ASTON/TAMRO Diversified Equity Fund

Summary Prospectus – March 3, 2014

Ticker: Class N–ATLVX, Class I–ATDEX

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, 2014, are incorporated by reference to this summary prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

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	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.41%	0.41%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.46%	1.21%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	(0.26)%[a]	(0.26)%[a]
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.20%[a]	0.95%[a]

[a] *The investment 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, 2015, to the extent that operating expenses exceed 1.20% of the Fund's average daily net assets with respect to Class N shares and 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets with respect to Class I shares. Prior to February 28, 2015, the arrangement may be amended or terminated for a class only by a vote of the Board of Trustees of Aston Funds.*

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	$122	$436	$773	$1,724
Class I Shares	97	358	640	1,443

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 79.61%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities. The portfolio managers seek opportunities across the growth/value spectrum, resulting in what is generally considered a diversified "core" portfolio. While the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of large-cap companies, the Fund may also have holdings outside of the large capitalization range. The Fund defines a large-cap company as one having a capitalization greater than $6 billion at the time of acquisition.

The portfolio managers' investment process focuses on bottom-up stock selection with the goal of identifying companies that possess a sustainable competitive advantage combined with an attractive valuation. A sustainable competitive advantage may be derived from a unique product or service offering, a capable and experienced management team, and financial flexibility in allocating capital.

Through the use of both qualitative and quantitative evaluation, the portfolio managers seek securities that they believe meet the specific criteria of one of three investment categories:

- Leaders (historically leading market share and above average profitability),
- Laggards (failed to create value in recent years, but have the potential for significant gains in profitability as new or reinvigorated management seeks to restructure operations), and
- Innovators (commitment to the introduction of new or innovative products or services).

The Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), foreign securities (directly and through depositary receipts) and convertible bonds. The Fund may invest in options on securities and securities indices for hedging purposes or to seek capital appreciation. For example, the portfolio managers may purchase call options on securities they believe possess appreciation potential. Conversely, the portfolio managers may sell covered call options on securities held in the portfolio.

To manage risk, the portfolio managers limit position sizes, diversify across both market sectors and capitalization, and adhere to a strong sell discipline.

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.

Convertible Security Risk. Convertible preferred securities, which are convertible into shares of the issuer's common stock and also bear interest, are subject to the risks of equity securities and fixed income securities. The lower the conversion premium, the more likely the price of the convertible security will follow the price of the underlying common stock. Conversely, higher premium convertible securities are more likely to exhibit the behavior of bonds because the likelihood of conversion is lower. In that case, the prices of these convertible securities normally will fall as interest rates rise. Conversely, as rates fall, the prices of these convertible securities will rise.

The value of a convertible security is also affected by the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. There is the risk that the issuer of the security will not be able to make principal and/or interest payments as well as the risk that the holder of the security may not take advantage of the conversion features in the appropriate time frame.

Derivatives Risk. Risks associated with derivatives may include the risk that the derivative is imperfectly correlated with the security, index or currency to which it relates, the risk that derivatives may not have the intended effects and may result in losses or missed opportunities, the risk that the Fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market and the risk that a counterparty to the derivative is unwilling or unable to meet its obligations. Derivative transactions could also expose the Fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the Fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses. There is no guarantee that derivatives, to the extent employed, will have the intended effect, and their use could cause lower returns or even losses to the Fund. The use of derivatives by the Fund to hedge risk may reduce the opportunity for gain by offsetting the positive effect of favorable price movements. The use of over-the-counter derivatives subjects the Fund to the risk that the counterparty to the derivative may be unwilling or unable to meet its obligations on the investment. The use of certain derivatives may expose the Fund to the underlying market or other reference asset in an amount exceeding the cash investment of the Fund.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations in addition to those typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. The securities of foreign companies may be less liquid and their prices 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 against, and little public information about, the companies. Trades typically take more time to settle and clear, and the costs of buying and selling foreign securities are generally higher than the costs associated with buying and selling securities traded in U.S. markets.

The values 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 a holding denominated in that currency 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.

Growth Style Risk. Growth investing involves buying stocks that have relatively high price-to-earnings ratios. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are generally more sensitive to investor perceptions and market moves. During periods of growth stock underperformance, the Fund's performance may suffer.

Liquidity Risk. When there is no willing buyer and a security 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.

Market Risk. The Fund's share price can move down in response to stock market conditions, changes in the economy or changes in a particular company's stock price. An individual stock may decline in value even when the value of stocks in general is rising.

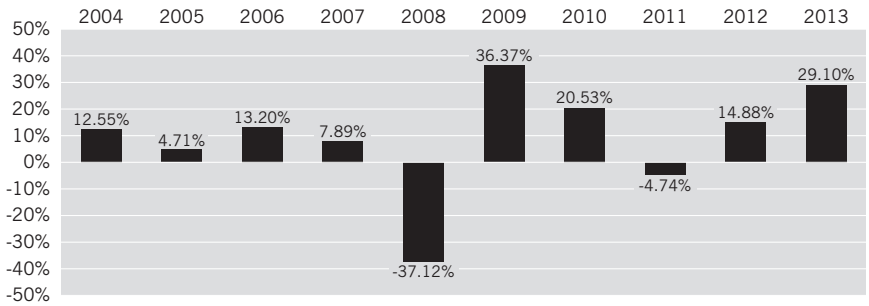
REIT Risk. Securities of REITs may be affected by changes in the values of their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in investments in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area, or in a single property type. The value of real estate is also affected by general economic conditions. When economic growth is slowing, demand for property decreases and prices may decline. Rising interest rates, which drive up mortgage and financing costs, can restrain construction and buying and selling activity, and may reduce the appeal of real estate investments. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and self-liquidations. A REIT's return may be adversely affected when interest rates are high or rising. Distributions from REITs generally are taxed as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Value Style Risk. Value investing involves buying stocks that are out of favor and/or undervalued in comparison to their peers or their prospects for growth. Typically, their valuation levels are less than those of growth stocks. Because different types of stocks go out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions, the Fund's return may be adversely affected during a market downturn and when value stocks are out of favor.

FUND PERFORMANCE

The bar chart shows how the Fund's performance of Class N shares of the Fund has varied from year to year over the periods 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 toll-free 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:	09/10	16.72%
Worst quarter:	12/08	(23.58)%

The table below 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, 2013)

	ASTON/TAMRO Diversified Equity Fund			
	1 Year	**5 Years**	**10 Years**	**Since Inception**
Class N Shares (Inception 11/30/00):				
Return Before Taxes	29.10%	18.35%	7.71%	6.74%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	28.22%	18.10%	7.22%	6.32%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	17.19%	14.97%	6.33%	5.55%
Class I Shares (Inception 03/02/12):				
Return Before Taxes	29.43%	N/A	N/A	17.56%
Russell 1000 Index (Reflects no deduction for taxes, expenses or fees, Index return for Class I Shares, since inception, computed from February 29, 2012, is 20.87%.)	33.11%	18.59%	7.78%	5.06%

As of June 30, 2009, the Fund changed its name from ASTON/TAMRO All Cap Fund to ASTON/TAMRO Diversified Equity Fund. As of January 1, 2008, the Fund changed its name from ASTON/TAMRO Large Cap Value Fund to ASTON/TAMRO All Cap Fund. Performance prior to such times reflects the Fund's former strategy and the performance may have differed if the current strategy was in place.

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. TAMRO Capital Partners, LLC ("TAMRO") serves as the subadviser to the Fund. Aston Asset Management, LP will be known as Aston Asset Management, LLC following the purchase of its remaining outstanding equity by its parent company, which is expected to occur during the second quarter of 2014.

Mr. Philip D. Tasho, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of TAMRO, and Mr. Timothy A. Holland, CFA, a principal for TAMRO, serve as Portfolio Managers of the Fund. Mr. Tasho has served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since November 2000. Mr. Holland has served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since March 2010.

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	$1 Million	$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.