

Davenport Core Fund (DAVPX)



Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus, SAI and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.investdavenport.com>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-281-3217 or by sending an email request to fundinfo@ultimusfundsolutions.com. The current Prospectus and SAI, dated August 1, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

What is the Fund’s Investment Objective?

The investment objective of the Davenport Core Fund (the “Core Fund” or the “Fund”) is long term growth of capital.

What are the Fund’s Fees and Expenses?

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Core Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment): None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.90%</u>

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$ 92	\$ 287	\$ 498	\$1,108

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 23% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Core Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in common stocks. Davenport & Company LLC (the “Advisor”) will generally invest in common stocks of companies that show strong capital appreciation potential, have strong and focused management, solid balance sheets and a history of proven results. In determining whether a company has the potential for appreciation, the Advisor will focus on several criteria, including, among other things:

- market leadership
- competitive advantage that may be difficult to replicate
- financial flexibility
- global reach
- consistent growth

The Advisor attempts to control risk through diversification among major market sectors, but at times, may emphasize a particular business sector. The Advisor does not limit the Fund to any particular capitalization requirement. At any time, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in small, unseasoned companies.

The Fund may invest in shares of exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) to increase the Fund’s exposure to the broad market or to industry sectors without purchasing a large number of individual securities. Such ETFs will typically hold a portfolio of securities designed to track the performance of a particular index or market sector. ETFs differ from traditional mutual funds in that their shares are listed on a securities exchange and can be traded intraday. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in ETFs.

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in common stocks of foreign issuers when, in the Advisor’s opinion, such investments would be advantageous to the Fund and help the Fund achieve its investment objective. The Fund may invest in foreign markets that the Advisor considers to be “emerging markets.” The Advisor considers “emerging markets” to include any country that is defined as an emerging or developing economy by The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations or the countries’ authorities.

A security will be sold when the Advisor believes the security no longer has the potential for strong capital appreciation, when it meets its targeted price, when the fundamentals of the issuer's business or general market conditions have changed, when more attractive opportunities become available, or when strong performance has resulted in an outsized position for the security within the Fund's portfolio.

What are the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The Core Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. As with any mutual fund investment, there is a risk that you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Stock Market Risk. The return on and value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate in response to stock market movements. Stocks are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations. Stocks may fluctuate in value due to earnings and other developments affecting a particular company or industry, stock market trends and general economic conditions, investor perceptions, interest rate changes and other factors beyond the control of the Advisor. Even investments in high quality or "blue chip" stocks can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Stocks tend to move in cycles and may experience periods of turbulence and instability.

Sector Risk. The Fund may emphasize investment in one or more particular business sectors at times, which may cause the value of its share price to be more susceptible to the financial, market, or economic events affecting issuers and industries within those sectors than a fund that does not emphasize investment in particular sectors. Economic or market factors, regulation or deregulation, and technological or other developments may negatively impact all companies in a particular sector and may increase the risk of loss of an investment in the Fund. The sectors that the Fund may emphasize will vary from time to time.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in foreign securities involve risks that may be different from those of U.S. securities, including the risk that foreign economies may be less stable than the U.S. economy. Foreign securities may not be subject to uniform audit, financial reporting or disclosure standards, practices or requirements comparable to those found in the United States. Foreign security issuers may also be subject to political, economic, or market instability; unfavorable government action in their local jurisdictions; or economic sanctions or other restrictions imposed by U.S. or foreign regulators. Certain of these risks may also apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant non-U.S. operations. In addition, the dividends payable on certain of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Foreign securities may also be subject to foreign currency risk, which is the risk that the value of the foreign security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the security's underlying foreign currency.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Investments in emerging markets, which include Africa, parts of Europe and much of Asia, the Middle East and Central and South America, are subject to the risk of abrupt and severe price declines. The economic and political structures of developing countries, in most cases, do not compare favorably with the U.S. or other developed countries in terms of wealth and stability, and financial markets in developing countries are not as liquid as markets in developed countries. The economies in developing countries are less mature and can be overly reliant on particular industries and more vulnerable to the ebb and flow of international trade, trade barriers, and other protectionist measures. Certain countries may have legacies or periodic episodes of hyperinflation and currency devaluations, or of instability and upheaval, that could cause their governments to act in a detrimental or hostile manner toward private enterprise or foreign investment. Significant risks of war and terrorism currently affect some developing countries.

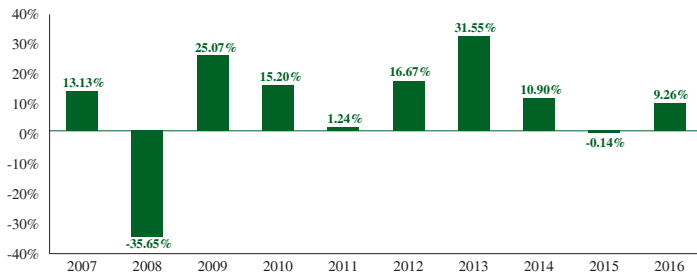
Small Company Risk. Small, unseasoned companies may lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and other competitive strengths of larger companies. In many instances, the securities of smaller companies are traded only over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, and the frequency and volume of their trading is substantially less than is typical of larger companies. Some securities may be inactively traded and thus may not be readily bought or sold. When making large sales, the Fund may have to sell portfolio holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to greater price fluctuations than the securities of larger companies.

ETF Risk. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional investment company, including the risk that the general level of security prices owned by the ETF may decline, thereby affecting the value of the shares of the ETF. In addition, ETFs are subject to certain risks that do not apply to conventional open-end mutual funds, including the risk that the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a discount to its net asset value, or that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not be developed or maintained. An ETF is managed independently of the Fund and is subject to the risks of the underlying securities it holds or sectors that the ETF is designed to track. When the Fund invests in an ETF, Fund shareholders will indirectly pay a proportionate share of the management fee and operating expenses of the ETF, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

Management Risk. The Advisor's method of security selection may not be successful and the securities in the Fund's portfolio may not perform as well as the market as a whole or produce the intended results. A stock with capital appreciation characteristics may have sharp price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings.

What has been the Fund's Performance History?

The bar chart and performance table shown below provide some indication of the risks and variability of investing in the Core Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for each of the last 10 calendar years. The performance table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information, current through the most recent month end, is available by calling 1-800-281-3217.



The Fund's 2017 year-to-date return through June 30, 2017 is 10.68%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 14.40% during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and the lowest return for a quarter was -20.67% during the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

Average Annual Total Returns For Periods Ended December 31, 2016:

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Return Before Taxes	9.26%	13.18%	7.03%
Return After Taxes on Distributions ..	8.36%	12.06%	6.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.92%	10.46%	5.62%
STANDARD & POOR'S 500 INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	6.95%

Management of the Fund

Investment Advisor

Davenport & Company LLC

Portfolio Managers

The Core Fund is managed by the members of the Advisor's Investment Policy Committee ("IPC"), each of whom has an equal role in the decision-making process. The members of the IPC are:

Name	Title with the Advisor	Length of Service to the Fund
John P. Ackerly, IV, CFA	Senior Vice President and Director	Since 1999
Michael S. Beall, CFA	Executive Vice President and Director	Since inception (1998)
E. Trigg Brown, Jr.	Executive Vice President and Director	Since 2002
Robert B. Giles	Executive Vice President and Director	Since 2007
William M. Noftsinger, Jr.	Senior Vice President and Director	Since 2002
George L. Smith, III, CFA	Senior Vice President and Director	Since 2010
David M. West, CFA	Senior Vice President and Director	Since 2012

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum Initial Investment – \$5,000, except that the minimum is \$2,000 for tax-deferred retirement accounts, Uniform Gifts to Minors Accounts ("UGMA" or "UGMT"), or accounts held by employees of the Advisor and their immediate families.

Minimum Subsequent Investment – None, except the minimum for participants in the Automatic Investment Plan is \$50.

The Fund's shares are redeemable. You may purchase or redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on each day that the Fund is open for business. Transactions may be initiated by written request, by wire transfer or through your financial institution.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxed as ordinary income or capital gains unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, or you are a tax-exempt investor. If you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, you may be taxed later when you withdraw money from your account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.