Community Land Trusts

How does a community land trust work?

Various sources of public and philanthropic capital...

...are used by community land trusts...

...to acquire homes in a geographic focus area.

Community land trusts tweak the normal process of homebuying...

A new resident buys their house outright...

...but leases the land underneath from the CLT.

They pay an annual fee to the CLT to support its operations...

...and the CLT retains permanent ownership of the land.

A new resident buys the house at a price that's been kept affordable...

...and agrees to the same requirements around resale.

Why CLTs Matter

Although the first community land trust in the US was started in rural Georgia in 1970 by civil rights leaders to help poor black farmers, today, the majority of the country's nearly 250 community land trusts are today located in urban areas.

CLTs create affordable housing while still allowing low-income residents to build equity as homeowners. Moreover, because the CLT retains ownership of the underlying land, this housing remains permanently affordable, even as the original beneficiaries of an affordable home price sell and move on. This long-term, continuing benefit makes CLTs an especially efficient use of affordable housing subsidies.

By locking in permanent access to affordable housing, CLTs can play an important role in countering the market-driven displacement associated with gentrification. And by stewarding neighborhood land for the public good, not speculative profit, CLTs have played an equally important role in stabilizing communities by preventing unnecessary foreclosures.

CLTs are typically governed by:

1/3 CLT residents

1/3 Other community residents

1/3 Experts and stakeholders

For more information on Community Land Trusts, see: community-wealth.org/clts

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