (vi) the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if established), which will record the amounts credited to the issuer liquidity reserve fund from issuer principal receipts and issuer revenue receipts up to the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount and withdrawals and deposits made under the issuer liquidity reserve fund.

Remuneration of issuer cash manager

The issuer cash manager will be paid a fee of 0.01 per cent. per annum of the sterling equivalent principal amount outstanding of the issuer notes for its services which will be paid in four instalments quarterly in arrear on each interest payment date occurring in March, June, September and December in each year. The fee is inclusive of any amounts in respect of VAT, and the aggregate amount payable in respect of such service will not be adjusted in the event of any change in the rate of VAT.

In addition, the issuer cash manager will be entitled to be reimbursed for any expenses or other amounts properly incurred by it in carrying out its duties. The issuer cash manager will be paid by the issuer prior to amounts due on the issuer notes.

Resignation of issuer cash manager

The issuer cash manager may resign only on giving 12 months' written notice to the issuer security trustee and the issuer and provided the following conditions, *inter alia*, are met:

- a substitute issuer cash manager has been appointed and a new issuer cash management agreement is entered into on substantially the same terms as the issuer cash management agreement and satisfactory to the issuer security trustee; and
- the rating agencies confirm that the ratings of the rated issuer notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified by the rating agencies as a result of that replacement (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Termination of appointment of issuer cash manager

The issuer (with the prior written consent of the issuer security trustee) may, upon written notice to the issuer cash manager, terminate the issuer cash manager's rights and obligations immediately if any of the following events occurs:

- the issuer cash manager defaults in the payment of any amount due and fails to remedy the default for a period of five London business days after the earlier of the issuer cash manager becoming aware of the default or receipt by the issuer cash manager of written notice from the issuer and/or (following service of a note acceleration notice) the issuer security trustee requiring the default to be remedied;
- the issuer cash manager fails to comply with any of its other obligations under the issuer cash management agreement which in the reasonable opinion of the issuer security trustee (as directed by the note trustee), is materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders and does not remedy that failure within 20 London business days after the earlier of the issuer cash manager becoming aware of the failure or receipt by the issuer cash manager of written notice from the issuer and/or (following service of a note acceleration notice) the issuer security trustee requiring the issuer cash manager's non-compliance to be remedied; or
- the issuer cash manager suffers an insolvency event.

Upon termination of the appointment of the issuer cash manager, the issuer will agree to use its reasonable endeavours to appoint a substitute issuer cash manager. Any such substitute issuer cash manager will be required to enter into an issuer cash management agreement on substantially the same terms as the provisions of the issuer cash management agreement and the appointment of such substitute issuer cash manager and all other documentation is conditional upon the rating agencies having previously confirmed that the then current ratings of the notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

If the appointment of the issuer cash manager is terminated or it resigns, the issuer cash manager must deliver its books of account relating to the notes to the issuer or to the issuer security trustee (as the case may be) or, at the direction of the issuer or the issuer security trustee (as the case may be). The issuer cash management agreement will terminate automatically when the issuer secured obligations have been discharged.

Governing law

The issuer cash management agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it will be governed by English law.

Funding 1 bank account agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement entered into on the initial closing date (as amended and restated on the fourth closing date) between Funding 1, the Funding 1 account bank, the cash manager and the Funding 1 security trustee, Funding 1 will agree to maintain two bank accounts in England in its name with the Funding 1 account bank. These are:

- (a) the Funding 1 GIC account: the Funding 1 reserve fund is credited to this account and on each distribution date the Funding 1 share of the mortgages trust available revenue receipts, any distribution of mortgages trust available principal receipts to Funding 1 under the mortgages trust and any balance remaining in the Funding 1 cash accumulation ledger are initially deposited in this account. On any date upon which payment is due, amounts required to meet Funding 1's obligations to its various creditors

(including the issuer, the previous issuers and any new issuer) are transferred to the Funding 1 transaction account; and

- (b) the Funding 1 transaction account: on each Funding 1 interest payment date, monies standing to the credit of the Funding 1 GIC account are, with the consent of the Funding 1 security trustee, transferred to the Funding 1 transaction account and applied by the cash manager in accordance with the relevant order for priority of payments of Funding 1. Amounts representing Funding 1's profits are retained in the Funding 1 transaction account.

If the Funding 1 account bank ceases to have the Funding 1 account bank ratings then either:

- the Funding 1 transaction account and the Funding 1 GIC account will be closed and all amounts standing to the credit thereof shall within 30 days of such occurrence be transferred to accounts held with a financial institution: (i) whose short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and whose short-term and long-term issuer default ratings are at least F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch (or such other ratings acceptable to the respective rating agencies); and (ii) which is an authorised person under the FSMA unless the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose); or
- the Funding 1 account bank will obtain a guarantee of its obligations under the Funding 1 bank account agreement from a financial institution whose short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and whose short-term and long-term issuer default ratings are at least F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch and the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose),

and provided that the Funding 1 account bank shall be responsible for any costs or expenses in relation thereto.

The rights, benefit and interest of Funding 1 in respect of the Funding 1 bank account agreement will be assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge.

The Funding 1 account bank ratings means the short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligation ratings of at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and the short-term and long-term issuer default ratings are at least F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch (or such other ratings acceptable to the respective rating agencies).

Under the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement, the Funding 1 account bank has agreed to pay interest on the monies standing to the credit of the Funding 1 GIC account at a variable rate of interest of 0.10 per cent. per annum below LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits.

Governing law

The Funding 1 bank account agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

Mortgages trustee bank account agreement

The mortgages trustee entered into the mortgages trustee bank account agreement on the initial closing date with the mortgages trustee account bank, the cash manager, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee, (as amended and restated on the fourth closing date). The mortgages trustee bank account agreement is on substantially the same terms as the Funding 1 bank account agreement in relation to the mortgages trustee GIC account.

The mortgages trustee bank account agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

Issuer bank account agreement

On the closing date, the issuer will enter into the issuer bank account agreement with the issuer account bank, the issuer cash manager and the issuer security trustee on substantially the same terms as the Funding 1 bank account agreement in relation to the issuer GIC account (in which the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund is contained) and the issuer transaction account (also known as the issuer sterling account). If the issuer account bank ceases to have the issuer account bank ratings, then either:

- the issuer GIC account and the issuer transaction account will be closed provided that all amounts standing to the credit thereof shall within 30 days of such occurrence be transferred to accounts held with a financial institution (with whom the issuer cash manager, the issuer and the issuer security trustee have entered into an agreement in form and substance similar to the issuer bank account agreement) which is an authorised person under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 whose short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and whose short-term and long-term issuer default rating is at least F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch (or such other ratings acceptable to the respective rating agencies), unless the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of failure to make such transfer (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose); or
- the issuer account bank obtains a guarantee of its obligations under the issuer bank account agreement from a financial institution whose short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and whose short-term and long-term issuer default rating is at least F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch and the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose),

and provided that the issuer bank shall be responsible for any costs or expenses in relation thereto.

The rights, benefits and interests of the issuer under the issuer bank account agreement will be assigned absolutely (and, to the extent not assignable, charged) to the issuer security trustee under the issuer deed of charge.

The issuer bank account agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it will be governed by English law.

Issuer start-up loan agreement and Funding 1 start-up loan agreement

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the issuer start-up loan agreement and the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement (together, referred to herein as the **start-up loan agreements**). The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the start-up loan agreements.

General description

Pursuant to the issuer start-up loan agreement to be dated on or about the closing date, Santander UK (as the **issuer start-up loan provider**) will agree to make available to the issuer an issuer start-up loan. The issuer start-up loan will be a subordinate-ranking sterling loan facility which will be made available to the issuer in the following three tranches: (a) a tranche (the **issuer start-up loan tranche A**) in the amount of up to £1,500,000, which shall be paid into the issuer transaction account, for the purposes of on-lending to Funding 1 an amount corresponding to the Funding 1 start-up loan tranche A (as defined below) under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement, (b) a tranche (the **issuer start-up loan tranche B**) in the amount of up to £77,000,000, which shall be paid into the issuer transaction account, for the purposes of on-lending to Funding 1 an amount corresponding to the Funding 1 start-up loan tranche B (as defined below) under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement, (c) a tranche (the **issuer start-up loan tranche C**) in the amount of up to £40,000,000, which shall be paid into the issuer transaction account, for the purposes of on-lending to Funding 1 an amount corresponding to the Funding 1 start-up loan tranche C (as defined below) under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement, and (d) a tranche (the **issuer start-up loan tranche D**) in the amount of up to £108,100,230, for the purposes of funding the issuer reserve fund which shall be paid into the issuer GIC account.

Pursuant to the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement to be dated on or about the closing date, the issuer (as the **Funding 1 start-up loan provider**) will agree to make available to Funding 1 a Funding 1 start-up loan. The Funding 1 start-up loan will be a subordinate-ranking sterling loan which will be made available to Funding 1 in the following three tranches: (a) a tranche in the amount of £1,500,000 for the purposes of funding the fees, costs and expenses of

Funding 1 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, fees payable by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan agreement) (the **Funding 1 start-up loan tranche A**), (b) a tranche in the amount of £77,000,000 for the purposes of funding the first payment immediately following the closing date under the Funding 1 swap (the **Funding 1 start-up loan tranche B**) and (c) a tranche in the amount of £40,000,000 for the purposes of replenishing the Funding 1 reserve (the **Funding 1 start-up loan tranche C**).

Interest

Each of the Funding 1 start-up loan and the issuer start-up loan will bear interest until repaid at a rate of LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits plus a margin of 0.90 per cent. per annum. Any unpaid interest will not fall due but will instead be due on the next following quarterly interest payment date on which sufficient funds are available to pay such unpaid amount and pending such payment will itself bear interest. Interest in respect of the Funding 1 start-up loan will be payable by Funding 1 on each Funding 1 interest payment date. Interest in respect of the issuer start-up loan will be payable by the issuer on each interest payment date.

Repayment

Funding 1 will repay the Funding 1 start-up loan tranche A and then the Funding 1 start-up loan tranche B on each Funding 1 interest payment date, but only to the extent that it has Funding 1 available revenue receipts after making higher ranking payments (see further "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts**" and "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 principal receipts and Funding 1 revenue receipts following issuer intercompany loan acceleration**" below). Amounts due to the issuer in respect of the Funding 1 start-up loan are payable after amounts due on the issuer loan tranches. After Funding 1 has repaid the Funding 1 start-up loan, it will have no further recourse to the issuer in respect of the Funding 1 start-up loan.

The issuer will repay the issuer start-up loan to the extent amounts are due and payable under the issuer start-up loan agreement, but only to the extent that it has available issuer revenue receipts after making higher ranking payments (see further "**Cashflow – Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration**" and "**Cashflows – Distribution of issuer principal receipts and issuer revenue receipts following intercompany loan acceleration**" below). The issuer will repay the issuer start-up loan tranche A, then the issuer start-up loan tranche B and then the issuer start-up loan tranche C if and to the extent that it receives amounts from Funding 1 representing repayments of principal on the Funding 1 start-up loan, and the issuer will further repay the issuer start-up loan tranche D if and to the extent there are no rated issuer notes then outstanding and only to the extent that it has sufficient issuer revenue receipts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund or otherwise available to it after making higher ranking payments. Amounts due to the issuer start-up loan provider are payable after amounts due on the issuer notes. After the issuer has repaid the issuer start-up loan, it will have no further recourse to the issuer start-up loan provider in respect of the issuer start-up loan.

Acceleration

If an intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 1, then any portion of the advances under the Funding 1 start-up loan not yet drawn will be cancelled and the advances under the Funding 1 start-up loan (including any accrued and unpaid interest) will become immediately due and payable. If an acceleration notice is served on the issuer, then any portion of the advances not yet drawn under the issuer start-up loan will be cancelled and the advances under the issuer start-up loan (including any accrued and unpaid interest) will become immediately due and payable.

Governing law

The start-up loan agreements and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it will be governed by English law.

Funding 1 deed of charge

On the initial closing date, Funding 1 entered into the Funding 1 deed of charge (which was amended on the second closing date, the third closing date, the fourth closing date and which will be further amended on the closing date) to secure its obligations to its then existing secured creditors. To secure its obligations to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan agreement and to the Funding 1 start-up loan provider under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement, Funding 1 will on the closing date enter into a deed of accession and amendment to the Funding 1 deed of charge with the issuer and the Funding 1 start-up loan provider.

The Funding 1 deed of charge has seven primary functions:

- it sets out the covenants of Funding 1;

- it has created security interests in favour of the Funding 1 security trustee which the Funding 1 security trustee holds on trust for each of the Funding 1 secured creditors (including Funding 1 secured creditors that accede to the Funding 1 deed of charge in connection with any new issuer loan tranches under new issuer intercompany loans);
- it sets out the order in which the cash manager applies money received by Funding 1 prior to enforcement of the security;
- it sets out the enforcement procedures following service on Funding 1 of an intercompany loan acceleration notice (including provisions relating to the appointment of a receiver);
- it sets out the order in which the Funding 1 security trustee applies money received by Funding 1 after the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1;
- it sets out the appointment of the Funding 1 security trustee, its powers and responsibilities and the limitations on those responsibilities; and
- it sets out how new creditors of Funding 1 can accede to the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge.

If Funding 1 enters into new issuer intercompany loan agreements with new issuers, then the new issuers (together with any new Funding 1 swap providers) will enter into deeds of accession in relation to the Funding 1 deed of charge which may, depending on the type of new issuer notes to be issued, require amendments, amongst other things, to any of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments and the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments. Any such new issuers which accede to the Funding 1 deed of charge will share in the security granted by Funding 1. This means that any other applicable creditors of Funding 1 will share in the security granted by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 deed of charge with the Funding 1 secured creditors existing as at the closing date. Consent of existing Funding 1 secured creditors and current issuer secured creditors will not be sought in relation to the accession of any new issuer and/or other applicable creditors of Funding 1.

Covenants of Funding 1

The Funding 1 deed of charge contains covenants made by Funding 1 in favour of the Funding 1 security trustee on trust for the benefit of itself, any receiver of Funding 1 and the Funding 1 secured creditors.

Funding 1 security

Under the Funding 1 deed of charge, Funding 1 has created the security interests set out below in favour of the Funding 1 security trustee for and on behalf of the Funding 1 secured creditors (the **Funding 1 security**) in respect of its obligations under the issuer intercompany loan agreement, the previous intercompany loan agreements, any new issuer intercompany loan agreement, the Funding 1 swap agreement and the other transaction documents to which it is a party. Pursuant to the Funding 1 deed of charge, Funding 1 has:

- assigned absolutely or, to the extent not assignable, charged by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) all of its rights, title, interest and benefit in the Funding 1 share of the trust property;
- assigned absolutely or, to the extent not assignable, charged by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) all of its rights in the transaction documents to which Funding 1 is a party from time to time;
- assigned absolutely or, to the extent not assignable, charged by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) all of its rights in respect of any amount standing to the credit of the Funding 1 accounts and all interest paid or payable in respect of those amounts and all debts represented by those amounts;
- charged by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of its rights in respect of all authorised investments made by or on behalf of Funding 1 using monies standing to the credit of the Funding 1 accounts and all interest, monies and proceeds paid or payable in relation to those authorised investments;
- charged by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) all of its rights in respect of the benefit of all authorisations held in connection with its use of the Funding 1 charged property and any compensation which may be payable to Funding 1 in respect of those authorisations; and
- created a first floating charge over all of Funding 1's undertaking and all its property and assets (including, without limitation, its uncalled capital) not otherwise effectively charged or assigned (but extending over any property, assets and undertaking of Funding 1 situated in Scotland or the rights to which are governed by Scots law).

Nature of security – fixed charge

Whether a fixed security interest expressed to be created by the Funding 1 deed of charge will be upheld under English law and Northern Irish law as a fixed security interest rather than floating security will depend, among other things, on whether the Funding 1 security trustee has the requisite degree of control over the chargors' ability to deal in the relevant assets and the proceeds thereof and, if so, whether such control is exercised by the Funding 1 security trustee in practice. In particular, it is likely that the Funding 1 security trustee does not exert sufficient control over the accounts of Funding 1 for the charges over those accounts to take effect as fixed charges. In addition, any assignment, charge or security granted over an asset which is expressed to be a fixed charge may be characterised as a floating charge if the proceeds thereof are paid into a bank account over which the Funding 1 security trustee is not deemed to have sufficient control. Such is likely to be the case in respect of the security (other than the floating charge) referred to in this section. Under Scots law there is no equivalent concept of fixed charges taking effect as floating charges.

Nature of security – floating charge

Unlike the fixed charges, the floating charge does not attach to specific assets but instead "floats" over a class of assets which may change from time to time, allowing Funding 1 to deal with those assets and to give third parties title to those assets free from any encumbrance in the event of sale, discharge or modification, provided those dealings and transfers of title are in the ordinary course of Funding 1's business. Any of Funding 1's assets acquired after the closing date (including assets acquired as a result of the disposition of any other asset of Funding 1), which are not subject to the fixed charges mentioned in this section (including all of Funding 1's Scottish assets) will be subject to the floating charge.

The existence of the floating charge will allow the Funding 1 security trustee to appoint an administrative receiver of Funding 1 as long as the capital markets exemption is available. The main advantage of the Funding 1 security trustee being able to appoint an administrative receiver is that a person entitled to appoint an administrative receiver can prevent the appointment of an administrator of Funding 1 by one of Funding 1's other creditors which allows the Funding 1 security trustee to control proceedings in the event Funding 1's other creditors seek such action.

The interest of the Funding 1 secured creditors in property and assets over which there is a floating charge only will rank behind the expenses of any administration and the claims of certain preferential creditors and the costs and expenses (including certain tax charges) of a liquidation on enforcement of the Funding 1 security. Section 250 of the Enterprise Act (and the equivalent Section 6 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2005) abolishes crown preference in relation to all insolvencies (and thus reduces the categories of preferential debts that are to be paid in priority to the debts due to the holder of a floating charge), but a new Section 176A of the Insolvency Act (as inserted by Section 251 of the Enterprise Act and the equivalent Section 7 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2005) requires a "prescribed part" (up to a maximum amount of £600,000) of the floating charge realisations available for distribution to be set aside to satisfy the claims of unsecured creditors. This means that the expenses of administration, the claims of preferential creditors, the beneficiaries of the prescribed part and the costs and expenses (including certain tax charges) of any liquidation will be paid out of the proceeds of enforcement of the floating charge ahead of amounts due to the issuer. The prescribed part will not be relevant to property subject to a valid fixed security interest or to a situation in which there are no unsecured creditors.

The floating charge created by the Funding 1 deed of charge may "crystallise" and become a fixed charge over the relevant class of assets owned by Funding 1 at the time of crystallisation. Crystallisation will occur automatically following the occurrence of specific events set out in the Funding 1 deed of charge, including, among other events, notice to Funding 1 from the Funding 1 security trustee following an intercompany loan event of default, except in relation to Funding 1's Scottish assets where crystallisation will occur only on the appointment of an administrative receiver or on the commencement of the winding-up of Funding 1. A crystallised floating charge will rank ahead of the claims of unsecured creditors but will continue to rank behind the expenses of any administration and the claims of preferential creditors (as referred to in this section) and the costs and expenses (including certain tax charges) of any liquidation on enforcement of the Funding 1 security.

Funding 1 pre-acceleration priority of payments

The Funding 1 deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution by the cash manager, as at the closing date and prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 1 transaction account on each Funding 1 interest payment date. This priority is described below in "**Cashflows – distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts**" and "**Cashflows – distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts**".

Following the creation of new issuer intercompany loan agreements

Where new issuers make new issuer loan tranches available to Funding 1, those new issuers (together with any new Funding 1 swap providers) will enter into deeds of accession in relation to the Funding 1 deed of charge which will

amend the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments (including those priorities of payments applying if an asset trigger event occurs) and the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments to reflect the amounts due to the new issuer, any new Funding 1 start-up loan provider and any new Funding 1 swap provider. The ranking of those new amounts due will be as follows:

- subject to the rules regarding the application of Funding 1 principal receipts by Funding 1 (see "**Cashflows – Repayment of loan tranches before an asset trigger event and before intercompany loan acceleration – The rules**" below), all amounts due and payable to the issuer, the previous issuers and any new issuers will be paid, *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan made by each issuer to Funding 1; and
- all Funding 1 swap providers will rank *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the respective amounts due to them.

Other creditors of Funding 1 may from time to time become Funding 1 secured creditors by signing a deed of accession. The prior consent of the noteholders, Funding 1 secured creditors existing at that time and the other issuer secured creditors will not be sought in relation to the accession of a new issuer or new creditor to the Funding 1 deed of charge. The Funding 1 deed of charge directs the Funding 1 security trustee to execute any deed of accession for and on behalf of the Funding 1 secured creditors, provided that the new issuer shall have certified in writing to the Funding 1 security trustee that the conditions precedent to the creation of a new issuer intercompany loan have been satisfied.

Enforcement

The Funding 1 deed of charge sets out the general procedures by which the Funding 1 security trustee may take steps to enforce the Funding 1 security so that the Funding 1 security trustee can protect the interests of each of the Funding 1 secured creditors.

The Funding 1 deed of charge provides that, when exercising its powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions (including acceleration of the issuer intercompany loan and/or enforcement of the Funding 1 security), the Funding 1 security trustee shall act only at the request or direction of the issuer security trustee and if it is indemnified or secured to its satisfaction. The issuer security trustee will only act at the request or direction of the note trustee and if it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The Funding 1 security will become enforceable upon the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice under an intercompany loan, provided that, if the Funding 1 security has become enforceable otherwise than by reason of a default in payment of any amount due in respect of any loan tranche, the Funding 1 security trustee will not be entitled to dispose of all or part of the assets comprised in the Funding 1 security unless either:

- (a) Funding 1 provides the Funding 1 security trustee with a certificate signed by two of its directors certifying that a sufficient amount would be realised to allow payment in full of all amounts owing to the Funding 1 issuers under the intercompany loan agreements (excluding any subordinated loan tranches) after payment of all other claims ranking in priority to such amounts in accordance with the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments; or
- (b) the Funding 1 security trustee has been advised by an independent investment bank or other financial adviser selected by the Funding 1 security trustee that, in its opinion, the cash flow prospectively receivable by Funding 1 will not (or that there is a significant risk that it will not) be sufficient, having regard to any other relevant actual, contingent or prospective liabilities of Funding 1, to discharge in full in due course all amounts due in respect of the intercompany loan agreements after payment of all other claims ranking in priority to such amounts due in accordance with the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments and the resulting shortfall would be greater than the shortfall resulting from a disposal of the assets (or the Funding 1 security trustee considers, in its discretion, that not to effect such disposal would place the Funding 1 charged property in jeopardy) and the Funding 1 security trustee has been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction against all liabilities to which it may thereby become liable or which it may incur by so doing.

None of the Funding 1 secured creditors will be entitled to take steps directly against Funding 1 for any amounts owing to them, unless the Funding 1 security trustee has become bound to enforce the Funding 1 security but has failed to do so within a reasonable period of time of becoming so bound.

Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments

The Funding 1 deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution as at the closing date by the cash manager, following service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice, of amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 1 transaction account on any interest payment date and by the Funding 1 security trustee, following enforcement of the Funding 1 security, of amounts received or recovered by the Funding 1 security trustee or a receiver appointed on its behalf on any date. This priority is described in "**Cashflows – distribution of Funding 1 principal receipts and Funding 1 revenue receipts following intercompany loan acceleration**" below.

Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the Funding 1 security trustee

The Funding 1 security trustee has been appointed to act as security trustee on behalf of the Funding 1 secured creditors on the terms and conditions of the Funding 1 deed of charge. It holds the benefit of the Funding 1 security on trust for each of the Funding 1 secured creditors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Funding 1 deed of charge.

The Funding 1 security trustee may, without the consent or sanction of the other Funding 1 secured creditors (save where they are party to the transaction document which is the subject of such modification where their actual consent shall be required), concur with any person in making or sanctioning any modifications to the transaction documents if directed or requested by the issuer security trustees, which in turn are directed or requested by the respective note trustees, provided that:

- (in the case of the note trustee) it is of the opinion that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders or, if it is not of that opinion in relation to any class of the noteholders or the modification is a basic terms modification, it has been directed or requested by an extraordinary resolution of such class of the noteholders; or
- (in the case of the note trustee) it is of the opinion that such modification is made to correct a manifest error or an error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is of a formal, minor or technical nature.

The note trustee will be entitled to assume that the exercise of its discretions will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders if the rating agencies confirm that the then current rating by it of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified by such exercise (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Similar provisions apply to the other note trustees directing the respective issuer security trustees to direct the Funding 1 security trustee to give its consent to any modifications to the transaction documents.

In addition, the Funding 1 security trustee will give its consent to any modifications to any transaction document that are requested by Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf), provided that Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) certifies to the Funding 1 security trustee in writing that such modifications are required in order to accommodate (among other things):

- (i) any new intercompany loans to be advanced to Funding 1 or any further Funding companies and/or the issue of any new issuer notes by any new issuer;
- (ii) the entry by Funding 1 or any further Funding company into any new Funding 1 start-up loan agreement and/or entry by any new issuer into any new issuer start-up loan agreement;
- (iii) the addition of other relevant secured creditors of the issuer, Funding 1, the previous issuers, any new issuer or any further Funding company;
- (iv) the accession of further Funding companies as beneficiaries to the mortgages trust deed;
- (v) the issue (directly or indirectly) of debt by Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company (other than as referred to in paragraph (i) above);
- (vi) the sale of new types of loans or their related security to the mortgages trustee;
- (vii) changes to the Funding 1 reserve required amount, the issuer reserve fund required amount and/or the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount (or equivalent amounts in respect any further Funding company and/or new issuer) and/or the manner in which each of such amounts are funded; and/or
- (viii) changes to the asset trigger events and non-asset trigger events,

and provided further that:

- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i), (iv) and (vi) above, Funding 1 and/or the cash manager certifies to the Funding 1 security trustee in writing that the relevant conditions precedent have been satisfied; and
- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i) to (viii) above, the Funding 1 security trustee has received written confirmation from the rating agencies that as a result of the relevant modifications the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Funding 1 security trustee's fees and expenses

Funding 1 shall reimburse the Funding 1 security trustee for all its costs and expenses properly incurred in acting as security trustee pursuant to the Funding 1 deed of charge. The Funding 1 security trustee is entitled to a fee payable annually in the amount agreed from time to time by the Funding 1 security trustee and Funding 1. Funding 1 has agreed to indemnify the Funding 1 security trustee and each of its officers, employees and advisers from and against all claims, actions, proceedings, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses arising out of or in connection with:

- the transaction documents; or
- the Funding 1 security trustee's engagement as security trustee pursuant to the Funding 1 deed of charge.

Funding 1 will not be responsible under the Funding 1 deed of charge for any liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses resulting from fraud, negligence or wilful default by the Funding 1 security trustee or any of its officers, employees or advisers or breach by them of the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge.

Retirement and removal

Subject to the appointment of a successor security trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee may retire after giving three months' notice in writing to Funding 1. In order to be eligible to act as Funding 1 security trustee, such successor security trustee must be a trust corporation. If within 60 days of having given notice of its intention to retire, Funding 1 has failed to appoint a replacement security trustee, the outgoing Funding 1 security trustee will be entitled to appoint its successor (provided that such successor is acceptable to the rating agencies and agrees to be bound by the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge, and further provided that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding shall not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such appointment (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose)).

Funding 1 may remove the Funding 1 security trustee at any time provided that it has the consent of each of the issuer security trustees which in turn has the consent of each of the respective note trustees, which must not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, to the removal.

In addition, the Funding 1 security trustee may, subject to conditions specified in the Funding 1 deed of charge, appoint a co-trustee to act jointly with it.

Additional provisions of the Funding 1 deed of charge

The Funding 1 deed of charge contains a range of provisions regulating the scope of the Funding 1 security trustee's duties and liabilities. These include the following:

- the Funding 1 security trustee is not responsible for the adequacy or enforceability of the Funding 1 deed of charge or the security interests created thereby or any other transaction document;
- the Funding 1 security trustee is not required to exercise its powers under the Funding 1 deed of charge without being directed to do so by the issuer security trustee;
- the Funding 1 security trustee may rely (without investigation or further enquiry) on documents provided by the mortgages trustee, Funding 1, the cash manager and the rating agencies and the advice of consultants and advisers and shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising as a result of such reference;
- the Funding 1 security trustee is not required to monitor compliance by Funding 1 with the transaction documents or whether an intercompany loan event of default under an intercompany loan has occurred;
- the Funding 1 security trustee will be taken not to have knowledge of the occurrence of an intercompany loan event of default under an intercompany loan unless the Funding 1 security trustee has received written notice from a Funding 1 secured creditor stating that an intercompany loan event of default has occurred and describing that intercompany loan event of default;
- any action taken by the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge or any transaction document binds all of the Funding 1 secured creditors;
- each Funding 1 secured creditor must make its own independent investigations, without reliance on the Funding 1 security trustee, as to the affairs of Funding 1;
- the Funding 1 security trustee generally has no liability under or in connection with the Funding 1 deed of charge or any other transaction document, whether to a Funding 1 secured creditor or otherwise, other than to the extent to which (1) the liability is able to be satisfied in accordance with the Funding 1 deed of charge out of the property held by it on trust under the Funding 1 deed of charge and (2) it is actually

indemnified for the liability, unless the liability has arisen due to the Funding 1 security trustee's or any of its officers', employees' or advisers' fraud, negligence or wilful misconduct or breach of the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge; and

- the Funding 1 security trustee is not responsible for any deficiency which may arise because it is liable to tax in respect of the proceeds of Funding 1 security.

The Funding 1 security trustee has had no involvement in the preparation of any part of this prospectus, other than any particular reference to the Funding 1 security trustee. The Funding 1 security trustee expressly disclaims and takes no responsibility for any other part of this prospectus. The Funding 1 security trustee makes no statement or representation in this prospectus, has not authorised or caused the issue of any part of it and takes no responsibility for any part of it. The Funding 1 security trustee does not guarantee the performance of the issuer notes or the payment of principal or interest on the issuer notes.

Governing law

The Funding 1 deed of charge and any non-contractual obligation arising out of or in connection with it is principally governed by English law, but contains certain Scots law and Northern Irish law provisions which, in the case of Scots law provisions and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith, are construed in accordance with Scots law and, in the case of Northern Irish law provisions and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith, are construed in accordance with Northern Irish law.

Issuer deed of charge

The issuer will provide security for its obligations by entering into the issuer deed of charge on the closing date with the issuer secured creditors.

The issuer deed of charge will have five primary functions:

- it sets out covenants of the issuer;
- it creates security interests in favour of the issuer security trustee which the issuer security trustee then holds on trust for each of the issuer secured creditors;
- it sets out the enforcement procedures following service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer (including the appointment of a receiver);
- it sets out the order in which the issuer security trustee applies monies standing to the credit of the issuer accounts following enforcement of the issuer security; and
- it sets out the appointment of the issuer security trustee, its powers and responsibilities and the limitations on those responsibilities.

Covenants of the issuer

The issuer deed of charge will contain covenants made by the issuer in favour of the issuer security trustee to be held by it on trust for the benefit of itself, any receiver of the issuer and the issuer secured creditors.

Issuer security

Under the issuer deed of charge, the issuer will create the security interests set out below in favour of the issuer security trustee for and on behalf of the issuer secured creditors in respect of its obligations. Pursuant to the issuer deed of charge, the issuer will:

- assign absolutely or, to the extent not assignable, charge by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) all of the issuer's rights, title, interest and benefit under the issuer transaction documents, including the issuer intercompany loan agreement, the Funding 1 deed of charge, the start-up loans, the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement, the issuer corporate services agreement, the secretarial services agreement, the issuer bank account agreement, the issuer cash management agreement, the issuer swap agreements and the note trust deed;
- assign absolutely or, to the extent not assignable, charge by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) all of the issuer's rights, title, interest and benefit in respect of any amount standing to the credit of the issuer accounts and all interest paid or payable in respect of those amounts and all debts represented by those amounts;
- charge by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) over all of the issuer's rights, title, interest and benefit in respect of all authorised investments made by or on

behalf of the issuer using monies standing to the credit of the issuer accounts and all interest, monies and proceeds paid or payable in relation to those authorised investments;

- charge by way of a first ranking fixed charge (which is likely to take effect as a floating charge) the benefit of all authorisations (statutory or otherwise) held in connection with the use of any issuer charged property and any compensation which may be payable to the issuer in respect of those authorisations; and
- create a first floating charge over all of the issuer's undertaking and all its property and assets (including, without limitation, its uncalled capital) not otherwise effectively charged or assigned (but extending over all of the issuer's property, assets and undertaking situated in Scotland or the rights to which are governed by Scots law).

Nature of security – fixed charge

Whether a fixed security interest expressed to be created by the issuer deed of charge will be upheld under English law and Northern Irish law as a fixed security interest rather than floating security will depend, among other things, on whether the issuer security trustee has the requisite degree of control over the chargors' ability to deal in the relevant assets and the proceeds thereof and, if so, whether such control is exercised by the issuer security trustee in practice. In particular, it is likely that the issuer security trustee does not exert sufficient control over the accounts of the issuer for the charges over those accounts to take effect as fixed charges. In addition, any assignment, charge or security granted over an asset which is expressed to be a fixed charge may be characterised a floating charge if the proceeds thereof are paid into a bank account over which the issuer security trustee is not deemed to have sufficient control. Such may be the case in respect of the security (other than the floating charge) referred to in this section. Under Scots law there is no equivalent concept of fixed charges taking effect as floating charges.

Nature of security – floating charge

Unlike the fixed charges, the floating charge does not attach to specific assets but instead "floats" over a class of assets which may change from time to time, allowing the issuer to deal with those assets and to give third parties title to those assets free from any encumbrance in the event of sale, discharge or modification, provided those dealings and transfers of title are in the ordinary course of the issuer's business. Any assets acquired by the issuer after the closing date (including assets acquired as a result of the disposition of any other assets of the issuer) which are not subject to fixed charges mentioned in this section (including all of the issuer's Scottish assets) will be subject to the floating charge.

The existence of the floating charge will allow the issuer security trustee to appoint an administrative receiver of the issuer as long as the capital markets exemption is available. The main advantage of the issuer security trustee being able to appoint an administrative receiver is that a person entitled to appoint an administrative receiver can prevent the appointment of an administrator of the issuer by one of the issuer's other creditors which allows the issuer security trustee to control proceedings in the event the issuer's other creditors seek such action. However, see "**Risk factors – Changes of law may adversely affect your interests**" above relating to the appointment of administrative receivers.

The interest of the issuer secured creditors in property and assets over which there is a floating charge will rank behind the expenses of any administration and the claims of certain preferential creditors and the costs and expenses (including certain tax charges) of any liquidation on enforcement of the issuer security. Section 250 of the Enterprise Act (and the equivalent Section 6 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2005) abolishes crown preference in relation to all insolvencies (and thus reduces the categories of preferential debts that are to be paid in priority to debts due to the holder of a floating charge) but a new Section 176A of the Insolvency Act (as inserted by Section 251 of the Enterprise Act and the equivalent Section 7 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 2005) requires a "prescribed part" (up to a maximum amount of £600,000) of the floating charge realisations available for distribution to be set aside to satisfy the claims of unsecured creditors. This means that the expenses of any administration, the claims of preferential creditors, the beneficiaries of the prescribed part and the costs and expenses (including certain tax charges) of any liquidation will be paid out of the proceeds of enforcement of the floating charge ahead of amounts due to noteholders. The prescribed part will not be relevant to property subject to a valid fixed security interest or to a situation in which there are no unsecured creditors.

The floating charge created by the issuer deed of charge may "crystallise" and become a fixed charge over the relevant class of assets owned by the issuer at the time of crystallisation. Except in relation to the issuer's Scottish assets, crystallisation will occur automatically following the occurrence of specific events set out in the issuer deed of charge, including, among other events, service of a note acceleration notice. In relation to the issuer's Scottish assets, crystallisation will occur only on the appointment of an administrative receiver or on the commencement of the winding-up of the issuer. A crystallised floating charge will rank ahead of the claims of unsecured creditors which are in excess of the prescribed part, but will rank behind the expenses of any administration, the claims of preferential creditors (as referred to in this section) the beneficiaries of the prescribed part and the costs and expenses (including certain tax charges) of any liquidation on enforcement of the issuer security.

Enforcement

If at any time the issuer security becomes enforceable, the note trustee may (for so long as any issuer notes remain outstanding) instruct the issuer security trustee to enforce the issuer security. The issuer security trustee is not bound to enforce the issuer security unless it is so directed by the note trustee (for so long as any issuer notes remain outstanding) and indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The issuer security will become enforceable at any time following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or, if there are no issuer notes outstanding, following a default in payment of any other secured obligation of the issuer, provided that, if a note acceleration notice is served on the issuer other than due to a default in payment of any amount due on the issuer notes, the issuer security trustee will not be entitled to dispose of all or part of the assets comprised in the issuer security unless either:

- the issuer provides the issuer security trustee with a certificate signed by two of its directors certifying that a sufficient amount would be realised to allow payment in full of all amounts owing in respect of the class A issuer notes; or
- the issuer security trustee is advised by an independent investment bank or other independent financial advisor (which advice and/or opinion shall be conclusive and binding) that a sufficient amount would be realised to allow a full and immediate discharge of all amounts owing in respect of the class A issuer notes.

None of the issuer secured creditors will be entitled under the issuer deed of charge to take steps directly against the issuer (other than in accordance with the issuer transaction documents) for any amounts owing to them, unless the issuer security trustee has become bound to enforce the issuer security but has failed to do so within a reasonable period of time of becoming so bound.

Issuer post-acceleration priority of payments and issuer priority of payments following an intercompany loan acceleration notice

The issuer deed of charge will set out the priority of distribution by the issuer cash manager, following service of a note acceleration notice and/or an intercompany loan acceleration notice, of amounts standing to the credit of the issuer transaction account and (if established) the issuer GIC account or, as the case may be, by the issuer security trustee, following enforcement of the issuer security, of amounts received or recovered by the issuer security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf). These orders of priority are described in "**Cashflows**" below.

Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuer security trustee

The issuer security trustee will be appointed to act as security trustee on behalf of the issuer secured creditors on the terms and conditions of the issuer deed of charge. It will hold the benefit of the security created by the issuer deed of charge on trust for each of the issuer secured creditors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuer deed of charge.

The issuer security trustee may concur or direct the Funding 1 security trustee to concur with any person in making any modifications to the transaction documents only if so directed or requested by the note trustee, provided that:

- the note trustee is of the opinion that such modification will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders or, if it is not of that opinion in relation to any class of the noteholders or the modification is a basic terms modification, it has been directed or requested by an extraordinary resolution of such class of the noteholders; or
- the note trustee is of the opinion that such modification is being made to correct a manifest error established as such to the satisfaction of the note trustee or is of a formal, minor or technical nature.

The note trustee will be entitled to assume that the exercise of its rights, powers, duties and discretions will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the noteholders if the rating agencies have confirmed that the then current rating by it of the issuer notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified by such exercise (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

In addition, each of the note trustee and the issuer security trustee will give its consent to any modifications to any transaction document that are requested by Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuer (or the issuer cash manager on its behalf), provided that Funding 1 (or the cash manager on its behalf) or the issuer (or the issuer cash manager on its behalf) certifies to the note trustee or the issuer security trustee (as applicable) in writing that such modifications are required in order to accommodate (among other things):

- (i) any new intercompany loans to be advanced to Funding 1 or any further Funding companies and/or the issue of any new issuer notes by any new issuer;
- (ii) the entry by Funding 1 or any further Funding company into any new Funding 1 start-up loan agreement and/or entry by any new issuer into any new issuer start-up loan agreement;
- (iii) the addition of other relevant secured creditors of the issuer, Funding 1, any new issuer or any further Funding company;
- (iv) the accession of further Funding companies as beneficiaries to the mortgages trust deed;
- (v) the issue (directly or indirectly) of debt by Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company (other than as referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above);
- (vi) the sale of new types of loans to the mortgages trustee;
- (vii) changes to the Funding 1 reserve required amount, the issuer reserve fund required amount and/or the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount (or the equivalent amounts in respect of any further Funding company and/or new issuer) and/or the manner in which each of such amounts are funded; and/or
- (viii) changes to the asset trigger events and non-asset trigger events,

and provided further that:

- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i), (iv) and (vi) above, Funding 1, the cash manager, the issuer and/or the issuer cash manager certify to the note trustee or the issuer security trustee (as applicable) in writing that the relevant conditions precedent have been satisfied; and
- in respect of the matters listed in paragraphs (i) to (viii) above, the note trustee or the issuer security trustee (as applicable) has received written confirmation from the rating agencies that as a result of the relevant modifications the then current ratings of the rated notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Issuer security trustee's fees and expenses

The issuer will reimburse the issuer security trustee for all its costs and expenses properly incurred in acting as issuer security trustee. The issuer security trustee shall be entitled to a fee payable on such dates and in the amount agreed from time to time by the issuer security trustee and the issuer. The issuer has agreed to indemnify the issuer security trustee and each of its officers, employees and advisers from and against all claims, actions, proceedings, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses arising out of or in connection with:

- the issuer transaction documents; or
- the issuer security trustee's engagement as security trustee pursuant to the issuer deed of charge,

which it or any of its officers, employees or advisers may suffer as a result of the issuer failing to perform any of its obligations.

The issuer will not be responsible under the issuer deed of charge for any liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses resulting from the fraud, negligence or wilful default on the part of the issuer security trustee or any of its officers, employees and advisers or breach by them of the terms of the issuer deed of charge.

Retirement and removal

Subject to the appointment of a successor security trustee, the issuer security trustee may retire after giving three months' notice in writing to the issuer. In order to be eligible to act as issuer security trustee, such successor security trustee must agree to be bound by the terms of the issuer deed of charge and must be a trust corporation. If, within 60 days of having given notice of its intention to retire, the issuer has failed to appoint a replacement security trustee, the outgoing issuer security trustee will be entitled to appoint its successor (provided that such successor is acceptable to the rating agencies and agrees to be bound by the terms of the issuer deed of charge, and further provided that the rating agencies confirm that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding shall not be either downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such appointment (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**, the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose)).

The noteholders may remove the issuer security trustee at any time by extraordinary resolution of each class of noteholder.

In addition, the issuer security trustee may, subject to the conditions specified in the issuer deed of charge, appoint a co-trustee to act jointly with it.

Additional provisions of the issuer deed of charge

The issuer deed of charge will contain a range of provisions regulating the scope of the issuer security trustee's duties and liability. These will include the following:

- the issuer security trustee will, if reasonably practicable, give prior written notification to the seller of the issuer security trustee's intention to enforce the issuer security (although any failure to so notify will not prejudice the ability of the issuer security trustee to enforce the issuer security);
- the issuer security trustee is not responsible for the adequacy or enforceability of the issuer deed of charge or the security interests created thereby or any other issuer transaction document;
- the issuer security trustee is not required to exercise its powers under the issuer deed of charge or the issuer transaction documents unless:
 - (i) whilst the issuer notes are outstanding, it has been directed or requested to do so by the note trustee in accordance with **Condition 10 (Enforcement of Notes)** (see "**Terms and conditions of the notes**" below); or
 - (ii) following the redemption of the issuer notes, it has been directed to do so by any other issuer secured creditor;

provided that, in each case, it is indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction;

- the issuer security trustee may rely (without investigation or further inquiry) on documents provided by the issuer, the issuer cash manager, the agent bank, the paying agents, the registrar, the issuer account bank, the issuer corporate services provider, the secretarial services provider, the rating agencies and the advice of consultants and advisers and shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising as a result of such reliance;
- the issuer security trustee is not required to monitor whether a note event of default has occurred or compliance by the issuer with the issuer transaction documents;
- the issuer security trustee will be taken not to have knowledge of the occurrence of a note event of default unless the issuer security trustee has received written notice stating that a note event of default has occurred;
- the issuer security trustee may rely (without investigation or further inquiry) on any instructions or directions given to it by the note trustee as being given on behalf of the relevant class of noteholders without inquiry about compliance with the note trust deed and shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising as a result of such reliance;
- the issuer security trustee has no duties or responsibilities except those expressly set out in the issuer deed of charge or the issuer transaction documents;
- any action taken by the issuer security trustee under the issuer deed of charge or any of the issuer transaction documents binds all of the issuer secured creditors;
- each issuer secured creditor must make its own independent investigations, without reliance on the issuer security trustee, as to the affairs of the issuer and whether or not to request that the issuer security trustee take any particular course of action under any issuer transaction document;
- the issuer security trustee in a capacity other than as issuer security trustee can exercise its rights and powers as such as if it were not acting as the issuer security trustee;
- the issuer security trustee and its affiliates may engage in any kind of business with the issuer or any of the issuer secured creditors as if it were not the issuer security trustee and may receive consideration for services in connection with any issuer transaction document or otherwise without having to account to the issuer secured creditors;
- the issuer security trustee has no liability under or in connection with the issuer deed of charge or any other issuer transaction document, whether to an issuer secured creditor or otherwise, (1) other than to the extent to which the liability is able to be satisfied in accordance with the issuer deed of charge out of the property held by it on trust under the issuer deed of charge, and (2) it is actually indemnified for the liability, unless such liability has arisen due to its or any of its officers', employees' or advisers' fraud, negligence, wilful misconduct or breach of the terms of the issuer deed of charge; and
- the issuer security trustee is not responsible for any deficiency which may arise because it is liable to tax in respect of the proceeds of issuer security.

The issuer security trustee has had no involvement in the preparation of any part of this prospectus, other than any particular reference to the issuer security trustee. The issuer security trustee expressly disclaims and takes no responsibility for any other part of this prospectus. The issuer security trustee makes no statement or representation in this prospectus, has not authorised or caused the issue of any part of it and takes no responsibility for any part of it. The issuer security trustee does not guarantee the success of the issuer notes or the payment of principal or interest on the issuer notes.

Governing law

The issuer deed of charge and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it is principally governed by English law, but contains certain Scots law and Northern Irish law provisions which, in the case of Scots law provisions and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith, are construed in accordance with Scots law and, in the case of Northern Irish law provisions and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection therewith, are construed in accordance with Northern Irish law.

Swap agreements

Funding 1 has, on the initial closing date, entered into the Funding 1 swap agreement with Alliance & Leicester. Since the Part VII effective date, the Funding 1 swap provider has been Santander UK. The Funding 1 swap agreement was amended and restated on the second closing date, the third closing date and the fourth closing date and will be further amended and restated on the closing date.

The issuer will enter into the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps and issuer euro currency swap with Abbey National Treasury Services plc (in its capacities as the issuer swap providers). In general, the swaps are designed to do the following:

- Funding 1 swap: to hedge against the possible variance between the mortgages trustee variable rate in respect of the variable rate loans, the base rate in respect of the base rate loans and the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans on the one hand and a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits on the other hand;
- issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps: to hedge against the possible changes in the sterling to U.S. dollar exchange rate following the closing date and the possible variance between a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits and a U.S. dollar LIBOR-based rate for three-month U.S. dollar deposits applicable to the class A1 issuer notes and class A2 issuer notes; and
- issuer euro currency swap: to hedge against the possible changes in the sterling to euro exchange rate following the closing date and the possible variance between a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits and an EURIBOR-based rate for three-month euro deposits applicable to the class A3 issuer notes.

Funding 1 swap agreement

Some of the loans in the initial portfolio pay a variable rate of interest for a period of time which may be linked to the mortgages trustee variable rate, a variable interest rate other than the mortgages trustee variable rate or such as a rate set by reference to the base rate. Other loans pay a fixed rate of interest for a period of time and may pay a differential rate. However, the interest rate payable by Funding 1 with respect to the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan agreement is calculated as a margin over LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits. To provide a hedge against the possible variance between:

- (a) the mortgages trustee variable rate in respect of the variable rate loans (including discount loans and stepped discount loans), the base rate in respect of the base rate loans and the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans; and
- (b) a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits,

Funding 1 and the Funding 1 swap provider entered into the Funding 1 swap agreement on the initial closing date, which was amended and restated on the second closing date, the third closing date and the fourth closing date and which will be amended and restated on the closing date (and may amend and restate such Funding 1 swap agreement on each subsequent closing date), such that the Funding 1 swap will:

- have a notional amount that is sized to hedge against any potential interest rate mismatches in relation to the loan tranches which remain outstanding; and
- provide for the notional amount to be increased as appropriate to hedge against similar potential interest rate mismatches in relation to any class of new issuer notes.

The Funding 1 swap does not provide a hedge against the actual rates on the variable rate loans, since the Funding 1 swap is intended to hedge against the possible variance between the underlying basis of calculation of the variable rate loans (without taking into account any discounts applied to such basis) on the one hand and a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits on the other hand. Accordingly, the issuer remains exposed to the level of discount applied to the variable rate loans.

Under the Funding 1 swap, on each trust calculation date the following amounts will be calculated:

- the amount produced by applying LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits (as determined in respect of the corresponding interest period under the loan tranches) plus a blended spread for the immediately preceding trust calculation period to the notional amount of the Funding 1 swap (known as the **trust calculation period swap provider amount**) (such spread being the sum of the spreads applicable to fixed rate loans, variable rate loans and base rate loans and including certain upfront fees that have been paid by the borrowers to the seller when the mortgages were first originated); and
- the amount produced by applying a rate equal to the weighted average of:
 - (i) the average of the standard variable mortgage rates or their equivalent charged to existing borrowers on residential mortgage loans as published from time to time, after excluding the highest and the lowest rate, of Barclays Bank PLC, Halifax plc, Lloyds TSB Bank plc, National Westminster Bank Plc, Nationwide Building Society and Northern Rock plc (or their respective successors) and such additional replacement residential mortgage lenders as shall be determined by the calculation agent, as defined in the Funding 1 swap;
 - (ii) rates of interest payable for the base rate loans; and
 - (iii) the rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans,

for the immediately preceding trust calculation period to the notional amount of the Funding 1 swap (known as the **trust calculation period Funding 1 amount**).

On each Funding 1 interest payment date the following amounts will be calculated:

- the sum of each of the trust calculation period Funding 1 amounts calculated during the preceding interest period, subject to a maximum of the amounts available to Funding 1 to make payment under the Funding 1 swap in accordance with the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments (the **interest period Funding 1 amount**); and
- the sum of each of the trust calculation period swap provider amounts calculated during the preceding interest period, reduced proportionately if the interest period Funding 1 amount is reduced pursuant to the maximum amount described below.

After these two amounts are calculated in relation to a Funding 1 interest payment date, the following payments will be made on that Funding 1 interest payment date:

- if the first amount is greater than the second amount, then Funding 1 will pay the difference to the Funding 1 swap provider;
- if the second amount is greater than the first amount, then the Funding 1 swap provider will pay the difference to Funding 1; and
- if the two amounts are equal, neither party will make a payment to the other.

If a payment is to be made by the Funding 1 swap provider, that payment will be included in the Funding 1 available revenue receipts and will be applied on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date according to the relevant priority of payments of Funding 1. If a payment is to be made by Funding 1, it will be made according to the relevant priority of payments of Funding 1.

The **notional amount of the Funding 1 swap** in respect of a trust calculation period will be an amount in sterling equal to:

- the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the previous intercompany loans, the issuer intercompany loan and new issuer intercompany loans made to Funding 1 as at the close of business on the day immediately preceding the trust calculation date corresponding to such trust calculation period, less
- the sum of (i) the balance of the issuer principal deficiency ledger and the principal deficiency ledger of the previous issuers and any new issuer on the first day of such trust calculation period, and

- (ii) the amount of the principal receipts in the Funding 1 GIC account attributable to the previous intercompany loans, the issuer intercompany loan and new issuer intercompany loans made to Funding 1 on the first day of such trust calculation period.

In the event that the Funding 1 swap is terminated prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice or the latest occurring final repayment date of any loan tranche advanced under an intercompany loan agreement, Funding 1 shall enter into a replacement Funding 1 swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, with a swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed will not cause the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes then outstanding to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (Rating Agencies), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose). If Funding 1 is unable to enter into a replacement Funding 1 swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay interest on the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan agreement.

Issuer swap agreements

Issuer (class A1) swap agreement

The issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche under the issuer intercompany loan agreement will be denominated in sterling and interest payable by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche is calculated at a rate equal to a margin plus LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits. However, the class A1 issuer notes will be denominated in U.S. dollars and will accrue interest at a U.S. dollar LIBOR-based rate for three-month U.S. dollar deposits. To deal with the currency mismatch between (i) its receipts and liabilities in respect of the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche and (ii) its receipts and liabilities under the class A1 issuer notes, the issuer will, pursuant to the terms of the issuer (class A1) swap agreement, swap its receipts and liabilities in respect of the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche on terms that match the issuer's obligations under the class A1 issuer notes.

On the issue date of the class A1 issuer notes, the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A1) swap provider the issue proceeds of the class A1 issuer notes in U.S. dollars and the issuer (class A1) swap provider will pay to the issuer the equivalent amount in sterling, converted by reference to the relevant U.S. dollar currency exchange rate.

The currency amount of the issuer (class A1) swap agreement will be the principal amount outstanding under the class A1 issuer notes. The issuer (class A1) swap provider will pay to the issuer amounts in U.S. dollars that are equal to the amounts of interest to be paid on the class A1 issuer notes and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A1) swap provider the sterling interest amounts received on the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche. In order to allow for the effective currency amount of the issuer (class A1) swap agreement to amortise at the same rate as the class A1 issuer notes, the issuer (class A1) swap agreement will provide that, as and when the class A1 issuer notes amortise, a corresponding portion of the currency amount of the issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap will amortise. Pursuant to the issuer (class A1) swap agreement, any portion of the issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap so amortised will be swapped from sterling into U.S. dollars at the U.S. dollar currency exchange rate.

On the final maturity date of the class A1 issuer notes or, if earlier, the date on which the class A1 issuer notes are redeemed in full (other than pursuant to Condition 5.5 under "**Terms and conditions of the notes**" below), the issuer (class A1) swap provider will pay to the issuer an amount in U.S. dollars equal to the principal amount outstanding under the class A1 issuer notes, converted by reference to the U.S. dollar currency exchange rate, and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A1) swap provider an equivalent amount in sterling received by it under the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche. If the issuer does not have sufficient issuer principal receipts to pay such amount in full on such date and, accordingly, pays only a part of such amount to the issuer (class A1) swap provider, the issuer (class A1) swap provider will be obliged on such date to pay only the equivalent of such partial amount in U.S. dollars converted by reference to the U.S. dollar currency exchange rate.

In the event that the issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap is terminated prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or the final redemption of the class A1 issuer notes, the issuer shall enter into a replacement issuer U.S. dollar currency swap in respect of the class A1 issuer notes. Any replacement issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap must be entered into on terms acceptable to the rating agencies and the issuer and with a replacement issuer (class A1) swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed will not cause the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes then outstanding to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose). If the issuer is unable to enter into any replacement issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay amounts due under the class A1 issuer notes.

If the issuer (class A1) swap agreement is terminated and the issuer is unable to enter into a replacement issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap as described above, then any payments received by the issuer from Funding 1 under the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche on each Funding 1 interest payment date shall be deposited into an

additional issuer account (opened for this purpose) and applied by the issuer to repay the class A1 issuer notes on each interest payment date after exchanging at the "spot" rate the relevant proceeds from sterling into U.S. dollars.

Issuer (class A2) swap agreement

The issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche under the issuer intercompany loan agreement will be denominated in sterling and interest payable by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche is calculated at a rate equal to a margin plus LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits. However, the class A2 issuer notes will be denominated in U.S. dollars and will accrue interest at a U.S. dollar LIBOR-based rate for three-month U.S. dollar deposits. To deal with the currency mismatch between (i) its receipts and liabilities in respect of the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche and (ii) its receipts and liabilities under the class A2 issuer notes, the issuer will, pursuant to the terms of the issuer (class A2) swap agreement, swap its receipts and liabilities in respect of the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche on terms that match the issuer's obligations under the class A2 issuer notes.

On the issue date of the class A2 issuer notes, the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A2) swap provider the issue proceeds of the class A2 issuer notes in U.S. dollars and the issuer (class A2) swap provider will pay to the issuer the equivalent amount in sterling, converted by reference to the relevant U.S. dollar currency exchange rate.

The currency amount of the issuer (class A2) swap agreement will be the principal amount outstanding under the class A2 issuer notes. The issuer (class A2) swap provider will pay to the issuer amounts in U.S. dollars that are equal to the amounts of interest to be paid on the class A2 issuer notes and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A2) swap provider the sterling interest amounts received on the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche. In order to allow for the effective currency amount of the issuer (class A2) swap agreement to amortise at the same rate as the class A2 issuer notes, the issuer (class A2) swap agreement will provide that, as and when the class A2 issuer notes amortise, a corresponding portion of the currency amount of the issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap will amortise. Pursuant to the issuer (class A2) swap agreement, any portion of the issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap so amortised will be swapped from sterling into U.S. dollars at the U.S. dollar currency exchange rate.

On the final maturity date of the class A2 issuer notes or, if earlier, the date on which the class A2 issuer notes are redeemed in full (other than pursuant to Condition 5.5 under "**Terms and conditions of the notes**" below), the issuer (class A2) swap provider will pay to the issuer an amount in U.S. dollars equal to the principal amount outstanding under the class A2 issuer notes, converted by reference to the U.S. dollar currency exchange rate, and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A2) swap provider an equivalent amount in sterling received by it under the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche. If the issuer does not have sufficient issuer principal receipts to pay such amount in full on such date and, accordingly, pays only a part of such amount to the issuer (class A2) swap provider, the issuer (class A2) swap provider will be obliged on such date to pay only the equivalent of such partial amount in U.S. dollars converted by reference to the U.S. dollar currency exchange rate.

In the event that the issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap is terminated prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or the final redemption of the class A2 issuer notes, the issuer shall enter into a replacement issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap in respect of the class A2 issuer notes. Any replacement issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap must be entered into on terms acceptable to the rating agencies and the issuer and with a replacement issuer (class A2) swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed will not cause the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes then outstanding to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose). If the issuer is unable to enter into any replacement issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay amounts due under the class A2 issuer notes.

If the issuer (class A2) swap agreement is terminated and the issuer is unable to enter into a replacement issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap as described above, then any payments received by the issuer from Funding 1 under the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche on each Funding 1 interest payment date shall be deposited into an additional issuer account (opened for this purpose) and applied by the issuer to repay the class A2 issuer notes on each interest payment date after exchanging at the "spot" rate the relevant proceeds from sterling into U.S. dollars.

Issuer (class A3) swap agreement

The issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche under the issuer intercompany loan agreement will be denominated in sterling and interest payable by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche is calculated at a rate equal to a margin plus LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits. However, the class A3 issuer notes will be denominated in euro and will accrue interest at a EURIBOR-based rate for three-month euro deposits. To deal with the currency mismatch between (i) its receipts and liabilities in respect of the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche and (ii) its receipts and liabilities under the class A3 issuer notes, the issuer will, pursuant to the terms of the issuer (class A3) swap agreement, swap its receipts and liabilities in respect of the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche on terms that match the issuer's obligations under the class A3 issuer notes.

On the issue date of the class A3 issuer notes, the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A3) swap provider the issue proceeds of the class A3 issuer notes in euro and the issuer (class A3) swap provider will pay to the issuer the equivalent amount in sterling, converted by reference to the relevant euro currency exchange rate.

The currency amount of the issuer (class A3) swap agreement will be the principal amount outstanding under the class A3 issuer notes. The issuer (class A3) swap provider will pay to the issuer amounts in euro that are equal to the amounts of interest to be paid on the class A3 issuer notes and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A3) swap provider the sterling interest amounts received on the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche. In order to allow for the effective currency amount of the issuer (class A3) swap agreement to amortise at the same rate as the class A3 issuer notes, the issuer (class A3) swap agreement will provide that, as and when the class A3 issuer notes amortise, a corresponding portion of the currency amount of the issuer euro currency swap will amortise. Pursuant to the issuer (class A3) swap agreement, any portion of the issuer euro currency swap so amortised will be swapped from sterling into euro at the euro currency exchange rate.

On the final maturity date of the class A3 issuer notes or, if earlier, the date on which the class A3 issuer notes are redeemed in full (other than pursuant to Condition 5.5 under "**Terms and conditions of the notes**" below), the issuer (class A3) swap provider will pay to the issuer an amount in euro equal to the principal amount outstanding under the class A3 issuer notes, converted by reference to the euro currency exchange rate, and the issuer will pay to the issuer (class A3) swap provider an equivalent amount in sterling received by it under the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche. If the issuer does not have sufficient issuer principal receipts to pay such amount in full on such date and, accordingly, pays only a part of such amount to the issuer (class A3) swap provider, the issuer (class A3) swap provider will be obliged on such date to pay only the equivalent of such partial amount in euro converted by reference to the euro currency exchange rate.

In the event that the issuer euro currency swap is terminated prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or the final redemption of the class A3 issuer notes, the issuer shall enter into a replacement issuer euro currency swap in respect of the class A3 issuer notes. Any replacement issuer euro currency swap must be entered into on terms acceptable to the rating agencies and the issuer and with a replacement issuer (class A3) swap provider whom the rating agencies have previously confirmed will not cause the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes then outstanding to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose). If the issuer is unable to enter into any replacement euro currency swap on terms acceptable to the rating agencies, this may affect amounts available to pay amounts due under the class A3 issuer notes.

If the issuer (class A3) swap agreement is terminated and the issuer is unable to enter into a replacement issuer euro currency swap as described above, then any payments received by the issuer from Funding 1 under the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche on each Funding 1 interest payment date shall be deposited into an additional issuer account (opened for this purpose) and applied by the issuer to repay the class A2 issuer notes on each interest payment date after exchanging at the "spot" rate the relevant proceeds from sterling into euro.

Ratings downgrade of swap providers

Under the Funding 1 swap agreement and the issuer swap agreements, in the event that the relevant rating(s) of a swap provider or its guarantor (as applicable) is or are downgraded by a rating agency below the rating(s) specified in the relevant swap agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the rating agencies) for such swap provider, the relevant swap provider will, in accordance with the Funding 1 swap agreement or the relevant issuer swap agreement, as applicable, be required to take certain remedial measures which may include providing collateral for its obligations under the relevant swap, arranging for its obligations under the relevant swap to be transferred to an entity with rating(s) required by the relevant rating agency as specified in the relevant swap agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the relevant rating agency), procuring another entity with rating(s) required by the relevant rating agency as specified in the relevant swap agreement (in accordance with the requirements of the relevant rating agency) to become co-obligor or guarantor (as applicable) in respect of its obligations under the relevant swap or taking such other action as it may agree with the relevant rating agency.

Termination of the swaps

Any swap agreement may also be terminated in certain other circumstances, including the following, each referred to as a swap early termination event:

- at the option of one party to the relevant swap agreement, if there is a failure by the other party to pay any amounts due under that swap agreement and any applicable grace period has expired;
- in respect of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps and the issuer euro currency swap, at the option of the issuer (class A1) swap provider, the issuer (class A2) swap provider and the issuer (class A3) swap provider,

respectively, if a note event of default occurs and the note trustee serves a note acceleration notice on the issuer;

- in respect of the Funding 1 swap, at the option of the Funding 1 swap provider, if an intercompany loan event of default occurs and an intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 1;
- in respect of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps and the issuer euro currency swap, at the option of either party, if a redemption or purchase of the class A1 issuer notes, class A2 issuer notes or the class A3 issuer notes, (as applicable) occurs pursuant to **conditions 5.4 and 5.5** under "**Terms and Conditions of the notes**" below;
- in respect of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps and the issuer euro currency swap, at the option of the issuer, if certain tax representations by the relevant issuer swap provider prove to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect;
- in respect of the Funding 1 swap, at the option of Funding 1, if certain tax representations by the Funding 1 swap provider prove to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect;
- at the option of the relevant issuer swap provider, if certain insolvency events occur with respect to the issuer (in the case of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps or issuer euro currency swap);
- at the option of the Funding 1 swap provider, if certain insolvency events occur with respect to Funding 1 (in the case of the Funding 1 swap);
- at the option of Funding 1 (in the case of the Funding 1 swap) or the issuer (in the case of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps and the issuer euro currency swap), upon the occurrence of an insolvency of the Funding 1 swap provider or the relevant issuer swap provider (or, where an issuer swap provider is located in a jurisdiction in which counsel recommend that the swap terminates automatically, without the option of the issuer to elect for termination) or its guarantor, or the merger of the Funding 1 swap provider or the relevant issuer swap provider without an assumption of its obligations under the relevant swap agreement, or if a material misrepresentation is made by the Funding 1 swap provider or the relevant issuer swap provider under the relevant swap agreement, or if the Funding 1 swap provider or the relevant issuer swap provider defaults under an over-the-counter derivatives transaction under another agreement between Funding 1 and the Funding 1 swap provider or the issuer and the relevant issuer swap provider, or if a breach of a provision of the relevant swap agreement by the Funding 1 swap provider or the relevant issuer swap provider is not remedied within the applicable grace period or, if applicable, if the guarantor of the Funding 1 swap provider or the relevant issuer swap provider fails to comply with its obligations under the guarantee;
- if a change in law results in the obligations of one of the parties becoming illegal;
- at the option of the relevant issuer swap provider, if a deduction or withholding for or on account of any taxes is imposed on payments made by that issuer swap provider or the issuer (as the case may be) under the relevant issuer U.S. dollar currency swap or issuer euro currency swap due to a change in law; and
- if the Funding 1 swap provider or an issuer swap provider or its guarantor, as applicable, is downgraded and fails to comply with the requirements of the ratings downgrade provision contained in the relevant swap agreement and described under "Ratings downgrade of swap providers" (above).

Upon the occurrence of a swap early termination event, the issuer or the relevant issuer swap provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the other (in the case of the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps or issuer euro currency swap) and/or Funding 1 or the Funding 1 swap provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the other (in the case of the Funding 1 swap). This termination payment will be calculated and made in sterling. The amount of any termination payment will be based on the market value of the terminated swap as determined on the basis of quotations sought from leading dealers and managers as to the cost of entering into a swap with the same terms and conditions that would have the effect of preserving the economic equivalent of the respective full payment obligations of the parties (or based upon a good faith determination of total losses and costs (or gains) if an insufficient number of quotations can be obtained or if basing the valuation on quotations would not produce a commercially reasonable result) and will include any unpaid amounts that became due and payable prior to the date of termination. Any such termination payment could be substantial.

If the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps or issuer euro currency swap are terminated early and a termination payment is due by the issuer to the relevant issuer swap provider, then, pursuant to its obligations under the issuer intercompany loan agreement, Funding 1 shall pay to the issuer by way of a fee an amount equal to the termination payment due to that issuer swap provider less any amount received by the issuer under any replacement issuer swap agreement. The issuer shall apply amounts received from Funding 1 by way of a fee under the issuer intercompany loan agreement in accordance with the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments or, as the case may be, the issuer post enforcement priority of payments. The application by the issuer of termination payments due to any issuer-swap

provider may affect the funds available to pay amounts due to the noteholders (see further "**Risk factors – You may be subject to exchange rate risks on the class A1 issuer notes and class A2 issuer notes**" and "**Risk factors – You may be subject to exchange rate risks on the class A3 issuer notes**" above).

If the issuer receives a termination payment from any issuer swap provider, then the issuer shall apply those funds towards meeting its costs in effecting currency exchanges at the applicable spot rate of exchange until a replacement issuer swap is entered into and/or a replacement issuer swap is acquired.

Noteholders will not receive extra amounts (over and above interest and principal payable on the notes) as a result of the issuer receiving a termination payment.

Transfer of the Swaps

Each of the swap providers may, subject to certain conditions specified in the relevant swap agreement, including (without limitation) the satisfaction of certain requirements of the rating agencies, transfer its obligations under the relevant swap to another entity.

Taxation

Neither Funding 1 nor the issuer is obliged under any of the swaps to gross up payments made by it if a withholding or deduction for or on account of tax is imposed on payments made under that swap.

Each swap provider will generally be obliged to gross up payments made by it to Funding 1 or the issuer, if appropriate, if a withholding or deduction for or on account of tax is imposed on payments made under the relevant swap. However, if any issuer swap provider is required to gross up a payment under an issuer U.S. dollar currency swap or the issuer euro currency swap due to a change in law, such issuer swap provider may terminate the relevant issuer U.S. dollar currency swap or issuer euro currency swap (as applicable).

Governing law

Each of the Funding 1 swap agreement and the issuer swap agreements and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with each of them are governed by English law.

Corporate services agreements

The issuer will enter into the issuer corporate services agreement with the issuer corporate services provider by no later than the closing date. The mortgages trustee entered into the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement (which includes the provision of secretarial services) with the mortgages trustee corporate services provider on the initial closing date. Funding 1 and Holdings entered into the Funding 1 corporate services agreement with the Funding 1 corporate services provider on the initial closing date. Pursuant to each corporate services agreement, the relevant corporate services provider has agreed or will agree to provide corporate services to each of the entities.

The corporate services agreements are or will be governed by either English (including in relation to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection thereto) or (in the case of the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement) Jersey law.

Secretarial services agreements

Each of Funding 1, the initial issuer and Holdings entered into a secretarial services agreement with the secretarial services provider on the initial closing date. The second issuer acceded to the secretarial services agreement on the second closing date. The third issuer acceded to the secretarial services agreement on the third closing date. The fourth issuer acceded to the secretarial services agreement on the fourth closing date. The issuer will accede to the secretarial services agreement on the closing date. Pursuant to the secretarial services agreement, the secretarial services provider has agreed or will agree to provide secretarial services to each of the entities.

The secretarial services agreement and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

THE MORTGAGES TRUST

The following section contains a summary of the material terms of the mortgages trust deed. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to the provisions of the mortgages trust deed.

General legal structure

This section describes the material terms of the mortgages trust, including how money is distributed from the mortgages trust to Funding 1, each further Funding company (if any) and the seller.

The mortgages trust is a bare trust constituted under English law, with the mortgages trustee as trustee, for the benefit of the seller, Funding 1 and each further Funding company (if any) as beneficiaries. The mortgages trust has been constituted for the financings (directly or indirectly) by Funding 1 and for the possibility of future financings (directly or indirectly) by any further Funding companies.

The terms of the mortgages trust deed may be amended as and when new issuers are established or new loan types are added to the mortgages trust or when further Funding companies acquire an interest in the trust property. Such amendments may affect the timing of payments on the issuer notes. The prior consent of noteholders will not be sought in relation to any of the proposed amendments to the mortgages trust deed, provided (*inter alia*) that the rating agencies confirm that the ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such amendments (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose). There can be no assurance, however, that the effect of any such amendments will not ultimately adversely affect your interests as a noteholder (see "**Risk factors – The Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and/or the note trustee may agree modifications to the transaction documents without your prior consent, which may adversely affect your interests**" above).

The trust property

Under the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the mortgages trustee has agreed to hold all of the trust property on trust absolutely for the benefit of Funding 1 (as to the Funding 1 share), for each further Funding company (as to its respective further Funding company share) and for the seller (as to the seller share). The **trust property** is, without double counting:

- the initial portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the previous seller on the initial closing date;
- the first new portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the previous seller on the first new portfolio sale date;
- the second new portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the previous seller on the second new portfolio sale date;
- the third new portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the previous seller on the third new portfolio sale date;
- the fourth new portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller on the fourth new portfolio sale date;
- the fifth new portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller on the fifth new portfolio sale date;
- any new loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by the seller on and after the closing date;
- any increase in the current balance of a loan due to a borrower making underpayments or taking payment holidays or making cash withdrawals under a flexible loan or the seller making a further advance under a loan (for the avoidance of doubt, in the case of excluded further advances or further advances otherwise repurchased pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, until so repurchased) or due to the capitalisation of arrears or accrued interest and other amounts in arrears in respect of any loan;
- any revenue receipts and principal receipts on the loans in the portfolio;
- any contribution paid by Funding 1, any further Funding company or the seller to the mortgages trustee, for application in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed;
- any other amounts received under or in respect of the loans and their related security on or after the relevant sale date (excluding third party amounts), the proceeds of any sale of loans and their related security and any other proceeds of sale of any other trust property;

- any authorised investments made by or on behalf of the mortgages trustee (and any income earned on those investments);
- rights under the insurance policies that are assigned to the mortgages trustee or which the mortgages trustee has the benefit of; and
- amounts on deposit (and interest earned on those amounts) in the mortgages trustee GIC account,

less:

- any actual losses in relation to the loans and any actual reductions occurring in respect of the loans as described in paragraph (a) of "**Adjustments to trust property**" below;
- distributions of revenue receipts and principal receipts made from time to time to the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust;
- refinancing distributions and/or special distributions made from time to time to the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust; and
- the initial purchase price paid by the mortgages trustee to the seller on the initial closing date and each subsequent sale date for the sale to the mortgages trustee of the relevant loans and their related security.

No beneficiary is entitled to particular loans and their related security separately from any other beneficiary. Instead each of the beneficiaries has an undivided interest in all of the loans and their related security forming part of the trust property. The beneficial interest of Funding 1, any further Funding company and the seller represent *pro rata* interests in the trust property.

The approximate Funding 1 share and seller share of the trust property as at the closing date will be approximately £36,640,981,624 (representing approximately 85 per cent. of the trust property) and £6,466,055,581 (representing approximately 15 per cent. of the trust property), respectively.

Fluctuation of share in the trust property

The shares of Funding 1, each further Funding company (if any) and the seller in the trust property will fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including:

- (a) the allocation of revenue receipts and principal receipts to Funding 1, each further Funding company and/or the seller;
- (b) losses arising on the loans in the manner described under "**Losses**" below;
- (c) if new loans and their related security are sold to the mortgages trustee;
- (d) any of the beneficiaries increasing its beneficial interest in, and hence its share of, the trust property by making contributions (excluding, in respect of the Funding companies, deferred contributions) to the mortgages trustee to be applied in accordance with the mortgages trust deed;
- (e) the mortgages trustee making a special distribution or a refinancing distribution to any beneficiary on a distribution date;
- (f) the mortgages trustee making a payment of the initial purchase price to the seller for loans and their related security sold to it;
- (g) if a borrower makes underpayments or takes payment holidays under a flexible loan;
- (h) if a borrower makes a cash withdrawal under a flexible loan;
- (i) if the seller makes a further advance to a borrower under a loan; and
- (j) the capitalisation of arrears or accrued interest and other amounts in arrears in respect of any loan.

Neither the Funding 1 share nor any further Funding company share of the trust property may be reduced below zero. The seller will not be entitled to receive principal receipts which would reduce the seller share of the trust property to an amount less than the minimum seller share unless and until the Funding 1 share and any further Funding company share of the trust property have been reduced to zero or following the occurrence of an asset trigger event.

Contributions to the mortgages trust

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, each of the beneficiaries may from time to time contribute certain assets to the mortgages trust (each a **contribution**). A contribution may be made to the mortgages trust by way of an initial contribution, a refinancing contribution, a further contribution, a seller contribution or a deferred contribution.

An **initial contribution** is a contribution by way of cash payable, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, by Funding 1 or any further Funding company in respect of any trust property sold to the mortgages trustee at the time of such contribution for the purposes of enabling the mortgages trustee to fund the payment of the initial purchase price owed by the mortgages trustee to the seller, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, in respect of any loans and their related security sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee at such time.

A **refinancing contribution** is a contribution by way of cash payable, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, by a beneficiary to the mortgages trustee. A refinancing contribution made by a beneficiary will increase the share of that beneficiary in the trust property by a corresponding amount. The mortgages trustee will allocate and pay amounts received as a refinancing contribution on a further contribution date to make a refinancing distribution to Funding 1 or any further Funding company (as applicable) specified by the beneficiary that made the refinancing contribution on such further contribution date. The recipient's share in the trust property will be reduced accordingly (see further "**Refinancing distributions**" below). A refinancing contribution can be made by any one of the beneficiaries while any indebtedness of any of Funding 1 or the further Funding companies is outstanding where such beneficiary elects, in its sole discretion, to designate all or part of that contribution as a refinancing contribution in relation to the recipient Funding company. The amount of any refinancing contribution cannot exceed the aggregate principal amount of all debt obligations of the Funding companies then outstanding.

A **seller contribution** is a contribution by way of cash payable, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, by the seller to the mortgages trustee to increase the share of the seller in the trust property. A seller contribution will be in an amount equal to the unpaid interest element otherwise due under any flexible loan which is subject to an authorised underpayment or payment holiday.

A **deferred contribution** is a contribution by way of cash payable, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, by Funding 1 or any further Funding company and in respect of the share of that Funding company in the trust property for the purposes of enabling the mortgages trustee to fund the payment of the deferred purchase price owed by the mortgages trustee, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, to the seller in respect of the portfolio.

A **further contribution** is a contribution (excluding any initial contribution or deferred contribution, but including a refinancing contribution and a seller contribution) by way of cash payable pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed by a beneficiary to the mortgages trustee to increase the share of that beneficiary in the trust property. Upon receipt of a further contribution (other than in respect of a further contribution which is also a refinancing contribution or a seller contribution) made by Funding 1 or any further Funding company on a further contribution date, the mortgages trustee will pay an amount equal to such further contribution to the seller on such further contribution date (whether or not such date is a distribution date) by way of a special distribution (and the payment of such special distribution will decrease the seller share of the trust property by an equal amount).

Dates for recalculation of the share of each beneficiary

The cash manager will calculate the then current share of each of the beneficiaries on the following dates based on the aggregate current balance of the loans constituting the trust property (as adjusted from time to time) as at the close of business on the last day of the immediately preceding trust calculation period or, as the case may be, interim trust calculation period:

- (a) the closing date, the London business day following the last day of each calendar month and the day on which the mortgages trust is terminated (each such date, a **trust calculation date**). The period from (and including) the first day of each calendar month (or, as applicable, the closing date) to (and including) the last day of that calendar month or, as applicable, the date of termination of the mortgages trust shall be a **trust calculation period**;
- (b) the day on which there is a sale of any new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee (each such date, a **sale date**); and
- (c) the day on which any of the beneficiaries makes a further contribution to the mortgages trust and/or a further Funding company accedes to the mortgages trust deed (each such date, a **further contribution date**).

The reason for the recalculation of the share of each beneficiary on a sale date or further contribution date is so as to determine the percentage share of each beneficiary which will reflect the addition of new loans and their related security or a further contribution (as the case may be) to the trust property. When the cash manager recalculates the relevant shares and share percentages of each beneficiary on a trust calculation date, that recalculation will apply for the then current trust calculation period (commencing on the first day of the calendar month in which such trust calculation date occurs). However, if during such trust calculation period the seller sells new loans to the mortgages trustee or a further contribution (excluding a seller contribution) is made, the recalculation made by the cash manager on that sale date or further contribution date (as applicable) (each an **interim trust calculation date**) will only apply from (and including) that sale date or further contribution date to (and including in the case of (a) and excluding in the case of (b)) the earlier to occur of (a) the end of that then current trust calculation period and (b) the next occurring sale date or

further contribution date (which shall be (a), in the case that (a) and (b) occur on the same date). The portion of a trust calculation period that is less than a full trust calculation period is called an **interim trust calculation period**.

The percentage share that each beneficiary has will determine that beneficiary's entitlement to revenue receipts and principal receipts from the loans in the trust property and also the allocation of losses or capitalised arrears arising on the loans for the then current trust calculation period or interim trust calculation period, as applicable. The method of determining those percentage shares is as set out below.

Distribution date means the day falling four London business days after the immediately preceding trust calculation date, being the date that the mortgages trustee will distribute principal receipts and revenue receipts to the beneficiaries.

Funding 1 share – trust calculation date recalculation

On each trust calculation date (also referred to in this section as the **relevant trust calculation date**), the interest of Funding 1 (the **Funding 1 share**) is recalculated to take effect for the then current trust calculation period (commencing on the first day of the calendar month in which such trust calculation date occurs) or the relevant interim trust calculation period (as applicable) in accordance with the following formulae:

- The Funding 1 share will be an amount equal to:

$$A - B - C + D + E + F$$

- The percentage share of Funding 1 (the **Funding 1 share percentage**) will be an amount equal to:

$$\frac{[A - B - C + D + E + F] \times 100}{G}$$

G

in the latter case, expressed as a percentage and rounded upwards to five decimal places,

where:

- A = the amount of the Funding 1 share as determined on the immediately preceding trust calculation date or, as the case may be, the closing date;
- B = the sum of (i) the amount of any principal receipts on the loans to be distributed to Funding 1 on the distribution date immediately following the relevant trust calculation date and (ii) any refinancing distribution made to Funding 1 in the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- C = the amount of losses sustained on the loans in the immediately preceding trust calculation period and the amount of any reductions occurring in respect of the loans as described in paragraph (a) to (d) in "**Adjustments to trust property**" below, in each case allocated to Funding 1 in the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- D = the amount of any initial contribution paid by Funding 1 to the mortgages trustee during the immediately preceding trust calculation period in respect of the Funding 1 share of any new loans sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee during such trust calculation period (the **new trust property**);
- E = the amount of any further contribution paid by Funding 1 to the mortgages trustee during the immediately preceding trust calculation period to increase the Funding 1 share;
- F = the aggregate amount of any interest which is overdue in respect of the loans which the seller has agreed to capitalise and which has been capitalised and added in the accounts of the seller to the outstanding principal balance of a loan (**capitalised arrears**) and the aggregate amount of any capitalised interest accruing on loans due to borrowers taking payment holidays which have been allocated to Funding 1 in the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- G = the aggregate current balance of all the loans in the trust property as at the last day of the immediately preceding trust calculation period or, as the case may be, the closing date, after making or provisioning for the distributions, allocations and additions referred to in B, C, D, E and F above and after taking account of (without double counting any amounts referred to in B, C, D, E and F above):
 - the sale, if any, of new trust property during the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
 - any distribution of principal receipts and revenue receipts (but only insofar as such revenue receipts are taken into account in determining the current balance) to any of the beneficiaries on the distribution date immediately following the relevant trust calculation date;

- any contributions by any beneficiaries in the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- any distributions to any beneficiaries in the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- the amount of any losses or capitalised arrears allocated to the beneficiaries in the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- the amount of any increase in the current balances due to capitalisation of insurance premiums due by borrowers during the immediately preceding trust calculation period;
- the adjustments referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d) in "**Adjustments to trust property**" below; and
- the amount of any other additions to or subtractions from the current balance of loans comprising the trust property (including any subtractions made from the current balance resulting from overpayments made by borrowers and/or any additions to the current balance resulting from borrowers making cash withdrawals or underpayments or taking payment holidays under a flexible loan or the seller making further advances to a borrower (for the avoidance of doubt, in the case of excluded further advances or further advances otherwise repurchased pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, until so repurchased) or a borrower making further drawdowns under a loan during the immediately preceding trust calculation period, as described below in "**Additions to and reductions in the trust property**").

Further Funding company's share

The share of each further Funding company (a **further Funding company share**) and the percentage share of each further Funding company (the **further Funding company share percentage**) will be recalculated on each trust calculation date in the same way that the Funding 1 share and the Funding 1 share percentage are recalculated in the above section ("**Funding 1 share– trust calculation date recalculation**"), except that references to Funding 1 are to be read as references to the relevant Funding company.

Funding 1 share – sale date and further contribution date recalculations

On each interim trust calculation date, the Funding 1 share will be recalculated for the related interim trust calculation period, for the sole purpose of calculating the distributions to be made from the trust property on the immediately succeeding distribution date, in accordance with the following formula:

- (a) the then current Funding 1 share will be an amount equal to:

$$A - B + D$$

- (b) the current Funding 1 share percentage will be an amount equal to:

$$\frac{[A - B + D] \times 100}{G}$$

G

expressed as a percentage and rounded upwards to five decimal places,

where:

- A = the size of the Funding 1 share as determined on the later of the trust calculation date or interim trust calculation date (as applicable) immediately preceding the relevant trust calculation date or interim trust calculation date (as applicable);
- B = the actual amount of any refinancing distribution paid to Funding 1 on such interim trust calculation date;
- D = (a) the amount of any initial contribution paid by Funding 1 to the mortgages trustee on such interim trust calculation date which is a sale date in respect of any new loans sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee or, as the case may be, (b) an amount equal to the further contribution paid by Funding 1 to the mortgages trustee on such interim trust calculation date which is a further contribution date; and
- G = the sum of:
- (i) the aggregate current balance of all of the loans in the trust property as at the immediately preceding trust calculation date or the interim trust calculation date (as applicable); and

- (ii) the aggregate current balance of the new loans sold to the mortgages trustee after the immediately preceding trust calculation date or the interim trust calculation date (as applicable), including the new trust property sold to the mortgages trustee on such interim trust calculation date which is a sale date,

(in each case taking into account the amounts and adjustments referred to in the calculation of **G** as set out in the preceding section).

Each further Funding company

Each further Funding company share and each further Funding company share percentage will be recalculated on each trust calculation date and, if applicable, each interim trust calculation date occurring during the then current trust calculation period in the same way that the Funding 1 share and the Funding 1 share percentage are recalculated in the above section ("**Funding 1 share – Sale date and further contribution date recalculations**"), except that references to Funding 1 are to be read as references to the relevant further Funding company.

Adjustments to trust property

If any of the following events occurs during a trust calculation period or, as applicable, interim trust period immediately preceding the relevant trust calculation date or, as applicable, relevant interim trust calculation date, then the aggregate current balance of the loans in the trust property will be reduced or deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation of **G** above:

- (a) any borrower exercises a right of set-off so that the amount of principal and interest owing under a loan is reduced but no corresponding payment is received by the mortgages trustee. In this event, the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of that set-off; and/or
- (b)
 - (i) a loan or its related security does not materially comply with the representations and warranties contained in the mortgage sale agreement and the seller fails to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security to the extent required by the terms of the mortgage sale agreement; or
 - (ii) a loan or its related security is the subject of a product switch or a further advance (other than an excluded further advance), which does not comply with the relevant conditions for remaining in the trust property (and, in each case, the seller fails to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security to the extent required by the terms of the mortgage sale agreement) or the seller makes an excluded further advance and does not repurchase the loan under the relevant mortgage account and its related security as required under the terms of the mortgage sale agreement; or
 - (iii) if the seller accepts an application from a borrower to transfer a portable loan to a new property and the seller fails to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and their related security, as required under the terms of the mortgage sale agreement.

In any of the events in (b)(i) to (b)(iii), the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property will be deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation of **G** by an amount equal to the current balance of the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account; and/or

- (c) the seller would be required to repurchase a loan and its related security as required by the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, but the loan and its related security is not capable of being repurchased. In this event, the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property will be deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation of **G** by an amount equal to the current balance of the relevant loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account; and/or
- (d) the seller breaches any other material warranty under the mortgage sale agreement and/or (for so long as the seller is the servicer) the servicing agreement, which will also be grounds for terminating the appointment of the servicer. In this event, the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property will be deemed to be reduced for the purposes of the calculation of **G** by an amount equal to the resulting loss (if any) incurred by the beneficiaries.

The reductions or deemed reductions set out in paragraphs (a) to (d) above will be made on each London business day, but only aggregated and accounted for on the next following relevant trust calculation date, sale date or further contribution date (as applicable), first to the seller's share (including the minimum seller share) and, thereafter will be made to each Funding 1 share and any further Funding company share, *pro rata* according to the then current Funding 1 share and the then current further Funding company share thereof.

Any sums that are subsequently recovered by the mortgages trustee in connection with a reduction or deemed reduction of the trust property under paragraphs (a) to (d) above will be allocated to the beneficiaries and distributed to Funding 1 and any further Funding companies according to the then current Funding 1 share and the current further Funding company share (but only if and to the extent that the related reductions were applied against the Funding 1 share and the further Funding company's share) and, to the extent of any excess, to the seller in accordance with the relevant priority of payments.

The weighted average share percentages

On any trust calculation date where the seller has sold new loans to the mortgages trustee (the date on which such sale occurs being a **sale date**) or a beneficiary has made a further contribution (other than a seller contribution) (the date on which such further contribution is made being a **further contribution date**) during the immediately preceding trust calculation period, the cash manager will calculate (for the sole purpose of making the distributions to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date) the weighted average of the current Funding 1 share percentage, each further Funding company share percentage and seller share percentage in respect of each interim trust calculation period occurring in that immediately preceding trust calculation period. The calculation will be based on the amount of the revenue receipts and principal receipts received and the losses sustained during each of the preceding interim trust calculation periods.

The weighted average Funding 1 share percentage

The **weighted average Funding 1 share percentage** for any such trust calculation date will be equal to:

- (a) in respect of the distribution of revenue receipts to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date (the **weighted average Funding 1 share (revenue) percentage**), the sum, in respect of all interim trust calculation periods during the trust calculation period immediately preceding the relevant trust calculation date, of:
 - (i) for each interim trust calculation period during that trust calculation period, the product of:
 - (A) the related Funding 1 share percentage for that interim trust calculation period; and
 - (B) the amount of all revenue receipts received by the mortgages trustee during that interim trust calculation period;divided by:
 - (ii) the aggregate of all revenue receipts received by the mortgages trustee during the trust calculation period immediately preceding that trust calculation date;
- (b) in respect of the distribution of principal receipts to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date (the **weighted average Funding 1 share (principal) percentage**), the sum, in respect of all interim trust calculation periods during the trust calculation period immediately preceding the relevant trust calculation date, of:
 - (i) for each interim trust calculation period during that trust calculation period, the product of:
 - (A) the related Funding 1 share percentage for that interim trust calculation period; and
 - (B) the amount of all principal receipts received by the mortgages trustee during that interim trust calculation period;divided by:
 - (ii) the aggregate of all principal receipts received by the mortgages trustee during the trust calculation period immediately preceding that trust calculation date; and
- (c) in respect of the allocation of losses to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date (the **weighted average Funding 1 share (losses) percentage**), the sum, in respect of all interim trust calculation periods during the trust calculation period immediately preceding the relevant trust calculation date, of:
 - (i) for each interim trust calculation period during that trust calculation period, the product of:
 - (A) the related Funding 1 share percentage for that interim trust calculation period; and
 - (B) the amount of all losses sustained on the loans during that interim trust calculation period;divided by:
 - (ii) the aggregate of all losses sustained on the loans during the trust calculation period immediately preceding that trust calculation date.

The weighted average share percentage of each further Funding company and the weighted average Funding 1 share percentage

The **weighted average further Funding company share percentage** of each further Funding company will be calculated in the same way as the weighted average Funding 1 share percentage, except that references to Funding 1 are to be read as references to the relevant further Funding company.

The **weighted average further Funding company share (revenue) percentage** of each further Funding company will be calculated in the same way as the weighted average Funding 1 share (revenue) percentage, except that references to Funding 1 are to be read as references to the relevant further Funding company.

The **weighted average further Funding company share (principal) percentage** of each further Funding company will be calculated in the same way as the weighted average Funding 1 share (principal) percentage, except that references to Funding 1 are to be read as references to the relevant further Funding company.

The **weighted average further Funding company share (losses) percentage** of each further Funding company will be calculated in the same way as the weighted average Funding 1 share (losses) percentage, except that references to Funding 1 are to be read as references to the relevant further Funding company.

Seller share – trust calculation date recalculation

On each trust calculation date, the interest of the seller will be recalculated for the relevant trust calculation period or related interim trust calculation period in accordance with the following formulae:

The **seller share** will be an amount equal to:

- the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property as at the last day of the trust calculation period immediately preceding the relevant trust calculation date (taking into account the amounts and adjustments referred to in the calculation of **G** as set out above) *minus* the Funding 1 share and each further Funding company share as calculated on the relevant trust calculation date.

The **seller share percentage** will be an amount equal to:

- 100% *minus* the aggregate of (a) the Funding 1 share percentage and (b) each further Funding company share percentage as calculated on the relevant trust calculation date.

None of the Funding 1 share, each further Funding company share or the seller share may be reduced to or below zero, regardless of the requirements in relation to the minimum seller share.

The weighted average seller share percentage

On any trust calculation date in respect of which the seller has sold new loans to the mortgages trustee or a beneficiary has made a further contribution (other than a seller contribution) during the immediately preceding trust calculation period, the cash manager will calculate (for the sole purpose of making the distributions to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date) the weighted average of the current seller share percentages that were calculated previously in respect of each interim trust calculation period occurring in that immediately preceding trust calculation period. The calculation will be based on the amount of the revenue receipts and the principal receipts received and the losses sustained during each of the preceding interim trust calculation periods.

The **weighted average seller share percentage** for any such trust calculation date will be equal to:

- (a) in respect of the distribution of revenue receipts to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date (the **weighted average seller share (revenue) percentage**), the sum based on the following formula:
100% *minus* (the aggregate of (i) the then current weighted average Funding 1 share (revenue) percentage and (ii) the then current weighted average further Funding company share (revenue) percentage);
- (b) in respect of the distribution of principal receipts to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date (the **weighted average seller share (principal) percentage**), the sum based on the following formula:
100% *minus* (the aggregate of (i) the then current weighted average Funding 1 share (principal) percentage and (ii) the then current weighted average further Funding company share (principal) percentage);
- (c) in respect of the allocation of losses to be made on the immediately succeeding distribution date (the **weighted average seller share (losses) percentage**), the sum based on the following formula:

100% *minus* (the aggregate of (i) the then current weighted average Funding 1 share (losses) percentage and (ii) the then current weighted average further Funding company share (losses) percentage).

Minimum seller share

The seller share includes an amount known as the **minimum seller share**. The amount of the minimum seller share will fluctuate depending on changes to the characteristics of the loans in the trust property. The seller is not entitled to receive principal receipts which would reduce the seller share to an amount less than the minimum seller share unless and until:

- each of the Funding 1 share and any further Funding company share is in an amount equal to zero; or
- an asset trigger event occurs.

The minimum seller share will be the amount determined on each trust calculation date (after any sale of loans to the mortgages trustee on that trust calculation date) in accordance with the following formula:

$$X + Y + Z$$

where:

X = 3.35% (or such other percentage determined by the seller and notified to the mortgages trustee following its annual review or, if the short term issuer default rating of the seller falls below F1 by Fitch, its quarterly review) of the aggregate current balance of loans in the trust property, as calculated on the relevant trust calculation date (as at the end of the immediately preceding trust calculation period) or, if the long-term, unguaranteed, unsecured and unsubordinated rating of Santander UK is less than Baa3 by Moody's, BBB by Standard & Poor's or the long term issuer default rating of the seller falls below BBB- by Fitch, the amount of deposits held by Santander UK as at the date of notification to the borrowers of the sale of the loans to the mortgages trustee if greater than such amount, provided that such percentage shall not, in any case, be less than 3%;

Y = the product of: $p \times q \times r$

where:

p = 8%;

q = the **flexible draw capacity**, being an amount equal to the maximum amount of cash withdrawal that borrowers may draw under flexible loans included in the trust property as at the end of the immediately preceding trust calculation period; and

r = 3; and

Z = the aggregate current balance of all cash withdrawals made by borrowers under flexible loans in the trust property and the aggregate current balance of all further advances under the loans in the trust property, in each case as at the end of the immediately preceding trust calculation period pursuant to loans that are regulated by the CCA that are not represented to be enforceable and excluding further advances or further advances pursuant to loans repurchased pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, in each case as at the end of the immediately preceding calculation period.

The purpose of X is to mitigate the risks relating to certain set-off risks relating to the loans. The amount of X may be reduced from time to time at the request of any of the beneficiaries (acting reasonably) provided that the Funding 1 security trustee and any further Funding security trustee has previously received written confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding as a result thereof will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

The purpose of the calculation in Y is to mitigate the risk of the seller failing to fund cash withdrawals (which borrowers are entitled to draw) under flexible loans in the portfolio (excluding for these purposes further advances that the seller has a discretion to advance).

The purpose of Z is to mitigate enforceability risks relating to cash withdrawals and further advances under loans in the portfolio that are regulated by the CCA that are not represented to be enforceable.

Adjustments to distributions

In calculating on each trust calculation date and making the distributions on each distribution date, the mortgages trustee, or the cash manager on its behalf, will take account of and make adjustments to such calculations and distributions in order that:

- (a) any increase in the Funding 1 share or any further Funding company share as a result of the payment by Funding 1 or any further Funding company of any contribution (excluding a deferred contribution) during the trust calculation period immediately preceding such distribution date (or during any interim trust calculation period during that trust calculation period) is deemed to have taken effect as an increase in Funding 1 or that further Funding company's share from the date on which such contribution was paid to the mortgages trustee; and
- (b) any decrease in the seller share as a result of the payment of a special distribution to the seller is deemed to have taken effect as a decrease in the seller share from the date on which such special distribution was paid to the seller.

Cash management of trust property – revenue receipts

Under the cash management agreement, the cash manager is responsible for distributing revenue receipts on behalf of the mortgages trustee on each distribution date in accordance with the order of priority described in the following section. For further information on the role of the cash manager, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – cash management agreement**" above.

Mortgages trust calculation of revenue receipts

Mortgages trust available revenue receipts are calculated by the cash manager on each trust calculation date and is an amount equal to the sum of:

- revenue receipts on the loans (for the avoidance of doubt, excluding principal receipts);
 - interest received or payable to the mortgages trustee on the mortgages trustee GIC account; and
 - the amount of any seller contribution received by the mortgages trustee;
- less:
- amounts due to third parties (also known as **third party amounts**), including:
 - (a) amounts under a direct debit which are repaid to the bank making the payment if that bank is unable to recoup that amount itself from its customer's account;
 - (b) payments by borrowers to the seller of any fees and other charges which are due to the seller (including payments of insurance premiums, if any, due to the seller in respect of any seller arranged insurance policy to the extent not paid or payable by the seller (or, to the extent such insurance premiums have been paid by the seller in respect of any loan, which is not repurchased by the seller, to reimburse the seller)); and
 - (c) recoveries in respect of amounts deducted from loans as described in paragraphs (a) to (d) in "**Adjustments to trust property**" above, which will belong to and be paid to Funding 1, any further Funding companies and/or the seller as described therein,

which amounts may be paid daily from monies on deposit in the mortgages trustee GIC account.

In the mortgages trust revenue priority of payments below, references to the term **relevant trust calculation date** means the trust calculation date occurring on the first London business day of the immediately preceding trust calculation period.

On each distribution date (or, in respect of amounts due to third parties under paragraph (a) below, when due), the cash manager applies mortgages trust available revenue receipts in accordance with the following **mortgages trust revenue priority of payments**:

- (a) first, *pari passu* and *pro rata*, to pay:
 - amounts due and payable to the mortgages trustee under the provisions of the mortgages trust deed or to become due and payable to the mortgages trustee during the then current trust calculation period; and
 - amounts due and payable to third parties or to become due and payable to third parties during the then current trust calculation period from the mortgages trustee in respect of the mortgages trust, but only if:

- (i) payment is not due as a result of a breach by the mortgages trustee of the documents to which it is a party; and/or
 - (ii) payment has not already been provided for elsewhere;
- (b) then, *pari passu* and *pro rata*, to pay:
- amounts due and payable to the servicer or to become due and payable to the servicer during the then current trust calculation period, in each case by the mortgages trustee under the provisions of the servicing agreement;
 - amounts due and payable to the cash manager or to become due and payable to the cash manager during the then current trust calculation period, in each case by the mortgages trustee under the provisions of the cash management agreement;
 - amounts due and payable to the mortgages trustee corporate services provider or to become due and payable to the mortgages trustee corporate services provider during the then current trust calculation period, in each case by the mortgages trustee under the provisions of the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement;
 - amounts due and payable to the mortgages trustee account bank or to become due and payable to the mortgages trustee account bank during the then current trust calculation period, in each case by the mortgages trustee under the provisions of the mortgages trustee bank account agreement; and
- (c) finally, *pari passu*, but subject to the proviso below, to allocate and pay the remaining mortgages trust available revenue receipts to:
- Funding 1 in an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available revenue receipts by the Funding 1 share percentage as calculated on the relevant trust calculation date (or, in the case of the first distribution date, as of the closing date);
 - each further Funding company in an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available revenue receipts by each further Funding company share percentage as calculated on the relevant trust calculation date (or, in the case of the first distribution date after which such further Funding company acceded to the mortgages trust deed, as of the closing date on which such further Funding company acceded to the mortgages trust deed); and
 - the seller in an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining mortgages trust available revenue receipts by the seller share percentage as calculated on the relevant trust calculation date (or, in the case of the first distribution date, as of the closing date),

PROVIDED THAT, if a sale date or further contribution date has occurred during the trust calculation period immediately preceding the relevant distribution date, then the cash manager will use:

- (a) the weighted average Funding 1 share (revenue) percentage (instead of the Funding 1 share percentage) in respect of such trust calculation period in determining the amount of mortgages trust available revenue receipts to distribute to Funding 1;
- (b) the weighted average further Funding company share (revenue) percentage of each further Funding company (instead of each further Funding company share percentage) in respect of such trust calculation period in determining the amount of mortgages trust available revenue receipts to distribute to each further Funding company; and
- (c) the weighted average seller share (revenue) percentage (instead of the seller share percentage) in respect of such trust calculation period in determining the amount of mortgages trust available revenue receipts to distribute to the seller.

Amounts due to the mortgages trustee, the servicer, the cash manager, the mortgages trustee corporate services provider and the mortgages trustee account bank by the mortgages trustee include amounts payable in respect of VAT as provided in the relevant transaction documents, if any.

Cash management of trust property – principal receipts

Under the cash management agreement, the cash manager is also responsible for distributing principal receipts on behalf of the mortgages trustee on each distribution date. To understand how the cash manager distributes principal receipts on the loans on each distribution date, you need to understand the definitions set out below. The definitions may change as new trust property is acquired. You will not have any right of prior review or consent to such changes, provided that (among other things) the rating agencies confirm that the ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such changes (it being acknowledged that none of the rating

agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

On each trust calculation date, the cash manager will ascertain whether the following distribution date is within a cash accumulation period relating to a cash accumulation loan tranche for Funding 1 or any further Funding company and will ascertain Funding 1's and any further Funding company's cash accumulation requirement and repayment requirement.

The cash accumulation period is separate for each cash accumulation loan tranche.

Definitions

An **asset trigger event** will occur when an amount is debited to the principal deficiency sub-ledger established for any issuer with respect to its class A notes, unless (in the case of the issuer) such debit is made when the sum of the amount standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger, together with amounts determined and due to be credited to the issuer revenue ledger prior to the immediately following interest payment date after such debit is made, is greater than the amount necessary to pay items (a) to (e) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments on the immediately following interest payment date after such debit is made or (in the case of the previous issuers or any new issuer) subject to any equivalent provisions agreed in respect of the issue of the previous notes or any new issuer notes. For more information on the principal deficiency ledger, see "**Credit structure**" below. The definition of **asset trigger event** may change as new loan types are sold to the mortgages trustee or when any further Funding company acquires an interest in the trust property, subject to satisfaction of the relevant conditions precedent and confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose) (see "**Funding 1 deed of charge – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the Funding 1 security trustee**" and "**Issuer deed of charge – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuer security trustee**" above).

A **bullet loan tranche** means any new issuer loan tranche where the full amount of principal is scheduled to be repaid in full on one scheduled repayment date (being the **bullet repayment date**). In respect of any bullet loan tranches made to Funding 1, such bullet loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches if:

- a trigger event occurs;
- in respect of the bullet loan tranches made by a new issuer, the security granted by such new issuer is enforced; or
- the Funding 1 security or the security granted by any further Funding company (as applicable) to which such bullet loan tranche is made is enforced.

If a bullet loan tranche is made to any further Funding company, the amount and scheduled repayment date of each bullet loan tranche will be notified to noteholders in the first investor report available after the date such bullet loan tranche is made.

There may be circumstances when the original bullet loan tranches made to Funding 1 or a further Funding company will be deemed to be a pass-through loan tranche. Noteholders will not be notified of these circumstances.

A **cash accumulation ledger** means a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount accumulated by Funding 1 or any further Funding company from time to time to pay relevant accumulation amounts. There will be a separate cash accumulation ledger for each Funding company.

A **cash accumulation loan tranche** means a bullet loan tranche and/or scheduled amortisation loan tranche which is within a cash accumulation period.

A **cash accumulation period** means, as applicable, a Funding 1 cash accumulation period and/or a further Funding company cash accumulation period.

A **cash accumulation requirement** means, on a trust calculation date, in relation to Funding 1 or any further Funding company:

- the principal amount remaining to be repaid in relation to each relevant accumulation amount due to that Funding company (without double counting);
- plus, on a trust calculation date falling immediately prior to a Funding company interest payment date, amounts due and payable or which must be provisioned for by that Funding company on the following Funding company interest payment date (or which will become due and payable in the current Funding company interest period) in priority to principal amounts due by that Funding company on the relevant accumulation amount under the pre-acceleration principal priority(s) of payments relevant to that Funding

company (for example, in relation to Funding 1, see items (a), (b) and (c) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments);

- plus, on a trust calculation date falling immediately prior to a Funding company interest payment date, the amount of principal that will be required on the following Funding company interest payment date to meet a deficit in available revenue receipts (if any) in respect of that Funding company;
- less the amount standing to the credit of the cash accumulation ledger of the relevant Funding company at the last Funding company interest payment date (which amount was not distributed on that Funding company interest payment date and which is available to reduce the relevant cash accumulation requirement);
- less the sum of each relevant cash accumulation requirement amount paid to the relevant Funding company on a previous distribution date during the relevant Funding company interest period.

Funding company loan tranche means any loan tranche made to a Funding company.

Funding company interest payment date means the Funding 1 interest payment date or the date for payment of interest by any further Funding company.

Funding company interest period means the Funding 1 interest period and the period in respect of which any further Funding company makes a payment of interest.

Funding 1 cash accumulation period means, (unless otherwise specified in the relevant intercompany loan confirmation) in relation to a scheduled amortisation loan tranche, 3 months and, in respect of a bullet loan tranche, the period of time beginning on the earlier of the following two dates:

- (a) the date determined after counting back the number of months calculated under the definition of the Funding 1 anticipated cash accumulation period for such loan tranche;
- (b) the date determined after counting back three months in time from the relevant scheduled repayment date,

provided that, if the beginning of a Funding 1 cash accumulation period as determined above would fall on a date which is not a distribution date, then the Funding 1 cash accumulation period shall commence on the distribution date falling immediately before that date. A Funding 1 cash accumulation period shall end in respect of a relevant accumulation amount (as defined below) when Funding 1 has accumulated an amount equal to that particular relevant accumulation amount.

Funding 1 anticipated cash accumulation period means, on any trust calculation date in relation to a bullet loan tranche or a scheduled amortisation loan tranche, the anticipated number of months required by Funding 1 to accumulate sufficient issuer principal receipts to pay the relevant accumulation amount of Funding 1 which will be equal to:

$$\frac{J + K - L}{M \times N \times O}$$

calculated in months and rounded up to the nearest whole number, where:

- J = the amount of funds to be accumulated over a cash accumulation period in order to repay such loan tranche on its scheduled repayment date (whether or not actually repaid on that scheduled repayment date);
- K = the aggregate outstanding principal amount on that trust calculation date of:
- each cash accumulation loan tranche made to Funding 1 that was not fully repaid on its scheduled repayment date; and
 - each other cash accumulation loan tranche made to Funding 1, the scheduled repayment date of which falls on or before the scheduled repayment date of the relevant accumulation amount;
- L = the amount of any available cash already standing to the credit of the cash accumulation ledger of Funding 1 at the start of that Funding 1 interest period (which is available to pay the relevant accumulation amount) plus the aggregate amount of cash accumulation requirement paid to Funding 1 since the previous Funding 1 interest payment date;
- M = the sum of each monthly CPR on the 12 most recent trust calculation dates which have occurred prior to that date divided by 12;
- N = 0.85; and

- O = the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property as calculated on the previous trust calculation date in respect of the previous trust calculation period (or, if applicable, the closing date).

For other loan tranches of Funding 1, this may be longer or shorter.

A **further Funding company cash accumulation period** means the anticipated period required by that further Funding company to accumulate sufficient funds to repay a scheduled amortisation loan tranche made to a further Funding company (ending when that further Funding company has accumulated an amount equal to that cash accumulation loan tranche, taking into account its obligation to accumulate for any other cash accumulation loan tranche before, or at the same time as, the relevant cash accumulation loan tranche).

A **non-asset trigger event** will occur on a trust calculation date if:

- (a) an insolvency event occurs in relation to the seller on or before that trust calculation date;
- (b) the seller's role as servicer is terminated and a new servicer is not appointed within 60 days; or
- (c) the current seller share is less than the minimum seller share on two consecutive trust calculation dates.

The definition of non-asset trigger event may change as new loan types are sold to the mortgages trustee or when a further Funding company acquires an interest in the trust property, subject to satisfaction of the relevant conditions precedent and confirmation from the rating agencies that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose) (see "**Funding 1 deed of charge – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the Funding 1 security trustee**" and "**Issuer deed of charge – Appointment, powers, responsibilities and liabilities of the issuer security trustee**" above).

An **original bullet loan tranche** means that part of a loan tranche which at any time has been a bullet loan tranche (even if such loan tranche has subsequently become a pass-through loan tranche).

An **original scheduled amortisation instalment** means that part of a loan tranche which at any time has been a scheduled amortisation loan tranche (even if such Funding company loan tranche has subsequently become a pass-through loan tranche).

A **pass-through loan tranche** means a loan tranche which has no scheduled repayment date other than the final repayment date. If a pass-through trigger event occurs or the Funding 1 security or the security of any new issuer is enforced, then any bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation loan tranches of any new issuer will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches.

The **relevant accumulation amount** means the amount of funds to be accumulated over a cash accumulation period in order to repay a bullet loan tranche or make a scheduled amortisation instalment in respect of a scheduled amortisation loan tranche, in each case on its scheduled repayment date (whether or not actually repaid on that scheduled repayment date).

The **repayment requirement** means, on a trust calculation date, the amount (if any) by which:

the aggregate of all principal amounts that will be due and payable by a Funding company on the next Funding company interest payment date in respect of the loan tranches made to that Funding company on the basis:

- (a) each loan tranche will be treated as due and payable if it is already due and payable, or would become due and payable on or before the next Funding company interest payment date in accordance with the terms of the relevant Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priorities of payment or, in respect of each further Funding company, the relevant principal priorities of payment for that further Funding company; and
- (b) that amounts due and payable to that Funding company in respect of a bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation instalments and other amounts included in the definition of "cash accumulation requirement" are excluded,

exceeds the sum of:

- (i) the amounts standing to the credit of the principal ledger of that Funding company as at the last Funding company interest payment date (which amount was not distributed on that Funding company interest payment date but excluding the amounts standing to the credit of the cash accumulation ledger of that Funding company); and
- (ii) the sum of each repayment requirement amount paid to the relevant Funding company on a previous distribution date during the relevant Funding company interest period.

A **scheduled amortisation instalment** means that part of a scheduled amortisation loan tranche which is payable on each of the scheduled repayment dates of that scheduled amortisation loan tranche.

A **scheduled amortisation loan tranche** means any issuer loan tranche or new issuer loan tranche which is scheduled to be repaid in instalments (being **scheduled amortisation instalments**) on more than one scheduled repayment date in accordance with the terms of the relevant intercompany loan agreement. In respect of any scheduled amortisation loan tranches made to Funding 1 under an intercompany loan agreement, such scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches if:

- a trigger event occurs;
- in respect of the scheduled amortisation loan tranches made by the issuer or a new issuer, the security granted by such new issuer is enforced; or
- the Funding 1 security or the security granted by any further Funding company (as applicable) to which such scheduled amortisation loan tranche is made is enforced.

If a scheduled amortisation loan tranche is made to any further Funding company, the amount and scheduled repayment dates of each scheduled amortisation instalment will be notified to noteholders in the first quarterly report available after the date such scheduled amortisation loan tranche is made.

There may be circumstances when the original scheduled amortisation loan tranches made to Funding 1 or a further Funding company will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches. Noteholders will also be notified of these.

A **scheduled repayment date** means the Funding company interest payment date when a Funding company is required to repay a bullet loan tranche or make a scheduled amortisation instalment in respect of a scheduled amortisation loan tranche. If bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation loan tranches are made to a further Funding company, the scheduled repayment date of those loan tranches will be notified to noteholders in the first quarterly report published after the date such bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation loan tranches are made.

8.4.1

A **trigger event** means an asset trigger event and/or a non-asset trigger event.

Mortgages trust calculation of principal receipts

Mortgages trust available principal receipts are calculated by the cash manager on each trust calculation date and will be equal to the amount that is standing to the credit of the principal ledger on that trust calculation date.

The cash manager will calculate the repayment requirement and the cash accumulation requirement on each trust calculation date and the relevant amounts will be notified to the mortgages trustee (who will be entitled to rely on such notifications).

Mortgages trust allocation and distribution of principal receipts prior to the occurrence of a trigger event

On each distribution date (the **relevant distribution date**) where no trigger event has occurred on or before the immediately preceding trust calculation date, the cash manager will apply mortgages trust available principal receipts as follows (the **mortgages trust principal priority of payments**):

- (a) first, *pari passu* and *pro rata* if any of Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company has a cash accumulation requirement on that distribution date:
 - (i) to allocate and pay to Funding 1 an amount equal to the lesser of (1) all mortgages trust available principal receipts multiplied by the Funding 1 proportion and (2) an amount up to but not exceeding the sum of Funding 1's cash accumulation requirement (if any) on that distribution date; and
 - (ii) to allocate and pay to each further Funding company an amount equal to the lesser of (1) all mortgages trust available principal receipts multiplied by the relevant further Funding company proportion and (2) an amount up to but not exceeding the sum of such further Funding company's cash accumulation requirement (if any) on that distribution date;
- (b) then, *pari passu* and *pro rata*:
 - (i) to allocate and pay to Funding 1 an amount up to but not exceeding Funding 1's cash accumulation requirement (if any) on that distribution date after taking into account any amounts received by Funding 1 in accordance with item (a)(i) above; and
 - (ii) to allocate and pay to each further Funding company an amount up to but not exceeding that further Funding company's cash accumulation requirement (if any) on that distribution date after taking into account any amounts received by such further Funding company in accordance with item (a)(ii) above;

- (c) then, *pari passu* and *pro rata*, if any of Funding 1 and/or any further Funding companies has a repayment requirement on that distribution date:
 - (i) to allocate and pay to Funding 1 an amount equal to the lesser of (1) all remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts multiplied by the relevant Funding company proportion and (2) an amount up to but not exceeding the sum of Funding 1's repayment requirement (if any) on that distribution date; and
 - (ii) to allocate and pay to each further Funding company an amount equal to the lesser of (1) all remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts multiplied by that further Funding company's further Funding company proportion and (2) an amount up to but not exceeding the sum of such further Funding company's repayment requirement (if any) on that distribution date;
- (d) then, *pari passu* and *pro rata*:
 - (i) to allocate and pay to Funding 1 an amount up to but not exceeding Funding 1's repayment requirement (if any) on that distribution date after taking into account any amounts received by Funding 1 in accordance with item (c)(i) above; and
 - (ii) to allocate and pay to each further Funding company an amount up to but not exceeding such further Funding company's repayment requirement (if any) on that distribution date after taking into account any amounts received by such further Funding company in accordance with item (c)(ii) above; and
- (e) finally, provided that the seller share on the immediately preceding trust calculation date is not less than the minimum seller share, to allocate and pay all remaining mortgages trust available principal receipts to the seller,

provided that, in relation to items (a) to (e) above, the following rules shall apply:

- (a) the amount of mortgages trust available principal receipts to be allocated and paid:
 - (i) to Funding 1 on a distribution date will be reduced by an amount equal to the aggregate of Funding 1 available revenue receipts which are to be applied on the immediately succeeding Funding 1 interest payment date to each Funding 1 issuer in reduction of its principal deficiency ledger; and
 - (ii) to such further Funding company on a distribution date will be reduced by an amount equal to the aggregate of available revenue receipts of such further Funding company which are to be applied on the immediately succeeding relevant Funding company interest payment date in reduction of deficiencies on the principal deficiency ledger(s) of the relevant Funding company or any new issuer making an intercompany loan to the relevant Funding company,

but in each case only to the extent that (following any such reduction) amounts falling due under items (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are still able to be paid in full;
- (b) a Funding company will not be entitled to have allocated to it (nor will it have allocated to it or receive) in aggregate an amount of mortgages trust available principal receipts from the mortgages trustee on a distribution date which is in excess of:
 - (i) in respect of Funding 1, the Funding 1 share on such distribution date;
 - (ii) in respect of each further Funding company, such further Funding company share on such distribution date; and
- (c) if on any trust calculation date prior to the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event the seller share is equal or less than the minimum seller share:
 - (i) the mortgages trustee will make provision in an amount which would have been payable to the seller if the seller share had been greater than the minimum seller share; and
 - (ii) the seller will not receive nor have allocated to it any amount so provided for by the mortgages trustee in item (e) above until such time as the seller share is greater than the minimum seller share and provided that (i) the seller will not receive nor will have allocated to it any such amount if a non-asset trigger event occurs and is occurring and (ii) if an asset trigger event occurs and is occurring, the seller will have allocated to it and will be paid such amount but only to the extent permitted by the rules governing distribution of principal receipts after the occurrence of an asset trigger event.

Mortgages trust allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event but prior to the occurrence of an asset trigger event

On each distribution date after the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event and until the occurrence of an asset trigger event, the cash manager will apply all mortgages trust available principal receipts by way of allocation and payment to the Funding companies *pari passu* and *pro rata* according to the Funding 1 and the applicable Funding company's share of the Funding companies' aggregate share until each of their respective shares (as calculated on the trust calculation date falling in the immediately preceding trust calculation period) is zero. The remainder, if any, of such receipts will be allocated and paid to the seller.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a sale date or a further contribution date has occurred during the trust calculation period immediately preceding such distribution date, the cash manager on behalf of the mortgages trustee will apply all principal receipts by way of allocation and payment to Funding 1 and each further Funding company according to the weighted average Funding 1 share (principal) percentage and the relevant weighted average further Funding company share (principal) percentage for that distribution date, until each of the Funding 1 share and each further Funding company share is zero.

Following the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event, the notes will be subject to prepayment risk (that is, they may be repaid earlier than expected). See above "**Risk factors – The occurrence of a non-asset trigger event may accelerate the repayment of certain issuer notes and/or delay the repayment of other issuer notes**".

Mortgages trust allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of an asset trigger event

On each distribution date after the occurrence of an asset trigger event, the cash manager will allocate and pay all mortgages trust available principal receipts, *pari passu* and *pro rata*, to Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller according to the Funding 1 share percentage, the relevant further Funding company percentage and the seller share percentage, respectively (in each case as calculated on the trust calculation date falling in the immediately preceding trust calculation period), until each of the Funding 1 share and each further Funding company share is zero. Following the occurrence of an asset trigger event, the making of allocations and payments to the seller may reduce the seller share below the minimum seller share.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a sale date or a further contribution date has occurred during the trust calculation period immediately preceding such distribution date, the cash manager on behalf of the mortgages trustee will apply all principal receipts by way of allocation and payment between and to Funding 1, each further Funding company and the seller according to the weighted average Funding 1 share (principal) percentage, the relevant weighted average further Funding company share (principal) percentage and the weighted average seller share (principal) percentage, for that distribution date, until each of the Funding 1 share and each further Funding company share is zero.

Following the occurrence of an asset trigger event, it is possible that issuer notes may not be repaid in full by their respective final maturity dates. See above "**Risk factors – The occurrence of an asset trigger event or the service of a note acceleration notice or the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 may accelerate the repayment of certain issuer notes and/or delay the repayment of other issuer notes**".

Losses

All losses arising on the loans will be applied in reducing each beneficiary's share.

Save as otherwise provided, each beneficiary's share of the losses will be determined on any date by multiplying the amount of losses by:

- in relation to Funding 1, the Funding 1 share percentage (which will then be allocated to each Funding 1 issuer on a *pro rata* basis);
- in relation to each further Funding company, the relevant further Funding company share percentage; and
- in relation to the seller, the seller share percentage,

in each case as calculated on the trust calculation date in the immediately preceding trust calculation period, until the share of each beneficiary is zero, regardless of the requirements in relation to the minimum seller share.

However, if a sale date or a further contribution date has occurred during the trust calculation period immediately preceding a trust calculation date, then the amount of losses shall be multiplied by, as applicable, the weighted average Funding 1 share (losses) percentage, the relevant weighted average further Funding company share (losses) percentage of each further Funding company and the weighted average seller share (losses) percentage, in each case as calculated for the immediately preceding trust calculation period on that trust calculation date.

Disposal of trust property

The trust property is held on bare trust for the benefit of Funding 1, any further Funding companies and the seller absolutely. Subject as provided otherwise in the mortgages trust deed and the other transaction documents, the mortgages trustee is not entitled to dispose of the trust property or create any security interests over the trust property.

If an event of default occurs under an intercompany loan agreement relating to Funding 1 and (following the service on Funding 1 of an intercompany loan acceleration notice) the Funding 1 security trustee enforces the Funding 1 security, then the Funding 1 security trustee will be entitled, among other things, to sell the Funding 1 share (see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Funding 1 deed of charge**" above).

Additions to and reductions in the trust property

An overpayment made by a borrower under a flexible loan will constitute a principal receipt in respect of the relevant loan and shall be distributed to the beneficiaries in accordance with the mortgages trust principal priority of payments, and this will result in a reduction of the current balance of the relevant loan by the amount of such overpayment on the following day.

If a borrower makes a cash withdrawal under a flexible loan, then pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, the seller will be solely responsible for funding that cash withdrawal. Similarly, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, the seller will be solely responsible for funding any further advance made to a borrower. Any cash withdrawal or further advance made to a borrower where the loan remains in the mortgages trust will increase the current balance of the relevant loan with effect from the following day and will increase the seller share, in each case by the amount of that cash withdrawal or further advance as calculated on the next trust calculation date. Any flexible loan or other loan pursuant to which a further advance is made may be purchased by the seller and, if purchased by the seller, will decrease the aggregate current balance of the loans comprising the trust property, in each case by the current balance of that flexible loan immediately prior to the further advance being made by the seller as calculated on the next trust calculation date.

If a borrower exercises a right to make an underpayment or take a payment holiday under a flexible loan, then that will increase the current balance of the loan with effect from the following day by an amount equal to the amount of interest not paid on the relevant loan in the month during which such underpayment or payment holiday option is exercised. Prior to an insolvency event in respect of the seller, the seller shall make a seller contribution to the mortgages trustee in an amount equal to the unpaid interest element otherwise payable under any loan which is subject to an underpayment or payment holiday. If the seller makes such a seller contribution, then it will be deemed to be a revenue receipt, and only the seller share shall increase by a corresponding amount. The seller may cease making such contributions if it is subject to an insolvency event.

Increasing the shares of the Funding companies by way of further contributions and additional initial contributions

If Funding 1 or any further Funding company enters into a new issuer intercompany loan, then any such Funding company may apply the proceeds of that new issuer intercompany loan as either a further contribution on a further contribution date or an initial contribution to the mortgages trust on a sale date to increase its beneficial interest in and the Funding 1 share or the relevant further Funding company share (as applicable) on the next distribution date. A Funding company will be permitted to do this only if certain conditions are met, including *inter alia*:

- (a) no event of default under the transaction documents or the transaction documents relating to any further Funding company has occurred and is continuing or unwaived as at the relevant further contribution date or sale date (as applicable);
- (b) no deficiency was recorded on the issuer principal deficiency ledger or any principal deficiency ledger of any further Funding company, any previous issuer or any new issuer (as applicable) as at the relevant further contribution date or sale date (as applicable);
- (c) the rating agencies have confirmed that the proposed increase in the Funding 1 or the relevant further Funding company share (as applicable) would not cause the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding to be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose); and
- (d) as of the last day of the immediately preceding trust calculation period, the aggregate current balance of the loans in the trust property, in respect of which the aggregate amount in arrears is more than 3 times the monthly payment then due, is less than 4% of the aggregate current balance of the loans in the trust property as of such date, unless the rating agencies have confirmed that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of any increase in,

as applicable, the Funding 1 share or the Funding company share (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Special distributions

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the Funding companies and the seller will agree that amounts held by the mortgages trustee on any date in respect of any further contribution (other than a refinancing contribution) paid by any Funding company to the mortgages trustee (therefore excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, seller contributions) will be allocated and paid by the mortgages trustee to the seller as a distribution (a **special distribution**) from the mortgages trust on such date whether or not such date is a distribution date. The payment of any such special distribution will reduce the seller share with a corresponding increase to the relevant Funding company's share.

Refinancing distributions

Each of the beneficiaries may make a **refinancing contribution** (being a contribution designated as such by the beneficiary) to the mortgages trustee from time to time. A refinancing contribution is a cash payment made by a beneficiary to the mortgages trustee, which the relevant beneficiary directs the mortgages trustee to apply to reduce the share of another beneficiary (other than the seller). A beneficiary may only give such a direction to the mortgages trustee with the prior consent of the relevant Funding company whose share will be reduced.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, the beneficiaries have agreed that amounts held by the mortgages trustee on any date in respect of any refinancing contribution paid by a beneficiary to the mortgages trustee on that date will be allocated and paid by the mortgages trustee to the relevant Funding company as a distribution (a **refinancing distribution**) from the mortgages trust on such date whether or not such date is a distribution date. The payment of any such refinancing distribution will reduce the share of the receiving Funding company with a corresponding increase to the contributing beneficiary's share.

If a further Funding company enters into new issuer loan tranches that would have the effect of extending the Funding 1 cash accumulation period in respect of any cash accumulation loan tranche of Funding 1 that is, as at the date such new issuer loan tranche is entered into, in a cash accumulation period or which would, as a result of the issue of such new issuer loan tranche, be in a cash accumulation period (each an **affected scheduled amortisation loan tranche**), then the proceeds of such new issuer loan tranche must be applied to make a refinancing contribution to the mortgages trustee. The mortgages trustee shall apply the proceeds of such refinancing contribution to make a refinancing distribution to Funding 1 in an amount equal to the lesser of:

- (a) the aggregate cash accumulation requirement of Funding 1 in respect of each affected scheduled amortisation loan tranche; and
- (b) the net proceeds of the new issuer intercompany loan to be made to such further Funding company.

Certain conditions will apply to the right of the seller to make refinancing contributions and hence increase the seller share with a corresponding decrease in the relevant Funding company share. In respect of a refinancing contribution to be made by the seller to Funding 1, these are:

- (a) the rating agencies has confirmed that the then current ratings of the rated notes then outstanding would not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result thereof (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose);
- (b) Funding 1 agrees to apply the proceeds of that refinancing contribution to repay (in whole or in part) a loan tranche made to it; and
- (c) the issuer or a new issuer (as applicable) has confirmed that it will redeem such rated notes.

Termination of the mortgages trust

The mortgages trust will terminate on the date on which there is no remaining trust property or, if earlier, the date on which:

- (a) the Funding 1 share and each Funding company share has been reduced to zero; or
- (b) the beneficiaries collectively agree to terminate the mortgages trust so long as all amounts due from the Funding companies pursuant to the intercompany loan agreements have been repaid in full.

Subject to applicable law, the beneficiaries are not entitled to remove or replace the mortgages trustee as the trustee of the mortgages trust. The mortgages trustee is not entitled to retire as the trustee of the mortgages trust or appoint any additional trustee of the mortgages trust.

Governing law

The mortgages trust deed and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it are governed by English law.

CASHFLOWS

Definition of Funding 1 available revenue receipts

Funding 1 available revenue receipts will be calculated by the cash manager for each Funding 1 interest payment date on the day falling one London business day prior to such Funding 1 interest payment date and will be an amount equal to the sum of:

- all mortgages trust available revenue receipts distributed to or to be distributed to Funding 1 during the then current interest period;
- other income of Funding 1 including all amounts of interest received on the Funding 1 GIC account, the Funding 1 transaction account and/or in respect of authorised investments of Funding 1 and all net amounts received by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 swap agreement (other than any early termination amount received by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 swap agreement to the extent used to purchase any replacement Funding 1 swap agreement), in each case to be received by Funding 1 during the then current interest period; and
- the amounts then standing to the credit of the Funding 1 reserve ledger.

Funding 1 available revenue receipts does not include:

- any refinancing contribution which is applied to reduce the Funding 1 share of the trust property during the interest period ending on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date as described above in "**The mortgages trust**"; or
- any proceeds of a new issuer intercompany loan received by Funding 1 during the interest period ending on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date as described above in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The issuer intercompany loan agreement – New issuer intercompany loan agreements**".

Definition of Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts

Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts will be calculated by the cash manager for each Funding 1 issuer on the day falling one London business day prior to each Funding 1 interest payment date based on the outstanding principal amounts of the intercompany loans of each Funding 1 issuer on the immediately preceding Funding 1 interest payment date (following the application of Funding 1 available principal receipts on such Funding 1 interest payment date) and will be an amount (not less than zero) for each Funding 1 issuer calculated by reference to the following formula:

$$\text{(Funding 1 available revenue receipts – R)} \quad \times \quad \frac{\text{outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of such Funding 1 issuer}}{\text{aggregate outstanding principal amount of all the intercompany loans of Funding 1 issuers}}$$

where **R** = the sum of items (a), (b), and (c) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments or, as applicable, the sum of items (a), (b) and (c) of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments.

Rules for application of Funding 1 available revenue receipts

The Funding 1 deed of charge sets out certain rules for the application by Funding 1, or the cash manager on its behalf, of Funding 1 available revenue receipts on each Funding 1 interest payment date. The principal rules are as follows:

Rule (1) Subject as provided in rules (2) and (4) below, the portion of Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts remaining after item (f) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, shall constitute **shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts**. Shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts will be allocated by the cash manager on a Funding 1 interest payment date in accordance with item (g) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments and will continue to be distributed on such Funding 1 interest payment date in accordance with item (g) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments until either there are no remaining amounts of shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts to be allocated and distributed or there are no remaining Funding 1 issuers entitled to such shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts on such Funding 1 interest payment date. If there is more than one Funding 1 issuer that is entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts, then each such Funding 1 issuer will be allocated a portion of shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts equal to:

amount of shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts x outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of such Funding 1 issuer entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts

aggregate outstanding principal amount of all the intercompany loans of Funding 1 issuers entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts

Rule (2) No Funding 1 issuer shall be entitled to nor shall any Funding 1 issuer receive any amount of Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts from Funding 1 on a Funding 1 interest payment date on which such Funding 1 issuer is not required to make a payment in accordance with the applicable Funding 1 issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments or other relevant Funding 1 issuer priority of payments which applies to that Funding 1 issuer on such Funding 1 interest payment date. The cash manager will take account of all of the funds which are or will become available to any Funding 1 issuer on such Funding 1 interest payment date and which constitute Funding 1 issuer available revenue receipts (including any payments due under any swap agreement, any amounts standing to the credit of any Funding 1 issuer reserve fund and any interest or other income received or to be received prior to the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date by that Funding 1 issuer) for the purpose of making this determination.

Rule (3) If, on any Funding 1 interest payment date, any Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts and/or any shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts are paid to any Funding 1 issuer and are applied by that Funding 1 issuer in reducing any deficiency recorded on any principal deficiency ledger of that Funding 1 issuer (but only to the extent of any deficiency which has arisen as a result of losses on the mortgage loans allocated by Funding 1 to that Funding 1 issuer), then such Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts and/or such shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts so applied shall constitute repayments of principal under the intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer and shall reduce the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer accordingly.

Rule (4) For the purpose of determining the amount of Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts and/or shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts (as defined above) which may be paid to any Funding 1 issuer on any Funding 1 interest payment date, the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer shall be deemed to be reduced by the amount of any deficiency recorded on the Funding 1 issuer principal deficiency ledger of that Funding 1 issuer as at such Funding 1 interest payment date, but only to the extent that such deficiency has arisen as a result of losses on the mortgage loans allocated by Funding 1 to that Funding 1 issuer.

Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts before an asset trigger event or intercompany loan acceleration

This section sets out the priority of payments of Funding 1 available revenue receipts as at the closing date.

Except for amounts due to third parties (other than parties to the transaction documents) by each Funding 1 issuer and/or Funding 1 under item (a) or amounts due to the Funding 1 account bank and/or by way of fees under the issuer intercompany loan agreement to the issuer account bank or to any other Funding 1 issuer account bank, which will in each case be paid when due, on each Funding 1 interest payment date (but prior to the date on which an asset trigger event occurs or an intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 1), the cash manager will apply the Funding 1 available revenue receipts for such date in the following order of priority (the **Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments**):

- (a) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due (including remuneration), to pay amounts due to:
 - the Funding 1 security trustee (together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon) and to provide for any amounts due or to become due in the immediately following interest period to the Funding 1 security trustee under the Funding 1 deed of charge; and
 - any third party creditors of Funding 1 (other than those referred to later in this priority of payments), which amounts have been incurred without breach by Funding 1 of the transaction documents to which it is a party (and for which payment has not been provided for elsewhere) and to provide for any of these amounts expected to become due and payable in the immediately following interest period by Funding 1 and to pay or discharge any liability of Funding 1 for corporation tax on any chargeable income or gain of Funding 1;
- (b) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of amounts, if any, due and payable (in each case together with any VAT thereon) to the cash manager under the terms of the cash management agreement, to the account bank under the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement, to the Funding 1 corporate services provider under the terms of the Funding 1 corporate services agreement and to the secretarial services provider under the terms of the secretarial services agreement;

- (c) towards payment of all amounts (if any) due and payable to the Funding 1 swap provider under the Funding 1 swap agreement (including termination payments but excluding any Funding 1 swap excluded termination amount);
- (d) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, in no order of priority among them, an amount up to its Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts in respect of interest, fees and other amounts (excluding principal) due and payable under the intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer but not exceeding the aggregate amount of, and to be applied in the amounts and priorities set forth in, the applicable **Funding 1 issuer pre-reserve payments** (which means, in the case of the issuer, the payments set out in items (a) to (g) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments as set out below under "**Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration**" and, in the case of any other Funding 1 issuer, the relevant payments in the equivalent items under the applicable Funding 1 issuer revenue priority of payments);
- (e) in no order of priority among them, *pro rata*, from each Funding 1 issuer's allocable revenue receipts, to credit the Funding 1 reserve ledger in an amount up to the Funding 1 reserve required amount (as defined in "**Credit Structure – Funding 1 reserve fund**");
- (f) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, in no order of priority among them, an amount up to its Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts in respect of (i) interest, fees and other amounts (excluding principal) due and payable under the intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer and (ii) interest, principal and other amounts due and payable under the start-up loan made available by that Funding 1 issuer but not exceeding the aggregate amount of, and to be applied in the amounts and priorities set forth in the **Funding 1 issuer post-reserve payments** (which means, in the case of the issuer, the payments set out in items (h) to (k) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments set out below under "**Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration**" and, in the case of any other Funding 1 issuer, the relevant payments in the equivalent items under the applicable Funding 1 issuer priority of payments);
- (g) to the extent required, to apply all remaining shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts in the priorities set forth in (d) to (f) above, but as if references to Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts were to its share of the shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts;
- (h) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay (without double counting):
 - any other amounts due to each Funding 1 issuer under the intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer and not otherwise provided for in this priority of payments; and
 - any Funding 1 swap excluded termination amount due to the Funding 1 swap provider;
- (i) towards an amount to be retained by Funding 1 equal to the sum of: (1) an amount equal to 0.01% of the Funding 1 available revenue receipts for such Funding 1 interest payment date and (2) an amount equal to the aggregate of 0.01% of the Funding 1 available revenue receipts in respect of each previously occurring Funding 1 interest payment date to the extent that such amount was not retained by Funding 1 in accordance with this paragraph (i) on such Funding 1 interest payment date or any subsequently occurring Funding 1 interest payment date;
- (j) towards payment of any deferred contribution due from Funding 1 to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed; and
- (k) the balance (if any) to Funding 1.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments also applies before and after the occurrence of a trigger event or before and after the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer but not each other Funding 1 issuer.

Definition of issuer revenue receipts

issuer revenue receipts will be calculated by the issuer cash manager for each interest payment date on the date falling one London business day prior to such interest payment date and will be an amount equal to the sum of:

- interest and fees to be paid to the issuer by Funding 1 on the relevant interest payment date under the terms of the issuer intercompany loan agreement;
- interest and principal to be paid to the issuer by Funding 1 on the relevant interest payment date under the terms of the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement;
- the amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger provided that, if all of the rated issuer notes have been redeemed in full, such amounts shall be applied in repayment of the issuer start-up loan tranche D;

- if the issuer liquidity reserve fund has been established, and there are no amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund, the amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve fund and available to be drawn to the extent necessary to pay items (a) to (d) inclusive of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments;
- if the issuer liquidity reserve fund has been established, but is no longer required due to neither an issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event nor a CPR decrease event continuing (see "**Credit structure – issuer liquidity reserve fund**") and the issuer elects to terminate the issuer liquidity reserve fund, all amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve fund;
- if the issuer liquidity reserve has been established, but all of the rated issuer notes have been redeemed in full, all amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve fund;
- any amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve fund or the issuer reserve fund in excess of the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount or the issuer reserve fund required amount, respectively in each case as a result of a reduction in the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount or, as applicable, the issuer reserve fund required amount;
- interest payable on the issuer transaction account, the additional issuer account, the issuer swap collateral account and the issuer GIC account and any income from authorised investments of the issuer which will be received by the issuer on or before the relevant interest payment date;
- other net income of the issuer, including amounts (other than in respect of principal) received or to be received under any issuer swap agreement on or before the relevant interest payment date (without double counting) (other than any early termination amount received by the issuer under any issuer swap agreement to the extent used to enter into a replacement issuer swap agreement or held in the additional issuer account for such purpose, except to the extent to be applied to payments due and payable under the corresponding issuer notes after having converted such amount into U.S. dollars or euros (as applicable) at the prevailing spot rate of exchange) but excluding (i) the return or transfer of any excess swap collateral as set out under the relevant issuer swap agreement and (ii) in respect of the relevant issuer swap provider, prior to the designation of an early termination date under the relevant issuer swap agreement and the resulting application of the collateral by way of netting or set-off, an amount equal to the value of all collateral (other than excess swap collateral) provided by the relevant issuer swap provider to the issuer pursuant to the relevant issuer swap agreement (and any interest or distributions in respect thereof);
- any additional amount the issuer receives from any tax authority on account of amounts paid to that taxing authority for and on account of tax by the relevant issuer swap provider under the relevant issuer swap agreement;
- other income of the issuer; and
- (only to the extent required after making the calculation set out below) the aggregate of all issuer principal receipts (if any) which are applied on the relevant interest payment date to pay up to the applicable limits items (a) to (d) inclusive of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments.

One London business day prior to each interest payment date, the issuer cash manager will calculate whether issuer available revenue receipts (as calculated above) will be sufficient to pay items (a) to (d) inclusive of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments on such interest payment date. If there would be a shortfall, then the issuer would apply available issuer principal receipts towards reducing or eliminating that shortfall.

Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration

The issuer cash management agreement sets out the priority of distribution by the issuer cash manager, prior to enforcement of the issuer security, of issuer revenue receipts and issuer principal receipts on each interest payment date.

Except for amounts due to third parties by the issuer under item (b) below or amounts due to the issuer account bank under item (c) below, which will in each case be paid when due, on each interest payment date the issuer cash manager will apply issuer revenue receipts in the following order of priority (the **issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments**):

- (a) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due (including remuneration), to pay amounts due to:
 - the issuer security trustee, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due during the following interest period to the issuer security trustee under the issuer deed of charge;

- the note trustee, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due during the following interest period to the note trustee under the note trust deed; and
 - the agent bank, the paying agents and the registrar, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon, and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due or to become due during the following interest period to the agent bank, the registrar and the paying agents under the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement;
- (b) to pay amounts due to any third party creditors of the issuer (other than those referred to later in this priority of payments), which amounts have been incurred without breach by the issuer of the issuer transaction documents and for which payment has not been provided for elsewhere and to provide for any of those amounts expected to become due and payable during the following interest period by the issuer and to pay or discharge any liability of the issuer for corporation tax on any chargeable income or gain of the issuer;
- (c) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay amounts due, together with any amount in respect of VAT thereon as provided therein, and to provide for any amounts due, or to become due, in the immediately following interest period, to the issuer cash manager under the terms of the issuer cash management agreement, to the issuer corporate services provider under the terms of the issuer corporate services agreement and to the issuer account bank under the terms of the issuer bank account agreement;
- (d) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay on such interest payment date:
- (i) (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) due and payable to the issuer (class A1) swap provider (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuer swap excluded termination amount), and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A1) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of interest, interest due and payable (if any) on the class A1 issuer notes;
 - (ii) (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) due and payable to the issuer (class A2) swap provider (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuer swap excluded termination amount), and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A2) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of interest, interest due and payable (if any) on the class A2 issuer notes;
 - (iii) (A) amounts (other than in respect of principal) due and payable to the issuer (class A3) swap provider (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuer swap excluded termination amount), and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A3) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of interest, interest due and payable (if any) on the class A3 issuer notes;
 - (iv) interest due and payable (if any) on the class A4 issuer notes;
- (e) towards a credit to the principal deficiency sub-ledger for the class A issuer notes in an amount up to the amount necessary to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (f) (for so long as the rated issuer notes are outstanding) towards a credit to the issuer reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the issuer reserve required amount, less any replenishment to be made of the issuer reserve fund on that interest payment date from issuer principal receipts (see item (a) of the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments);
- (g) (for so long as the rated issuer notes are outstanding) towards a credit to the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if established) to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount, less any replenishment to be made of the issuer liquidity reserve fund on that interest payment date from issuer principal receipts (see item (b) of the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments);
- (h) towards a credit to the principal deficiency sub-ledger for the class Z issuer notes in an amount up to the amount necessary to eliminate any debit on that ledger;
- (i) to pay interest due and payable (if any) on the class Z issuer notes on such interest payment date;
- (j) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of:
- (i) any issuer swap excluded termination amount due to the issuer (class A1) swap provider;
 - (ii) any issuer swap excluded termination amount due to the issuer (class A2) swap provider;
 - (iii) any issuer swap excluded termination amount due to the issuer (class A3) swap provider;
- (k) towards an amount up to £5,000 to be retained by the issuer as profit in each accounting period provided that the amount payable pursuant to this item (k) together with the amount of any corporation tax on any

chargeable income or gain payable by the issuer pursuant to item (b) above shall in aggregate not exceed an amount equal to £5,000 in respect of each accounting period of the Issuer;

- (l) towards payment of interest, principal and other amounts due to the issuer start-up loan provider under the issuer start-up loan agreement; and
- (m) the balance (if any) to the issuer.

For the avoidance of doubt, the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments will also apply before and after the occurrence of a trigger event.

Distribution of issuer revenue receipts after note acceleration but before intercompany loan acceleration

Following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, but prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, the issuer cash manager on an interest payment date or, if the issuer security has also been enforced, the issuer security trustee on such date(s) as the issuer security trustee shall determine will apply issuer revenue receipts and any other amounts received or recovered by the issuer security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf) in the same priority as set out in the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, except that:

- in addition to the amounts due to the issuer security trustee under item (a) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, issuer revenue receipts will be applied to pay amounts due to any receiver appointed by the issuer security trustee together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due to the receiver during the following interest period; and
- the issuer security trustee will not be required to pay amounts due to any entity which is not an issuer secured creditor.

Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts

Payment of principal receipts to Funding 1 by the mortgages trustee

On each distribution date, mortgages trust available principal receipts will be paid to Funding 1 in the manner and to the extent provided by the mortgages trust principal priority of payments (see "**The Mortgages Trust – Definitions – Mortgages trust allocation and distribution of principal receipts prior to the occurrence of a trigger event**", "**Mortgages trust allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event but prior to the occurrence of an asset trigger event**" and "**Mortgages trust allocation and distribution of principal receipts on or after the occurrence of an asset trigger event**" above) and shall be deposited in the Funding 1 GIC account and credited by the cash manager to the **Funding 1 principal ledger** (being a ledger maintained by the cash manager for Funding 1).

Definition of Funding 1 available principal receipts

Funding 1 available principal receipts will be calculated by the cash manager for each Funding 1 interest payment date on the day falling one London business day prior to such Funding 1 interest payment date and will be an amount equal to the sum of:

- (i) all mortgages trust available principal receipts received by Funding 1 during the interest period ending on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date;
- (ii) subject to (iii) below, all other Funding 1 principal receipts standing to the credit of the cash accumulation ledger which are to be applied on the next Funding 1 interest payment date to repay a bullet loan tranche and/or a scheduled amortisation loan tranche made to Funding 1 or to make a payment under items (a), (b) and (c) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments;
- (iii) if such Funding 1 interest payment date occurs on or after a trigger event, all Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts standing to the credit of the cash accumulation ledger; and
- (iv) any amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 1 principal ledger (other than amounts standing to the credit of the Funding 1 cash accumulation ledger after application in accordance with the paragraph (ii) or (iii) above (as applicable)).

Due and payable dates of loan tranches

An issuer loan tranche shall become **due and payable** on the earliest to occur of:

- (a) the dates being:

- (i) in relation to the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, on and after the Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in March 2014 and June 2014 in respect of the relevant scheduled redemption instalment;
 - (ii) in relation to the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in September 2012, December 2012, March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, September 2014, December 2014, March 2015, June 2015 and September 2015 in respect of the relevant scheduled redemption instalment;
 - (iii) in relation to the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in December 2013 and on each Funding 1 interest payment date thereafter to the extent not repaid in full;
 - (iv) in relation to the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in March 2016 and on each Funding 1 interest payment date thereafter to the extent not repaid in full; and
 - (v) in relation to the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date occurring in March 2016 and on each Funding 1 interest payment date thereafter to the extent not repaid in full, subject to repayment in full of the issuer AAA loan tranches;
- (b) the date upon which a non-asset trigger event occurs, subject to, in relation to the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche, the issuer AAA tranches having been repaid in full;
 - (c) the date upon which an asset trigger event occurs, subject to, in relation to the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche, the issuer AAA loan tranches having been repaid in full;
 - (d) the date upon which a note acceleration notice is served on the issuer under the note trust deed and/or the issuer security is enforced under the issuer deed of charge; and
 - (e) the date upon which an intercompany loan acceleration notice is served on Funding 1 under the intercompany loan agreement and/or the Funding 1 security is enforced under the Funding 1 deed of charge.

In each case, when an issuer loan tranche becomes due and payable, it shall continue to be due and payable until it is fully repaid. If there are insufficient Funding 1 available principal receipts to repay an issuer loan tranche on a Funding 1 interest payment date upon which that issuer loan tranche is due and payable, then the shortfall will be repaid on subsequent Funding 1 interest payment dates from Funding 1 available principal receipts until that issuer loan tranche is fully repaid. Any remaining unpaid amounts under the issuer intercompany loan after the final repayment date of the last maturing issuer loan tranche (after application of any available amounts) will be extinguished.

Repayment of loan tranches before an asset trigger event and before intercompany loan acceleration

On each Funding 1 interest payment date prior to the occurrence of an asset trigger event or the service on Funding 1 of an intercompany loan acceleration notice, the cash manager shall apply Funding 1 available principal receipts in the following priority (the **Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments**) (but, in the case of items (a) and (b) below, only so long as the rated notes are outstanding):

- (a) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, as a credit towards its Funding 1 issuer reserve fund (which, in the case of the issuer, is the issuer reserve fund), *pro rata* and in no order of priority between them, the amount required to replenish the Funding 1 issuer reserve fund of that Funding 1 issuer up to the applicable Funding 1 issuer reserve required amount, but only to the extent that monies have been drawn from its Funding 1 issuer reserve fund to make Funding 1 issuer reserve principal payments;
- (b) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, as a credit towards its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve (which, in the case of the issuer, is the issuer liquidity reserve) (if established), *pro rata* and in no order of priority between them, the amount required by that Funding 1 issuer: (A) to initially fund its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund up to the applicable Funding 1 issuer liquidity fund reserve required amount, and (B) once its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund has been initially funded, to the extent that its Funding 1 issuer available revenue receipts or its shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts are insufficient to do so, to replenish its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund up to the applicable Funding 1 issuer liquidity fund reserve required amount;
- (c) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, in no order of priority between them, an amount equal to the lesser of (i) its remaining Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts and (ii) the amount required in respect of principal due and payable on the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer (to the extent not already repaid pursuant to item (b) above), which amount shall be an amount up to the aggregate amount of, and shall be applied in the amounts and priorities set forth in, the Funding 1 issuer principal priority of payments for that Funding 1 issuer (which, in the case of the issuer, is items (c) to (e) (inclusive) of the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments and, in the case of any other Funding 1 issuer, the

relevant payments in the equivalent items under the applicable Funding 1 issuer principal priority of payments);

- (d) to apply all shared Funding 1 principal receipts in accordance with item (c) above, but as if references to Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts were to its share of the shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts; and
- (e) the balance (if any) to be credited to the Funding 1 principal ledger.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments will also apply after the occurrence of a non-asset trigger event and after the service of a note acceleration notice on a Funding 1 issuer, except it should be noted that following the service of a note acceleration notice on a Funding 1 issuer, such Funding 1 issuer will not be required to further fund its Funding 1 issuer reserve fund or (if established) its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund.

The rules

In the applicable circumstances, the following rules apply in determining the amounts to be paid under the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments set out above on each Funding 1 interest payment date:

Rule (1) One business day prior to each Funding 1 interest payment date, the cash manager will calculate the Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts for each Funding 1 issuer in respect of such Funding 1 interest payment date. Subject as provided in rules (2) to (6) below, the **Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts** for a Funding 1 issuer is an amount that is equal to the sum of:

- (A) the amount, if any, by which the relevant Funding 1 issuer reserve fund will be less than the relevant Funding 1 issuer reserve required amount, in each case prior to the application of Funding 1 available principal receipts on such Funding 1 interest payment date but following the application of Funding 1 available revenue receipts on such Funding 1 interest payment date;
- (B) the amount, if any, by which the relevant Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund will be less than the relevant Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount, in each case prior to the application of Funding 1 available principal receipts on such Funding 1 interest payment date but following the application of Funding 1 available revenue receipts on such Funding 1 interest payment date; and
- (C) an amount equal to the lesser of: (a) the sum of (i) any bullet loan tranche or scheduled amortisation amount due and payable under the intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer on that Funding 1 interest payment date and (ii) any other principal amount due and payable under the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer on such Funding 1 interest payment date; and (b) an amount equal to:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Funding 1 available principal receipts} \\
 \text{minus the aggregate amount under} \\
 \text{(1)(A) and (1)(B) above in respect of all} \\
 \text{Funding 1 issuers on such Funding 1} \\
 \text{interest payment date}
 \end{array}
 \times
 \frac{\text{outstanding principal amount of the intercompany} \\
 \text{loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer}}{\text{outstanding principal amount of all intercompany} \\
 \text{loans of Funding 1 issuers}}$$

Rule (2) For the purpose of determining the amount of Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts and/or shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts which may be paid to any Funding 1 issuer on any Funding 1 interest payment date pursuant to rule (1) above or rule (5) below, the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer shall be deemed to be reduced by the amount of any deficiency recorded on the Funding 1 issuer principal deficiency ledger of that Funding 1 issuer as at such Funding 1 interest payment date, but only to the extent that such deficiency has arisen as a result of losses on the mortgage loans allocated by Funding 1 to that Funding 1 issuer.

Rule (3) In determining the amount due and payable under rule (1)(C)(a), the amount of Funding 1 available principal receipts payable to each Funding 1 issuer on a Funding 1 interest payment date will be reduced by an amount equal to the aggregate of the Funding 1 issuer available revenue receipts of that Funding 1 issuer which are to be applied on that Funding 1 interest payment date in reducing deficiencies recorded on the Funding 1 issuer principal deficiency ledgers of that Funding 1 issuer, but only to the extent that such deficiency has arisen as a result of losses on the mortgage loans allocated by Funding 1 to that Funding 1 issuer.

Rule (4) No Funding 1 issuer shall be entitled to, or shall receive on a Funding 1 interest payment date, any amount of Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts from Funding 1 if that Funding 1 issuer is not required to make a principal payment on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date in accordance with the applicable Funding 1 issuer pre-enforcement principal priority of payments or to credit that Funding 1 issuer reserve fund and/or that Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve.

Rule (5) The portion of Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts (calculated in accordance with rule (1)(C)(b) above), not required to be applied by a Funding 1 issuer on a Funding 1 interest payment date in accordance with the applicable Funding 1 issuer pre-enforcement principal priority of payments (excluding the amount of any Funding 1 issuer reserve fund or Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund (if any)) shall constitute **shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts**. Shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts will be allocated by the cash manager in accordance with item (d) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments and will continue to be applied in accordance with item (d) until either there are no amounts of shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts to be allocated and distributed on such Funding 1 interest payment date or there are no remaining Funding 1 issuers entitled to such shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts. Save as provided in rule (2) above, if there is more than one Funding 1 issuer that is entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts, then each such Funding 1 issuer will be allocated a portion of the shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts equal to:

$$\frac{\text{amount of Funding 1 shared issuer principal receipts} \times \text{outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts}}{\text{aggregate outstanding principal amount of all the intercompany loans of Funding 1 issuers entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts}}$$

Rule (6) The repayment of the intercompany loan of any Funding 1 issuer prior to the occurrence of a trigger event or the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 will be made in accordance with the terms of the intercompany loan agreements and the Funding 1 deed of charge.

Repayment of loan tranches after an asset trigger event and before intercompany loan acceleration

On each Funding 1 interest payment date after the occurrence of an asset trigger event but before the service on Funding 1 of an intercompany loan acceleration notice, the cash manager shall apply Funding 1 available principal receipts in the following priority (the **Funding 1 post-asset trigger principal priority of payments**) (but, in the case of items (a) and (b) below, only so long as the rated notes are outstanding):

- (a) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, as a credit towards its Funding 1 issuer reserve fund (which, in the case of the issuer, is the issuer reserve fund), pro rata and in no order of priority between them, the amount required to replenish the Funding 1 issuer reserve fund of that Funding 1 issuer up to the applicable Funding 1 issuer reserve required amount, but only to the extent that monies have been drawn from its Funding 1 issuer reserve fund to make Funding 1 issuer reserve principal payments;
- (b) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, as a credit towards its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve (which, in the case of the issuer, is the issuer liquidity reserve) (if established), pro rata and in no order of priority between them, the amount required by that Funding 1 issuer: (A) to initially fund its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund up to the applicable Funding 1 issuer liquidity fund reserve required amount, and (B) once its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund has been initially funded, to the extent that its Funding 1 issuer available revenue receipts or its shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts are insufficient to do so, to replenish its Funding 1 issuer liquidity reserve fund up to the applicable Funding 1 issuer liquidity fund reserve required amount;
- (c) to pay to each Funding 1 issuer, in no order of priority between them, an amount equal to the lesser of (i) its remaining Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts and (ii) the amount required in respect of principal due on the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer, which amount shall be an amount up to the aggregate amount of, and shall be applied in the amounts and priorities set forth in, the Funding 1 issuer principal priority of payments for that Funding 1 issuer (which, in the case of the issuer, is items (c) to (e) (inclusive) of the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments and, in the case of any other Funding 1 Issuer, the relevant payments in the equivalent items under the applicable Funding 1 issuer principal priority of payments);
- (d) to apply all shared Funding 1 principal receipts in the accordance with item (c) above, but as if references to Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts were to its share of the shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts; and
- (e) the balance (if any) to be credited to the Funding 1 principal ledger.

The rules

In the applicable circumstances, the rules set out above in relation to the application of monies in the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments will apply to the application of monies in the Funding 1 post-asset trigger principal priority of payments, except as follows:

- (a) in rule (1), item (C)(a) shall be amended to read "(a) all principal amounts due and payable under the intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer on such Funding 1 interest payment date";
- (b) in rule (5), references to item (d) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments shall mean references to item (d) of the Funding 1 post-asset trigger principal priority of payments.

Repayment of loan tranches under issuer intercompany loan agreement when Funding 1 receives an amount outstanding under the proceeds of a new issuer intercompany loan or a refinancing distribution

If either:

- (a) the proceeds of a new issuer intercompany loan are to be used to refinance all or part of the loan tranches outstanding under the issuer intercompany loan as described above in "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer intercompany loan agreement – New issuer intercompany loan agreements**"; or
- (b) Funding 1 has received, or will receive during the interest period ending on the relevant Funding 1 interest payment date, a refinancing distribution funded by another beneficiary and either:
 - (i) the issuer has issued, or will issue within the period of 60 days of receipt of that refinancing distribution, an optional redemption notice to the noteholders in the circumstances set out in (and in accordance with) the terms and conditions of the issuer notes; or
 - (ii) with the consent of Funding 1, the contributing beneficiary specifies that the proceeds of the refinancing distribution are to be applied (in whole or in part) by Funding 1 towards repayment of all or part of the loan tranches outstanding under the issuer intercompany loans,

then Funding 1 will not apply the amount received under the new issuer intercompany loan or the relevant refinancing distribution as described above in "**Repayment of loan tranches before an asset trigger event and before intercompany loan acceleration**". Rather, Funding 1 will apply the amount received under the new issuer intercompany loan or, as applicable, the relevant refinancing distribution to repay the relevant loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan. If (at any time) only one loan tranche is outstanding under the issuer intercompany loan, then Funding 1 shall apply the amount received under the new issuer intercompany loan or, as applicable, the relevant refinancing distribution to repay such loan tranches.

Distribution of Funding 1 principal receipts and Funding 1 revenue receipts following intercompany loan acceleration

The Funding 1 deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution of amounts received by the cash manager or, if the Funding 1 security has also been enforced, of amounts received or recovered by the Funding 1 security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf) following the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1.

The cash manager will apply amounts received following the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 or, as applicable, the Funding 1 security trustee will apply amounts received or recovered following the enforcement of the Funding 1 security in accordance with the following order of priority (the **Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments**):

- (a) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due (including remuneration), to pay amounts due to the Funding 1 security trustee and any receiver appointed by the Funding 1 security trustee, together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon as provided therein, and to provide for any amounts due or to become due to the Funding 1 security trustee and the receiver in the following interest period under the Funding 1 deed of charge;
- (b) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of amounts (if any) due to the cash manager under the terms of the cash management agreement, to the account bank under the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement, to the Funding 1 corporate services provider under the terms of the Funding 1 corporate services agreement and to the secretarial services provider under the terms of the secretarial services agreement;
- (c) towards payment of amounts (if any) due to the Funding 1 swap provider under the Funding 1 swap agreement (including any termination payment, but excluding any Funding 1 swap excluded termination amount);
- (d) in no order of priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to each Funding 1 issuer its Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts (as defined above) and its Funding 1 issuer allocable

principal receipts (as defined below) towards payment of amounts of interest, principal and fees due to each Funding 1 issuer under its intercompany loan agreement (which, in the case of the issuer, shall be up to the aggregate of the amounts, and shall be applied in the amounts and priorities, as set forth in items (a) to (f) of the issuer post-enforcement priority of payments below);

- (e) to the extent required, to apply all shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts and shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts in the accordance with item (d) above, but as if references to Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts and Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts were to its share of, as applicable, the shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts and the shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts;
- (f) any Funding 1 swap excluded termination amount due to the Funding 1 swap provider;
- (g) to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the Funding 1 start-up loans to the Funding 1 start-up loan provider under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreements;
- (h) towards payment of any deferred contribution due from Funding 1 to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed; and
- (i) the balance (if any) to Funding 1.

Rules for application of Funding 1 available revenue receipts and Funding 1 available principal receipts following intercompany loan acceleration

The Funding 1 deed of charge sets out certain rules for the application of monies by the cash manager or, as applicable, the Funding 1 security trustee following the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1. The principal rules are as follows:

Rule (1) Subject as provided in rules (2) and (3) below, the portion of Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts remaining after item (d) of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments shall constitute (for the purposes of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments) **shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts**. Shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts will be allocated by the cash manager or, as applicable, the Funding 1 security trustee in accordance with item (e) of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments and will continue to be distributed in accordance with item (e) until each relevant intercompany loan agreement is fully repaid (taking into account any principal repayments). If there is more than one Funding 1 issuer that is entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts, then each such Funding 1 issuer will be allocated a portion of shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts equal to:

$$\text{amount of shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts} \times \frac{\text{outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of such Funding 1 issuer entitled to such shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts}}{\text{aggregate outstanding principal amount of all the intercompany loans of Funding 1 issuers entitled so such shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts}}$$

Rule (2) The cash manager or, as applicable, the Funding 1 security trustee will take account of all of the other funds which are or will become available to any Funding 1 issuer on any relevant date and which constitute Funding 1 issuer available revenue receipts (including any payments due under any swap agreement, any amounts standing to the credit of any reserve fund and any interest or other income received or to be received by that Funding 1 issuer). Any such amounts shall reduce the amount payable to the relevant Funding 1 issuer.

Rule (3) For the purpose of determining the amount of Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts and/or shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts (as defined in rule (1) above) and or Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts (as defined in rule (4) below) and/or shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts (as defined in rule (5) below) which may be paid to any Funding 1 issuer on any date, the outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of that Funding 1 issuer shall be deemed to be reduced by the amount of any deficiency recorded on the Funding 1 issuer principal deficiency ledger of that Funding 1 issuer as at such date, but only to the extent that such deficiency has arisen as a result of losses on the mortgage loans allocated by Funding 1 to that Funding 1 issuer.

Rule (4) Subject to rule (3) above, for the purpose of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments, **Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts** for a Funding 1 issuer is an amount on any relevant date that is equal to the lesser of: (a) the outstanding principal amount of the relevant intercompany loan agreement of that Funding 1 issuer and (b) an amount equal to:

$$\text{Funding 1 available principal receipts} \times \frac{\text{outstanding principal amount of intercompany loan of that}}$$

outstanding principal amount of all intercompany loans of
Funding 1 issuers

Rule (5) The portion of Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts (calculated in accordance with rule 4(b) above), not required to be applied by a Funding 1 issuer on a payment date in accordance with the applicable Funding 1 issuer post-enforcement priority of payments shall (for the purposes of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments) constitute **shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts**. Shared Funding 1 issuer revenue receipts will be allocated by the cash manager or, as applicable, the Funding 1 security trustee in accordance with item (e) of the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments and will continue to be distributed in accordance with item (e) until each relevant intercompany loan agreement is fully repaid (taking into account any payments of interest and fees). If there is more than one Funding 1 issuer that is entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts, then each such Funding 1 issuer will be allocated a portion of the shared Funding 1 issuer principal receipts equal to:

amount of shared Funding 1 issuer x
principal receipts

outstanding principal amount of the intercompany loan of
that Funding 1 issuer entitled to shared Funding 1 issuer
principal receipts

aggregate outstanding principal amount of all the
intercompany loans of Funding 1 issuers entitled to shared
Funding 1 issuer principal receipts

Definition of issuer principal receipts

Prior to the service of a note acceleration notice, **issuer principal receipts** will be calculated by the issuer cash manager for each interest payment date one London business day prior to such interest payment date and will be an amount equal to:

- all principal amounts to be repaid by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan during the relevant interest period;
- the amount, if any, to be credited to the issuer principal deficiency ledger pursuant to the terms of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments on the relevant interest payment date;
- in so far as available for and needed to make an issuer reserve principal payment (see "**Credit structure – issuer reserve fund**" below), the amount that would then be standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger, less any amounts applied or to be applied on the relevant interest payment date in payment of interest and other revenue expenses as set out in items (a) to (d) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, plus any amounts which will be credited to the issuer reserve ledger under item (f) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments on the next interest payment date;
- in so far as available for and needed to make an issuer liquidity reserve principal payment (see "**Credit structure – issuer liquidity reserve fund**" below), the amount that would then be standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve ledger, less any amounts applied or to be applied on the relevant interest payment date in payment of interest and other revenue expenses as set out in items (a) to (d) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, plus any amounts which will be credited to the issuer liquidity reserve ledger under item (g) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments on the next interest payment date; and
- any amount standing to the credit of the principal ledger of the relevant Funding 1 issuer,

less (without double counting) amounts to be applied on the relevant interest payment date to pay items (a) to (d) (inclusive) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments.

Following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, but prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, **issuer principal receipts** means the sum calculated by the issuer cash manager one London business day prior to each interest payment date as the amount to be repaid by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan during the relevant interest period or, as the case may be, if the issuer security has been enforced, the sum calculated by the issuer security trustee to be the sum recovered by the issuer security trustee (or the receiver appointed on its behalf) on any other business day representing the principal balance of the issuer intercompany loan.

On each interest payment date prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, all Funding 1 available principal receipts received by the issuer from Funding 1 constituting principal repayments under the issuer intercompany loan will be credited to the issuer principal ledger.

Distribution of issuer principal receipts before note acceleration or intercompany loan acceleration

Prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, the issuer, or the issuer cash manager on its behalf, will apply any issuer principal receipts on each interest payment date to repay the issuer notes in the following order of priority (the **issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments**):

- (a) towards a credit to the issuer reserve ledger to the extent received from Funding 1 by way of payment of a principal amount due under the issuer intercompany loan agreement in accordance with paragraph (a) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments;
- (b) towards a credit to the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if established) to the extent received from Funding 1 by way of payment of a principal amount due under the issuer intercompany loan agreement in accordance with paragraph (b) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments;
- (c) without priority among them, but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay on such interest payment date:
 - (i) (A) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) to the issuer (class A1) swap provider under the issuer (class A1) swap agreement; and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A1) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of principal, principal due and payable (if any) on such interest payment date on the class A1 issuer notes;
 - (ii) (A) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) to the issuer (class A2) swap provider under the issuer (class A2) swap agreement and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A2) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of principal, principal due and payable (if any) on such interest payment date on the class A2 issuer notes;
 - (iii) (A) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) to the issuer (class A3) swap provider under the issuer (class A3) swap agreement; and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A3) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of principal, principal due and payable (if any) on such interest payment date on the class A3 issuer notes; and
 - (iv) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on the class A4 issuer notes;
- (d) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on such interest payment date on the class Z issuer notes; and
- (e) the remainder (if any) to be retained by the issuer on the issuer principal ledger for allocation on subsequent interest payment dates.

For the avoidance of doubt, the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments will also apply after the occurrence of an asset trigger event.

Distribution of issuer principal receipts after note acceleration but before intercompany loan acceleration

The issuer deed of charge sets out the priority of distribution of issuer principal receipts received by the issuer cash manager on an interest payment date following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer or, as the case may be, received or recovered by the issuer security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf) following the enforcement of the issuer security on an interest payment date or any other day but (in each case) prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1. In these circumstances, the issuer cash manager on an interest payment date or the issuer security trustee on such date(s) as the issuer security trustee shall determine (as the case may be) will apply issuer principal receipts to repay the issuer notes in the following order of priority (the **issuer post-acceleration principal priority of payments**):

- (a) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay on such interest payment date:
 - (i) (A) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) to the issuer (class A1) swap provider under the issuer (class A1) swap agreement; and (B) from amounts received from the issuer (class A1) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of principal, principal due and payable (if any) on such interest payment date on the class A1 issuer notes;
 - (ii) (A) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) to the issuer (class A2) swap provider under the issuer (class A2) swap agreement; and (B) from amounts received from the issuer (class A2) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of principal, principal due and payable (if any) on such interest payment date on the class A2 issuer notes;

- (iii) (A) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) to the issuer (class A3) swap provider under the issuer (class A3) swap agreement; and (B) from amounts received from the issuer (class A3) swap provider on such interest payment date in respect of principal, principal due and payable (if any) on such interest payment date on the class A3 issuer notes;
- (iv) amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on the class A4 issuer notes; and
- (b) to pay amounts due and payable in respect of principal (if any) on the class Z issuer notes.

Distribution of issuer principal receipts and issuer revenue receipts following intercompany loan acceleration

The issuer deed of charge sets out the priority of payments following the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 (the **issuer post-enforcement priority of payments**) of amounts received by the issuer cash manager or, following the enforcement of the issuer security, of amounts received or recovered by the issuer security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf).

The issuer security trustee will apply such amounts received or recovered by the issuer security trustee (or a receiver appointed on its behalf) following service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1 and enforcement of the issuer security as follows (other than amounts representing (y) any excess swap collateral, which shall be returned directly to the relevant issuer swap provider, and (z) in respect of an issuer swap provider, prior to the designation of an early termination date under the relevant issuer swap agreement and the resulting application of the collateral by way of netting or set-off, an amount equal to the value of all collateral (other than excess swap collateral) provided by the relevant issuer swap provider to the issuer pursuant to the relevant issuer swap agreement (and any interest or distributions in respect thereof), provided that the issuer security trustee has received prior written confirmation from the relevant issuer swap provider of the amounts (if any) under (y) and (z) beforehand, which confirmation shall be binding and conclusive on all parties):

- (a) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due (including remuneration), to pay amounts due to:
 - (i) the issuer security trustee and any receiver appointed by the issuer security trustee together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon as provided therein and any amounts then due or to become due to the issuer security trustee and the receiver under the provisions of the issuer deed of charge;
 - (ii) the note trustee together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon as provided therein and any amounts then due or to become due and payable to the note trustee under the provisions of the note trust deed; and
 - (iii) the agent bank, the paying agents and the registrar together with interest and any amount in respect of VAT thereon as provided therein and any costs, charges, liabilities and expenses then due or to become due and payable to them under the provisions of the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement;
- (b) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, towards payment of amounts due and payable, together with any amount in respect of VAT thereon as provided therein to the issuer cash manager under the issuer cash management agreement, to the issuer corporate services provider under the issuer corporate services agreement and to the issuer account bank under the issuer bank account agreement;
- (c) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay on such interest payment date:
 - (i) (A) amounts (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuer swap excluded termination amount) in respect of the issuer (class A1) swap agreement due to the issuer (class A1) swap provider under the issuer (class A1) swap agreement and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A1) swap provider, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the class A1 issuer notes;
 - (ii) (A) amounts (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuer swap excluded termination amount) in respect of the issuer (class A2) swap agreement due to the issuer (class A2) swap provider under the issuer (class A2) swap agreement and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A2) swap provider, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the class A2 issuer notes;
 - (iii) (A) amounts (including any termination payment, but excluding any issuer swap excluded termination amount) in respect of the issuer (class A3) swap agreement to the issuer (class A3) swap provider under the issuer (class A3) swap agreement and (B), from amounts received from the issuer (class A3) swap provider, to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the class A3 issuer notes; and
 - (iv) interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the class A4 issuer notes;
- (d) to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, the class Z issuer notes;
- (e) without priority among them but in proportion to the respective amounts due, to pay
 - (i) any issuer swap excluded termination amount due to the issuer (class A1) swap provider;

- (ii) any issuer swap excluded termination amount due to the issuer (class A2) swap provider; and
- (iii) any issuer swap excluded termination amount due to the issuer (class A3) swap provider;
- (f) to pay interest due or overdue on, and to repay principal of, and other amounts owing under, the issuer start-up loan to the issuer start-up loan provider; and
- (g) the balance (if any) to the issuer.

CREDIT STRUCTURE

The issuer notes will be obligations of the issuer only and will not be obligations of, or the responsibility of, or guaranteed by, any other party. However, there are a number of features which enhance the likelihood of timely receipt of payments to noteholders, as follows:

- Funding 1 available revenue receipts are expected to exceed interest and fees payable by Funding 1 to the issuer under the issuer intercompany loan in respect of the senior loan tranche;
- in respect of the rated issuer notes only, a shortfall in issuer available revenue receipts may be met from issuer principal receipts;
- in respect of the senior loan tranches only, the Funding 1 reserve fund may also be used to help meet any deficit in Funding 1 available revenue receipts available for payment of interest and fees due under an intercompany loan;
- an issuer liquidity reserve fund will be established following a seller rating downgrade or a decrease in the CPR with respect to the mortgages in the portfolio below a designated level to meet interest and principal shortfalls in limited circumstances on the issuer notes;
- in respect of the rated issuer notes only, an issuer reserve fund has been established to help meet shortfalls in issuer revenue receipts and issuer principal receipts available for payments of interest and principal, respectively, due on the rated issuer notes;
- following repayment in full of the rated notes, any amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund will be available to repay all principal amounts then due and repayable on the issuer start-up loan tranche D;
- payments on the class Z issuer notes will be subordinated to payments on the class A issuer notes;
- the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account and the issuer GIC accounts all earn interest at a specified rate;
- the issuer start-up loan will be provided to the issuer to, *inter alia*, credit the issuer reserve fund; and
- the Funding 1 start-up loan will be provided to Funding 1 to, *inter alia*, credit the Funding 1 reserve fund.

Each of these factors is considered more fully in the remainder of this section.

Credit support for the rated notes provided by Funding 1 available revenue receipts

It is anticipated that, during the life of the rated notes, the Funding 1 share of the interest received from borrowers on the loans will, assuming that all of the loans are fully performing, be greater than the aggregate amount of interest which the issuer and any new issuer have to pay on all of the rated notes and all other fees and other amounts payable by Funding 1.

The actual amount of any excess will vary during the life of the rated notes. Two of the key factors determining the variation are as follows:

- the interest rate on the loans in the portfolio; and
- the level of arrears experienced.

On any Funding 1 interest payment date, any excess will be available to Funding 1 to make a deferred contribution.

Level of arrears experienced

If the level of arrears of interest payments made by the borrowers results in the issuer experiencing an income deficit, the issuer will be able to use the following amounts to cure that income deficit:

- *first*, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund and, if such amounts are insufficient, the amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve fund, as described in "**Issuer reserve fund**" and "**Issuer liquidity reserve fund**" below;
- *second*, principal receipts, if any, as described in "**Use of issuer principal receipts to pay issuer income deficiency**" below.

Any excess of issuer revenue receipts will be applied on each interest payment date to the extent described in the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, including to extinguish amounts standing to the debit of any issuer principal deficiency ledger and to replenish the issuer reserve funds and the issuer liquidity reserve fund.

Use of issuer principal receipts to pay issuer income deficiency

One London business day prior to each interest payment date, the issuer cash manager will calculate whether there will be an excess or a deficit of issuer available revenue receipts to pay items (a) to (d) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments.

If there is a deficit, then the issuer shall pay or provide for that deficit by the application of issuer principal receipts, if any, and the cash manager shall make a corresponding entry in the issuer principal deficiency sub-ledger, as described in "**Issuer principal deficiency ledger**" below as well as making a debit in the issuer principal ledger. Any such entry and debit shall be made and taken into account (including as to which priority of payments shall apply) prior to the application of the issuer principal receipts on the relevant interest payment date.

Issuer principal receipts may only be used to pay interest on rated issuer notes.

Funding 1 reserve fund

The Funding 1 reserve fund has been established to help meet any deficit in Funding 1 available revenue receipts available for payment of interest and fees due under the intercompany loan agreements in respect of the senior loan tranches prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1.

The Funding 1 reserve fund will be funded and replenished from:

- Funding 1 available revenue receipts in accordance with item (e) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments up to an amount equal to the Funding 1 reserve required amount (see "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts before an asset trigger event or intercompany loan acceleration**" above); and
- the Funding 1 start-up loan provided to Funding 1 by the issuer pursuant to the Funding 1 start up loan agreement.

The **Funding 1 reserve required amount** as at any date and subject to amendment as described below will be the amount of £43,000,000

Funding 1 may adjust, at any time, the Funding 1 reserve required amount without the consent of noteholders so long as Funding 1 obtains confirmation from the rating agencies that such adjustments will not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the rated notes (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

The Funding 1 reserve ledger is maintained by the cash manager to record the balance from time to time of the Funding 1 reserve fund.

Issuer liquidity reserve fund

The issuer will be required to establish an issuer liquidity reserve fund to the extent of the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount if, and for as long as, (1) the long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller cease to be rated at least A- by Fitch (unless Fitch confirms that the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes will not be adversely affected by the ratings downgrade) or A3 by Moody's and there are class A issuer notes then outstanding (an **issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event**) or (2) the annualised CPR with respect to the mortgages in the portfolio has fallen below 2.5% or such other future designated level as required by the rating agencies in connection with the issuance of new notes (the **designated minimum CPR level**) (a **CPR decrease event**).

If an issuer liquidity reserve fund has been established due to an issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event having occurred, following a subsequent increase in the seller's rating or redemption in full of all class A issuer notes, the issuer will not be required to maintain the issuer liquidity reserve fund (provided that a CPR decrease event has not occurred and is not subsisting whilst any class A issuer notes are then outstanding). If an issuer liquidity reserve fund has been established due to a CPR decrease event having occurred, following a subsequent increase in the annualised CPR above the designated minimum CPR level, the issuer will not be required to maintain the issuer liquidity reserve fund (provided that an issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event has not occurred and is not subsisting). If in these two circumstances described above the issuer is no longer required to maintain the issuer liquidity reserve fund, the issuer may then at its option terminate the issuer liquidity reserve fund, and all amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve ledger will then be treated as issuer available revenue receipts for the next interest payment date. In addition, following a reduction in the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve ledger in excess of the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount will then be treated as issuer available revenue receipts for the next interest payment date.

Prior to service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, the issuer liquidity reserve fund may, in limited circumstances, be used:

- to help meet any deficit in issuer available revenue receipts available for payment of interest on the issuer notes and fees ranking prior thereto; and
- to help meet any deficit in issuer principal receipts available for payment of principal on the issuer notes on their final maturity date (an **issuer liquidity reserve principal payment**),

in each case prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1.

The issuer liquidity reserve fund, if required to be funded, will be funded initially from issuer principal receipts applied in accordance with item (b) of the issuer pre-enforcement principal priority of payments. The issuer liquidity reserve fund will be deposited in the issuer's name in the issuer's GIC account. All interest or income accrued on the amount of the issuer liquidity reserve fund while on deposit in the issuer's GIC account will belong to the issuer. The issuer cash manager will maintain a separate issuer liquidity reserve ledger to record the balance from time to time of the issuer liquidity reserve fund.

The issuer liquidity reserve fund will be replenished up to and including an amount equal to the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount on interest payment dates from (as applicable):

- issuer principal receipts at item (b) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments; and
- issuer available revenue receipts at item (g) of the issuer's pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments.

Issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount

is either:

- (1) whenever there is an issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event occurring on any interest payment date, an amount as of that interest payment date equal to the excess (if any) of 3 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of the rated issuer notes on that interest payment date (taking into account any principal repayments to be made on that interest payment date) over the aggregate of amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund on that interest payment date (after application of issuer revenue receipts and issuer principal receipts on that interest payment date); or
- (2) if a CPR decrease event is occurring on any interest payment date (and no issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event is occurring on that interest payment date), an amount as of that interest payment date equal to the excess (if any) of 1 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of the rated issuer notes on that interest payment date (taking into account any principal repayments to be made on that interest payment date) over the aggregate of amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund on that interest payment date (after application of issuer revenue receipts and issuer principal receipts on that interest payment date).

The issuer may adjust, at any time, the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount without the consent of noteholders so long as the issuer obtains confirmation from the rating agencies that such adjustments will not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the rated issuer notes (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve ledger may be applied in making payments of interest and principal due under the rated issuer notes. Following repayment in full of the rated issuer notes, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if established) will be applied as issuer available revenue receipts.

Issuer reserve fund

On the closing date, the issuer reserve fund will be established by the issuer to help meet any deficit in issuer revenue receipts available for payment of interest due under the rated issuer notes and fees ranking prior thereto and to help meet any deficit in issuer principal receipts available for repayments of principal in respect of the rated issuer notes on their respective final maturity dates only after payment of any revenue deficiency (an **issuer reserve principal payment**), in each case prior to the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer. The issuer reserve ledger will be maintained by the issuer cash manager to record the balance from time to time of the issuer reserve fund.

The issuer reserve fund will be funded and, if necessary, replenished from (as applicable):

- issuer available revenue receipts in accordance with item (f) of the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments up to an amount equal to the issuer reserve required amount (see "**Cashflows – Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration**" above);
- issuer principal receipts in accordance with item (a) of the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments; and
- the issuer start-up loan provided to the issuer by the issuer start-up loan provider pursuant to the issuer start-up loan agreement. The **issuer reserve required amount** as at any date and subject to amendment as described below will be the amount of £108,100,230.

Following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger may be applied in making payments of interest and principal due under the rated issuer notes. Following repayment in full of the rated notes, amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger will be available to repay all principal amounts then due and repayable on the issuer start-up loan tranche C.

Issuer principal deficiency ledger

The issuer principal deficiency ledger will be established for the issuer to record:

- on each trust calculation date, any principal losses on the loans allocated by Funding 1 to the issuer intercompany loan of the issuer;
- on each Funding 1 interest payment date, the application of issuer principal receipts in accordance with item (b) of the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments to fund the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if required); and
- on each Funding 1 interest payment date, any application of issuer principal receipts to meet any deficiency in issuer available revenue receipts (as described in "**– Use of issuer principal receipts to pay issuer income deficiency**" above).

The principal deficiency ledger will be split into two sub-ledgers which will correspond to the class A issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes.

Entries on the principal deficiency ledger will be recorded as follows:

- *first*, on the principal deficiency sub-ledger in respect of the class Z issuer notes until the balance of such sub-ledger is equal to the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all the class Z issuer notes;
- *second*, on the principal deficiency sub-ledger in respect of the class A issuer notes, at which point there will be an asset trigger event (unless it is cured on that interest payment date through the application of issuer available revenue receipts).

Prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on the issuer, issuer available revenue receipts will be applied on each interest payment date in the manner and to the extent described in the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments as follows:

- *first*, provided that interest due on the class A issuer notes has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balances on the principal deficiency sub-ledger in respect of the class A issuer notes;
- *second*, towards a credit to the issuer reserve ledger to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the issuer reserve required amount;
- *third*, towards a credit to the issuer liquidity reserve ledger (if established) to the extent the amount standing to the credit thereof is less than the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount; and
- *fourth*, provided that interest due on the class Z issuer notes has been paid, in an amount necessary to reduce to zero the balance on the principal deficiency sub-ledger in respect of the class Z issuer notes.

See also "**– Use of issuer principal receipts to pay issuer income deficiency**" above.

Priority of payments among the class A issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes

Payments of interest on the issuer notes will be prioritised so that interest payments due on the class Z issuer notes on any interest payment date will be subordinated to interest payments on the class A issuer notes due on the same interest payment date, in accordance with the issuer priority of payments.

Any shortfall in payments of interest due on the class Z issuer notes on any interest payment date in respect of such issuer notes will be deferred until the next interest payment date in respect of such issuer notes and interest will accrue on such deferred interest. On that next interest payment date, the amount of interest due on the relevant class of issuer notes will be increased to take account of any deferred interest. If on that interest payment date there is still a

shortfall, that shortfall will be deferred again. This deferral process will continue until the final maturity date of the class Z issuer notes, at which point all amounts of deferred interest will become due and payable. However, if there is insufficient money available to the issuer to pay interest on the class Z issuer notes, then you may not receive all interest amounts payable on those classes of issuer notes.

The issuer is not able to defer payments of interest due on any interest payment date in respect of the class A issuer notes then outstanding. The failure to pay interest on such issuer notes will be a note event of default.

The class A issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes will be constituted by the note trust deed and will share the same security. However, the class A issuer notes will rank in priority to the class Z issuer notes.

Mortgages trustee GIC account/Funding 1 GIC account/issuer GIC account

All amounts held by the mortgages trustee will be deposited in the mortgages trustee GIC account with the mortgages trustee account bank. The mortgages trustee account bank has agreed to pay a variable rate of interest on funds in the mortgages trustee GIC account of 0.10 per cent. per annum below LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits.

Amounts held in the collection accounts will not have the benefit of such an interest rate but following receipt will be transferred into the mortgages trustee GIC account on a regular basis and in any event in the case of direct debits no later than the next business day after they are deposited in the collection accounts.

All amounts held by Funding 1 will be deposited in the Funding 1 GIC account in the first instance. The Funding 1 GIC account is maintained with the Funding 1 account bank. The Funding 1 account bank has agreed to pay a variable rate of interest on funds in the Funding 1 GIC account of 0.10 per cent. per annum below LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits.

All amounts held by the issuer will be deposited in the issuer GIC account in the first instance. The issuer GIC account is maintained with the issuer account bank. The issuer account bank has agreed to pay a variable rate of interest on funds in the issuer GIC account of 0.10 per cent. per annum below LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits.

The mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank and the issuer account bank are required to satisfy certain criteria (including certain criteria and/or permissions set or required by the FSA from time to time) in order to continue to receive deposits in the mortgages trustee GIC account, the Funding 1 GIC account and the issuer GIC account, respectively. These criteria include a requirement that the short-term, unguaranteed, unsecured and unsubordinated ratings of the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank or the issuer account bank, as the case may be, are at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and the short-term and long-term issuer default rating is at least F1 and A (or, if such institution is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch (or such other ratings as may be acceptable to the respective rating agencies). If any of the mortgages trustee account bank, the Funding 1 account bank or the issuer account bank ceases to satisfy these criteria, then the relevant account may be transferred to another entity which does satisfy these criteria.

Issuer start-up loan

The issuer start-up loan provider will enter into the issuer start-up loan agreement with the issuer on the closing date in order to make, in part, a credit to the issuer reserve fund and to make a loan to Funding 1 in three tranches, as described under "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer start-up loan agreement and Funding 1 start-up loan agreement**" above.

Funding 1 start-up loan

The issuer (in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider) will enter into the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement with Funding 1 on the closing date in order to make a credit to the Funding 1 reserve fund and to meet certain fees, costs and expenses of Funding 1. For further information on the Funding 1 start-up loan, see "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer start-up loan agreement and Funding 1 start-up loan agreement**" above.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The gross proceeds from the issuance of the issuer notes will equal approximately £6,715,998,168 and will be applied in accordance with the issuer intercompany loan agreement to make the issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1. Our fees and expenses in connection with the issuance of the issuer notes are expected to be approximately £ 1,500,000. These fees and expenses will be paid by us, but will be funded by a portion of the amount drawn under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement and paid to us by Funding 1 as an initial fee under the issuer intercompany loan agreement.

SANTANDER UK PLC AND THE SANTANDER UK GROUP

Background

The Abbey National Building Society (the **Society**) was formed in 1944 with the merger of two long standing building societies and is now a public limited liability company incorporated and registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985. In 1988, Abbey National plc (now Santander UK plc) was incorporated as a bank with registered number 2294747 and in 1989 the Society transferred its business to Abbey National plc as part of its conversion and listing on the London Stock Exchange. In 2003, the brand name was shortened to Abbey.

On 12 November 2004, Banco Santander completed the acquisition of the entire issued ordinary share capital of Abbey National plc, implemented by means of a scheme of arrangement under Section 425 of the Companies Act 1985, making Abbey National plc a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banco Santander. Banco Santander is one of the largest banks in the world by market capitalisation. Founded in 1857, Banco Santander has more than 90 million customers and over 14,000 branches.

As of 11 January 2010, Abbey National plc changed its name to Santander UK plc and now operates under the Santander brand name.

The registered office of Santander UK is at 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN. The telephone number of Santander UK's registered office is +44 (0)870 607 6000.

Corporate Purpose and Strategy

Santander UK's purpose is to maximise value for its shareholder, Banco Santander, by focusing on offering a full commercial banking service in the United Kingdom providing value-for-money products to customers. With the continuing support of Banco Santander, Santander UK aims to be the best commercial bank in the United Kingdom. As testament to this focus, in both 2008 and 2009, Santander UK won Euromoney's "Best Bank in the U.K." award. Meanwhile, Banco Santander won Euromoney's "Best Bank in Western Europe" award in 2009 and the "Best Bank in the World" award in 2008.

Business and Support Divisions

Santander UK's management structure consists of a number of business and support divisions. The business divisions consist of:

Retail Banking

Retail Banking consists of residential mortgages, savings, banking and consumer credit, online banking and financial services through cahoot (the Santander UK group's separately branded e-commerce retail banking and financial services provider), general insurance, Santander Business Banking (formerly known as Abbey Business) and credit cards and earns a commission on products sold through its agreements with Santander Asset Management UK Limited and Santander Cards Limited for the provision of asset management and credit card services, respectively.

Global Banking & Markets

Global Banking & Markets provides financial markets sales, trading and risk management services, as well as manufacturing retail structured products. Global Banking & Markets is principally structured into two business areas, Rates and Equity. Rates covers sales and trading activity for fixed income derivatives. Equity comprises the Equity Derivatives, Property Derivatives and Short Term Markets areas. Equity and residential property derivatives activities include the manufacture of structured products sold to retail customers both by Santander UK and by other financial institutions. Short Term Markets runs the securities lending/borrowing and repurchase agreement (**'repo'**) businesses and retains a US branch for funding purposes.

Corporate Banking

Corporate Banking provides a range of banking services through its network of Regional Business Centres and specialist businesses. Following the transfer of Alliance & Leicester to Santander UK by Banco Santander on 9 January 2009, a broad range of banking products is now offered including loans, current accounts, deposits, treasury services, asset finance, cash transmission, trade finance and invoice discounting. The Regional Business Centres have seen significant growth in their customer base in 2009 and primarily service small and medium-sized United Kingdom companies. The specialist businesses within Corporate Banking service customers in various business sectors including Real Estate, Social Housing and Infrastructure.

Private Banking

Private Banking consists of Abbey National International Limited, Alliance & Leicester International Ltd, Bradford & Bingley International Ltd and Santander UK's majority interest in Santander Private Banking UK Limited. It offers private banking services and other specialist banking services.

The support divisions consist of:

- **Retail Products and Marketing** – responsible for integrating and gaining the maximum value from Santander UK's products, marketing and brand communications to serve Santander UK's customers better.
- **Human Resources** – responsible for delivering the human resources strategy and personnel support.
- **Manufacturing** – responsible for all information technology, cost control and operations activity, including service centres.
- **Risk** – responsible for ensuring that the Board and senior management team of Santander UK are provided with an appropriate risk policy and control framework and for reporting any material risk issues to the Risk Committee and the Board.
- **Internal Audit** – responsible for supervising the compliance, effectiveness and efficiency of Santander UK's internal control systems for the management of its risks.

In addition there are a number of corporate units – Corporate Services; Service Quality; Communications; Strategy & Planning; Financial Accounting & Economics; Group Infrastructure; and Santander Universities in the United Kingdom.

Mortgage business

Santander UK has been engaged in the origination and servicing of residential mortgage loans since 1989, when, as the successor company to the Society, it took a transfer of the latter's business, the core of which had always been the origination and servicing of residential mortgage loans. Santander UK remains one of the largest lenders in the United Kingdom residential mortgage market with the Santander UK group having an estimated market share of 18.4 per cent. of all outstanding residential mortgages as at 31 December 2009. The total value of the Santander UK group's mortgage stock as at 30 June 2010 was £170.2 billion and as at 31 December 2009 was £160.4 billion. The Santander UK group achieved net mortgage lending of approximately £3.3 billion for the first half of 2010, as at 30 June 2010, and £7.6 billion in 2009.

Securitisation

Santander UK became engaged in the securitisation of residential mortgage loans in 1998. To date, it has completed 19 residential mortgage-backed securitisation transactions in which an aggregate initial principal amount of £76.2 billion of notes has been issued. No prior securitisation completed by Santander UK has experienced an event of default to date.

In general, Santander UK is responsible for the selection of the pool of loans to be securitised in Santander UK's mortgage loan securitisation programmes and for ongoing servicing, reporting and cash management in accordance with the applicable documentation. Santander UK also acts as sponsor of these securitisations and is responsible for structuring of the transaction, cash flow modelling, arranging distribution and marketing of the securities and arranging currency, interest rate and other hedge providers. Santander UK is responsible for liaising with rating agencies, engaging various third party service providers and advisors as well as overall transaction management.

Transfer of retail deposits, branch network and related employees – Bradford & Bingley plc

In September 2008, following the announcement by HM Treasury of the decision to take Bradford & Bingley plc into public ownership, the retail deposits, branch network and its related employees transferred, under the provisions of the Banking (Special Provisions) Act 2008, to Santander UK. All of Bradford & Bingley plc's customer loans and treasury assets, including all its mortgage assets, were taken into public ownership. The transfer to Santander UK consisted of the £20bn retail deposit base with 2.7 million customers, as well as Bradford & Bingley plc's direct channels including 197 retail branches, 141 agencies (distribution outlets in third party premises) and related employees. The acquisition price was £612m, including the transfer of £208m of capital relating to offshore entities. The transfer of Bradford & Bingley plc's customers and their retail deposits further strengthened Santander UK's retail customer deposit base and franchise.

Alliance & Leicester – acquisition and Part VII transfer

Alliance & Leicester plc (Alliance & Leicester) is a public limited company incorporated and registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985. Alliance & Leicester Building Society (the Society) was formed in 1985, with the merger of two long-standing building societies, the Alliance Building Society and the Leicester Building Society. In 1997, Alliance and Leicester was incorporated as a bank and the Society transferred its business to Alliance & Leicester as part of the conversion and listing on the London Stock Exchange. Alliance & Leicester was incorporated as a public limited company on 10 October 1996 (with registration number 3263713) and the conversion became effective as of 21 April 1997.

On 10 October 2008, Banco Santander completed the acquisition of the entire issued ordinary share capital of Alliance & Leicester, implemented by means of a scheme of arrangement under Section 425 of the Companies Act 1985, making Alliance & Leicester a wholly owned subsidiary of Banco Santander.

On 9 January 2009, in order to optimise the capital, liquidity funding and overall financial efficiency of the enlarged Santander group, Banco Santander transferred all of its Alliance & Leicester shares to Santander UK in exchange for newly issued Santander UK ordinary shares making Santander UK the immediate parent company of Alliance & Leicester.

On 25 February 2010, Alliance & Leicester announced that it proposed to implement the Part VII scheme, pursuant to which the entire business of Alliance & Leicester, and all related assets and liabilities, were to be transferred to, and vest in or become liabilities of (as applicable), Santander UK.

On 13 May 2010, the High Court published the Part VII order sanctioning the Part VII scheme. Pursuant to the terms of the Part VII order, the Part VII scheme became effective on the Part VII effective date. All assets and liabilities of Alliance & Leicester (other than a discrete list of assets and liabilities agreed by Alliance & Leicester and Santander UK prior to the Part VII effective date which would more conveniently be, or which pursuant to the terms of the Part VII scheme are to be, transferred after the Part VII effective date), including all assets and liabilities of Alliance & Leicester related to the transactions described in this prospectus (including in its capacities as, among others, the seller, the servicer, a beneficiary, the cash manager, the secretarial services provider, the Funding 1 start-up loan provider and the Funding 1 swap provider) were, by the Part VII order, transferred to, and vested in or became liabilities of (as applicable), Santander UK on the Part VII effective date.

Santander UK plc agrees to acquire certain RBS and NatWest branches

Santander UK announced on 4 August 2010 that it had reached an agreement to acquire the parts of the banking businesses of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc which are carried out through its The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (RBS) branches in England and Wales and its National Westminster Bank plc (Natwest) branches in Scotland.

The consideration for the acquisition, subject to completion adjustments, comprises £350 million of goodwill relative to a notional equity value of approximately £1.3 billion as at 31 December 2009.

Completion is expected to occur in between 15 and 18 months time, subject to necessary approvals.

The acquisition, upon completion, will include:

- a) 311 RBS branches in England and Wales and 7 NatWest branches in Scotland;
- b) 40 small and medium sized enterprises (SME) banking centres and more than 400 relationship managers;
- c) 4 corporate banking centres and 3 private banking centres;
- d) 1.8 million retail customers (c.2 per cent. retail market share);
- e) around 244,000 SME customers (c.5 per cent. SME market share) and c. 1,200 mid-corporate customers (c.5 per cent. market share); and
- f) around 5,000 employees.

Notice of Capital Injection

Santander UK has announced that on 3 August 2010, Banco Santander S.A., through a wholly-owned Spanish-based subsidiary Santusa Holding, S.L., provided £4,456 million of equity capital to Santander UK.

The capital will be used to support growth as well as a planned reorganisation of group companies in the UK (subject to FSA approval). The reorganisation will result in Santander UK owning all UK-related group businesses of the Banco Santander Group.

The capital increase has received all relevant regulatory approvals.

Economic Environment and Competition – Competitive environment, future trends and outlook

The economic environment in 2009 remained very difficult, with falling house prices, volatile share prices, rising unemployment and difficulties facing banks, homeowners and savers. The UK's retail banks underwent further significant changes, with the UK Government increasing its holdings of shares in The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc. The UK Government continues to support UK banks during the current market turmoil through the Special Liquidity Scheme, the Asset Protection Scheme, the Credit Guarantee Scheme and the UK Banking Act 2009.

Santander UK's main competitors are other UK retail banks, building societies and other financial services providers such as insurance companies, supermarket chains and large retailers. The market remains highly competitive, driven largely by market incumbents. Management expects such competition to continue in response to competitor behaviour, consumer demand, technological changes, the impact of consolidation, regulatory actions and other factors.

2010 is expected to be another difficult year for the UK economy. Although the UK economy has begun to show signs of emerging from recession, unemployment is predicted to remain high, resulting in continuing difficulties for banks, homeowners and savers. The outcome of the European Union's review of the UK Government's support for The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc and Lloyds Banking Group plc may also trigger further restructuring of the retail banking sector in the UK. Santander UK continues to benefit from the strength of its parent company, Banco Santander, and, as part of the Santander group, management remains confident of Santander UK's strength and potential to continue growing despite continuing challenging conditions in some of its core personal financial services markets.

THE ISSUER SWAP PROVIDERS

The issuer (class A1) swap provider, the issuer (class A2) swap provider and the issuer (class A3) swap provider in relation to the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes and the class A3 issuer notes is Abbey National Treasury Services plc (**ANTS**).

ANTS is a public limited liability company incorporated and registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985. ANTS was incorporated on 24 January 1989 with registered number 2338548, is regulated by the Financial Services Authority and is authorised with permission to accept deposits under the FSMA.

ANTS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Santander UK which has given a full and unconditional guarantee in respect of the liabilities of ANTS incurred prior to 31 July 2012. ANTS has given a reciprocal guarantee in respect of the liabilities of Santander UK. Directly and indirectly, Banco Santander, S.A. (**Banco Santander**) owns the entire issued ordinary share capital of Santander UK. As at 12 October 2010, Santander UK has a long-term credit rating of "AA" by Standard & Poor's, "Aa3" by Moody's and "AA-" by Fitch and a short-term credit rating of "A-1+" by Standard & Poor's, "P-1" by Moody's and "F1+" by Fitch.

We refer you to the description of Santander UK within the section entitled "**Santander UK Plc and the Santander UK Group**" above.

Currently, ANTS's registered office is at 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London, NW1 3AN. The telephone number of ANTS's registered office is 0870 607 6000.

ANTS contains parts of three divisions of the Santander UK group (the Santander UK Group):

- Asset & Liability Management (**ALM**);
- Global Banking & Markets (**GBM**); and
- Corporate Banking.

ALM is responsible for managing the Santander UK Group's structural balance sheet shape and, in conjunction with the Santander UK Group's Risk Division, tactical liquidity risk management. This includes short-term and medium-term funding, covered bond and securitisation programmes. ALM's responsibilities also include the Santander UK Group's Retail Banking products and structural exposure to interest rates and, in that role, is a link between Santander UK Retail Banking and Global Banking & Markets. ALM recommends and helps to implement Santander UK Board of Directors, Asset & Liability Management Committee and Risk Committee policies for all aspects of balance sheet management, formulating guidance for, and monitoring, the overall balance sheet shape, including maturity profile.

GBM is principally structured into two business areas: Rates and Equity. Rates covers sales and trading activity for fixed income derivatives. Equity comprises the Equity Derivatives, Property Derivatives and Short Term Markets areas. Equity and residential property derivatives activities include the manufacture of structured products sold to retail customers both by Santander UK and by other financial institutions. Short Term Markets runs the securities lending/borrowing and repurchase agreement ('repo') businesses and retains a U.S. branch for funding purposes.

Corporate Banking provides a range of banking services through its network of Regional Business Centres and specialist businesses. Following the transfer of Alliance & Leicester to Santander UK by Banco Santander on 9 January 2009, a broad range of banking products is now offered including loans, current accounts, deposits, treasury services, asset finance, cash transmission, trade finance and invoice discounting. The Regional Business Centres have seen significant growth in their customer base in 2009 and primarily service small and medium-sized United Kingdom companies. The specialist businesses within Corporate Banking service customers in various business sectors including Real Estate, Social Housing and Infrastructure. The information contained in the preceding paragraphs has been provided by ANTS for use in this prospectus. Except for the foregoing paragraphs, ANTS and its respective affiliates have not been involved in the preparation of, and do not accept responsibility for, this prospectus.

THE ISSUER

Langton Securities (2010-2) plc, referred to in this prospectus as the issuer, was incorporated in England and Wales on 20 September 2010 and is a public limited company (registered number 7381453) under the Companies Act 2006. The registered office of the issuer is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP (telephone number +44 (0)20 7398 6300).

The authorised share capital of the issuer comprises 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of the issuer comprises 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, all of which are one quarter paid and all of which are beneficially owned by Holdings (see "**Holdings**"). Under the issuer corporate services agreement, Holdings will agree to comply with all requests of the issuer security trustee in relation to the appointment and/or removal by Holdings of any of the directors of the issuer.

The issuer is organised as a special purpose company. The issuer has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings or the issuer.

The issuer was established as a special purpose company for the purposes of issuing the issuer notes and making the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan agreement to Funding 1. The activities of the issuer are limited to passively owning or holding the issuer loan tranches, issuing the issuer notes supported by the issuer intercompany loan agreement and other activities reasonably incidental thereto. The principal objects of the issuer are set out in its memorandum of association and include:

- lending money and giving credit, with or without security;
- borrowing or raising money and obtaining credit or finance; and
- securing payment or repayment of money, credit or finance by any security over the issuer's property.

Under the Companies Act 2006, the issuer's governing documents, including the principal objects of the issuer, may be altered by a special resolution of the shareholders.

The activities of the issuer will be further restricted by the terms and conditions of the issuer notes and will be limited to the issue of the issuer notes, the making of the issuer loan tranches under the issuer intercompany loan agreement to Funding 1, the exercise of related rights and powers and other activities referred to in this prospectus or incidental to those activities.

Since its incorporation, the issuer has not commenced operations and has not engaged in any material activities other than those incidental or ancillary to its incorporation as a public limited company under the Companies Act 2006 and to the proposed issue of the issuer notes and to the authorisation of the other issuer transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party.

There is no intention to accumulate surplus cash in the issuer.

The accounting reference date (i.e. the last day of the fiscal year) of the issuer is 31 December. The first financial period of the issuer will end on 31 December 2010. As at the date hereof, no statutory accounts have been prepared or delivered to the Registrar of Companies on behalf of the issuer.

Directors and secretary

The following table sets out the directors of the issuer and their respective business addresses and occupations. Each director has served in office since the incorporation of the issuer.

Name	Business address	Principal activities/business occupation
Claudia Ann Wallace	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director, Transaction Management
John Paul Nowacki	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director, Business Development
Ian John Hares	2 Triton Square Regent's Place London NW1 3AN	Deputy Head of Asset and Liability Management
Tom Ranger (as alternate director to Ian John Hares)	2 Triton Square Regent's Place London NW1 3AN	Head of Mortgage Backed Funding
Paivi Helena Whitaker (as alternate director to Claudia Ann Wallace and John Paul Nowacki)	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
Robert William Berry (as alternate director to Claudia Ann Wallace and John Paul Nowacki)	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director

The company secretary of the issuer is:

Name	Business address
Abbey National Nominees Limited	2 Triton Square Regent's Place London NW1 3AN

The directors of Abbey National Nominees Limited and their respective business addresses and principal activities or business occupations are:

Name	Business address	Principal activities/business occupation
Shaun Patrick Coles	2 Triton Square Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN	Deputy Company Secretary
Scott Linsley	2 Triton Square Regent's Place, London NW1 3AW	Assistant Company Secretary
Helen Tyrrell	Carlton Park Narborough, Leicester LE19 OAL	Senior Secretariat Assistant

In accordance with the issuer corporate services agreement, the issuer corporate services provider will provide the issuer with directors and a registered office, arrange meetings of directors and shareholders and procure book-keeping services and the preparation of accounts by Santander UK. No other remuneration is paid by the issuer to or in respect of any director or officer of the issuer for acting as such.

Capitalisation statement

The following table shows the capitalisation of the issuer as at 12 October 2010:

	£
Issued share capital	
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each one quarter paid	12,500

FUNDING 1

Funding 1 was incorporated in England and Wales on 20 November 2007 as a private limited company (registered number 6432610) under the Companies Act 1985. The authorised share capital of Funding 1 comprises 100 ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital of Funding 1 comprises one ordinary share of £1, which is owned by Holdings (see "**Holdings**"). The registered office of Funding 1 is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of Funding 1's registered office is +44 (0) 20 7398 6300.

Funding 1 has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings or Funding 1.

The principal objects of Funding 1 are set out in its memorandum of association and are, among other things, to:

- carry on business as a general commercial company;
- acquire trust property and borrow or raise money by any method and to obtain any form of credit or finance;
- enter into financial instruments, including derivative instruments; and
- secure the payment of any monies, the discharge of any liabilities and the observance or performance of any kind of obligations by any charge over the whole or any part of its undertaking or assets.

Since its incorporation, Funding 1 has not engaged in any material activities, other than those relating to the issue of the previous notes by the previous issuers, those incidental to the authorisation of the transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party, filing a notification under the Data Protection Act 1998 and other matters which are incidental to those activities. Funding 1 has no employees.

The accounting reference date of Funding 1 is 31 December. The first financial period of Funding 1 ended on 31 December 2008. As of the date hereof, statutory accounts up to and including the year ended 31 December 2009 have been prepared and delivered to the Registrar of Companies on behalf of Funding 1.

The financial statements for Funding 1 for the year ending 31 December 2008 and for the year ending 31 December 2009, together with the audit reports thereon, are incorporated by reference into this prospectus (see "**Documents incorporated by reference**" above). Copies of the financial statements of Funding 1 for the periods ended 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009 are available at Funding 1's registered office.

Directors and secretary

The following table sets out the directors of Funding 1 and their respective business addresses and occupations.

Name	Business address	Principal activities/business occupation
SFM Directors Limited	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director of special purpose companies
SFM Directors (No.2) Limited	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director of special purpose companies
Ian John Hares	2 Triton Square Regent's Place London NW1 3AN	Deputy Head of Asset and Liability Management
Tom Ranger (as alternate director to Ian John Hares)	2 Triton Square Regent's Place London NW1 3AN	Head of Mortgage Backed Funding

The directors both of SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited and their respective business addresses and principal activities or business occupations are:

Name	Business address	Principal activities/business occupation
Robert William Berry	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
Jonathan Eden Keighley	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
James Garner Smith Macdonald	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
John Paul Nowacki	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
Claudia Wallace	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
Helena Whitaker	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director
Vinoy Nursiah	35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP	Director

Note that the directors named above are the directors for both SFM Directors Limited and SFM Directors (No.2) Limited.

The company secretary of Funding 1 is:

Name	Business address
Richard Allen Hawker	2 Triton Square Regent's Place London NW1 3AN

The directors and secretary of Funding 1 have no potential conflicts of interest between their duties to Funding 1 and their private interests and/or other duties. The directors of SFM Directors Limited and the directors of SFM Directors (No. 2) Limited have no potential conflicts of interest between their duties to Funding 1 and their respective companies and their private interests and/or other duties.

In accordance with the Funding 1 corporate services agreement, the Funding 1 corporate services provider provides Funding 1 with directors and a registered office, arranges meetings of directors and shareholders and procures book-keeping services and preparation of accounts by Santander UK. No other remuneration is paid by Funding 1 to or in respect of any director or officer of Funding 1 for acting as such.

THE MORTGAGES TRUSTEE

The mortgages trustee was incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands on 27 November 2007 as a private company (registered number 99388) with limited liability under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991, as amended, for a period of unlimited duration. The authorised share capital of the mortgages trustee is 10,000 shares of one class with no par value and designated as ordinary shares. Two ordinary shares have been issued and fully paid to the Jersey share trustee and are held on trust for charitable purposes under a charitable trust governed by Jersey law. The registered office of the mortgages trustee is at 22 Grenville Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8PX, Channel Islands. The Jersey share trustee has and will have no beneficial interest in or derive any benefit (other than fees) for acting as Jersey share trustee from its holding of shares in the mortgages trustee.

The mortgages trustee was established as a special purpose company to hold the loans and related security constituting the trust property as bare trustee for the seller, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed. The mortgages trustee has no subsidiaries. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of the mortgages trustee.

The capacity of the mortgages trustee is not subject to legal limitation and the principal activities of the mortgages trustee are, among other things, to:

- invest and deal in mortgage loans secured on residential or other properties within England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland;
- invest in, buy, sell and otherwise acquire and dispose of mortgage loans, advances, other similar investments and all forms of security;
- carry on business as a moneylender, financier and investor;
- undertake and carry on all kinds of loan, financial and other operations; and
- act as trustee in respect of carrying on any of these activities.

The mortgages trustee has not engaged, since its incorporation, in any material activities other than those incidental to its incorporation, the settlement of the trust property on the mortgages trustee, acting as trustee of the mortgages trust since the initial closing date, the issue of the previous notes by the previous issuers, the authorisation of the transaction documents referred to in this prospectus to which it is or will be a party, obtaining a standard licence under the Consumer Credit Act 1974, as amended, filing a notification under the Data Protection Act 1998, registering as a data user under the Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2005, as amended, and other matters which are incidental or ancillary to the foregoing. The mortgages trustee has no employees.

The accounting reference date of the mortgages trustee is 31 December. The first financial period of the mortgages trustee ended on 31 December 2008.

In accordance with the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement, the mortgages trustee corporate services provider provides to the mortgages trustee directors and a registered and administrative office and the service of a company secretary, arranges meetings of directors and shareholders and procures book keeping services and the preparation of accounts by Santander UK. No other remuneration is paid by the mortgages trustee to or in respect of any director or officer of the mortgages trustee for acting as such.

HOLDINGS

Holdings was incorporated in England and Wales on 20 November 2007 as a private limited company (registered number 6432540) under the Companies Act 1985. The registered office of Holdings is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP.

Holdings has an authorised share capital of £100 divided into 100 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which one share has been issued and fully paid and is owned by SFM Corporate Services Limited on a discretionary trust for charitable purposes.

Holdings is organised as a special purpose company. The seller does not own directly or indirectly any of the share capital of Holdings. Holdings has no subsidiaries other than the previous issuers, the issuer and Funding 1, although it is expected that, subject to certain conditions, Holdings may establish new issuers and further Funding companies from time to time to issue new issuer notes. Each new issuer and further Funding company will be a subsidiary of Holdings.

The principal objects of Holdings are set out in its memorandum of association and are, among other things, to carry on business as a general commercial company, including to (i) acquire and hold, by way of investments or otherwise, and/or (ii) deal in or exploit in such manner as may from time to time be considered expedient, all or any part of any securities or other interests of or in any company (including the issuer, any new issuers, Funding 1 and any further Funding companies).

Holdings has acquired all of the issued share capital of the issuer and Funding 1 and has not engaged in any other activities since its incorporation other than those incidental to the authorising of the previous transaction documents and the transaction documents to which it is a party and other matters which are incidental or ancillary to the foregoing. Holdings has no employees.

The accounting reference date of Holdings is 31 December. The first financial period of Holdings ended on 31 December 2008.

THE NOTE TRUSTEE, ISSUER SECURITY TRUSTEE AND FUNDING 1 SECURITY TRUSTEE

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited acts as note trustee, issuer security trustee and Funding 1 security trustee in this transaction.

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited's principal place of business is at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB.

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited will not be responsible for (a) supervising the performance by the issuer, Funding 1 or any other party to the transaction documents of their respective obligations under the transaction documents and Citicorp Trustee Company Limited will be entitled to assume, until it has written notice to the contrary, that all such persons are properly performing their duties thereunder or (b) considering the basis on which approvals or consents are granted by the issuer, Funding 1 or any other party to the transaction documents under the transaction documents. Citicorp Trustee Company Limited will not be liable to any noteholder, issuer secured creditor or Funding 1 secured creditor for any failure to make or to cause to be made on its behalf the searches, investigations and enquiries which would normally be made by a prudent chargee in relation to the charged property and has no responsibility in relation to the legality, validity, sufficiency and enforceability of the issuer security, Funding 1 security and the transaction documents.

THE PREVIOUS ISSUERS

Langton Securities (2008-1) plc

Langton Securities (2008-1) plc, referred to in this prospectus as the initial issuer and a previous issuer, is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 with registered number 6432564. The registered office of the initial issuer is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of the initial issuer is (+44) 20 7398 6300. The initial issuer is a special purpose company whose purpose was to issue the initial issuer notes that represent its asset-backed obligations and to lend an amount equal to the proceeds of the initial notes to Funding 1 under the initial intercompany loan. The initial issuer does not engage in any activities that are unrelated to these purposes.

The following table summarises the principal features of the initial issuer notes that remain outstanding.

Previous notes issued by Langton Securities (2008-1) plc

	class of initial issuer notes		
	class A2	class B	class Z
Principal amount:	€1,200,000,000	£70,000,000	£90,000,000
Credit enhancement:	Subordination of the class B issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	None
Interest rate:	Three-month EURIBOR + margin	Three-month LIBOR + margin	Three-month LIBOR + margin
Margin:	0.30% p.a.	0.65% p.a.	2.00% p.a.
Until interest payment date falling in:	March 2011	March 2015	March 2015
And thereafter:	0.60% p.a.	1.30% p.a.	3.00% p.a.
Scheduled redemption date:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Details relating to the pass through notes:	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2011, provided that the class A1 issuer notes have been redeemed in full	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2011, provided that the class A2 issuer notes have been redeemed in full	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2011, provided that the class B issuer notes have been redeemed in full
Interest accrual method:	Actual/360	Actual/365	Actual/365
Interest payment dates:	Quarterly in arrear on the interest payment dates falling in March, June, September and December of each year.		
First interest payment date:	18 June 2008	18 June 2008	18 June 2008
Issuance date:	25 January 2008	25 January 2008	25 January 2008
Final maturity date:	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054
Listing:	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	N/A
ISIN:	XS0336393177	XS0336393680	N/A
Common code:	033639317	033639368	N/A
Ratings as at 25	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AA/Aa3/AA	-

class of initial issuer notes			
	class A2	class B	class Z
January 2008 (Fitch/Moody's/S&P):			
Ratings as at 5 March 2008 (Fitch/Moody's/S&P):	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AA/Aa3/AA	-
Ratings as at the closing date (Fitch/Moody's/S&P):	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AA/Aa3/AA	

The initial issuer issued its initial issuer notes to the initial issuer noteholders and entered into the initial intercompany loan with Funding 1. Funding 1 used most of the proceeds of the initial intercompany loan to pay the mortgages trustee an initial contribution used by the mortgages trustee to pay the seller part of the purchase price for the initial loans (and their related security) sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee.

The initial issuer's obligations to pay principal and interest on the previous notes are funded primarily from the payments of principal and interest received by it from Funding 1 under the initial intercompany loan. The initial issuer's primary asset is the initial intercompany loan. Neither the initial issuer nor the initial issuer noteholders have any direct interest in the trust property, although the initial issuer shares the security interest under the Funding 1 deed of charge in Funding 1's share of the trust property.

The initial intercompany loan is split into separate loan tranches to match the underlying classes of the initial issuer notes to which it relates, which are set out in the following table:

Loan tranches of Langton Securities (2008-1) plc

Corresponding class of initial issuer notes	Initial annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Step-up date	Stepped-up annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Scheduled repayment date	Final repayment date	Principal amount outstanding as at 20 September 2010
A2	+0.3168%	March 2011	+0.6336%	N/A	December 2054	£ 1,200,000,000
B	+0.65%	March 2015	+1.30%	N/A	December 2054	£ 70,000,000
Z	+2.00%	March 2015	+3.00%	N/A	December 2054	£ 90,000,000
Total						£ 1,360,000,000

The interest rates applicable to the initial issuer loan tranches from time to time are determined by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits plus or minus, in each case, a margin which will differ for each separate loan (as outlined in the table above). LIBOR for an interest period is determined on the relevant Funding 1 interest determination date. The table above sets out details relating to the payment of interest on the initial issuer loan tranches.

The initial interest rate indicated in relation to an initial issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that initial issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that initial issuer loan tranche to (and including) the interest period which ends on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that initial issuer loan tranche.

The stepped-up interest rate indicated in relation to an initial issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that initial issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that initial issuer loan tranche from (and including) the interest period which starts on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that initial issuer loan tranche.

The initial issuer loan tranches will be repaid on the dates and in the priorities described in "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts**".

Langton Securities (2008-2) plc

Langton Securities (2008-2) plc, referred to in this prospectus as the second issuer and a previous issuer, is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 with registered number 6501924. The registered office of the previous issuer is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of the second issuer is (+44) 20 7398 6300. The second issuer is a special purpose company whose purpose was to issue the second issuer notes that represent its asset-backed obligations and to lend an amount equal to the proceeds of the second issuer notes to Funding 1 under the second issuer intercompany loan. The second issuer does not engage in any activities that are unrelated to these purposes.

The following table summarises the principal features of the second issuer notes issued by the second issuer that remain outstanding.

Second issuer notes issued by Langton Securities (2008-2) plc

class of second issuer notes					
	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class Z
Principal amount:	€735,000,000	€1,274,000,000	£150,000,000	£150,000,000	£174,000,000
Credit enhancement:	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	None
Interest rate:	Three-month EURIBOR + margin	Three-month EURIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin
Margin:	0.45% p.a.	0.45% p.a.	0.45% p.a.	0.45% p.a.	1.50% p.a.
Until interest payment date falling in:	December 2010	March 2011	March 2011	March 2011	March 2015
And thereafter:	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	2.50% p.a.
Scheduled redemption date:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Details relating to the pass through notes:	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2010	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in June 2009, subject to a limit of £25,000,000 per interest payment date until but excluding the interest payment date falling in September 2010	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in March 2011, provided that the class A issuer notes have been redeemed in full
Interest accrual method:	Actual/360	Actual/360	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365
Interest payment dates:	Quarterly in arrear on the interest payment dates falling in March, June, September and December of each year.				
First interest payment date:	18 June 2008	18 June 2008	18 June 2008	18 June 2008	18 June 2008
Final maturity date:	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054
Listing:	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	N/A
ISIN:	XS0351224356	XS0351224943	XS0351225320	XS0351225676	N/A
Common code:	035122435	035122494	035122532	035122567	N/A
Ratings as at 5 March 2008 (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	-

class of second issuer notes

	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class Z
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Ratings as at the closing date (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	-
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The second issuer issued its second issuer notes to the second issuer noteholders and entered into the second issuer intercompany loan with Funding 1. Funding 1 used most of the proceeds of the second issuer intercompany loan to pay the mortgages trustee a further contribution for an increased Funding 1 share of the trust property.

The second issuer's obligations to pay principal and interest on the second issuer notes are funded primarily from the payments of principal and interest received by it from Funding 1 under the second issuer intercompany loan. The second issuer's primary asset is the second issuer intercompany loan. Neither the second issuer nor the previous second issuer noteholders have any direct interest in the trust property, although the second issuer shares the security interest under the Funding 1 deed of charge in Funding 1's share of the trust property.

The second issuer intercompany loan is split into separate loan tranches to match the underlying classes of the second issuer notes to which it relates, which are set out in the following table:

Loan tranches of Langton Securities (2008-2) plc

Corresponding class of second issuer notes	Initial annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Step-up date	Stepped-up annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Scheduled repayment date	Final repayment date	Principal amount outstanding as at 20 September 2010
A1	+0.4745%	December 2010	+0.9490%	N/A	December 2054	£ 735,000,000
A2	+0.4744%	March 2011	+0.9488%	N/A	December 2054	£ 1,274,000,000
A3	+0.45%	March 2011	+0.90%	N/A	December 2054	£ 150,000,000
A4	+0.45%	March 2011	+0.90%	N/A	December 2054	£ 0
Z	+1.50%	March 2015	+2.50%	N/A	December 2054	£ 174,000,000
Total						£ 2,333,000,000

The interest rates applicable to the second issuer loan tranches from time to time are determined by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits plus or minus, in each case, a margin which will differ for each separate loan (as outlined in the table above). LIBOR for an interest period is determined on the relevant Funding 1 interest determination date. The table above sets out details relating to the payment of interest on the second issuer loan tranches.

The initial interest rate indicated in relation to a second issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that second issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that second issuer loan tranche to (and including) the interest period which ends on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that second issuer loan tranche.

The stepped-up interest rate indicated in relation to a second issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that second issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that second issuer loan tranche from (and including) the interest period which starts on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that second issuer loan tranche.

The second issuer loan tranches will be repaid on the dates and in the priorities described in "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts**".

Langton Securities (2008-3) plc

Langton Securities (2008-3) plc, referred to in this prospectus as the third issuer and a previous issuer, is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 with registered number 6601246. The registered office of the previous issuer is 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of the third issuer is (+44) 20 7398 6300. The third issuer is a special purpose company whose purpose was to issue the third issuer notes that represent its asset-backed obligations and to lend an amount equal to the proceeds of the third issuer notes to Funding 1 under the third issuer intercompany loan. The third issuer does not engage in any activities that are unrelated to these purposes.

The following table summarises the principal features of the third issuer notes issued by the third issuer that remain outstanding.

Third issuer notes issued by Langton Securities (2008-3) plc

	class of third issuer notes								
	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class A5	class A6	class A7	class Z	
Principal amount:	£300,000,000	£500,000,000	£500,000,000	£500,000,000	£500,000,000	£500,000,000	£500,000,000	£310,600,000	
Credit enhancement:	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund and (if established) the issuer liquidity reserve fund	None
Interest rate:	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	
Margin:	0.15% p.a.	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.	0.75% p.a.	
Until interest payment date falling in:	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	December 2011	March 2015	
And thereafter:	0.30% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	1.50% p.a.	
Scheduled redemption date:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Details relating to the pass through notes:	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in June 2009 subject to a limit of £30,000,000 per interest payment date until but excluding the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2011	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2015, provided that the class A issuer notes have been redeemed in full
Interest accrual method:	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	
Interest payment dates:	Quarterly in arrear on the interest payment dates falling in March, June, September and December of each year.								
First interest payment date:	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	18 September 2008	

class of third issuer notes

	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class A5	class A6	class A7	class Z
Final maturity date:	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054
Listing:	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange
ISIN:	XS0371055624	XS0371056515	XS0371056606	XS0371056945	XS0371057083	XS0371057240	XS0371057323	XS0371057596
Common code:	037105562	037105651	037105660	037105694	037105708	037105724	037105732	037105759
Ratings as at 17 June 2008 (Fitch/Moody's/S&P):	AAA/Aaa/AA A	AAA/Aaa/AA A	AAA/Aaa/AA A	AAA/Aaa/AA A	AAA/Aaa/AA A	AAA/Aaa/AA A	AAA/Aaa/AA A	-
Ratings as at the closing date (Fitch/Moody's/S&P)	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	AAA/Aaa/AAA	

The third issuer issued its third issuer notes to the third issuer noteholders and entered into the third issuer intercompany loan with Funding 1. Funding 1 used most of the proceeds of the third issuer intercompany loan to pay the mortgages trustee a further contribution for an increased Funding 1 share of the trust property.

The third issuer's obligations to pay principal and interest on the third issuer notes are funded primarily from the payments of principal and interest received by it from Funding 1 under the third issuer intercompany loan. The third issuer's primary asset is the third issuer intercompany loan. Neither the third issuer nor the previous issuer noteholders have any direct interest in the trust property, although the third issuer shares the security interest under the Funding 1 deed of charge in Funding 1's share of the trust property.

The third issuer intercompany loan is split into separate loan tranches to match the underlying classes of the third issuer notes to which it relates, which are set out in the following table:

Loan tranches of Langton Securities (2008-3) plc

Corresponding class of third issuer notes	Initial annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Step-up date	Stepped-up annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Scheduled repayment date	Final repayment date	Principal amount outstanding as at 20 September 2010
A1	+0.15%	December 2011	+0.30%	N/A	December 2054	£ 120,000,000
A2	+0.30%	December 2011	+0.60%	N/A	December 2054	£ 500,000,000
A3	+0.30%	December 2011	+0.60%	N/A	December 2054	£ 500,000,000
A4	+0.30%	December 2011	+0.60%	N/A	December 2054	£ 500,000,000
A5	+0.30%	December 2011	+0.60%	N/A	December 2054	£ 500,000,000
A6	+0.30%	December 2011	+0.60%	N/A	December 2054	£ 500,000,000
A7	+0.30%	December 2011	+0.60%	N/A	December 2054	£ 500,000,000
Z	+0.75%	March 2015	+1.50%	N/A	December 2054	£ 310,600,000
Total						£ 3,430,600,000

The interest rates applicable to the third issuer loan tranches from time to time are determined by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits plus or minus, in each case, a margin which will differ for each separate loan (as outlined in the table above). LIBOR for an interest period is determined on the relevant Funding 1 interest determination date. The table above sets out details relating to the payment of interest on the third issuer loan tranches.

The initial interest rate indicated in relation to a third issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that third issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that third issuer loan tranche to (and including) the interest period which ends on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that third issuer loan tranche.

The stepped-up interest rate indicated in relation to a third issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that third issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that third issuer loan tranche from (and including) the interest period which starts on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that third issuer loan tranche.

The third issuer loan tranches will be repaid on the dates and in the priorities described in "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts**".

Langton Securities (2010-1) plc

Langton Securities (2010-1) plc, referred to in this prospectus as the fourth issuer and a previous issuer, is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006 with registered number 7381471. The registered office of the fourth issuer is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP. The telephone number of the fourth issuer is +44 (0)20 7398 6300. The fourth issuer is a special purpose company whose purpose was to issue the fourth issuer notes that represent its asset-backed obligations and to lend an amount equal to the proceeds of the fourth issuer notes to Funding 1 under the fourth issuer intercompany loan. The fourth issuer does not engage in any activities that are unrelated to these purposes.

The following table summarises the principal features of the fourth issuer notes issued by the fourth issuer that remain outstanding.

Fourth issuer notes issued by Langton Securities (2010-1) plc

	class of issuer notes												
	class A1	class A2	class A3	class A4	class A5	class A6	class A7	class A8	class A9	class A10	class Z1	class Z2	
Principal amount:	£2,125,000	£2,125,000	£2,125,000	£2,125,000	£400,000,000	£2,500,000,000	£2,500,000,000	£2,500,000,000	£2,500,000,000	£1,549,000,000	£1,385,715,000	£1,742,774,000	
Credit enhancement:	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	Subordination of the class Z issuer notes, the Funding 1 reserve fund, the issuer reserve fund	None	None	
Interest rate:	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	Three-month sterling LIBOR + margin	
Margin:	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	
Until interest payment date falling in:	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	December 2015	
And thereafter:	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	2.50% p.a.	1.80% p.a.	1.80% p.a.	
Schedule of redemption date:	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2011, June 2011, September 2011 and December 2011	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2011, June 2011, September 2012, December 2012 and March 2013	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, September 2014, December 2014 and	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2015, June 2015, September 2015 and December 2015	Not applicable	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2011, June 2011, September 2011 and September 2011	On the interest payment dates occurring in September 2011, December 2011, March 2012, June 2012, September 2012 and December 2012	On the interest payment dates occurring in December 2011, March 2012, June 2012, September 2012, December 2012 and March 2013	On the interest payment dates occurring in June 2012, September 2012, December 2012 and March 2013	On the interest payment dates occurring in June 2014, September 2014, December 2014, March 2015, June 2015, September 2015 and December 2015	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

March
2015

Details relating to the pass through notes:	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2015	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2015	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2015	Applicable. To be redeemed in full or in part on each interest payment date from and including the interest payment date falling in December 2015
Interest accrual method:	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365	Actual/365
Interest payment dates:	Quarterly in arrear on the interest payment dates falling in March, June, September and December of each year for the class A issuer notes and class Z issuer notes.											
First interest payment date:	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011	18 March 2011
Final maturity date:	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054	December 2054
Listing:	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange	UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange
ISIN:	XS0546217109	XS0546217794	XS0546218172	XS0546218503	XS0546218842	XS0546219063	XS0546219220	XS0546219493	XS0546219816	XS0546220319	XS0546220665	XS0546221390
Common code:	054621710	054621779	054621817	054621850	054621884	054621906	054621922	054621949	054621981	054622031	054622066	054622139
Expected ratings (Fitch/Moody's/S&P):	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	AAA sf/Aaa (sf)/AAA (sf)	-	-

The fourth issuer issued classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and Z1 of its fourth issuer notes to the fourth issuer noteholders and entered into the fourth issuer intercompany loan with Funding 1, in respect of the corresponding loan tranches, on the fourth issue closing date. The fourth issuer issued classes A6, A7, A8, A9, A10 and Z2 of its fourth issuer notes to the fourth issuer noteholders and advanced amounts under the fourth issuer intercompany loan with Funding 1, in respect of the corresponding loan tranches, on the second fourth issue closing date. Funding 1 used most of the proceeds of the fourth issuer intercompany loan to pay the mortgages trustee a further contribution for an increased Funding 1 share of the trust property.

The fourth issuer's obligations to pay principal and interest on the fourth issuer notes are funded primarily from the payments of principal and interest received by it from Funding 1 under the fourth issuer intercompany loan. The fourth issuer's primary asset is the fourth issuer intercompany loan. Neither the fourth issuer nor the previous issuer noteholders have any direct interest in the trust property, although the fourth issuer shares the security interest under the Funding 1 deed of charge in Funding 1's share of the trust property.

The fourth issuer intercompany loan is split into separate loan tranches to match the underlying classes of the fourth issuer notes to which it relates, which are set out in the following table:

Loan tranches of Langton Securities (2010-1) plc

Corresponding class of third issuer notes	Initial annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Step-up date	Stepped-up annual interest rate: sterling LIBOR plus/minus	Scheduled repayment date	Final repayment date	Principal amount outstanding as at 12 October 2010
	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2011, June 2011, September 2011 and December 2011	December 2054	
A1	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in December 2011, March 2012, June 2012, September 2012, December 2012 and March 2013	December 2054	£2,125,000,000
A2	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, September 2014, December 2014 and March 2015	December 2054	£2,125,000,000
A3	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2015, June 2015, September 2015 and December 2015	December 2054	£2,125,000,000
A4	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	Not applicable	December 2054	£2,125,000,000
A5	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in March 2011, June 2011 and September 2011	December 2054	£400,000,000
A6	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in September 2011, December 2011, March 2012, June 2012, September 2012 and December 2012	December 2054	£2,500,000,000
A7	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates	December 2054	£2,500,000,000
A8						£2,500,000,000

				occurring in December 2012, March 2013, June 2013, September 2013, December 2013, March 2014 and June 2014		
	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	On the interest payment dates occurring in June 2014, September 2014, December 2014, March 2015, June 2015, September 2015 and December 2015	December 2054	
A9						£2,500,000,000
A10	+1.25%	December 2015	+2.50%	Not applicable	December 2054	£1,549,000,000
Z1	+0.90%	December 2015	+1.80%	Not applicable	December 2054	££1,385,715,000
Z2	+0.90%	December 2015	+1.80%	Not applicable	December 2054	£1,742,774,000
Total						£23,577,489,000

The interest rates applicable to the fourth issuer loan tranches from time to time are determined by reference to LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits plus or minus, in each case, a margin which will differ for each separate loan (as outlined in the table above). LIBOR for an interest period is determined on the relevant Funding 1 interest determination date. The table above sets out details relating to the payment of interest on the fourth issuer loan tranches.

The initial interest rate indicated in relation to a fourth issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that fourth issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that fourth issuer loan tranche to (and including) the interest period which ends on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that fourth issuer loan tranche.

The stepped-up interest rate indicated in relation to a fourth issuer loan tranche in the above table applies to that fourth issuer loan tranche for each interest period relating to that fourth issuer loan tranche from (and including) the interest period which starts on the relevant step-up date indicated in the table in relation to that fourth issuer loan tranche.

The fourth issuer loan tranches will be repaid on the dates and in the priorities described in "**Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts**".

THE LOANS

Introduction

The UK housing market is primarily one of owner-occupied housing, with the remainder in some form of public, private landlord or social ownership. The mortgage market, whereby loans are provided for the purchase of a property and secured on that property, is the primary source of household borrowings in the UK. At July 2010, mortgage loans outstanding in the UK amounted to £1,239.37 billion. Outstanding mortgage debt grew at an annual average rate of 9.4 per cent. between December 1999 and July 2010. At July 2010, 70.29 per cent. of outstanding mortgage debt was held with banks and 16.16 per cent. with mutual lenders. The statistics in this paragraph have been sourced from The Council of Mortgage Lenders and the Bank of England.

The following is a description of some of the characteristics of the loans currently or previously originated since 1993 by the previous seller, including details of loan types, the underwriting process and lending criteria and selected statistical information along with certain material differences between the characteristics of loans previously originated since 1993 by the previous seller and those currently or previously originated by the seller and certain material differences in the lending criteria applicable to loans previously originated since 1993 by the previous seller and those currently or previously originated by the seller.

The portfolio of loans together with their related security, accrued interest and other amounts derived from the loans sold by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date and the third new portfolio sale date and by the seller to the mortgages trustee on the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date make up the trust property. These items as they make up the trust property are referred to as the portfolio.

In selecting which loans to assign to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the previous seller compiled a portfolio of loans called the expected initial portfolio (the **expected initial portfolio**). Each loan in the expected initial portfolio may have incorporated one or more of the features referred to in this section. The previous seller selected which loans from the expected initial portfolio to assign to the mortgages trustee by excluding from the expected initial portfolio those loans that had been repaid in full or that did not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on the initial closing date.

In selecting which loans to assign to the mortgages trustee on the first new portfolio sale date, the previous seller compiled a portfolio of additional loans which, together with the loans forming the trust property as at the first new portfolio cut-off date (as defined below), is referred to as the expected first new portfolio (the **expected first new portfolio**). Each loan in the expected first new portfolio may have incorporated one or more of the features referred to in this section. The previous seller selected which additional loans from the expected first new portfolio to assign to the mortgages trustee by excluding from the expected first new portfolio those additional loans that had been repaid in full or that did not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on the first new portfolio sale date or that were not required to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the first new portfolio sale date.

In selecting which loans to assign to the mortgages trustee on the second new portfolio sale date, the previous seller compiled a portfolio of additional loans, which together with the loans forming the trust property as at the second new portfolio cut-off date (as defined below), is referred to as the expected second new portfolio (the **expected second new portfolio**). Each loan in the expected second new portfolio may have incorporated one or more of the features referred to in this section. The previous seller selected which additional loans from the expected second new portfolio to assign to the mortgages trustee by excluding from the expected second new portfolio those additional loans that had been repaid in full or that did not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on the second new portfolio sale date or that were not required to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the second new portfolio sale date.

In selecting which loans to assign to the mortgages trustee on the third new portfolio sale date, the previous seller compiled a portfolio of additional loans, which together with the loans forming the trust property as at the third new portfolio cut-off date (as defined below), is referred to as the expected third new portfolio (the **expected third new portfolio**). Each loan in the expected third new portfolio may have incorporated one or more of the features referred to in this section. The previous seller selected which additional loans from the expected third new portfolio to assign to the mortgages trustee by excluding from the expected third new portfolio those additional loans that had been repaid in full or that did not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on the third new portfolio sale date or that were not required to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the third new portfolio sale date.

In selecting which loans to assign to the mortgages trustee on the fourth new portfolio sale date, the seller compiled a portfolio of additional loans, which together with the loans forming the trust property as at the fourth new portfolio cut-off date (as defined below), is referred to as the expected fourth new portfolio (the **expected fourth new portfolio**). Each loan in the expected fourth new portfolio may have incorporated one or more of the features referred to in this section. The seller selected which additional loans from the expected fourth new portfolio to assign to the mortgages trustee by excluding from the expected fourth new portfolio those additional loans that had been repaid in

full or that did not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on the fourth new portfolio sale date or that were not required to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the fourth new portfolio sale date.

In selecting which loans to assign to the mortgages trustee on the fifth new portfolio sale date, the seller compiled a portfolio of additional loans, which together with the loans forming the trust property as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (as defined below), is referred to as the expected fifth new portfolio (the **expected fifth new portfolio**). Each loan in the expected fifth new portfolio may have incorporated one or more of the features referred to in this section. The seller selected which additional loans from the expected fifth new portfolio to assign to the mortgages trustee by excluding from the expected fifth new portfolio those additional loans that had been repaid in full or that did not comply with the terms of the mortgage sale agreement on the fifth new portfolio sale date or that were not required to be sold to the mortgages trustee on the fifth new portfolio sale date.

Unless otherwise indicated, the description that follows relates to types of loans that were sold to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date and the fourth new portfolio sale date and which form part of the portfolio as at the closing date or which may be sold as a new loan to the mortgages trustee from time to time

After the closing date, the seller may sell new loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee from time to time. New loans and their related security which may be sold to the mortgages trustee after the closing date may comprise (i) loans and their related security which have been originated by the previous seller prior to the Part VII effective date and which transferred to, and vested in, Santander UK under the Part VII scheme (**A&L loans**) and (ii) loans and their related security which have been originated by the seller (the **Santander UK loans**), provided that such loans and related security comply with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement. Santander UK loans are expected to have similar characteristics to the A&L loans described below.

On 1 October 2010, the seller repurchased certain loans included in the portfolio prior to that date, which were originated by the previous seller after 31 December 2007. The consideration for such repurchased loans was paid to the mortgages trustee and put on deposit in the mortgages trustee GIC account. The seller may decide to sell loans originated after 31 December 2007 to the mortgages trustee in the future.

Some differences in certain characteristics of Santander UK loans compared with A&L loans are noted at "**The loans – Characteristics of the Santander UK loans**" below.

Certain material differences in the lending criteria applicable to Santander UK loans compared with A&L loans are listed at "**The loans – Lending criteria – Santander UK loans**" below.

The seller reserves the right to amend its lending criteria and the right to sell to the mortgages trustee new loans which are based upon mortgage terms different from those upon which the loans currently forming the portfolio are based. Those new loans may include loans which have been or are currently being offered to borrowers which may or may not have some of the characteristics described here, but may also include loans with other characteristics that are not currently being offered to borrowers or that have not yet been developed. All new loans will be required to comply with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement and all the material representations and warranties in the mortgage sale agreement are described in this document. See "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement**" above. The representations and warranties may be amended if new loan types are to be sold to the mortgages trustee. The consent of noteholders will not be obtained in relation thereto if (among other things) the rating agencies have confirmed that the ratings of the rated notes then outstanding will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified if those new loan types are sold to the mortgages trustee (it being acknowledged that none of the rating agencies has any obligation to provide such confirmation at any time and that, pursuant to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**), the confirmation of one of the rating agencies may be sufficient for such purpose).

Each of the English loans is governed by the laws of England and Wales, each of the Scottish loans is governed by the laws of Scotland and each of the Northern Irish loans is governed by the laws of Northern Ireland.

Characteristics of the loans

Characteristics of the A&L loans

Repayment terms

Loans are typically repayable on one of the following bases:

Repayment: the borrower makes monthly payments of both interest and principal so that, when the loan matures, the full amount of the principal of the loan will have been repaid; or

Interest-only: the borrower makes monthly payments of interest but not of principal, so that, when the loan matures, the entire principal amount of the loan is still outstanding and is repayable in one lump sum; or

Combination repayment and interest-only: the borrower effects a separation of the repayable amounts into two portions, one in respect of which it will only pay interest until the date of the loan's maturity (the **interest-only portion**) and the other in respect of which the borrower will make payments incorporating both interest and principal components. When the loan matures, the principal amount of the interest-only portion of the loan is still outstanding and is repayable in one lump sum. Such loans may be referred to elsewhere in this prospectus as part-and-part loans.

In each case, the required monthly payment may alter from month to month for various reasons, including changes in interest rates and the ability to make overpayments of £500 or more, see "- **Flexible payments**" below. The ability to make underpayments and take payment holidays applies to flexible loans only.

For interest-only loans and for the interest-only portion of combination repayment and interest-only loans, because the principal is repaid in a lump sum at the maturity of the loan, the seller requires but does not verify that the borrower has some repayment mechanism (such as an investment plan or a pension plan) in place to ensure that funds will be available to repay the principal at the end of the term.

Interest payments and interest rate setting

The seller offers a range of interest rates on each of the following products which may be eligible for inclusion in the portfolio from time to time:

- **variable rate loans**: loans subject to the seller's standard variable rate (the **variable rate**) for that particular type of loan for the life of the loan. The variable rate is set by the seller by reference to the general level of interest rates and competitive rates in the UK mortgage market.
- **discount loans**: loans which allow the borrower for a specified period of time (the **discount rate period**), which is usually between one and five years, to pay interest at a specified discount to the variable rate (the **discount rate**). An early repayment charge may be payable in respect of some of these loans (but not all) for a set period of time, which generally corresponds with the term of the discount rate period.
- **fixed rate loans**: loans subject to a fixed rate of interest (the **fixed rate**) for a specified period of time (the **fixed rate period**), which is usually for a period of either two, three or five years. At the expiration of the fixed rate period these fixed rate loans generally convert to variable rate loans or base rate loans (as described below). An early repayment charge may be payable in respect of some of these loans (but not all) for a set period of time, which generally corresponds with the term of the fixed rate period.
- **base rate loans**: loans subject to a variable rate of interest (the **base rate-linked rate**) that is a margin (expressed as a percentage figure) above and/or equal to and/or below the Bank of England base rate (the **base rate**) for a set period as specified in the offer (the **premium rate period**). During the applicable premium rate period, or for a certain period within the premium rate period, an early repayment charge may be payable in respect of some (but not all) of these loans. At the expiration of any applicable premium rate period, base rate loans will (unless a base rate-linked rate applies for the term of the loan) convert to a variable rate loan. The base rate-linked rate may differ for each product type. The percentage amount of the relevant margin to be charged under or over the base rate is set by the seller at the commencement of the loan and is dependent on the product type and the LTV. This percentage margin, which is fixed, is specified in the borrower's offer of advance.

No capped rate loans will form part of the portfolio as at the closing date.

New loan types may be included in the portfolio in the future by the seller.

All interest rates depend on the product type and the LTV ratio. Under the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, interest may be calculated and charged on a daily, monthly or yearly basis depending upon the borrower's mortgage product. Under the 1993 and 1997 mortgage conditions, interest is calculated and charged on a yearly basis. Under the 1998 mortgage conditions, interest is calculated and charged on a monthly basis. Where interest is calculated on a daily basis, in every month interest is charged each day on the capital and on any unpaid interest or expenses outstanding as at the end of the previous day, excluding interest charged in that month. Where interest is calculated on a monthly basis, in every month interest is charged for the month on the capital and on any unpaid interest or expenses outstanding as at the end of the previous month. Where interest is charged on a yearly basis, in every year interest is charged for the year on the capital and on any unpaid interest or expenses outstanding as at the end of the previous year. Payments of interest in respect of all loans are payable either monthly in arrears or in advance or monthly partially in advance and partially in arrears, depending upon a borrower's interest payment date. Monthly payments due by borrowers are paid normally (although not always) by direct debit and are due on the first day of each month unless (under the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions only) the borrower has chosen a different monthly instalment date. The seller may give a borrower notice at any time that a different instalment date will apply.

The variable rate for existing and/or new borrowers as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date was 4.24 per cent. If the variable rate changes and that change affects the interest rate applicable to a borrower's mortgage, under the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, the seller shall give the borrower written notice of the change. Under the 1993, 1997 and 1998 mortgage condition and where the borrower is on a fixed rate, a premium rate or a special rate under the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, any change to the variable rate may be made by written notice, by being advertised in two or more national daily newspapers or by being displayed in the previous seller's head office (in the case of the 1993, 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions), customer services centres in the case of the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions) and branch offices. Under the 1993 mortgage conditions, there is no requirement to notify a reduction in the variable rate. Notice will be given to borrowers prior to any changed monthly instalment becoming due. The actual gross rate of interest that the seller charges for variable rate loans, discount loans linked to the variable rate or fixed rate loans upon conversion from a fixed rate to the variable rate may be changed for various reasons, which include:

- to reflect a change in the rates of interest paid to customers with savings accounts with the seller;
- to reflect a change in the cost of other funds used by the seller in its mortgage lending business;
- to reflect a change in the base rate;
- to make sure the seller's business is run in a prudent manner;
- to allow the seller to raise additional funds to improve its services or facilities, to promote the growth of its business or to invest in new technology;
- to reflect changes in the law or recommendations by a court or by an ombudsman or regulatory requirements or guidance;
- to reflect a merger of its business; and
- to reflect a transfer of its business.

Under the 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions and under the offers of advance sent out to borrowers with mortgages subject to the 1993 mortgage conditions, the variable rate may also be changed for any "other valid reason".

Under the 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, if a borrower's interest rate is increased as a result of a change to the variable rate (which, in the case of the 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions only, is the result of the seller exercising its right to change the variable rate for any "other valid reason"), the borrower may repay the loan without paying interest at the increased rate and without paying any early repayment charge which would otherwise be due under the terms of the loan, if the seller receives notice from the borrower of that borrower's intention to repay within one month after the increase takes effect and the repayment is made within three months after the increase takes effect. Under the 1993 mortgage conditions, if a borrower's interest rate is increased and if that borrower gives notice within one month of the date upon which that increase is to take effect, the borrower can redeem the mortgage without paying the additional interest resulting from the increase (provided such redemption is effected within three months of the increase date).

Except in limited circumstances, as set out above in "**Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer**", the servicer is responsible for setting the variable rate on the loans in the portfolio as well as on any new loans that are sold to the mortgages trustee. The servicer may vary the variable rate for any of the reasons listed above.

In maintaining, determining or setting the variable rate, the servicer will apply the factors set out here and, except in limited circumstances as set out in "**Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer**", has undertaken to maintain, determine or set the variable rate at a rate which is not higher than the variable rate from time to time.

Where a borrower's interest rate is set by reference to a margin (a **differential rate**), which will generally be a margin below the variable rate in relation to discount loans, under the 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions the seller may change or disapply the differential rate where this is agreed with the relevant borrower or where this reflects a change in the way the mortgaged property is used or occupied. The differential rate will only be changed without a borrower's agreement if the change in the way in which a mortgaged property is used affects the seller's assessment of how likely the borrower is to carry out its obligations under the mortgage. Under the 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions, the seller may also change the differential rate for any "other valid reason". If a borrower's interest rate is increased as a result of a change to the differential rate (which, in the case of the 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions only is the result of the seller exercising its right to change the differential rate for any "other valid reason"), the borrower may repay the loan without paying interest at the increased rate and without paying any early repayment charge which would otherwise be due under the terms of the loan, if the seller receives notice from the borrower of that borrower's intention to repay within one month after the increase takes effect and the repayment is made within three months after the increase takes effect. If applicable, the servicer is also responsible for maintaining, determining or setting any differential rates and in doing so the servicer will apply the factors set out here and, except in limited circumstances as set out above in "**Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement – Undertakings**

by the servicer", has undertaken to maintain, determine or set any differential rate at a level which is not higher than the differential rates set in accordance with the seller's policy from time to time.

Loans may combine one or more of the features listed in this section and these will be specified in the offer of advance in relation to a loan or by the seller from time to time. Other customer incentives may be offered with the product including cashback, free valuations and payment of legal fees. Additional features in relation to a loan may include a flexible payment facility whereby the borrower may make overpayments and then use the accumulated overpayments to make underpayments, take payment holidays and make cash withdrawals (together, the **flexible features**). See "**Flexible payments**" below. Borrowers who do not have the benefit of the flexible features are also able to make overpayments in addition to their usual monthly payment but early repayment charges may be payable. See "**Flexible payments**" below.

Portability

Certain mortgage products incorporate a portability facility (and the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions provide for this), which allows the borrower to transfer the loan balance at the same interest rate and subject to all the existing terms and conditions to a new property. A loan is only portable during any applicable discount rate period, fixed rate period or premium rate period. Variable rate loans are not portable.

The borrower can have the same or a lower level of funding for the loan for the new property as for the existing loan, however, if additional funding is required, this additional funding will only be available on the terms and conditions being offered by the seller at the time. Where flexible terms and conditions apply to a borrower's existing loan, flexible terms and conditions must also apply to any additional funding to which the seller agrees. Where flexible terms and conditions do not apply to a borrower's existing loan, flexible terms and conditions cannot apply to any additional funding to which the seller agrees. If a customer with a fixed rate loan, discount loan or base rate loan requires a level of funding for the new property which is less than 75 per cent. of the level of funding previously required, the seller will charge any applicable early repayment charge (as set out in the relevant offer of advance) on the difference between the balance of the existing loan and the balance of the new loan.

Early repayment

This term is used to describe instances when a borrower pays back either all or part of the loan (in an amount exceeding its normal monthly payments) before the maturity date of the loan. When a loan is redeemed in full or in part in this way, an early repayment charge may be payable. Early repayment charges are usually (but not exclusively) payable during a fixed rate period or discount rate period or the early years of the premium rate period depending upon the concessionary rate offered. Only the 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions contain provisions relating to this.

Capital repayments may be made, in whole or in part, at any time during the term of a loan. The borrower is obliged to pay any applicable early repayment charge in relation to such capital repayment, as specified in the relevant offer of advance (other than where the capital repayment is an overpayment being made in relation to a mortgage to which flexible features apply: see "**Flexible payments**" below). In relation to certain products without flexible features, the seller permits borrowers to repay up to 10 per cent. of the amount outstanding on a mortgage in addition to scheduled repayments in any one year without having to pay any applicable early repayment charge. To benefit from this, the borrower must make the capital repayment during January and the capital repayment must be £500 or more above that borrower's normal monthly payment. A repayment of the entire outstanding balance of all loans secured by a customer's mortgage discharges the mortgage. Any prepayment in full must be made together with all accrued interest, any amounts in arrears, any unpaid expenses and any applicable early repayment charge(s). In addition, a "redemption administration charge" of £295 is currently payable where a borrower prepays in full (except in relation to mortgages which were taken out before August 2004 and not subsequently re-executed or revised, in which case the charge is £195).

If interest is paid at either a fixed rate, a base rate-linked rate or a discount rate, an early repayment charge may be charged on the amount repaid at the rate which applies during the early repayment charge period (which is normally the discount rate period, fixed rate period or premium rate period as the case may be) stated in the conditions of the loan.

Flexible payments

The 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions incorporate the concept of "flexible mortgage provisions", which are available for certain products in the portfolio through a running account credit facility (the **flexible facility**). A borrower's offer of advance states whether the flexible mortgage provisions are applicable to a borrower's loan.

In relation to loans subject to the 1998 mortgage conditions, flexible mortgage provisions are incorporated in the "additional special conditions" applicable to the loan.

In relation to customers who have the benefit of flexible mortgage provisions pursuant to the 1998 and 2002 mortgage conditions, each customer will have signed a running account credit agreement regulated by the CCA.

The flexible facility enables borrowers to make overpayments or underpayments, take payment holidays or make cash withdrawals in certain circumstances. A borrower may make overpayments throughout the life of the loan and may make underpayments, take payment holidays or make cash withdrawals provided that there is credit available on the flexible facility. A borrower accumulates credit on the flexible facility by making overpayments. Where the available credit on the flexible facility is reduced to zero via underpayments, cash withdrawals or payment holidays or because no overpayments have been made, a borrower may not make underpayments, take payment holidays or make cash withdrawals.

There is no limit to the number of times the flexible facility can be exercised provided that there is available credit on the flexible facility.

Flexible features comprise the following:

- **overpayments** – These are paid in addition to scheduled monthly repayments without the borrower having to pay an early repayment charge, except in respect of an overpayment which has the effect of redeeming the borrower's mortgage. There is no minimum or maximum level of overpayment. Borrowers can overpay for as long and as regularly as they like.
- **underpayments** – The borrower may pay less each month by an amount agreed between the borrower and the seller. The borrower must agree in advance how many underpayments the borrower will make and the borrower may not make underpayments when the accrued overpayments have been depleted.
- **payment holidays** – Accrued overpayments can be used to take payment holidays during which the borrower may suspend mortgage payments without penalty for a period agreed between the borrower and the seller. The borrower may not take a payment holiday when the accrued overpayments have been depleted.
- **cash withdrawals** – All or part of the accrued overpayments can be taken out in cash. The minimum cash withdrawal that can be made is £500.

Borrowers are entitled to make overpayments even where the flexible mortgage provisions do not apply to their mortgage, although any applicable early repayment charge may be payable in relation to such overpayments; see "**Early Repayment**". Only borrowers with the benefit of the flexible mortgage provisions have the ability to make underpayments or cash withdrawals or take payment holidays.

Any overpayments which are less than £500 are deducted from the outstanding principal balance at the end of the month in which the overpayment is made in the case of products for which interest is calculated on a monthly basis or at the end of the year in the case of products for which interest is calculated on a yearly basis. Any overpayments (whether or not the flexible mortgage provisions apply) which are £500 or more are deducted from the outstanding principal balance immediately. Where the flexible mortgage provisions apply and the overpayment is £500 or more, the borrower can opt to reduce the monthly payment or else the term of the relevant loan is reduced accordingly. The change in the monthly payment will be notified to the borrower a reasonable time in advance of when the monthly payment is due. In respect of flexible loans only, underpayments and cash withdrawals can only be made and payment holidays can only be taken to the limit of previous overpayments by the borrower.

The outstanding principal balance is increased following any underpayment, cash withdrawal or payment holiday, and interest is charged on such increased outstanding principal balance in accordance with the mortgage conditions.

The administration of the flexible facility is undertaken by the seller.

See "**Risk factors – Set-off risks in relation to flexible loans may adversely affect the funds available to the issuer to repay your issuer notes**" above.

Characteristics of the Santander UK loans

The following section describes how certain of the characteristics of Santander UK loans differ materially from A&L loans.

As noted above, in addition to loans that have been originated by Alliance & Leicester, loans originated by Santander UK prior to 31 December 2007 may be sold into the portfolio and, in the future, Santander UK loans originated after that date may be sold into the portfolio. Those new loans may include loans which may or may not have some of the characteristics described here, but all new loans will be required to comply with the representations and warranties set out in the mortgage sale agreement.

Interest payments and interest rate setting

In addition to the loan products described in "**Characteristics of the A&L loans – Interest payments and interest rate setting**" above, Santander UK currently also offers loans with other features, such as:

- Capped rate loans: loans subject to a maximum rate of interest and which charge interest at the lesser of the variable rate (or, as the case may be, the tracker rate) or the specified capped rate.
- Minimum rate loans: loans subject to an interest rate that is the greater of the variable rate (or, as the case may be, the tracker rate) or a specified minimum rate.
- Higher variable rate loans: loans subject to an interest rate that is set at a margin above the variable rate.

Santander UK operates a separate standard variable rate from Alliance & Leicester and, accordingly, Santander UK's standard variable rate may differ from that of Alliance & Leicester. The need to change the Santander UK standard variable rate is considered at least monthly by the asset business committee of Santander UK, which includes a number of senior Santander UK executives, and is additionally considered immediately in the light of all changes to Bank of England rates.

Santander UK continues to maintain two separate standard variable rates: one rate applying to loans originated by Alliance & Leicester and another rate applying to loans originated by Santander UK.

The basic rate of interest set by the seller for loans beneficially owned by the seller outside the mortgages trust is either the variable rate or a rate directly linked to the base rate. The 2002 mortgage conditions, the 2004 mortgage conditions and the 2006 mortgage conditions provided for a cap on the variable rate, which was initially set at 2.5 per cent above the base rate. The cap was then increased in 2008 (for loans originated under these editions of the mortgage conditions) to a margin of 3.75 per cent. above the base rate. This cap was removed from editions of the mortgage conditions from the 2007 edition onwards. The variable rate for the Santander UK originated loans is also subject to the variances as set forth below.

Loans may combine one or more of the features listed above. In respect of the interest rates which last for a period of time specified in the offer conditions, after the expiration of that period a loan associated with that interest rate may (a) move to some other interest rate type or (b) become a tracker loan with a variable rate of interest linked to the base rate or (c) revert to, or remain at, the variable rate.

Under the current and previous Santander UK mortgage conditions, interest on each loan is payable monthly in arrear and is computed daily on balances which are recalculated on a daily, monthly or annual basis.

Under the current Santander UK mortgage conditions applicable to variable rate loans, the variable rate may be varied for one or more of the following reasons, which are specified in those mortgage conditions:

- to maintain the competitiveness of Santander UK 's personal banking business, taking account of actual or anticipated changes in the interest rates which other financial institutions charge to personal mortgage borrowers;
- to reflect actual or expected changes in the cost of funds used by Santander UK in making loans to its personal mortgage borrowers;
- to ensure that Santander UK's business is run in a way which complies with the requirements of its regulator or of any central bank or other monetary authority; and
- for any other reason which is valid, provided that in each case not less than 30 days' notice of an increase is given and not less than seven days' notice of a reduction is given.

Under the current Santander UK mortgage conditions, if the variable rate is increased for any "other valid reason" (other than an increase in the Bank of England's base rate), then an affected borrower will be entitled to repay all the sums due or the part to which the increase relates from that borrower under the mortgage terms within three months from the date on which the increase takes effect without paying any early repayment fee that would otherwise apply.

As in relation to A&L loans, Santander UK loans may combine one or more of the features referred to in this section and customer incentives may be offered.

The 1995 mortgage conditions for Santander UK originated loans applicable to variable rate loans provides that the variable rate may only be varied for certain reasons, which are specified in those mortgage conditions. These reasons include:

- to maintain the competitiveness of the seller's business as a whole, taking into account actual or expected changes in market conditions;

- to reflect actual or expected changes in the cost of funds used by the seller in its mortgage lending business;
- to ensure that the seller's business is run prudently;
- to reflect a change in the general practice of mortgage lenders;
- to reflect any regulatory requirements or guidance or any change in the law or a decision or recommendation by a court or an ombudsman; or
- to reflect a change which the seller reasonably believes has occurred or is likely to occur in the risks it runs in connection with its security or the recovery of the sums due from the borrower.

The term "**seller**" in these six bullet points means Santander UK and its successors and assigns.

In respect of the loans with the 1995 mortgage conditions, the servicer may also change the mortgages trustee variable rate for any other reason which is valid.

The 2002 mortgage conditions, the 2004 mortgage conditions, and the 2006 mortgage conditions for Santander UK originated loans applicable to variable rate loans provide that the variable rate may be varied for one or more of the following reasons, which are specified in those mortgage conditions.

- to maintain the competitiveness of the seller's personal banking business, taking account of actual or anticipated changes in the interest rates which other financial institutions charge to personal mortgage borrowers;
- to reflect actual or expected changes in the cost of funds used by the seller in making loans to its personal mortgage borrowers;
- to reflect actual or expected changes in the cost of funds used by the seller in making loans to its personal mortgage borrowers; or
- to enable the seller to ensure that the variable rate does not exceed the cap.

The term "**seller**" in these four bullet points means Santander UK and its successors and assigns.

In respect of the loans with the 2002 mortgage conditions, the 2004 mortgage conditions or the 2006 mortgage conditions, the servicer may also:

- change the mortgages trustee variable rate for any reason which is valid; or
- increase or reduce the margin creating the cap on the variable rate,

provided that in each case not less than 30 days' notice of an increase is given and not less than seven days' notice of a reduction is given. If, in the case of loans under the 2002 mortgage conditions, the 2004 mortgage conditions or the 2006 mortgage conditions, the mortgages trustee variable rate is increased for a valid reason or if the margin creating the cap on the variable rate is increased, then an affected borrower will be entitled to repay all the sums due from that borrower under the mortgage terms within three months from the date on which the increase takes effect without paying any early repayment fee that would otherwise apply.

The 2007 mortgage conditions applicable to variable rate loans provide that the variable rate may be varied for one or more of the following reasons, which are specified in those mortgage conditions:

- to maintain the competitiveness of the seller's personal banking business, taking account of actual or anticipated changes in the interest rates which other financial institutions charge to personal mortgage borrowers;
- to reflect actual or expected changes in the cost of funds used by the seller in making loans to its personal mortgage borrowers; and
- to ensure that the seller's business is run in a way which complies with the requirements of its regulator or of any central bank or other monetary authority.

The term "**seller**" in these three bullet points means Santander UK and its successors and assigns.

In respect of the loans with the 2007 mortgage conditions, the servicer may also change the mortgages trustee variable rate for any reason which is valid, provided that in each case not less than 30 days' notice of an increase is given and not less than seven days' notice of a reduction is given. If, in the case of 2007 mortgage conditions, the mortgages trustee variable rate is increased for a valid reason, then an affected borrower will be entitled to repay all the

sums due from that borrower under the mortgage terms within three months from the date on which the increase takes effect without paying any early repayment fee that would otherwise apply.

Portability

Certain Santander UK mortgage products (including variable rate loans) incorporate a portability facility, which allows the borrower to transfer a loan balance to a new property provided that (i) the amount to be lent to the borrower under the new mortgage does not exceed the LTV threshold which was relevant for the existing loan at origination, (ii) the borrower gives Santander UK not less than seven days' notice in writing and (iii) where new borrowing additional to the original loan amount is required, the borrower selects a mortgage product for the new mortgage from the range of mortgages available for loans within the relevant LTV category. If funding in excess of the relevant LTV threshold is required, this additional funding will only be available at Santander UK's discretion on the terms and conditions being offered by Santander UK at the time.

Flexible loans

General

Santander UK currently also offers flexible loans to its borrowers. A flexible loan typically incorporates features that give the borrower options to make further drawings on the loan account and/or to overpay or to underpay principal and interest in a given month. Santander UK may offer flexible loans in the future (that may be assigned to the mortgages trustee) that have different features from those described here.

For flexible loans originated before March 2009, the total amount outstanding at any time as described below (and, if an available funds facility exists, at any time a loan is drawn under such facility) cannot exceed an LTV ratio of 95 per cent based on an original valuation at the time of the origination of the loan. Where an LTV ratio exceeds 90 per cent. of an indexed valuation and an available funds facility exists, the seller writes to the borrower requesting a reduction of the limit, although the borrower is free to query the valuation, so the limit reduction does not always happen. For loans originated since March 2009 the relevant threshold has been reduced to an LTV ratio of 75 per cent. The loan and, where applicable, the available funds facility are secured by a first legal charge over a property in England and Wales or a first-ranking standard security over a property in Scotland or a first ranking legal charge over a property in Northern Ireland.

Flexible loans – offer dated on or before 2 July 2002

In respect of flexible loans originated by Santander UK where the seller's offer to lend is dated on or before 2 July 2002, there are three basic elements: the initial loan, the available funds facility and the overpaid funds account. The amount of the initial loan is agreed at origination. Borrowers may, during the life of these flexible loans, draw additional amounts from the available funds facility on request to the seller, up to the amount available and subject to the mortgage conditions.

The agreement for the available funds facility is regulated by the CCA, which prescribes the form and procedure and (insofar as will be applicable) pre-contract disclosure for making an agreement regulated by the CCA.

Subject to the provisions for underpayments and payment holidays, borrowers are required to make a monthly payment on the initial loan and (if a drawdown has been made) on the available funds facility. A borrower may make an overpayment at any time. If a borrower makes an overpayment, it is used for the following purposes and in the following order:

- to reduce any part of the initial loan which is then overdue;
- to reduce any part of the drawdown debt in the available funds facility which is then overdue;
- to reduce the remainder of the drawdown debt in the available funds facility, if specifically requested by the borrower or if the overpaid funds account has been closed; and
- to create or to increase a credit balance in the overpaid funds account.

The credit balance in the overpaid funds account can be used by the borrower to fund an underpayment or a payment holiday or it can be used to reduce the balance owing on the initial loan. If the overpaid funds account has been closed, which will occur when the initial loan is repaid, the balance of any overpayment which would otherwise have been credited to the overpaid funds account will be repaid to the borrower.

Borrowers may make an underpayment or miss a monthly payment entirely if there is a credit balance on the overpaid funds account that is equal to or greater than the amount to be underpaid or the missed monthly payment. Alternatively, a borrower may make an underpayment or miss a monthly payment if there is an amount available for

drawdown in the available funds facility that is at least as much as the amount to be underpaid or the missed monthly payment.

The "**repayment**" basis (as set out in "**Repayment terms**") applies to the whole of the drawdown debt under the available funds facility.

The seller may increase or reduce the credit limit for the available funds facility for one of the reasons specified in the credit agreement for the available funds facility.

Flexible loans – offer dated on or after 3 July 2002

In respect of flexible loans originated by Santander UK where the seller's offer to lend is dated on or after 3 July 2002, there is a flexible loan facility with a credit limit. The amount of the credit limit and the "amount available" (that is, the credit limit less the monies owing to the seller) are agreed at origination. Borrowers may, during the life of these flexible loans, draw additional amounts from the flexible loan facility on request to the seller, up to the amount available and subject to the mortgage conditions.

The agreement for the flexible loan facility has been designed by the seller with the intention that it is not regulated by the CCA. Loans originated since October 2004 have been regulated by the FSA.

Subject to the provisions for underpayments and payment holidays, borrowers are required to make monthly payments on the flexible loan facility. A borrower may make an overpayment at any time. Any such overpayment will immediately reduce the balance on which interest is payable on the flexible loan facility.

The "**amount available**" can be used by the borrower to fund an underpayment or a payment holiday or a further drawdown, subject to the mortgage conditions.

In respect of further drawdowns, unless the borrower gives the seller instructions to the contrary (as set out below):

- if the offer conditions specify that the "repayment" basis (as set out in "**Repayment terms**") applies to the whole of the first drawdown, then the "repayment" basis will also apply to the whole of each further drawdown made under that flexible loan facility;
- if the offer conditions specify that the "interest only" basis (as set out in "**Repayment terms**") applies to part only of the first drawdown, then the "interest-only" basis will apply to the whole of each further drawdown made under that flexible loan facility; and
- if the offer conditions specify that the "repayment" basis (as set out in "**Repayment terms**") applies to part only of the first drawdown, then the "repayment" basis will apply to the whole of each further drawdown made under that flexible loan facility.

A borrower's request to the seller for a further drawdown may include instructions to the seller that, as from the date when the borrower makes the further drawdown:

- the "repayment" basis is to apply to the whole or a specified part of the balance owing in place of the "interest-only" basis; or
- the "interest-only" basis is to apply to the whole or a specified part of the balance owing in place of the "repayment" basis. The seller may increase the credit limit if:
- the borrower writes to the seller asking the seller to exercise its power to increase the credit limit;
- the borrower pays any credit limit review charge; and
- if requested to do so, the borrower pays for a new valuation report on the property and provides the seller with further information in relation to the borrower's financial position.

The seller may reduce the credit limit:

- to ensure that the monies owing to the seller under the flexible loan facility and the amount available do not together exceed 90 per cent. of the current market value of the property;
- to ensure that the amount available at any time does not exceed the amount available as at the date of completion of the flexible loan facility;
- if the borrower is in breach of the mortgage terms;

- if the seller is reasonably of the opinion that, because of a change in the borrower's financial position, the borrower could not afford to repay present or future drawdowns up to the existing credit limit; or
- to ensure that the seller's business is run in a way that complies with the requirements of the seller's regulator or of any central bank or other monetary authority.

Flexible loans – flexible plus loans

Flexible loans originated by Santander UK include flexible plus loans, which are documented under the flexible plus loan conditions 2003, the flexible plus mortgage conditions 2006, the flexible plus mortgage conditions 2007 and the flexible offset mortgage conditions 2010. These conditions mirror those for other flexible loans where the seller's offer to lend is dated on or after 3 July 2002, save for the following material differences in relation to the borrower's savings account, overpayments, payment holidays and underpayments, the interest rate tracking differential and further drawdowns:

- Flexible plus loans contain a savings account element. No interest is paid by the seller on the savings. Instead, interest is charged each day on the amount which, at the end of the day, represents the capital owing on the mortgage account, less any savings in the savings account. As a result, when the borrower has savings in the savings account, the amount of interest charged on the mortgage account will be reduced.
- Any savings held in the savings account do not affect the amount of the borrower's monthly payment. As a result, when there are savings, the monthly payment the borrower makes will exceed the amount actually charged to the mortgage account and the seller will treat this excess as an overpayment.
- The seller will use these overpayments to reduce or pay off any part of the mortgage balance which is overdue at that date. The remainder will be credited to the savings account. The borrower may also opt to make a series of regular overpayments with the borrower's monthly payment, and these overpayments will be used by the seller in the same way.
- The borrower may also make one-off overpayments in the form of a deposit. The seller will, on instructions from the borrower, credit this deposit to the mortgage account in order to reduce the mortgage balance. In the absence of such instructions, the deposit will be used to reduce or pay off any part of the mortgage balance which is overdue at that date and the remainder will be credited to the savings account.
- The borrower may withdraw money from the savings account or instruct the seller to use some or all of the money in the savings account to reduce the mortgage balance. The borrower may also instruct the seller to use the savings to fund a payment holiday or make up a shortfall on an underpayment.
- The savings in the savings account must not exceed the mortgage balance.
- The borrower must not overdraw on the savings account. If the savings account becomes overdrawn, the seller will add the amount overdrawn to the mortgage balance.
- The seller may use the savings at any time to pay off any of the following items which the borrower has failed to pay when they have become due: a monthly payment, an administration charge, a credit limit review charge, other items of costs and the mortgage balance if it becomes immediately payable.

The borrower may continue to make drawdowns until the end of the mortgage repayment period, even if the mortgage balance has been repaid. The mortgage will remain in force during the repayment period as security for money which may become owing under the borrower's facility to make drawdowns up to the credit limit Product switches

A product switch is a variation in the financial terms and conditions applicable to the borrower's loan as agreed between the borrower and the seller. If a product switch is made, the mortgage conditions relating to a borrower's loan will be updated to the then current version.

If a borrower wishes to make a product switch, the seller will use the lending criteria applicable to product switches at that time in determining whether to approve the application. None of the loans in the portfolio as at the closing date obliges the seller to make product switches. However, new loans added to the portfolio in the future may have had product switches made on them prior to the relevant sale date.

If a loan, following a product switch, does not meet certain criteria, then the seller will be required to repurchase the loan or loans under the relevant mortgage account and its or their related security from the mortgages trustee. See "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Product switches and further advances**" and "**Risk factors – In certain circumstances, loans subject to product switches and further advances**"

will be repurchased by the seller from the mortgages trustee, which will affect the prepayment rate of the loans and this may affect the yield to maturity of your issuer notes" above.

Origination of the loans

The seller currently derives its mortgage-lending business through its branch network throughout the United Kingdom, through intermediaries, through its internet website and through telephone sales.

Under the seller's policy, it can provide many customers with an agreement in principle to lend almost immediately upon application.

The seller has been authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority for mortgage business since 31 October 2004 and is therefore subject to the FSA's Mortgage Conduct of Business rules. The seller is subject to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Financial Ombudsman Service, which is a statutory scheme under the FSMA. Prior to 31 October 2004, the seller subscribed to the CML Code from its inception in 1997. The CML Code was a voluntary code of good practice and was independently monitored by the Mortgage Code Compliance Board.

Underwriting

Applicants are credit scored and subjected to automated decision rules to establish which applications can be approved, declined or referred for manual assessment by an underwriter. See "**Credit scorecard**" below.

Pre-completion processing and certification of data together with an automated credit search is the first stage of the process. Cases that meet specified criteria, for example high value, are also manually underwritten.

To gain the authority to approve loans, each underwriter must first undertake training conducted by the seller. Underwriters then undergo a periodic assessment of their work. The seller has established various levels of authority for its underwriters who approve loan applications. The levels are differentiated by, among other things, the ratio of the loan amount to the value of the mortgaged property and the size of the loan applied for. An underwriter wishing to move to the next level of authority must undertake further training. The seller's lending policy sets out the discretion available to underwriters where a proposal is made to lend outside the seller's standard policy. Requests outside the scope of such discretion are escalated to a senior level according to mandates as delegated by the Chief Risk Officer.

Governance and Control Function carry out a quality check of a portion of the underwriters' decisions on a monthly basis to ensure adherence to the seller's lending policy and procedures. All underwriting decisions are monitored for bad debt and further quality checking where an individual's bad debt performance warrants investigation. All loans underwritten are subject to the seller's underwriting policies, lending criteria and internal procedures for compliance with government regulations, such as those concerning money laundering.

Lending criteria

Each loan in the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date was originated according to the seller's lending criteria applicable at the time the loan was offered, which included some or all of the criteria set out in this section. The geographical location of a mortgaged property (i.e. England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland) has no impact upon the seller's lending criteria and current credit scoring tests. New loans (both A&L loans and Santander UK loans), including loans with product switches, may only be included in the portfolio if they were or are originated in accordance with the lending criteria applicable at the time the loan was or is offered and if the conditions contained above in "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Sale of loans and their related security**" have been satisfied.

The seller may exercise discretion within its lending criteria in applying those factors that are used to determine the maximum amount of the loan(s). The seller may take the following into account when exercising discretion: credit history, LTV ratio, affordability, residency, residential history, employment history and nature of income. However, the seller retains the right, in its sole discretion, to revise its lending criteria from time to time, so the criteria applicable to new loans may not be the same as those currently used.

Lending Criteria – A&L loans

Some of the factors used in making a lending decision in relation to A&L loans are outlined below.

(a) Type of property

Mortgaged properties may be freehold or leasehold in England, freehold or leasehold in Northern Ireland or heritable or long lease in Scotland. Leases must have an unexpired term of at least 50 years (or, from November 2009,

at least 55 years) at the commencement of the loan and at least 30 years (or, from 28 March 2006 until 2 November 2009, at least 35 years) remaining on the maturity of the loan.

The mortgaged property must be used for residential purposes, however, a mortgaged property may be used, in limited circumstances, partially for business purposes provided that no more than 60 per cent. of the mortgaged property is used for such business purposes, that no items are held for storage in connection with the business usage, no structural alterations have been made to accommodate the business and, from 31 October 2004, at least 40 per cent. of the mortgaged property is occupied by the borrower or the borrower's spouse, common-law partner, same sex partner, parent(s), grandparent(s), sibling(s), children or grandchildren. Any business use other than clerical is unlikely to be considered acceptable. A mortgaged property must be marketable, habitable and insurable.

A mortgaged property must be owner-occupied or may be occupied by the borrower's spouse, common-law partner, same sex partner, parent(s), grandparent(s), sibling(s), children or grandchildren. Although the previous seller did and the seller does lend on buy-to-let properties, no such buy-to-let loans will be comprised in the portfolio on the closing date. Mortgaged properties must be situated in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The following are examples (non-exhaustive) of the types of properties considered by the seller to be unacceptable security: freehold flats, flats in ex-local authority buildings of more than five storeys or mobile homes.

(b) Term of the loan

There is no minimum term for loans, although where an early repayment charge applies, the term should not be less than the period during which the early repayment charge is payable. The maximum term for endowment linked mortgages or mortgages repaid on a repayment basis is 40 years and the maximum term for pension backed mortgages is 50 years.

(c) Age of applicant

All borrowers must be aged 18 or over. The current maximum age limit is 75 at the maturity of the loan. If the term of the loan extends past an applicant's normal retirement age, the applicant must confirm that he or she will have adequate income to maintain repayments beyond his or her retirement.

(d) LTV

The maximum loan available (excluding any high LTV fee) is based on the lower of the current value or purchase price of the mortgaged property. The maximum LTV for loans of up to £550,000 is 90 per cent. The maximum LTV for loans of up to £1,000,000 is 85 per cent. For loans of above £1,000,000 applicants were referred to Alliance & Leicester or are referred to Santander UK. Existing Alliance & Leicester mortgagors are considered for loans of over 95 per cent. LTV where essential repairs are required. The maximum LTV in this situation is 100 per cent. and the loan must be agreed by a senior underwriter. A revaluation must be carried out before the offer is issued to establish that the repairs are essential and will restore the property value after they have been completed. Where the loan is advanced for the purchase of a second/holiday home, or a home for a dependent relative, the maximum LTV is 85 per cent. (or 75 per cent. where the purchase price or valuation is greater than £500,000).

(e) Mortgage indemnity guarantee (MIG) policies

Since 1996, the previous seller has not required and the seller does not require cover under MIG policies for any loans.

Income verifications

The previous seller accepted the following original documents by way of income verification in relation to "employed" applicants:

- existing borrowers and new borrowers with an LTV less than or equal to 75 per cent.: latest monthly or four weeks' payslips or latest year's accounts where self-employed;
- new borrowers with an LTV greater than 75 per cent.: latest three months' payslips or last two years' accounts if self employed;
- loans over £500,000: latest three months' payslips or last two years' accounts if self-employed.

The previous seller included in its calculations, in relation to employed applicants, the employee's basic salary, pension or state support benefits (payable by the Department for Work and Pensions or HM Revenue and Customs) where guaranteed for life together with 100 per cent. of the basic salary from a second job in the same line of occupation, contractual employer's allowances (e.g. mortgage subsidy, large town allowance, etc.), child benefit and

working/family tax credits. The previous seller accepted 50 per cent. of any income, that whilst not guaranteed or permanent, is nonetheless regular and sustainable, and included: regular overtime, bonuses and commissions; maintenance; taxable tips; rental income; and where the applicant has a track record of the income being received. The figures used as allowable income for self-employed applicants are as follows:

- LTV less than or equal to 75 per cent. and where the loan is less than or equal to £500,000: latest year's net profit attributable to the applicant;
- existing borrowers regardless of LTV or loan amount: latest year's net profit attributable to the applicant; and
- LTV above 75 per cent. or where the loan is greater than £500,000: an average of the last two years' net profit attributable to the applicant. One year's full accounts and a projection verified by a qualified accountant sufficing for the second year may be acceptable where the applicant has been self-employed for less than two years. Draft accounts are acceptable only if verified by a qualified accountant and the applicant has been self-employed for over two years.

A maximum of four applicants may apply for a loan and a maximum of two incomes can be used.

Positive proof of the borrower's identity and address is established in line with money laundering regulations.

Currently, the seller does not accept third party guarantees.

For low risk applications, income is verified at the point of sale and a percentage is audited by a central processing unit for accuracy. Low risk applications are defined as below £500,000 and 75 per cent. LTV and either remortgaging or a next-time buyer.

Credit history

Applications where an adverse credit history exists (i.e. bankruptcy, county court judgment (or the Scottish equivalent) or outstanding defaults registered with a credit reference agency) are subject to an analysis whereby highest risk cases are declined but some applications will be accepted. The policy for this is that the seller does not accept applications:

- (i) where an applicant has ever been made bankrupt or had an individual voluntary arrangement registered;
- (ii) from applicants who have previously had a property repossessed;
- (iii) from applicants who have CAIS 3 payment arrears in the past 6 months (whether satisfied or not);
- (iv) from any applicant with County Court judgment(s) / default(s) in the past 12 months (whether satisfied or not);
- (v) from any applicant with any mortgage arrears in the last 12 months (whether satisfied or not);
- (vi) from any applicant with County Court judgment(s) / default(s) where the LTV is greater than 90 per cent (whether verified or not); and
- (vii) from any applicant with County Court judgment(s) / default(s) of greater than £500 and where the LTV is greater than 60 per cent. (whether satisfied or not).

Credit scorecard

The seller uses certain criteria described in this section and various other criteria to produce an overall score for the application that reflects a statistical analysis of the risk of advancing the loan. The lending policies and processes are determined centrally to ensure consistency in the management and monitoring of credit risk exposure. Credit scoring applies statistical analysis to publicly available data and customer-provided data to assess the likelihood of an account going into arrears. All loan applications are subject to credit scoring.

(a) Eligibility

UK residents – British citizens normally resident in the UK are eligible to apply for all loan products. Applicants entitled to claim diplomatic immunity are unacceptable. Applications from non-British citizens are only acceptable where the applicant can prove a right to live and work in the United Kingdom. Applications from foreign nationals without an indefinite right to stay in the United Kingdom are usually unacceptable.

Non-residents – Applications from expatriates are unacceptable.

(b) *Employment*

Employed applicants – Employed applicants must have been in permanent employment for a minimum of three months. The seller will accept contracted staff provided that they have been employed as a contractor for a minimum of three months and have been in employment for the last 12 months. There is no minimum length of time that should be left to run on a temporary contract. Contractors are treated as self-employed for the assessment and verification of income if they are classed as self-employed for tax purposes; otherwise they are treated as employed applicants.

Self-employed applicants – See "**Income Verifications**" above. An individual will be deemed to be self-employed when his or her shareholding is more than ten per cent. of the total share capital of the applicant's employer or the applicant is in a partnership. Sole traders will be deemed to be self-employed.

Insurance policies

(a) *Insurance on the property*

A borrower is required to insure the mortgaged property with buildings insurance for the duration of the loan. The insurance may have been purchased through the previous seller, the seller or, alternatively, the borrower or landlord (in the case of a leasehold property) may arrange for the buildings insurance independently. The building must be insured for its full reinstatement value, i.e. the cost to rebuild as new, including site clearance, debris removal, cost to comply with the latest building regulations and architects and surveyors fees. The borrower must ensure that the buildings insurance payments are kept up to date.

Under the previous seller's 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, if the borrower does not insure the mortgaged property, or insures the mortgaged property but violates a provision of the mortgage terms which relates to insurance, the seller, upon becoming aware of the same, is entitled to insure the mortgaged property itself for its own benefit, in which case the seller may determine who the insurer will be, what will be covered by the policy, the amount of the sum insured (up to the current rebuilding costs) and any excess. Under the previous seller's 1993 mortgage conditions, the seller may itself insure the mortgaged property or, at the seller's option, require the borrower to insure the property. Under each set of mortgage conditions the borrower will be responsible for the payment of insurance premiums and the seller retains the right to settle all insurance claims which concern the mortgaged property without the borrower's consent.

(b) *Alliance & Leicester/Santander UK arranged buildings insurance*

Where a borrower has purchased buildings insurance through the previous seller or purchases buildings insurance through the seller, the borrower will be responsible for paying the premiums for that insurance to the insurer by the payment method acceptable to the relevant insurer.

Where the seller has had to insure a mortgaged property as a result of a borrower's inability to do so, the borrower must repay the premium in relation to this insurance as soon as payment of this premium is requested by the seller. Except for the loans originated under the previous seller's 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions, interest is chargeable on the premium at the applicable interest rate in relation to the relevant mortgage. Under each of the mortgage conditions the premium may be paid by the borrower in monthly instalments.

(c) *Borrower-arranged buildings insurance*

A borrower is required to arrange for the mortgaged property to be insured by a third party if the borrower did not arrange for the seller to insure the mortgaged property on its behalf. The mortgaged property must be insured under a comprehensive policy and for an amount not less than the full cost of rebuilding the mortgaged property, including all professional fees, debris removal and the cost of meeting planning and local authority requirements.

Under the previous seller's 2004 mortgage conditions for both England & Wales and Northern Ireland, the policy must include the seller's interest noted on the policy or be in the joint names of the borrower and the seller. The 1997, 1998 and 2002 mortgage conditions for both England & Wales and Northern Ireland, require the policy to be in the joint names of the borrower and the seller. Under the previous seller's 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, if the mortgaged property is leasehold and the lease provides for the landlord to insure, the borrower must arrange for the seller's interest to be noted on the landlord's policy. The previous seller's 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions for Scotland all require that the seller's interest is noted on the policy. The previous seller's 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions require the borrower to inform the seller of any event which might give rise to a claim under the policy.

(d) *Title insurance*

Since 21 October 1999, the previous seller offered and, since the Part VII effective date, the seller offers a service in relation to loans originated by the previous seller (the **mortgage transfer service**) which allows remortgages of properties to be completed under an expedited procedure. The mortgage transfer service takes care of the legal administration involved in a remortgage and, rather than following the traditional conveyancing practice, to protect its interests the seller takes out a policy of title insurance in relation to each relevant property. The process differs from the traditional conveyancing procedures in that there is no in-depth investigation of title or searches carried out. If defects in a title become evident during any later repossession of a property, the seller is able to claim against the title insurance policy. The title insurance used by the seller for the mortgage transfer service is provided by First Title Insurance plc (**first title**), a company which provides this type of title insurance and whose address is London International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, London EC4A 3JB. Amongst other things, the first title policy provides protection (a) that there is good and marketable title to the property; (b) that the property was built, and (if relevant) modified or extended since, in compliance with all necessary planning and building regulation approvals; (c) against adverse information which would be discovered from Local Authority searches; and (d) against costs or legal expenses necessary to defend the title. After an agent of first title, as applicable, checks ownership of the relevant property, first title provides a certificate of insurance to the seller. The agent then arranges execution of the relevant documents, requests the funds from the seller and, upon receipt, disburses such funds under the seller's instructions and completes the transaction. The mortgage transfer service is not available for mortgage applications on unencumbered properties, purchases of second homes where the mortgagor will not reside at the property address, cases where there is any element of shared ownership or right-to-buy cases within 18 months of the original purchase or within the discount period.

Some loans in the expected fifth new portfolio may have the benefit of defective title indemnity insurance, restrictive covenant indemnity insurance or other similar types of indemnity insurance.

Lending criteria – Santander UK loans

The following section describes how certain of the lending criteria for Santander UK loans differ materially from the lending criteria for A&L loans. As noted above, in addition to loans that have been originated by Alliance & Leicester, loans originated by Santander UK after the Part VII effective date may be sold to the mortgages trustee. Santander UK may, in its sole discretion, revise its lending criteria from time to time, so the criteria applicable to new Santander UK loans originated from time to time after the Part VII effective date may not be the same as those currently used:

- Income verification: Santander UK accepts the following original documents by way of income verification in relation to “employed” applicants:
 - (i) borrowers with an LTV less than or equal to 90 per cent.: latest monthly or four weeks' payslips or, where self-employed, either (a) latest two years' signed accounts or (b) Self Assessment Returns and HM Revenue and Customs tax calculation forms covering at least two years where the end of the tax period covered is no older than the previous calendar year or (c) an accountant's letter. Options (b) and (c) are not available for self-employed applicants wishing to borrow more than £1,000,000.
 - (ii) borrowers with an LTV greater than 90 per cent.: latest monthly or four weeks' payslips and a bank statement or, where self-employed, either (a) latest two years' signed accounts or (b) Self Assessment Returns and HM Revenue and Customs tax calculation forms covering at least two years where the end of the tax period covered is no older than the previous calendar year. Option (b) is not available for self-employed applicants wishing to borrow more than £1,000,000.
- Title insurance: Santander UK does not currently offer a service which allows remortgages of properties to be completed under an expedited procedure by taking out a policy of title insurance in relation to each relevant property, although there is an alternative fast track process where the number of searches performed is reduced.

Servicing of loans

Servicing procedures include responding to customer enquiries, monitoring compliance with the mortgage terms, servicing the loan features and facilities applicable to the loans and management of amounts in arrears. See "**Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement**" above.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the loans, borrowers must pay the monthly payments required under the mortgage terms of the loans on or before each monthly instalment due date within the month they are due. Interest accrues in accordance with the mortgage terms of each loan and is collected from borrowers monthly.

In the case of variable rate loans, Santander UK, acting as servicer, sets the variable rate and the margin applicable to any variable rate loan and any differential rate applicable to any discount loan or any base rate loan on

behalf of the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries, except in the limited circumstances set out in the servicing agreement. In the case of some loans that are not payable at the variable rate, for example fixed rate loans, the borrower will continue to pay interest at the relevant fixed rate until the relevant period ends in accordance with the borrower's offer conditions. After that period ends interest will be payable at the variable rate or a base rate-linked rate.

The servicer will take all steps necessary under the mortgage terms to notify borrowers of any change in the interest rates applicable to the loans, whether due to a change in the variable rate or any variable margin or any differential rate or as a consequence of any provisions of those terms.

Payments of interest in respect of all loans are payable either monthly in arrears or in advance, or monthly partially in advance and partially in arrears, depending upon a borrower's interest payment date. The servicer is responsible for ensuring that all payments are made by the relevant borrower into the collection accounts and subsequently transferred into the mortgages trustee GIC account on the next London business day after they are deposited in the seller's accounts. Payments are normally (although not always) made by direct debit. Under the previous seller's 2002 and 2004 mortgage conditions, payments are due on the first day of each month unless the borrower has chosen a different monthly instalment date. Under the previous seller's 1993, 1997 and 1998 mortgage conditions, the instalment date is the first day of the month. The seller may give the borrower notice at any time that a different instalment date will apply.

The servicer initially credits the mortgages trustee GIC account with the full amount of the borrowers' monthly payments. However, direct debits may be returned unpaid up to three London business days after the due date for payment, and a borrower may make a claim at any time to their bank for a refund of direct debit payments. In each case, the servicer is permitted to reclaim from the mortgages trustee GIC account the corresponding amounts previously credited. In these circumstances the usual arrears procedures described below in "**Arrears and default procedures**" will be taken.

Arrears and default procedures

The servicer will regularly provide the mortgages trustee and the beneficiaries with written details of loans that are in arrears. For operational purposes, a loan is identified as being "in arrears" when the total arrears across all sub-accounts is more than £100. In general, the servicer attempts to collect all payments due under or in connection with the loans, having regard to the circumstances of the borrower in each case. Santander UK uses a case control cycle featuring three stages: collection, negotiation and recovery.

Santander UK's system tracks arrears and advances and calculates when an amount is in arrears. When arrears are first reported and are less than three months overdue, the borrower is contacted and asked for payment of the arrears. Until an account reaches three months in arrears, this is largely an automatic process in which the borrower is contacted through a series of letters, telephone calls, automated voice and payment activation (Adepra) and SMS text messages.

Where considered appropriate, the servicer may enter into arrangements with the borrower regarding the arrears, including:

- arrangements to make each monthly payment as it falls due plus an additional amount to pay the arrears over a period of time; and
- arrangements to pay only a portion of each monthly payment as it falls due.

Once the arrears are equivalent to more than four months overdue, the collection process progresses towards litigation, unless forbearance rules apply (e.g. accounts with low balances / arrears, partial payers where short term financial difficulty is experienced). The late stage process will also involve contact by letter and telephone and may also include counsellors hired to meet with the borrower at the mortgaged property and assess the arrears arrangements.

Legal proceedings usually commence when the arrears become three to four months overdue. Once legal proceedings have commenced, the servicer or the servicer's solicitor may send further letters to the borrower encouraging the borrower to enter into discussions to pay the arrears, and may still enter into an arrangement with a borrower at any time prior to a court hearing. If a court order for possession is made for payment and the borrower subsequently defaults in making the payment, then the servicer may take action as it considers appropriate, including entering into a further arrangement with the borrower. If the servicer applies to the court for a warrant for possession, the court has discretion as to whether it will grant the order.

After possession, the servicer may take action as it considers appropriate, including to:

- secure, maintain or protect the mortgaged property and put it into a suitable condition for sale;
- create (other than in Scotland) any estate or interest on the mortgaged property, including a leasehold; and
- dispose of the mortgaged property (in whole or in part) or of any interest in the mortgaged property, by private sale, auction or otherwise, for a price it considers appropriate.

The servicer has discretion as to the timing of any of these actions, including whether to postpone the action for any period of time. The servicer may also carry out works on the property as it considers appropriate to maintain the market value of the mortgaged property.

The servicer has discretion to deviate from these procedures. In particular, the servicer may deviate from these procedures where a borrower suffers from a mental or physical infirmity, is deceased or where the borrower is otherwise prevented from making payment due to causes beyond the borrower's control. This is the case for both sole and joint borrowers.

It should also be noted that the servicer's ability to exercise its power of sale in respect of the mortgaged property is dependent upon mandatory legal restrictions as to notice requirements. In addition, there may be factors outside the control of the servicer, such as whether the borrower contests the sale and/or the market conditions at the time of sale, which may affect the length of time between the decision of the servicer to exercise its power of sale and final completion of the sale.

It should also be noted in relation to Scottish mortgages that prior to 30 September 2010, under the terms of the Mortgage Rights (Scotland) Act 2001 (the **2001 Act**), Scottish courts were permitted a discretion (upon application by a borrower or other specified persons) to suspend the exercise of the lender's statutory enforcement remedies for such period and to such extent as the court considered reasonable, having regard, among other factors, to the nature of the default, the applicant's ability to remedy it and the availability of alternative accommodation. The relevant provisions of the 2001 Act relating to the court's discretion to suspend such enforcement remedies have been repealed with effect from 30 September 2010 under the terms of the Home Owner and Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010 and replaced with a requirement on lenders to obtain a court order (except in very limited circumstances) when pursuing their statutory enforcement remedies, although the court will still have regard to the factors described above in exercising their discretion as to whether to grant the court order. See "**Risk factors – Certain regulatory considerations - Home Owner and Debtor Protection (Scotland) Act 2010**" above. See also "**Material legal aspects of the loans and their related security – Scottish loans**" below. The net proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property are applied against the sums owed by the borrower to the extent necessary to discharge the mortgage including any accumulated fees, expenses of the servicer and interest. Where the funds arising from application of these default procedures are insufficient to pay all amounts owing in respect of a loan, the funds are applied first in paying interest and costs, and second in paying principal. The servicer may then institute recovery proceedings against the borrower. If, after the sale of the mortgaged property and redemption of the loan, there are remaining funds, those funds will be distributed by the acting solicitor to the next entitled parties.

These arrears and security enforcement procedures may change over time as a result of a change in Santander UK's or the servicer's business practices or of legislative and regulatory changes.

Arrears experience

The following table summarises loans in arrears and repossession experience for loans serviced by Alliance & Leicester prior to the Part VII effective date and since the Part VII effective date, Santander UK, including the loans that were contained in the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date. All of the loans in the table were originated by Alliance & Leicester or Santander UK, but not all of the loans form part of the portfolio. Santander UK services all of the loans in the portfolio.

Santander UK identifies and, prior to the Part VII effective date, Alliance & Leicester identified, a loan as being in arrears where an amount equal to or greater than a full month's contractual payment is past its due date. Santander UK does not, and prior to the Part VII effective date, Alliance & Leicester did not define a loan as defaulted at any particular delinquency level, but rather at the time it takes the related property into possession. Santander UK does not, and prior to the Part VII effective date, Alliance & Leicester did not, charge off a loan as uncollectible until it disposes of the property relating to that loan following default. The percentage of loans originated by Alliance & Leicester by total outstanding loan balance which were in arrears by more than 90 days was: 1.04% of the book as at 31 December 2009 (compared with 31 December 2008: 0.78% and 31 December 2007: 0.37%).

	31-Dec-07	31-Dec-08	31-Dec-09
Outstanding balance (£ millions).....	£147,481.0	£153,096.4	£160,356.2
Number of loans outstanding (thousands).....	1,617.6	1,575.2	1,611.6
Outstanding balance of loans in arrears (£ millions)			
1-2 payments in arrears.....	£2,433.8	£2,886.4	£2,624.3
3-11 payments in arrears.....	£789.5	£1,413.4	£2,156.4
12 or more payments in arrears.....	£55.5	£76.6	£280.3

	31-Dec-07	31-Dec-08	31-Dec-09
Total outstanding balance of loans in arrears (£ millions)	£3,278.8	£4,376.3	£5,061.0
Total outstanding balance of loans in arrears as % of the outstanding balance	2.22%	2.86%	3.16%
Outstanding balance of loans relating to properties in possession (£ millions)	£76.5	£129.8	£110.8
Outstanding balance at sale of loans relating to properties sold during the year (£ millions) ⁽¹⁾	£118.8	£223.0	£401.5
Net loss on sales of all repossessed properties (£ millions) ⁽²⁾	£11.9	£41.4	£109.9
Ratio of aggregate net losses to average aggregate outstanding balance of loans ⁽³⁾	0.01%	0.03%	0.07%
Average net loss on all properties sold (£ thousands)	£7.53	£20.13	£33.08
Number of loans outstanding in arrears (thousands)			
1-2 payments in arrears	28.1	29.0	26.0
3-11 payments in arrears	9.4	13.8	19.3
12+ payments in arrears	0.7	0.8	2.7
Total number of loans outstanding in arrears	38.2	43.6	47.6
Total number of loans outstanding in arrears as % of the number of loans outstanding	2.4%	2.8%	3.0%
Number of properties in possession	612	969	822
Number of properties sold during the year	1,576	2,058	3,321

(1) Properties sold may relate to properties taken into possession in prior periods.

(2) Net loss is net of recoveries in the current period on properties sold in prior periods.

(3) Average of opening and closing balances for the period.

(1) Properties sold may relate to properties taken into possession in prior periods.

There can be no assurance that the arrears experience with respect to the loans comprising the portfolio will correspond to the experience of Alliance & Leicester's originated loan portfolio and Santander UK's originated loan portfolio as set forth in the foregoing table. The statistics in the preceding table represent only the arrears experience for the periods presented, whereas the arrears experience on the loans in the portfolio depends on results obtained over the life of the loans in the portfolio. The foregoing statistics include loans with a variety of payment and other characteristics that may not correspond to those of the loans in the portfolio. Moreover, if the property market experiences an overall decline in property values so that the value of the properties in the portfolio falls below the principal balances of the loans comprising the overall pool, the actual rates of arrears could be significantly higher than those previously experienced by the servicer. In addition, other adverse economic conditions, whether or not they affect property values, may nonetheless affect the timely payment by borrowers of principal and interest and, accordingly, the rates of arrears and losses with respect to the loans in the portfolio. Noteholders should observe that the United Kingdom experienced relatively low and stable interest rates during the periods covered in the preceding table. If interest rates were to rise, it is likely that the rate of arrears would rise.

The level of mortgage arrears in relation to loans originated by Alliance & Leicester and Santander UK (as applicable) has reduced since the recession in the United Kingdom in the early 1990s.

House price inflation has indirectly contributed to the improved arrears situation by enabling borrowers to sell at a profit if they encounter financial hardship. In the late 1980s house prices rose substantially faster than inflation as housing turnover increased to record levels. This was at a time when the economy grew rapidly, which led to falling unemployment and relatively high rates of real income growth. These fed into higher demand for housing, and house prices rose rapidly. Demand was further increased by changes in taxation legislation with regard to tax relief on mortgage payments in 1988. When monetary policy was subsequently tightened (in terms of both "locking in" sterling to the European Exchange Rate Mechanism and higher interest rates), the pace of economic activity first slowed and then turned into recession. Rising unemployment combined with high interest rates led to a fall in housing demand and increased default rates and repossessions. The ability of borrowers to refinance was limited as house prices began to fall and many were in a position of negative equity (borrowings greater than the resale value of the property) in relation to their mortgages.

Santander UK regularly reviews, and prior to the Part VII effective date, Alliance & Leicester regularly reviewed its lending policies in the light of prevailing market conditions and respectively reviews and reviewed actions so as to mitigate possible problems. The performance of Santander UK's new business and arrears profiles are, and prior to the Part VII effective date the performance of Alliance & Leicester's new business and arrears profiles were, continuously monitored in monthly reports.

Statistical information on the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date

The statistical and other information contained in this section of the prospectus has been compiled by reference to the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date. Columns stating percentage amounts may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Except as otherwise indicated, these tables have been prepared using the projected balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date, which includes all principal and excludes accrued interest for the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio.

Outstanding balances as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date

The following table shows the range of outstanding mortgage account balances (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date.

Range of outstanding balances as at the fifth new portfolio cut off date £	Current balance as at fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
£0 to <=£50,000	3,461,457,626.61	7.78%	118,590	27.10%
>£50,000 to <=£100,000	10,098,232,457.16	22.69%	136,644	31.22%
>£100,000 to <= £150,000	11,516,170,801.08	25.87%	93,801	21.43%
>£150,000 to <=£200,000	8,179,295,355.15	18.38%	47,718	10.90%
>£200,000 to <=£250,000	4,681,326,820.22	10.52%	21,157	4.83%
>£250,000 to <=£300,000	2,510,491,336.78	5.64%	9,248	2.11%
>£300,000 to <=£350,000	1,486,139,213.93	3.34%	4,619	1.06%
>£350,000 to <=£400,000	914,586,553.12	2.05%	2,462	0.56%
>£400,000 to <=£450,000	592,798,978.78	1.33%	1,405	0.32%
>£450,000 to <=£500,000	457,062,494.62	1.03%	968	0.22%
>£500,000 to <=£550,000	229,809,468.63	0.52%	446	0.10%

>£550,000 to <=£600,000	115,021,858.59	0.26%	201	0.05%
>£600,000 to <=£650,000	74,833,503.01	0.17%	120	0.03%
>£650,000 to <=£700,000	63,142,105.17	0.14%	94	0.02%
>£700,000 to <=£750,000	35,859,328.42	0.08%	50	0.01%
>£750,000 to <=£800,000	28,410,229.94	0.06%	37	0.01%
>£800,000 to <=£850,000	20,518,875.59	0.05%	25	0.01%
>£850,000 to <=£900,000	17,349,885.64	0.04%	20	0.00%
>£900,000 to <=£950,000	13,789,849.43	0.03%	15	0.00%
>£950,000 to <=£1,000,000	14,658,012.05	0.03%	15	0.00%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

The maximum and average outstanding balances of the mortgage accounts as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date were £999,259.71 and £101,707.94, respectively.

Fifth new portfolio cut-off date LTV ratios

The following table shows the range of LTV ratios, which express the outstanding balance of the aggregate of loans in a mortgage account (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date divided by the value of the property securing the loans in that mortgage account as at the date of the initial loan origination or the most recent valuation thereof. When granting a further advance, the seller may in some circumstances, where the relevant loan meets certain criteria, apply movements in the Halifax House Price Index for the relevant region, between the date of the most standard valuation held on file and the date of the further advance application, to the most recent standard valuation to produce an updated indexed valuation. No revaluation of the property securing the loans has been done for the purposes of the issuance of the issuer notes by the issuer.

Range of LTV ratios at the fifth new portfolio cut off date	Current balance as at fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
0% to <=25%	2,365,377,842.20	5.31%	73,404	16.77%
>25% to <=50%	9,275,653,865.93	20.84%	121,113	27.67%
>50% to <=75%	18,046,321,232.65	40.54%	147,744	33.76%
>75% to <=80%	4,215,660,777.95	9.47%	28,401	6.49%
>80% to <=85%	4,100,948,157.23	9.21%	26,131	5.97%
>85% to <=90%	3,603,406,818.19	8.10%	22,213	5.08%
>90% to <=95%	1,918,662,424.13	4.31%	11,629	2.66%
>95%	984,923,635.64	2.21%	7,000	1.60%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

The weighted average LTV ratio of the mortgage accounts (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date was 63.15%.

Cut-off date indexed LTV ratios

The following table shows the range of LTV ratios, which express the outstanding balance of the aggregate of loans in a mortgage account (including capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, booking fees and valuation fees) as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date divided by the most recent indexed valuation of the property securing the loans in that mortgage account.

Range of LTV ratios as at the fifth new portfolio cut off date	Current balance as at fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
0% to <=25%	2,743,615,097.48	6.16%	82,728	18.90%
>25% to <=50%	9,347,594,441.53	21.00%	123,720	28.27%
>50% to <=75%	14,042,137,498.76	31.55%	116,267	26.57%
>75% to <=80%	3,312,555,481.52	7.44%	22,650	5.18%
>80% to <=85%	3,165,967,604.63	7.11%	20,838	4.76%
>85% to <=90%	3,184,248,267.85	7.15%	19,765	4.52%
>90% to <=95%	2,667,240,690.88	5.99%	16,381	3.74%

>95%	6,047,595,671.27	13.59%	35,286	8.06%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

The weighted average LTV ratio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date of the mortgage accounts (including any capitalised interest, capitalised high LTV fees, insurance fees, valuation fees and booking fees) was 66.38%.

Geographical distribution

The following table shows the distribution of properties securing the loans throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date. No such properties are situated outside England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Region	Current balance as at fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
East Anglia	1,548,795,435.14	3.48%	16,736	3.82%
East Midlands	1,896,007,432.82	4.26%	22,293	5.09%
Greater London	10,733,224,425.09	24.11%	76,812	17.55%
Northern Ireland	992,085,422.05	2.23%	11,375	2.60%
North	1,254,260,303.05	2.82%	17,013	3.89%
North West	4,265,526,632.66	9.58%	52,417	11.98%
Scotland	2,164,264,895.19	4.86%	29,345	6.71%
South East (excluding Greater London)	11,800,342,896.66	26.51%	98,711	22.56%
South West	3,662,887,070.55	8.23%	36,236	8.28%
Unknown	178,397.00	0.00%	2	0.00%
Wales	1,475,759,638.26	3.32%	19,219	4.39%
West Midlands	2,384,153,405.14	5.36%	27,579	6.30%
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,333,468,800.31	5.24%	29,897	6.83%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

House prices and incomes vary throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The table below summarises the average house price in 2009 and the average income over the period from 2006 to 2007 for each region in order to produce a house price to earnings ratio for each region.

Regions	Average Price (£)	Average earnings (£ per annum)	Price/earnings ratio
East Anglia.....	233,491	37,180	6.28
East Midlands.....	172,415	31,824	5.42
Greater London.....	338,120	47,060	7.18
Northern Ireland.....	184,867	31,928	5.79
North East.....	156,825	28,132	5.57
North West.....	174,305	30,680	5.68
Scotland.....	174,433	31,980	5.45
South East.....	273,968	40,664	6.74
South West.....	220,404	33,540	6.57
Wales.....	165,659	29,640	5.59
West Midlands.....	184,900	32,448	5.70
Yorkshire & Humberside.....	176,040	29,952	5.88

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government;
Office for National Statistics

Seasoning of loans

The following table shows the number of months since the date of origination of the initial loan in a mortgage account.

Age of loans in months as at the fifth new portfolio cut off date	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
>= 30 to < 36 months	6,377,459,015.09	14.33%	47,147	10.77%
>= 36 to < 42 months	8,895,417,397.15	19.98%	68,429	15.64%
>= 42 to < 48 months	5,286,099,610.95	11.88%	43,935	10.04%
>=48 to < 54 months	5,009,340,629.91	11.25%	45,788	10.46%
>=54 to < 60 months	3,427,686,522.82	7.70%	33,027	7.55%
>= 60 to < 66 months	2,723,224,965.94	6.12%	27,442	6.27%
>= 66 to < 72 months	1,956,499,515.30	4.40%	21,837	4.99%
>= 72 to < 78 months	2,253,568,945.84	5.06%	27,928	6.38%
>= 78 to < 84 months	2,214,371,109.03	4.97%	27,805	6.35%
>= 84 to < 90 months	1,659,890,030.17	3.73%	21,876	5.00%
>= 90 to < 96 months	1,620,652,267.92	3.64%	23,242	5.31%
>= 96 to <102 months	819,087,113.38	1.84%	11,950	2.73%
>=102 months	2,267,657,630.42	5.09%	37,229	8.51%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

The maximum and weighted average seasoning of loans in mortgage accounts as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date was 591.16 and 56.91 months, respectively.

Years to maturity of loans

The following table shows the number of remaining years of the term of the initial loan in a mortgage account as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date.

Years to maturity	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
<0	4,071,838.77	0.01%	103	0.02%
0 to <5 years	1,836,433,400.83	4.13%	40,904	9.35%
>= 5 to <10 years	4,601,522,896.51	10.34%	67,690	15.47%
>= 10 to <15 years	7,691,790,349.43	17.28%	87,624	20.02%
>=15 to <20 years	13,216,595,676.00	29.69%	118,220	27.01%
>= 20 to < 25 years	12,851,935,237.56	28.87%	91,000	20.79%
>= 25 to < 30 years	2,851,106,719.91	6.41%	21,194	4.84%
>= 30 to < 35 years	1,277,585,333.74	2.87%	9,528	2.18%
>= 35 to < 40 years	178,926,527.31	0.40%	1,364	0.31%
>= 40 to < 45 years	986,773.86	0.00%	8	0.00%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

The maximum and weighted average remaining term of the loans in mortgage accounts in the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date was 42.17 and 17.31 years, respectively.

Purpose of loan

The following table shows whether the purpose of the initial loan on origination was to finance the purchase of a new property or to remortgage a property already owned by the borrower. The figures in these tables have been calculated on the basis of loan product holdings rather than mortgage accounts. A mortgage account may have more than one active loan product.

Use of proceeds	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of product holdings	% of total
Purchase	22,001,990,389.54	49.43%	195,846	41.24%
Remortgage	22,508,570,959.52	50.57%	279,008	58.76%
Other/Unknown	393,404.86	0.00%	6	0.00%
Totals	<u>44,510,954,753.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>474,860</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

As at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date, the average balance of loans used to finance the purchase of a new property was £112,343.32 and the average balance of loans used to remortgage a property already owned by the borrower was £80,673.57.

Property type

The following table shows the types of properties to which the mortgage accounts relate as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date.

	Aggregate outstanding balance	% of total	Number of mortgages	% of total
Bungalow	2,589,007,852.12	5.82%	26,213	5.99%
Converted Flat	424,351,342.57	0.95%	3,501	0.80%
Detached	10,584,144,617.55	23.78%	77,298	17.66%
Maisonette	954,445,659.64	2.14%	8,621	1.97%
Other Residential Property	3,599,864,090.52	8.09%	59,214	13.53%
Purpose Built Flat	3,734,489,828.86	8.39%	33,713	7.70%
Semi-Detached	11,618,121,866.57	26.10%	116,211	26.55%
Terraced	11,006,529,496.09	24.73%	112,864	25.79%
Totals	<u>44,510,954,753.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Repayment terms

The following table shows the repayment terms for the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio mortgage accounts as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date. The figures in these tables have been calculated on the basis of loan product holdings rather than mortgage accounts. A mortgage account may have more than one active loan product.

Repayment terms	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of product holdings	% of total
Interest Only	14,879,554,144.48	33.43%	110,814	23.34%
Part and Part	8,121,148,830.70	18.25%	83,562	17.60%
Repayment	21,510,062,589.82	48.33%	280,479	59.07%
Unknown	189,188.92	0.00%	5	0.00%
Totals	<u>44,510,954,753.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>474,860</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Rate type

The following table shows the distribution of rate types as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date. The figures in these tables have been calculated on the basis of loan product holdings rather than mortgage accounts. A mortgage account may have more than one active loan product.

Type of rate	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of product holdings	% of total
Discount	1,190,869,157.28	2.68%	19,999	4.21%
Fixed	15,171,506,475.87	34.08%	148,548	31.28%
Tracker	14,434,353,959.38	32.43%	158,037	33.28%

Type of rate	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of product holdings	% of total
Variable	13,714,225,161.39	30.81%	148,276	31.23%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	474,860	100.00%

Payment methods

The following table shows the payment methods for the mortgage accounts as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date.

Payment method	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
Direct debit	44,184,716,960.49	99.27%	433,794	99.12%
Other/Unknown	326,237,793.43	0.73%	3,841	0.88%
Totals	44,510,954,753.92	100.00%	437,635	100.00%

Distribution of fixed rate loans

As at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date, approximately 31.28% of the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio were fixed rate loans. The following tables show the distribution of fixed rate loans by their fixed rate of interest as at such date, and the year in which the loans cease to bear a fixed rate of interest and instead bear a floating rate of interest. The figures in these tables have been calculated on the basis of loan product holdings rather than mortgage accounts. A mortgage account may have more than one active loan product.

Fixed rate loans remain at the relevant fixed rate for a period of time as specified in the offer conditions, after which they move to a variable rate or some other rate as specified in the offer conditions.

Fixed rate	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of fixed rate product holdings	% of total
0% to <= 3%	6,485,166.32	0.04%	44	0.03%
> 3% to <= 4%	2,910,462,350.70	19.18%	24,703	16.63%
> 4% to <= 5%	4,864,562,346.40	32.06%	48,030	32.33%
> 5% to <= 6%	5,580,939,283.69	36.79%	51,905	34.94%
> 6% to <= 7%	1,768,782,583.70	11.66%	22,913	15.42%
> 7% to <= 8%	40,274,745.06	0.27%	953	0.64%
Totals	15,171,506,475.87	100.00%	148,548	100.00%

	Aggregate outstanding balance	% of total	Number of mortgages	% of total
2010	1,027,873,331.23	6.78%	10,711	7.21%
2011	5,780,021,968.62	38.10%	54,773	36.87%
2012	5,088,772,282.88	33.54%	49,371	33.24%
2013	1,511,190,676.90	9.96%	13,965	9.40%
2014	702,725,246.95	4.63%	7,197	4.84%
2015	214,688,828.45	1.42%	2,597	1.75%
2016	140,778,341.01	0.93%	1,842	1.24%
2017	474,123,781.88	3.13%	5,637	3.79%
2018	135,011,823.18	0.89%	1,309	0.88%
2019	47,004,036.37	0.31%	604	0.41%
2020	10,986,779.33	0.07%	160	0.11%
2022	28,299,831.93	0.19%	239	0.16%
2023	439,259.81	0.00%	4	0.00%
2026 or greater	9,590,287.33	0.06%	139	0.09%
Totals	15,171,506,475.87	100.00%	148,548	100.00%

Employment status

The following table shows the employment status of the borrowers of the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date.

Status	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
Employed	35,356,571,985.94	79.43%	369,760	84.49%
Self Employed	9,154,382,767.98	20.57%	67,875	15.51%
Totals	<u>44,510,954,753.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

First time buyer

The following table shows the split between the borrowers of the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio who are first time buyers and non-first time buyers as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date.

Status	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date (£)	% of total	Number of mortgage accounts	% of total
Non First Time Buyer	39,152,048,941.07	87.96%	389,467	88.99%
First Time Buyer	5,358,905,812.85	12.04%	48,168	11.01%
Totals	<u>44,510,954,753.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Delinquency and loss experience of the expected fifth new portfolio

As at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date, the total outstanding balance of loans in the expected fifth new portfolio that were more than or equal to the amount of the monthly payment then due was £287,205,574.64 representing 0.65% of the outstanding balance of loans in the expected fifth new portfolio as at such date.

Arrears

The following table shows the arrears status of the loans in the expected fifth new portfolio as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date:

Status	Current balance as at the fifth new portfolio cut-off date	% Arrears by balance	Number of mortgages	% Arrears by number
Less than one month	44,223,749,179.28	99.35%	435,141	99.43%
>= 1 to <= 3 months	248,472,302.83	0.56%	2,160	0.49%
> 3 to <= 6 months	14,801,442.28	0.03%	133	0.03%
> 6 months	23,931,829.53	0.05%	201	0.05%
Totals	<u>44,510,954,753.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>437,635</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Characteristics of the United Kingdom residential mortgage market

Set out in the following tables are certain characteristics of the United Kingdom mortgage market. The issuer confirms that all the information contained in the tables below has been accurately reproduced and, as far as it is aware and able to ascertain from information published by third parties, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate and misleading.

Note, however, that the issuer has neither participated in the preparation of the information set out in the tables below nor made any enquiry with respect to such information. Neither the issuer, Halifax (a trading name of Bank of Scotland plc), Nationwide Building Society nor the Council of Mortgage Lenders makes any representation as to the accuracy of the information or has any liability whatsoever to you in connection with such information. Anyone relying on the information does so at their own risk.

Industry CPR rates

In the following tables, quarterly industry constant repayment rate (industry CPR) data was calculated by dividing the amount of scheduled and unscheduled repayments of mortgages made by monetary and financial institutions (banks and building societies) (MFIs) in a quarter by the quarterly balance of mortgages outstanding for MFIs in the United Kingdom. These quarterly repayment rates were then annualised using standard methodology.

Quarter	Industry CPR rate for the quarter (%)	4 quarter Rolling Average (%)	Quarter	Industry CPR rate for the quarter (%)	4 quarter Rolling Average (%)
March 1999	12.32%		June 1999	15.96%	
September 1999	17.55%		December 1999	16.47%	15.57%
March 2000	13.62%	15.90%	June 2000	15.31%	15.73%
September 2000	15.97%	15.34%	December 2000	15.67%	15.14%
March 2001	15.38%	15.58%	June 2001	18.23%	16.31%
September 2001	20.25%	17.39%	December 2001	20.06%	18.48%
March 2002	18.75%	19.32%	June 2002	21.10%	20.04%
September 2002	23.63%	20.89%	December 2002	22.89%	21.59%
March 2003	21.24%	22.22%	June 2003	22.43%	22.55%
September 2003	24.03%	22.65%	December 2003	24.87%	23.14%
March 2004	21.22%	23.14%	June 2004	22.93%	23.26%
September 2004	24.27%	23.32%	December 2004	20.85%	22.32%
March 2005	17.96%	21.50%	June 2005	21.32%	21.10%
September 2005	24.29%	21.10%	December 2005	24.61%	22.04%
March 2006	22.27%	23.12%	June 2006	23.37%	23.64%
September 2006	24.95%	23.80%	December 2006	24.87%	23.87%
March 2007	23.80%	24.25%	June 2007	24.84%	24.61%
September 2007	25.48%	24.74%	December 2007	23.55%	24.42%
March 2008	19.56%	23.36%	June 2008	20.88%	22.37%
September 2008	20.15%	21.03%	December 2008	15.33%	18.98%
March 2009	12.91%	17.32%	June 2009	11.39%	14.95%
September 2009	12.77%	13.10%	December 2009	11.99%	12.27%
March 2010	9.60%	11.44%	June 2010	10.60%	11.24%

Source: Bank of England, CML Research

Repossession rate

The table below sets out the repossession rate of residential properties in the United Kingdom since 1985.

Year	Repossessions (%)	Year	Repossessions (%)	Year	Repossessions (%)
1985	0.25	1994	0.47	2003	0.07
1986	0.30	1995	0.47	2004	0.07
1987	0.32	1996	0.40	2005	0.12
1988	0.22	1997	0.31	2006	0.18
1989	0.17	1998	0.31	2007	0.22
1990	0.47	1999	0.27	2008	0.34
1991	0.77	2000	0.20	2009	0.42
1992	0.69	2001	0.16		
1993	0.58	2002	0.11		

Source: CML Research

House price to earnings ratio

The following table shows the ratio for each year of the average annual value of houses compared with the average annual salary in the United Kingdom. The average annual earnings figures are constructed using the CML's Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) figures (which have replaced the New Earnings Survey figures since 2007) that refer to the median gross weekly earnings in April of the most recent year for those male employees whose pay was not affected by absence. While this is a good indication of house affordability, it does not take into account the fact that the majority of households have more than one income to support a mortgage loan.

<u>Year</u>	<u>House Price to Earnings Ratio</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>House Price to Earnings Ratio</u>
1994	4.53	2002	6.73
1995	4.46	2003	7.46
1996	4.49	2004	7.95
1997	4.75	2005	8.11
1998	5.09	2006	8.17
1999	5.35	2007	8.76
2000	5.82	2008	8.39
2001	5.97	2009	7.62

Source: CML Research

House price index

UK residential property prices, as measured by the Nationwide House Price Index and Halifax House Price Index (collectively the **Housing Indices**), have generally followed the UK Retail Price Index over an extended period. (Nationwide is a UK building society and Halifax is a trading name of Bank of Scotland plc, a UK bank who publishes the Halifax House Price Index.)

The UK housing market has been through various economic cycles in the recent past, with large year-to-year increases in the Housing Indices occurring in the late 1980s and large decreases occurring in the early 1990s.

<u>Time in Quarters</u>	<u>UK Retail Price Index</u>		<u>Nationwide House Price Index</u>		<u>Halifax House Price Index</u>	
	<u>Index</u>	<u>% annual change</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>% annual change</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>% annual change</u>
March 1985	92.80	5.91	66.23	11.23	112.20	8.65
June 1985	95.41	6.73	68.17	10.29	115.90	8.46
September 1985	95.44	5.74	69.22	10.46	117.60	7.41
December 1985	96.05	5.53	70.69	8.52	120.70	8.38
March 1986	96.73	4.15	71.11	7.11	122.50	8.78
June 1986	97.79	2.47	73.84	7.99	128.60	10.40
September 1986	98.30	2.96	76.31	9.74	133.10	12.38
December 1986	99.62	3.65	78.98	11.09	136.90	12.59
March 1987	100.60	3.92	81.55	13.70	140.60	13.78
June 1987	101.90	4.11	85.75	14.96	147.30	13.58
September 1987	102.40	4.08	88.64	14.98	152.60	13.67
December 1987	103.30	3.63	88.48	11.36	158.20	14.46
March 1988	104.10	3.42	89.95	9.80	164.90	15.94
June 1988	106.60	4.51	97.61	12.95	180.20	20.16
September 1988	108.40	5.69	108.43	20.15	198.90	26.50
December 1988	110.30	6.56	114.20	25.51	212.00	29.27
March 1989	112.30	7.58	118.76	27.79	217.80	27.82
June 1989	115.40	7.93	124.17	24.06	226.80	23.00
September 1989	116.60	7.29	125.24	14.42	227.30	13.35
December 1989	118.80	7.42	122.68	7.16	222.80	4.97
March 1990	121.40	7.79	118.87	0.09	220.70	1.32
June 1990	126.70	9.34	117.66	-5.38	224.30	-1.11
September 1990	129.30	10.34	114.20	-9.23	224.20	-1.37
December 1990	129.90	8.93	109.56	-11.31	222.90	0.04
March 1991	131.40	7.92	108.82	-8.84	220.20	-0.23
June 1991	134.10	5.68	110.55	-6.23	223.20	-0.49
September 1991	134.60	4.02	109.53	-4.18	220.80	-1.53
December 1991	135.70	4.37	107.00	-2.37	217.50	-2.45
March 1992	136.70	3.95	104.11	-4.42	210.60	-4.46
June 1992	139.30	3.80	105.06	-5.10	210.40	-5.91
September 1992	139.40	3.50	104.22	-4.97	208.40	-5.78
December 1992	139.20	2.55	100.08	-6.68	199.30	-8.74
March 1993	139.30	1.88	100.00	-4.02	196.90	-6.73

Time in Quarters	UK Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index		Halifax House Price Index	
	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change
June 1993	141.00	1.21	103.57	-1.42	203.20	-3.48
September 1993	141.90	1.78	103.23	-0.96	204.20	-2.04
December 1993	141.90	1.92	101.84	1.74	202.50	1.59
March 1994	142.50	2.27	102.39	2.36	202.30	2.71
June 1994	144.70	2.59	102.46	-1.08	204.30	0.54
September 1994	145.00	2.16	103.20	-0.03	204.30	0.05
December 1994	146.00	2.85	103.96	2.06	200.90	-0.79
March 1995	147.50	3.45	101.91	-0.47	200.30	-0.99
June 1995	149.80	3.46	103.00	0.53	201.00	-1.63
September 1995	150.60	3.79	102.41	-0.77	199.00	-2.63
December 1995	150.70	3.17	101.60	-2.30	197.80	-1.56
March 1996	151.50	2.68	102.47	0.55	200.90	0.30
June 1996	153.00	2.11	105.79	2.67	208.60	3.71
September 1996	153.80	2.10	107.74	5.08	209.80	5.28
December 1996	154.40	2.43	110.06	8.00	212.60	7.22
March 1997	155.40	2.54	111.33	8.30	215.30	6.92
June 1997	157.50	2.90	116.51	9.65	222.60	6.50
September 1997	159.30	3.51	121.20	11.77	223.60	6.37
December 1997	160.00	3.56	123.34	11.40	224.00	5.22
March 1998	160.80	3.42	125.48	11.96	226.40	5.03
June 1998	163.40	3.68	130.11	11.04	234.90	5.38
September 1998	164.40	3.15	132.39	8.84	236.10	5.44
December 1998	164.40	2.71	132.29	7.00	236.30	5.35
March 1999	164.10	2.03	134.61	7.02	236.30	4.28
June 1999	165.60	1.34	139.66	7.09	247.70	5.31
September 1999	166.20	1.09	144.35	8.65	256.70	8.37
December 1999	167.30	1.75	148.89	11.83	263.40	10.86
March 2000	168.40	2.59	155.00	14.10	270.50	13.52
June 2000	171.10	3.27	161.99	14.83	275.60	10.67
September 2000	171.70	3.26	161.46	11.20	277.60	7.83
December 2000	172.20	2.89	162.84	8.95	278.30	5.50
March 2001	172.20	2.23	167.52	7.77	279.00	3.09
June 2001	174.40	1.91	174.83	7.63	297.00	7.48
September 2001	174.60	1.67	181.63	11.77	305.00	9.41
December 2001	173.40	0.69	184.59	12.54	310.90	11.08
March 2002	174.50	1.33	190.22	12.71	324.30	15.05
June 2002	176.20	1.03	206.47	16.64	346.60	15.44
September 2002	177.60	1.70	221.09	19.66	369.10	19.08
December 2002	178.50	2.90	231.29	22.55	393.00	23.43
March 2003	179.90	3.05	239.26	22.94	400.10	21.00
June 2003	181.30	2.85	250.12	19.18	422.50	19.80
September 2003	182.50	2.72	258.86	15.77	437.60	17.02
December 2003	183.50	2.76	267.12	14.40	453.50	14.32
March 2004	184.60	2.58	277.34	14.77	474.00	16.95
June 2004	186.80	2.99	296.16	16.90	513.20	19.45
September 2004	188.10	3.02	306.18	16.79	527.20	18.63
December 2004	189.90	3.43	304.15	12.98	522.00	14.07
March 2005	190.50	3.15	304.80	9.44	520.20	9.30
June 2005	192.20	2.85	314.18	5.91	532.10	3.62
September 2005	193.10	2.62	314.45	2.67	543.10	2.97
December 2005	194.10	2.19	313.97	3.18	548.40	4.93
March 2006	195.00	2.33	319.82	4.81	552.60	6.04
June 2006	198.50	3.23	329.22	4.68	582.10	8.98
September 2006	200.10	3.56	336.06	6.65	586.70	7.72
December 2006	202.70	4.34	343.25	8.92	602.80	9.46

Time in Quarters	UK Retail Price Index		Nationwide House Price Index		Halifax House Price Index	
	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change	Index	% annual change
March 2007	204.40	4.71	350.21	9.08	613.90	10.52
June 2007	207.30	4.34	362.69	9.68	644.10	10.12
September 2007	208.00	3.87	367.32	8.89	649.30	10.14
December 2007	210.90	3.97	366.98	6.68	634.40	5.11
March 2008	212.10	3.70	357.81	2.15	620.90	1.13
June 2008	216.80	4.48	348.14	-4.10	605.10	-6.25
September 2008	218.40	4.88	329.53	-10.86	568.90	-13.22
December 2008	212.90	0.94	312.85	-15.96	531.50	-17.70
March 2009	211.30	-0.38	298.65	-18.07	512.50	-19.19
June 2009	213.40	-1.58	307.34	-12.46	514.30	-16.26
September 2009	215.30	-1.43	319.50	-3.09	526.50	-7.75
December 2009	218.00	2.37	323.40	3.32	537.30	1.09
March 2010	220.70	4.35	324.94	8.44	539.00	5.04
June 2010	224.10	4.89	336.57	9.09	546.60	6.09

Source: HBOS plc and Nationwide Building Society

Source: National Statistics

The percentage annual change in the table above is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$\text{LN}(x/y)$ where x is equal to the current quarter's index value and y is equal to the index value of the previous year's corresponding quarter.

THE ISSUER NOTES, THE DEFINITIVE NOTES AND THE GLOBAL ISSUER NOTES

The issue of the issuer notes will be authorised by a resolution of the board of directors of the issuer passed prior to the closing date. The issuer notes will be constituted by a note trust deed to be dated the closing date, between the issuer and the note trustee, as trustee for, among others, the holders for the time being of the issuer notes. While the material terms of the issuer notes, the definitive notes and the global issuer notes are described in this prospectus, the statements set out in this section with regard to the issuer notes and the global issuer notes are subject to the detailed provisions of the note trust deed. The note trust deed will include the form of the global issuer notes and the form of definitive issuer notes. The note trust deed includes provisions which enable it to be modified or supplemented and any reference to the note trust deed is a reference also to the document as modified or supplemented in accordance with its terms.

An issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement between the issuer, the note trustee, Citibank, N.A. in London as principal paying agent, Citibank, N.A., New York Branch as the U.S. paying agent, the registrar and the agent bank regulate how payments will be made on the issuer notes and how determinations and notifications will be made. The issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement will be dated as of the closing date and the parties will include, on an ongoing basis, any successor party appointed in accordance with its terms.

Global issuer notes

Each class of issuer notes offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Reg S will be represented on issue by a global issuer note in fully registered form without interest coupons or principal receipts attached (each a **Reg S global issuer note**) which will be registered in the name of a nominee of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. It is intended that the Reg S global issuer notes be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility, however, it cannot be confirmed that the Reg S global issuer notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met. Beneficial interests in a Reg S global issuer note may be held only through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their participants at any time. See "**Book-entry clearance procedures**" below.

Each class of issuer notes offered and sold in the United States to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented on issue by one or more global notes of such class, in fully registered form without interest coupons or principal receipts attached (each a **Rule 144A global issuer note**), which will be deposited with Citibank, N.A., London Branch as custodian for, and registered in the name of the nominee of DTC. Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A global issuer note may only be held through DTC or its participants at any time (see "**Book-entry clearance procedures**" below). Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A global issuer note may only be held by persons who are QIBs holding their interests for their own account or for the account of another QIB. By acquisition of a beneficial interest in a Rule 144A global note, the purchaser thereof will be deemed to represent, among other things, that it is a QIB and that, if in the future it determines to transfer such beneficial interest, it will transfer such interest in accordance with the procedures and restrictions contained in the Rule 144A global issuer note (see "**Transfer restrictions and investor representations**" below).

The Reg S global issuer notes and the Rule 144A global issuer notes are referred to herein as **global issuer notes**. Beneficial interests in global issuer notes will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set out therein and in the note trust deed, and such global issuer notes will bear the applicable legends regarding the restrictions set out under "**Transfer restrictions and investor representations**" below.

Definitive issuer notes

Owners of beneficial interests in the global issuer notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of individual certificated notes except at any time after the 40th day following the later of the date of the issue of such global issuer note and the commencement of the offer of the issuer notes in the following limited circumstances (each, an **exchange event**):

- as a result of a change in UK law, the issuer or the paying agents are or will be required to make any deduction or withholding for or on account of tax from any payment on the notes that would not be required if the notes were in definitive form;
- in the case of the Reg S global issuer notes, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear are closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days or more (other than by reason of legal holidays) or announce an intention to cease business permanently or do in fact do so and no alternative clearing system satisfactory to the note trustee is available; or

- in the case of the Rule 144A global issuer notes, DTC notifies the issuer that it is unwilling or unable to hold the Rule 144A global issuer notes or is unwilling or unable to continue as, or has ceased to be, a clearing agency under the Exchange Act and, in each case, the issuer cannot appoint a successor within 90 days.

In no event will definitive issuer notes in bearer form be issued. Any definitive issuer notes will be issued in registered form in minimum denominations of (in the case of euro issuer notes) €100,000 and integral multiples of € 1,000 thereafter, (in the case of sterling issuer notes) £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 thereafter and (in the case of U.S. dollar notes) \$200,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 thereafter. Any definitive issuer notes will be registered in that name or those names as the registrar shall be instructed by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear and any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuer, as applicable. It is expected that these instructions will be based upon directions received by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear and any alternative clearing system agreed by the issuer, from their participants reflecting the ownership of book-entry interests. To the extent permitted by law, the issuer, the note trustee and the paying agents shall be entitled to treat the person in whose name any definitive issuer notes are registered as the absolute owner thereof. The issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement contains provisions relating to the maintenance by a registrar of a register reflecting ownership of the notes and other provisions customary for a registered debt security.

Any person receiving definitive issuer notes will not be obligated to pay or otherwise bear the cost of any tax or governmental charge or any cost or expense relating to insurance, postage, transportation or any similar charge, which will be solely the responsibility of the issuer. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of any definitive issuer notes.

Transfer of interests

A beneficial interest in a Rule 144A global issuer note of one class may be transferred to a person that takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a Reg S global issuer note of the same class, whether before or after the expiration of the distribution compliance period applicable to the issuer notes of such class, only upon receipt by the issuer of a written certification from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Reg S. A beneficial interest in a Reg S global issuer note of one class may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in a Rule 144A global issuer note of the same class only upon receipt by the issuer of written certification from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor or any person acting on its behalf reasonably believes is purchasing for its own account or for an account or accounts as to which it exercises sole investment discretion and that such person and each such account is a QIB, in each case, in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Any beneficial interest in a Reg S global issuer note of one class that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Rule 144A global issuer note of the same class will, upon transfer, cease to be represented by a beneficial interest in such Reg S global issuer note and will become represented by a beneficial interest in such Rule 144A global issuer note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to beneficial interests in a Rule 144A global issuer note for as long as it remains such a beneficial interest. Any beneficial interest in a Rule 144A global issuer note of one class that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Reg S global issuer note of the same class will, upon transfer, cease to be represented by a beneficial interest in such Rule 144A global issuer note and will become represented by a beneficial interest in such Reg S global issuer note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to beneficial interests in a Reg S global issuer note as long as it remains such a beneficial interest.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to certain procedures to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in a global issuer note among participants of DTC and participants of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of the issuer, the note trustee, the issuer security trustee or any of their respective agents will have any responsibility or liability for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

BOOK-ENTRY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES

*The information set out below has been obtained from the clearing systems (as defined herein) and the issuer believes that such sources are reliable, but prospective investors are advised to make their own enquiries as to such procedures. The issuer accepts responsibility for the accurate reproduction of such information from publicly available information. In particular, such information is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC (together, the **clearing systems**) currently in effect and investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the clearing systems are therefore advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant clearing system. None of the note purchaser, the sole lead manager, the sponsor, the seller, the servicer, Funding 1, the mortgages trustee, the issuer security trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer swap providers, the note trustee, the paying agents, the agent bank or any issuer account bank (or any affiliate of any of the above, as defined in the Securities Act) will have any responsibility for the performance by the clearing systems or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations or for the sufficiency for any purpose of the arrangements described below.*

Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and DTC

Custodial and depository links have been established between the clearing systems to facilitate the initial issue of notes and cross-market transfers of notes associated with secondary market trading see "**– Settlement and transfer of notes**" below.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each hold securities for their customers and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions through electronic book-entry transfer between their respective accountholders. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions which clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an accountholder of either system. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally-traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective customers may settle trades with each other. Their customers are worldwide financial institutions including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Investors may hold their interests in such global issuer notes directly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg if they are accountholders (**direct participants**) or indirectly (**indirect participants** and, together with direct participants, **participants**) through organisations which are accountholders therein.

DTC

DTC has advised the issuer as follows: "DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organisation" under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act." DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic computerised book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. Indirect access to DTC is available to others, such as banks, securities brokers, dealers and trust companies, that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC direct participant, either directly or indirectly.

Investors may hold their interests in a global issuer note directly through DTC, if they are participants (**direct participants**) in the DTC system, or indirectly through organisations which are participants in such system (**indirect participants**, and together with direct participants, **participants**).

DTC has advised the issuer that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of issuer notes only at the direction of one or more participants in whose accounts with DTC interests in global issuer notes are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the relevant global issuer notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction.

Book-entry ownership

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Each Reg S global issuer note will have an ISIN and a Common Code and will be deposited with a common safekeeper on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

DTC

Each Rule 144A global issuer note will have an ISIN, a Common Code and a CUSIP number and will be deposited with Citibank, N.A., London Branch as custodian and registered in the name of the nominee of DTC. The custodian and DTC will electronically record the principal amount of the issuer notes held within the DTC system.

Payments and relationship of participants with clearing systems

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC as the holder of a note represented by a global issuer note must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC (as the case may be) for his share of each payment made by the issuer to the holder of such global issuer note (save in the case of payments other than U.S. dollars outside DTC, as referred to below) and in relation to all other rights arising under the global issuer note, subject to and in accordance with the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC (as the case may be). The issuer expects that, upon receipt of any payment in respect of issuer notes represented by a global issuer note, the common safekeeper by whom such note is held, or nominee in whose name it is registered, will (save as provided below in respect of Rule 144A global issuer notes) immediately credit the relevant participants' or accountholders' accounts in the relevant clearing system with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the relevant global issuer note as shown on the records of the relevant clearing system or its nominee. The issuer also expects that payments by direct participants in any clearing system to owners of beneficial interests in any global issuer note held through such direct participants in any clearing system will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices. Save as aforesaid, such persons shall have no claim directly against the issuer in respect of payments due on the issuer notes for so long as the issuer notes are represented by such global issuer note and the obligations of the issuer will be discharged by payment to the registered holder, as the case may be, of such global issuer note in respect of each amount so paid. None of the note purchaser, the sole lead manager, the sponsor, the seller, the servicer, Funding 1, the mortgages trustee, the issuer security trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the note trustee, the issuer swap providers, the paying agents, the agent bank or any issuer account bank will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, ownership interests in any global issuer note or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such ownership interests.

DTC will only process payments of principal and interest in U.S. dollars. Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Rule 144A global issuer note accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such issuer note.

Settlement and transfer of notes

Subject to the rules and procedures of each applicable clearing system, purchases of notes held within a clearing system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for such notes on the clearing system's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each such note (the **beneficial owner**) will in turn be recorded on the participant's records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from any clearing system of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct and indirect participant through which such beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in notes held within the clearing system will be effected by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. **Beneficial owners will not receive individual certificates representing their ownership interests in such notes.**

No clearing system has knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the notes held within such clearing system and their records will reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by the clearing systems to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

The laws of some states in the United States may require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities. Consequently, it may not be possible to transfer interests in a global issuer note to such persons. Because DTC can only act on behalf of direct participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of a person having an interest in a global issuer note to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate

in DTC, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be affected by a lack of a physical certificate in respect of such interest.

Trading between Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants

Secondary market sales of book-entry interests in the issuer notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to purchasers of book-entry interests in the issuer notes held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be conducted in accordance with the normal rules and operating procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional, sterling denominated bonds and U.S. dollar denominated bonds.

Trading between DTC participants

Secondary market sales of book-entry interests in the U.S. dollar notes between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled using the procedures applicable to United States corporate debt obligations in DTC's same-day funds settlement system in same-day funds, if payment is effected in U.S. dollars, or free of payment, if payment is not effected in U.S. dollars. Where payment is not effected in U.S. dollars, separate payment arrangements outside DTC are required to be made between the DTC participants.

Trading between DTC seller and Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg purchaser

When book-entry interests in the issuer notes are to be transferred from the account of a DTC participant holding a beneficial interest in a global issuer note to the account of a Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholder wishing to purchase a beneficial interest in that global issuer note (subject to the certification procedures provided in the note trust deed), the DTC participant will deliver instructions for delivery to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholder to DTC by 12 noon, New York time, on the settlement date. Separate payment arrangements are required to be made between the DTC participant and the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant. On the settlement date, the custodian of the global issuer note will instruct the registrar to:

- (i) decrease the amount of issuer notes registered in the name of the nominee of DTC, evidenced by the relevant global issuer note; and
- (ii) increase the amount of issuer notes registered in the name of the nominee of the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg evidenced by the relevant global issuer note. Book-entry interests will be delivered free of payment to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for credit to the relevant accountholder on the first business day following the settlement date.

Trading Between Euroclear/Clearstream, Luxembourg seller and DTC purchaser

When book-entry interests in the issuer notes are to be transferred from the account of a Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholder to the account of a DTC participant wishing to purchase a beneficial interest in a global issuer note (subject to the certification procedures provided in the note trust deed), the Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant must send to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg delivery free of payment instructions by 7.45 p.m., Brussels or Luxembourg time, one business day prior to the settlement date. Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will in turn transmit appropriate instructions to the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the registrar to arrange delivery to the DTC participant on the settlement date. Separate payment arrangements are required to be made between the DTC participant and the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholder, as the case may be. On the settlement date, the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will:

- (a) transmit appropriate instructions to the custodian of the global issuer note who will in turn deliver evidence of such book-entry interests in the notes free of payment to the relevant account of the DTC participant; and
- (b) instruct the registrar to:
 - (i) decrease the amount of issuer notes registered in the name of the nominee of the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and evidenced by the relevant global issuer note; and
 - (ii) increase the amount of issuer notes registered in the name of the nominee of DTC and evidenced by the relevant global issuer note.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to certain procedures to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in a global issuer note among participants and accountholders of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of the issuer, the note purchaser, the sponsor, the seller, the servicer, Funding 1, the mortgages trustee, the issuer security trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee, the note trustee, the issuer swap providers, the paying agents, the agent bank or any issuer

account bank or any of their respective agents will have any responsibility or liability for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Pre-issue trades settlement

It is expected that delivery of issuer notes will be made against payment therefor on the closing date, which could be more than three business days following the date of pricing. Under Rule 15c6--1 under the Exchange Act, trades in the United States secondary market generally are required to settle within three business days (T+3), unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade issuer notes in the United States on the date of pricing or the next succeeding business days until three days prior to the closing date will be required, by virtue of the fact the issuer notes initially will settle beyond T+3, to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Settlement procedures in other countries will vary. Purchasers of issuer notes may be affected by such local settlement practices and purchasers of issuer notes who wish to trade issuer notes between the date of pricing and the closing date should consult their own adviser.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the terms and conditions (the **Conditions**, and any reference to a **Condition** shall be construed accordingly) of the Notes in the form (subject to amendment) which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note and each Definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the Note Purchaser at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such Definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Conditions.

The \$1,600,000,000 Floating Rate Class A1 Notes due 2054 (the **Class A1 Notes** and the holders thereof, the **Class A1 Noteholders**), the \$5,400,000,000 Floating Rate Class A2 Notes due 2054 (the **Class A2 Notes** and the holders thereof, the **Class A2 Noteholders**), the EUR1,100,000,000 Floating Rate Class A3 Notes due 2054 (the **Class A3 Notes** and the holders thereof, the **Class A3 Noteholders**), the £300,000,000 Floating Rate Class A4 Notes due 2054 (the **Class A4 Notes** and, together with the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes and the Class A3 Notes, the **Class A Notes** and the holders of the Class A4 Notes, the **Class A4 Noteholders** and, together with the Class A1 Noteholders, the Class A2 Noteholders and the Class A3 Noteholders, the **Class A Noteholders**) and the £1,040,979,000 Floating Rate Class Z Notes due 2054 (the **Class Z Notes** and the holders thereof, the **Class Z Noteholders** and, the Class Z Notes together with the Class A Notes, the **Notes** and the holders thereof, the **Noteholders**) in each case of the Issuer are constituted by a trust deed (the **Note Trust Deed**) dated the Closing Date and made between the Issuer and the Note Trustee (as defined below) as trustee for the Noteholders.

Any reference in these Conditions to a **Class** shall be a reference to each class of the Class A Notes and/or the Class Z Notes, as the case may be or to the respective holders thereof.

The expressions Class A Notes and Class Z Notes shall, in these Conditions, unless the context otherwise requires, include any Further Notes (as defined below) issued pursuant to **Condition 16.1 (Further Notes)** and forming a single series with the Class A Notes or the Class Z Notes, as the case may be, and the expression Notes shall be construed accordingly and the expression Notes shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any New Notes issued pursuant to **Condition 16.2 (New Notes)**.

The security for the Notes is created pursuant to, and on the terms set out in, the Issuer Deed of Charge. By the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement, the Issuer Deed of Charge and the Issuer Cash Management Agreement, provision is made for, *inter alia*, the payment of principal and interest in respect of the Notes.

References herein to the **Notes** shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be references to all the Notes issued by the Issuer and constituted by the Note Trust Deed or a supplemental deed to the Note Trust Deed and shall mean:

- (a) in relation to any Notes of a Class represented by a Global Note, units of the Minimum Denomination in each case of such Class of Notes;
- (b) any Global Note; and
- (c) any Definitive Note.

In addition to the Note Trust Deed and the Issuer Deed of Charge, the Notes are the subject of the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement dated the Closing Date.

The statements in these Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge and the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement.

Copies of the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge, the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement and each of the other Transaction Documents are available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office of the Note Trustee, being Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB, United Kingdom and at the registered office of the Issuer, being at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP, United Kingdom and the specified office for the time being of the Principal Paying Agent, being at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB and at the specified office for the time being of the U.S. Paying Agent, being at 14th Floor, 388 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10013 and any Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Principal Paying Agent and/or the U.S. Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity.

The Holders of any Class of Notes are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of, and definitions contained or incorporated in, the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge, the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement and each of the other Transaction Documents.

A list of defined terms used in these Conditions appears in **Condition 19 (Definitions)**.

References herein to the Class A Noteholders and the Class Z Noteholders shall, in each case and unless specified otherwise, be references to the Holders of the Notes of all Classes thereof.

1. FORM, DENOMINATION, REGISTER, TITLE AND TRANSFERS

1.1 Form and Denomination

The Euro Notes will be issued in euro, the Sterling Notes will be issued in sterling and the U.S. Dollar Notes will be issued in U.S. dollars.

Each Class of Rule 144A Notes will be initially represented by one or more Rule 144A Global Notes, which, in the aggregate, will represent the Principal Amount Outstanding from time to time of such Class of Rule 144A Notes.

Each Class of Reg S Notes will be initially represented by one or more Reg S Global Notes which, in the aggregate, will represent the Principal Amount Outstanding from time to time of such Class of the Reg S Notes.

Each Reg S Global Note will be deposited with, and registered in the name of a nominee of the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Each Rule 144A Global Note will be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of the nominee of DTC. Each Global Note will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded on the relevant Global Note and in the Register.

Global Notes will be exchanged for Notes in definitive registered form (the **Definitive Notes**) only under certain limited circumstances as described in the relevant Global Note. If Global Notes are exchanged for Definitive Notes, such Definitive Notes will be serially numbered and issued in an aggregate principal amount equal to the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Global Note and in registered form only.

The Notes (in either global or definitive form) will be issued in minimum denominations (the **Minimum Denominations**) of (in the case of the Euro Notes) €100,000 and in integral multiples of € 1,000, (in the case of the Sterling Notes) £100,000 and in integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof and (in the case of the U.S. Dollars Notes) \$200,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

1.2 Register

The Registrar will maintain the Register in respect of the Notes in accordance with the provisions of the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement. In these Conditions, the **Holder** of a Note means the person in whose name such Note is for the time being registered in the Register (or, in the case of a joint holding, the first named thereof). A Note will be issued to each Noteholder in respect of its registered holding. Each Note will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded in the Register.

1.3 Title

The Holder of each Note shall (to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law) be treated by the Issuer, the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee, the Agent Bank and any other Agents as the absolute owner of such Note for all purposes (including the making of any payments) regardless of any notice of ownership, theft or loss or any trust or other interest therein or of any writing thereon (other than the endorsed form of transfer).

1.4 Transfers

Title to the Notes shall pass by and upon registration in the Register. Subject as provided otherwise in this **Condition 1.4**, a Note may be transferred upon surrender of the relevant Note, with the endorsed form of transfer duly completed, at the Specified Office of the Registrar, together with such evidence as the Registrar may reasonably require to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the individuals who have executed the form of transfer; provided, however, that a Note may only be transferred in the Minimum Denominations. Where not all the Notes represented by the surrendered Note are the subject of the transfer, a new Note in respect of the balance of the Notes will be issued to the transferor.

Within five Business Days of such surrender of a Note, the Registrar will register the transfer in question and deliver a new Note of a like principal amount to the Notes transferred to each relevant Holder at its Specified Office or (at the request and risk of any such relevant Holder) by uninsured first class mail (and by airmail if the Holder is overseas) to the address specified for such purpose by such relevant Holder.

The transfer of a Note will be effected without charge by the Registrar, but subject to payment of (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar may require for) any tax or other governmental charges which may be imposed in relation to it.

Noteholders may not require transfers of the Notes to be registered during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes.

All transfers of Notes and entries on the Register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Notes scheduled to the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Issuer with the prior written approval of the Note Trustee and the Registrar. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge) by the Registrar to any Noteholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

2. STATUS, PRIORITY AND SECURITY

2.1 Status

The Notes are direct, secured and unconditional obligations of the Issuer.

Subject to the provisions of **Conditions 4 (Interest)** and **5 (Redemption and Mandatory Transfer)** and subject to the other payment conditions set out in the Transaction Documents:

- (a) the Class A Notes will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves but in priority to the Class Z Notes; and
- (b) the Class Z Notes will rank *pari passu* without any preference or priority among themselves.

2.2 Conflict between the classes of Notes

The Note Trust Deed contains provisions requiring the Note Trustee to have regard to the interests of the Class A Noteholders and the Class Z Noteholders equally as regards all powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions of the Note Trustee under these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents (except where expressly provided otherwise), but requiring the Note Trustee to have regard (except as expressly provided otherwise), for so long as there are any Class A Notes outstanding, only to the interests of the Class A Noteholders if, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, there is or may be a conflict between the interests of any Class of the Class A Noteholders and the interests of the Class Z Noteholders.

If, in relation to any matter, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, there is or may be a conflict between the interests of one Class of Class A Noteholders on the one hand and another Class of Class A Noteholders on the other, the Note Trustee shall not be obliged to take any action in relation to such matter, unless and until directed to do so by the Class A Noteholders (which, for these purposes, means each Class of the Class A Noteholders for the time being outstanding) subject to and in accordance with the other provisions of these Conditions and the Note Trust Deed.

The Note Trust Deed also contains provisions limiting the powers of the Class Z Noteholders, *inter alia*, to request or direct the Note Trustee to take certain action or to pass an effective Extraordinary Resolution according to the effect thereof on the interests of the Class A Noteholders. Except in certain circumstances described in **Condition 11 (Meetings of Noteholders, Modifications and Waiver)**, the Note Trust Deed contains no such limitation on the powers of the Class A Noteholders, the exercise of which will be binding on the Class Z Noteholders, irrespective of the effect thereof on their interests.

The Note Trustee and the Issuer Security Trustee shall be entitled to assume, without liability to any person, for the purpose of exercising any right, power, trust, authority, duty or discretion under or in relation to these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents, without further investigation or inquiry, that such exercise will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders, if (subject to **Condition 15 (Rating Agencies)**) each of the Rating Agencies has confirmed in writing that the then current ratings of each Class of Rated Notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by such exercise.

2.3 Further Notes and New Notes

In the event of an issue of Further Notes (as defined in **Condition 16.1 (Further Notes)**) or New Notes (as defined in **Condition 16.2 (New Notes)**), the provisions of these Conditions, the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge and the other Transaction Documents, including (in the case of New Notes) those concerning:

- (i) the basis on which the Note Trustee will be required to exercise or perform its rights, powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions (including in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, there is a conflict between the interests of any class of the Noteholders and the holders of such New Notes);
- (ii) the circumstances in which the Note Trustee will become bound to take action, as referred to in **Condition 9 (Events of Default)** and **Condition 10 (Enforcement of Notes)**;
- (iii) meetings of Noteholders and the passing of effective Extraordinary Resolutions; and
- (iv) the order of priority of payments (including the order which applies prior to the acceleration of the Notes (both prior to, and upon, enforcement of the security constituted by the Issuer Deed of Charge) and the order which applies upon acceleration of the Notes),

will be modified in such manner as the Note Trustee or, as the case may be, the Issuer Security Trustee considers necessary to reflect the issue of such Further Notes or, as the case may be, New Notes and any new Transaction Documents entered into in connection with such Further Notes or, as the case may be, New Notes and the ranking thereof and of the claims of any party to any of such new Transaction Documents in relation to each class of the Notes.

If any New Notes are issued, the Issuer will immediately advise the UK Listing Authority and the London Stock Exchange accordingly, procure the publication of a notice of the issue in accordance with **Condition 14 (Notice to Noteholders)**, file a new prospectus in respect of the issue of the New Notes with the UK Listing Authority and the London Stock Exchange and make such prospectus and any related agreements available in London at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent or in New York at the specified office of the U.S. Paying Agent.

2.4 Security

As security for, *inter alia*, the payment of all monies payable in respect of the Notes, the Issuer has entered into the Issuer Deed of Charge creating the Issuer Security in favour of the Issuer Security Trustee for itself and on trust for, *inter alios*, the Note Trustee and the Noteholders.

3. COVENANTS

Save with the prior written consent of the Note Trustee or unless provided in or contemplated under these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents to which the Issuer is a party, the Issuer shall not, so long as any Note remains outstanding.

3.1 Negative Pledge

Create or permit to subsist any mortgage, standard security, pledge, lien, charge or other security interest whatsoever (unless arising by operation of law), upon the whole or any part of its assets (including any uncalled capital) or its undertakings, present or future except where the same is given in connection with the issue of any Notes or the Issuer Start-up Loan Agreement.

3.2 Disposal of Assets

Sell, assign, transfer, lend, lease or otherwise dispose of, or deal with, or grant any option or present or future right to acquire all or any of its properties, assets, or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein or thereto or agree or attempt or purport to do any of the foregoing, except where the same is given in connection with the issue of any Notes or the Issuer Start-up Loan Agreement.

3.3 Equitable Interest

Permit any person other than itself and the Issuer Security Trustee (as to itself and on behalf of the Issuer Secured Creditors) to have any equitable or beneficial interest in any of its assets or undertakings or any interest, estate, right, title or benefit therein.

3.4 Bank Accounts

Have an interest in any bank account, other than the Issuer Bank Accounts, except in connection with the issue of any Notes where such bank account is immediately charged in favour of the Issuer Security Trustee pursuant to the Issuer Deed of Charge.

3.5 Restrictions on Activities

Carry on any business other than as described in the prospectus (as revised, supplemented and/or amended from time to time) relating to the issue of the Notes and the related activities described therein or as contemplated in the Transaction Documents relating to the issue of the Notes and the Issuer Start-up Loan Agreement.

3.6 Borrowings

Incur any indebtedness in respect of borrowed money whatsoever or give any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any indebtedness or obligation of any person, except where the same is incurred or given or the Issuer becomes so obligated in connection with the issue of any Notes.

3.7 Merger

Consolidate or merge with any other person or convey or transfer substantially all of its properties or assets to any other person.

3.8 Waiver or Consent

Permit the validity or effectiveness of any of the Note Trust Deed or the Issuer Deed of Charge or the priority of the security interests created thereby to be amended, terminated, postponed, waived or discharged, or permit any other person whose obligations form part of the Issuer Security to be released from such obligations.

3.9 Employees or premises

Have any employees or premises or subsidiaries.

3.10 Dividends and Distributions

Pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders (other than as provided in the Transaction Documents) or issue any further shares or alter any rights attaching to its shares as at the date of the Issuer Deed of Charge.

3.11 Purchase Notes

Purchase or otherwise acquire any Note or Notes.

3.12 United States activities

Engage in any activities in the United States (directly or through agents), or derive any income from United States sources as determined under United States income tax principles, or hold any property if doing so would cause it to be engaged in a trade or business within the United States as determined under United States income tax principles.

4. INTEREST

4.1 Accrual of interest on Notes

(a) Interest Payment Dates

Each Note bears interest on its Principal Amount Outstanding from (and including) the Closing Date and such interest will be payable quarterly in arrear on the 18th day of March, June, September and December of each year (or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day (each such day, an **Interest Payment Date**)). Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period (as defined below).

As used in these Conditions, **Interest Period** means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Closing Date) to (but excluding) the next (or the first) Interest Payment Date.

(b) Rate of Interest

The rate of interest (the **Rate of Interest**) in respect of each Class of the Notes for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be determined (i) in the case of the Sterling Notes, on the relevant Interest Payment Date occurring at the start of such Interest Period; and (ii) in the case of the Euro Notes and the U.S. Dollar Notes, two Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date occurring at the start of such Interest Period (the **Determination Date**) by either:

- (A) the offered quotation (if there is only one quotation on the Relevant Screen Page); or
- (B) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the Determination Date, plus or minus the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent Bank. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Agent Bank for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

The Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement contains provisions for determining the Rate of Interest pursuant to this **Condition 4.1(b)** in the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of (A) above, no such offered quotation appears or, in the case of (B) above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph.

(c) Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts

The Agent Bank will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Agent Bank will calculate the amount of interest payable on the Notes in respect of each Minimum Denomination or in respect of each Global Note (each an **Interest Amount**) for the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to the Principal Amount Outstanding of each Global Note, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest penny, half of a penny being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention and then apportioning the resulting total between the Noteholders in respect of such Global Note, *pari passu* without preference or priority amongst themselves.

(d) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Agent Bank will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee, the Issuer Cash Manager, the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent, the Registrar and to any stock exchange or other relevant competent authority or quotation system on which the relevant Notes are for the time being listed, quoted and/or traded or by which they have been admitted to listing and to be published in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders) as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment or alternative arrangements will be promptly notified to the Note Trustee and each stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to listing and to Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders).

(e) Determination or Calculation by Note Trustee

If for any reason at any relevant time, the Agent Bank defaults in its obligation to determine the Rate of Interest for a Note or the Agent Bank defaults in its obligation to calculate any Interest Amount for such Note in accordance with subparagraph (b) above and in accordance with paragraph (c) above, the Note Trustee (or an agent on its behalf) shall determine the Rate of Interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the foregoing provisions of this **Condition 4**), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances or, as the case may be, the Note Trustee (or an agent on its behalf) shall calculate the Interest Amount(s) in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Agent Bank.

(f) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this **Condition 4**, whether by the Agent Bank or the Note Trustee (or an agent on its behalf) shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Issuer Cash Manager, the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent, the Note Trustee and all Noteholders and (in the absence of wilful default or bad faith) no liability to the Issuer or the Noteholders shall attach to the Agent Bank or the Note Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

4.2 Accrual of interest

Interest (if any) will cease to accrue on each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) on the due date for redemption thereof unless, upon due presentation thereof, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused in which event, interest will continue to accrue until the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and
- (b) the seventh day after notice is duly given by the Principal Paying Agent or the U.S. Paying Agent to the holder thereof that such payment will be made, provided that subsequently, payment is in fact made.

4.3 Deferred Interest

To the extent that, subject to and in accordance with the Issuer Priority of Payments, the funds available to the Issuer to pay interest on any Class of Notes (other than the most senior Class of Notes) on an Interest Payment Date (after discharging the Issuer's liabilities of a higher priority) are insufficient to pay the full amount of such interest, payment of the shortfall attributable to such Class of Notes (**Deferred Interest**) will not then fall due but will instead be deferred until the first Interest Payment Date for such Notes thereafter on which sufficient funds are available (after allowing for the Issuer's liabilities of a higher priority and subject to and in accordance with the relevant Issuer Priority of Payments) to fund the payment of such Deferred Interest to the extent of such available funds.

Such Deferred Interest will accrue interest (**Additional Interest**) at the rate of interest applicable from time to time to the applicable Class of Notes and payment of any Additional Interest will also be deferred until the first Interest Payment Date for such Notes thereafter on which funds are available (after allowing for the Issuer's liabilities of a higher priority subject to and in accordance with the relevant Issuer Priority of Payments) to the Issuer to pay such Additional Interest to the extent of such available funds.

Amounts of Deferred Interest and Additional Interest shall not be deferred beyond the Final Maturity Date of the applicable Class of Notes, when such amounts will become due and payable.

Payments of interest due on an Interest Payment Date in respect of the most senior Class of Notes then outstanding will not be deferred. In the event of the delivery of a Note Acceleration Notice (as described in **Condition 9** (Events of Default)), the amount of interest in respect of such Notes that was due but not paid on such Interest Payment Date will itself bear interest at the applicable rate until both the unpaid interest and the interest on that interest are paid as provided in the Note Trust Deed.

5. REDEMPTION AND MANDATORY TRANSFER

5.1 Final Redemption

Unless previously redeemed in full as provided in this **Condition 5**, the Issuer shall redeem each Class of Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding together with all accrued interest on their Final Maturity Date.

The Issuer may not redeem such Notes in whole or in part prior to their Final Maturity Date except as provided in **Conditions 5.2** (Mandatory Redemption), **5.4** (Optional Redemption in Full) or **5.5** (Optional Redemption for Tax and other Reasons) below, but without prejudice to **Condition 9** (Events of Default).

5.2 Mandatory Redemption

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, prior to the service of a Note Acceleration Notice on the Issuer and unless the Class A Notes and the Class Z Notes have previously been redeemed in full or purchased and cancelled as provided for in this **Condition 5**, the Issuer will redeem:
- (i) the Class A1 Notes on each Interest Payment Date from and including the scheduled redemption date in June 2014 or any earlier Interest Payment Date following a trigger event in an amount equal to the aggregate of (A) any amount repaid by Funding 1 to the Issuer on such date and (B) any amount repaid by Funding 1 to the Issuer on an earlier date in respect of the AAA (Class A1) Loan Tranche;
 - (ii) the Class A2 Notes on each Interest Payment Date from and including the scheduled redemption date in September 2015 or any earlier Interest Payment Date following a trigger event in an amount equal to the amount repaid by Funding 1 to the Issuer on such date in respect of the AAA (Class A2) Loan Tranche;
 - (iii) the Class A3 Notes on each Interest Payment Date from and including the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2013 or any earlier Interest Payment Date following a trigger event in an amount equal to the amount repaid by Funding 1 to the Issuer on such date in respect of the AAA (Class A3) Loan Tranche;
 - (iv) the Class A4 Notes on each Interest Payment Date from and including the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2016 or any earlier Interest Payment Date following a trigger event in an amount equal to the amount repaid by Funding 1 to the Issuer on such date in respect of the AAA (Class A4) Loan Tranche; and
 - (v) the Class Z Notes on each Interest Payment Date from and including the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2016 or any earlier Interest Payment Date following a trigger event in an amount equal to the amount repaid by Funding 1 to the Issuer on such date in respect of the NR (Class Z) Loan Tranche.
- (b) If, and to the extent that, the Issuer does not receive an amount applicable to the AAA (Class A1) Loan Tranche, the AAA (Class A2) Loan Tranche, the AAA (Class A3) Loan Tranche, the AAA (Class A4) Loan Tranche or the NR (Class Z) Loan Tranche, the Issuer is under no obligation to make a repayment of principal on the Class

A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class A3 Notes, the Class A4 Notes or the Class Z Notes, respectively, to the extent of the relevant shortfall on that Interest Payment Date. Any such shortfall will be payable on the next Interest Payment Date (to the extent that amounts are received to meet this shortfall but without prejudice to **Condition 5.1** (Final Redemptions)).

5.3 Note Principal Payments and Principal Amount Outstanding

The principal amount redeemable (the **Note Principal Payment**) in respect of each Note of a particular Class on any Interest Payment Date under **Condition 5.2** (Mandatory Redemption) above shall be a proportion of the amount required as at that Interest Payment Date to be applied in redemption of such Class of Notes on such date equal to the proportion that the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note bears to the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Class of Notes rounded down to the nearest penny, provided always that no such Note Principal Payment may exceed the Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Note.

On each Determination Date the Issuer shall determine (or cause the Agent Bank to determine) (a) the amount of any Note Principal Payment payable in respect of each Note of the relevant Class on the immediately following Interest Payment Date and (b) the Principal Amount Outstanding of each such Note which shall be the Minimum Denomination less the aggregate amount of all Note Principal Payments in respect of such Note that has been paid since the relevant Closing Date and on or prior to that Determination Date (the **Principal Amount Outstanding**) and (c) the fraction expressed as a decimal to the fifth decimal point (the **Pool Factor**), of which the numerator is the Principal Amount Outstanding of that Note (as referred to in (b) above) and the denominator is the Minimum Denomination. Each determination by or on behalf of the Issuer of any Note Principal Payment of a Note, the Principal Amount Outstanding of a Note and the Pool Factor shall in each case (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be final and binding on all persons.

The Issuer will cause each determination of the Note Principal Payment and the Principal Amount Outstanding and the Pool Factor in respect of a Class of Notes to be notified forthwith, and in any event not later than 1.00 p.m. (London time) on the Business Day immediately succeeding the Determination Date, to the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Agent Bank and (for so long as such Notes are listed on one or more stock exchanges) the relevant stock exchanges, and will cause notice of each determination of the Note Principal Payment and the Principal Amount Outstanding to be given to Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders) by no later than the Business Day after the relevant Interest Payment Date.

If the Issuer does not at any time for any reason determine (or cause the Agent Bank to determine) or if the Agent Bank does not at any time for any reason determine a Note Principal Payment, the Principal Amount Outstanding or the Pool Factor in accordance with the preceding provisions of this **Condition 5.3**, such Note Principal Payment and/or Principal Amount Outstanding and/or Pool Factor may be determined by the Note Trustee (or an agent on its behalf) in accordance with this **Condition 5.3** in the manner the Note Trustee in its discretion considers fair and reasonable in the circumstances, having regard to this **Condition 5.3**, and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Issuer. Any such determination shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Agent Bank and the Noteholders.

5.4 Optional Redemption in Full

Provided a Note Acceleration Notice has not been served and subject to the provisos below, upon giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' prior notice (or, in the case of (a) and (b) below, not more than 30 days nor less than five days' prior notice) to the Note Trustee, Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent and the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders), the Issuer may redeem all but not some only of any Class of Notes at the Principal Amount Outstanding of such Notes together with any accrued and unpaid interest in respect thereof:

- (a) on the Interest Payment Date falling in 18 March 2011 and on any Interest Payment Date thereafter provided that, in the case of redemption of the Class Z Notes, the Class A Notes have been redeemed in full; or
- (b) on such Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Notes and all other Classes of Notes is less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Notes as at the Closing Date,

provided that (in either of the cases above), on or prior to giving any such notice the Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer to the effect that it will have the funds, not subject to any interest of any other person, required to redeem such Notes as aforesaid and any amounts required to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with such Notes outstanding in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Issuer Deed of Charge and the Issuer Cash Management Agreement.

5.5 Optional Redemption for Tax and other Reasons

Provided a Note Acceleration Notice has not been served, if the Issuer at any time satisfies the Note Trustee immediately prior to the giving of the notice referred to below that on the next Interest Payment Date either:

- (a) the Issuer would by virtue of a change in the law or regulations of the United Kingdom or any other jurisdiction (or the application or interpretation thereof) be required to deduct or withhold from any payment of principal or interest or any other amount under a Class of Notes any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature (other than where the relevant Holder or beneficial owner has some connection with the relevant jurisdiction other than the holding of the Notes); or
- (b) Funding 1 would by virtue of a change in the law or regulations of the United Kingdom or any other jurisdiction (or the application or interpretation thereof) be required to deduct or withhold from amounts due under the Intercompany Loan Agreement any amount for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature; and
- (c) in relation to either the events described in (a) and (b) above, such obligation of the Issuer or Funding 1 (as the case may be) cannot be avoided by the Issuer or Funding 1 (as the case may be) taking reasonable measures available to the Issuer or Funding 1 (as the case may be),

then the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to arrange the substitution of a company incorporated in another jurisdiction approved by the Note Trustee as principal debtor under such Notes and/or as lender under the Intercompany Loan Agreement upon the Note Trustee (1) being satisfied that such substitution will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of Noteholders, (2) receiving written confirmation from the Rating Agencies that the then current ratings of the Rated Notes will not be downgraded, withdrawn or qualified and any other confirmation which it considers, in its absolute discretion, is necessary and/or appropriate (subject to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**)), and (3) receiving a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer or Funding 1, as the case may be, certifying that such substitution would enable the Issuer or Funding 1, as the case may be, to make payments of principal and interest under the relevant Class of Notes or under the Intercompany Loan, as the case may be, without such deduction or withholding, and upon the Issuer Security Trustee being satisfied that the position of the Issuer Secured Creditors (other than the Noteholders) will not thereby be adversely affected as confirmed in writing by such Issuer Secured Creditors to the Issuer Security Trustee. Only if the Issuer is unable to arrange a substitution will the Issuer be entitled to redeem the Notes as described in this **Condition 5.5**. The Note Trustee may: (i) have regard to the written confirmations referred to in (2) above; and (ii) rely on the certificate referred to in (3) above which shall be binding on the Note Trustee and the Noteholders, without having to call for any further evidence and without liability to any Noteholder for so doing.

Subject to the proviso below, if the Issuer is unable to arrange a substitution as described above and, as a result, one or more of the events described in (a) or (b) above (as the case may be) and (c) is continuing, then the Issuer may, having given not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' notice to the Note Trustee and the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders), redeem all (but not some only) of such Notes on the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date for such Notes at their aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding together with any accrued and unpaid interest in respect thereof provided that (in either case), prior to giving any such notice, the Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee:

- (i) a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating the circumstances referred to in (a) or (b) and (c) above prevail and setting out details of such circumstances; and
- (ii) an opinion in form and substance satisfactory to the Note Trustee of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to deduct or withhold such amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

The Note Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the circumstance set out in (a) or (b) and (c) above, in which event they shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders. The Issuer may only redeem such Notes as aforesaid, if on or prior to giving such notice, the Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer to the effect that it will have the funds, not subject to any interest of any other person, required to redeem such Notes as aforesaid and any amounts required to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with such Notes outstanding in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Issuer Deed of Charge and the Issuer Cash Management Agreement.

In addition to the foregoing, if at any time the Issuer delivers a certificate to Funding 1, the Note Trustee and the Issuer Security Trustee to the effect that it would be unlawful for the Issuer to make, fund or allow to remain outstanding a Loan Tranche under the Intercompany Loan Agreement, then the Issuer may require Funding 1 to prepay the relevant Loan Tranche on a Funding 1 Interest Payment Date subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Intercompany Loan Agreement to the extent necessary to cure such illegality and the Issuer may redeem all (but not some only) of the relevant Notes at their Principal Amount Outstanding together with any accrued interest upon giving not more than 60 nor less than 30 days' (or such shorter period as may be required under any relevant law) prior written notice to the Issuer Security Trustee, the Funding 1 Security Trustee, the Note Trustee, the Issuer Swap Providers and the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders), provided that, prior to giving any notice, the

Issuer shall have provided to the Note Trustee a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer to the effect that it will have the funds, not subject to the interest of any other person, required to redeem the relevant Notes as provided above and any amount to be paid in priority to or *pari passu* with the relevant Notes. Such monies received by the Issuer shall be used to redeem the relevant Notes in full, together with any accrued and unpaid interest, on the equivalent Interest Payment Date.

6. PAYMENTS

6.1 Payment of Interest and Principal

Payments of principal shall be made by cheque (in the case of the Sterling Notes) in sterling, (in the case of the Euro Notes) in euro or (in the case of the U.S. Dollar Notes) in U.S. dollars drawn on a Designated Bank, or upon application by a Holder of the relevant Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifth Business Day before the Record Date (as defined in **Condition 6.7** (Record Date)), by transfer to a Designated Account maintained by the payee with a Designated Bank and (in the case of final redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.

Payments of interest shall be made by cheque (in the case of the Sterling Notes) in sterling, (in the case of the Euro Notes) in euro or (in the case of the U.S. Dollar Notes) in U.S. dollars drawn on a Designated Bank, or upon application by a Holder of the relevant Note to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent not later than the fifth Business Day before the Record Date, by transfer to a Designated Account maintained by the payee with a Designated Bank and (in the case of interest payable on final redemption) upon surrender (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsement) of the relevant Note at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent.

6.2 Laws and Regulations

Payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes are subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto. Noteholders will not be charged commissions or expenses on payments.

6.3 Payment of Interest following a failure to pay Principal

If payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused on or in respect of any Note or part thereof, the interest which continues to accrue in respect of such Note in accordance with **Condition 4** (Interest) will be paid in accordance with this **Condition 6**.

6.4 Change of Agents

The initial Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent and the Registrar are listed in these Conditions. The Issuer reserves the right, subject to the prior written approval of the Note Trustee, at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent and the Registrar and to appoint an additional or other paying agents. The Issuer will at all times maintain the Principal Paying Agent with a Specified Office in London, a U.S. Paying Agent with a Specified Office in New York and a Registrar. Except where otherwise provided in the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer will cause at least 30 days' notice of any change in or addition to the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent or the Registrar or their Specified Offices to be given in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders) and will notify the Rating Agencies of such change or addition. For as long as any Note is outstanding, the Issuer will endeavour to maintain the Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive.

6.5 No payment on non-Business Day

Where payment is to be made by transfer to a Designated Account, payment instructions (for value the due date or, if the due date is not a Business Day, for value the next succeeding Business Day) will be initiated and, where payment is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed (a) (in the case of payments of principal and interest payable on redemption) on the later of the due date for payment and the day on which the relevant Note is surrendered (or, in the case of part payment only, endorsed) at the Specified Office of the Paying Agent and (b) (in the case of payments of interest payable other than on redemption) on the due date for payment. A Holder of a Note shall not be entitled to any interest or other payment in respect of any delay in payment resulting from (i) the due date for a payment not being a Business Day or (ii) a cheque mailed in accordance with this **Condition 6.5** arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the mail.

6.6 Partial Payment

If a Paying Agent makes a partial payment in respect of any Note, the Issuer shall procure and the Registrar will ensure that the amount and date of such payment are noted on the Register and, in the case of partial payment upon presentation of a Note, that a statement indicating the amount and date of such payment is endorsed on the relevant Note.

6.7 Record Date

Each payment in respect of a Note will be made to the persons shown as the Holder in the Register in the place of the Registrar's Specified Office (i) where in global form, at the close of the business day (being for this purpose a day on which Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are open for business) before the relevant due date for such payment, and (ii) where in definitive form, at the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not such fifteenth day is a business day) before the relevant due date for such payment (the **Record Date**). Where payment in respect of a Note is to be made by cheque, the cheque will be mailed to the address shown as the address of the Holder in the Register at the opening of business on the relevant Record Date.

6.8 Payment of Interest

Subject as provided otherwise in these Conditions, if interest is not paid in respect of a Note of any Class on the date when due and payable (other than because the due date is not a Business Day) or by reason of non-compliance with **Condition 6.1** (Payment of Interest and Principal), then such unpaid interest shall itself bear interest at the Rate of Interest applicable from time to time to such Note until such interest and interest thereon are available for payment and notice thereof has been duly given in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders).

7. PRESCRIPTION

Claims against the Issuer for payment of interest and principal on redemption shall be prescribed and become void if the relevant Notes are not surrendered for payment within a period of ten years from the relevant date in respect thereof. After the date on which a payment under a Note becomes void in its entirety, no claim may be made in respect thereof. In this **Condition 7**, the **relevant date**, in respect of a payment under a Note, is the date on which the payment in respect thereof first becomes due or (if the full amount of the monies payable in respect of those payments under all the Notes due on or before that date has not been duly received by the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent or the Note Trustee (as the case may be) on or prior to such date) the date on which the full amount of such monies having been so received or notice to that effect is duly given to Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders).

8. TAXATION

All payments in respect of the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties or charges of whatsoever nature unless the Issuer or any relevant Paying Agent is required by applicable law to make any payment in respect of the Notes subject to any such withholding or deduction. In that event, the Issuer or such Paying Agent shall make such payment after such withholding or deduction has been made and shall account to the relevant authorities for the amount so required to be withheld or deducted. Neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent will be obliged to make any additional payments to Noteholders in respect of such withholding or deduction.

9. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

9.1 Class A Noteholders

The Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and (if so requested in writing by the holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes for the time being outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed) (which for this purpose means directions from the requisite percentage of holders of each Class of the Class A Notes for the time being outstanding) or (if so directed by or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting or meetings of the Class A Noteholders for the time being outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed) (which for this purpose means an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of each Class of the Class A Notes for the time being outstanding)) shall, subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class A Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Issuer, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) declaring (in writing) the Class A Notes and all other Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class A Notes when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a

period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of interest on the Class A Notes when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or

- (b) the Issuer failing duly to perform or observe any other obligation binding upon it under the Class A Notes, the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge or any other Transaction Document and, in any such case (except where the Note Trustee certifies that, in its opinion, such failure is incapable of remedy, in which case no notice will be required), such failure is continuing unremedied for a period of 20 days following the service by the Note Trustee on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied and the Note Trustee has certified that the failure to perform or observe is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Class A Noteholders; or
- (c) the Issuer, otherwise than for the purposes of such amalgamation or reconstruction as is referred to in subparagraph (d) below, ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business or a substantial part of its business or the Issuer is deemed unable to pay its debts within the meaning of Section 123(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (as amended, modified or re-enacted) or becomes unable to pay its debts as they fall due or the value of its assets falls to less than the amount of its liabilities (taking into account for both these purposes its contingent and prospective liabilities) or otherwise becomes insolvent; or
- (d) an order being made or an effective resolution being passed for the winding-up of the Issuer except a winding-up for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation, restructuring or merger the terms of which have previously been approved by the Note Trustee in writing or by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders; or
- (e) proceedings being otherwise initiated against the Issuer under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws (including, but not limited to, presentation of a petition for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for an administration or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) and (except in the case of presentation of a petition for an administration order) such proceedings are not, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, being disputed in good faith with a reasonable prospect of success, or an administration order being granted or the appointment of an administrator takes effect or an administrative receiver or other receiver, liquidator or other similar official being appointed in relation to the Issuer or in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Issuer, or an encumbrancer taking possession of the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Issuer, or a distress, execution, diligence or other process being levied or enforced upon or sued out against the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the Issuer and such possession or process (as the case may be) not being discharged or not otherwise ceasing to apply within 30 days, or the Issuer initiating or consenting to the foregoing proceedings relating to itself under applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or making a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally or a composition or similar arrangement with the creditors or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of its indebtedness, including without limitation, the filing of documents with the court; or
- (f) if an intercompany Loan Acceleration Notice is served under the Intercompany Loan Agreement while any Class A Notes are outstanding.

9.2 Class Z Noteholders

This **Condition 9.2** shall have no effect if, and for as long as, any Class A Notes are outstanding. Subject thereto, for so long as any Class Z Notes are outstanding, the Note Trustee in its absolute discretion may (and if so requested in writing by the holders of not less than 25 per cent. in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class Z Notes outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed (which for this purpose and the purpose of any Extraordinary Resolution referred to in this **Condition 9.2**, means the Class Z Notes constituted by the Note Trust Deed)) or if so directed by, or pursuant to, an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Class Z Noteholders of the Class Z Notes, shall, subject in each case to it being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction, give notice (a **Class Z Note Acceleration Notice**) to the Issuer, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee of a Note Event of Default (as defined below) and declaring (in writing) the Class Z Notes and all other Notes to be due and repayable (and they shall forthwith become due and repayable) at any time after the happening of any of the following events:

- (a) default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of principal of the Class Z Notes when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions or default being made for a period of three Business Days in the payment of any amount of interest on the Class Z Notes when and as the same ought to be paid in accordance with these Conditions; or
- (b) the occurrence of any of the events in **Condition 9.1(b)**, **(c)**, **(d)**, **(e)** or **(f)** above provided that the references in **Condition 9.1(b)**, **Condition 9.1(d)** and **Condition 9.1(f)** to Class A Notes shall be read as references to Class Z Notes.

9.3 Following Service of a Note Acceleration Notice

In these Conditions, a **Note Acceleration Notice** means any of the Class A Note Acceleration Notice and the Class Z Note Acceleration Notice. For the avoidance of doubt, upon any Note Acceleration Notice being given by the Note Trustee in accordance with **Condition 9.1** (Class A Noteholders) or **9.2** (Class Z Noteholders) all Notes shall

immediately become due, without further action, notice or formality at their Principal Amount Outstanding together with accrued interest.

10. ENFORCEMENT OF NOTES

10.1 Enforcement

The Note Trustee may, at its discretion and without notice at any time and from time to time, take such steps and institute such proceedings against the Issuer or any other person as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Notes, the Note Trust Deed (including these Conditions) or any of the other Transaction Documents to which it is a party and the Note Trustee may, at its discretion at any time after the Issuer Security has become enforceable (including after the service of a Note Acceleration Notice in accordance with **Condition 9** (Events of Default)), instruct the Issuer Security Trustee to take such steps as it may think fit to enforce the Issuer Security. The Note Trustee shall not be bound to take such steps or institute such proceedings or give such instructions unless:

- (a) (subject in all cases to restrictions contained in the Note Trust Deed to protect the interests of any higher ranking Class of Noteholders and paragraphs (b) (i) and (ii) below) it shall have been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders or the Class Z Noteholders for the time being outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed) (which for this purpose means an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of each Class of the Class A Notes or an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Class Z Notes for the time being outstanding (as applicable)) or so requested in writing by the holders of at least one quarter in aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Class A Notes or Class Z Notes for the time being outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed) (which, for this purpose, means directions from the requisite percentage of the holders of each Class of the Class A Notes or the holders of the Class Z Notes for the time being outstanding as applicable); and
- (b) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction:
 - (i) provided that the Note Trustee shall not be obliged to act at the direction or request of the Class Z Noteholders as aforesaid unless none of the Class A Notes are outstanding, or, in all other circumstances, either the Note Trustee is of the opinion that to do so would not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Class A Noteholders or such action is sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders (which, for this purpose, means an Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of each Class of the Class A Notes); and
 - (ii) the Note Trustee shall only be obliged to give a Note Acceleration Notice at the direction or request of the most senior Class of Noteholders as aforesaid.

The Issuer Security Trustee shall not be bound to and shall not take such steps or take any such other action unless it is so directed by the Note Trustee and indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

Amounts available for distribution after enforcement of the Issuer Security shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of the Issuer Deed of Charge.

No Noteholder may institute any proceedings against the Issuer to enforce its rights under or in respect of the Notes, the Note Trust Deed or the Issuer Deed of Charge unless (i) the Note Trustee or the Issuer Security Trustee, as applicable, has become bound to institute proceedings and has failed to do so within 30 days of becoming so bound and (ii) such failure is continuing; provided that, no Noteholder will be entitled to commence proceedings for the winding-up or administration of the Issuer.

Notwithstanding any other Condition or any provision of any Transaction Document, all obligations of the Issuer to the Noteholders are limited in recourse to the property, assets and undertakings of the Issuer the subject of any security created by the Issuer Deed of Charge (the **Issuer Charged Assets**). If:

- (a) there are no Issuer Charged Assets remaining which are capable of being realised or otherwise converted into cash;
- (b) all amounts available from the Issuer Charged Assets have been applied to meet or provide for the relevant obligations specified in, and in accordance with, the provisions of the Issuer Deed of Charge; and
- (c) there are insufficient amounts available from the Issuer Charged Assets to pay in full, in accordance with the provisions of the Issuer Deed of Charge, amounts outstanding under the Notes (including payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest),

then the Noteholders shall have no further claim against the Issuer in respect of any amounts owing to them which remain unpaid (including, for the avoidance of doubt, payments of principal, premium (if any) and/or interest in respect of the Notes) and such unpaid amounts shall be deemed to be discharged in full and any relevant payment rights shall be deemed to cease.

11. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS, MODIFICATIONS AND WAIVERS

11.1 Meetings of Noteholders

The Note Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any provision of these Conditions or the provisions of any of the Transaction Documents.

(a) *Class A Notes*

In respect of the Class A Notes, the Note Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2** (Limitations on Noteholders):

- (i) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of the Class A Notes of one Class only shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the Holders of the Class A Notes of that Class for the time being outstanding;
- (ii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of the Class A Notes of any two or more Classes but does not give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such two or more Classes of Class A Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class A Notes for the time being outstanding; and
- (iii) a resolution which, in the sole opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Holders of the Class A Notes of any two or more Classes and gives or may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Holders of any such Classes of Class A Notes, shall be deemed to have been duly passed only if, in lieu of being passed at a single meeting of the Holders of such two or more Classes of Class A Notes, it shall be passed at separate meetings of the Holders of each such Class of Class A Notes for the time being outstanding.

The Note Trust Deed contains similar provisions in relation to requests in writing or directions from Holders of a specified percentage of the Principal Amount Outstanding of each Class of Class A Notes for the time being outstanding.

(b) *Class Z Notes*

In respect of the Class Z Notes, the Note Trust Deed provides that, subject to **Condition 11.2** (Limitation on Noteholders), a resolution which, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, affects the interests of the Class Z Noteholders only shall be deemed to have been duly passed if passed at a meeting of the Class Z Noteholders.

The quorum for any meeting of the Holders of any Class or Classes of Notes convened to consider a resolution (except for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution) will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than one-twentieth of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Class or Classes of Notes outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed) or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing Noteholders of such Class or Classes of Notes, whatever the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Notes for the time being outstanding so held or represented. A **resolution** means a resolution (excluding an Extraordinary Resolution) passed at a meeting of Noteholders duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the Note Trust Deed by a simple majority of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands or if a poll is duly demanded by a simple majority of the votes cast on such poll.

Subject as provided in the following paragraph, the quorum at any meeting of the Holders of any Class or Classes of Notes convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution will be one or more persons holding or representing not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of such Class or Classes of Notes outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed) or, at any adjourned meeting, one or more persons being or representing Noteholders of such Class or Classes of Notes, whatever the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the relevant Notes outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed) so held or represented.

The quorum at any meeting of the Noteholders for passing an Extraordinary Resolution which includes the sanctioning of a modification which would have the effect of altering the amount or timing of payments of principal on the Notes of such Class or of such Classes or the rate, the day or the timing of payments of interest thereon or of the currency of payment of the Notes of such Class or of such Classes or altering the priority of payments or altering the quorum or majority required in relation to any resolution (each a **Basic Terms Modification**, as more fully defined in the Note Trust Deed) shall be one or more persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class or of the Classes of Notes outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed) or, at any adjourned and reconvened meeting, not less than 25 per cent. of the aggregate Principal Amount Outstanding of the Notes of the relevant Class or of the Classes of Notes outstanding (as defined in the Note Trust Deed).

An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of Noteholders shall be binding on all of the Noteholders of the relevant Class or of the Classes of Notes whether or not they are present or represented at the meeting.

A resolution signed by or on behalf of all the Noteholders of the relevant Class or of the relevant Classes of Notes who for the time being are entitled to receive notice of a meeting under the Note Trust Deed shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Holders of the relevant Class or of the relevant Classes of Notes.

11.2 Limitations on Noteholders

Subject as provided in **Condition 11.3** (Approval of Modifications and Waivers by Noteholders):

- (a) an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders shall be binding on all Class Z Noteholders; and
- (b) no Extraordinary Resolution of the Class Z Noteholders shall take effect for any purpose while any Class A Notes remain outstanding unless it shall have been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class A Noteholders or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class A Noteholders.

11.3 Approval of Modifications and Waivers by Noteholders

No Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders of the Class A Notes to sanction a modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Transaction Documents or these Conditions shall take effect unless it has been sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Class Z Noteholders, or the Note Trustee is of the opinion that it would not be materially prejudicial to the respective interests of the Class Z Noteholders.

11.4 Modifications and Determinations by Note Trustee

The Note Trustee, may, without the consent of the Noteholders:

- (a) agree to any modification (other than a Basic Terms Modification) of, or to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, the Conditions of any Class of Notes or any of the Transaction Documents which is not in the opinion of the Note Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders of any Class of Notes; or
- (b) determine that any Note Event of Default shall not be treated as such provided that it is not in the opinion of the Note Trustee materially prejudicial to the interests of the Holders of the most senior Class of Notes then outstanding; or
- (c) agree to any modification (including a Basic Terms Modification) of these Conditions or any of the Transaction Documents which, in the opinion of the Note Trustee, is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is to correct a manifest error established as such to the satisfaction of the Note Trustee or is to comply with the mandatory provisions of law; or
- (d) agree to any modification of any of these Conditions or any Transaction Documents as expressly provided for in the Transaction Documents.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Note Trustee shall be entitled to assume, without further investigation or inquiry, that such modification, waiver, determination or authorisation will not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders or any Class thereof if each of the Rating Agencies has confirmed that the then current ratings of each Class of Rated Notes would not be reduced, withdrawn or qualified by such modification, waiver, determination or authorisation, subject to Condition 15 (**Rating Agencies**).

The Note Trustee and/or the Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 1 Security Trustee, as applicable, shall be entitled to treat as conclusive a certificate by any director, officer or employee of the Issuer, Funding 1, the Seller, any independent investment bank or financial adviser acting in relation to the Notes as to any matter referred to above and, in the absence of manifest error, shall not be responsible for any loss, liability, costs, damages, expenses or inconvenience that may be caused as a result.

Any such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination shall be binding on the Noteholders and, unless the Note Trustee agrees otherwise, any such modification shall be notified to the Noteholders and the Rating Agencies in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders) as soon as practicable thereafter.

11.5 Redenomination

The Note Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Holders of the Notes on or after the Specified Date (as defined below), to such modifications to the Notes and the Note Trust Deed in respect of redenomination of such Notes

in euro and associated reconventioning, renominatisation and related matters in respect of the Notes as may be proposed by the Issuer (and confirmed by an independent financial institution approved by the Note Trustee to be in conformity with then applicable market conventions) and to provide for redemption at the euro equivalent of the Sterling principal amount of the Sterling Notes. For these purposes, **Specified Date** means the date on which the United Kingdom participates in the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union, or otherwise participates in European economic and monetary union in a manner with an effect similar to such third stage.

Any such modification shall be binding on the Holders of the Notes and, unless the Note Trustee agrees otherwise, any such modification shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders) as soon as practicable thereafter.

11.6 Exercise of Note Trustee's Functions

Where the Note Trustee is required, in connection with the exercise of its powers, trusts, authorities, duties and discretions under these Conditions or any Transaction Document, to have regard to the interests of the Noteholders of any Class, it shall have regard to the interests of such Noteholders as a class and, in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Note Trustee shall not have regard to, or be in any way liable for, the consequences of such exercise for individual Noteholders resulting from their being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory. In connection with any such exercise, the Note Trustee shall not be entitled to require, and no Noteholder shall be entitled to claim, from the Issuer or any other person, any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders.

12. INDEMNIFICATION OF THE NOTE TRUSTEE, THE ISSUER SECURITY TRUSTEE AND THE FUNDING 1 SECURITY TRUSTEE

The Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge and the Funding 1 Deed of Charge set out certain provisions for the benefit of the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee. The following is a summary of such provisions and is subject to the more detailed provisions of the Note Trust Deed, the Issuer Deed of Charge and the Funding 1 Deed of Charge.

The Transaction Documents contain provisions governing the responsibility (and relief from responsibility) of the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee and providing for their indemnification in certain circumstances, including, among others, provisions relieving the Issuer Security Trustee, the Note Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee from taking enforcement proceedings or enforcing the Issuer Security and/or the Funding 1 Security, as the case may be, unless indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee and their related companies are entitled to enter into business transactions with the Issuer, any member of Santander UK's group of companies, the Issuer Cash Manager and/or the related companies of any of them and to act as note trustee or security trustee for the holders of any New Notes and/or any other person who is a party to any Transaction Document or whose obligations are comprised in the Issuer Security or the Funding 1 Security and/or any of its subsidiary or associated companies without accounting for any profit resulting therefrom.

Neither the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee nor the Funding 1 Security Trustee will be responsible for any loss, expense or liability which may be suffered as a result of any assets comprised in the Issuer Security or the Funding 1 Security, or any deeds or documents of title thereto, being uninsured or inadequately insured or being held by clearing organisations or their operators or by intermediaries such as banks, brokers or other similar persons on behalf of the Note Trustee or the Issuer Security Trustee or the Funding 1 Security Trustee, as applicable.

Furthermore, the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee will be relieved of liability for making searches or other inquiries in relation to the assets comprising the Issuer Security and Funding 1 Security. The Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee do not have any responsibility in relation to the legality and the enforceability of the trust arrangements and the related Issuer Security and Funding 1 Security. Neither the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee nor the Funding 1 Security Trustee will be obliged to take any action that might result in its incurring personal liabilities. Neither the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee nor the Funding 1 Security Trustee is obliged to monitor or investigate the performance of any other person under the Transaction Documents and is entitled to assume, until it has actual knowledge to the contrary, that all such persons are properly performing their duties, unless it receives express notice to the contrary.

Neither the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee nor the Funding 1 Security Trustee will be responsible for any deficiency that may arise because it is liable to tax in respect of the proceeds of any Issuer Security or any Funding 1 Security.

Each of the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee may refrain from taking any action or exercising any right, power, authority or discretion vested in it relating to the transactions contemplated in the Transaction Documents until it has been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction against any and all actions, charges, claims, costs, damages, demands, expenses, liabilities, losses and proceedings which might be sustained by it as a result and none of them will be required to do anything which may cause it to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of any of its duties or in the exercise of any of its rights, powers or discretions if it has reasonable grounds for believing that repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity or security against such risk or liability is not assured to it.

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited (the **Initial Trustee**) is acting as Note Trustee under the Note Trust Deed and as Issuer Security Trustee under the Issuer Deed of Charge and as Funding 1 Security Trustee under the Funding 1 Deed of Charge (and while doing so the Initial Trustee and any successor which acts in all such capacities are referred to in this Condition as the **Trustee**). No entity may act as a trustee in any such capacity unless it is also the Trustee or unless the Trustee agrees otherwise or unless the Trustee resigns its office as trustee in one or more of such capacities. In its capacity as Trustee, the Trustee will not be liable to any Noteholder for any loss which he may suffer by reason of any conflict which may arise between the interests of the Noteholders and any other person to whom the Trustee owes duties as a result of the Trustee acting in all such capacities.

Neither the Initial Trustee nor any of its successors has any responsibility to the Noteholders, the Issuer Secured Creditors or the Funding 1 Secured Creditors for the validity, sufficiency or enforceability of the Issuer Security and the Funding 1 Security (which the Initial Trustee has not investigated) and shall accept such title and interest as any chargor or mortgagor has without responsibility for investing the same or any defect there may be therein. Neither the Initial Trustee nor any of its successors are responsible for monitoring the performance by any person of its obligations to the Issuer, Funding 1, any New Issuer, any Further Funding Companies or any obligor and each may assume until it has actual knowledge to the contrary that such obligations are being duly performed.

13. REPLACEMENT OF NOTES

If Definitive Notes are lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the Noteholder can replace them at the Specified Office of any Paying Agent subject to all applicable laws and stock exchange requirements. The Noteholder will be required both to pay the expenses of producing a replacement and to comply with the Issuer's, the Registrar's and the Paying Agent's reasonable requests for evidence and indemnity.

If a Global Note is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the Issuer will deliver a replacement Global Note to the registered holder upon receipt of satisfactory evidence and surrender of any defaced or mutilated Global Note. A replacement will only be made upon payment of the expenses for a replacement and compliance with the Issuer's, Registrar's and Paying Agent's reasonable requests as to evidence and indemnity.

Defaced or mutilated Notes must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

14. NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS

14.1 Publication of Notice

Any notice to the Noteholders shall be validly given if such notice is:

- (a) sent to them by first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to a non-UK address) by airmail at the respective addresses on the Register; and
- (b) published in *The Financial Times* or, if such newspaper shall cease to be published or timely publication therein shall not be practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in the United Kingdom provided that if, at any time, the Issuer procures that the information concerned in such notice shall be published on the Relevant Screen, publication in the newspaper set out above or such other newspaper or newspapers shall not be required with respect to such information.

14.2 Date of Publication

Any notices so published shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after the date of posting, or as the case may be, on the date of such publication or, if published more than once on different dates, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in the newspaper or newspapers in which (or on the Relevant Screen on which) publication is required.

14.3 Global Notes

While the Notes are represented by Global Notes, any notice to the Noteholders will be validly given if such notice is provided in accordance with **Condition 14.1** (Publication of Notice) or (at the option of the Issuer) if delivered

to DTC (in the case of the Rule 144A Notes) or to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (in the case of the Reg S Notes). Any notice delivered to DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be deemed to be given on the day of such delivery.

14.4 Note Trustee's Discretion to Select Alternative Method

The Note Trustee shall be at liberty to sanction some other method of giving notice to the Noteholders or any Class or Classes thereof if, in its opinion, such other method is reasonable having regard to market practice then prevailing and to the requirements of the stock exchanges on which the Notes are then admitted for trading and provided that notice of such other method is given to Noteholders in such manner as the Note Trustee shall require.

15. RATING AGENCIES

If:

- (a) a confirmation of rating or other response by a Rating Agency is a condition to any action or step under any Transaction Document; and
- (b) a written request for such confirmation or response is delivered to each Rating Agency by the Issuer (copied to the Note Trustee and/or the Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 1 Security Trustee, as applicable) and one or more of the Rating Agencies (each a **Non-Responsive Rating Agency**) indicates that it does not consider such confirmation or response necessary in the circumstances or within 30 days of delivery of such request elicits no confirmation or response and/or such request elicits no statement by such Rating Agency that such confirmation or response could not be given; and
- (c) at least one Rating Agency gives such a confirmation or response based on the same facts,

then such condition shall be deemed to be modified with respect to the facts set out in the request referred to in (b) so that there shall be no requirement for the confirmation or response from the Non-Responsive Rating Agency.

The Note Trustee and/or the Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 1 Security Trustee, as applicable, shall be entitled to treat as conclusive a certificate by any director, officer or employee of the Issuer, Funding 1, the Seller, any independent investment bank or financial adviser acting in relation to the Notes as to any matter referred to in (b) and (c) in the absence of manifest error or the Note Trustee and/or the Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 1 Security Trustee, as applicable, having facts contradicting such certificates specifically drawn to his attention and the Note Trustee and/or the Issuer Security Trustee and/or the Funding 1 Security Trustee, as applicable, shall not be responsible for any loss, liability, costs, damages, expenses or inconvenience that may be caused as a result.

Each of the Issuer, the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee shall agree and acknowledge that, notwithstanding the foregoing, a credit rating is an assessment of credit and does not address other matters that may be of relevant to the Noteholders. Further, that their reliance on a confirmation provided by any of the Rating Agencies does not impose or extend any actual or contingent liability for the Rating Agencies to any of them or any other person, or create any legal relations between the Rating Agencies and any of them or any other person (whether by way of contract or otherwise).

16. FURTHER NOTES AND NEW NOTES

16.1 Further Notes

The Issuer may, without the consent of the Noteholders, raise further funds, from time to time, on any date by the creation and issue of further notes (**Further Notes**) carrying the same terms and conditions in all respects (or in all respects except for the first Interest Period) as, and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single series and rank *pari passu* with the relevant class of the Notes provided that:

- (a) the aggregate principal amount of all Further Notes to be issued on such date is not less than £5,000,000 (or an equivalent amount in U.S. dollars when converted at the then current U.S. dollar exchange rate or euro when converted at the then current euro exchange rate);
- (b) any Further Notes which are Rated Notes are assigned the same ratings as are then applicable to the class of Rated Notes with which they are to be consolidated and form a single series;
- (c) the ratings of each class of Rated Notes at that time outstanding are not downgraded, withdrawn or qualified as a result of such issue of Further Notes and none of such ratings is lower than it was upon the date of issue of any of the Rated Notes;
- (d) an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of such Further Notes will be on-lent by the Issuer to Funding 1 and/or a Further Funding Company; and

- (e) application will be made, in respect of the Further Notes, for such notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's regulated market and listed on the official list of the UK Listing Authority or, if the Notes then issued are no longer admitted to trading on that exchange, such exchange, if any, on which the Notes then issued are then admitted to trading.

16.2 New Notes

The Issuer may, without the consent of the Noteholders, raise further funds, from time to time and on any date, by the creation and issue of new notes (**New Notes**) which may rank *pari passu* with the Class A Notes or Class Z Notes or after the Class A Notes but ahead of the Class Z Notes or after the Class Z Notes and which may have terms and conditions which differ from the Notes and which do not form a single series with the Class A Notes or the Class Z Notes provided that the conditions to the issue of Further Notes as set out in **Condition 16.1(a), (c), (d) and (e)** are satisfied, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of such issue of New Notes.

16.3 Supplemental trust deeds and security

Any such Further Notes or New Notes will be constituted by a further deed or deeds supplemental to the Note Trust Deed and have the benefit of the security constituted by the Issuer Deed of Charge. Any of the Transaction Documents may be amended as provided in **Condition 2.3 (Further Notes and New Notes)** or otherwise, and further Transaction Documents may be entered into, in connection with the issue of such Further Notes or New Notes and the claims of any of the parties to any amended Transaction Document or any further Transaction Document may rank ahead of, *pari passu* with, or behind, any class or classes of the Notes, provided, in each case, that the condition set out in **Condition 16.1(c)** is satisfied, *mutatis mutandis*.

17. GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

The Transaction Documents and the Notes (and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them) are governed by English law unless specifically stated to the contrary. Certain provisions in the Transaction Documents relating to property situated in Scotland (and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them) are governed by Scots law. Certain provisions in the Transaction Documents relating to property situated in Northern Ireland (and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them) are governed by Northern Irish law. Unless specifically stated to the contrary:

- (a) the courts of England are to have non-exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Notes and the Transaction Documents; and
- (b) the Issuer and the other parties to the Transaction Documents irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England.

18. CONTRACTS (RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES) ACT 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of the Notes under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, but this shall not affect any right or remedy of a third party which exists or is available apart from that Act.

19. DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise defined in these Conditions or unless the context otherwise requires, in these Conditions the following words shall have the following meanings and any other capitalised terms used in these Conditions shall have the meanings ascribed to them or incorporated in the Note Trust Deed or the Issuer Master Definitions and Construction Schedule. The provisions of **Clause 3 (Interpretation and Construction)** of the Issuer Master Definitions and Construction Schedule are incorporated into and shall apply to these Conditions.

AAA Loan Tranche means any Loan Tranche made by the Issuer to Funding 1 under the Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class A1 Notes, the Class A2 Notes, the Class A3 Notes or the Class A4 Notes;

Additional Interest has the meaning set out in **Condition 4.3 (Deferred Interest)**;

Agent Bank means Citibank, N.A., in its capacity as agent bank at its Specified Office or such other person for the time being acting as agent bank under the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Agents means the Principal Paying Agent, the U.S. Paying Agent, the Registrar and the Agent Bank;

Alliance & Leicester means Alliance & Leicester plc (registered number 03263713), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, whose registered office is at Carlton Park, Narborough, Leicester LE19 0AL;

Basic Terms Modification has the meaning as set out in **Condition 11.1** (Meetings of Noteholders);

Beneficiaries means the Funding Companies and the Seller, as beneficiaries of the Mortgages Trust;

Borrower means, in relation to a Loan, the individual or individuals specified as such in the relevant Mortgage Terms together with the individual or individuals (if any) from time to time assuming an obligation to repay such Loan or any part of it;

Business Day means a day that is a London Business Day, a New York Business Day and a TARGET2 Business Day;

Cash Management Agreement means the cash management agreement entered into on the Initial Closing Date between the Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Cash Manager on the Part VII effective date), the Mortgages Trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Cash Manager means Santander UK acting, pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement, as agent for the Mortgages Trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 Security Trustee (amongst others) to, *inter alia*, manage all cash transactions and maintain certain ledgers on behalf of the Mortgages Trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 Security Trustee (which expression shall include such other person as may be appointed from time to time as Cash Manager pursuant to the Cash Management Agreement);

Class A Note Acceleration Notice has the meaning as set out in **Condition 9.1** (Class A Noteholders);

Class Z Note Acceleration Notice has the meaning as set out in **Condition 9.2** (Class Z Noteholders);

Clearstream, Luxembourg means Clearstream Banking, société anonyme;

Closing Date means 12 October 2010;

Controlling Beneficiary Deed means the controlling beneficiary deed entered into on the Initial Closing Date between the Mortgages Trustee, Funding 1, the Funding 1 Security Trustee and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Seller on the Part VII effective date) to which any Further Funding Company and any Further Funding Security Trustee will accede at the time that such Further Funding Company becomes a Beneficiary of the Mortgages Trust (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Customer Files means the file or files relating to each Loan containing, *inter alia*:

- (a) all material correspondence relating to that Loan; and
- (b) the completed mortgage documentation applicable to the Loan,

whether original documentation, electronic form or otherwise or information provided by such documentation stored on an electronic database;

Day Count Fraction means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for a Note in accordance with **Condition 4.1(c)** (Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts) for any Interest Period (in the case of the Sterling Notes), the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 and (in the case of the U.S. Dollar Notes and the Euro Notes) the actual numbers of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;

Deferred Interest has the meaning set out in **Condition 4.3** (Deferred Interest);

Definitive Notes has the meaning set out in **Condition 1.1** (Form and Denomination);

Designated Account means the account maintained by a Holder with a Designated Bank and identified as such in the Register;

Designated Bank means (in the case of payments to be made in euro) any bank which processes payments in euro, (in the case of payments to be made in U.S. dollars) any bank which processes payments in U.S. dollars and (in the case of payment to be made in sterling) a bank in London;

Determination Date has the meaning, set out in **Condition 4.1(b)** (Rate of Interest);

DTC means the Depository Trust Company;

EURIBOR means the Euro zone inter bank offered rate;

Euroclear means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.;

Euro Currency Exchange Rate means the rate at which euro is converted into Sterling or, as the case may be, Sterling is converted into euro under the Issuer (Class A3) Swap Agreement or, if there is no such Issuer Swap Agreement in effect at such time, the "spot" rate at which euro is converted into Sterling or, as the case may be Sterling is converted into euro on the foreign exchange market.

Euro, euro or € means the currency of the member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency pursuant to the Treaty of Rome of 25 March 1957 establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time;

Euro Notes means the Class A3 Notes;

Extraordinary Resolution means a resolution passed at a meeting of the Noteholders of a particular Class or Classes duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions of the Note Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the persons voting thereat upon a show of hands or if a poll is duly demanded by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast on such poll;

Final Maturity Date means:

- (a) in relation to the Class A1 Notes, the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2054;
- (b) in relation to the Class A2 Notes, the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2054;
- (c) in relation to the Class A3 Notes, the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2054;
- (d) in relation to the Class A4 Notes, the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2054; and
- (e) in relation to the Class Z Notes, the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2054.

Fourth Closing Date means 1 October 2010;

FSA means the Financial Services Authority;

Funding 1 means Langton Funding (No. 1) Limited;

Funding 1 Account Bank means the bank at which the Funding 1 Bank Accounts are maintained from time to time (being, as at the Closing Date, Santander UK acting through its offices at 2 Triton Square, Regents Place, London NW1 3AN and, thereafter, such other replacement account banks as Funding 1 may choose with the prior written approval of the Funding 1 Security Trustee in accordance with the Funding 1 Bank Account Agreement);

Funding 1 Bank Account Agreement means the agreement entered into on the Initial Closing Date between (amongst others) Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as the Funding 1 Account Bank on the Part VII effective date) and Funding 1, which governs the operation of the Funding 1 Bank Accounts (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Funding 1 Bank Accounts means the Funding 1 GIC Account and the Funding 1 Transaction Account and such other bank account(s) held in the name of Funding 1 with the approval of the Funding 1 Security Trustee from time to time;

Funding 1 Corporate Services Agreement means the agreement entered into on the Initial Closing Date and made between (amongst others) the Funding 1 Corporate Services Provider, the Issuer and Holdings for the provision by the Funding 1 Corporate Services Provider of certain corporate services and personnel to Funding 1 and Holdings (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Funding 1 Corporate Services Provider means Structured Finance Management Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to Funding 1 and Holdings under the Funding 1 Corporate Services Agreement;

Funding 1 Deed of Charge means the deed of charge entered into on the Initial Closing Date (as amended and restated from time to time, including on, the Second Closing Date, the Third Closing Date, the Fourth Closing Date and the Closing Date), between, amongst others, Funding 1, the Funding 1 Security Trustee, the Mortgages Trustee, Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as the Funding 1 Account Bank and the Seller on the Part VII effective date), the Issuer and the Issuer Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) and each deed of accession or supplement entered into in connection therewith;

Funding 1 GIC Account means the account in the name of Funding 1 held at the Funding 1 Account Bank and maintained subject to the terms of the Funding 1 Bank Account Agreement and the Funding 1 Deed of Charge or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place;

Funding 1 Interest Payment Date means the 18th day of March, June, September and December in each calendar year (or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day);

Funding 1 Secured Creditors means the Funding 1 Security Trustee, the Funding 1 Swap Provider, the Cash Manager, the Funding 1 Account Bank, the Seller, the Corporate Services Provider, the Secretarial Service Provider, the Issuer, the Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Provider, the Previous Issuers, the Previous Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Provider and any other entity that accedes to the terms of the Funding 1 Deed of Charge from time to time;

Funding 1 Security means the security created under the Funding 1 Deed of Charge;

Funding 1 Security Trustee means Citicorp Trustee Company Limited and its successors or any other security trustee under the Funding 1 Deed of Charge;

Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Agreement means the start-up loan agreement entered into on or about the Closing Date between the Issuer (in its capacity as the Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Provider), Funding 1 and the Funding 1 Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Provider means the Issuer;

Funding 1 Swap Agreement means the ISDA master agreement including the schedule and credit support annex thereto entered into on the Initial Closing Date between Funding 1 and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as the Funding 1 Swap Provider on the Part VII effective date) and any confirmation thereunder from time to time between Funding 1 and the Funding 1 Swap Provider (as each of the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, including on, the Second Closing Date, the Third Closing Date, the Fourth Closing Date and the Closing Date);

Funding 1 Swap Provider means Santander UK acting in its capacity as the Funding 1 Swap Provider pursuant to the Funding 1 Swap Agreement;

Funding 1 Transaction Account means the account in the name of Funding 1 held with the Funding 1 Account Bank and maintained subject to the terms of the Funding 1 Bank Account Agreement and the Funding 1 Deed of Charge or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place;

Funding Companies means Funding 1 and each Further Funding Company (if any);

Further Advance means an advance made following a request from an existing Borrower for a further amount to be lent to him or her under his or her Mortgage, where Santander UK has a discretion as to whether to accept that request;

Further Funding Company means any funding entity (other than Funding 1) established in the future by Holdings that accedes to the Mortgages Trust Deed as a beneficiary;

Further Funding Company Deed of Charge means any deed of charge (other than the Funding 1 Deed of Charge) entered into after the Initial Closing Date between, *inter alios*, the Issuer, a Further Funding Company and a Further Funding Security Trustee pursuant to which such Further Funding Company creates security over all of its assets in favour of such Further Funding Security Trustee;

Further Funding Security Trustees means any security trustee (other than the Funding 1 Security Trustee) appointed under any Further Funding Company Deed of Charge;

Further Notes means notes (other than Notes) issued by the Issuer and carrying the same terms and conditions in all respects (or in all respects except for the first Interest Period) as, and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single series and rank *pari passu* with, any Class of Notes;

Global Notes means the Rule 144A Global Notes and the Reg S Global Notes;

Holder has the meaning set out in **Condition 1.2** (Register);

Holdings means Langton Securities Holdings Limited (registered number 6432540), a limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, whose registered office is at 35 Great St. Helen's, London EC3A 6AP;

Initial Closing Date means 25 January 2008;

Initial Issuer means Langton Securities (2008-1) plc;

Initial Trustee has the meaning as set out in **Condition 12** (Indemnification of the Note Trustee and the Issuer Security Trustee);

Intercompany Loan means at any time, the aggregate of all Loan Tranches advanced under the Intercompany Loan Agreement;

Intercompany Loan Agreement means the Intercompany Loan Terms and Conditions and the Intercompany Loan Confirmation;

Intercompany Loan Confirmation means the agreement entered into on the Closing Date between, amongst others, Funding 1, the Issuer, the Funding 1 Security Trustee and the Issuer Security Trustee;

Intercompany Loan Terms and Conditions means the terms and conditions signed for identification on the Initial Closing Date by Funding 1, the Funding 1 Security Trustee and the Agent Bank;

Interest Amount has the meaning as set out in **Condition 4.1(c)** (Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts);

Interest Payment Date has the meaning as set out in **Condition 4.1(a)** (Interest Payment Dates);

Interest Period has the meaning as set out in **Condition 4.1(a)** (Interest Payment Dates);

Issuer means Langton Securities (2010-2) plc (registered number 7381453), a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, whose registered office is at 35 Great St. Helen's London EC3A 6AP;

Issuer AAA (Class A1) Loan Tranche means the loan tranche made by the Issuer to Funding 1 under the Issuer Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class A1 Notes;

Issuer AAA (Class A2) Loan Tranche means the loan tranche made by the Issuer to Funding 1 under the Issuer Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class A2 Notes;

Issuer AAA (Class A3) Loan Tranche means the loan tranche made by the Issuer to Funding 1 under the Issuer Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class A3 Notes;

Issuer AAA (Class A4) Loan Tranche means the loan tranche made by the Issuer to Funding 1 under the Issuer Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class A4 Notes;

Issuer Account Bank means Santander UK or such other person for the time being acting as account bank to the Issuer under the Issuer Bank Account Agreement;

Issuer Bank Accounts means the Issuer Transaction Account (being the Issuer Sterling Account) and the Issuer GIC Account, (each as defined in the Issuer Master Definitions and Construction Schedule) and any other account opened and maintained by the Issuer with the Issuer Account Bank pursuant to the Transaction Documents;

Issuer Bank Account Agreement means the bank account agreement entered into on the Closing Date between the Issuer, the Issuer Cash Manager, the Issuer Account Bank and the Issuer Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Issuer Cash Management Agreement means the cash management agreement dated the Closing Date between, amongst others, the Issuer Cash Manager, the Issuer and the Issuer Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Issuer Cash Manager means Santander UK or such other person or persons for the time being acting, under the Issuer Cash Management Agreement, as agent, *inter alia*, for the Issuer;

Issuer (Class A1) Swap Agreement means the ISDA master agreement, schedule, credit support annex and the confirmation thereunder (as amended, restated, replaced, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) relating to the Issuer U.S. Dollar Currency Swap to be entered into on or prior to the Closing Date between the Issuer and the Issuer (Class A1) Swap Provider in relation to the Class A1 Notes;

Issuer (Class A2) Swap Agreement means the ISDA master agreement, schedule, credit support annex and the confirmation thereunder (as amended, restated, replaced, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) relating to the Issuer U.S. Dollar Currency Swap to be entered into on or prior to the Closing Date between the Issuer and the Issuer (Class A2) Swap Provider in relation to the Class A2 Notes;

Issuer (Class A3) Swap Agreement means the ISDA master agreement, schedule, credit support annex and the confirmation thereunder (as amended, restated, replaced, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) relating to the Issuer Euro Currency Swap to be entered into on or prior to the Closing Date between the Issuer and the Issuer (Class A3) Swap Provider in relation to the Class A3 Notes;

Issuer (Class A1) Swap Provider means Abbey National Treasury Services plc or such other swap provider appointed from time to time in relation to the Class A1 Notes;

Issuer (Class A2) Swap Provider means Abbey National Treasury Services plc or such other swap provider appointed from time to time in relation to the Class A2 Notes;

Issuer (Class A3) Swap Provider means Abbey National Treasury Services plc or such other swap provider appointed from time to time in relation to the Class A3 Notes;

Issuer (Class A1) U.S. Dollar Currency Swap means the Sterling - U.S. Dollar currency swap which enables the Issuer to receive and pay amounts under the Class A1 Notes;

Issuer (Class A2) U.S. Dollar Currency Swap means the Sterling - U.S. Dollar currency swap which enables the Issuer to receive and pay amounts under the Class A2 Notes;

Issuer Corporate Services Agreement means the agreement entered into on or about the Closing Date and made between (amongst others) the Issuer Corporate Services Provider, the Issuer and Holdings for the provision by the Issuer Corporate Services Provider of certain corporate services and personnel to the Issuer and Holdings (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Issuer Corporate Services Provider means Structured Finance Management Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to the Issuer;

Issuer Deed of Charge means the deed of charge entered into on the Closing Date, between, among others, the Issuer and the Issuer Security Trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) and each deed of accession or supplement entered into in connection therewith;

Issuer Euro Currency Swap means the Sterling-Euro currency swap which enables the Issuer to receive and pay amounts under the Euro Notes;

Issuer GIC Account means the bank account in the name of the Issuer and maintained subject to the terms of the Issuer Bank Account Agreement held at the Issuer Account Bank;

Issuer Master Definitions and Construction Schedule means, in relation to the Issuer, the issuer master definitions and construction schedule signed on or about the Closing Date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time;

Issuer Notes means the Class A Notes and Class Z Notes;

Issuer NR (Class Z) Loan Tranche means the loan tranche made by the Issuer to Funding 1 under the Intercompany Loan Agreement from the proceeds of issue of the Class Z Notes;

Issuer Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments Following an Intercompany Loan Acceleration means the post-enforcement priority of payments following the service of an Intercompany Loan Acceleration Notice as set out in Clause 7.3 of the Issuer Deed of Charge;

Issuer Post-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments means the post-acceleration principal priority of payments as set out in Clause 7.2 of the Issuer Deed of Charge;

Issuer Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments means the pre-acceleration principal priority of payments as set out in paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the Issuer Cash Management Agreement;

Issuer Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments means the pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments as set out in paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 to the Issuer Cash Management Agreement;

Issuer Priority of Payments means the Issuer Pre-Acceleration Revenue Priority of Payments, the Issuer Pre-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments, the Issuer Post-Acceleration Principal Priority of Payments or the Issuer Post-Enforcement Priority of Payments, as the case may be, each as set out in the Issuer Cash Management Agreement or the Issuer Deed of Charge (as the case may be);

Issuer Secured Creditors means the Issuer Security Trustee, the Note Trustee, the Issuer, the Noteholders, the Issuer Corporate Services Provider, the Secretarial Services Provider, the Issuer Account Bank, the Issuer Cash Manager, the Issuer Swap Providers, the Paying Agents, the Agent Bank, the Registrar, the Issuer Start-up Loan Provider and any new Issuer Secured Creditor who accedes to the Issuer Deed of Charge from time to time under a deed of accession or a supplemental deed;

Issuer Security means the security created by the Issuer pursuant to the Issuer Deed of Charge;

Issuer Security Trustee means Citicorp Trustee Company Limited and its successors or any other security trustee under the Issuer Deed of Charge;

Issuer Share Capital Account means the account of the Issuer held with the Issuer Account Bank, maintained subject to the terms of the Issuer Bank Account Agreement and the Issuer Deed of Charge, or any additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place with the prior consent of the Issuer Security Trustee;

Issuer Start-Up Loan Agreement means the start-up loan agreement entered into on or about the Closing Date between the Issuer, the Issuer Start-Up Loan Provider and the Issuer Security Trustee (as the same may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time) in connection with the issuance of the Notes;

Issuer Start-Up Loan Provider means Santander UK;

Issuer Swap Agreements means the Issuer (Class A1) Swap Agreement, the Issuer (Class A2) Swap Agreement and the Issuer (Class A3) Swap Agreement;

Issuer Swap Providers means the Issuer (Class A1) Swap Provider, the Issuer (Class A2) Swap Provider and the Issuer (Class A3) Swap Provider;

Issuer U.S. Dollar Currency Swaps means the Issuer (Class A1) U.S. Dollar currency swap and the Issuer (Class A2) US Dollar currency swap;

LIBOR means the London inter-bank offered rate;

Loan means each loan referenced by its loan identifier number and comprising the aggregate of all principal sums, interest, costs, charges, expenses and other monies (including all Further Advances) due or owing with respect to that loan under the relevant Mortgage Conditions by a Borrower on the security of a Mortgage from time to time outstanding or, as the context may require, the Borrower's obligations in respect of the same;

Loan Acceleration Notice means a notice served by the Funding 1 Security Trustee on Funding 1 following the occurrence of an Intercompany Loan Event of Default, pursuant to the Intercompany Loan Agreement;

Loan Tranches means the AAA Loan Tranches and the NR Loan Tranche, being the advances made by the Issuer to Funding 1 pursuant to the Intercompany Loan Agreement, each being funded from proceeds received by the Issuer from the issue of Notes;

London Business Day means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London;

London Stock Exchange means the London Stock Exchange plc;

Margin means:

- (a) in respect of the Class A1 Notes, 1.40 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in June 2014 and thereafter 2.80 per cent. per annum;
- (b) in respect of the Class A2 Notes, 1.00 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in September 2015 and thereafter 2.00 per cent. per annum;
- (c) in respect of the Class A3 Notes, 1.00 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2013 and thereafter 2.00 per cent. per annum;
- (d) in respect of the Class A4 Notes, 1.00 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2016 and thereafter 2.00 per cent. per annum; and
- (e) in respect of the Class Z Notes, 0.90 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2016 and thereafter 1.80 per cent. per annum;

Minimum Denominations has the meaning given to it in **Condition 1.1** (Form and Denomination);

Mortgage means a first fixed charge by way of legal mortgage (in relation to English Loans and Northern Irish Loans) or a first ranking standard security (in relation to Scottish Loans) sold by the Seller to the Mortgages Trustee pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement, which secures the repayment of the relevant Loan or Loans;

Mortgage Conditions means the terms and conditions applicable to a Loan as contained in the Standard Documentation provided to Borrowers from time to time;

Mortgage Sale Agreement means the mortgage sale agreement entered into on the Initial Closing Date and made between Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Seller on the Part VII effective date), Funding 1, the Mortgages Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee in relation to the sale of Loans to the Mortgages Trustee from time to time, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time;

Mortgage Terms means all the terms and conditions applicable to a Loan, including, without limitation, the applicable Mortgage Conditions and Offer Conditions;

Mortgages Trust means the bare trust of the trust property as to both capital and income held by the Mortgages Trustee on trust absolutely for Funding 1, for each Further Funding Company and the Seller pursuant to the terms of the Mortgages Trust Deed as may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time;

Mortgages Trust Deed means the mortgages trust deed entered into between (amongst others) the Mortgages Trustee, Funding 1 and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Seller on the Part VII effective date) on or about the Initial Closing Date, as amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time;

Mortgages Trustee means Langton Mortgages Trustee Limited (registered number 99388), a private company with limited liability incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands, whose registered office is at 22 Grenville Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8PX, Channel Islands;

Mortgages Trustee Account Bank means the bank at which the Mortgages Trustee GIC Account is maintained from time to time (being, as at the Closing Date, Santander UK acting through its offices at 2 Triton Square, Regent's Place, London NW1 3AN and, thereafter, such other replacement account bank as the Mortgages Trustee may appoint in accordance with the Transaction Documents);

Mortgages Trustee Bank Account Agreement means the agreement entered into on or about the Initial Closing Date between (amongst others) Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Mortgages Trustee Account Bank on the Part VII effective date) and the Mortgages Trustee which governs the operation of the Mortgages Trustee GIC Account (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Mortgages Trustee Corporate Services Agreement means the agreement entered into on or about the Initial Closing Date between the Mortgages Trustee Corporate Services Provider, Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded on the Part VII effective date) and the Mortgages Trustee for the provision by the Mortgages Trustee Corporate Services Provider of certain corporate services to the Mortgages Trustee;

Mortgages Trustee Corporate Services Provider means State Street (Jersey) Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to the Mortgages Trustee under the Mortgages Trustee Corporate Services Agreement;

Mortgages Trustee GIC Account means the account in the name of the Mortgages Trustee maintained with the Mortgages Trustee Account Bank pursuant to the Mortgages Trustee Bank Account Agreement or such additional or replacement bank account of the Mortgages Trustee as may for the time being be in place;

New Intercompany Loan means an intercompany loan entered into between the any New Issuer and Funding 1;

New Issuer means any company other than the Issuer, which is established after the Closing Date to make a New Intercompany Loan to issue New Notes where all or part of the proceeds of the issue of New Notes will be on-lent to Funding 1 and/or a Further Funding Company;

New Notes means any notes (other than Notes) issued by the Issuer and any notes of any New Issuer (as applicable);

New York Business Day means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currency) in the city of New York;

Note Acceleration Notice has the meaning set out in **Condition 9.3** (Following Service of a Note Acceleration Notice);

Note Event of Default means the occurrence of an event of default by the Issuer as specified in **Condition 9** (Events of Default);

Note Principal Payment has the meaning set out in **Condition 5.3** (Note Principal Payments and Principal Amount Owning);

Note Purchase Agreement means a purchase agreement in relation to the Notes dated the Closing Date between Santander UK, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital), Funding 1 and the Mortgages Trustee and the Issuer;

Note Purchaser means Santander UK;

NR Loan Tranche means the Issuer NR (Class Z) Loan Tranche;

Note Trustee means Citicorp Trustee Company Limited and its successors or any further or other note trustee under the Note Trust Deed, as trustee for the Noteholders;

NSS means the New Safekeeping Structure for Global Notes which are intended to constitute eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy operations;

Offer Conditions means the terms and conditions applicable to a specific Loan as set out in the relevant offer of advance to the Borrower;

Part VII effective date means 28 May 2010;

Paying Agent means any new or additional paying agent appointed by the Issuer from time to time;

Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement means the agreement entered into on the Closing Date between the Issuer, the Note Trustee and the Security Trustee;

Pool Factor has the meaning set out in **Condition 5.3** (Note Principal Payments and Principal Amount Owing);

Portfolio means at any time the Loans and their Related Security sold to or held on trust for the Mortgages Trustee on trust for the Beneficiaries;

Previous Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Providers means the Previous Issuers;

Previous Issuers means Langton Securities (2008-1) plc, Langton Securities (2008-2) plc, Langton Securities (2008-3) plc and Langton Securities (2010-1) plc;

Previous Seller means Alliance & Leicester;

Principal Amount Outstanding has the meaning set out in **Condition 5.3** (Note Principal Payments and Principal Amount Owing);

Principal Paying Agent means Citibank N.A. in its capacity as principal paying agent under the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Property means a freehold, heritable, leasehold or commonhold property (or in Scotland a property held under a long lease) which is subject to a Mortgage;

Rated Notes means the Class A Notes;

Rate of Interest has the meaning as set out in **Condition 4.1(b)** (Rate of Interest);

Rating Agencies means Moody's Investors Service Limited, Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Ltd.;

Reasonably, Prudent Mortgage Lender means a reasonably prudent prime residential mortgage lender lending to borrowers in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who generally satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital;

Record Date has the meaning set out in **Condition 6.7** (Record Date);

Reference Banks means the principal London office of each of four major banks engaged in the London interbank market selected by the Agent Bank with the approval of the Issuer, provided that, once a Reference Bank has been selected by the Agent Bank, that Reference Bank shall not be changed unless and until it ceases to be capable of acting as such;

Reference Rate means:

- (a) in respect of the Sterling Notes, the rate for three month deposits in sterling which appears on the Reuters screen LIBOR01 (or such other page as may replace that page on that service) or, in the case of the first Interest Period, a linear interpolation of the rates for five and six month deposits in sterling which appear as aforesaid; and

- (b) in respect of the Euro Notes, the rate for three month deposits in euro which appears on the Reuters screen EURIBOR01 (or such other page as may replace that page on that service) or, in the case of the first Interest Period, a linear interpolation of the rates for five and six month deposits in euro which appear as aforesaid; and
- (c) in respect of the U.S. Dollar Notes, the rate for three month deposits in U.S. Dollars which appears on the Reuters screen LIBOR01 (or such other page as may replace that page on that service) or, in the case of the first Interest Period, a linear interpolation of the rates for five and six month deposits in U.S. Dollars which appear as aforesaid;

Reg S means Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

Reg S Notes means each Series and Class of Notes that are sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Reg S;

Reg S Global Notes means the note certificates representing the Reg S Notes while in global form;

Register means the register of Noteholders kept by the Registrar and which records the identity of each Noteholder and the number of Notes that each Noteholder owns;

Related Security means, in relation to a Loan, the security for the repayment of that Loan including the relevant Mortgage and all other matters applicable thereto acquired as part of the Portfolio sold to or held on trust for the Mortgages Trustee, including (without limitation):

- (a) the benefit of all affidavits, consents, renunciations, guarantees, indemnities, waivers and postponements from occupiers and other persons having an interest in or rights in connection with the relevant Property;
- (b) each right of action of the Seller against any person (including, without limitation, any valuer, licensed or qualified conveyancer, solicitor and any registrar or registry) in connection with any report, valuation, opinion, certificate or other statement of fact or opinion given or received in connection with all or part of any Loan and its Related Security or affecting the decision of the Seller to make or offer to make all or part of the relevant Loan; and
- (c) the benefit of (including, without limitation, the rights as the insured person under and as notations of interest on, returns of premium and proceeds of claims under) insurance policies (including the buildings policies) deposited, charged, obtained, or held in connection with the relevant Loan, Mortgage and/or Property and Customer Files;

Relevant Date has the meaning set out in **Condition 7** (Prescription);

Relevant Screen means a page of the Reuters service or Bloomberg service, or any other medium for electronic display of data as may be previously approved in writing by the Note Trustee and has been notified to Noteholders in the manner set out in **Condition 14** (Notice to Noteholders);

Relevant Screen Page means the Reuters screens LIBOR01 and EURIBOR01 (or such other page as may replace these pages on that service);

Rule 144A Notes means each Series and Class of Notes which are sold in the United states to qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A

Rule 144A Global Notes means the Rule 144A Notes while in global form

Resolution has the meaning as set out in Condition 11.1 (Meetings of Noteholders);

Scottish Declaration of Trust means each declaration of trust granted or to be granted by the Previous Seller or the Seller (as applicable) in favour of the Mortgages Trustee pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement transferring the beneficial interest in Scottish Loans and their Related Security to the Mortgages Trustee;

Scottish Loan means a Loan secured by a standard security over a Property located in Scotland;

Second Closing Date means 5 March 2008;

Secretarial Services Agreement means the agreement entered into on or about the Initial Closing Date and made between (amongst others) Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Secretarial Services Provider on the Part VII effective date), Funding 1, the Initial Issuer and Holdings (and acceded to on the Closing Date by the Issuer) for the provision by the Secretarial Services Provider of certain corporate services and personnel to the Issuer, the Previous Issuers, Funding 1 and Holdings (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, including on, the Second Closing Date, the Third Closing Date, the Fourth Closing Date and the Closing Date);

Secretarial Services Provider means Santander UK or such other person or persons for the time being acting as secretarial services provider to the Issuer, Funding 1 and/or Holdings under the Secretarial Services Agreement;

Seller means Santander UK;

Servicer means Santander UK, or such other person as may from time to time be appointed as servicer of the Portfolio pursuant to the Servicing Agreement;

Servicing Agreement means the agreement entered into on the Initial Closing Date between Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as Servicer and Seller on the Part VII effective date), the Mortgages Trustee, the Funding 1 Security Trustee and Funding 1 pursuant to which the Servicer agrees to administer the Loans and their Related Security comprised in the Portfolio (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time);

Specified Date has the meaning as set out in **Condition 11.5** (Redenomination);

Specified Office means, as the context may require, in relation to any of the Agents, the office specified against the name of such Agent in the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement or such other specified office as may be notified to the Issuer and the Note Trustee pursuant to the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement;

Standard Documentation means the standard documentation or any update or replacement therefor as the Seller may from time to time introduce acting in accordance with the standards of a Reasonably, Prudent Mortgage Lender;

Sterling, Pounds Sterling or £ means the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Sterling Notes means the Class A4 Notes and the Class Z Notes;

TARGET2 Business Day means a day on which the Trans European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express (TARGET2) system is open;

Third Closing Date means 17 June 2008;

Transaction Documents means the Cash Management Agreement, the Funding 1 Bank Account Agreement, the Funding 1 Corporate Services Agreement, the Controlling Beneficiary Deed, the Funding 1 Deed of Charge, each Funding 1 Deed of Charge Deed of Accession, the Funding 1 Swap Agreement, the Funding 1 Start-Up Loan Agreements, the Intercompany Loan Agreements, the Issuer Deed of Charge, each Issuer Deed of Charge Deed of Accession, the Master Definitions and Construction Schedule, the Issuer Bank Account Agreement, the Issuer Cash Management Agreement, the Issuer Corporate Services Agreement, the Secretarial Services Agreement, the Issuer Start-Up Loan Agreement, the Issuer Master Definitions and Construction Schedule, the Issuer Swap Agreements, the Mortgage Sale Agreement, the Mortgages Trust Deed, the Mortgages Trustee Bank Account Agreement, the Mortgages Trustee Corporate Services Agreement, the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement, each Scottish Declaration of Trust, the Servicing Agreement, the Note Purchase Agreement, the Note Trust Deed, any other deeds of accession or supplemental deeds (including deeds of amendment and/or restatement) relating to any such documents and any other agreement or document from time to time designated as such by the Issuer and the Issuer Security Trustee and/or Funding 1 and the Funding 1 Security Trustee;

13.4.7

Trustee has the meaning as set out in Condition 12 (Indemnification of the Note Trustee, the Issuer Security Trustee and the Funding 1 Security Trustee);

UK Listing Authority means the FSA in its capacity as competent authority under Part VI of the FSMA;

U.S. Dollars, U.S. \$, Dollars or \$ means the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America;

U.S. Dollar Currency Exchange Rate means the rate at which U.S. Dollars are converted to Sterling or, as the case may be, Sterling is converted to U.S. Dollars under the Issuer (Class A1) Swap Agreement and the Issuer (Class A2) Swap Agreement or, if there are no such Issuer Swap Agreements in effect at such time, the "spot" rate at which U.S. Dollars are converted to Sterling or, as the case may be, Sterling is converted to U.S. Dollars on the foreign exchange markets;

U.S. Dollar Notes means the Class A1 Notes and Class A2 Notes; and

U.S. Paying Agent means Citibank, N.A., New York Branch acting in its capacity as U.S. paying agent through its New York office or such other person for the time being acting as U.S. Paying Agent under the Paying Agent and Agent Bank Agreement.

MATERIAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE LOANS AND THEIR RELATED SECURITY

The following discussion is a summary of the material legal aspects of English, Northern Irish and Scottish residential property loans and mortgages. It is not an exhaustive analysis of the relevant law.

English Loans

General

There are two parties to a mortgage. The first party is the mortgagor, who is the borrower and homeowner. The mortgagor grants the mortgage over its property. The second party is the mortgagee, who is the lender (i.e. the seller). Each English loan will be secured by a mortgage which has a first ranking priority over all other mortgages secured on the property and over all unsecured creditors of the borrower. In respect of previous seller originated loans, borrowers may create a subsequent mortgage or other secured interest over the relevant property without the consent of the seller, though such other mortgage or interest will rank below the seller's mortgage in priority. In respect of seller originated loans, each borrower is prohibited from creating another mortgage or other secured interest over the relevant property without the consent of the seller.

Nature of property as security

There are two forms of title to land in England and Wales: registered and unregistered. Both systems of title can include both freehold and leasehold land.

Registered title

Title to registered land is registered at the Land Registry. Each parcel of land is given a unique folio number. Prior to 13 October 2003, title to the land was established by a land certificate or (in the case of land which is subject to a mortgage or charge) charge certificate containing official copies of the entries on the register relating to that land. However, pursuant to the Land Registration Act 2002, which came into force on 13 October 2003, the provision of land certificates and charge certificates has now been abolished. Title to land is now established by reference to entries on the registers held by the Land Registry.

There are four classes of registered title. The most common is title absolute. A person registered with title absolute owns the land free from all interests other than those entered on the register and those classified as unregistered interests which override first registration and unregistered interests which override registered dispositions.

Title information documents provided by the Land Registry will reveal the present owner of the land, together with any legal charges and other interests affecting the land. However, the Land Registration Act 2002 provides that some interests in the land will bind the land even though they are not capable of registration at the Land Registry such as unregistered interests which override first registration and unregistered interests which override registered dispositions. The title information documents will also contain a plan indicating the location of the land. However, this plan is not conclusive as to matters such as the location of boundaries.

Unregistered title

All land in England and Wales is now subject to compulsory registration on the occurrence of any of a number of trigger events, which includes the granting of a first legal mortgage. However, a small proportion of land in England and Wales (typically where the land has been in the same ownership for a number of years) is still unregistered. Title to unregistered land is proved by establishing a chain of documentary evidence to title going back at least 15 years. Where the land is affected by third party rights, some of those rights can be proved by documentary evidence or by proof of continuous exercise of the rights for a prescribed period and do not require registration. However, other rights would have to be registered at the Central Land Charges Registry in order to be effective against a subsequent purchaser of the land.

Taking security over land

Where land is registered, a mortgagee must register its mortgage at the Land Registry in order to secure priority over any subsequent mortgagee. Prior to registration, the mortgage will take effect only as an equitable mortgage or charge. Priority of mortgages over registered land is governed by the date of registration of the mortgage rather than date of creation. However, a prospective mortgagee is able to obtain a priority period within which to register his mortgage. If the mortgagee submits a proper application for registration during this period, its interest will take priority over any application for registration of another interest which is received by the Land Registry during this priority period.

In the system of unregistered land, the mortgagee protects its interest by retaining possession of the title deeds to the property. Without the title deeds to the property, the borrower is unable to establish the necessary chain of ownership, and is therefore effectively prevented from dealing with its land without the consent of the mortgagee. Priority of mortgages over unregistered land is governed first by the possession of title deeds, and, in relation to subsequent mortgages, by the registration of a land charge.

The seller as mortgagee

The sale of the English mortgages by the seller to the mortgages trustee has taken or will take effect in equity only. The mortgages trustee will not apply to the Land Registry or the Central Land Charges Registry to register or record its equitable interest in the mortgages. The consequences of this are explained in "**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes**" above.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a borrower defaults under a loan, the English mortgage conditions provide that all monies under the loan will become immediately due and payable. The seller or its successors or assigns would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the covenant of the borrower contained in the English mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the seller or its successors or assigns may enforce its mortgage in relation to the defaulted loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following:

- The mortgagee may enter into possession of the property. If it does so, it does so in its own right and not as agent of the mortgagor, and so may be personally liable for mismanagement of the property and to third parties as occupier of the property.
- The mortgagee may lease the property to third parties.
- The mortgagee may foreclose on the property. Under foreclosure procedures, the mortgagor's title to the property is extinguished so that the mortgagee becomes the owner of the property. The remedy is, because of procedural constraints, rarely used.
- The mortgagee may sell the property, subject to various duties to ensure that the mortgagee exercises proper care in relation to the sale. This power of sale arises under the Law of Property Act 1925. The purchaser of a property sold pursuant to a mortgagee's power of sale becomes the owner of the property.

A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage in certain circumstances as described under "**Risk factors – Certain regulatory considerations**" above.

Scottish loans

General

A standard security is the only means of creating a fixed charge over heritable or long leasehold property in Scotland. Its form must comply with the requirements of the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970 (the **1970 Act**). There are two parties to a standard security. The first party is the grantor, who is the borrower and homeowner. The grantor grants the standard security over its property (and is generally the only party to execute the standard security). The second party is the grantee of the standard security, who is the lender (i.e. in relation to the Scottish loans, the seller) and is called the heritable creditor. Each Scottish loan is, or with respect to new Scottish loans will be, secured by a standard security which has a first ranking priority over all other standard securities secured on the property and over all unsecured creditors of the borrower. Borrowers may create a subsequent standard security over the relevant property without the consent of the seller. Upon intimation to the seller (in its capacity as trustee for the mortgages trustee pursuant to the relevant Scottish declaration of trust) of the creation of any subsequent standard security the prior ranking of the seller's standard security shall be restricted to security for advances made prior to such intimation and advances made subsequent to such intimation which the seller or the mortgages trustee is obliged to advance, and for interest and expenses in respect thereof.

The 1970 Act automatically imports a statutory set of "**Standard Conditions**" into all standard securities, although the majority of these may be varied by agreement between the parties. Both Alliance & Leicester and Santander UK, along with most lenders in the residential mortgage market in Scotland, have elected to vary the Standard Conditions by means of their own sets of Scottish mortgage conditions, the terms of which are imported into each standard security. The main provisions of the Standard Conditions which cannot be varied by agreement relate to redemption and enforcement, and in particular to the notices and other procedures that are required to be carried out prior to the exercise of the heritable creditor's rights on a default by the borrower.

Nature of property as security

While title to all land in Scotland is registered there are currently two possible forms of registration, namely the Land Register and the Sasine Register. Both systems of registration can include both heritable (the Scottish equivalent to freehold) and long lease land.

Land Register

This system of registration was established by the Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979 and now applies to the whole of Scotland. Any sale of land (including a long lease interest in land) the title to which has not been registered in the Land Register or the occurrence of certain other events in relation thereto (but not the granting of a standard security alone) trigger its registration in the Land Register, when it is given a unique title number. Title to the land and the existence of any standard security over it are established by the entries on the Land Register relating to that land. Prior to 22 January 2007 the holder of the title received a land certificate containing official copies of the relevant entries on the Land Register. Similarly, the holder of any standard security over the land in question received a charge certificate containing official copies of the entries relating to that security. However, in terms of the Automated Registration of Title to Land (Electronic Communications) (Scotland) Order 2006 and the Land Registration (Scotland) Rules 2006, with effect from 22 January 2007 such land and charge certificates are only issued to the relevant title or security holder if so requested at the time of the relevant registration and otherwise are available in electronic form only. A person registered in the Land Register owns the land free from all interests other than those entered on the Register, those classified as overriding interests and any other interests implied by law.

The relevant Land Register entries and land certificate (whether in paper or electronic form) will reveal the present owners of the land, together with any standard securities and other interests (other than certain overriding interests and any other interests implied by law) affecting the land. They will also contain a plan indicating the location and extent of the land. While this plan is not in all circumstances conclusive as to the extent of the land, it cannot be amended if this would be to the prejudice of a proprietor in possession of the land, unless the statutory indemnity in respect of such amendments has been expressly excluded in the relevant Land Register entries and land certificate.

Sasine Register

Title to all land in Scotland where no event has yet occurred to trigger registration in the Land Register is recorded in the General Register of Sasines. Title to such land is proved by establishing a chain of documentary evidence of title going back at least ten years. Where the land is affected by third party rights, some of those rights can be proved by documentary evidence or by proof of continuous exercise of the rights for a prescribed period and do not require registration. However, other rights (including standard securities) would have to be recorded in the Sasine Register in order to be effective against a subsequent purchaser of the land.

Taking security over land

A heritable creditor must register its standard security in the Land Register or the Sasine Register (as applicable) in order to perfect its security and to secure priority over any subsequent standard security. Until such registration occurs, a standard security will not be effective against a subsequent purchaser or the heritable creditor under another standard security over the property. Priority of standard securities is (subject to express agreement to the contrary between the security holders) governed by their date of registration rather than their date of execution. There is no equivalent in Scotland to the priority period system which operates in relation to registered land in England and Wales.

The previous seller and the seller as heritable creditor

The sales of the Scottish mortgages by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date, the second new portfolio sale date and the third new portfolio sale date and by the seller to the mortgages trustee on the fourth new portfolio sale date and the fifth new portfolio sale date were given effect by declarations of trust (prior to the Part VII effective date) by the previous seller and (thereafter) by the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee and any further sale of Scottish mortgages in the future will be given effect by further declarations of trust, by which the beneficial interest in the Scottish mortgages was or will be transferred to the mortgages trustee. Such beneficial interest (as opposed to the legal title) cannot be registered in the Land Register or the Sasine Register. The consequences of this are explained in "**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes**" above.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a borrower defaults under a Scottish loan, the applicable Scottish mortgage conditions provide that all monies under the loan will become immediately due and payable. The seller or its successors or assignees would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the obligation of the borrower contained in the

Scottish mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the seller or its successors or assignees may enforce its standard security in relation to the defaulted loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following (all of which arise under the 1970 Act):

- The heritable creditor may enter into possession of the property. If it does so, it does so in its own right and not as agent of the borrower, and so may be personally liable for mismanagement of the property and to third parties as occupier of the property.
- The heritable creditor may grant a lease of the property of up to seven years (or longer with the court's permission) to third parties.
- The heritable creditor may sell the property, subject to various duties to ensure that the sale price is the best that can reasonably be obtained. The purchaser of a property sold pursuant to a heritable creditor's power of sale becomes the owner of the property.
- The heritable creditor may, in the event that a sale cannot be achieved, foreclose on the property. Under foreclosure procedures the borrower's title to the property is extinguished so that the heritable creditor becomes the owner of the property. However, this remedy is rarely used.

In contrast to the position in England and Wales, the heritable creditor has no power to appoint a receiver under the standard security.

A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a standard security in certain circumstances as described under "**Risk factors – Certain regulatory considerations**" above.

Borrower's right of redemption

Under Section 11 of the Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974 the grantor of any standard security over residential property has an absolute right, on giving appropriate notice, to redeem that standard security once it has subsisted for a period of 20 years, subject only to the payment of certain sums specified in Section 11 of that Act. These specified sums consist essentially of the principal monies advanced by the lender, interest thereon and expenses incurred by the lender in relation to that standard security.

Northern Irish Loans

General

There are two parties to a mortgage. The first party is the mortgagor, who is the borrower and homeowner. The mortgagor grants the mortgage over its property (and is generally the only party to execute the mortgage). The second party is the mortgagee, who is the lender. Each Northern Irish loan is secured by a mortgage which has a first ranking priority over all other mortgages secured on the property and over all unsecured creditors of the borrower. Borrowers may create a subsequent mortgage or other secured interest over the relevant property without the consent of the seller, though such other mortgage or interest will rank below the seller's mortgage in priority but only to the extent of advances made by the seller prior to receipt of notice of the other mortgage together with interest and expenses in respect thereof.

Nature of property as security

There are two forms of title to land in Northern Ireland: registered and unregistered. Both systems of title can include both freehold and leasehold land.

Registered title

Title to registered land is registered at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland. Each parcel of land is given a unique title number. Title to the land is established by a land certificate containing official copies of the entries on the register relating to that land.

There are four classes of registered title namely Good Fee Farm Grant, Good Leasehold, Absolute (leasehold, freehold under a fee farm grant or fee simple) and a Qualified or Possessory class. The most common is title absolute although Good Fee Farm Grant and Good Leasehold titles are also common. A person registered with title absolute owns the land free from all interests other than those entered on the register and those classified as unregistered interests which override first registration and unregistered interests which override registered dispositions.

Title information documents provided by the Land Registry of Northern Ireland will reveal the present owner of the land, together with any legal charges and other interests affecting the land. However, the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 provides that some interests in the land will bind the land even though they are not capable of registration at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland such as unregistered interests which override first registration and

unregistered interests which override registered dispositions. The title information documents will also contain a plan indicating the location of the land. However, this plan is not conclusive as to matters such as the location of boundaries.

Unregistered title

From 1 May 2003 all land in Northern Ireland is now subject to compulsory registration on the occurrence of any of a number of trigger events, which does not include the granting of a first legal mortgage alone. A substantial proportion of land in Northern Ireland (typically where the land has been in the same ownership for a number of years) is still unregistered. Title to all land in Northern Ireland where no event has occurred to trigger registration at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland is registered at the Registry of Deeds. Title to unregistered land is proved by establishing a chain of documentary evidence to title going back at least 15 years. Where the land is affected by third party rights, some of those rights can be proved by documentary evidence or by proof of continuous exercise of the rights for a prescribed period and do not require registration. However other rights would have to be registered at the Registry of Deeds in order to be effective against a subsequent purchaser of the land.

Taking security over registered land

The position in relation to further advances where the security is taken over registered land is governed by Section 43(1) of the Land Registration Act 1970. Borrowers may create a subsequent mortgage or other secured interest over the relevant property without the consent of the lender, though such other mortgage or interest will rank below the lender's mortgage in priority but only to the extent of further advances made by the lender prior to receipt of notice of the other mortgage (together with interest and expenses in respect thereof). Thus a mortgagee (e.g. a lender) must register its mortgage at the Land Registry of Northern Ireland in order to secure priority over any subsequent mortgagee. Prior to registration, the mortgage will take effect only as an equitable mortgage or charge. Priority of mortgages over registered land is governed by the date of registration of the mortgage rather than the date of creation. However, a prospective mortgagee is able to obtain a priority period within which to register its mortgage. The priority period is 40 days and a priority search may only be lodged if the mortgagee is in contract to lend. If the mortgagee submits a proper application for registration during this period, its interest will take priority over any application for registration of another interest which is received by the Land Registry of Northern Ireland during this priority period.

Taking security over unregistered land

In the system of unregistered land, a mortgagee (e.g. a lender) must register its mortgage at the Registry of Deeds in order to secure priority over a subsequent mortgagee. Priority of mortgages over unregistered land is governed by the date of registration of the mortgage rather than the date of creation unless there is actual notice of a prior unregistered mortgage. There is no equivalent priority period system which operates in relation to registered land.

The position regarding priority of security for further advances where the security is taken over unregistered land is not governed by statute in Northern Ireland. Where unregistered land is involved, the equitable doctrine of tacking survives. A mortgagee's (e.g. a lender's) right to "tack" is a right, in certain circumstances, to add further advances to the original security (taken to secure earlier advances) so as to obtain priority over any intermediate security taken by a subsequent lender over the same property. The application of the doctrine of tacking means that the first lender is allowed to "tack" for further advances (so ensuring that such further advances are secured with priority over any intermediate charge) only in the following circumstances: (i) if an intervening lender has agreed to postpone its mortgage to further advances by the first lender, or (ii) if the first lender is under an obligation to make further advances. However, even in the event that the obligation to make further advances is contained in the relevant mortgage deed, if the first lender making the further advances has been notified of an intervening mortgage at the time of making the further advance, that further advance cannot be "tacked" to the original security. The effect of this is that if the first lender receives notice from an intervening lender of an intermediate charge over the relevant property, then the further advances made by the first lender will not be secured with priority over such intermediate charge.

By virtue of Article 51 of the Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 an order charging land, i.e. a judgment mortgage, if founded on a judgment in respect of rates payable in respect of that land, will have priority over all other charges and encumbrances whatever affecting that land except other debts owing to the crown.

The seller as mortgagee

The sale of the Northern Irish loans by the previous seller and the seller to the mortgages trustee (including on the initial closing date, the first new portfolio sale date the second new portfolio sale date, the third new portfolio sale date, the fourth new portfolio and the fifth new portfolio sale date) has taken effect in equity only and any sale of Northern Irish loans thereafter or in the future has taken effect or will take effect in equity only. The mortgages trustee will not apply to the Land Registry of Northern Ireland or the Registry of Deeds to register or record its equitable interest in the mortgages. The consequences of this are explained in the section "**Risk factors – There may be risks associated with the fact that the mortgages trustee has no legal title to the loans and their related security, which may adversely affect payments on your issuer notes**" above.

Enforcement of mortgages

If a borrower defaults under a Northern Irish loan, the Northern Irish mortgage conditions provide that all monies under the loan will become immediately due and payable. The seller or its successors or assigns would then be entitled to recover all outstanding principal, interest and fees under the covenant of the borrower contained in the Northern Irish mortgage conditions to pay or repay those amounts. In addition, the seller or its successors or assigns may enforce its mortgage in relation to the defaulted loan. Enforcement may occur in a number of ways, including the following:

- The mortgagee may enter into possession of the property. If it does so, it does so in its own right and not as agent of the mortgagor, and so may be personally liable for mismanagement of the property and to third parties as occupier of the property.
- The mortgagee may lease the property to third parties.
- The mortgagee may foreclose on the property. Under foreclosure procedures, the mortgagor's title to the property is extinguished so that the mortgagee becomes the owner of the property. The remedy is, in theory, available, but in modern times it has not been granted by the courts.
- The mortgagee may sell the property, subject to various duties to ensure that the mortgagee exercises proper care in relation to the sale. This power of sale arises under the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1881. The purchaser of a property sold pursuant to a mortgagee's power of sale becomes the owner of the property.

A court order under Section 126 of the CCA is necessary to enforce a land mortgage in certain circumstances as described under "**Risk factors – Certain regulatory considerations**" above.

EXPECTED AVERAGE LIVES OF THE ISSUER NOTES

The average lives of each class of the issuer notes cannot be stated, as the actual rate of repayment of the loans and redemption of the mortgages and a number of other relevant factors are unknown. However, calculations of the possible average lives of each class of the issuer notes can be made based on certain assumptions. For example, based on the assumptions that:

- (1) neither the issuer security nor the Funding 1 security has been enforced;
- (2) each class of the issuer notes is repaid in full by its final maturity date;
- (3) each class of previous notes is repaid in full by its final maturity date;
- (4) the seller is not in breach of the terms of the mortgage sale agreement;
- (5) the seller sells to the mortgages trustee sufficient new loans and their related security, in the period up to but excluding the interest payment date in December 2010, such that the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the loans in the portfolio at any time is not less than £0 or such higher amount as may be required to be maintained as a result of the issuer advancing loan tranches to Funding 1 and/or any new issuer advancing new issuer loan tranches to Funding 1 or any further Funding company (as the case may be) which Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company (as the case may be) uses as consideration for an increase in its share of the trust property or for the sale of new loans to the mortgages trustee to ensure that the seller's share remains at least 10% of the trust property;
- (6) neither an asset trigger event nor a non-asset trigger event occurs;
- (7) the annualised CPR as at the closing date is the same as the various assumed rates in the table below;
- (8) the issuer notes are issued on 12 October 2010;
- (9) the fifth portfolio is sold to the issuer on 12 October 2010;
- (10) the mortgage loans are not subject to any defaults or losses, and no mortgage loan falls into arrears;
- (11) no interest or fees are paid from principal receipts;
- (12) the long term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations of the seller continue to be rated at least "Aa3" by Moody's and "AA" by S&P and the long term issuer default rating of the seller continues to be at least "AA-" by Fitch; and
- (13) the issuer redeems the notes on their respective step-up dates and the previous issuers redeem their respective notes on their respective step-up dates,

the approximate average life in years of each class of the issuer notes, at various assumed rates of repayment of the loans (which, when specified to be a constant prepayment rate will assume both scheduled and unscheduled repayment of the loans), would be as follows:

Estimated average lives of each class of issuer notes (in years)

Constant prepayment rate (per annum)	class A1 issuer notes	class A2 issuer notes	class A3 issuer notes	class A4 issuer notes	class Z issuer notes
5 per cent.	3.71	4.33	3.21	5.46	5.46
10 per cent.	3.71	3.72	3.21	5.46	5.46
15 per cent.	3.71	3.36	3.21	5.46	5.46
20 per cent.	3.71	3.36	3.21	5.46	5.46
25 per cent.	3.71	3.36	3.21	5.46	5.46
30 per cent.	3.71	3.36	3.21	5.46	5.46
35 per cent.	3.71	3.36	3.21	5.46	5.46

Assumptions (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (11) and (12) relate to circumstances which are not predictable. Assumptions (2), (9) and (10) reflect the issuer's current expectations, although no assurance can be given that the issuer will be in a position to redeem the class Z issuer notes on the step-up date. If the issuer does not so exercise its option to redeem, then the average lives of the then outstanding notes would be extended.

The average lives of the issuer notes are subject to factors largely outside the control of the issuer and consequently no assurance can be given that these assumptions and estimates will prove in any way to be realistic and they must therefore be viewed with considerable caution. For more information in relation to the risks involved in the use of these estimated average lives, see "**Risk factors – The yield to maturity of your issuer notes may be adversely affected by prepayments or redemptions on the loans**" above.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

The following applies only to persons who are the beneficial owners of the issuer notes and is a summary of the issuer's understanding of current law and practice in the United Kingdom relating only to United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments of principal and interest in respect of the issuer notes. It does not deal with any other United Kingdom taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of the issuer notes. The United Kingdom tax treatment of prospective noteholders depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Prospective noteholders who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom or who may be unsure as to their tax position should seek their own professional advice.

Payment of interest on the issuer notes

Payments of interest on the issuer notes may be made without deduction of or withholding on account of United Kingdom income tax provided that the issuer notes continue to be listed on a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of Section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (**listed notes**). The London Stock Exchange is a recognised stock exchange. Securities will be treated as listed on the London Stock Exchange if they are included in the Official List (within the meaning of and in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange. Provided, therefore, that the issuer notes remain so listed and the London Stock Exchange remains a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of Section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007, interest on those issuer notes will be payable without withholding or deduction on account of United Kingdom tax.

Interest on the issuer notes may also be paid without withholding or deduction on account of United Kingdom tax where interest on the issuer notes is paid by a company and, at the time the payment is made, the issuer reasonably believes (and any person by or through whom interest on the issuer notes is paid reasonably believes) that either: (i) the beneficial owner is within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax as regards the payment of interest or (ii) the payment falls within Sections 935, 936 or 937 of the Income Tax Act 2007, provided in both cases that HM Revenue and Customs has not given a direction (in circumstances where it has reasonable grounds to believe that the above exemption is not available in respect of such payment of interest at the time the payment is made) that the interest should be paid under deduction of tax.

Interest on the issuer notes may also be paid without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom tax where the maturity of the issuer notes is less than 365 days and those issuer notes do not form part of a scheme or arrangement of borrowing intended to be capable of remaining outstanding for more than 364 days.

In other cases, an amount must generally be withheld from payments of interest on the issuer notes on account of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.). However, where an applicable double tax treaty provides for a lower rate of withholding tax (or for no tax to be withheld) in relation to interest paid to a noteholder, HM Revenue and Customs can issue a notice to the issuer to pay interest to the noteholder without deduction of tax (or for interest to be paid with tax deducted at the rate provided for in the relevant double tax treaty).

Noteholders may wish to note that, in certain circumstances, HM Revenue and Customs has power to obtain information (including the name and address of the beneficial owner of the interest) from any person in the United Kingdom who either pays or credits interest to or receives interest for the benefit of a noteholder or who either pays amounts payable on the redemption of issuer notes which are deeply discounted securities for the purposes of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 to or receives such amounts for the benefit of another person, although HM Revenue and Customs' published practice indicates that HM Revenue and Customs will not exercise the power referred to above to require this information in respect of notes which are deeply discounted securities for the purposes of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 where such amounts are paid on or before 5 April 2011. Such information may include the name and address of the beneficial owner of the amount payable on redemption. Any information so obtained may, in certain circumstances, be exchanged by HM Revenue and Customs with the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which the noteholder is resident for tax purposes.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income, a Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State or to certain limited types of entities established in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, certain Member States are instead required (unless during that period they elect otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries). A number of non-EU countries and territories, including Switzerland, have agreed to adopt similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 15 September 2008 the European Commission issued a report to the Council of the European Union on the operation of the EU Savings Directive, which included the Commission's advice on the need for changes to the EU

Savings Directive. On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a more detailed proposal for amendments to the EU Savings Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of the proposed changes are made in relation to the EU Savings Directive, they may amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

The EU Savings Directive does not preclude Member States from levying other types of withholding tax.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

General

To ensure compliance with IRS Circular 230, investors are hereby notified that: (a) any discussion of federal tax issues contained or referred to in this prospectus is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by investors for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on them under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; (b) such discussion is written to support the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed herein; and (c) prospective investors should seek advice based on their particular circumstances from an independent tax adviser.

The following is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Rule 144A issuer notes. In general, the discussion assumes that a holder acquires the Rule 144A issuer notes at original issuance and holds the Rule 144A issuer notes as capital assets. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase the Rule 144A issuer notes. In particular, it does not discuss special tax considerations that may apply to certain types of taxpayers, including, without limitation, the following: (i) financial institutions; (ii) insurance companies; (iii) dealers or traders in stocks, securities, notional principal contracts or currencies; (iv) tax-exempt entities; (v) regulated investment companies; (vi) real estate investment trusts; (vii) persons that will hold the Rule 144A issuer notes as part of a "hedging" or "conversion" transaction or as a position in a "straddle" for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (viii) persons that own (or are deemed to own) 10 per cent. or more of the voting shares of the issuer; (ix) partnerships, pass-through entities or persons who hold Rule 144A issuer notes through partnerships or other pass-through entities; and (x) persons that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar. This discussion also does not address alternative minimum tax consequences, or the indirect effects on the holders of equity interests in holders of Rule 144A issuer notes, nor does it describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any taxing jurisdiction other than the U.S. federal government. In addition, please consult the applicable terms and conditions in the event that the Rule 144A issuer notes are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), U.S. Treasury regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as currently in effect and subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect.

As described below under "**Tax status of the issuer, Funding 1, mortgages trustee and mortgages trust**", upon issuance of the Rule 144A issuer notes, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, U.S. federal income tax advisers to the issuer (**U.S. tax counsel**), will deliver an opinion that the mortgages trustee acting as trustee of the mortgages trust, Funding 1 and the issuer will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax as a result of their contemplated activities. As described further below under "**Characterisation of the Rule 144A issuer notes**", upon issuance of the Rule 144A issuer notes, U.S. tax counsel will deliver an opinion that, although there is no authority on the treatment of instruments substantially similar to the Rule 144A issuer notes, the Rule 144A issuer notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

An opinion of U.S. tax counsel is not binding on the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the **IRS**) or the courts, and no rulings will be sought from the IRS on any of the issues discussed in this section and there can be no assurance that the IRS or courts will agree with the conclusions expressed herein. **Accordingly, investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers as to the personal U.S. federal income tax consequences to the investor of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Rule 144A issuer notes, including the possible application of state, local, non-U.S. or other tax laws, and other U.S. tax issues affecting the transaction.**

As used in this section, the term **United States holder** means a beneficial owner of Rule 144A issuer notes that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (including the District of Columbia); (iii) any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income; or (iv) any trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. A **Non-United States holder** is a beneficial owner of the Rule 144A issuer notes that is not a United States holder. If a partnership holds Rule 144A issuer notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships holding Rule 144A issuer notes are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the personal tax consequences to them.

Tax status of the issuer, Funding 1, mortgages trustee and mortgages trust

Under the transaction documents, each of the issuer, Funding 1 and the mortgages trustee acting in its capacity as trustee of the mortgages trust covenants not to engage in any activities in the United States (directly or through agents), not to derive any income from sources within the United States as determined under U.S. federal income tax

principles, and not to hold any property if doing so would cause it to be engaged or deemed to be engaged in a trade or business within the United States as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Upon issuance of the Rule 144A issuer notes, U.S. tax counsel will deliver an opinion that, assuming compliance with the transaction documents, none of the issuer, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee acting in its capacity as trustee of the mortgages trust will be subject to U.S. federal income tax. See " – **General**" above for further information regarding this opinion. No election will be made to treat the issuer, Funding 1 or the mortgages trustee or any of their assets as a REMIC (a type of securitisation vehicle having a special tax status under the Code).

Characterisation of the Rule 144A issuer notes

Although there is no authority regarding the treatment of instruments that are substantially similar to the Rule 144A issuer notes, upon issuance of the Rule 144A issuer notes, U.S. tax counsel will deliver an opinion that the Rule 144A issuer notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes (see "– **Alternative Characterisation of the Rule 144A issuer notes**" and see "– **General**" above for further information regarding this opinion). The issuer intends to treat the Rule 144A issuer notes (other than notes that will not be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes as indicated in the applicable terms and conditions) as indebtedness of the issuer for all purposes, including U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Rule 144A issuer notes will not be qualifying real property loans in the hands of domestic building and loan associations, real estate investment trusts, or REMICs under Sections 7701(a)(19)(C), 856(c) or 860G(a)(3) of the Code, respectively.

For the purposes of the discussions below, the term **Rule 144A issuer notes** excludes notes that will not be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Taxation of United States holders of the notes

Qualified Stated Interest and Original Issue Discount

The issuer intends to treat interest on the Rule 144A issuer notes as "qualified stated interest" under U.S. Treasury regulations relating to original issue discount (hereafter the **OID regulations**). As a consequence, discount on the Rule 144A issuer notes arising from an issuance at less than par will only be required to be accrued under the OID regulations if such discount exceeds a statutorily defined *de minimis* amount. Qualified stated interest, which generally must be unconditionally payable at least annually, is taxed under a holder's normal method of accounting as ordinary interest income. *De minimis* original issue discount (**OID**) is included in income on a *pro rata* basis as principal payments are made on the Rule 144A issuer notes.

As an alternative to the above treatments, United States holders may elect to include in gross income all interest with respect to the Rule 144A issuer notes, including stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortisable bond premium or acquisition premium, using the constant yield method described above.

Interest income on the Rule 144A issuer notes will be treated as foreign source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which may be relevant in calculating a United States holder's foreign tax credit limitation for US federal income tax purposes. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. The foreign tax credit rules are complex, and United States holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit and the application of the limitation in their particular circumstances.

Sales and retirement

In general, a United States holder of a Rule 144A issuer note will have a basis in such Rule 144A issuer note equal to the cost of the Rule 144A issuer note to such holder, and reduced by any payments thereon other than payments of qualified stated interest. Upon a sale or exchange of the Rule 144A issuer note, a United States holder will generally recognise gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realised (less any accrued interest, which would be taxable as such) and the holder's tax basis in the Rule 144A issuer note. Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the United States holder has held the Rule 144A issuer note for more than one year at the time of disposition. **Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the treatment of capital gains (which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income for taxpayers who are individuals, trusts or estates that hold the notes for more than one year) and capital losses (the deductibility of which is subject to limitations) for them as a consequence of an investment in the Rule 144A issuer notes.**

Taxation of Non-United States holders of the Rule 144A issuer notes

Subject to the backup withholding rules discussed below, a Non-United States holder generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any payments on a Rule 144A issuer note and gain from the sale, redemption or other disposition of a Rule 144A issuer note unless: (i) that payment and/or gain is effectively connected with the conduct by that Non-United States holder of a trade or business in the United States; (ii) in the case of any gain realised on the sale or exchange of an offered Rule 144A issuer note by an individual Non-United States holder, that holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange or retirement and certain other conditions are met; or (iii) the Non-United States holder is subject to tax pursuant to provisions of the Code applicable to certain expatriates. **Non-United States holders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income and other tax consequences to them of owning Rule 144A issuer notes.**

Alternative characterisation of the Rule 144A issuer notes

The proper characterisation of the arrangement involving the issuer and the holders of the Rule 144A issuer notes is not clear because there is no authority on transactions comparable to that contemplated herein. The issuer intends to treat the Rule 144A issuer notes as debt for all U.S. federal income tax purposes. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the personal tax consequences with respect to the potential impact of an alternative characterisation of the Rule 144A issuer notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

One possible alternative characterisation is that the IRS could assert that the Rule 144A issuer notes should be treated as equity in the issuer for U.S. federal income tax purposes because the issuer may not have substantial equity. If the Rule 144A issuer notes were treated as equity, United States holders of such notes would be treated as owning equity in a passive foreign investment company (**PFIC**) which, depending on the level of ownership of such United States holders and certain other factors, might also constitute an interest in a controlled foreign corporation (**CFC**) for such United States holder. An issuer note that is treated as an equity interest in a PFIC or CFC rather than a debt instrument for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have certain timing and character consequences to a United States holder and could require certain elections and disclosures that would need to be made shortly after acquisition to avoid potentially adverse U.S. tax consequences.

If a United States holder were treated as owning an equity interest in a PFIC, unless a United States holder makes a "QEF election" or "mark-to-market election", a United States holder will be subject to a special tax regime: (i) in respect of gains realised on the sale or other disposition of the relevant Rule 144A issuer notes; and (ii) in respect of distributions on the relevant Rule 144A issuer notes held for more than one taxable year to the extent those distributions constitute "excess distributions". Although not free from doubt, the PFIC rules should not apply to gains realised in respect of any Rule 144A issuer notes disposed of during the same taxable year in which such Rule 144A issuer notes are acquired. An excess distribution generally includes dividends or other distributions received from a PFIC in any taxable year to the extent the amount of such distributions exceeds 125 per cent. of the average distributions for the three preceding years (or, if shorter, the investor's holding period). Because the Rule 144A issuer notes pay interest at a floating rate, it is possible that a United States holder will receive excess distributions as a result of fluctuations in the rate of U.S. dollar LIBOR over the term of the Rule 144A issuer notes. In general, under the PFIC rules, a United States holder will be required to allocate such excess distributions and any gain realised on a sale of its Rule 144A issuer notes to each day during the United States holder's holding period for the Rule 144A issuer notes, and such distribution or gain will be taxable at the highest rate of taxation applicable to the Rule 144A issuer notes for the year to which the excess distribution or gain is allocable (without regard to the United States holder's other items of income and loss for such taxable year) (the **deferred tax**). The deferred tax (other than the tax on amounts allocable to the year of disposition or receipt of the distribution) will then be increased by an interest charge computed by reference to the rate generally applicable to underpayments of tax (which interest charge generally will be a non-deductible interest expense for individual taxpayers). The issuer does not intend to provide information that would enable a holder of a Rule 144A issuer note to make a QEF election, and the mark-to-market election will only be available during any period in which the Rule 144A issuer notes are traded on a qualifying exchange or market. The issuer encourages persons considering the purchase or ownership of 10 per cent. or more of any class of Rule 144A issuer notes (or combination of classes) that is treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes to consult their own tax advisers regarding the personal U.S. tax consequences resulting from such an acquisition under the special rules applicable to CFCs under the Code.

Alternatively, the IRS could possibly seek to characterize the Rule 144A issuer notes as ownership interest in a pro rata share of the related advance under the intercompany loan and an interest in the related issuer swap. The issuing entity will create a record that is intended to have the effect of combining such advance and swap for U.S. federal income tax purposes under certain integration regulations into one synthetic debt instrument having the terms of the Rule 144A issuer notes. If such combination were not allowed, the timing and character of income could be affected.

Backup withholding and information reporting

Backup withholding and information reporting requirements may apply to certain payments on the Rule 144A issuer notes and to proceeds of the sale or redemption of the Rule 144A issuer notes to United States holders. The

issuer, its agent, a broker, or any paying agent, as the case may be, may be required to withhold tax from any payment that is subject to backup withholding if the United States holder fails to furnish the United States holder's taxpayer identification number (usually on IRS Form W-9), to certify that such United States holder is not subject to backup withholding, or to otherwise comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Certain United States holders are not subject to the backup withholding and information reporting requirements. Non-United States holders may be required to comply with applicable certification procedures (usually on IRS Form W-8BEN) to establish that they are not United States holders in order to avoid the application of such information reporting requirements and backup withholding.

Payments of principal or interest made to or through a foreign office of a custodian, nominee or other agent acting on behalf of a beneficial owner of a Rule 144A issuer note generally will not be subject to backup withholding. However, if such custodian, nominee or other agent is: (i) a United States person (as defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code); (ii) a controlled foreign corporation (as defined in Section 957(a) of the Code); (iii) a foreign person 50 per cent. or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business for a specified three-year period; or (iv) a foreign partnership if: (A) at any time during its tax year, one or more of its partners are United States persons (as defined in applicable Treasury regulations) who in the aggregate hold more than 50 per cent. of the income or capital interest in the partnership; or (B) at any time during its taxable year, it is engaged in a U.S. trade or business (each of (i) through (iv), a **U.S. connected holder**), such custodian, nominee or other agent may be subject to certain information reporting requirements with respect to such payment unless it has in its records documentary evidence that the beneficial owner is not a United States holder and certain conditions are met or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption. Principal and interest paid by the U.S. office of a custodian, nominee or agent will be subject to both backup withholding and information reporting unless the beneficial owner certifies its non-U.S. status under penalty of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption. Payments of proceeds on the sale of an offered Rule 144A issuer note made to or through a foreign office of a broker will not be subject to backup withholding. However, if such broker is a U.S. connected holder, information reporting will be required unless the broker has in its records documentary evidence that the beneficial owner is not a United States holder and certain conditions are met or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption. Payments of proceeds on the sale of an offered Rule 144A issuer note made to or through the U.S. office of a broker will be subject to backup withholding and information reporting unless the beneficial owner certifies, under penalty of perjury, that it is not a U.S. holder or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be refunded or credited against the United States holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS. **Holders of Rule 144A issuer notes are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.**

Beginning in 2011, individual United States holders may be required to report to the IRS certain information with respect to their beneficial ownership of the Rule 144A issuer notes. Investors who fail to report required information could be subject to substantial penalties.

IRS disclosure reporting requirements

U.S. Treasury Regulations (the **disclosure regulations**) meant to require the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions (**reportable transactions**) could be interpreted to cover transactions generally not regarded as tax shelters. Under the disclosure regulations it may be possible that certain transactions with respect to the Rule 144A issuer notes may be characterised as reportable transactions requiring a United States holder to disclose such transactions, such as sales, exchanges, retirements or other taxable dispositions of Rule 144A issuer notes that result in losses that exceed certain thresholds and if other specified conditions are met. **Accordingly, investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisers to determine the tax return obligations, if any, with respect to an investment in the Rule 144A issuer notes, including any requirement to file IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Statement).**

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Rule 144A issuer notes (**ERISA-eligible notes**) will be eligible for purchase by employee benefit plans and other plans subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (**ERISA**), and/or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code and by governmental, certain church and foreign plans that are subject to state, local or other federal law of the United States or foreign law that is substantially similar to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, subject to consideration of the issues described in this section. ERISA imposes certain requirements on **employee benefit plans** (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) subject to ERISA, including entities such as collective investment funds and separate accounts whose underlying assets include the assets of such plans (collectively, **ERISA Plans**) and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to ERISA Plans. Investments by ERISA Plans are subject to ERISA's general fiduciary requirements, including the requirements of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan's investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of an ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan's particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment including, but not limited to, the matters discussed under "Risk factors" and the fact that in the future there may be no market in which such fiduciary will be able to sell or otherwise dispose of the ERISA-eligible notes.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA Plan (as well as those plans that are not subject to ERISA but which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, such as individual retirement accounts (together with ERISA Plans, the **Plans**)) and certain persons (referred to as **parties in interest** or **disqualified persons**) having certain relationships to such Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code.

The seller, the issuer, the servicer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 or any other party to the transactions contemplated by the transaction documents may be parties in interest or disqualified persons with respect to many Plans. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code may arise if any of the ERISA-eligible notes is acquired or held by a Plan with respect to which the issuer, the servicer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 or any other party to such transactions is a party in interest or a disqualified person. Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may be applicable, however, depending in part on the type of Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire any such ERISA-eligible notes and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA (relating to certain transactions between a plan and a non-fiduciary service provider), Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (**PTCE**) 91-38 (relating to investments by bank collective investment funds), PTCE 84-14 (relating to transactions effected by a qualified professional asset manager), PTCE 95-60 (relating to transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 90-1 (relating to investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts) and PTCE 96-23 (relating to transactions determined by in-house asset managers). There can be no assurance that any of these class exemptions or any other exemption will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving any such Rule 144A issuer notes.

Each purchaser and subsequent transferee of any ERISA-eligible note will be deemed by such purchase or acquisition of any such note to have represented and warranted, on each day from the date on which the purchaser or transferee acquires such note through and including the date on which the purchaser or transferee disposes of such note, either that: (A) it is not a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any Plan or a governmental, church or foreign plan which is subject to any federal, state or local law of the United States or foreign law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code; or (B) its purchase, holding and disposition of such note will not result in a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or foreign plan, any substantially similar federal, state or local law of the United States or foreign law) for which an exemption is not available.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Labor has promulgated a regulation, 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101 (the **Plan Asset Regulation**), describing what constitutes the assets of a Plan with respect to the Plan's investment in an entity for purposes of certain provisions of ERISA, including the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, and Section 4975 of the Code. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, if a Plan invests in an equity interest of an entity that is neither a publicly-offered security nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act, the Plan's assets include both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the entity's underlying assets, unless one of the exceptions to such treatment described in the Plan Asset Regulation applies. Under the Plan Asset Regulation, a security which is in debt form may be considered an equity interest if it has substantial equity features. If the issuer were deemed under the Plan Asset Regulation to hold plan assets by reason of a Plan's investment in any of the ERISA-eligible notes, such plan assets would include an undivided interest in the assets held by the issuer and transactions by the issuer would be subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA and the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. The Plan Asset Regulation provides, however, that if equity participation in any entity by "Benefit Plan Investors" is not significant, then the "look-through" rule will not apply to such entity. The term "Benefit Plan Investors" is defined in the Plan Asset Regulation, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA, to include: (1) any employee benefit plan (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) subject to Title I of ERISA; (2) any plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code; and (3) any entity whose

underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of any such plan's investment in the entity to which Section 4975 of the Code applies. Equity participation by Benefit Plan Investors in any entity is significant if, immediately after the most recent acquisition of any equity interest in the entity, 25 per cent. or more of the value of any class of equity interests in the entity (excluding the value of any interests held by certain persons, other than Benefit Plan Investors, exercising control over the assets of the entity or providing investment advice to the entity for a fee or any affiliates of such persons) is held by Benefit Plan Investors.

There is little pertinent authority in this area and securities may change character from debt to equity over time due to changing circumstances. Fiduciaries of Plans considering the purchase of Rule 144A issuer notes should consult their counsel in this regard. As noted above, it is expected that the Rule 144A issuer notes, when issued, will be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, thus, will not constitute "equity interests".

Any insurance company proposing to purchase any of the ERISA-eligible notes using the assets of its general account should consider the extent to which such investment would be subject to the requirements of ERISA in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Harris Trust and Savings Bank* and under any subsequent guidance that may become available relating to that decision. In particular, such an insurance company should consider the retroactive and prospective exemptive relief granted by the Department of Labor for transactions involving insurance company general accounts in PTCE 95-60, 60 Fed. Reg. 35925 (12 July 1995), the enactment of Section 401(c) of ERISA by the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (including, without limitation, the expiration of any relief granted thereunder) and the Insurance Company General Account Regulations, 65 Fed. Reg. No. 3 (5 January 2000) (codified at 29 C.F.R. pt. 2550) that became generally applicable on 5 July 2001.

Each Plan fiduciary who is responsible for making the investment decisions whether to purchase or commit to purchase and to hold any of the ERISA-eligible notes should determine whether, under the documents and instruments governing the Plan, an investment in such notes is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan's investment portfolio and liquidity needs in view of the Plan's benefit obligations. Any Plan proposing to invest in such notes (including any governmental, church or foreign plan) should consult with its counsel to confirm that such investment will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction and will satisfy the other requirements of ERISA and the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or foreign plan, any substantially similar state, local, federal or foreign law).

The sale of any ERISA-eligible notes to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the seller, the issuer, the servicer, the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 or any other party to the transactions that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

UNITED STATES LEGAL INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

None of the notes will constitute "mortgage related securities" under the United States Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, as amended.

No representation is made as to the proper characterisation of the notes for legal investment purposes, financial institutional regulatory purposes, or other purposes, or as to the ability of particular investors to purchase the notes under applicable legal investment restrictions. These uncertainties may adversely affect the liquidity of the notes. Accordingly, all institutions whose investment activities are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, regulatory capital requirements or review by regulatory authorities should consult with their legal advisers in determining whether and to what extent the notes constitute legal investments or are subject to investment, capital or other restrictions.

MATERIAL JERSEY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Tax status of the mortgages trustee and the mortgages trust

As part of an agreement reached in connection with the EU Savings Tax Directive, and in line with steps taken by other relevant third countries and territories, the States of Jersey introduced with effect from 1st July, 2005 a retention tax system in respect of payments of interest, or other similar income, made to an individual beneficial owner resident in an EU Member State by a paying agent established in Jersey (the terms "beneficial owner" and "paying agent" are defined in the EU Savings Tax Directive). The retention tax system applies for a transitional period prior to the implementation of a system of automatic information exchange with EU Member States regarding such payments. During the transitional period, an individual beneficial owner resident in an EU Member State who does not wish interest payments to be subject to the retention tax system is entitled to request a paying agent not to retain tax from such payments but instead to apply a system by which the details of such payments are communicated to the tax authorities of the EU Member State in which the beneficial owner is resident.

The transitional period will end only after all EU Member States and other relevant third countries and territories have agreed to automatic exchange of information and the EU Member States unanimously agree that the United States of America has committed to exchange of information upon request as defined in the 2002 OECD Model Agreement on Exchange of Information on Tax Matters.

The retention tax system and the disclosure arrangements are implemented in Jersey by means of bilateral agreements with each of the EU Member States, the Taxation (Agreements with European Union Member States) (Jersey) Regulations 2005 and Guidance Notes issued by the Policy & Resources Committee of the States of Jersey.

It is the opinion of Mourant Ozannes, the Jersey (Channel Islands) tax counsel to the mortgages trustee, that (i) the mortgages trustee is resident in Jersey for taxation purposes and (ii) is liable to income tax in Jersey at a rate of 0 per cent. in respect of the profits that it makes from acting as trustee of the mortgages trust. The mortgages trustee will not be liable for any income tax in Jersey in respect of any income that it receives in its capacity as mortgages trustee on behalf of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust provided that certain conditions are satisfied, which are that (i) the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust are not resident in Jersey, (ii) the entitlement of the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust to the trust income is absolute and not discretionary in nature and (iii) none of the income that the mortgages trustee receives in its capacity as mortgages trustee will be Jersey source income. The income that the mortgages trustee receives in its capacity as mortgages trustee should not be Jersey source income as all of the trust property is situated outside Jersey.

PURCHASE AND SALE

Although appointed as sole lead manager in respect of the issuer notes, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) is under no obligation to underwrite or purchase any of the issuer notes. Santander UK (in such capacity, the **note purchaser**) has agreed with the issuer (subject to certain conditions) to purchase: (a) the class A1 issuer notes at the issue price of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the class A1 issuer notes (b) the class A2 issuer notes at the issue price of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the class A2 issuer notes; (c) the class A3 issuer notes at the issue price of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the class A3 issuer notes; (d) the class A4 issuer notes at the issue price of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the class A4 issuer notes; and (e) the class Z issuer notes at the issue price of 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the class Z issuer notes.

No action has been taken by the issuer, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital) or the note purchaser which would or is intended to permit a public offering of the issuer notes, or possession or distribution of this prospectus or other offering material relating to the issuer notes, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

The note purchaser has undertaken not to offer or sell, directly or indirectly, issuer notes, or to distribute or publish this prospectus or any other material relating to the issuer notes, in any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will, to the best of its knowledge and belief, result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

This prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used for the purpose of, an offer or a solicitation by anyone to subscribe for or purchase any of the issuer notes in or from any country or jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation is not authorised or is unlawful.

United Kingdom

The sole lead manager and the note purchaser have each represented, warranted and agreed with the issuer, *inter alia*, that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the purchase of the issuer notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the issuer notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

United States

The issuer notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state of the United States and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the issuer notes are being offered hereby only (a) in the United States (or to U.S. persons outside the United States) to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A and (b) to non-U.S. persons outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S.

The note purchaser and the sole lead manager have each agreed that, except as permitted by the note purchase agreement, it will not offer or sell the Reg S issuer notes (or any interest in a Reg S global issuer note) (i) as part of its distribution at any time or (ii) until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering of the Reg S issuer notes and the closing date (the **distribution compliance period**), within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and it will have sent to each affiliate or other note purchaser (if any) to which it sells issuer notes during the distribution compliance period (other than resales pursuant to Rule 144A) a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Reg S issuer notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

Until the expiration of the distribution compliance period, an offer or sale of the Reg S issuer notes within the United States may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

The note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager may arrange for the resale of notes to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of notes is hereby notified that the note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resales or other transfers of notes that are "restricted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Act, the issuer has undertaken in the note trust deed to furnish, upon the request of

a holder of such notes or any beneficial interest therein, to such holder or to a prospective purchaser designated by him, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of the request, any of the notes remain outstanding as "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) of the Securities Act and the issuer is neither a reporting company under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

This prospectus has been prepared by the issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the notes outside the United States pursuant to Reg S and for the sale of the notes in the United States pursuant to Rule 144A. The issuer, the note purchaser and the sole lead manager reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States or to any U.S. person, other than any QIB within the meaning of Rule 144A to whom an offer has been made directly by the note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager or its U.S. broker-dealer affiliate. Distribution of this prospectus by any non-U.S. person outside the United States or by any QIB in the United States to any U.S. person or to any other person within the United States, other than any QIB and those persons, if any, retained to advise such non-U.S. person or QIB with respect thereto, is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the issuer of any of its contents to any such U.S. person or other person within the United States, other than any QIB and those persons, if any, retained to advise such non-U.S. person or QIB, is prohibited.

The note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager has acknowledged that the Reg S issuer notes are not designed for, and may not be purchased or held by, any "employee benefit plan" as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA, which is subject thereto, or any "plan" as defined in Section 4975 of the Code which is subject thereto, or by any person any of the assets of which are, or are deemed for purposes of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code to be, assets of such an "employee benefit plan" or "plan" and each purchaser of a Reg S issuer note will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed (i) that it is not, and for so long as it holds a Reg S issuer note will not be, such an "employee benefit plan", "plan" or person or (ii) that it is not a governmental, church or foreign plan, subject to any federal, state or local laws of the United States, or foreign law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless its purchase and holding of such note will not violate the applicable provisions of such similar law.

Further, in connection with any notes which are offered or sold in the United States in reliance on an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided under Rule 144A, the note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager has represented and agreed, that:

- (a) offers, sales, resales and other transfers of notes made in the United States made or approved by the note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager (including offers, resales or other transfers made or approved by a dealer in connection with secondary trading) shall be effected pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act;
- (b) offers, sales, resales and other transfers of notes made in the United States will be made only in private transactions to institutional investors that are reasonably believed to qualify as QIBs;
- (c) no general solicitation or general advertising within the meaning of Rule 502(c) under the Securities Act will be used in connection with the offering of the notes in the United States;
- (d) no sale of notes in the United States to any one QIB will be for less than \$100,000 principal amount or its equivalent rounded upwards and no note will be issued in connection with such a sale in a smaller principal amount. If such purchaser is a non-bank fiduciary acting on behalf of others, each person for whom it is acting must purchase at least \$100,000 principal amount of the notes; and
- (e) it may resell the Rule 144A issuer notes in the United States only if the note purchaser and/or the sole lead manager is a registered broker-dealer in the United States or through its selling agent which is a registered broker-dealer in the United States in compliance with the Exchange Act.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the note purchase agreement provides that the issuer notes cannot be sold, resold or otherwise transferred or conveyed to any U.S. Person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) until such time as each of the issuer, Funding 1 and the Mortgages Trustee has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that each of them is able to rely on an exemption from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. No assurance can be provided that such opinion of counsel will be delivered to the issuer, Funding 1 and the mortgages trustee.

General

Reference should be made to the note purchase agreement for a complete description of the restrictions on offers and sales of the issuer notes and on distribution of documents. Attention is also drawn to the inside cover of this prospectus.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS AND INVESTOR REPRESENTATIONS

Offers and sales by the initial purchasers

The issuer notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any state of the United States, and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an effective registration statement or in accordance with an applicable exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and any other applicable laws. Accordingly, the issuer notes (and any interests therein) will only be offered and sold in the United States to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A and in accordance with any state securities law and will only be offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons pursuant to Reg S.

The Reg S global issuer notes may be transferred only to another common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Rule 144A global issuer notes may be transferred only to another custodian for DTC or DTC's nominee.

On or prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period, ownership of interests in Reg S global issuer notes will be limited to persons who have accounts with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, or persons who hold interests through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, and any sale or transfer of such interests to U.S. persons shall not be permitted during such period unless such resale or transfer is made pursuant to Rule 144A as provided below.

Investors' representations and restrictions on resale

Each purchaser of the issuer notes (which term for the purposes of this section will be deemed to include any purchaser of beneficial interests in the issuer notes, including interests represented by a global issuer note and book-entry interests) will be deemed to have represented and agreed as follows:

- (1) (A) it is a QIB and is acquiring such notes for its own account or as a fiduciary or agent for others (which others must also be QIBs) for investment purposes and not for distribution in violation of the Securities Act, it is able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Rule 144A issuer notes and has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of purchasing the issuer notes and it is aware, and each beneficial owner of the issuer notes has been advised, that the sale of such issuer notes is being made in reliance on Rule 144A; or (B) it is not a U.S. person or an affiliate of the issuer or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate and is acquiring such issuer notes for its own account or as a fiduciary or agent for other non-U.S. persons in an offshore transaction (as defined in Reg S, an "offshore transaction") pursuant to an exemption provided by Reg S;
- (2) such issuer notes are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the United States within the meaning of the Securities Act and such issuer notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. State securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;
- (3) unless it holds an interest in a Reg S issuer note and either is a person located outside the United States or is not a U.S. person, if in the future it decides to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the issuer notes or any beneficial interests in the issuer notes, it will do so, prior to the date which is one year after the later of the last issue date for the series of issuer notes and the last date on which the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer was the owner of such issuer notes, only (a) to the issuer or any affiliate thereof, (b) inside the United States to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (c) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act, (d) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (e) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws;
- (4) it will, and will require each subsequent holder to, notify any purchaser of the issuer notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (3) above, if then applicable;
- (5) each purchaser and subsequent transferee of any ERISA-eligible note will be deemed by such purchase or acquisition of any such issuer note to have represented and warranted, on each day from the date on which the purchaser or transferee acquires such issuer note through and including the date on which the purchaser or transferee disposes of such issuer note, either that (A) it is not a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any Plan or a governmental, church or foreign plan which is subject to any federal, state or local law of the United States or foreign law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or (B) its purchase, holding and disposition of such issuer note will not result in a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or foreign plan, any substantially similar federal, state or local law of the United States or foreign law) for which an exemption is not available;

- (6) each purchaser and subsequent transferee of any Reg S issuer note or any Rule 144A issuer note that is not an ERISA-eligible note will be deemed by such purchase or acquisition of any such Reg S issuer note to have represented and warranted, on each day from the date on which the purchaser or transferee acquires such Reg S issuer note through and including the date on which the purchaser or transferee disposes of such Reg S issuer note, (i) that it is not and will not be a Plan and that in purchasing and holding the Reg S issuer note it is not and will not be acting on behalf of a Plan or using assets of a Plan or (ii) that it is not a governmental, church or foreign plan, subject to any federal, state or local laws of the United States, or foreign law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless its purchase and holding of such note will not violate the applicable provisions of such similar law;
- (7) it understands that the issuer notes offered in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by the Rule 144A global issuer notes. Before any interest in the Rule 144A global issuer note may be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Reg S global issuer note, it will be required to provide a transfer agent with a written certification (in the form provided in the note trust deed) as to compliance with applicable securities laws;
- (8) it also understands that the issuer notes offered in reliance on Reg S will be represented by the Reg S global issuer notes. Before any interest in the Reg S global issuer note may be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Rule 144A global issuer note, it will be required to provide a transfer agent with a written certification (in the form provided in the note trust deed) as to compliance with applicable securities laws;
- (9) if it is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person, that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the issuer notes prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period, it will do so only (a)(i) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act or (ii) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A and (b) in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws, and it acknowledges that the Reg S issuer notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the issuer

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE SECURITIES ACT), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND, AS A MATTER OF U.S. LAW (1) AS PART OF THEIR DISTRIBUTION AT ANY TIME OR (2) PRIOR TO THE DATE THAT IS 40 DAYS AFTER THE LATER OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES AND THE CLOSING DATE, MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED IN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, A U.S. PERSON (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING OR ACCEPTING THIS NOTE, AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER AND THE MANAGERS OF THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES THAT NO PART OF THE ASSETS USED TO PURCHASE THIS NOTE CONSTITUTES ASSETS OF ANY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, OTHER PLAN OR INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED, OR SECTION 4975 OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED;

- (10) the notes in registered form, other than the Reg S issuer notes, will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the issuer:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE SECURITIES ACT), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (A) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) PURCHASING THE SECURITIES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS; (B) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THE SECURITIES EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT AND, PRIOR TO THE DATE WHICH IS ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE LAST ISSUE DATE FOR THE SERIES AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR AN AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WAS THE OWNER OF SUCH SECURITIES OTHER THAN (1) TO THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE THEREOF, (2) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A, (3) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (4) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE

SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION; (C) WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES SPECIFIED IN THE APPLICABLE FINAL TERMS TO BE ERISA-ELIGIBLE, AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER AND THE MANAGERS OF THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES THAT IT WILL OFFER, RESELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS NOTE, ONLY TO A PURCHASER WITH RESPECT TO WHOM (X) NO PART OF THE ASSETS USED TO PURCHASE THIS NOTE CONSTITUTES ASSETS OF ANY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, OTHER PLAN OR INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (ERISA), OR SECTION 4975 OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE CODE) OR A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR FOREIGN PLAN SUBJECT TO FEDERAL, STATE OR FOREIGN LAWS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (SIMILAR LAW), OR (Y) PART OR ALL OF THE ASSETS USED TO PURCHASE THIS NOTE CONSTITUTE ASSETS OF AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, OTHER PLAN OR INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR FOREIGN PLAN IF AND ONLY IF THE USE OF SUCH ASSETS WILL NOT CONSTITUTE, CAUSE OR RESULT IN THE OCCURRENCE OF A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR A VIOLATION OF ANY SIMILAR LAW PROVIDED THAT THE AGREEMENT OF THE HOLDER HEREOF IS SUBJECT TO ANY REQUIREMENT OF LAW THAT THE DISPOSITION OF THE PURCHASER'S PROPERTY SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE AND REMAIN WITHIN ITS CONTROL. IF THE NOTE REPRESENTED HEREBY IS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE APPLICABLE FINAL TERMS AS ERISA-ELIGIBLE, THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING OR ACCEPTING THIS NOTE, AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER AND THE MANAGERS OF THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES THAT NO PART OF THE ASSETS USED TO PURCHASE THIS NOTE CONSTITUTES ASSETS OF ANY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN, OTHER PLAN OR INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED, OR SECTION 4975 OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED OR A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR FOREIGN PLAN, UNLESS WITH RESPECT TO A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR FOREIGN PLAN ONLY, SUCH PURCHASE AND HOLDING OF THIS NOTE WOULD NOT VIOLATE THE APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF ANY FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR FOREIGN LAW THAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE; AND (D) AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND.

THIS NOTE AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTIONS ON AND PROCEDURES UNDERTAKEN OR REPRESENTED BY THE HOLDER, FOR RESALES AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF THIS NOTE TO REFLECT ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION (OR THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF) OR IN PRACTICES RELATING TO RESALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OR RESTRICTED SECURITIES GENERALLY. THE HOLDER OF THIS NOTE AND ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER OF ANY INTEREST HEREIN SHALL BE DEEMED, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OR PURCHASE HEREOF, TO HAVE AGREED TO ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT (EACH OF WHICH SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE AND BINDING ON THE HOLDER HEREOF AND ALL FUTURE HOLDERS OF THIS NOTE AND ANY NOTES ISSUED IN EXCHANGE OR SUBSTITUTION HEREFOR, WHETHER OR NOT ANY NOTATION THEREOF IS MADE HEREON) AND AGREES TO TRANSFER THIS NOTE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW IN EFFECT AT THE DATE OF SUCH TRANSFER. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT FOR RESALES OF THIS NOTE"; and

- (11) it understands that the issuer, the registrar, the note purchaser and the sole lead manager and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements. If it is acquiring any issuer notes for the account of one or more QIBs it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the note purchase agreement provides that the issuer notes cannot be sold, resold or otherwise transferred or conveyed to any U.S. Person (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) until such time as each of the issuer, Funding 1 and the Mortgages Trustee has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that each of them is able to rely on an exemption from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. No assurance can be provided that such opinion of counsel will be delivered to the issuer, Funding 1 and the mortgages trustee.

Prospective purchasers are hereby notified that sellers of the issuer notes may be relying on the exemptions from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Because of the foregoing restrictions, purchasers of issuer notes are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or transfer of such securities offered and sold.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The issue of the issuer notes has been authorised by resolution of the board of directors of the issuer passed on 7 October 2010.

Listing of notes

Application will be made to the UK listing authority for the issuer notes to be admitted to the official list maintained by the UK listing authority. Application will also be made to the London Stock Exchange for the issuer notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC). Admission to the official list together with admission to the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market constitute official listing on the London Stock Exchange.

It is expected that listing of the issuer notes will be on the official list maintained by the UK Listing Authority and that trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market will be granted on or about 12 October 2010 and that the rating agencies will assign the expected ratings to the rated issuer notes.

This prospectus has been prepared in compliance with the prospectus rules made under Part VI of the FSMA.

The issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of the issuer (who has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The issuer accepts responsibility accordingly.

Clearing and settlement

Transactions in respect of the issuer notes will be effected for settlement in sterling and for delivery on the third working day after the date of the transaction. Prior to listing, however, dealings will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules.

The class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer have been accepted for clearance through DTC and the class A3 issuer notes, the class A4 issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes have been accepted for clearance through Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear under the following common codes, cusips and ISINs (as the case may be):

<i>class of issuer notes</i>	<i>144A ISIN</i>	<i>144A Common Code</i>	<i>144 A Cusip</i>	<i>Reg S ISIN</i>	<i>Reg S Common Code</i>
<i>class A1 issuer notes</i>	US51585TAA07	054976500	51585T AA0	XS0548535565	054853556
<i>class A2 issuer notes</i>	US51585TAB89	05476925	51585T AB8	XS0548536290	054853629
<i>class A3 issuer notes</i>	NA	NA	NA	XS0548540052	054854005
<i>Class A4 issuer notes</i>	NA	NA	NA	XS0548542777	054854277
<i>class Z issuer notes</i>	NA	NA	NA	XS0548544120	054854412

Litigation

Currently, none of the issuer, Funding 1, Holdings, the UK share trustee, the Jersey share trustee or the mortgages trustee is or has been involved in the preceding 12 calendar months (or, in the case of the issuer, since the date of its incorporation) in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings or enforcement proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the issuer, Funding 1, Holdings, the UK share trustee, the Jersey share trustee or the mortgages trustee is aware) which may have or have had in the recent past a significant effect upon the financial position or profitability of the issuer, Funding 1, Holdings, the UK share trustee, the Jersey share trustee or the mortgages trustee (as the case may be).

There are currently no legal or arbitration proceedings pending (or known by Santander UK to be contemplated by governmental authorities) against Santander UK or in which any property of Santander UK is the subject, that is material to the noteholders.

Accounts

No statutory or non-statutory accounts within the meaning of the Companies Act 1985 (as amended) in respect of any financial year of the issuer have been prepared. Statutory accounts to 31 December 2009 within the meaning of the Companies Act 2006 (as amended) have been prepared by Funding 1. So long as the issuer notes are listed on the official list of the UK listing authority and are trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market, the most recently published audited annual accounts of the issuer and Funding 1 from time to time shall be available at the specified office of the principal paying agent in London. Neither the issuer nor Funding 1 publishes interim accounts.

Since the date of its incorporation, neither the issuer nor Funding 1 has entered into any contracts or arrangements not being in the ordinary course of business.

Significant or material change

Since 31 December 2009 (being the date of Funding 1's most recent audited financial statements) or the date of incorporation of the issuer as appropriate, there has been (1) no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the issuer or Funding 1 and (2) no significant change in the financial or trading position of the issuer or Funding 1.

Quarterly reports

Quarterly reports prepared by the issuer cash manager in relation to the issuer will be provided to Bloomberg L.P. for publication on page LANGT of the Bloomberg screen.

Documents available

From the date of this prospectus and for so long as the issuer notes are listed on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market, copies of the following documents may, when published, be inspected at the registered office of the issuer and from the specified office of the paying agent during usual business hours, on any weekday (public holidays excepted):

1. the memorandum and articles of association of each of the issuer, Funding 1, Holdings and the mortgages trustee;
2. a copy of the prospectus;
3. each of the following documents (the **transaction documents**):
 - the cash management agreement;
 - the controlling beneficiary deed;
 - the Funding 1 corporate services agreement;
 - the Funding 1 bank account agreement;
 - the Funding 1 deed of charge;
 - each Funding 1 deed of accession to the Funding 1 deed of charge;
 - the Funding 1 swap agreement;
 - the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement;
 - the intercompany loan terms and conditions;
 - the issuer bank account agreement;
 - the issuer cash management agreement;
 - the issuer corporate services agreement;
 - the issuer deed of charge;
 - the issuer intercompany loan agreement;
 - the issuer intercompany loan confirmation;
 - the issuer master definitions and construction schedule;

- the issuer start-up loan agreement;
- the issuer (Class A1) swap agreement;
- the issuer (Class A2) swap agreement;
- the issuer (Class A3) swap agreement;
- the master definitions and construction schedule;
- the mortgage sale agreement;
- the mortgages trust deed;
- the mortgages trustee bank account agreement;
- the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement;
- the note purchase agreement;
- the note trust deed;
- the issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement;
- each Scottish declaration of trust;
- the secretarial services agreement;
- the servicing agreement; and
- any other deeds of accession or supplemental deeds relating to any such documents and any other agreement or document from time to time designated as such by the issuer or Funding 1 and the note trustee and/or the issuer security trustee and/or the Funding 1 security trustee.

The issuer confirms that the loans backing the issuer intercompany loan and the issuer intercompany loan backing the issuer notes, taken together with the other arrangements to be entered into by the issuer and/or Funding 1 on the closing date pursuant to the transaction documents, have or are expected to have the characteristics that demonstrate capacity to produce funds to service any payments due and payable on the issuer notes. This confirmation is based on the information available to the issuer as at the date of this prospectus and may be affected by the future performance of such assets backing the issuer notes. Consequently you are advised to review carefully any disclosure in the prospectus together with any amendments or supplements thereto.

GLOSSARY

€, euro and Euro	the single currency introduced at the third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended from time to time
£, pounds and sterling	the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
1970 Act	the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970, as amended
1999 Regulations	the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999, as amended
A&L loans	has the meaning given to it on page 168
AAA loan tranches	(in the case of the issuer loan tranches) the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche and the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche
accrued interest	in respect of a mortgage account on a given date (the relevant date), the interest which has accrued but which is not yet due and payable from and including the last regular interest payment date up to (but excluding) the relevant date
additional issuer account	the account in the name of the issuer so named held at the issuer account bank and maintained subject to the terms of the issuer bank account agreement and the issuer deed of charge or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place with the prior consent of the issuer security trustee
agent bank	Citibank, N.A., London branch
Alliance & Leicester	Alliance & Leicester plc
annualised CPR	means on any trust calculation date, the result of the calculation $1 - ((1 - M)^{12})$ where M equals the result of the total principal receipts received during the calendar month ending prior to that trust calculation date, divided by the aggregate current balance of the loans comprised in the trust property as at the first day of that calendar month
anticipated cash accumulation period	the anticipated number of months required to accumulate sufficient principal receipts to pay the relevant accumulation amount, as described further in " The mortgages trust – Cash management of trust property – Principal receipts " above
arrears of interest	in respect of a given date, interest and expenses which are due and payable and remain unpaid on that date
asset trigger event	has the meaning given to it on page 16
authorised investments	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sterling gilt-edged securities; and• sterling demand or time deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term debt obligations (including commercial paper) provided that in all cases such investments have a maturity date of 90 days or less and mature on or before the next following interest payment date for the rated issuer notes (in relation to any issuer bank account), Funding 1 interest payment date (in relation to any Funding 1 bank account) or distribution date (in relation to any mortgages trustee bank account) and the short-term unsecured, unguaranteed and unsubordinated debt obligations of the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) are rated at least equal to A-1+ by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and the short-term issuer default ratings of the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) are at least equal to F1+ by Fitch and the long-term issuer

default ratings of the issuing or guaranteeing entity or the entity with which the demand or time deposits are made (being an authorised person under the FSMA) are at least equal to AA- by Fitch (or such other ratings as may be acceptable to the rating agencies)

base rate	the Bank of England base rate
base rate-linked rate	the rate of interest applicable to a base rate loan (before applying any cap or minimum rate), as described further in " The loans – Characteristics of the A&L loans " above
base rate loan	a loan where interest is linked to a base rate other than the variable rates. The rate on base rate loans is currently set at a margin by reference to rates set by the Bank of England, as described further in " The loans – Characteristics of the A&L loans " above
basic terms modification	the modification of terms, including altering the amount, rate or timing of payments on the issuer notes, the currency of payment, the priority of payments or the quorum or majority required in relation to these terms
beneficial owner	an actual purchaser of rated issuer notes held within a clearing system, as described further in " Book-entry clearance procedures – Settlement and transfer of notes " above
beneficiaries	Funding 1 and the seller (and any further Funding company) as beneficiaries of the mortgages trust
booking fee	a fee payable by the borrower in respect of applications for certain types of loans
borrower	in relation to a loan, the individual or individuals specified as such in the relevant mortgage together with the individual or individuals (if any) from time to time assuming an obligation to repay such loan or any part of it
bullet loan tranche	any new issuer loan tranche where the full amount of principal is scheduled to be repaid in full on one scheduled repayment date. The bullet loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches if a trigger event occurs, or the security granted by a new issuer which has made the bullet loan tranche is enforced or the Funding 1 security or the security granted by any further Funding company (as applicable) to which such loan tranche was made is enforced
business day	a day that is a London business day, a New York business day and a TARGET2 business day
calendar year	a year from the beginning of 1 January to the end of 31 December
capitalised	means, in respect of a fee or other amount, added to the principal balance of a loan
capitalised arrears	the aggregate amount of any interest which is overdue in respect of the loans which the seller has agreed to capitalise and which has been capitalised and added in the accounts of the seller to the outstanding principal balance of a loan, as described further in " The mortgages trust – Funding 1 share of trust property – Trust calculation date recalculation " above
capitalised interest	if a borrower takes a payment holiday (as permitted under the terms of the loan), then the outstanding principal balance of the loan will increase by the amount of interest that would have been paid on the relevant loan if not for such payment holiday
cash accumulation ledger	has the meaning given to it on page 114
cash accumulation liability	on any Funding 1 interest payment date prior to any payment under item (d) of the priority of payments described above in " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts – Repayment of loan tranches before an asset trigger event and before intercompany loan acceleration ", the sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the bullet accumulation liability at that time; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the aggregate of each relevant accumulation amount at that time of each scheduled amortisation instalment which is within a cash accumulation period
cash accumulation loan tranche	a bullet loan tranche and/or a scheduled amortisation loan tranche which is within a cash accumulation period
cash accumulation period	has the meaning given to it on page 114
cash accumulation requirement	has the meaning given to it on page 115
cash management agreement	the cash management agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as cash manager on the Part VII effective date), the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee, as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Cash management agreement "
cash manager	Santander UK acting, pursuant to the cash management agreement, as agent for the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee, among others, to manage all cash transactions and maintain certain ledgers on behalf of the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee
cash withdrawal	a cash withdrawal made by a borrower in an amount of all or part of the accrued overpayments, as described further above in " The loans – Characteristics of the A&L loans – Flexible payments "
CCA	the Consumer Credit Act 1974, as amended from time to time
CCA 2006	the Consumer Credit Act 2006, as amended
class	any of the class A issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes
class A issuer notes	means the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes, the class A3 issuer notes and the class A4 issuer notes
class A noteholders	the holders of the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes, the class A3 issuer notes and the class A4 issuer notes
class A1 issuer notes	the \$1,600,000,000 class A1 floating rate issuer notes due 2054
class A2 issuer notes	the \$5,400,000,000 class A2 floating rate issuer notes due 2054
class A3 issuer notes	the EUR 1,100,000,000 class A3 floating rate issuer notes due 2054
class A4 issuer notes	the £300,000,000 class A4 floating rate issuer notes due 2054
class A1 noteholders	the holders of the class A1 issuer notes
class A2 noteholders	the holders of the class A2 issuer notes
class A3 noteholders	the holders of the class A3 issuer notes
class A4 noteholders	the holders of the class A4 issuer notes
class Z issuer notes	the £1,040,979,000 class Z floating rate issuer notes due 2054
class Z noteholders	the holders of the class Z issuer notes
clearing agency	an agency registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
clearing corporation	a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code
clearing systems	has the meaning given to it on page 199
Clearstream, Luxembourg	Clearstream Banking, société anonyme
closing date	12 October 2010 and each subsequent date that new issuer notes are issued
CML	Council of Mortgage Lenders
CML Code	the Mortgage Code issued by the CML
Code	United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended

collection accounts	the collection accounts in the name of the seller which are from time to time used for the purpose of collecting, directly or indirectly, monies due in respect of the loans and/or the related security forming part of the trust property
common safekeeper	means the common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg
controlling beneficiary deed	the controlling beneficiary deed entered into on the initial closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as seller on the Part VII effective date), to which any further Funding company and any further Funding security trustee will accede at the time that such further Funding company becomes a beneficiary of the mortgages trust
corporate services agreements	the Funding 1 corporate services agreement, the issuer corporate services agreement and the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement
corporate services provider	the Funding 1 corporate services provider, the issuer corporate services provider and the mortgages trustee corporate services provider
CPR decrease event	has the meaning given to it in " Credit structure – issuer liquidity reserve fund "
crystallise	when a floating charge becomes a fixed charge
current balance	in relation to a loan at any given date, the aggregate (without double counting) of the outstanding principal balance, accrued interest and other amounts in arrears relating to that loan as at that date
current weighted average LTV	for the purpose of the Fitch conditions, the ratio calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch as further described on page 61
custodian	Citibank, N.A.
deferred contribution	has the meaning given to it on page 105
deferred purchase price	the deferred purchase price paid to the seller in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage sale agreement from the proceeds of any deferred contributions
detached house	a house not joined to another house
determination date	(in the case of the class A1 issuer notes, the class A2 issuer notes and the class A3 issuer notes) two London business days prior to the relevant interest payment date and (in the case of the class A4 issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes) the interest payment date and (in the case of the issuer loan tranches) the Funding 1 interest payment date
differential rate	has the meaning given to it on page 170
diligence	the process (under Scots law) by which a creditor attaches the property of a debtor to implement or secure a court decree or judgment
disclosure regulations	U.S. Treasury Regulations, as described further in " United States federal income taxation – IRS disclosure reporting requirements "
discount loan	has the meaning given to it on page 169
discount rate	a specified discount to the variable rate of interest, as described further in " The loans – Characteristics of the loans " above
discount rate period	has the meaning given to it on page 169
distribution compliance period	has the meaning given to it on page 249
distribution date	the date which is four London business days after each trust calculation date, being the date that the mortgages trustee will distribute principal and revenue receipts to Funding 1, the seller and (if applicable) any further Funding company
DPA	Data Protection Act 1998 (as amended from time to time)
DTC	The Depository Trust Company

early repayment charge	any charge which a borrower is required to pay in the event that his or her loan becomes repayable for any mandatory reason or he or she repays all or any part of the relevant loan before a specified date
early termination date	has the meaning given to it in the Funding 1 swap agreement
English loan	a loan secured by an English mortgage
English mortgage	a mortgage secured over a property in England or Wales
English mortgage conditions	the mortgage conditions applicable to English loans
ERISA	the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended
ERISA-eligible notes	the meaning given to it on page 245
ERISA Plans	the meaning given to it on page 245
EURIBOR	the Euro zone inter bank offered rate;
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.
euro currency exchange rate	the rate at which euro is converted into sterling or, as the case may be, sterling is converted into euro, under the issuer (class A3) swap agreement or, if the issuer (class A3) swap agreement is not in effect, at such time the "spot" rate at which euro is converted into sterling or, as the case may be, sterling is converted into euro at the foreign exchange markets.
euro notes	means the class A3 issuer notes;
excess swap collateral	means an amount equal to the value of the collateral (or the applicable part of any collateral) provided by the relevant issuer swap provider to the issuer in respect of the relevant issuer swap provider's obligations to transfer collateral to the issuer under the relevant issuer swap agreement which is in excess of the relevant issuer swap provider's liability under the relevant issuer swap agreement as at the date of termination of the relevant issuer swap agreement or which it is otherwise entitled to have returned to it under the terms of the relevant issuer swap agreement
Exchange Act	the United States Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
exchange event	the meaning given to it on page 197
excluded further advance	all loans subject of a further advance that are or are to be repurchased (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the relevant further advance) by the seller in accordance with the mortgage sale agreement following the delivery of an excluded further advance notice that has not been revoked
excluded further advance notice	a notice delivered by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement which would require the seller thereafter to repurchase all loans which become the subject of further advances (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the further advances) until the date on which such notice is revoked
excluded product switch	all loans subject of a product switch that are or are to be repurchased by the seller in accordance with the mortgage sale agreement following the delivery of an excluded product switch notice that has not been revoked
excluded product switch notice	a notice delivered by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement which would require the seller thereafter to repurchase all loans which become the subject of product switches until the date on which such notice is revoked
expected initial portfolio	has the meaning given to it on page 167
expected first new portfolio	has the meaning given to it on page 167
expected second new portfolio	has the meaning given to it on page 167
expected third new portfolio	has the meaning given to it on page 167
expected fourth new portfolio	has the meaning given to it on page 167
expected fifth new portfolio	has the meaning given to it on page 168

fifth new portfolio	the new portfolio of loans and their related security sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the new portfolio notice on the fifth new portfolio sale date
fifth new portfolio cut-off date	31 August 2010
fifth new portfolio notice	the new portfolio notice delivered by the seller to the mortgages trustee on the fifth new portfolio sale date pursuant to which the mortgages trustee purchased new loans and their related security
fifth new portfolio sale date	12 October 2010
final maturity date	<p>in respect of the class A1 issuer notes, means the interest payment date falling in December 2054;</p> <p>in respect of the class A2 issuer notes, means the interest payment date falling in December 2054;</p> <p>in respect of the class A3 issuer notes, means the interest payment date falling in December 2054;</p> <p>in respect of the class A4 issuer notes, means the interest payment date falling in December 2054; and</p> <p>in respect of the class Z issuer notes, means the interest payment date falling in December 2054</p>
final repayment date	<p>in respect of the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, means the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in December 2054;</p> <p>in respect of the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, means the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in December 2054;</p> <p>in respect of the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche, means the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in December 2054;</p> <p>in respect of the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche, means the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in December 2054; and</p> <p>in respect of the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche, means the interest payment date falling in December 2054</p>
first new portfolio	the first new portfolio of loans and their related security sold by Alliance & Leicester to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the first new portfolio notice on the first new portfolio sale date
first new portfolio cut-off date	19 May 2008
first new portfolio notice	the first new portfolio notice delivered by Alliance & Leicester to the mortgages trustee on the first new portfolio sale date pursuant to which the mortgages trustee purchased new loans and their related security
first new portfolio sale date	9 June 2008
first title	First Title Insurance plc
Fitch	Fitch Ratings Ltd. and any successor to its ratings business
Fitch conditions	has the meaning given to it on page 61
fixed rate	a fixed rate of interest
fixed rate loan	has the meaning given to it on page 169
fixed rate period	has the meaning given to it on page 169
fixed security	a form of security which means that the chargor is not allowed to deal with the assets subject to the charge without the consent of the chargee
flexible draw capacity	an amount equal to the maximum amount of cash withdrawal that borrowers may draw under flexible loans included in the trust property as determined as at the end of the previous trust calculation period
flexible facility	has the meaning given to it on page 171
flexible features	has the meaning given to it on page 171

flexible loan	a type of loan product that typically incorporates features that give the borrower options to, among other things, make further drawings on the loan account and/or to overpay or (only to the extent that the borrower has overpaid) underpay interest and principal in a given month
floating charge	a form of charge which is not attached to specific assets but which "floats" over a class of them and which allows the chargor to deal with those assets in the everyday course of its business, up until the point that the floating security is enforced, at which point it crystallises into a fixed security
fourth closing date	1 October 2010
fourth Funding 1 start up	
loan provider	the fourth issuer
fourth intercompany loan agreement	the intercompany loan agreement entered into by the fourth issuer on the fourth closing date and under which further amounts were made available on the second fourth closing date
fourth issuer	Langton Securities (2010-1) plc
fourth issuer intercompany loan	the loan advanced under the fourth intercompany loan agreement
fourth issuer loan tranches	the AAA loan tranches and the NR loan tranche under the fourth issue intercompany loan outstanding from time to time
fourth issuer noteholders	the holders of the fourth issuer notes, or any of them, as the context requires
fourth issuer notes	the notes issued by the fourth issuer on the fourth closing date and on the second fourth closing date
fourth new portfolio	the new portfolio of loans and their related security sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the fourth new portfolio notice on the fourth new portfolio sale date
fourth new portfolio cut-off date	means 31 August 2010
fourth new portfolio notice	the new portfolio notice delivered by the seller to the mortgages trustee on the fourth new portfolio sale date pursuant to which the mortgages trustee purchased new loans and their related security
fourth new portfolio sale date	means 1 October 2010
Framework	the regulatory capital framework described in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's publication, "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework (Comprehensive Version)"
FSA	the Financial Services Authority or any successor regulatory authority or authorities, as applicable
FSMA	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended
Funding companies	Funding 1 and any further Funding company
Funding company loan tranche	any loan tranche made to a Funding company
Funding company interest payment date	has the meaning given to it on page 115
Funding company interest period	has the meaning given to it on page 115
Funding 1	Langton Funding (No. 1) Limited
Funding 1 account bank	Santander UK
Funding 1 account bank ratings	short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligation ratings of at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's and the short-term and long-term issuer default ratings of at least F1 and A (or, if such account bank is on "ratings watch negative", A+) (respectively) by Fitch (or such other ratings as may be acceptable to the respective rating agencies)
Funding 1 anticipated cash accumulation period	has the meaning given to it on page 115
Funding 1 available principal	

receipts	has the meaning set out above under " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts "
Funding 1 available revenue receipts	has the meaning set out above under " Cashflows – Definition of Funding 1 available revenue receipts "
Funding 1 bank account agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between, among others, Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as the Funding 1 account bank on or about the Part VII effective date) and Funding 1, which governs the operation of the Funding 1 transaction account and Funding 1 GIC account
Funding 1 cash accumulation ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount accumulated by Funding 1 from time to time to pay the relevant accumulation amounts
Funding 1 cash accumulation period	has the meaning given to it on page 115
Funding 1 charged property	all of the undertakings and all property and assets of Funding 1 charged or assigned under the Funding 1 deed of charge
Funding 1 corporate services agreement	an agreement entered into on the initial closing date between, among others, Holdings, Funding 1, Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded on the Part VII effective date), the Funding 1 corporate services provider and the Funding 1 security trustee, which governs the provision of corporate services by the Funding 1 corporate services provider to Holdings and Funding 1 (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time)
Funding 1 corporate services provider	in respect of Funding 1 and Holdings means Structured Finance Management Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to Funding 1 and Holdings under the Funding 1 corporate services agreement
Funding 1 deed of charge	the deed of charge entered into on the initial closing date between (amongst others) Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee and various Funding 1 secured creditors on such date, as amended and acceded to by the second issuer and the second Funding 1 start-up loan provider on the second closing date, as amended and acceded to by the third issuer and the third Funding 1 start-up loan provider on the third closing date, as amended and acceded to by the fourth issuer and the fourth Funding 1 start-up loan provider on the fourth closing date and as amended and acceded to by the issuer and the Funding 1 start-up loan provider on the closing date and as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented and/or acceded to from time to time
Funding 1 GIC account	the account in the name of Funding 1 so named held at the Funding 1 account bank and maintained subject to the terms of the Funding 1 bank account agreement and the Funding 1 deed of charge or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place with the prior consent of the Funding 1 security trustee
Funding 1 intercompany loan event of default	has the meaning given to it on page 72
Funding 1 interest payment date	in respect of the issuer loan tranches, the 18th day of March, June, September and December (or, if such day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day)
Funding 1 interest period	has the meaning given to it in paragraph (b) of the definition of interest period
Funding 1 issuer	the issuer, each of the previous issuers and any new issuer established by Holdings from time to time which will make a new issuer intercompany loan to Funding 1

Funding 1 issuer account bank	the issuer account bank and the account bank for any of the previous issuers and any new Funding 1 issuer
Funding 1 issuer allocable principal receipts	has the meaning given to it on page 130
Funding 1 issuer allocable revenue receipts	has the meaning set out above under " Cashflows – Definition of Funding 1 issuer allocable receipts "
Funding 1 issuer post-reserve payments	has the meaning set out in paragraph (f) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, see above under " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts before an asset trigger event or intercompany loan acceleration "
Funding 1 issuer pre-reserve payments	has the meaning set out in paragraph (d) of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, see above under " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts before an asset trigger event or intercompany loan acceleration "
Funding 1 issuer principal deficiency ledger	the issuer principal deficiency ledger or the principal deficiency ledger in the name of any of the previous issuers or any new Funding 1 issuer
Funding 1 issuer reserve fund	the issuer reserve fund or the reserve fund in respect of any new Funding 1 issuer
Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments	the order in which, prior to acceleration of the Funding 1 intercompany loans (including before or after a trigger event or service of a note acceleration notice on any Funding 1 issuer), the cash manager will apply the Funding 1 available principal receipts as set out above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Funding 1 deed of charge – Funding 1 pre-acceleration priority of payments " and " Cashflows – Repayment of loan tranches before an asset trigger event and before intercompany loan acceleration "
Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments	the order in which, prior to acceleration of the Funding 1 intercompany loans (including before or after a trigger event or service of a note acceleration notice on any Funding 1 issuer), the cash manager will apply the Funding 1 available revenue receipts as set out above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Funding 1 deed of charge – Funding 1 pre-acceleration priority of payments " and " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available revenue receipts before an asset trigger event or intercompany loan acceleration "
Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments	the order in which, following acceleration of the Funding 1 intercompany loans, the cash manager or the Funding 1 security trustee, as the case may be, will apply the amounts received including following enforcement of the Funding 1 security, as set out above in " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 principal receipts and Funding 1 revenue receipts following intercompany loan acceleration "
Funding 1 principal ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount of principal receipts received by Funding 1 from the mortgages trustee on each distribution date
Funding 1 principal receipts	the principal receipts paid by the mortgages trustee to Funding 1 on each distribution date
Funding 1 priority of payments	as the context requires, any of the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, the Funding 1 pre-acceleration principal priority of payments or the Funding 1 post-acceleration priority of payments
Funding 1 proportion	means, on a distribution date, sale date, further contribution date or Funding 1 interest payment date, an amount equal to:

$$\frac{A}{A+B}$$

where:

A = the Funding 1 share on that date; and

B = each Further funding company share on that date

Funding 1 reserve fund	at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Funding 1 reserve ledger at that time, which may be used in certain circumstances by Funding 1 to meet any deficit in revenue or to repay amounts of principal, as described further in " Credit structure – Funding 1 reserve fund " above
Funding 1 reserve ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record the amount credited to the Funding 1 reserve fund from the proceeds of a portion of the Funding 1 start-up loan and other withdrawals and deposits or credits in respect of the Funding 1 reserve fund
Funding 1 reserve required amount	£43,000,000 for so long as the rated notes are outstanding and, thereafter, is nil
Funding 1 revenue ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record all amounts received by Funding 1 from the mortgages trustee on each distribution date other than principal receipts, together with interest received by Funding 1 on its authorised investments or pursuant to the Funding 1 bank account agreement
Funding 1 revenue receipts	means the Funding 1 share of mortgages trust available revenue receipts received by Funding 1 from the mortgages trustee on each distribution date
Funding 1 secured creditors	the Funding 1 security trustee, the Funding 1 swap provider, the cash manager, the Funding 1 account bank, the seller, the Funding 1 corporate services provider, the Funding 1 start-up loan provider, the issuer, the previous Funding 1 start-up loan providers, the previous issuers, the secretarial services provider and any other entity that accedes to the terms of the Funding 1 deed of charge from time to time
Funding 1 security	the security created under the Funding 1 deed of charge
Funding 1 security trustee	Citicorp Trustee Company Limited
Funding 1 share	the Funding 1 share of the trust property from time to time, as calculated on each trust calculation date
Funding 1 share percentage	the Funding 1 share percentage of the trust property from time to time, as calculated on each trust calculation date
Funding 1 start-up loan	the loan made by the Funding 1 start-up loan provider to Funding 1 under the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement
Funding 1 start-up loan agreement	the agreement entered into on or about the closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between Funding 1, the Funding 1 start-up loan provider and the Funding 1 security trustee relating to the provision of the Funding 1 start-up loan to Funding 1
Funding 1 start-up loan provider	the issuer, in its capacity as provider of the Funding 1 start-up loan
Funding 1 start-up loan tranche A	tranche A provided by the Funding 1 start-up loan provider to Funding 1 pursuant to the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement
Funding 1 start-up loan tranche B	tranche B provided by the Funding 1 start-up loan provider to Funding 1 pursuant to the Funding 1 start-up loan agreement
Funding 1 swap	the swap documented under the Funding 1 swap agreement which enables Funding 1 to hedge against the possible variance between the mortgages trustee variable rate payable on the variable rate loans, the fixed rates of interest payable on the fixed rate loans and the rates of interest payable on the base rate loans and a LIBOR-based rate for three-month sterling deposits, as described further in " Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – Funding 1 swap agreement " above

Funding 1 swap agreement	the ISDA master agreement including the schedule and credit support annex thereto entered into on the initial closing date between Funding 1 and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as the Funding 1 swap provider on the Part VII effective date) and any confirmation thereunder from time to time between Funding 1 and the Funding 1 swap provider (as each of the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, including on the second closing date, the third closing date and the fourth closing date)
Funding 1 swap excluded termination amount	<p>in relation to the Funding 1 swap agreement an amount equal to:</p> <p>(a) the amount of any termination payment due and payable to the Funding 1 swap provider as a result of a Funding 1 swap provider default or following a Funding 1 swap provider downgrade termination event or a termination event where the Funding 1 swap provider is the sole affected party (as specified in the Funding 1 swap agreement);</p> <p>less</p> <p>(b) the amount, if any, received by Funding 1 from a replacement swap provider upon entry by Funding 1 into an agreement with such replacement swap provider to replace the Funding 1 swap agreement which has terminated as a result of such Funding 1 swap provider default or following a Funding 1 swap provider downgrade termination event or a termination event where the Funding 1 swap provider is the sole affected party (as specified in the Funding 1 swap agreement)</p>
Funding 1 swap provider	Santander UK, pursuant to the Funding 1 swap agreement
Funding 1 swap provider default	the occurrence of an event of default (as defined in the Funding 1 swap agreement) where the Funding 1 swap provider is the defaulting party (as defined in the Funding 1 swap agreement)
Funding 1 swap provider downgrade termination event	the occurrence of an additional termination event following the failure by the Funding 1 swap provider to comply with the requirements of the ratings downgrade provisions set out in the Funding 1 swap agreement
Funding 1 transaction account	the account of Funding 1 so named maintained with Santander UK pursuant to the Funding 1 bank account agreement and the Funding 1 deed of charge or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place
Funding proportion	means each of the Funding 1 proportion and each further Funding company proportion
Funding security trustees	the Funding 1 security trustee and each security trustee with respect to any further Funding company
funds	where the context requires, the Funding 1 reserve fund
further advance	an advance made following a request from an existing borrower for a further amount to be lent to him or her under his or her mortgage, where Santander UK has a discretion as to whether to accept that request
further contribution	the consideration in the form of cash payable by any beneficiary to the mortgages trustee to increase the Funding 1 share, the further Funding company share or the seller share of the trust property, as the case may be, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, but excluding any initial contribution or deferred contribution paid by Funding 1 or (if applicable) any further Funding company
further contribution date	the date that any of the beneficiaries makes a further contribution (other than a seller contribution) to the mortgages trust
further Funding companies	funding entities (other than Funding 1) established in the future by Holdings for the purpose of becoming beneficiaries of the mortgages trust
further Funding company cash	

accumulation period	has the meaning given to it on page 116
further Funding company proportion	means, on a distribution date, sale date, further contribution date or Funding 1 interest payment date, an amount equal to: $\frac{B}{A + B}$ where: A = the Funding 1 share on that date; and B = each Further Funding company share on that date.
further Funding company share	the share of each further Funding company in the trust property, as described further in " The mortgages trust – Further Funding company's share of trust property " above
further Funding company share percentage	the percentage share of each further Funding company in the trust property, as described further in " The mortgages trust – Further Funding company's share of trust property " above
further Funding security trustee	any trustee in whose favour security is created pursuant to a deed of charge entered into by any further Funding company
further notes	notes (other than the issuer notes) issued by the issuer and carrying the same terms and conditions in all respects (or in all respects except for the first interest period) as, and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single series and rank <i>pari passu</i> with, any class of issuer notes
global issuer notes	the issuer notes in global form
Holdings	Langton Securities Holdings Limited
Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme	the scheme announced by the UK Government on 3 December 2008 in which the seller participates, the terms of which provide that, subject to certain conditions, eligible mortgage borrowers experiencing a temporary loss of income will be allowed to defer up to 70 per cent. of interest payments for up to two years, with a percentage of the deferred interest payments being guaranteed by the UK Government in certain circumstances should the borrower default
housing indices	the Nationwide House Price Index and the Halifax House Price Index
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
in arrears	in respect of a mortgage account, occurs when one or more monthly payments in respect of a mortgage account have become due and unpaid by a borrower
industry CPR	a constant repayment rate which is calculated by dividing the amount of scheduled and unscheduled repayments of mortgages made by building societies in a quarter by the quarterly balance of mortgages outstanding for building societies in the United Kingdom
initial closing date	25 January 2008
initial contribution	a contribution by way of cash payable, pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trust deed, by Funding 1 or any further Funding company in respect of any trust property sold to the mortgages trustee at the time of such sale for the purposes of enabling the mortgages trustee to fund the payment of the initial purchase price owed by the mortgages trustee to the seller, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, in respect of any loans and their related security sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee from time to time
initial cut-off date	means 11 November 2007
initial intercompany loan	the intercompany loan entered into by the initial issuer on the initial closing date
initial issuer	Langton Securities (2008-1) plc

initial issuer loan tranches	the AAA loan tranches, the AA loan tranche and the NR loan tranche under the initial intercompany loan outstanding from time to time
initial issuer noteholders	the holders of the initial issuer notes, or any of them, as the context requires
initial issuer notes	the issuer notes issued by the initial issuer on the initial closing date
initial loans	the loans sold by the seller to the mortgages trustee on the initial closing date pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement
initial portfolio	the portfolio of initial loans
initial purchase price	that portion of the purchase price paid by the mortgages trustee to the seller on the date loans are sold to the mortgages trustee in consideration for the sale to the mortgages trustee of loans pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement
Insolvency Act	the Insolvency Act 1986, as amended
insolvency event	in respect of the seller, the servicer, the cash manager or the issuer cash manager (each, for the purposes of this definition, a relevant entity) means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up of the relevant entity; (b) the relevant entity ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business or stops payment or threatens to stop payment of its debts or is deemed unable to pay its debts within the meaning of Section 123 of the Insolvency Act or otherwise becomes insolvent; or (c) proceedings (including, but not limited to, presentation of an application for an administration order, the filing of documents with the court for the appointment of an administrator or the service of a notice of intention to appoint an administrator) are initiated against the relevant entity under any applicable liquidation, administration, reorganisation (other than a reorganisation where the relevant entity is solvent) or other similar laws, save where such proceedings are being contested in good faith; or an administrative or other receiver, administrator or other similar official is appointed in relation to the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the relevant entity or the appointment of an administrator takes effect; or a distress, execution, diligence or other process is enforced upon the whole or any substantial part of the undertaking or assets of the relevant entity and in any of the foregoing cases it is not discharged within 15 London business days; or if the relevant entity initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, administration, insolvency, reorganisation or other similar laws or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of its creditors generally or takes steps with a view to obtaining a moratorium in respect of any indebtedness
intercompany loans	together, the issuer intercompany loan, the previous intercompany loans and any new issuer intercompany loans
intercompany loan acceleration notice	where the context so requires, an acceleration notice served: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on Funding 1 following an intercompany loan event of default under the issuer intercompany loan agreement and/or following an event of default under any of the previous intercompany loan agreements and/or under a new issuer intercompany loan agreement with Funding 1 (where applicable); and/or (b) on a further Funding company following an event of default under a new issuer intercompany loan with such further Funding company
intercompany loan agreements	the issuer intercompany loan agreement, the previous intercompany loan agreements and any new issuer intercompany loan agreements
intercompany loan confirmation	in relation to an intercompany loan, the document between, amongst others, Funding 1 and the issuer (or any previous issuer or any new issuer) recording

	the principal terms of the loan tranches made available to Funding 1 and/or a further Funding company
intercompany loan event of default	an event of default under any intercompany loan agreement
intercompany loan ledger	a ledger maintained by the cash manager to record payments of interest and repayments of principal made under any intercompany loan
intercompany loan terms and conditions	the terms and conditions signed for identification on the initial closing date by Funding 1, the Funding 1 security trustee and the agent bank as amended and restated on the fourth closing date
interest commencement date	(in relation to the issuer notes) the closing date, (in relation to the previous notes) the relevant previous closing date and (in relation to any new issuer notes) the closing date of such new issuer notes
interest-only portion	has the meaning given to it on page 169
interest payment date	in respect of the issuer notes, the 18th day of March, June, September and December in each year (or, if such day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day)
interest period	<p>(a) in relation to the issuer notes:</p> <p>(i) with respect to the first interest payment date, the period from (and including) the applicable interest commencement date to (but excluding) such first interest payment date; and</p> <p>(ii) thereafter, with respect to each interest payment date, the period from (and including) the preceding interest payment date to (but excluding) that interest payment date; and</p> <p>(b) in respect of the issuer loan tranches, (i) with respect to the first Funding 1 payment date, the period from (and including) the applicable interest commencement date to (but excluding) such first Funding 1 payment date, and (ii) thereafter, the period from (and including) the preceding Funding 1 payment date to (but excluding) that Funding 1 payment date</p>
interim trust calculation period	has the meaning given to it on page 106
Investment Company Act	the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended
investment plan	in respect of an interest-only loan, a repayment mechanism selected by the borrower and intended to provide sufficient funds to redeem the full principal of a loan at maturity
IRS	the U.S. Internal Revenue Service
issuer	Langton Securities (2010-2) plc
issuer AAA loan tranches	the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche and the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche
issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche	the loan tranche made by the issuer to Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of the class A1 issuer notes
issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche	the loan tranche made by the issuer to Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of the class A2 issuer notes
issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche	the loan tranche made by the issuer to Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of the class A3 issuer notes
issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche	the loan tranche made by the issuer to Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of the class A4 issuer notes
issuer accounts	the issuer share capital account, the issuer transaction account (also known as the issuer sterling account), the issuer GIC account and any other account held by the issuer from time to time

issuer account bank	Santander UK
issuer bank account agreement	the agreement to be entered into on the closing date between the issuer account bank, the issuer, the issuer cash manager and the issuer security trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) which governs the operation of the issuer transaction account (also known as the issuer sterling account), the issuer U.S. dollar account and the issuer GIC account
issuer cash management agreement	the issuer cash management agreement to be entered into on the closing date between the issuer cash manager, the issuer and the issuer security trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time), as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer cash management agreement "
issuer cash manager	Santander UK acting, pursuant to the issuer cash management agreement, as agent for the issuer and the issuer security trustee to manage all cash transactions and maintain certain ledgers on behalf of the issuer
issuer (class A1) swap agreement	means the ISDA master agreement, schedule, credit support annex and the confirmation thereunder (as amended, restated, replaced, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) relating to the issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap to be entered into on or prior to the closing date between the issuer and the issuer (class A1) swap provider in relation to the class A1 notes;
issuer (class A2) swap agreement	means the ISDA master agreement, schedule, credit support annex and the confirmation thereunder (as amended, restated, replaced, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) relating to the issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap to be entered into on or prior to the closing date between the issuer and the issuer (class A2) swap provider in relation to the class A2 notes;
issuer (class A3) swap agreement	means the ISDA master agreement, schedule, credit support annex and the confirmation thereunder (as amended, restated, replaced, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) relating to the issuer euro currency swap to be entered into on or prior to the closing date between the issuer and the issuer (class A3) swap provider in relation to the class A3 notes;
issuer (class A1) swap provider	means Abbey National Treasury Services plc or such other swap provider appointed from time to time in relation to the class A1 notes;
issuer (class A2) swap provider	means Abbey National Treasury Services plc or such other swap provider appointed from time to time in relation to the class A2 notes;
issuer (class A3) swap provider	means Abbey National Treasury Services plc or such other swap provider appointed from time to time in relation to the class A3 notes;
issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap	means the sterling –U.S.. dollar currency swap which enables the issuer to receive and pay amounts under the class A1 notes;
issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap	means the sterling – U.S.. dollar currency swap which enables the issuer to receive and pay amounts under the class A2 notes;
issuer corporate services agreement	the agreement to be entered into on the closing date between, among others, the issuer, Santander UK, the issuer corporate services provider and the note trustee, which governs the provision of corporate services by the issuer corporate services provider to the issuer (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time)
issuer corporate services provider	Structured Finance Management Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to the issuer under the issuer corporate services agreement
issuer deed of charge	the deed of charge entered into on the closing date between, among others, the issuer and the issuer security trustee, under which the issuer creates the issuer security in favour of the issuer security trustee for the benefit of the

	issuer secured creditors, as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer deed of charge "
issuer euro currency swap	means the sterling-euro currency swap which enables the issuer to receive and pay amounts under the euro notes, as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – The issuer swap agreements "
issuer GIC account	the account of the issuer so named held with the issuer account bank, denominated in sterling and maintained subject to the terms of the issuer bank account agreement and the issuer deed of charge and/or any additional or replacement account denominated in sterling as may for the time being be in place with the prior consent of the issuer security trustee
issuer intercompany loan	the aggregate of all issuer loan tranches advanced under the issuer intercompany loan agreement
issuer intercompany loan acceleration notice	an acceleration notice served on Funding 1 following an issuer intercompany loan event of default under the issuer intercompany loan
issuer intercompany loan agreement	the intercompany loan terms and conditions and the issuer intercompany loan confirmation
issuer intercompany loan confirmation	in relation to the issuer intercompany loan, the document between Funding 1, the issuer, the Funding 1 security trustee, the issuer security trustee and the agent bank recording the principal terms of the issuer loan tranches made available to Funding 1
issuer intercompany loan event of default	an event of default under the issuer intercompany loan agreement
issuer liquidity reserve fund	a liquidity reserve fund established on the occurrence of either (1) an issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event or (2) a CPR decrease event, to meet interest and principal shortfalls (in limited circumstances) on the issuer loan tranches, as described further above in " Credit structure – issuer liquidity reserve fund "
issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event	<p>where there are class A issuer notes then outstanding, the seller's long-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are rated below A- by Fitch (unless Fitch confirms that its then current ratings of the rated issuer notes will not be adversely affected as a consequence of such rating of the seller) or A3 by Moody's</p> <p>For such purposes, Fitch has indicated that it no longer employs a liquidity reserve in its ratings methodology such that it would not regard any downgrade of the seller as warranting the establishment of an issuer liquidity reserve fund</p>
issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount	<p>on any interest payment date, an amount equal to either:</p> <p>(a) (whenever there is an issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event occurring on any interest payment date), the excess (if any) of 3 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of the issuer notes on that interest payment date (taking into account any principal repayments to be made on such interest payment date) over the aggregate of amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund on that interest payment date (after application of available revenue receipts and available principal receipts on such interest payment date); or</p> <p>(b) (if a CPR decrease event is occurring and no issuer liquidity reserve fund rating event is occurring), the excess (if any) of 1 per cent. of the aggregate current balance of the issuer notes on that interest payment date (taking into account any principal repayments to be made on such interest payment date) over the aggregate of amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund on that interest payment date (after</p>

application of available revenue receipts and available principal receipts on such interest payment date),

provided that the issuer may adjust, at any time, the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount without the consent of noteholders so long as the issuer obtains confirmation from the rating agencies that such adjustments will not cause a reduction, qualification or withdrawal of the then current ratings of the rated notes

issuer liquidity reserve ledger	a ledger maintained by the issuer cash manager to record the amounts credited to the issuer liquidity reserve fund from issuer principal receipts and (in limited circumstances) issuer revenue receipts up to the issuer liquidity reserve fund required amount and withdrawals and deposits in respect of the liquidity reserve fund
issuer liquidity reserve principal payment	has the meaning given to it on page 140
issuer loan tranche	the senior loan tranches and the subordinated loan tranche or any of them, as the context may require
issuer notes	includes all of the class A issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes
issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche	the loan tranche made by the issuer to Funding 1 under the issuer intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of issue of the class Z issuer notes
issuer paying agent and agent bank agreement	the agreement to be entered into on the closing date which sets out the appointment of the paying agents, the registrar and the agent bank for the issuer notes
issuer post-acceleration principal priority of payments	the order in which, following the service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer but prior to the service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, the issuer cash manager or the issuer security trustee, as the case may be, will apply the issuer principal receipts on each interest payment date or following enforcement of the issuer security as set out above in " Cashflows – Distribution of issuer principal receipts after note acceleration but before intercompany loan acceleration "
issuer post-enforcement priority of payments	has the meaning given to it on page 136
issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, the issuer or the issuer cash manager will apply the issuer principal receipts on each interest payment date, as set out above in " Cashflows – Distribution of issuer principal receipts before note acceleration or intercompany loan acceleration "
issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments	the order in which, prior to service of a note acceleration notice on the issuer, the issuer cash manager will apply the issuer revenue receipts on each interest payment date, as set out above in " Cashflows – Distribution of issuer revenue receipts before note acceleration "
issuer principal deficiency ledger	the ledger maintained by the issuer cash manager in the name of the issuer which will be established on the closing date and will be sub-divided into sub-ledgers corresponding to the classes of issuer notes in order to record losses allocated by Funding 1 to the issuer intercompany loan, the application of issuer principal receipts to fund any issuer liquidity reserve fund (if required) and the application of issuer principal receipts to meet any deficiency in issuer available revenue receipts
issuer principal receipts	has the meaning given to that term on page 134
issuer priority of payments	the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments, the issuer pre-acceleration principal priority of payments, the issuer post-acceleration principal priority of payments or the issuer post-enforcement priority of

payments following an intercompany loan acceleration notice, as the case may be

issuer priority of payments following an issuer intercompany loan acceleration notice

the order in which, following the service of an issuer intercompany loan acceleration notice, the issuer cash manager or the issuer security trustee, as the case may be, will apply the amounts received following service of an intercompany loan acceleration notice on Funding 1, as set out above in "**Summary of the transaction documents – Issuer deed of charge**" and "**Cashflows – Distribution of issuer principal receipts and issuer revenue receipts following intercompany loan acceleration**"

issuer reserve fund

at any time the amount standing to the credit of the issuer reserve ledger at that time, which may be used in certain circumstances by the issuer to meet any deficit in issuer revenue receipts or issuer principal receipts, as described further in "**Credit structure – Issuer reserve fund**" above

issuer reserve fund required amount

£108,100,230

issuer reserve ledger

a ledger maintained by the issuer cash manager to record the amount credited to the issuer reserve fund from:

- (i) a portion of the proceeds of the issuer start-up loan on the closing date;
- (ii) other amounts standing to the credit of the issuer reserve fund (but not exceeding the issuer reserve required amount); and
- (iii) subsequent withdrawals and deposits in respect of the issuer reserve fund

issuer reserve principal payment

has the meaning given to it on page 140

issuer reserve required amount

has the same meaning as the issuer reserve fund required amount

issuer revenue ledger

the ledger on which the issuer cash manager records issuer revenue receipts received and paid out of the issuer

issuer revenue receipts

has the meaning given to it on page 125]

issuer secured creditors

the issuer security trustee, noteholders, the note trustee, the issuer account bank, the issuer swap providers, the paying agents, the registrar, the agent bank, the issuer corporate services provider, the issuer cash manager and any new issuer secured creditor who accedes to the issuer deed of charge from time to time under a deed of accession or a supplemental deed

issuer security

security created by the issuer pursuant to the issuer deed of charge in favour of the issuer secured creditors

issuer security trustee

Citicorp Trustee Company Limited in whose favour security is created pursuant to the issuer deed of charge

issuer security trustees

the issuer security trustee and each security trustee in whose favour security is created pursuant to a deed of charge entered into by any previous issuer or any new issuer which enters into a new loan agreement with Funding 1

issuer share capital account

the bank account of the issuer held with the issuer account bank pursuant to the terms of the issuer bank account agreement into which the share capital of the issuer is deposited

issuer start-up loan

the loan made by the issuer start-up loan provider to the issuer under the issuer start-up loan agreement

issuer start-up loan agreement

the agreement entered into on or about the closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between the issuer, the issuer start-up loan provider and the issuer security trustee relating to the provision of the issuer start-up loan to the issuer

issuer start-up loan provider

Santander UK, in its capacity as provider of the issuer start-up loan

issuer start-up loan tranche A	tranche A provided by the issuer start-up loan provider to the issuer pursuant to the issuer start-up loan agreement which will be on-lent by the issuer, in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider, to Funding 1
issuer start-up loan tranche B	tranche B provided by the issuer start-up loan provider to the issuer pursuant to the issuer start-up loan agreement which will be on-lent by the issuer, in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider, to Funding 1
issuer start-up loan tranche C	tranche C provided by the issuer start-up loan provider to the issuer pursuant to the issuer start-up loan agreement which will be on-lent by the issuer, in its capacity as the Funding 1 start-up loan provider, to Funding 1
issuer start-up loan tranche D	tranche D provided by the issuer start-up loan provider to the issuer pursuant to the issuer start-up loan agreement
issuer sterling account	the account of the issuer held with the issuer account bank, denominated in sterling and maintained subject to the terms of the issuer bank account agreement and the issuer deed of charge and/or any additional or replacement account denominated in sterling as may for the time being be in place with the prior consent of the issuer security trustee
issuer swap agreements	the issuer (class A1) swap agreement, the issuer (class A2) swap agreement and the issuer (class A3) swap agreement
issuer swap collateral account	the account in the name of the issuer so named held at the issuer account bank and maintained subject to the terms of the issuer bank account agreement and the issuer deed of charge or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place with the prior consent of the issuer security trustee
issuer swap excluded termination amount	<p>an amount equal to:</p> <p>(a) the amount of any termination payment due and payable to the relevant issuer swap provider as a result of a relevant issuer swap provider default or following a relevant issuer swap provider downgrade termination event or a termination event where that issuer swap provider is the sole affected party (as specified in the relevant issuer swap agreement);</p> <p>less</p> <p>(b) the amount, if any, received by the issuer from a replacement swap provider upon entry by the issuer into an agreement with such replacement swap provider to replace the relevant issuer swap agreement which has terminated as a result of a relevant issuer swap provider default or following the occurrence of a relevant issuer swap provider downgrade termination event or a termination event where that issuer swap provider is the sole affected party (as specified in the relevant issuer swap agreement);</p>
issuer swap providers	the issuer (class A1) swap provider, the issuer (class A2) swap provider and the issuer (class A3) swap provider
issuer transaction account	means the issuer sterling account
issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps	the issuer (class A1) U.S. dollar currency swap and the issuer (class A2) U.S. dollar currency swap as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Swap agreements – The issuer swap agreements "
issuers	together, the issuer, the previous issuers and any new issuer(s)
Jersey share trustee	Mourant & Co. Trustees Limited in its capacity as trustee of the discretionary trust for charitable purposes on the basis of which it holds the shares of the mortgages trustee
lending criteria	the criteria applicable to the granting of an offer of a mortgage to a borrower, as may be amended from time to time and as further described above in " The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Lending criteria "
LIBOR	the London inter-bank offered rate for deposits in sterling

loan	each loan referenced by its loan identifier number and comprising the aggregate of all principal sums, interest, costs, charges, expenses and other monies (including all further advances) due or owing with respect to that loan under the relevant mortgage conditions by a borrower on the security of a mortgage from time to time outstanding or, as the context may require, the borrower's obligations in respect of the same
loan tranches	the AAA loan tranches and the NR loan tranches outstanding from time to time
London business day	a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are generally open for business in London
London Stock Exchange	the London Stock Exchange plc
losses	the realised losses experienced on the loans in the portfolio
losses ledger	the ledger of such name created and maintained by the cash manager pursuant to the cash management agreement to record the losses on loans in the portfolio
LTV, LTV ratio or loan-to-value ratio	the ratio of the outstanding balance of a loan to the value of the mortgaged property securing that loan
margin	means: <p>in respect of the Class A1 Notes, 1.40 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in June 2014 and thereafter 2.80 per cent. per annum;</p> <p>in respect of the Class A2 Notes, 1.00 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in September 2015 and thereafter 2.00 per cent. per annum;</p> <p>in respect of the Class A3 Notes, 1.00 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in December 2013 and thereafter 2.00 per cent. per annum;</p> <p>in respect of the Class A4 Notes, 1.00 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2016 and thereafter 2.00 per cent. per annum; and</p> <p>in respect of the Class Z Notes, 0.90 per cent. per annum for the period from (and including) the Closing Date up to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date falling in March 2016 and thereafter 1.80 per cent. per annum;</p>
master definitions and construction schedule	the master definitions and construction schedule, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, containing definitions used in the transaction documents
MCOB	the FSA Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business Sourcebook
Member State	a Member State of the European Union
minimum seller share	an amount included in the current seller share which is calculated in accordance with the mortgages trust deed as further described under " The mortgages trust " above
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service Limited and any successor to its ratings business
Moody's portfolio variation test	the calculation methodology provided by Moody's to the servicer from time to time for the purpose of calculating the Moody's portfolio variation test value
Moody's portfolio variation test value	a certain percentage resulting from the application of the Moody's portfolio variation test
mortgage	the legal charge or standard security securing a loan

mortgage account	a loan secured on a property will be incorporated in a single mortgage account
mortgage conditions	the terms and conditions applicable to the loans as contained in the seller's Mortgage Conditions booklets for England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland applicable from time to time
mortgage sale agreement	the mortgage sale agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, among Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as seller on the Part VII effective date), the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and the Funding 1 security trustee in relation to the sale of loans to the mortgages trustee from time to time, as further described in " Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement " above
mortgage terms	all the terms and conditions applicable to a loan, including without limitation the applicable mortgage conditions and offer conditions
mortgage transfer service	a service offered by the seller which allows remortgages of properties to be completed under an expedited procedure, as described further in " The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Insurance policies " above
mortgages trust	the bare trust of the trust property held by the mortgages trustee as to both capital and income on trust absolutely for Funding 1 (as to the Funding 1 share), for each further Funding company (as to its respective further Funding company share) and the seller (as to the seller share), so that each has an undivided beneficial interest in the trust property
mortgages trust available principal receipts	the principal receipts on the loans and (without double counting) the proceeds of any authorised investments made by or on behalf of the mortgages trustee from such principal receipts (but excluding any interest or other amount received in respect thereof in an amount greater than the amount of principal receipts invested therein) available to the mortgages trustee to distribute on each distribution date
mortgages trust available revenue receipts	<p>an amount equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) revenue receipts on the loans (but excluding principal receipts); (b) the proceeds of authorised investments made by or on behalf of the mortgages trustee (but excluding the proceeds of such authorised investments which are treated as mortgages trust available principal receipts and without double counting amounts referred to in paragraph (a)); (c) interest received or payable to the mortgages trustee on the mortgages trustee GIC account; and (d) the amount of any seller contribution received by the mortgage trustee; <p>less</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) third party amounts <p>as described further above in "The mortgages trust"</p>
mortgages trust deed	the mortgages trust deed entered into on the initial closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between (among others) the mortgages trustee, Funding 1 and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as seller on the Part VII effective date), as further described above in " The mortgages trust "
mortgages trust principal priority of payments	has the meaning given to it on page 117
mortgages trust revenue priority of payments	the order in which the cash manager applies mortgages trust available revenue receipts on each distribution date, as described further above in " The mortgages trust – Mortgages trust calculation of revenue receipts "
mortgages trustee	Langton Mortgages Trustee Limited
mortgages trustee account bank	Santander UK

mortgages trustee bank account agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date, as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time, between, among others, Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as the mortgages trustee account bank on the Part VII effective date) and the mortgages trustee, which governs the operations of the mortgages trustee GIC account
mortgages trustee corporate services agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date between the mortgages trustee corporate services provider, the mortgages trustee and Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded on the Part VII effective date), which governs the provision of corporate services by the mortgages trustee corporate services provider to the mortgages trustee (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time)
mortgages trustee corporate services provider	State Street (Jersey) Limited or such other person or persons for the time being acting as corporate services provider to the mortgages trustee under the mortgages trustee corporate services agreement
mortgages trustee GIC account	the account in the name of the mortgages trustee maintained with Santander UK pursuant to the terms of the mortgages trustee bank account agreement or such additional or replacement account as may for the time being be in place
mortgages trustee variable rate	the variable rates which apply to the variable rate loans in the portfolio as set, other than in limited circumstances, by the servicer, as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement "
new Funding 1 issuer	any company other than the issuer which issues new issuer notes where all or part of the proceeds of the issue of such new issuer notes will be on-lent to Funding 1
new issue	the issue of new issuer notes to fund a new issuer intercompany loan
new issuer intercompany loans	loans made by any new issuer to Funding 1 or any further Funding company (where applicable) using proceeds of new issuer notes issued by that new issuer
new issuer loan tranches	any advances made by new issuers to Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company under a new issuer intercompany loan
new issuer notes	an issue of notes by a new issuer
new issuer rated notes	any new issuer notes which are assigned a rating by a rating agency
new issuers	any company other than the issuer which issues new issuer notes where all or part of the proceeds of the issue of such new issuer notes will be on-lent to Funding 1 and/or any further Funding company
new loan type	on any date, a type of loan which is materially different from the types of loans comprised in the portfolio
new loans	loans, other than the initial loans, which the seller may assign, from time to time after the initial closing date, to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement
new noteholders	holders of new notes
new notes	any notes (other than issuer notes) issued by the issuer and any new issuer notes;
new NR loan tranches	term advances to be advanced to Funding 1 or any further Funding company (where applicable) by new issuers under new issuer intercompany loan agreements from the proceeds of issues of new issuer notes that are unrated
new related security	the security for the new loans which the seller may assign to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement
new trust property	has the meaning given to it on page 106
New York business day	a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks are generally open in the city of New York
non-asset trigger event	on a trust calculation date:

	(a) the occurrence of an insolvency event in relation to the seller on or before that trust calculation date;
	(b) the seller's role as servicer is terminated and a new servicer is not appointed within 60 days; or
	(c) the current seller share of the trust property is less than the minimum seller share on two consecutive trust calculation dates (in each case by reference to the most recent trust calculation date);
non-United States holder	a beneficial owner of the Rule 144A issuer notes who is not a United States holder
Northern Irish loan	a loan secured by a Northern Irish mortgage
Northern Irish mortgage	a mortgage secured over a property in Northern Ireland
Northern Irish mortgage conditions	the mortgage conditions applicable to Northern Irish loans
note acceleration notice	an acceleration notice served by the note trustee following a note event of default
note event of default	an event of default under the provisions of condition 9 of the notes
note principal payment	the amount of each principal payment payable on each note
note purchase agreement	a purchase agreement in relation to the issuer notes dated the closing date between the note purchaser, Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital), the issuer, Funding 1 and the Mortgages Trustee
note purchaser	Santander UK
note trust deed	the principal agreement to be entered into on the closing date governing the issuer notes
note trustee	Citicorp Trustee Company Limited in whose favour certain rights are vested pursuant to the note trust deed
note trustees	the note trustee and each trustee who has each entered into a note trust deed with any previous issuer or with any new issuer which enters into a new loan agreement with Funding 1
noteholders	the holders of the issuer notes, or any of them as the context requires
notes	the issuer notes, the previous notes, any new notes and any new issuer notes issued by a new issuer
NSS	the New Safekeeping Structure for Registered Notes which are intended to constitute eligible collateral for Eurosystems monetary policy operations;
notional amount of the Funding 1 swap	in respect of a trust calculation period will be an amount in sterling equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the previous intercompany loans, the issuer intercompany loan and the new issuer intercompany loan made to Funding 1 as at the close of business on the day immediately preceding the trust calculation date corresponding to such trust calculation period, less <p>the sum of (i) the balance of the issuer principal deficiency ledger and the principal deficiency ledger of the previous issuers and any new issuer as at the first day of such trust calculation period, plus</p> <p>(ii) the amount of the principal receipts in the Funding 1 GIC account attributable to the previous intercompany loans, the issuer intercompany loan and new issuer intercompany loans made to Funding 1 on the first day of such trust calculation period</p>
NR loan tranches	the issuer NR loan tranche, the previous NR loan tranches and any new NR loan tranches
OFT	the Office of Fair Trading
offshore transaction	as defined in Reg S

offer conditions	the terms and conditions applicable to a specific loan as set out in the relevant offer letter to the borrower
official list	the official list maintained by the UK listing authority
OID	original issue discount, as described further above in “ United States federal income taxation – Taxation of United States holders of the issuer notes ”
OID regulations	U.S. Treasury regulations relating to original issue discount
original bullet loan tranche	has the meaning given to it on page 116
original LTV	for the purpose of the Fitch conditions, the ratio calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch as further described on page 61
original scheduled amortisation instalment	has the meaning given to it on page 116
original weighted average LTV	for the purpose of the Fitch conditions, the ratio calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch as further described on page 61
outstanding principal amount	in relation to any intercompany loan, the original principal amount thereof on the closing date that it is made to the relevant Funding company less any payments of principal in respect thereof
outstanding principal balance	<p>in relation to a loan at any date (in this definition, the determination date), means the aggregate principal balance of the loan at such date, including (but avoiding double counting):</p> <p>(a) the original principal amount advanced by the seller to the relevant borrower;</p> <p>(b) any increase in the principal amount due under that loan due to the borrower making cash withdrawals or a borrower taking payment holidays or making underpayments or a further advance being made available to a borrower,</p> <p>in each case relating to such loan less any prepayment (including any decrease in the principal amount due under that loan due to the borrower making overpayments), repayment or payment of the foregoing made on or prior to the determination date</p>
overpayment	a payment made by a borrower in an amount greater than the monthly payment then due on the loan
Part VII effective date	has the meaning given to it on page 3
Part VII order	has the meaning given to it on page 3
Part VII scheme	has the meaning given to it on page 3
participants	in relation to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, the direct and indirect participants as described further above in " Book-entry clearance procedures – Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg "
pass-through loan tranche	a loan tranche which has no scheduled repayment date other than the final repayment date. If a pass-through trigger event occurs or the Funding 1 security or the security of any new issuer is enforced, then any bullet loan tranches or scheduled amortisation loan tranches of any new issuer will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches.
pass-through notes	any notes the proceeds of which have been used to make a pass-through loan tranche
paying agents	the principal paying agent and the U.S. paying agent
payment holiday	a period during which a borrower may suspend payments under a loan without penalty
permitted product switch	<p>a product switch provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relevant borrower has made at least one monthly payment on its then current loan product; • the new loan for which the prior loan is to be exchanged is a permitted replacement loan;

- each of the conditions for product switches as set forth under "**Summary of the transaction documents – The mortgage sale agreement – Conditions for product switches and further advances**" is satisfied as at the immediately following trust calculation date;
- the interest-only mortgages level test is satisfied if, as calculated on the most recent trust calculation date:

$$A/B \times 100 \leq C$$
 where:
 - A = the current balance of all interest-only loans (which, for the avoidance of doubt includes interest-only components of combination repayment and interest only loans) in the trust property as at the relevant trust calculation date;
 - B = the current balance of all loans comprising the trust property as at the relevant trust calculation date; and
 - C = 40 per cent.; and
- the product switch is not a variation or arrangement agreed with a borrower made pursuant to the Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme (as defined herein) (or a comparable scheme operated by the seller)

permitted replacement loan

a loan:

- that is subject to either a fixed rate, a variable rate or to a base rate-linked rate of interest; and
- that has a maturity date prior to 1 October 2052

PFIC

a passive foreign investment company, as described further above in "**United States federal income taxation – Alternative characterisation of the Rule 144A issuer notes**"

Plan Asset Regulation

regulation 29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101 promulgated by the U.S. Department of Labor as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA

portable loan

a loan (other than a variable rate loan) that incorporates a portability facility, which allows the borrower to transfer the loan balance at the same interest rate and subject to all the existing terms and conditions to a new property during any applicable discount rate period, fixed rate period or premium rate period

portfolio

at any time the loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee and held by the mortgages trustee on trust for the beneficiaries

premium rate period

has the meaning given to it on page 169

previous AA loan tranche

a loan tranche made by the initial issuer to Funding 1 under the initial intercompany loan agreement from the proceeds of the issue of the initial issuer notes which were rated 'AA' (or equivalent) on the initial closing date, the details of which are set out in the table in "**The previous issuers**"

previous AAA loan tranches

loan tranches made by the previous issuers to Funding 1 under the previous intercompany loan agreements from the proceeds of the issue of the previous notes which were rated 'AAA' (or equivalent) on the relevant previous closing date, the details of which are set out in the table in "**The previous issuers**"

previous closing dates

the initial closing date, the second closing date, and the third closing date and the fourth closing date (including the second fourth closing date)

previous Funding 1 start-up loan providers

the previous issuers

previous intercompany loans

the aggregate of all previous loan tranches advanced under the previous intercompany loan agreements

previous intercompany loan agreements	the intercompany loan terms and conditions together with the intercompany loan confirmations relating to the previous issuers dated the previous closing dates
previous issuers	Langton Securities (2008-1) plc, Langton Securities (2008-2) plc, Langton Securities (2008-3) plc and Langton Securities (2010-1) plc
previous loan tranches	any of the previous AAA loan tranches, the previous AA loan tranche and the previous NR loan tranches
previous notes	the notes issued by the initial issuer on the initial closing date, the notes issued by the second issuer on the second closing date, the notes issued by the third issuer on the third closing date and the notes issued by the fourth issuer on the fourth closing date (including the notes issued on second fourth closing date)
previous NR loan tranches	loan tranches made by the previous issuers to Funding 1 under the previous intercompany loan agreements from the proceeds of the issue of the previous notes that are unrated
previous seller	Alliance & Leicester
principal deficiency ledger	means (in respect of the issuer) the issuer principal deficiency ledger and (in respect of each of the previous issuers, any new issuer or any further Funding company) any such ledger established to record any principal losses on the loans allocated to such previous issuer, new issuer or further Funding company (as the case may be), for recording the application of principal receipts to fund any liquidity reserve ledger if required of such previous issuer, new issuer or further Funding company (as the case may be) and/or the application of principal receipts to meet any deficiency in revenue receipts by such previous issuer, such new issuer or further Funding company (as the case may be)
principal ledger	the ledger maintained by the cash manager on behalf of the mortgages trustee to record principal receipts on the loans and distributions of such principal receipts to the beneficiaries
principal paying agent	Citibank, N.A., London branch
principal receipts	all principal amounts received from borrowers in respect of the loans or otherwise paid or recovered in respect of the loans and their related security representing monthly repayments of principal, prepayments of principal, redemption proceeds and amounts recovered on enforcement representing principal and prepayments on the loans made by borrowers (but excluding principal received or treated as received in respect of a loan subsequent to the completion of enforcement procedures)
product switch	<p>a variation to the financial terms and conditions of a loan other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any variation agreed with a borrower to control or manage arrears on the loan; • any variation on the maturity date of the loan unless, while the intercompany loan is outstanding, it is extended beyond 1 October 2052; • any variation imposed by statute (excluding any variation or arrangement agreed with a borrower made pursuant to the Homeowner Mortgage Support Scheme (as defined herein) or a comparable scheme operated by the seller); • any variation of the rate of interest payable in respect of the loan where that rate is offered to the borrowers of more than 10 per cent. by current balance of loans in the trust property as calculated on the next trust calculation date as at the end of the immediately preceding trust calculation period (except where such variation would cause the yield of the loans comprising the trust property to be less than 0.60 per cent. greater than LIBOR for three-month sterling deposits (after taking into account the average yield on the loans which are variable rate loans, base rate loans and fixed rate loans and the margins on the

	Funding 1 swap(s) (and the relevant swaps of any further Funding companies, where applicable)); or
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any variation in the frequency with which the interest payable in respect of the loan is charged
prospectus directive	Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading and amending Directive 2001/34/EC
PTCE	Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption, as described further above in “ ERISA considerations ”
purpose-built	in respect of a residential dwelling, built or made for such a residential purpose (as opposed to converted)
QIBs	qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act
rated issuer notes	the class A issuer notes
rated notes	the rated previous notes, the rated issuer notes and any new issuer rated notes
rated previous notes	<p>in relation to the initial issuer, the class A1 notes, the class A2 notes and the class B notes issued by the initial issuer</p> <p>in relation to the second issuer, the class A1 notes, the class A2 notes, the class A3 notes and the class A4 notes issued by the second issuer</p> <p>in relation to the third issuer, the class A1 notes, the class A2 notes, the class A3 notes, the class A4 notes, the class A5 notes, the class A6 notes and the class A7 notes issued by the third issuer,</p> <p>in relation to the fourth issuer, the class A1 notes, the class A2 notes, the class A3 notes, the class A4 notes, the class A5 notes, the class A6 notes, the class A7 notes, the class A8 notes, the class A9 notes and the class A10 notes issued by the fourth issuer,</p> <p>the details of which are set out in the table in "The previous issuers"</p>
rating	rating assigned by the rating agencies to any rated notes
rating agencies	each of Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's and any further or replacement rating agency appointed by the issuer with the approval of the note trustee
reasonable, prudent mortgage lender	a reasonably prudent prime residential mortgage lender lending to borrowers in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland who generally satisfy the lending criteria of traditional sources of residential mortgage capital
receiver	a receiver appointed by the relevant security trustee pursuant to the issuer deed of charge and/or the Funding 1 deed of charge
record date	has the meaning given to it in Condition 6.7 of the notes, on page 213
reference banks	at the closing date, the London office of each of the following banks: The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., Barclays Bank PLC, Citibank, N.A. and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
refinancing contribution	has the meaning given to it in on page 105
refinancing distribution	has the meaning given to it on page 121
Reg S	Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
Reg S global issuer notes	the note certificates representing the Reg S issuer notes while in global form
Reg S issuer notes	the issuer notes that are sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Reg S
Registers of Scotland	the Land Register of Scotland and/or the General Register of Sasines
registrar	Citibank, N.A., London branch
regulated mortgage contract	as defined in " Certain Regulatory Considerations – Mortgage Regulation " above

reinstatement	in relation to a property that has been damaged, repairing or rebuilding that property to the condition that it was in prior to the occurrence of the damage
related security	in relation to a loan, the security for the repayment of that loan including the relevant mortgage and all other matters applicable thereto acquired as part of the trust property sold to the mortgages trustee
relevant accumulation amount	has the meaning given to it on page 116
repayment requirement	has the meaning given to it on page 116
repayment tests	Rules 1 to 5 under " Cashflows – Distribution of Funding 1 available principal receipts "
revenue ledger	the ledger(s) of such name created and maintained by the cash manager on behalf of the mortgages trustee pursuant to the cash management agreement to record revenue receipts on the loans and interest from the mortgages trustee GIC account and payments of revenue receipts from the mortgages trustee GIC account to Funding 1, any further Funding company (if applicable) and the seller on each distribution date. The revenue ledger and the principal ledger together reflect the aggregate of all amounts of cash standing to the credit of the mortgages trustee GIC account
revenue receipts	amounts received by the mortgages trustee in the mortgages trustee GIC account in respect of the loans other than principal receipts and third party amounts
Rule 144A	Rule 144A under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
Rule 144A global issuer notes	the note certificates representing the Rule 144A issuer notes while in global form
Rule 144A issuer notes	the issuer notes which are sold in the United States only to qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A
sale date	the date on which any new loans are sold to the mortgages trustee in accordance with the mortgage sale agreement
Santander UK	Santander UK plc (formerly Abbey National plc); see "Santander UK plc and the Santander UK Group"
scheduled amortisation instalment	in respect of each scheduled amortisation loan tranche, each part of such scheduled amortisation loan tranche which is payable on each of the scheduled repayment dates of such scheduled amortisation loan tranche
scheduled amortisation loan tranche	any issuer loan tranche or new issuer loan tranche that is scheduled to be repaid on more than one scheduled repayment date. The scheduled amortisation loan tranches will be deemed to be pass-through loan tranches if a trigger event occurs or if the security granted by the issuer, or a new issuer which has made the scheduled amortisation loan tranche, is enforced or the Funding 1 security or the security granted by any further Funding company (as applicable) to which such loan tranche was made is enforced
scheduled repayment date	has the meaning given to it on page 117
Scottish declaration of trust	each declaration of trust granted or to be granted by the previous seller or the seller in favour of the mortgages trustee pursuant to the mortgage sale agreement transferring the beneficial interest in Scottish loans and their related security to the mortgages trustee
Scottish loan	a loan secured by a Scottish mortgage
Scottish mortgage	a mortgage secured over a property in Scotland
Scottish mortgage conditions	the mortgage conditions applicable to Scottish loans
SEC	the United States Securities and Exchange Commission
second closing date	5 March 2008
second fourth closing date	12 October 2010
second Funding 1 start-up loan provider	the second issuer

second intercompany loan agreement	the intercompany loan agreement entered into by the second issuer on the second closing date
second issuer	Langton Securities (2008-2) plc
second issuer intercompany loan	the loan advanced under the second intercompany loan agreement
second issuer loan tranches	the AAA loan tranches and the NR loan tranche under the second issuer intercompany loan outstanding from time to time
second issuer noteholders	the holders of the second issuer notes, or any of them, as the context requires
second issuer notes	the notes issued by the second issuer on the second closing date
second new portfolio	the new portfolio of loans and their related security sold by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the second new portfolio notice on the second new portfolio sale date
second new portfolio notice	the new portfolio notice delivered by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee on the second new portfolio sale date pursuant to which the mortgages trustee purchased new loans and their related security
second new portfolio sale date	12 March 2009
secretarial services provider	Santander UK
secretarial services agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date pursuant to which Alliance & Leicester agreed to provide secretarial services to the initial issuer, Funding 1 and Holdings (and to which Santander UK acceded as secretarial service provider on the Part VII effective date) and to which the issuer will accede on the closing date
Securities Act	United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
seller	Santander UK (for the avoidance of doubt, any reference to the seller prior to the Part VII effective date shall be construed as a reference to Alliance & Leicester and any reference to the seller on and following the Part VII effective date shall be construed as a reference to Santander UK)
seller accrued interest amounts	amounts of accrued interest on the loans up to and excluding their sale into the mortgages trust
seller contribution	has the meaning given to it on page 105
seller's policy	the originating, underwriting, administration, arrears and enforcement policy applied by the seller from time to time to loans and their related security owned solely by the seller
seller share	the seller share of the trust property from time to time, as calculated on each trust calculation date
seller share percentage	the seller share percentage of the trust property from time to time, as calculated on each trust calculation date
semi-detached	a house joined to another house on one side only
senior loan tranches	means, with respect to the issuer, the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche and the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche and, with respect to each of the previous issuers, the previous AAA loan tranches and the previous AA loan tranche
servicer	Santander UK or such other person as may from time to time be appointed as servicer of the portfolio pursuant to the servicing agreement
servicer termination event	has the meaning given to it on page 76
servicing agreement	the agreement entered into on the initial closing date (as the same may be amended, restated, novated and/or supplemented from time to time) between Alliance & Leicester (and to which Santander UK acceded as servicer and seller on the Part VII effective date), the mortgages trustee, the Funding 1 security trustee and Funding 1 under which the servicer agrees to administer the loans and their related security comprised in the portfolio, as described further above in " Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement "

shortfall	(in respect of Funding 1) the deficiency of Funding 1 available revenue receipts on a Funding 1 interest payment date over the amounts due by Funding 1 under the Funding 1 pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments and (in respect of the issuer) the deficiency in issuer revenue receipts on an interest payment date over the amounts due by the issuer under the issuer pre-acceleration revenue priority of payments
sole lead manager	Barclays Bank PLC (acting through its investment banking division, Barclays Capital)
special distribution	has the meaning given to it on page 121
specified minimum rate	the rate specified in the offer conditions
sponsor	Santander UK
Standard & Poor's or S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc., and any successor to its ratings business
start-up loans	the issuer start-up loan and the Funding 1 start-up loan
step-up date	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in respect of the issuer AAA (class A1) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in June 2014; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in respect of the issuer AAA (class A2) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in September 2015; in respect of the issuer AAA (class A3) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in December 2013; in respect of the issuer AAA (class A4) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in March 2016; and in respect of the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche, the Funding 1 interest payment date falling in March 2016 (ii) in respect of the class A1 issuer notes, the interest payment date falling in June 2014; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in respect of the class A2 issuer notes, the interest payment date falling in September 2015; in respect of the class A3 issuer notes, the interest payment date falling in December 2013; in respect of the class A4 issuer notes, the interest payment date falling in March 2016; and in respect of the class Z issuer notes, the interest payment date falling in March 2016
sterling issuer notes	the class A4 issuer notes and the class Z issuer notes
subordinated loan tranches	(in the case of the issuer loan tranches) the issuer NR (class Z) loan tranche, (in the case of the previous loan tranches) the previous NR loan tranches and (in the case of any new issuer loan tranches) any loan tranches corresponding to notes issued by such new issuer that are not rated
swap agreements	the Funding 1 swap agreement and the issuer swap agreements
swap early termination event	a circumstance in which a swap agreement can be terminated prior to its scheduled termination date
swap providers	the Funding 1 swap provider and the issuer swap providers
TARGET2 business day	a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System is open
terraced	a house in a row of houses built in one block in a uniform style
third closing date	17 June 2008
third Funding 1 start-up loan provider	the third issuer

third intercompany loan agreement	the intercompany loan agreement entered into by the third issuer on the third closing date
third issuer	Langton Securities (2008-3) plc
third issuer intercompany loan	the loan advanced under the third intercompany loan agreement
third issuer loan tranches	the AAA loan tranches and the NR loan tranche under the third issuer intercompany loan outstanding from time to time
third issuer noteholders	the holders of the third issuer notes, or any of them, as the context requires
third issuer notes	the notes issued by the third issuer on the third closing date
third new portfolio	the new portfolio of loans and their related security sold by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee pursuant to the third new portfolio notice on the third new portfolio sale date
third new portfolio notice	the new portfolio notice delivered by the previous seller to the mortgages trustee on the third new portfolio sale date pursuant to which the mortgages trustee purchased new loans and their related security
third new portfolio sale date	29 March 2010
third party amounts	<p>amounts due to third parties which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) amounts under a direct debit which are repaid to the bank making the payment if such bank is unable to recoup that amount itself from its customer's account; (b) payments by borrowers of any fees and other charges which are due to the seller (including payments of insurance premiums, if any, due to the seller in respect of any seller arranged insurance policy to the extent not paid or payable by the seller (or, to the extent such insurance premiums have been paid by the seller in respect of any loan, which is not repurchased by the seller, to reimburse the seller)); and (c) recoveries in respect of amounts deducted from loans as described above in paragraphs (a) to (d) in "The mortgages trust – Adjustments to trust property", which will belong to and be paid to Funding 1, any further Funding company and/or the seller as described therein
third party creditors	third parties that are not issuer secured creditors to whom certain expenses incurred by the issuer in the ordinary course of its business are due to be paid on each interest payment date
transaction documents	the documents listed in item 3 in " Listing and General Information – Documents available "
transactions	the present transaction described in this prospectus and all future transactions related to such transaction
trigger event	an asset trigger event and/or a non-asset trigger event
trust calculation date	the closing date, the London business day following the last day of each month and the day on which the mortgages trust is terminated
trust calculation period	the period from (and including) the first day of each calendar month (or, as applicable, the closing date) to (and including) the last day of that calendar month or, as applicable, the date of termination of the mortgages trust
trust calculation period Funding 1 amount	has the meaning given to it on page 97
trust calculation period swap provider amount	has the meaning given to it on page 97
trust property	<p>includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the portfolio of loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by Alliance & Leicester on the initial closing date;

- (b) any new loans and their related security sold to the mortgages trustee by Alliance & Leicester and/or the seller after the initial closing date;
 - (c) any increase in the outstanding principal balance of a loan due to a borrower taking payment holidays or making underpayments under a loan or making cash withdrawals under any flexible loan or the seller making a further advance under a loan (for the avoidance of doubt, in the case of excluded further advances or further advances otherwise repurchased pursuant to the terms of the mortgage sale agreement, until so repurchased) or the capitalisation of arrears or accrued interest or other amounts in arrears in respect of any loan;
 - (d) any revenue receipts and principal receipts on the loans in the portfolio;
 - (e) any contribution paid by Funding 1, any further Funding company or the seller to the mortgages trustee, for application in accordance with the terms of the mortgages trust deed;
 - (f) any other amounts received under or in respect of the loans and their related security on or after the relevant sale date (excluding third party amounts), the proceeds of any sale of loans and their related security and any other proceeds of sale of any other trust property;
 - (g) any authorised investments made by or on behalf of the mortgages trustee (and any income earned on those investments);
 - (h) rights under the insurance policies that are assigned to the mortgages trustee or which the mortgages trustee has the benefit of;
 - (i) amounts on deposit (and interest earned on those amounts) in the mortgages trustee GIC account; and
 - (j) any other property representing (a) to (i) above;
- less
- (k) any actual losses in relation to the loans and any actual reductions occurring in respect of the loans as described above in paragraph (a) in "**The mortgages trust – Adjustments to trust property**" above;
 - (l) distributions of revenue receipts and principal receipts made from time to time to the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust;
 - (m) refinancing distributions and/or special distributions made from time to time to the beneficiaries of the mortgages trust; and
 - (n) the initial purchase price paid by the mortgages trustee to Alliance & Leicester on the initial closing date and to Alliance & Leicester and/or the seller on each subsequent sale date for the sale to the mortgages trustee of the relevant loans and their related security

UK listing authority

the FSA in its capacity as competent authority under Part VI of the FSMA

UK Prospectus Rules

the prospectus rules published by the UK Listing Authority

UK share trustee

SFM Corporate Services Limited

underpayment

has the meaning given to it in "**The loans – Characteristics of the loans – Flexible payments**" above

Unfair Practices Directive

Directive (2005/29/EC) on unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 11 May 2005

United States holder

a beneficial owner of Rule 144A issuer notes who is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- (a) a citizen or resident of the United States;
- (b) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation) or partnership created or organised in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (including the District of Columbia);

	(c) any estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source of its income; or
	(d) any trust if: (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust; and (ii) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust
U.S. dollar currency exchange rate	the rate at which U.S. dollars are converted to sterling or, as the case may be, sterling is converted to U.S. dollars under the issuer U.S. dollar currency swaps or, if such issuer swap agreements are not in effect at such time, the "spot" rate at which U.S. dollars are converted into sterling or, as the case may be, sterling is converted into U.S. dollars on the foreign exchange markets
U.S. dollar notes	means the class A1 issuer notes and the class A2 issuer notes
U.S. dollar LIBOR	the London inter-bank offered rate for U.S. dollar deposits
U.S. dollars, \$, U.S.\$, and dollars	the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America
U.S. paying agent	Citibank, N.A., New York branch
UTCCR	the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994 and 1999, as amended
valuation	a methodology for determining the value of a property which would meet the standards of a reasonable, prudent mortgage lender (as referred to under " Summary of the transaction documents – Servicing agreement – Undertakings by the servicer " above)
valuation fee	a fee incurred by borrowers as a result of the seller or servicer obtaining a valuation of the property
variable mortgage rate	the rate of interest which determines the amount of interest payable each month on a variable rate loan
variable rate loan	a loan where the interest rate payable by the borrower varies in accordance with a specified variable mortgage rate
variable rates	the seller's variable rate or the mortgages trustee's variable rate, as applicable
VAT	value added tax
WAFF	weighted average foreclosure frequency
WALS	weighted average loss severity
weighted average Funding 1 share percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 109
weighted average Funding 1 share (losses) percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 109
weighted average Funding 1 share (principal) percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 109
weighted average Funding 1 share (revenue) percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 109
weighted average further Funding company share percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 110
weighted average further Funding company share (losses) percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 110
weighted average further Funding company share (principal) percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 110
weighted average further Funding company share (revenue) percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 110
weighted average income multiple	for the purpose of the Fitch conditions, the multiple calculated in the manner agreed with Fitch as further described on page 61
weighted average seller share percentage	has the meaning given to it on page 110

weighted average seller share (losses) percentage

has the meaning given to it on page 111

weighted average seller share (principal) percentage

has the meaning given to it on page 110

weighted average seller share (revenue) percentage

has the meaning given to it on page 110

withholding tax

a tax levied under UK law, as further described above in "**United Kingdom taxation**"

ISSUER

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U.S. PAYING AGENT

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