

THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST

**REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2025**

CHARITY NUMBER: 1127725

**THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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**THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

The Trustees present their annual report along with the audited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 10 and 11 and comply with the charity's trust deed and applicable law.

Reference & Administrative Details

The Charity: The Musk-Burton Family Trust

Charity Number: 1127725

Address: Fourth Floor, Unit 5B The Parklands, Bolton BL6 4SD
(01204) 414243

CHARITY TRUSTEES

Mr Andrew John Ball
Mrs Sarah Falvey
Mr Benjamin Burton (Appointed 13/05/25)

AUDITOR

Barlow Andrews LLP
Statutory Auditor
Carlyle House
78 Chorley New Road
Bolton
BL1 4BY

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
1 Churchill Place
London E14 5HP
Tel: (02074) 872000

Private Banker: Robert McIntyre
Executive: Mitesh Mistry

**THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

Trustees

Andrew Ball and Sarah Falvey have served as Trustees throughout the year ended 31 March 2025. Benjamin Burton was appointed as a Trustee on 13 May 2025.

Structure, Governance and Management

Governing document

The Musk-Burton Family Trust was registered with the Charity Commission in January 2009 under charity number 1127725. It is governed by a deed of trust last updated in January 2009.

Organisational structure

The charity trustees are responsible for the general control and management of the charity.

The trustees must hold at least two ordinary meetings each year and keep the minutes of the proceedings at their meetings. In the minutes the trustees must record their decisions and, where appropriate, the reasons for those decisions.

A special meeting may be called at any time by the person elected to chair meetings of the trustees or by any two trustees.

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

There must be at least two trustees. Apart from the first trustees, every trustee must be appointed by a resolution of the trustees passed at a special meeting. In selecting individuals for appointment as trustees, the trustees have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the charity.

Following appointment, new trustees are introduced to their new role and given copies of the trust deed and a copy of the charity's latest report and statement of accounts. New trustees are also made aware of the scope of their responsibilities under the Charities Act.

Objectives and Activities

Our aims

The objects of the charity are set out in the charity's trust deed and are summarised as follows:

- 1) the relief of poverty and need,
- 2) the advancement of education,
- 3) the promotion of the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment,
- 4) the relief of sickness and preservation of health,
- 5) the advancement of religion.

In all cases by the donation of funds to individuals or organisations who will use them exclusively in ways which fall within the objects.

It should be highlighted that the charity does not have key management personnel who receive employment benefits. It is the trustees who make the key decisions in the trust.

**THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

Our objectives

Our objectives are set to reflect the charity's aims. Each year the trustees review our objectives and activities to ensure they continue to reflect our aims.

Activities and achievements

How our activities deliver public benefit

The Trustees seek to provide funding for appropriate charitable causes and aims which are in accordance with the Charity's objectives. During the year donations of £797,086 were made by the Trustees to other registered charities.

Financial Review

Reserves policy

The reserves are being held to fund the ongoing commitment to the selected charities of the Trustees and to ensure these are capable of being sustained for the long term. As at 31 March 2025 the reserves stood at £8,668,046.

Principal funding sources

The charity's main source of income is investment income generated from capital resources accumulated since 2009. The investment income from this portfolio earned the income of £159,792 during the period.

Investment policy and objectives

The Trustees seek to invest in a balanced risk portfolio to try and achieve a level of return sufficient to fund the normal levels of charitable donations in any one-year period.

Future Plans

The Trustees seek to attract further charitable funds through giving. The Trustees will continue to consider all requests for donations and will seek to make donations for charitable purposes that fully meet with the Charity's aims and objectives.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

United Kingdom law applicable to charities in England & Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees should follow best practice and:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue to meet its objectives.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ascertain its financial position and to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safe-guarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as the trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Charity's auditor are unaware. Additionally, the trustees have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as trustees in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity's auditor are aware of that information.

The trustees have complied with the duty in Section 4 of the 2006 Charities Act to have due regard to guidance published by the Charity Commission.

Auditor

The trustees recommend that Barlow Andrews LLP remain in office until further notice.

Approval

This report was approved by the trustees on 16 December 2025 and signed on their behalf.



.....
Mr A J Ball
Trustee



.....
Mrs Sarah Falvey
Trustee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Musk-Burton Family Trust for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

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

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charity'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 trustees either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities including fraud. Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with trustees and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST (CONTINUED)

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Alison Cornes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Barlow Andrews LLP
Statutory Auditor
Carlyle House, 78 Chorley New Road, Bolton

16 December 2025

Barlow Andrews LLP is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Total Funds 2025 £	Total Funds 2024 £
Income from:			
Investments	2	157,047	279,417
Sundry income		2,745	469
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income		159,792	279,886
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure:			
Costs of raising funds:			
Investment management costs		27,377	46,402
Expenditure on charitable activities	3	837,649	282,850
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure		865,026	329,252
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net expenditure before gains on investments		(705,234)	(49,366)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Other recognised gains			
Gains/(Losses) on investment assets	6	18,103	472,556
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net movement in funds		(687,131)	423,190
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Fund balances at 1 April 2024		9,355,177	8,931,987
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Fund balances at 31 March 2025		8,668,046	9,355,177
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities and relates to unrestricted funds.

THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	292,546	299,859
Current assets			
Investment assets	6	8,819,092	9,277,046
Debtors	8	44,408	34,854
		<u>8,863,500</u>	<u>9,311,900</u>
Liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	9	(258,000)	(156,582)
Net current assets		<u>8,605,500</u>	<u>9,155,318</u>
Creditors falling due after one year	10	(230,000)	(100,000)
Net assets		<u>8,668,046</u>	<u>9,355,177</u>
The funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds		<u>8,668,046</u>	<u>9,355,177</u>
Total charity funds		<u><u>8,668,046</u></u>	<u><u>9,355,177</u></u>

Approved by the board of trustees on 16 December 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

.....
Mr A J Ball
Trustee

.....
Mrs Sarah Falvey
Trustee

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 1.1 The Musk-Burton Family Trust is a charity established under trust deed. The principal office is 4th Floor, Unit 5B The Parklands, Bolton BL6 4SD.

1.2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2019), "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102", and the Charities Act. The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investments.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The charity does not prepare budgets or cashflows, due to the nature of the charity. This does not limit the Trustees ability to perform an assessment of the going concern. Investment valuations are reviewed on a quarterly basis. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

1.4 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds represent accumulated income less direct charitable and other expenditure. They are expendable at the discretion of the trustees.

1.5 Income

Investment income is included in the accounts when receivable.

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received. Income from investments is recognised at the ex-dividend date.

1.6 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Grants payable are accounted for when the trustees have accepted a legal or moral obligation and accounted for as resources expended in the statement of financial activities.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity.

Value Added Tax is not recoverable by the Charity and as such is included in the relevant costs in the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis:

Buildings - 2% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Investments

Investments are initially measured at transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Market value is used as a representation of fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of financial activities and transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call within investment portfolios.

1.11 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price, including transaction costs.

Other financial assets

Financial assets classified as other financial assets are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of financial activities.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the charity transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, which include other creditors, are recognised at transaction price.

THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. INVESTMENT INCOME

	TOTAL FUNDS 2025 £	TOTAL FUNDS 2024 £
Dividends and other income received	157,047	279,417
Interest received	2,745	469
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	159,792	279,886
	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL FUNDS 2025 £	TOTAL FUNDS 2024 £
Donations made:		
Macmillan Cancer Research	100,000	-
SAT-7 UK	30,000	26,000
Claire House Children's Hospice	92,400	84,000
Cross Roads, Derbyshire	54,000	35,000
Streetfunk Dance	-	5,000
Missions	3,250	3,000
Ray of Hope Amazon	10,000	10,000
Middle East Media	13,600	12,000
Compassion UK	11,649	648
NSPCC	80,000	-
RISE	240,000	
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	122,187	70,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	797,086	245,648
Less: Donations received	-	(244)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	797,086	245,404
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accountancy fees	15,618	18,447
Depreciation	7,313	7,313
Sundry Expenses	432	486
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	820,449	271,650
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Governance costs		
Audit	6,400	4,000
Trustee fees	10,800	7,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,200	11,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total charitable expenditure	837,649	282,850
	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4. TRUSTEES

During the year the Trust paid £10,800 of fees to Mrs S Falvey, a trustee, for her work on behalf of the charity. The Trust has also paid £15,618 of fees to Cowgill Holloway LLP in which trustee Mr A J Ball is a Partner, for accountancy services during the year.

No trustee expenses were incurred during the year to 31 March 2025.

5. LAND AND BUILDINGS

Cost

At 1 April 2023 and at 31 March 2025 Total
£

Depreciation

At 1 April 2024 65,817

Depreciation charged in the year 7,313

At 31 March 2025 73,130

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2025 292,546

At 1 April 2024 299,859

6. INVESTMENT ASSETS

All investments are managed by Barclays Investment Solutions Limited and as at 31 March 2025 the valuation of the investment portfolio was as below:

	UK 2025 £	Non-UK 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Assets				
Investment valued by reference to a recognised stock exchange	4,470,743	4,319,969	8,790,712	8,568,363
Investments in strategic property fund	-	-	-	482,642
	4,470,743	4,319,969	8,790,712	9,051,005
Cash held as part of the investment portfolio	28,380	-	28,380	226,041
	4,499,123	4,319,969	8,819,092	9,277,046

Analysis of Movement of Investments Assets

	2025 £	2024 £
Carrying value (market value) at beginning of period	9,051,005	8,730,152
Additions to investments at cost	2,309,010	9,757,841
Disposal proceeds	(2,587,406)	(9,909,544)
Net Gain/(Loss)	18,103	472,556
Carrying value (market value) at end of period	8,790,712	9,051,005

THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2025	2024
	£	£
The fair value of financial investments has been estimated using the following fair value hierarchy.		
Valuation technique used		
Level 1	5,270,767	5,525,422
Level 2	3,519,945	3,525,583
Level 3	-	-
	<u>8,790,712</u>	<u>9,051,005</u>
The intention of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an asset could be exchanged in the market conditions prevailing at the measurement date. The measurement assumes the exchange is an orderly transaction (that is, it is not a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distress sale) between knowledgeable, willing participants on an independent basis.		
The purpose of the fair value hierarchy is to prioritise the inputs that should be used to measure the fair value of assets. The highest priority given to quoted prices at which a transaction can be entered into and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.		
In accordance with FRS102, the trustees classify fair value measurement under the following levels:		
Level 1 - The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument.		
Level 2 – Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1.		
Level 3 – Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.		
8. DEBTORS	2025	2024
	£	£
Accrued income	44,408	34,854
	<u>44,408</u>	<u>34,854</u>
9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Accruals	8,000	16,582
Grants Payable	<u>250,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>
	<u>258,000</u>	<u>156,582</u>

**THE MUSK-BURTON FAMILY TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

10. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after one year	2025	2024
	£	£
Grants Payable	<u>230,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

11. EMPLOYEES

There were no employees of the Charity in the year end 31 March 2025 (NIL in 2024).