

Anfield Dynamic Fixed Income ETF
PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)
October 31, 2020

Shares	Security	Fair Value
	EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS - 94.9 %	
	DEBT FUNDS - 94.9 %	
7,717	First Trust Low Duration Opportunities ETF	\$ 397,503
10,607	Invesco Fundamental High Yield Corporate Bond ETF	196,760
3,695	iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF	582,221
1,493	iShares 3-7 Year Treasury Bond ETF	198,435
4,409	iShares iBoxx \$ Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF	589,616
7,226	iShares MBS ETF	796,955
14,328	iShares US Treasury Bond ETF	395,739
10,863	SPDR Portfolio Intermediate Corporate Bond ETF	398,455
2,405	Vanguard Short-Term Corporate Bond ETF	199,086
	TOTAL DEBT FUNDS (Cost - \$3,795,462)	3,754,770
	TOTAL EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS (Cost - \$3,795,462)	3,754,770
	TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 94.9 % (Cost - \$3,795,462)	\$ 3,754,770
	ASSETS IN EXCESS OF OTHER LIABILITIES - 5.1 %	203,575
	NET ASSETS - 100.0 %	<u>\$ 3,958,345</u>

ETF - Exchange-Traded Fund
SPDR - Standard & Poor's Depository Receipt

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The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Funds. These policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Funds are investment companies and accordingly follow the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification Topic 946 "Financial Services Investment Companies".

Security Valuation – Securities listed on an exchange are valued at the last reported sale price at the close of the regular trading session of the primary exchange on the business day the value is being determined, or in the case of securities listed on NASDAQ at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). In the absence of a sale such securities shall be valued at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the day of valuation. Futures and future options are valued at the final settled price or, in the absence of a settled price, at the last sale price on the day of valuation. Options contracts listed on a securities exchange or board of trade for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the last quoted sales price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the day of valuation. The independent pricing service does not distinguish between smaller-sized bond positions known as "odd lots" and larger institutional-sized bond positions known as "round lots". The Fund may fair value a particular bond if the adviser does not believe that the round lot value provided by the independent pricing service reflects fair value of the Fund's holding. Short-term debt obligations having 60 days or less remaining until maturity, at time of purchase, may be valued at amortized cost.

A Fund may hold securities, such as private investments, interests in commodity pools, other non-traded securities or temporarily illiquid securities, for which market quotations are not readily available or are determined to be unreliable. These securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the "fair value" procedures approved by the Board of Trustees ("Board"). The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) adviser and/or sub-adviser. The committee may also enlist third party consultants such as a valuation specialist at a public accounting firm, valuation consultant, or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board has also engaged a third party valuation firm to attend valuation meetings held by the Trust, review minutes of such meetings and report to the Board on a quarterly basis. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

Fair Valuation Process - As noted above, the fair value committee is composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) adviser and/or sub-adviser. The applicable investments are valued collectively via inputs from each of these groups. For example, fair value determinations are required for the following securities: (i) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available on a particular business day (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source), (ii) securities for which, in the judgment of the adviser or sub-adviser, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument. Factors which may cause the adviser or sub-adviser to make such a judgment include, but are not limited to, the following: only a bid price or an asked price is available; the spread between bid and asked prices is substantial; the frequency of sales; the thinness of the market; the size of reported trades; and actions of the securities markets, such as the suspension or limitation of trading; (iii) securities determined to be illiquid; (iv) securities with respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred (a "significant event") since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to a Fund's calculation of its net asset value. Specifically, interests in commodity pools or managed futures pools are valued on a daily basis by reference to the closing market prices of each futures contract or other asset held by a pool, as adjusted for pool expenses. Restricted or illiquid securities, such as private investments or non-traded securities are valued via inputs from the adviser or sub-adviser based upon the current bid for the security from two or more independent dealers or other parties reasonably familiar with the facts and circumstances of the security (who should take into consideration all relevant factors as may be appropriate under the circumstances). If the adviser or sub-adviser is unable to obtain a current bid from such independent dealers or other independent parties, the fair value committee shall determine the fair value of such security using the following factors: (i) the type of security; (ii) the cost at date of purchase; (iii) the size and nature of the Fund's holdings; (iv) the discount from market value of unrestricted securities of the same class at the time of purchase and subsequent thereto; (v) information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security; (vi) the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security and the existence of any registration rights; (vii) how the yield of the security compares to similar securities of companies of similar or equal creditworthiness; (viii) the level of recent trades of similar or comparable securities; (ix) the liquidity characteristics of the security; (x) current market conditions; and (xi) the market value of any securities into which the security is convertible or exchangeable.

Valuation of Fund of Funds - The Funds may invest in portfolios of open-end or closed-end investment companies (the "Underlying Funds"). The Underlying Funds value securities in their portfolios for which market quotations are readily available at their fair values (generally the last reported sale price) and all other securities and assets at their fair value using the methods established by the boards of directors of the Underlying Funds.

Open-end investments companies are valued at their respective net asset values as reported by such investment companies. The shares of many closed-end investment companies, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share, which is different than the net asset value per share. The difference represents a market premium or market discount of such shares. There can be no assurances that the market discount or market premium on shares of any closed-end investment company purchased by the Funds will not change.

The Funds utilize various methods to measure the fair value of its investments on a recurring basis. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritized inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of input are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Fund's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

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October 31, 2020

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The following tables summarize the inputs used as of October 31, 2020 for the Funds' assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

Anfield Dynamic Fixed Income ETF

Assets*	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Exchange-Traded Funds	\$ 3,754,770	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,754,770
Total Assets	\$ 3,754,770	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,754,770

The Funds did not hold any Level 3 securities during the period.

Exchange Traded Funds - The Funds may invest in exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are a type of index fund bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF trades like common stock and represents a fixed portfolio of securities. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although the lack of liquidity on an ETF could result in it being more volatile. Additionally, ETFs have fees and expenses that reduce their value.

The identified cost of investments in securities owned by the Funds for federal income for federal income tax purposes and its respective gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation at October 31, 2020, were as follows:

	Tax Cost	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
Anfield Dynamic Fixed Income ETF	\$ 3,795,462	\$ -	\$ (40,692)	\$ (40,692)