THE DESIGNER RETAIL OUTLET CENTRES (MANSFIELD) GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

Registered in England and Wales: No. 05661128

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

C J Urwin S J Green (resigned 25 September 2019) R P Booth L N Weaver (appointed 13 November 2019)

Officer - Company Secretary

Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT

Registered Office

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Company Number

Registered in England and Wales: No. 05661128

Other Information

The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited (the "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Norwich Union (Shareholder GP) Limited and is a member of the Aviva plc group of companies (the "Aviva Group").

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their report and audited Financial Statements for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements were:

- C 1 Urwin
- S J Green (resigned 25 September 2019)
- R P Booth
- L N Weaver (appointed 13 November 2019)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is to act as the General Partner for The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership (the "Partnership").

The Company does not hold any capital investment in the Partnership but is entitled to a priority distribution of 0.01% of the Net Income available for distribution from the Partnership.

Future Outlook

The Directors expect the level of activity to be maintained in the foreseeable future.

Risk Management Policies

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (also known as COVID 19) in many countries is rapidly evolving and the socio-economic impact is unprecedented. It has been declared as a global pandemic and is having a major impact on economies and financial markets. The efficacy of government measures will materially influence the length of economic disruption, but it is probable we will see a period of slow economic growth or even recession.

Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the General Partner believe the Company has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the General Partner expects the entity to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period.

However, there is unlikely to be an entity that is completely immune from the consequences of the outbreak and the General Partner consider that the novel coronavirus presents increased uncertainty and risk with respect to the Partnership's performance and financial results. The General Partner will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and act accordingly to protect the interests of investors.

The Company's approach to risk management is further set out in note 6.

Employees

The Company has no employees (31 December 2018: nil).

Post Balance Sheet Events

Post balance sheet events are detailed in note 12.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Going Concern

The continuation of the Company is dependent on the performance of the Partnership. As per the Limited Partnership Agreement ("LPA"), the Partnership will bear all the expenses and pay off liabilities as they are due. Further, there is no intention of the Directors to dissolve the Partnership within the next twelve months signing of the Company's financial statements.

Therefore, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Independent Auditors

It is the intention of the Directors to reappoint the auditors under the deemed appointment rules of Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditors

Each person who was a Director of the Company on the date that this report was approved confirms that:

- a. so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditors are unaware; and
- b. each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Qualifying Indemnity Provisions

The Directors have the benefit of an indemnity provision contained in the Company's Articles of Association. This indemnity is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' for the purposes of sections 309A to 309C of the Companies Act 1985 and remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report by virtue of paragraph 15, Schedule 3 of The Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

Aviva plc, the Company's ultimate parent, granted in 2004 an indemnity to the directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 1985 (which continue to apply in relation to any provision made before 1 October 2007). This indemnity is a 'qualifying third party indemnity' for the purposes of sections 309A to 309C of the Companies Act 1985. These qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report by virtue of paragraph 15, Schedule 3 of The Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any
 material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption in section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. A strategic report has not been included in these audited financial statements as the Company qualifies for exemption as a small entity under Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities.

On behalf of the board

-- DocuSigned by:

Renos Booth —4F24CEB207014C1

R P Booth Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited For the year ended 31 December 2019

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 auditors' 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 on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sandra Dowling (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

11 June 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Finance income and expenses Investment income Finance income Finance expense		741 7 (30)	715 5 -
Profit On Ordinary Activities Before Income Tax	2	718	720
Income tax	3		745
Profit And Total Comprehensive Income For The Financial Year		718	1,465

All amounts reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 relate to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	31 Dec 2019 £	31 Dec 2018 £
Current Assets Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,812 2,252	2,071 2,275
Net Current Assets		5,064	4,346
Net Assets		5,064	4,346
Equity Called up share capital Retained earnings	7	1 5,063	1 4,345
Total Equity		5,064	4,346

The audited Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 June 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

Renos Booth

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R P Booth

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1	2,880	2,881
Profit and total comprehensive Income for the financial year	- -	1,465	1,465
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1	4,345	4,346
Profit and total comprehensive Income for the financial year	-	718	718
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1	5,063	5,064
			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Cash flow from operating activities Net cash flows used in operating activities	8	(764)	(443)
Cash flows from investing activities Investment income		741	715
Cash flows generated from investing activities		741	715
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(23)	272
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,275	2,003
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		2,252	2,275

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1.1 Accounting policies

(a) General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London EC3P 3DQ. The principal activity of the Company is to act as the General Partner for The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Aviva plc group and therefore does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS's adopted by the European Union and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) therefore comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies are set out below. Accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

A strategic report has not been included in these audited financial statements as the Company qualifies for exemption as a small company under Section 414(B) of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities.

(b) Changes in accounting policies

(b1) New and amended standards adopted by the Company and interpretations

The following standards and amendments have been adopted by the Company for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2019:

IFRS 16, Leases

The adoption of the standard listed did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Partnership. An assessment was done on the impact of IFRS 16 and based on the fact that the Partnership is a lessor, there would be no impact.

(b2) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2019 and have not been early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

(c) Going concern

The continuation of the Company is dependent on the performance of the Partnership. As per the Limited Partnership Agreement ("LPA"), the Partnership will bear all the expenses and pay off liabilities as they are due. Further, there is no intention of the Directors to dissolve the Partnership within the next twelve months signing of the Company's financial statements.

Therefore, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1.1 Accounting policies (continued)

(d) Use of estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect items reported in the balance sheet and profit and loss account and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current facts, circumstances and, to some extent, future events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates, possibly significantly.

(e) Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are non-service charge costs such as statutory audit fees. Administrative expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

(f) Investment income

Investment income consists of distributions made by the Partnership and are accounted on an accruals basis.

(g) Taxation

The current tax expense is based on the taxable profits for the year, after any adjustments in respect of prior years. Tax, including tax relief for losses if applicable, is allocated over profits before taxation and amounts charged or credited to reserves as appropriate.

Provision is made for deferred tax liabilities, or credit taken for deferred tax assets, using the liability method, on all material temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets consist of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1.1 Accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables as well as amounts owed by group company are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at the lower of their originally invoiced value and recoverable amount. The Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivable.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 90 days before 31 December 2019 or 1 January 2019, respectively, and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the liability of the tenants to settle the receivable. Such forward-looking information would include:

- changes in economic, regulatory. Technological and environmental factors, (such as industry outlook, GP, employment and politics);
- external market indicators; and
- tenant base.

Trade receivables as well as amounts owed by group company are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities, as appropriate. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of payables and other financial liabilities, amounts owed to group companies. They are classified as other liabilities.

Financial liabilities included in payables and other financial liabilities, amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1.2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying the partners accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made no judgements that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

2 Profit on ordinary activities before Income Tax

The audit fees, relating to the audit of the Company, amounting to £2,440 (2018: £2,354) have been borne by the Partnership.

The Company had no employees in the current or prior years.

The Directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company for services to the Company (2018: \pm nil).

3 Income tax

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Analysis of tax credit in the year		
UK Corporation tax on profit for the financial year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years		(745)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	(745)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Income tax (continued)

(a) Tax reconciliation

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2018: 19%). The current tax credit for the year differs from 19% for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	718	720
Tax on profit on ordinary activities before taxation at a standard UK Corporation rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	136	137
Group relief surrendered Taxable share of Limited Partnership's profits Non-taxable distribution from LP Adjustments in respect of prior years	(116) 120 (140)	(122) 121 (136) (745)
Total tax credit for the year	-	(745)

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 was enacted on 18 November 2015, which introduced a reduction in the headline rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The Finance Act 2016 was enacted on 15 September 2016, and introduced a further reduction of the headline rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020.

4 Trade and other receivables

	31 Dec 2019 £	
Amounts due from the Partnership	2,812	2,071
	2,812	2,071

Amounts due from the Partnership are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are receivable on demand.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables are limited due to the fact that the debt is collectable from group companies. No further credit risk provision is therefore required in excess of the normal provision for doubtful receivables.

The Company considers that the carrying amount of receivables and other financial assets approximates to their fair value. All receivables are non-interest bearing.

No receivables are past due or impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Financial instruments

There were no contingent liabilities or commitments at the date of the Statement of Financial Position (2018: £nil).

At 31 December 2019	Loans and Assets at fair receivables value through profit and loss		Total
	£	£	£
Assets as per balance sheet			
Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	2,812 2,252	<u>.</u>	2,812 2,252
	5,064		5,064
At 31 December 2018	Loans and receivables £		Total £
Assets as per balance sheet			
Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	2,071 2,275	- 	2,071 2,275
	4,346	-	4,346

Financial risk management objectives

A maturity of financial instruments has not been prepared as all financial assets and financial liabilities are due to/from the Partnership and will be settled on wind up of the structure.

Financial derivatives are not used to mitigate financial risks.

The Company has no exposure to interest rate changes.

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign exchange movements. The Company has no material contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is in the form of trade receivables and payables which are mainly short-term trading items held at fair value.

The Company deposits its cash with a reputable credit institution with a high credit rating.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6 Risk management

The key risks arising in the Company are market, operational and liquidity risks which are discussed in more detail below.

The Aviva Group's approach to risk and capital management

The Company operates within the governance structure and priority framework of the Aviva Group. The Aviva Group's Risk Management Framework ('RMF') includes the strategies, policies, tools and governance arrangements, processes and reporting procedures necessary to support its objectives. The Company adopts and complies with the Aviva Group's RMF.

The Company does not hold any capital investment in the Partnership but is entitled to a priority distribution of 0.01% of the Net Income available for distribution from the Partnership. The principal risk therefore is the performance of the Partnership which the Directors monitor regularly. The key risks that mainly affect the Partnership are market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk. While the day-to-day management of these risks is outsourced, the Directors monitor them regularly.

The Company's exposure to different types of risk is limited by the nature of its business as follows:

i) Market risk

The Company's principal exposure to market risk takes the form of property values, which have a direct impact on the value of the Company's investments. The management of this risk falls within the mandate of Aviva Investors Global Services Limited, which manages the investments on behalf of the Partnership.

ii) Operational risk

Operational risk arises as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Details of the Aviva Group's approach to operational risk are Aviva Investors Global Services Limited, which manages and administers the Company's activities.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that there is always sufficient headroom available to meet the working capital requirements of the business. The ongoing costs of the Company are settled by the Partnership.

iv) Credit risk

Concentration of credit risk is limited. This applies to receivables and the debt is collectable from group companies. No further credit risk provision is therefore required in excess of the normal provision for doubtful receivables.

v) COVID-19

The Partnership's approach to COVID-19 is presented in note 12.

7 Called up share capital

	31 Dec 2019 £	31 Dec 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital of the Company at 31 December:		
1 (2018:1) ordinary share of £1	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8 Notes to the statement of Cash Flows

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Profit for the year	718	1,465
Adjustments for:		
Investment income	(741)	(715)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables Decrease in trade and other payables	(741)	(714) (479)
Net cash used in operating activities	(764)	(443)

9 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or commitments at the balance sheet date (31 December 2018: £nil),

10 Related party transactions

	31 Dec 19		<u>31 Dec 18</u>	
	Charged during the year	Receivable at year end	Charged during the year	Receivable at year end
	£	£	£	£
Designer Retail Outlet Centre Mansfield	741	2,812	715	2,071

The audit fee expenses for Mansfield Investor (GP) are paid by the Designer Retail Outlet Centre Mansfield Limited Partnership.

(a) Key management compensation

The members of the Board of Directors, who are considered to be the key management of the Company, are listed on page 1 of these Financial Statements.

There are no amounts receivable from or payments due to members of the Board of Directors.

(b) Services provided to related parties

During the year the Company served as General Partner for the Partnership. No fees were received for services provided to the Partnership.

The Company does not hold any capital investment in the Partnership but is entitled to a priority distribution of 0.01% of the Net Income available for distribution from the Partnership.

(c) Services provided by related parties

During the year no fees (2018: £nil) were charged for services provided by related parties.

The audit fees, relating to the audit of the Company, amounting to £2,440 (2018: £2,354) have been borne by the Partnership.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11 Immediate parent and ultimate controlling entity

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Norwich Union (Shareholder GP) Limited, a Company incorporated in United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is Aviva plc, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Aviva plc is the parent undertaking of both the largest and the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate the Financial Statements at 31 December 2019. The consolidated Financial Statements of Aviva plc are available on application to the:

Group Company Secretary Aviva plc St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

and are available on the Aviva plc website at www.aviva.com.

12 Post balance sheet events

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

UK Real Estate is yet to see the full impact of COVID 19 in terms of investment and occupier activity. Liquidity and transaction volumes for all but the best quality real estate are likely to be depressed for the immediate period, although it is too early to tell what the longer-term effects may be. Various initiatives have been enacted across government and the industry to protect occupiers.

There were no other significant post balance sheet events to report.

THE DESIGNER RETAIL OUTLET CENTRES (MANSFIELD) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Registered in England No: LP011196

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

THESE PARTNERSHIP
ACCOUNTS FORM
PART OF THE ACCOUNTS
OF COMPANY

No. 05661128

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Partners, Advisers and Other Information

Partners:

Limited Partner

The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Unit Trust

General Partner

The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited St Helens
1 Undershaft
London
EC3P 3DQ

Fund Manager

Aviva Investors Global Services Limited St Helens I Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Property and Asset Manager

McArthurGlen UK Limited 103 Wigmore Street London W1U 1QS

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Registered Office

St Helen's 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ

Registered Number

Registered in England and Wales: No. LP011196

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors of the General Partner ("Directors") present their strategic report of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership (the "Fund" or the "Partnership") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Partnership

The Partnership was established on 21 March 2006 and is registered as a limited partnership in England and Wales under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907. The total commitment of the Partners as at 31 December 2019 is £77m (31 December 2018: £77m) of which £77m (31 December 2018: £77m) has been drawn down.

Principal Activities of the Partnership

The principal activity of the Partnership is the acquiring, developing, refurbishing, managing, letting, and holding of a designer retail outlet property centre for investment purposes.

Review of the Partnership's business

Objective and strategy

The objective of the Partnership is to achieve investment returns in excess of 100 basis points per annum (net of costs and expenses) above the rate of return generated by long dated index linked gilts over the long term by investing in designer Retail Outlets.

To achieve its objectives the Partnership has adopted the following strategy for its portfolio:

- Acquiring or investing in assets that meet the Partnership's specific investment criteria with the purpose of enhancing returns and/or reducing risk.
- Devise and implement business plan initiatives that improve projected investment returns and meet defined risk/reward criteria.
- Targeting for sale assets which are not set to outperform the benchmark.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Review of the Partnership's business (continued)

Partnership Performance:

The financial position of the Partnership at 31 December 2019 is shown in the Statement of Financial Position on page 12, with the results shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 11 and the Cash Flow Statement on page 14.

The business review is required to contain financial and where applicable, non-financial key performance indicators ("KPIs"). The General Partner considers that, in line with the activities and objectives of the business, the financial KPIs set out below are those which communicate the performance of the Partnership as a whole. These KPIs comprise of:

	2019	2018
Partnership Return	8.4%	8.5%
Income Return	6.0%	7.0%
Capital Return	2.4%	1.5%
IPD Benchmark	(10.6%)	(4.2%)
Capital Value of Asset	£100.8m	£101.6m
Net Income yield	6.02%	5.97%
ERV (valued)	£8.8m	£8.6m
Distribution declared	£7.4m	£7.1m
Equivalent Yield	5.95%	5.95%
Footfall Visits	3.0m	2.9m
Voids	0.7%	4.1%

The Partnership produced a total return of 8.4% (2018: 8.5%) against a Benchmark return of (10.6)% (2018: (4.2%)). The fund's outperformance was predominantly driven by its income return of 6.0% (2018: 7.0%) with capital adding a further 2.4% (2018: 1.5%). The increase in the latter is a mix of improved rental levels achieved at lease renewal, rent review and new lettings. The valuation yield remained stable due to the continued investor demand for long term, inflation linked property assets.

Capital Management & Objectives:

The Partnership operates as an ungeared fund.

£nil of new equity, in the form of capital contributions and advances, was injected into the Partnership during the year ended 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: £nil).

Post balance sheet events

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Review of the Partnership's business (continued)

Post balance sheet events (continued)

UK Real Estate is yet to see the full impact of COVID 19 in terms of investment and occupier activity. The external valuation adviser has applied a "material uncertainty clause" to the 31 March 2020 valuation because they can no longer make reliable judgements on value in the current market. Liquidity and transaction volumes for all but the best quality real estate are likely to be depressed for the immediate period, although it is too early to tell what the longer-term effects may be. Various initiatives have been enacted across government and the industry to protect occupiers.

The table below shows the results of Management's evaluation of the sensitivity of the Level 3 fair value of investment properties at 31 December to changes in unobservable inputs to a reasonable alternative:

	2019		Change in fair value		
	Fair value £	Unobservable input	+75bps	+100bps	
			£	£	
Investment property	100,800,000	5.50%	(11,600,000)	(14,900,000)	

These amounts are not an estimate or a forecast of the impact of COVID19 on the Partnership's property value. The analysis is designed solely to provide an indication of the impact of certain changes to the Partnership's property value.

Future Developments:

The Directors expect the general level of activity to be maintained in the foreseeable future.

Employees:

The Partnership has no employees (31 December 2018: Nil). The key management personnel have been identified as the Directors of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited. The Directors received no remuneration (2018: £nil).

Environmental:

Aviva Investors Real Assets (AIRA) recognises its duty to act as responsible stewards of its clients' assets. Consistent with its fiduciary and stewardship obligations. AIRA maintains a deep conviction that Responsible Investment including environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors can have an impact on investment returns and client outcomes.

AIRA's fiduciary duty is to protect and maintain the value of assets, it aims to do this by integrating Responsible Investment, including ESG considerations, into its investment and asset management decisions. Responsible Investment factors are implemented from origination or acquisition to divestment or termination.

AIRA supports industry initiatives to develop a common platform to evaluate the Responsible Investment impact and credentials of Real Asset investments, and to setup standardised reporting frameworks and benchmarks. AIRA is a founding member of GRESB infrastructure and an advisory member of GRESB Real Estate and has partnered with a number of organisations to participate on ESG initiatives including the Better Buildings Partnership.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Review of the Partnership's business (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus (also known as COVID 19) in many countries is rapidly evolving and the socio-economic impact is unprecedented. It has been declared as a global pandemic and is having a major impact on economies and financial markets. The efficacy of government measures will materially influence the length of economic disruption, but it is probable we will see a period of slow economic growth or even recession.

Whilst it is not possible to fully assess the impact on specific industries or their constituents at this stage, the General Partner believe the partnership has a strong balance sheet and the right strategy in place to mitigate against the worst consequences of the outbreak. Business continuity plans have been enacted for itself and service providers, so the General Partner expects the entity to be in a position to continue operations throughout this period.

However, there is unlikely to be an entity that is completely immune from the consequences of the outbreak and the General Partner consider that the novel coronavirus presents increased uncertainty and risk with respect to the Partnership's performance and financial results. The General Partner will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and act accordingly to protect the interests of investors

The Partnership's approach to risk management is further set out in note 17.

For and on behalf of the Partnership:

-DocuSigned by:

Rus Booth —4F24CEB207014C1

R P Booth

Director of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited

General Partner's report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors of the General Partner present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Partnership (hereafter "the financial statements") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Results and Distributions

The loss of the Partnership for 2019 was £5.0m (2018: loss of £1.3m). Distributions to the Partners were £7.4m (2018: £7.1m).

Directors

The current Directors of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited and those in office throughout the year, except as noted, are as follows:

C J Urwin

S J Green (resigned 25 September 2019)

R P Booth

L N Weaver (appointed 13 November 2019)

Future Developments

The future development of the Partnership is set out in the Strategic Report.

Partners' accounts

Partners' accounts consist of capital contributions and non interest bearing loans. The Partnership has classified the Partners' accounts as a financial liability based on the contractual arrangements within the Limited Partnership Agreement which require repayment of the net assets/liabilities upon wind up of the Partnership.

The Partners accounts include capital contributions and partners advance as follows:

As at 31 December 2019	Capital Contributions	Capital Advance
	£	£
The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Unit Trust The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited	76,840,280	-
Total	76,840,280	-
As at 31 December 2018	Capital Contributions	Capital Advance
	£	£
The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Unit Trust The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited	76,840.280	- -
Total	76,840,280	-

General Partner's report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Amounts attributable to the General Partner

The General Partner is entitled to a priority profit share in accordance with the Limited Partner Agreement ("LPA") for its services as General Partner.

The General Partner's allocations are expensed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The General Partner's 0.01% loss share entitlement for the year was £500 (2018: loss of £131).

Going concern

As at 31 December 2019, the Partnership is in a net current liabilities position of £1,026,263. This has arisen due to the outstanding distributions payable to the Partners, which have currently been deferred for the foreseeable future. The Unit Trust has indicated its willingness to provide support to the Partnership for at least 12 months from the date of the signing of the financial statements of the Partnership. Therefore, the General Partner, after due consideration, has deemed it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis.

Financial Instruments

The business of the Partnership includes use of financial instruments. Details of the Partnership's risk management objectives and policies, and exposures to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk relating to financial instruments are set out in page 29 and 30 of the financial statements.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to consider their appointment will be proposed at the board meeting of the General Partner.

Disclosure of information to the independent auditors

Each person who was a Director of the General Partner on the date that this report was approved confirms that:

- (a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the Partnership's auditors are unaware; and
- (b) each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

General Partner's report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Statement of General Partner's Responsibilities in Respect of the Financial **Statements**

The general partner is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law, as applied to qualifying partnerships by the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 (the "Regulations"), requires the general partner to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the general partner has prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law, as applied to qualifying partnerships, the general partner 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 qualifying partnership and of the profit or loss of the qualifying partnership for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the general partner are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements:
- 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 qualifying partnership will continue in business.

The general partner is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the qualifying partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The general partner is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the qualifying partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the qualifying partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships by the Regulations.

For and on behalf of the Partnership:

-DocuSigned by

Renos Booth R P Booth

Director of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited

Independent auditors' report to the partners of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership For the year ended 31 December 2019

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the qualifying partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss and cash
 flows for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships by the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Partners for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the qualifying partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the general partner's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the general partner has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the qualifying partnership'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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the qualifying partnership's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our audit ors' report thereon. The general partner is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstate ment 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and General Partner's Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships have been included.

Independent auditors' report to the partners of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit. ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and General Partner's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and General Partner's Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the qualifying partnership and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and General Partner's Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the general partner for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of General Partner's Responsibilities in Respect of the Financial Statements set out on page 8, the general partner is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The general partner is also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 general partner is responsible for assessing the qualifying partnership'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 general partner either intends to liquidate the qualifying partnership or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 auditors' 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 on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the partners of the qualifying partnership as a body in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships by the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent auditors' report to the partners of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sandra Dowling (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

11 June 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Rental income		8,211,813	8,252,473
Service charge income		3,069,643	2,888,700
Total Revenue		11,281,456	11,141,173
Property operating expenses	5	(4,985,370)	(4,539,828)
Gross profit		6,296,086	6,601.345
Administrative expenses	6	(729,216)	(824,883)
Change in fair value of investment properties		(3,171,672)	55,973
Operating profit		2,395,198	5,832,435
Finance income	7	10,101	12,265
Finance costs	8	(7,043)	(1,571)
Finance costs - distributions to partners	9	(7,395,220)	(7,149,740)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(4.996,964)	(1,306.611)

The notes on pages 16 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Non-current Assets			
Investment properties	10	99,136,834	99,772,126
Property and equipment	11	1,082,040	1,328,851
Lease incentives		1.315,903	1,424,457
Other assets	12	161,045	126,122
		101.695,822	102,651,556
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	1,378,097	1,408,363
Lease incentives		347,263	403,417
Cash and cash equivalents		2,068,078	2,740,957
		3.793,438	4,552,737
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(4.819,701)	(1,572,693)
Net current (liabilities) / assets		(1,026,263)	2,980,044
Total assets less current liabilities		100,669,559	105,631,600
Non - current Liabilities Other payables	15	(161.045)	(126,122)
Net assets attributable to Partners	21	100,508,514	105,505,478

These audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited, the General Partner on 11.06. 2020 and were signed on its behalf by Docusioned by:

Renos Booth RAP2180000017014C1

Director of

The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited

The notes on pages 16 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Partners

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Proceeds from Partners	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018 Total comprehensive loss for the year	76,840,280 -	29,971,809 (1.306.611)	106,812,089 (1,306,611)
Balance at 31 December 2018	76,840,280	28,665,198	105,505,478
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4.996,964)	(4.996,964)
Balance at 31 December 2019	76,840,280	23,668,234	100,508,514

The notes on pages 16 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	19(a)	6,530,820	3,800,058
Interest paid		(7.043)	(1,571)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,523,777	3,798,487
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditure – property and equipment		(81,556)	(683.465)
Capital expenditure – investment properties		(2,536,380)	(269,249)
Finance income		10,101	12,265
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(2,607,835)	(940,449)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance costs: distributions paid		(4.588,821)	(7.149,025)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(4,588,821)	(7.149,025)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(672.879)	(4.290.987)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,740,957	7,031,944
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		2.068,078	2,740,957

The notes on pages 16 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

The Partnership is a partnership established in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships by the Partnership (Accounts) Regulations 2008.

The address of the registered office is St Helens, 1 Undershaft, London. EC3P 3DQ.

The Partnership was established on 21 March 2006 and is registered as a limited partnership in England and Wales under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907.

The principal activity of the Partnership is the acquiring, developing, refurbishing, managing, letting, and holding of a designer retail outlet property centre for investment purposes.

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling.

2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Partnership and interpretations

The following standards and amendments have been adopted by the Partnership for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2019:

• IFRS 16, Leases

The adoption of the standard listed did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Partnership. An assessment was done on the impact of IFRS 16 and based on the fact that the Partnership is a lessor, there would be no impact.

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2019 and have not been early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

3 Significant accounting policies

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union, using the accounting policies as set out below which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year except where noted.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include revaluation of investment properties at fair value through profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Going concern basis

The business activity of the Partnership, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out on pages 2 to 4. The financial position of the Partnership and its liquidity position are set out in these financial statements.

As at 31 December 2019, the Partnership is in a net current liabilities position of £1,026,263. This has arisen due to the outstanding distributions payable to the Partners, which have currently been deferred for the foreseeable future. The Unit Trust has indicated its willingness to provide support to the Partnership for at least 12 months from the date of the signing of the financial statements of the Partnership. Therefore, the General Partner, after due consideration, has deemed it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis.

(c) Investment properties

Property that is held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation is classified as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at is cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted if necessary for differences in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and other assumptions market participants would make when pricing the property under current market conditions. Valuations are performed as of the financial position date by professional valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. These valuations form the basis for the carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Changes in fair values are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Investment properties are derecognised when they have been disposed of.

Where the Partnership disposes of a property at fair value in an arm's length transaction, the carrying value immediately prior to the sale is adjusted to the transaction process, and the adjustment is recorded in the income statement within net gain from fair value adjustment on investment property.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write down the cost of other assets to their residual values over their estimated lives, estimated to be 3 - 5 years.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating loss.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the most recently assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Partnership and the renovation replaces and identifiable part of the asset.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at the lower of their originally invoiced value and recoverable amount. The Partnership applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivable.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 90 days before 31 December 2019 or 1 January 2019, respectively, and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the liability of the tenants to settle the receivable. Such forward-looking information would include:

- changes in economic, regulatory. Technological and environmental factors, (such as industry outlook, GP, employment and politics);
- · external market indicators; and
- tenant base.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

(f) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised at cost and are accrued in the Statement of Financial Position upon receipt of the invoice.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Partnership has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the Partnership expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is more probable than not.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if the future obligation is probable and the amount cannot be reasonably estimated.

(h) Partners' accounts

Partners' accounts consist of capital contributions. The Partnership has classified the Partners' accounts as a financial liability based on the contractual arrangements within the Limited Partnership Agreement which require repayment of the net assets/liabilities upon wind up of the Partnership.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand comprises of cash and cash on deposit with banks, both of which are immediately available.

(j) Cash flow statement

The Partnership reports cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method. Interest received is presented within finance income and included in investing cash flows and interest paid is presented within cash flows from operating activities. The acquisitions of investment properties are disclosed as cash flows from investing activities because this most appropriately reflects the Partnership's business activities.

(k) Revenue

Revenue includes rental income and service charge income.

Rental income, which excludes value added tax, represents rent from investment properties leased out under operating lease agreements and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the directors are reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise that option.

Incentives for entering lease arrangements are spread evenly over the non-cancellable period of the lease, even if payments are not made on that basis.

Service charge income is recognised in the accounting period in which control of the services are passed to the tenant, which is when the service is rendered. Service charge income is charged in advance on a quarterly basis based on an annual budget. Any income in excess of annual expenditure, or expenditure in excess of annual income, is held as a payable or a receivable and contributed towards the next year's expenditure or income respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include all costs not directly incurred in the operation of the Partnership's property portfolio. This includes administration and management expenses.

(m) Fund Administration fee

Under the terms of the Fund Manager's Agreement dated 21 March 2006 between the Partnership and Aviva Investors Global Services Limited (the "Fund Manager"), the Fund Manager is entitled to an annual administration fee of £50,000 plus RPI from inception in 2003. Fund Administration fees are recognised and paid annually in advance on I January each year.

(n) Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income which is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. Interest income on loans to related parties is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(o) Finance costs

Interest paid on bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

(p) Performance fee

In accordance with the Fund Manager's Agreement, dated 21 March 2006, and Property and Asset Management Agreement, dated 13 December 2019, (the "Agreements"), when the Partnership outperforms against IPD, a performance fee can be payable. The fees are determined by an agreed formula whereby, should the Partnership's performance exceed the benchmark, a fee then becomes payable to the Fund Manager and the Property and Asset Manager.

Performance fees are accrued for as an expense at the best estimate of the amount payable to the Fund Manager.

(q) Finance costs: distributions to Partners

Income produced by the Partnership's investment properties and other sources is distributed to the Partners to the extent that the Partnership's income exceeds expenses (excluding fair value movements) on a quarterly basis in accordance with the Partnership Deed. Capital distributions may be made following sales of investment properties.

The General Partner and the Fund Manager are required to ensure that no distribution is made that would render the Partnership insolvent or unable to pay its expenses for the six month period following a distribution, having regard to the expected receipts of the Partnership.

(r) Taxation

The provisions of Section 111 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 require the taxable gains and losses of a limited partnership to be assessable directly upon the partners. Accordingly, no provision has been made for taxation in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probably that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

(s) Fair value disclosures

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy as specified in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" are defined below:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly i.e. as prices or indirectly i.e. derived from prices
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Partnership's Financial Statements requires the General Partner to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected.

In the process of applying the Partnership's accounting policies, the General Partner has made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements:

(a) Valuation of investment properties

The fair value of the Partnership's investment properties represents an estimate by independent professional valuers of the open market value of that property as at the balance sheet date. The determination of the fair value of investment properties requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows from assets (such as lettings, tenants' profiles, future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, plant and machinery, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. The valuers also make reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. Fair value disclosures in relation to investment property are given in Note 10.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property and equipment and other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

5 Property operating expenses

Property operating expenses includes amounts invoiced in respect of facilities management services provided, and other expenses incurred on an accruals basis.

	2019	2018
	£	£
Property expenses	1,915,727	1,651,128
Service charge expenses	3,069,643	2,888,700
	4,985,370	4,539,828
Administrative expenses		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Auditors' fees - audit services	15,240	11,297
Fund Administration fees	86,427	-
Property Manager fees	417,474	430,148
Professional fees	55.858	28,893
Depreciation	98,613	129,795
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	4,151
Other administrative expenses	55,604	220,599
	729,216	824,883

The Partnership had no employees in the current or prior year. The Directors received no emoluments for services to the Partnership for the financial year (2018: £nil).

There were no non-audit services provided during 2019 (2018: £nil).

7 Finance income

6

2019 £	2018 £
10,101	12,265
10,101	12,265
	£ 10.101

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

8 Finance costs

		2019 £	2018 £
	Interest payable	7,043	1,571
		7,043	1,571
9	Finance costs – distributions to Partners	2019 £	2018 £
	Distributions declared Proposed distributions at 31 December	4,590,182 2,805,038	7.149.025 715
	Total amounts available for distribution as per Statement of Comprehensive Income	7,395,220	7,149,740

Finance costs - distributions to Partners are accrued when they are declared.

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement, distributions of net income have been allocated to the Partners in proportion to their ownership percentage for the year to which the distribution relates. At the year end the percentage holdings were:

The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Unit Trust	99.99%
The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited	0.01%

10 Investment properties

The Partnership's investment property is held at fair value. The Partnership holds one class of investment property, being investment property within the United Kingdom.

	Freehold
	£
Fair market value 1 January 2018	99,446,904
Capital expenditure	269,249
Change in fair value of investment properties	55,973
Fair value at 31 December 2018	99,772,126
Capital expenditure	2,536,380
Change in fair value of investment properties	(3,171,672)
Fair value at 31 December 2019	99,136,834

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

10 Investment properties (continued)

A reconciliation of investment property valuations to the balance sheet carrying value of property is shown below:

	2019 2	
	£	£
Investment property at market value as determined by external valuers	100,800,000	101,600,000
Less accrued lease incentives separately accrued as a debtor in the balance sheet – non-current assets	(1,315,903)	(1,424.457)
Less accrued lease incentives separately accrued as a debtor in the balance sheet –current assets	(347,263)	(403,417)
Balance sheet carrying value of investment property	99,136,834	99,772,126

The investment property is categorised as Level 3 in the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. There have been no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels during the year. Investment properties are valued on a highest and best use basis. For all properties, the current use is considered to be the highest and best use.

The investment property was valued at its open market value for existing use, in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, as at 31 December 2019 by CB Richard Ellis Limited, professionally qualified chartered surveyors.

The valuations performed by the independent valuer for financial reporting processes have been reviewed by the Fund Manager. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the Fund Manager and the independent valuers at least once every quarter. At each year end, the Fund Manager:

- Verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report
- Assesses property valuation movements when compared to the prior year valuation report
- Holds discussions with the independent valuer

Investment properties are valued by using the investment method which involves applying capitalisation yields to current and estimated future rental streams net of income voids arising from vacancies or rent-free periods and associated running costs. These capitalisation yields and rental values are based on comparable property and leasing transactions in the market, using the valuers' professional judgement and market observation. Other factors taken into account in the valuations include the tenure of the property, tenancy details and ground and structural conditions, being assumptions applied by the valuers and information provided by the General Partner which is derived from the Partnership's financial and property management systems and is subject to the Partnership's overall control environment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

10 Investment properties (continued)

Significant unobservable inputs in the valuations are as follows:

	Fair value at 31 December 2019	Valuation technique	Net income yield %	Equivalent yield %	Discount rate %
Retail - UK	£ 100.800,000	Investment method	5.43%	5.50%	6.44%

All other factors being equal, a higher equivalent yield or discount rate would lead to a decrease in the valuation of an asset, and an increase in the current or estimated future rental stream would have the effect of increasing the capital value, and vice versa.

Movement in estimates	Equivalent vield	Net income vield	Return vield	Capital Value
	<i>y</i>	,	,,,,,,,,	£
+100bps	6.95%	7.05%	7.03%	85,900,000
+75bps	6.70%	6.80%	6.78%	89,200,000
-75bps	5.20%	5.26%	5.25%	115,600,000
-100bps	4.95%	5.00%	4.99%	121,600,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

Property and equipment	Other assets	Total
	£	£
At 1 January 2018		
Cost	2,578,058	2,578.058
Accumulated depreciation	(1,597,563)	(1,597,563)
Net book amount	980,495	980,495
Year ended 31 December 2018		
Opening net book amount	980,495	980,495
Additions	683,465	683.465
Disposals - cost	(4,660)	(4.660)
Charge for the year	(330,449)	(330,449)
Closing net book amount	1,328,851	1,328,851
At 31 December 2018		
Cost	3,256,863	3,256,863
Accumulated depreciation	(1.928,012)	(1.928.012)
Net book amount	1,328,851	1,328,851
Year ended 31 December 2019		
Opening net book amount	1,328,851	1,328,851
Additions	81,556	81,556
Disposals - cost	(599,148)	(599,148)
Disposals - depreciation	599,148	599,148
Charge for the year	(328,367)	(328.367)
Closing net book amount	1,082,040	1,082,040
At 31 December 2019		
Cost	2,739,271	2,739,271
Accumulated depreciation	(1,657,231)	(1,657,231)
Net book amount	1,082,040	1,082,040

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

13 Trade and other receivables: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018	
	£	£	
Trade receivables	724,227	602,861	
Other debtors	412,719	700,507	
Prepayments and accrued income	132,697	38,502	
Other assets	117,212	142,994	
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(8.758)	(76,501)	
	1,378,097	1,408,363	

There were no material past due or impaired receivables as at 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil) other than those already provided against. The carrying value of the trade and other receivables approximates to fair value due to their relatively short maturity and no indication of impairment to date.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables are limited due to the size and spread of the Partnership's trading base. No further credit risk provision is therefore required in excess of the normal provision for doubtful receivables.

Other assets relate to cash held as rent deposits for the tenants.

14 Trade and other payables

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade payables	408,728	88,168
VAT payable	52,189	71,798
Other accruals and deferred income	1,434,280	1,268,840
Other creditors	117,212	142,994
Finance costs – distribution payable	2,807,292	893
	4,819,701	1,572,693

Other creditors relate to cash held in trust for tenant rent deposits.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

15 Other payables: Amounts falling due after one year

	2018	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	161,045	126,122
	161,045	126,122

Other creditors relate to cash held in trust for tenant rent deposits which are due after one year.

16 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments by category

At 31 December 2019	Assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments	1,245	-	1,245
Cash and cash equivalents	2,068	-	2,068
	3,313		3,313
	Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Other financial liabilities at amortised	Total
		cost	
Financial liabilities	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities	-	4.820	4,820
		4,820	4,820

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

16 Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial instruments by category (continued)

At 31 December 2018	Assets at amortised cost	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments	1.370	-	1,370
Cash and cash equivalents	2.741	-	2,741
	4.111		4,111
	Liabilities at fair value through	Other financial liabilities	Total
	profit and	at	
	loss	amortised	
		cost	
Financial liabilities	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities		1,572	1.572
	-	1,572	1,572

17 Risk management

The key risks arising in the Partnership are market, credit, operational and liquidity risks which are discussed in more detail below.

The Aviva Group's approach to risk and capital management

The Aviva Group (the "Group") operates within its own governance structure and priority framework. It also has its own established governance framework, with clear terms of reference for the Board and the Aviva Executive Committee and a clear organisation structure, with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities (largely through role profiles). Aviva has an Audit Committee, which includes shareholder representatives.

Management of financial and non-financial risks

The Group's exposure to different types of risk is limited by the nature of its business as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

17 Risk management (continued)

Impact of COVID-19

The Partnership's approach to COVID-19 is presented in note 24.

Market risk

The Partnership's exposure to market risk takes the form of property valuations, which have a direct impact on the value of investments. Market risk is managed by ongoing proactive asset management.

Credit risk

The Partnership does not have a significant exposure to credit risk as receivables are mainly short-term trading items. The Group's investments are managed by agents who have responsibility for the prompt collection of amounts due.

The Partnership manages this risk of tenant default by ensuring that a dedicated credit control team is engaged in collecting the advance quarterly rent from tenants as soon as it falls due.

The Partnership deposits its cash with Barclays Bank PLC which is a reputable credit institution with a high credit rating A (2018: BBB).

Operational risk

Operational risk arises as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems; or from external events. Details of the Aviva Group approach to operational risk are set out in the financial statements of Aviva Investors UK Fund Services Limited, which manages and administers the Partnership's investments.

Details of the Group approach to operational risk are set out in the Aviva plc Annual Report and Accounts 2019, available at http://www.aviva.com/investor-relations/results-and-reports/reports/.

Liquidity risk

The Partnership does not have a significant exposure to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that there is always sufficient headroom available to meet the working capital requirements of the business. The General Partner monitors the maturity of the Partnership's obligations as and when they fall due. The maturity analysis of the Partnership's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 was as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

17 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity	risk	(continued)

Elquidity risk (continued)	On demand £'000	1-3 months £'000		4-12 months £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets – loans and re	ceivables				
Trade and other receivables	1,378	-	-	-	1,378
Cash and cash equivalents	2,068	-	-	-	2,068
	3,446	-		-	3,446
Financial liabilities					
Trade creditors	409	_	-	-	409
Accruals and deferred income	1,434	-	-	-	1,434
Distributions payable	2,807	_	-	-	2,807
Rent deposits	117	_		-	117
VAT payable	52	-	-	-	52
	4,820	-		-	4.820

18 Operating lease receivables

The following table sets out the current operating receivables by the Partnership:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating lease receivables:		
No later than 1 year	6,954,996	7,357,711
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	13,754.845	17,054,379
Later than 5 years	3,919,679	8,328,773
	24,629,520	32,740,863

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

19 Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash generated from operating activities

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating profit	2,395,198	5,832,435
Changes in working capital: Decrease/ (Increase) in receivables and other assets	194.974	(886,790)
Increase/ (Decrease) in payables and other financial liabilities	440,609	(1,424,723)
Add back non cash items:		
Fair value loss/ (gain) on investment property	3.171,672	(55,973)
Depreciation	328,367	330,958
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	4,151
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,530,820	3,800,058

20 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no commitments or contingent liabilities at the Statement of Financial Position date (2018: £nil).

21 Net assets attributable to Partners

	Unit Trust 99,99%	GP 0.01%	Total 100%
	£	£	£
Proceeds from Partners			
At 1 January 2019	76,840.280	-	76.840,280
At 31 December 2019	76,840,280	-	76,840,280
Income account			
At 1 January 2019	28.662.331	2,867	28,665,198
Loss during the year	(4,996,464)	(500)	(4,996,964)
At 31 December 2019	23,665,867	2,367	23,668,234
Net assets attributable to Partners at 31 December 2019	100,506,147	2,367	100,508,514
Net assets attributable to Partners at 31 December 2018	105,502,611	2,867	105,505,478

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

21 Net assets attributable to Partners (continued)

	Unit Trust 99.99%	GP 0.01%	Total 100%
	£	£	£
Proceeds from Partners			
At 1 January 2018	76,840,280	-	76,840,280
At 31 December 2018	76,840,280	-	76,840,280
Income account			
At 1 January 2018	29,968,811	2,998	29,971,809
Loss during the year	(1,306,480)	(131)	(1.306,611)
At 31 December 2018	28,662,331	2,867	28.665,198
Net assets attributable to Partners at 31 December 2018	105,502,611	2,867	105,505,478
Net assets attributable to Partners at 31 December 2017	106,809,091	2,998	106,812.089

22 Related party transactions

	2019		2018	
	Charged during the year £'000	Receivable/ (payable) at year end £'000	Charged during the year £'000	Receivable at year end
Aviva Investors Global Services Limited – fund administration fees	86	86	-	-
McArthurGlen UK Limited management fees	418	(60)	429	(97)
McArthurGlen UK Limited leasing fees	271	(51)	152	(14)
McArthurGlen UK Limited – marketing and service charge	378	(101)	387	(77)
McArthurGlen UK Limited – recharges	1,511	(180)	1,068	(129)
The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited – other fees	-	-	-	(1)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

22 Related party transactions (continued)

	20	19	2018	
	Distribution to partners £'000	Distribution payable £'000	Distribution to partners £'000	Distribution payable £'000
The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Unit Trust	7,394	2,807	7,150	-
The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited	1	3	1	1

Aviva Investors Global Services Limited receives fees as it acts as the fund manager for the Partnership.

The Partnership has entered into management contracts with McArthurGlen UK Limited. These agreements cover management fees, leasing fees and marketing and service charges.

The directors received no emoluments for services to the Partnership for the financial year (2018: £nil).

The related parties' receivables and payables are not secured and no guarantees were recovered in respect thereof. The receivables and payables will be settled in accordance with normal credit terms.

23 Parent and ultimate controlling undertaking

The General Partner of the Partnership is The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The Partnership's ultimate parent undertaking is The Designer Retail Outlet Centres Unit Trust, which is registered in Jersey.

The financial statements of The Designer Retail Outlet Centres Unit Trust are available on application to:

Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited Aviva plc St Helen's 1 Undershaft, London EC3P 3DQ

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2019

24 Post balance sheet events

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. There are no comparable recent events which may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread of COVID-19 and a potential pandemic, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 outbreak or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change.

UK Real Estate is yet to see the full impact of COVID 19 in terms of investment and occupier activity. The external valuation adviser has applied a "material uncertainty clause" to the 31 March 2020 valuation because they can no longer make reliable judgements on value in the current market. Liquidity and transaction volumes for all but the best quality real estate are likely to be depressed for the immediate period, although it is too early to tell what the longer-term effects may be. Various initiatives have been enacted across government and the industry to protect occupiers.

The table below shows the results of Management's evaluation of the sensitivity of the Level 3 fair value of investment properties at 31 December to changes in unobservable inputs to a reasonable alternative:

	2019		Change in fair value	
	Fair value	Unobservable input	+75bps	+100bps
	£	·	£	£
Investment property	100.800,000	5.50%	(11.600,000)	(14,900,000)

These amounts are not an estimate or a forecast of the impact of COVID19 on the Partnership's property value. The analysis is designed solely to provide an indication of the impact of certain changes to the Partnership's property value.

There were no other significant post balance sheet events to report.