

Davenport Balanced Income Fund (DBALX)



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, reports to shareholders, 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 fulfillment@ultimusfundsolutions.com. The current Prospectus and SAI, dated August 1, 2023, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

What is the Fund’s Investment Objective?

The investment objective of the Davenport Balanced Income Fund (the “Balanced Income Fund” or the “Fund”) is current income and an opportunity for long-term growth.

What are the Fund’s Fees and Expenses?

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

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	0.18%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.94%⁽¹⁾</u>

(1) “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will not correlate to the Fund’s ratio of total expenses to average net assets in the Fund’s Financial Highlights, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund but does not include “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

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>
\$ 96	\$ 300	\$ 520	\$1,155

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 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies?

The Balanced Income Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest in equity and fixed income securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will target an allocation of no more than 75% and no less than 25% of its total assets in equity securities and no less than 25% of its total assets in fixed income securities. With regard to the Fund’s equity securities, Davenport & Company LLC (the “Advisor”) looks for companies that have established business models, attractive valuations, a history of dividend payment and growth, and/or dividend growth potential. The Fund’s fixed income securities are used to enhance current income and to provide stability. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any duration, maturity or quality rating.

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’s equity securities 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 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 in equity and debt obligations 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 ETFs that invest primarily in common stocks or debt obligations of foreign companies, including regional and/or country specific ETFs.

Equity Securities. 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 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 equity 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 Fund may invest in special situation companies facing near-term headwinds but with favorable prospects for recovery. Special situations may include significant changes in a company's allocation of its existing capital (companies undergoing turnarounds, spin-offs, mergers or acquisitions) or a restructuring of assets. Special situations may also result from significant changes to an industry through regulatory developments or shifts in competition, new or improved products, changes in senior management or significant changes in cost structure.

The Fund may also invest in the equity securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are publicly traded partnerships that often own several properties or businesses (or directly own interests). MLPs are generally related to the real estate development and oil and gas industries, but may also finance other projects or provide financial services. By confining their interests to specific activities, MLP interests or units are able to trade on public securities exchanges exactly like shares of a corporation, without entity level taxation.

An equity security will be sold when the Advisor believes it 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.

Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of all types, including, but not limited to, government and government-related securities, mortgage and asset-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and floating rate securities. The Fund will invest primarily in investment grade fixed income securities, but may invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities. Investment grade fixed income securities are securities that are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by any nationally recognized rating agency or unrated securities determined to be investment-grade quality by the Advisor. Non-investment grade fixed income securities, often referred to as "junk bonds," are rated below the four highest rating categories.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity or duration. The Fund will calculate its effective duration by using each security's nearest call date or maturity, whichever comes first. Duration is the measure of the Fund's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates move up one percentage point (1%) while the Fund's duration is 4 years, the share price on the Fund's fixed income securities would be expected to decline by 4%.

The proportion of the Fund's investments held in various fixed income securities will vary depending upon economic trends, changes in the shape of the yield curve, and sector analysis. In selecting fixed income securities, the Advisor will consider factors such as interest rate trends, yield curve analysis, credit ratings, liquidity, duration, and appreciation potential. A fixed income security will be sold when it no longer meets the Advisor's criteria for investment or when a more attractive investment is available.

What are the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The Balanced 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. During a general downturn in the securities markets, the prices of both equity and fixed income investments may decline simultaneously. 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.

Equity Securities Risk. The return on and value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate in response to stock market movements. Stocks tend to move in cycles and may decline in tandem with a drop in the overall value of the markets based on negative developments in the U.S. or global economies. Stocks and other equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations 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. The price of a company's stock may decline if the company does not perform as expected, if it is not well managed, if there is a decreased demand for its products or services, or during periods of economic uncertainty or stock market turbulence. Natural or environmental disasters and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and the markets. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are interconnected, which increases the possibility that economic, financial, or political events in one country, sector or region could have potentially adverse effects on global economies or markets. Even investments in high quality or "blue chip" stocks can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Investing in special situation companies carries an additional risk of loss if the expected development does not occur or produce the intended results.

- **Recent Market Events.** Periods of volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political and global macro factors. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, and higher inflation, could continue to have adverse effects on regional and global economies, may further strain global supply chains and healthcare systems, and negatively affect global growth and inflation. Large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of these events, as well as policy changes by the Federal Reserve and/or U.S. government and political events within the U.S. and abroad, may affect investor and consumer confidence, and adversely impact the financial markets.

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, tariffs, trade agreements or other restrictions imposed by U.S. or foreign regulators. The risks associated with tensions or open conflict between nations, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Brexit, and ongoing trade negotiations with China, or political dysfunction within some nations that are global economic powers, could affect the economies of many nations, including the U.S., in ways that cannot be foreseen. 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 a foreign security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the security's underlying foreign currency. Multinational companies with foreign business operations can be significantly impacted by political, economic and regulatory developments in foreign markets.

Sector Focus Risk. The Fund may emphasize investment in one or more particular business sectors at times, which may cause 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.

Market Capitalization Risk. The Fund may emphasize investment in a particular market capitalization, which may cause its share price to be more susceptible to the financial, market or economic events affecting issuers within that market capitalization. Larger capitalization companies may

be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, have fewer opportunities to expand the market for their products or services, and may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Mid-cap, small-cap and micro-cap companies may lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and other competitive strengths of larger companies. In many instances, the securities of small and micro-cap 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.

MLP Risk. Investments in securities of MLPs involve certain risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to a common unit holder's limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. Certain MLP securities may experience limited trading volumes and abrupt or erratic price movements at times. MLPs are considered to be interest-rate sensitive and may not provide attractive returns during periods of interest rate volatility.

MLPs that operate in the energy sector are subject to specific risks, including fluctuations in commodity prices, reduced consumer demand for commodities, extreme weather or natural disasters, regulatory changes, threats of terrorist attacks on energy assets, changes in regulations, or depletion of energy reserves.

Fixed Income Risk. The value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund will fluctuate based on a variety of factors, including: general bond market conditions, interest rates, the maturity of the security, the creditworthiness of an issuer and the liquidity of the security. At times there may be an imbalance of supply and demand in the fixed income markets, which could result in greater price volatility, less liquidity, wider trading spreads and a lack of price transparency.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** The value of the Fund's fixed income securities will generally vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rate movements. Interest rate changes may be influenced by government and central banking monetary policy, inflation expectations, general economic conditions and supply and demand. Generally when interest rates rise, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities can be expected to decline. The longer the maturity of a fixed income security, the greater its sensitivity to interest rate changes. The decision by the Federal Reserve to aggressively increase interest rates and sell some of its U.S. Government securities from its balance sheet in order to control the effects of inflation may present a greater risk than has historically been the case due to the prolonged period of low interest rates and the market's reaction to the Federal Reserve's initiatives.

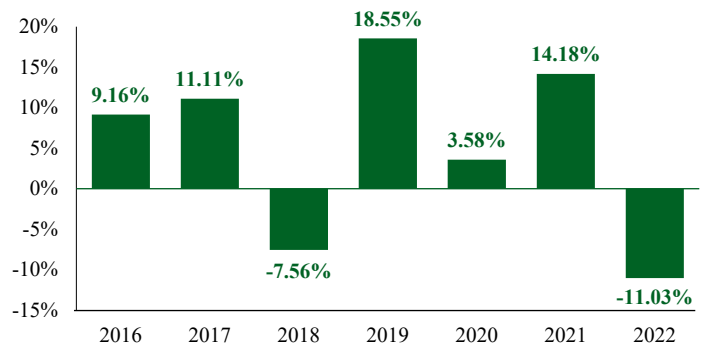
- **Maturity Risk.** The value of the Fund's fixed income securities is also dependent on their maturity. Generally, the longer the maturity or duration of a fixed income security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates may have on its share price. Thus, the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the Fund's overall duration.
- **Credit Risk.** The value of the Fund's fixed income securities is also dependent on the ability of the issuer to make timely payments of principal or interest on the obligation. Nearly all fixed income securities are subject to credit risk, which may vary depending upon whether the issuer is a corporation, domestic or foreign government, or government agency. A deterioration in the financial condition of an issuer, or a deterioration in general economic conditions could cause an issuer to fail to pay principal and interest when due. The issuers of corporate debt obligations rated in the fourth highest category by a nationally recognized rating agency may not be as financially secure as the issuers of higher rated securities. Lower rated fixed income securities are considered to have speculative characteristics and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay principal and interest than is the case with higher grade securities. They may also possess a greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the market's perceptions of an issuer's creditworthiness.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that a limited market for a security may make it difficult for the Fund to sell that security at an advantageous time or price. Liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds or ETFs may be higher than normal. The capacity of traditional dealers to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace with the fixed income market's growth, causing dealer inventories to be at or near historical lows relative to market size. Lower rated securities and foreign debt securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk due to the lack of an active market and a reduced number of market participants. There is a risk that monetary policy actions by the U.S. Government to stimulate or stabilize the economy could result in less liquidity.
- **Government Securities Risk.** U.S. Government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending upon whether the securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or only by the credit of the issuing U.S. Government agency, instrumentality or corporation. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources and it is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. In such a case, the Fund would have to look principally to the agency, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and the Fund may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. Government itself in the event the agency, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise does not meet its commitment. Concerns about the capacity of the U.S. Government to meet its obligations may negatively impact the value of U.S. Government securities held by the Fund. The guarantee of the U.S. Government does not extend to the yield or value of the U.S. Government securities held by the Fund or to the Fund's shares.
- **Mortgage-Related Securities Risk.** Mortgage-related securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on whether they are issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (including those whose securities are neither guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. Government) or by non-governmental issuers. Securities issued by private organizations may not be readily marketable and subject to greater illiquidity risk. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates and early repayment on such securities may expose the Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal.
- **Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** Asset-backed securities are backed by assets such as credit card, automobile or consumer loan receivables, retail installment loans, or participations in pools of leases. Credit support for these securities may be based on the structural features such as subordination or overcollateralization and/or provided through credit enhancements by a third party. Asset backed securities may be affected by factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the receivables, the creditworthiness of the entities that provide any supporting letters of credit or other credit enhancements or the market's assessment of the quality of the underlying security.
- **Risks Associated with Credit Ratings.** A credit agency's rating represents the agency's opinion as to the credit quality of a security but is not an absolute standard of quality or guarantee as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Ratings of nationally recognized rating agencies present an inherent conflict of interest because such agencies are paid by the entities whose securities they rate. The credit rating of a security does not necessarily address its market risk (that is, the risk that the value of a security will be adversely affected due to movements in the overall financial markets or changes in the level of interest rates). In addition, ratings may not be revised promptly to reflect developments in the issuer's financial condition.

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. The assumptions by which the Advisor bases its allocation among fixed income and equity securities may not produce the intended results and the Fund's portfolio securities may not appreciate in value as expected. The allocations among equity and fixed income securities may limit the Fund's potential for capital appreciation relative to a Fund that invests primarily in equity securities and may contribute to greater volatility than a Fund that invests primarily in fixed income securities.

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 Balanced 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 year, 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The 60% Russell 1000® Value Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index, a composite blend representing the U.S. stock and bond markets, is included as an additional comparative index because it is representative of the market sectors in which the Fund may invest. 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 2023 year-to-date return through June 30, 2023 is 3.45%.

During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 10.40% during the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and the lowest return for a quarter was -18.57% during the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Returns For Periods Ended December 31, 2022:

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 (12-31-15)
Return Before Taxes	-11.03%	2.89%	4.91%
Return After Taxes on Distributions ...	-11.99%	2.17%	4.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-6.01%	2.11%	3.73%
RUSSELL 1000® VALUE INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes).....	-7.54%	6.67%	9.12%
60% RUSSELL 1000® VALUE INDEX/40% BLOOMBERG US INTERMEDIATE GOVERNMENT/CREDIT BOND INDEX (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes).....	-7.47%	4.69%	6.20%

Management of the Fund

Investment Advisor

Davenport & Company LLC

Portfolio Managers

The following portfolio managers are jointly and primarily responsible for managing the Balanced Income Fund.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title with the Advisor</u>	<u>Length of Service to the Fund</u>
<i>Equity Portion</i>		
Michael S. Beall, CFA	Executive Vice President & Director	Since inception (2015)
Adam Bergman, CFA	Senior Vice President	Since 2023
George L. Smith, III, CFA	Senior Vice President & Director	Since inception (2015)
<i>Fixed Income Portion</i>		
William B. Cleland, CFP	Vice President	Since 2021
Kevin J. Hopkins, Jr., CFA	Vice President	Since 2020
Christopher T. Kelley	Vice President	Since inception (2015)

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. The Fund may, in the Advisor’s sole discretion, accept certain accounts with less than the stated minimum initial investment. The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment requirements for certain financial intermediaries that use the Fund as part of an asset allocation program, certain retirement plans, and accounts that hold the Fund in omnibus name. Financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment requirements.

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 New York Stock Exchange 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.