Company Number: 05535742

HAMMERSON (PARC TAWE I) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

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DIRECTORS' REPORT Year ended 31 December 2017

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and consequently no Strategic Report has been prepared.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The principal activity of Hammerson (Parc Tawe I) Limited (the "Company") is property investment in the United Kingdom. The Directors do not anticipate any significant change in the principal activity in the foreseeable future.

2. RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year after tax was £2,440,000 (2016: loss £2,466,000). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2016: £nil).

Net assets for the Company as at 31 December 2017 were £15,622,000 (2016: £13,182,000).

3. <u>DIRECTORS</u>

- (a) Mr. W.S. Austin, Mr. A.J. Berger-North, Mr. P.W.B. Cole and Mr. R.G. Shaw were Directors of the Company throughout the year.
- (b) In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors are not required to retire by rotation.
- (c) No Director has any interests in contracts entered into by the Company.

4. SECRETARY

Hammerson Company Secretarial Limited was Secretary of the Company throughout the year.

5. GOING CONCERN

The Directors have considered the use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements in light of the net current liability on the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 and concluded that it was appropriate. More information is provided in note 1(b) to the financial statements.

6. INDEMNITY

The Company's ultimate parent company, Hammerson plc, has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the Company's Directors, which were in place throughout the year and which remain in place at the date of approval of this report.

7. AUDITORS

BDO LLP shall be deemed to be re-appointed as auditors for a further term under the provisions of section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

BDO LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
Year ended 31 December 2017

8. <u>STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board

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B. Lees

For and on behalf of Hammerson Company Secretarial Limited acting as Secretary Date: 23 May 2018 Registered Office Kings Place 90 York Way London N1 9GE Registered in England and Wales No. 05535742

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF HAMMERSON (PARC TAWE I) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hammerson (Parc Tawe I) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis
 of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF HAMMERSON (PARC TAWE I) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's Report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO UP

Christopher Wingrave (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor Gatwick, United Kingdom

Date: 24 May 2018

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Gross rental income Rents payable and other property outgoings		1,304 (50)	1,273 (49)
Net rental income	2	1,254	1,224
Administration expenses	3	(267)	(182)
Operating profit before property revaluation gains/(losses)		987	1,042
Revaluation gains/(losses) on properties	6(a)	1,683	(3,306)
Operating profit/(loss)		2,670	(2,264)
Net finance costs	4	(230)	(202)
Profit/(Loss) before and after taxation and total comprehensive income for the financial year		2,440	(2,466)

All amounts relate to continuing activities

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 201

As at 31 December 2017					•
	Notes	2017 £'000	£'000	201 £'000	£'000
		2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Tangible fixed assets					
Investment properties	6(a)		37,950	•	23,600
Current assets					
Receivables	7	742		70	
Restricted monetary assets	8	6		113	
Cash and deposits	9	43	-	40	
		791		223	
Current liabilities	40	(00.440)		(40.040)	
Payables	10	(23,119)	-	(10,640)	
Net current liabilities			(22,328)	-	(10,417)
Total assets less current liabilities			15,622		13,183
Non-current liabilities					
Payables	11			-	(1)
Net assets			15,622	-	13,182
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		27,000		27,000
Accumulated deficit	13		(11,378)	_	(13,818)
Shareholder's equity		_	15,622	_	13,182

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 May 2018 and authorised for issue on 23 May 2018.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

A.J. Berger-North

Director

Company Number: 05535742

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £'000	Accumulated deficit £'000	Shareholder's equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	27,000	(11,352)	15,648
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(2,466)	(2,466)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	27,000	(13,818)	13,182
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		2,440	2,440
Balance at 31 December 2017	27,000	(11,378)	15,622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year.

(a) Basis of accounting

Basis of preparation

Hammerson (Parc Tawe I) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out on page 1. The address of the registered office is Kings Place, 90 York Way, London, N1 9GE.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The presentation currency used is sterling and amounts have been presented in round thousands ("£000s"). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of investment properties. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

The preparation of financial instruments in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 1(j).

Disclosure exemptions adopted

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments; Disclosures';
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement' disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities';
- Paragraph 38 of IAS1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information in respect of:
 - i. paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - ii. paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'; and
 - iii. paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - i. 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - ii. 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - iii. 38A (requirements for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements):
 - iv. 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - v. 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - vi. 134 136 (capital management disclosures);
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows';
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS what has been issued but is not yet effective);

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of accounting (continued)

- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation); and
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

The above disclosure exemptions have been adopted because equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Hammerson plc into which the Company is consolidated. The financial statements of Hammerson plc can be obtained as described in note 16.

(b) Going concern

The financial position of the Company is as set out in the Balance Sheet. The Company has net current liabilities as at 31 December 2017 and is reliant on the support of its ultimate parent company, Hammerson plc, to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Directors consider that the Company is an integral part of Hammerson plc's structure and strategy and this is evidenced by a letter of support from Hammerson plc, which states its intent to provide the necessary financial support to ensure that the Company is a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

After making enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

(c) Net rental income

Rental income from investment property leased out under an operating lease is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents, such as turnover rents, rent reviews and indexation are recorded as income in the periods in which they are earned. Rent reviews are recognised when such reviews have been agreed with tenants.

Lease incentives and costs associated with entering into tenant leases are added to the costs of property and are amortised over the lease term on a straight line basis or, if the probability that the break option will be exercised is considered high, over the period to the first break option.

Property operating expenses are expensed as incurred and any property operating expenditure not recovered from tenants through service charges is charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Net finance costs

Net finance costs include interest payable on borrowings, net of interest receivable on funds invested.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(e) <u>Investment properties</u>

The Company applies the fair value accounting model to investment properties, being market value determined by professionally qualified external valuers. Changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. All costs directly associated with the purchase and construction of a property are capitalised.

(f) Loans receivable

Loans receivable are financial assets which are initially measured at fair value, plus acquisition costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

(g) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, after taking account of any discount on issue and attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are held at amortised cost, such that discounts and costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the borrowing at a constant return on the carrying value of the liability.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents and restricted monetary assets

Cash and deposits comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less which are readily accessible. Restricted monetary assets relate to cash balances which legally belong to the Company but which the Company cannot readily access. These do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents and consequently are presented separately from cash and deposits in the balance sheet.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs). Financial assets and liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(j) Critical accounting policies and estimation uncertainties

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

The Company's critical judgement and area of estimation uncertainty is in respect of property valuations. The Company's investment property, which is carried in the balance sheet at fair value, is valued six-monthly by professionally qualified external valuers and the Directors must ensure that they are satisfied that the valuation of the Company's property is appropriate for the financial statements. Investment properties, excluding properties held for development, are valued by adopting the 'investment method' of valuation. This approach involves applying market-derived capitalisation yields to current and market-derived future income streams with appropriate adjustments for income voids arising from vacancies or rent-free periods. These capitalisation yields and future income streams are derived from comparable property and leasing transactions and are considered to be key inputs in the valuation. Other factors that are taken into account in the valuations include the tenure of the property, tenancy details and ground and structural conditions.

In the case of on-site developments, the approach applied is the 'residual method' of valuation, which is the investment method of valuation as described above with a deduction for all costs necessary to complete the development, together with a further allowance for remaining risk, developers' profit and purchasers' costs. Properties held for future development are generally valued by adopting the higher of the residual method of valuation allowing for all associated risks, or the investment method of valuation for the existing assets.

2. NET RENTAL INCOME

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Gross rental income Ground and equity rents payable Gross rental income, after rents payable	1,304 (1) 1,303	1,273 (1) 1,272
Service charge income Service charge expenses	217 (248)	235 (256)
Net service charge expenses Other property outgoings	(31) (18)	(21) (27)
Property outgoings	(49)_	(48)
Net rental income	1,254	1,224

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

3. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Management fee payable to fellow Group company	267_	182

The average number of employees during the year, excluding Directors, was nil (2016: nil).

The Directors did not receive any remuneration for their services from the Company in the year (2016: £nil), having been paid by other group undertakings. It is deemed impractical to allocate their remuneration between group undertakings for the purpose of disclosure.

Another Group company has paid the auditors' fees for the audit of the Company's financial statements in both the current and preceding financial year. Fees for the audit of the Company were £2,945 (2016: £2,850).

4. NET FINANCE COSTS

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest payable to ultimate parent company	230	202

5. TAXATION

The Company's ultimate parent company, Hammerson plc is taxed as a UK Real Estate Investment Trust ("UK REIT"), and as a consequence, Group companies are exempted from UK corporation tax on the profits of a UK property rental business and on the gains on UK investment properties.

Group companies remain subject to UK corporation tax on items other than UK property rental profits and gains on UK investment properties, but, as the Group has surplus tax losses, the Group's policy is for these taxable profits and losses to be fully offset by group relief surrendered without payment, so that individual subsidiaries do not bear tax.

The Company therefore had no tax charge for the year, and this is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The profits covered by group relief for the year ended 31 December 2017 are £nil (2016: £nil).

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

(a) The movements in the year on properties were:

Long leasehold	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
At 1 January Additions at cost Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation	23,600 12,667 1,683	25,800 1,106 (3,306)
At 31 December	37,950_	23,600

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

- (b) Property is stated at fair value as at 31 December 2017, valued by professionally qualified external valuers, Cushman Wakefield Debenham Tie Leung, Chartered Surveyors. The valuations have been prepared in accordance with the RICS Valuation Professional Standards 2014 based on certain assumptions as set out in note 1(j)
- (c) The historical cost of investment property at 31 December 2017 was £36,103,000 (2016: £23,436,000).
- (d) At 31 December 2017 the Company had capital commitments of £569,000 (2016: £1,968,000).

7. RECEIVABLES: CURRENT ASSETS

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade receivables Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings Other receivables	115 497 130	- 62 8
·	742	70

All amounts shown under receivables fall due for payment within one year and are repayable on demand. Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings are non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

8. RESTRICTED MONETARY ASSETS

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash held on behalf of third parties	6	113

The Company and its managing agent hold cash on behalf of its tenants to meet future service charge costs and related expenditure. The cash has restricted use and as such, does not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

9. CASH AND DEPOSITS

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash at bank	43	40

At 31 December 2017, the Company's managing agent held cash on behalf of the Company of £43,000 (2016: £40,000), which is not restricted and is available to the Company and therefore has been included in cash and deposits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

10. PAYABLES: CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	21	107
Accruals	23	9
Deferred income	273	226
Amounts owed to ultimate parent company	17,998	9,835
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	3,504	132
Other payables	1,300	331
	23,119	10,640

Interest is charged on amounts owed to the ultimate parent company at variable rates based on LIBOR. These amounts are repayable on demand. Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

11. PAYABLES: NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

•••	· ATABLES, NON SOMETIME LINES.	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Other payables	<u> </u>	1
12.	SHARE CAPITAL	2017	2016
	Authorised: 50,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	£'000 50,000	£'000 50,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid: 27,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	27,000	27,000

13. RESERVES

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Share capital	Nominal value of share capital subscribed for
Accumulated deficit	Cumulative profits and losses less any dividends paid

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2017

14. THE COMPANY AS LESSOR - OPERATING LEASE RECEIPTS

At the balance sheet date, the Company had contracted with tenants for the future minimum lease receipts as shown in the table below. The data is for the period to the first tenant break option.

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	1,166	367
From one to two years	1,169	357
From two to five years	4,037	380
Over five years	9,301	471
	15,673	1,575

15. ADVANCES, CREDIT AND GUARANTEES

The Company did not grant any credits, advances or guarantees of any kind to its Directors during the current or preceding year.

16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2017, the Company's ultimate parent company was Hammerson plc, which is registered in England and Wales and is the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. At 31 December 2017, the Company's immediate parent company was Hammerson UK Properties plc.

The consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Hammerson plc, are available from that company's registered office, Kings Place, 90 York Way, London N1 9GE.