

# Davenport Value & Income Fund (DVIPX)



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](mailto: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 Value & Income Fund (the “Value & Income Fund” or the “Fund”) is to achieve long term growth while generating current income through dividend payments on portfolio securities.

## 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 Value & Income 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 .....	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses .....	<u>0.89%</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>
\$ 91	\$ 284	\$ 493	\$1,096

## 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 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

## What are the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Value & Income Fund will invest primarily in common stocks of companies that have established business models, attractive valuations, a history of dividend payment and growth, and/or dividend growth potential. The Advisor seeks to identify companies that may be undervalued because they are currently out of favor with the market or temporarily misunderstood by the investment community. The Advisor may also invest in special situation companies facing near-term headwinds but with favorable prospects for recovery. The Advisor will assess the sustainability of a company’s dividend payments by analyzing its dividend history, its competitive position and industry dynamics. The Advisor uses a “bottom-up” stock selection approach that focuses primarily on individual companies in the context of broader market factors. In selecting investments for the Fund, the Advisor will focus on companies that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics:

- attractive valuation based on intrinsic, absolute and relative value
- attractive dividend yield
- history of growing dividends with the likelihood of sustainable dividend growth
- an attractive business model, sound balance sheet and a disciplined management team

The Advisor attempts to control risk through diversification among major market sectors, but may overweight a position or a sector that is believed to have favorable prospects. 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 it 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. The Fund may invest in ETFs that invest primarily in common stocks of foreign companies, including regional and/or country specific ETFs, as well as emerging market ETFs.

A security will be sold when the Advisor believes the security no longer has the potential for 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 Value & Income 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. Investing in special situation companies carries an additional risk of loss if the expected development does not occur or produce the expected result.

**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.

**Small Company Risk.** Small, unseasoned companies often involve higher risks because they 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.

**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.

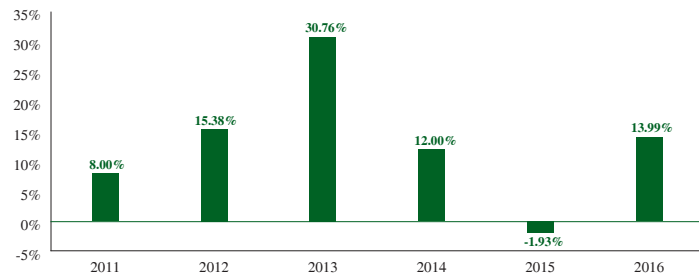
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Investments in emerging markets, which include Africa, parts of Europe and much of Asia, the Middle East and Central and South America, are subject to the risk of abrupt and severe price declines. The economic and political structures of developing countries, in most cases, 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.

**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. Stocks held by the Fund may reduce or stop paying dividends which could affect the Fund's ability to generate income. The Fund's value style may go out of favor with investors and the securities selected by the Advisor may not appreciate in value as expected.

### 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 Value & Income Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for each full calendar year of the Fund's operations. The performance table shows how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. On March 31, 2017, the Fund changed its primary benchmark index from the Standard & Poor's 500 Index to the Russell 1000 Value Index because the Russell 1000 Value Index is more representative of the portfolio characteristics of the Fund. 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 6.37%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 13.48% during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 and the lowest return for a quarter was -10.86% during the quarter ended September 30, 2011.

### 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	Since Inception (12-31-10)
Return Before Taxes .....	13.99%	13.57%	12.62%
Return After Taxes on Distributions .....	13.37%	12.27%	11.48%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares .....	8.40%	10.71%	10.05%
RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) .....	17.34%	14.80%	12.26%
STANDARD & POOR'S 500 INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) .....	11.96%	14.66%	12.47%

### Management of the Fund

#### Investment Advisor

Davenport & Company LLC

#### Portfolio Managers

The Value & Income Fund is managed by the members of Advisor's Investment Policy Committee ("IPC"), each of whom has an equal role in the decision-making process. Each portfolio manager has managed the Fund since its inception in 2010, with the exception of David West, who began managing the Fund in 2012. The members of the IPC are:

Name	Title with the Advisor
John P. Ackerly, IV, CFA	Senior Vice President and Director
Michael S. Beall, CFA	Executive Vice President and Director
E. Trigg Brown, Jr.	Executive Vice President and Director
Robert B. Giles	Executive Vice President and Director
William M. Noftsinger, Jr.	Senior Vice President and Director
George L. Smith, III, CFA	Senior Vice President and Director
David M. West, CFA	Senior Vice President and Director

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### **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.