

Summary Prospectus

March 1, 2018

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.chartwellip.com/Annual-Funds-Distribution.aspx>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-888-995-5505 or by sending an e-mail request to info@chartwellip.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 1, 2018, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Chartwell Short Duration High Yield Fund is income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)	None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	1.00%
Wire fee	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.40%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fee	None
Other expenses	0.69%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses ¹	1.10%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed	(0.60%)
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses ^{1,2}	0.50%

- 1 The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- 2 The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses as determined in accordance with Form N-1A, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.49% of the average daily net assets of the Fund shares. This agreement is in

effect until July 17, 2019, and it may be terminated prior to this time only by the Trust's Board of Trustees, or if the investment advisory agreement is terminated (i) by The Chartwell Funds upon 60 days' notice to the advisor provided such termination was directed or approved by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of The Chartwell Funds or by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting securities of the Fund at the time outstanding or entitled to vote; (ii) by the advisor upon 60 days' notice to The Chartwell Funds; or (iii) by an assignment of the investment advisory agreement. The advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three years after the date of the waiver or payment, provided that no reimbursement will cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of the (i) expense limitation amount in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, and (ii) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

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. The example reflects adjustments made to the Fund's operating expenses due to the fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Fund's advisor as described above for the One Year numbers only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$51	\$245	\$504	\$1,246

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover 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 portfolio turnover rate of the Chartwell Short Duration High Yield Fund, was 62% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in high yield debt securities. High yield debt securities, also referred to as “junk” bonds, are securities rated below the Baa/BBB categories at the time of purchase or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality by the Fund's advisor. Under normal market conditions, the Fund advisor expects to primarily invest in BB rated debt securities, the higher quality tier of the overall high yield market. The advisor considers a security to be BB-rated if, at the time of purchase, it was assigned a rating of Ba1, Ba2, Ba3 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc., or BB+, BB, BB- by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, Inc., or, if unrated, it was determined to be of comparable credit quality by the Fund's advisor.

The types of debt securities in which the Fund primarily invests include, but will not be limited to, U.S. dollar denominated high yield corporate bonds and notes. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of issuers based outside of the U. S.

While the Fund may invest in securities of any maturity, the Fund will normally target an average portfolio effective duration, as estimated by the Fund's advisor, of less than three years. Duration is a measure of the underlying portfolio's price sensitivity to changes in prevailing interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive its price will be to changes in interest rates. For example, the approximate percentage decrease in the price of a security with a three-year duration would be 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates.

The Fund advisor normally expects to focus the Fund's investments in the higher credit quality tier of the overall high yield bond market, which the Fund's advisor believes may offer an opportunity for more attractive yield premiums, with a lower probability of credit erosion relative to the high yield bond market as a whole.

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, the Fund's advisor seeks to identify securities of companies with stable cash flows and proven and established business models in an effort to manage the amount of credit, interest rate, liquidity and other risks, presented by these securities.

The advisor may purchase exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") designed to track fixed income securities indices to manage the Fund's cash holdings. ETFs are investment companies that invest in portfolios of securities designed to track particular market segments or indices, the shares of which are bought and sold on a securities exchange. The ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest substantially all of their assets in high yield debt securities. Such ETFs are taken into account when determining how much of the Fund's net assets have been invested in high yield securities.

The Fund is "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" mutual funds.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than higher rated securities.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in a Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

Credit Risk. Junk bonds have a higher risk of default than other fixed income securities and are considered predominantly speculative. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines

and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

ETF Risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a diversified mutual fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Fund's advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

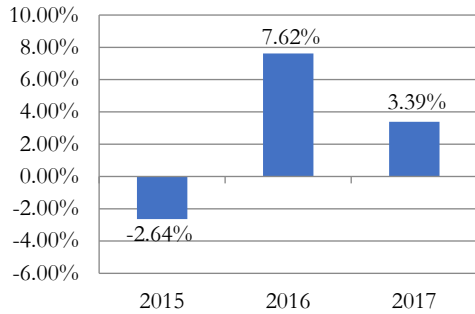
Performance

The Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Chartwell Short Duration High Yield Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of Investment Managers Series Trust, on July 17, 2017. As a result of the reorganization, the Fund is the accounting successor of the Predecessor Fund. Performance results shown in the bar chart and the performance table below reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund and the Predecessor Fund by showing changes in the Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Predecessor Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.chartwellip.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-888-995-5505.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	2.65%	Quarter Ended 06/30/2016
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(2.05)%	Quarter Ended 9/30/2015

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2017	1 year	Since Inception (July 15, 2014)
Return Before Taxes	3.39%	2.24%
Return After Taxes on Distributions*	2.02%	0.82%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	1.91%	1.05%
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Cash Payout BB 1-3 Year Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.64%	3.79%
Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate Government/Credit Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.14%	1.81%

* 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. 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.

Investment Advisor

Chartwell Investment Partners, LLC (the “Advisor” or “Chartwell”).

Portfolio Managers

Andrew S. Toburen, CFA, John M. Hopkins, CFA, and Christine F. Williams have been the portfolio managers for the Fund since its inception on July 15, 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of a Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$1,000	\$100

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

Each Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of a 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.