Aston Funds

ASTON/DoubleLine Core Plus Fixed Income Fund

Summary Prospectus – March 1, 2013

Ticker: Class N–ADBLX, Class I–ADLIX

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 other information about the Fund online at www.astonfunds.com/forms-prospectuses. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-992-8151 or by sending an e-mail to contactfunds@astonasset.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, each dated February 28, 2013, are incorporated by reference to this summary prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to maximize total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES

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

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class N Shares	Class I Shares
Management Fees	0.55%	0.55%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.55%	0.55%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.36%	1.11%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement	(0.41)%[a]	(0.41)%[a]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Reimbursement	0.95%[a]	0.70%[a]

[a] *The adviser is contractually obligated to waive management fees and/or reimburse ordinary operating expenses, not including investment-related costs (such as brokerage commissions), interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, through February 28, 2014, to the extent that operating expenses exceed 0.94% of the Fund's average daily net assets with respect to Class N shares and 0.69% of the Fund's average daily net assets with respect to Class I shares (the "Operating Expense Limit"). Prior to February 28, 2014, the arrangement may be amended or terminated for a class only by a vote of the Board of Trustees of Aston Funds. For a period of up to three years from the fiscal year end during which such amount was waived or reimbursed, the adviser is entitled to be reimbursed by the Fund for fees waived and expenses reimbursed from the commencement of operations through the completion of the first three full fiscal years to the extent that the Total Annual Operating Expenses for a class, not including investment-related cost (such as brokerage commissions), interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, remains at or below the Operating Expense Limit after such 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 shows the operating expenses you would incur as a shareholder if you invested $10,000 in the Fund over the time periods shown and you redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes that the average annual return was 5%, operating expenses remained the same, and expenses were capped for one year in each period.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on the above assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class N Shares	$97	$390	$705	$1,599
Class I Shares	72	312	572	1,315

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 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 118.67%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities include, but are not limited to, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations; agency mortgage-backed securities; non-agency mortgage-backed securities; commercial mortgage-backed securities; asset-backed securities; foreign and domestic corporate bonds; fixed income securities issued by corporations and governments in foreign countries including emerging markets; securities issued by municipalities; and other securities bearing fixed interest rates of any maturity.

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The Fund may invest without limit in below investment grade securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). The subadviser allocates below investment grade securities broadly by industry and issuer in an attempt to reduce the impact of negative events on an industry or issuer. Below investment grade securities are instruments that are rated BB+ or lower by S&P, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's, or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or if unrated, of comparable quality in the opinion of the subadviser.

The Fund may also invest in inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities. In addition, the Fund may invest in senior bank loans and assignments, currently through other investment companies advised by DoubleLine Capital LP ("DoubleLine").

The subadviser actively manages the portfolio's asset class exposure using a top-down approach based on analysis of sector fundamentals. Primary sectors include government/municipals, high yield, global developed credit, international sovereign debt, emerging markets, and mortgage- and asset-backed. The subadviser will rotate portfolio assets among sectors in various markets to attempt to maximize return. Individual securities within asset classes are selected using a bottom up approach.

The subadviser uses a controlled risk approach which includes consideration of:

- Security selection within a given asset class
- Relative performance of the various market sectors and asset classes
- The shape of the yield curve
- Fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates

The subadviser also monitors the duration of the securities held by the Fund to seek to mitigate exposure to interest rate risk. Under normal circumstances, the subadviser seeks to maintain an investment portfolio with a weighted average effective duration of no less than two years and no more than eight years. The duration of the Fund's portfolio may vary materially from its target, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the duration of the Fund's portfolio will meet its target.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. Sales may occur when the subadviser perceives deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, believes there are negative macro political considerations that may affect the issuer, determines to take advantage of a better investment opportunity, or the individual security has reached the subadviser's sell target.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved. The following is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Affiliated Fund Risk. The subadviser is subject to a potential conflict of interest in determining whether to invest in an underlying fund managed by the subadviser, and the subadviser may have an economic or other incentive to make or retain an investment in an affiliated fund in lieu of other investments that may also be appropriate for the Fund.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risks. Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk of prepayment. This is more likely to occur when interest rates decline because many borrowers refinance mortgages to take advantage of more favorable rates. Prepayments on mortgage backed securities are also affected by other factors, such as the volume of home sales. The Fund's yield will be reduced if cash from prepaid securities is reinvested in securities with lower interest rates. The risk of prepayment may also decrease the value of mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities may have a higher level of default and recovery risk than mortgage-backed securities. However, both of these types of securities may decline in value because of mortgage foreclosures or defaults on the underlying obligations.

Credit risk is greater for mortgage-backed securities that are subordinate to another security (i.e., if the holder of a mortgage-backed security is entitled to receive payments only after payment obligations to holders of the other security are satisfied). Mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers, whether or not such obligations are subject to guarantees by the private issuer, may entail greater risk than mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the U.S. government. Recent market events have caused the markets for asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities to experience significantly lower valuations and reduced liquidity.

Below Investment Grade (High Yield) Securities Risk. Bonds and other fixed income securities are rated by national ratings agencies. These ratings generally assess the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest. Issuers of securities that are rated below investment grade (i.e., Ba1/BB+ or lower) and their unrated equivalents are typically in poor financial health, and their ability to pay interest and principal is uncertain. The prices of such securities may be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than higher rated or investment grade bonds and other fixed income securities. These securities are considered speculative and are commonly known as "junk bonds."

Call Risk. Call risk is the possibility that an issuer may redeem a fixed income security before maturity (a call) at a price below its current market price. An increased likelihood of a call may reduce the security's price. If a fixed income security is called, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in other fixed income securities with lower interest rates, higher credit risks, or other less favorable characteristics.

Credit Risk. Credit risk (also called default risk) is the risk that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments on a debt issue. The credit ratings of issuers could change and negatively affect the Fund's share price or yield. When the Fund uses derivative instruments to seek credit exposure to underlying issuers, it is subject to the credit risk of both the underlying issuer(s) and the counterparty (typically a broker or bank) to the instrument.

Emerging Market Risk. In addition to the general foreign securities risks, investing in emerging market countries is subject to a number of risks, including:

- Economic structures that are less diverse and mature than those of developed countries
- Less stable political systems and less developed legal systems
- National policies that may restrict foreign investment
- Wide fluctuations in the value of investments
- Smaller securities markets making investments less liquid
- Special custody arrangements

Foreign Securities Risk. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. The securities of foreign companies may be less liquid and may fluctuate more widely than those traded in U.S. markets. Foreign companies and markets may also have less governmental supervision. There may be difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations and little public information about the companies. Trades typically take more time to settle and clear, and the cost of buying and selling foreign securities is generally higher than similar costs associated with securities traded in U.S. markets.

The value of the securities held by the Fund may be affected by changes in exchange rates or control regulations. If a local currency gains against the U.S. dollar, the value of the holding increases in U.S. dollar terms. If a local currency declines against the U.S. dollar, the value of the holding decreases in U.S. dollar terms. Changes in economic, tax or foreign investment policies, or other political, governmental or economic actions can adversely affect the value of the securities in the Fund. In foreign countries, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and other regulatory practices and requirements are generally different from those required for U.S. companies. Investments in securities of foreign issuers may also be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes.

Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, open-end funds and closed-end funds. The risks of investment in other investment companies typically reflect the risks of the types of securities in which the funds invest. Investments in ETFs and closed-end funds are subject to the additional risk that shares of the fund may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value per share. When the Fund invests in another investment company, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of the other investment company's fees and expenses as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses.

Interest Rate Risk. If interest rates rise, bond prices will fall. The longer the maturity of a bond, the more sensitive a bond's price will be to changes in interest rates. In other words, a long-term bond (30-year) will have greater price sensitivity than a short-term bond (2-year). Short-term and long-term bond prices and interest rates do not typically move the same amount or for the same reasons. Interest rate changes will impact high yield bonds in different ways depending on credit ratings. BB rated bonds are more vulnerable to prevailing rates and act more like their investment grade counterparts. For bonds rated B and below, credit risk is more significant than interest rate risk. The value of securities with variable interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes then fixed rate securities. However, variable rate securities may decrease in value if prevailing rates decrease or if variable rates do not rise as much as rates in general.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities Risk. Inverse floating rate securities ("inverse floaters") are debt instruments that involve special risks as compared to investments in other fixed income securities. Inverse floaters are derivatives that involve leverage and could magnify the Fund's gains or losses. In addition, an inverse floater will experience greater price volatility than a fixed-rate obligation of similar credit quality, particularly if it is leveraged. The interest payment received on inverse floaters generally will decrease when short-term interest rates increase. The markets for inverse floaters may be less developed and have less liquidity than the markets of more traditional fixed income securities. Inverse floaters have greater interest rate risk and a higher degree of volatility than more traditional fixed income securities. In addition, some inverse floaters display extreme sensitivity to changes in prepayments.

Liquidity Risk. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, the Fund may need to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security at all. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Less liquid securities are more difficult to dispose of at their recorded values and are subject to increased spreads and volatility.

Manager Risk. The performance of the Fund is dependent upon the investment adviser's skill in selecting managers and the portfolio manager's skill in making appropriate investments. As a result, the Fund may underperform its benchmark or its peers.

Municipal Securities Risks. Municipal securities are subject to risks based on many factors, including deregulation, changes or proposed changes in the federal and state tax structure, economic and regulatory developments, court rulings and other factors. The value of municipal securities may be affected more by supply and demand factors or the creditworthiness of the issuer than by market interest rates. Repayment of municipal securities depends on the ability of the issuer or project backing such securities to generate taxes or revenues.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio holdings may result in a higher than average level of capital gains, including short-term gains, and will result in greater transaction costs to the Fund. To the extent distributions to shareholders are made from net short-term capital gains (i.e., net capital gain on securities held or treated as held by the Fund for one year or less minus any net capital losses on securities held or treated as held by the Fund for more than one year), the distributions will be taxed at ordinary income rates for federal income tax purposes, rather than at the lower long-term capital gains rates. Greater transaction costs and higher expenses as a result of portfolio turnover can negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Senior Loans Risk. Senior loans may not be rated by a rating agency, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission or listed on any national securities exchange. Therefore, there may be less publicly available information about them than for registered or exchange-listed securities. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value before a default

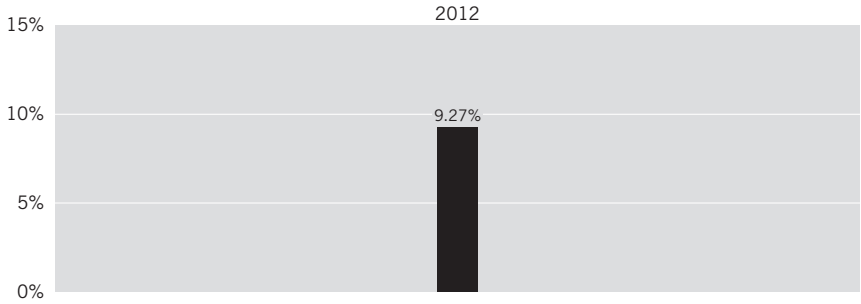
occurs. In addition, any specific collateral used to secure a senior loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the senior loan's value. There can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of a fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a senior loan and which may make it difficult to value senior loans.

U.S. Government Agency Securities Risk. Certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury while others are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality. While the U.S. government may provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, such as various actions taken to stabilize the Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation in 2008, no assurance can be given that it will always do so. Such securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

FUND PERFORMANCE

The bar chart shows the performance of the Class N shares of the Fund for the period shown. Class N shares and Class I shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, so the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the classes have different expenses. The annual returns of the Class I shares would be higher than the returns of the Class N shares due to 12b-1 fees paid by Class N shares. This information may help illustrate the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund makes updated performance information available on the Fund's website, www.astonfunds.com, or by calling 800-992-8151. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) does not guarantee future performance.

Class N Shares
Calendar Year Total Return



Best quarter:	09/12	3.06%
Worst quarter:	12/12	0.96%

The following table indicates how the Fund's average annual returns for different calendar periods compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index.

Average Annual Total Returns
(For the periods ended December 31, 2012)

	ASTON/DoubleLine Core Plus Fixed Income Fund	
	1 Year	**Since Inception**
Class N Shares (Inception 7/18/11):		
Return Before Taxes	9.27%	11.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.85%	9.68%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.01%	8.65%
Class I Shares (Inception 7/18/11):	9.54%	11.44%
Return Before Taxes		
Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for taxes, expenses or fees. Index return since inception for Class N shares is computed from July 31, 2011. Index return for Class I shares, since inception, computed from July 31, 2011, is 5.38%.)	4.22%	5.38%

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. 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 shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown only for Class N shares. After-tax returns for Class I shares will vary.

MANAGEMENT

Aston Asset Management, LP serves as investment adviser to the Fund. DoubleLine® serves as the subadviser to the Fund.

Mr. Jeffrey E. Gundlach, founder and Chief Executive Officer of DoubleLine and lead portfolio manager of DoubleLine's core plus fixed income investment strategy, has served as the Fund's Lead Portfolio Manager since the Fund's inception in July 2011. Mr. Philip A. Barach, President of DoubleLine, has served as Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in July 2011. Ms. Bonnie Baha, CFA, a DoubleLine portfolio manager, has served as Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in July 2011. Ms. Luz M. Padilla, a DoubleLine portfolio manager, has served as Portfolio Manager for the Fund since its inception in July 2011.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be purchased, exchanged, or redeemed on any business day by written request (Aston Funds, P.O. Box 9765, Providence, RI 02940), wire transfer, online access (www.astonfunds.com), or by telephone (800-992-8151). Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares through a broker-dealer should contact the broker-dealer directly.

Class and Account Type	Minimum Initial Investment	Subsequent Investments
Class N—Regular Accounts	$ 2,500	$50
Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	$ 500	$50
Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)	$ 500	$50
Custodial Accounts for Minors (UGMA/UTMA)	$ 500	$50
Class I—Institutional Accounts	$100,000	$50

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains for federal income tax purposes, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred account such as a 401(k) or individual retirement account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred vehicles, such as 401(k) plans or IRAs, may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those plans or accounts.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of 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 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.