MITCHELLS PLAIN

ECONOMIC AREA PROFILE

TREND ANALYSIS 2012-2022

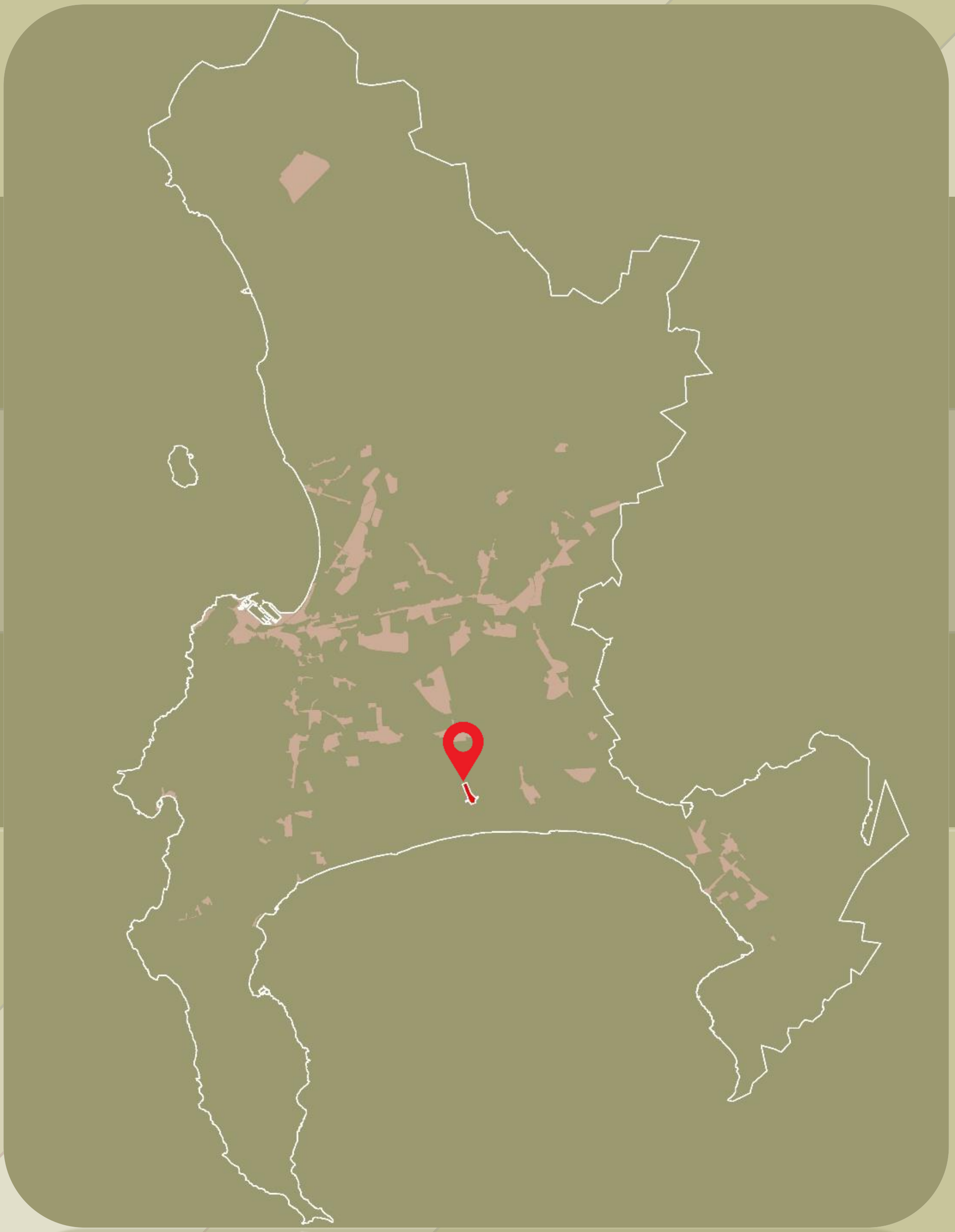


Image source: Google Earth

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June 2025

Making progress possible. Together.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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POLICY & REGULATORY CONTEXT

For the past decade, the global and national economic context has required regional economies to prioritise their investment decisions in space for greater efficiency. The Economic Areas Management Programme (ECAMP), as it was introduced, has therefore been considered a valuable economic data tool that provides valuable insights into the performance of the space economy at an area-specific level.

This update of ECAMP is further aligned with the Urban Planning & Design Department's business strategy to leverage spatial intelligence to unlock value within Cape Town's space economy by:

a) Tracking the performance and implementation of its spatial development framework policies
b) Developing the evidence base to inform and adjust said spatial policy
c) Supporting spatially targeted investment and decision-making
d) Providing a spatial lens of economic data within the Cape Town context

The following strategic objectives and programmes support the update of ECAMP:

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2027

- Objective 1 (Increased jobs and investment in the Cape Town Economy): Targeted urban development programme
- Objective 15 (A more spatially integrated and inclusive city): Spatial strategy monitoring and evaluation project

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH STRATEGY (2021)

- Applying an economic lens to policy-making by integrating sustainable analysis into City Decision Making in alignment with the MSDF.
- The primary and most immediate scope of work must centre around economic recovery. To this end, implementation of this Strategy will be in the form of a three-phase recovery approach.

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (MSDF, 2023) POLICY & STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

- Table 5.1: Spatial strategy 1: Substrategies and policy guidelines (Policy 2, 4 and 5)
- Table A2: Spatial strategy 1: Policy guidelines, strategic and implementation intent (Policy 4,2 and 4,3)

DISTRICT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (DSDF, 2023): SUB DISTRICT GUIDANCE

- Khayelitsha Mitchells Plain Greater Blue Downs DSDF – Subdistrict 2: Mitchells Plain:
    - District Development Guidelines (page 62)
    - Subdistrict Development Guidelines(page 90)
    - Consolidated Subdistrict SDF (Figure 17: Subdistrict 2: Mitchells Plain)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Intended users
This profile provides a cohesive narrative to determine key trends across several data entry points to help inform decision-making. It also aims to help guide investment in cases where data is not readily available to the public.

Conceptual Framework
The reporting of updated time series microeconomic analysis on Cape Town's economic areas is informed by a conceptual framework, which aims to create spatial intelligence on *supply & demand factors according to the* 5 themes which have been identified. The 5 themes allow for an integrated narrative across area-based economic trends. The trends being reported throughout this profile are used to classify and assess the overall performance of Cape Town's economic areas.

Data preparation, sources, assumptions and limitations
The indicators reported in this profile feed off several automated data processes to add intelligence at a land parcel level which is then aggregated into economic areas. This profile draws across various datasets between 2012 and 2022 such as the General Valuation Roll, market reports, building plans, land use applications, property sales and SARS data. While many of the respective datasets are continuously refined over time, this profile will be updated as and when new data is available.

Contact details
Should you wish to make contact, please direct your feedback to the City of Cape Town's Metropolitan Spatial Planning and Growth Management branch via Future.CapeTown@capetown.gov.za.

MICRO-ECONOMIC DEMAND & SUPPLY FACTORS
This profile examines a range of micro-economic indicators to highlight trends in supply and demand specific to the economic area. The indicators include:

- Property sales per land use sector
- Building work completed
- Types of land use applications approved
- Vacant land per land use sector
- Built-up land and take up rate per land use sector
- Dominant land uses present in an area
- Building vacancy rate overtime
- Capitalisation rate over time
- Rental rate p/m² by land use sector
- Jobs per industry

MACRO-ECONOMIC REPORTS AND INDICATORS
For additional insights into the macro-economic factors affecting the regional economic condition, refer to the following reports for more information on macro-economic indicators related to Cape Town:

- **Economic Performance Indicators for Cape Town**
- **Regional Market Analysis and Intelligence 2023/24**
- **Provincial Economic Review and Outlook (PERO)**
- **Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO)**

WHY

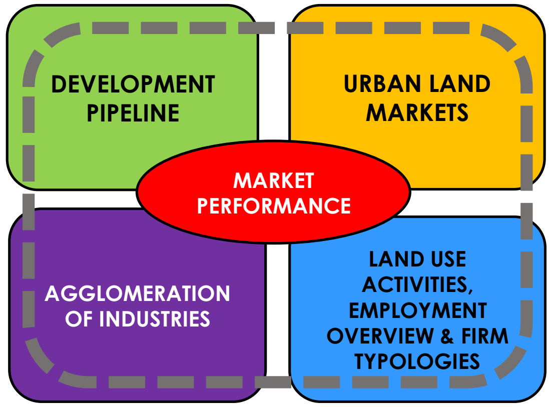
VALUE PROPOSITION	CHALLENGES /OBJECTIVES TO ADDRESS	AREAS OF APPLICATION
Promoting economic infrastructure in support of economic growth and job creation. Supports internal and external collaboration around data and spatial intelligence. Supports the spatially differentiated investment rationale of the MSDF and DSDFs.	**Urban Growth Planning (Non-res growth estimates)**: Determine where to accommodate non-res growth. **Spatial intelligence**: Location-based supply and demand factors. **Enhanced spatial policy**: Evidence-based analysis on Cape Town's space economy informing a policy framework.	Land Use Model 2050 update. Replacement of the static and dated ECAMP with an updated, automated economic analysis tool. Support: Business retention & expansion initiatives. Data foundation behind MSDF Policy Statement 4.

WHAT

Supply, Demand & Performance (S,D & P)

Building work under construction/completed **(S)**.
Land use approvals **(D)**.
Property sales by sector **(P)**.

Agglomeration and Co-agglomeration of major sectors/industries **(S)**



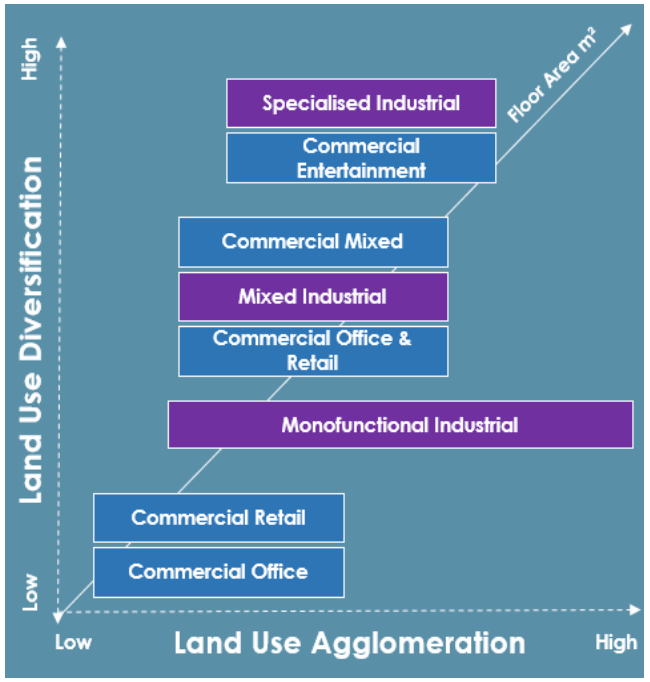
Built-up extent (m²) of land per sector **(S)**.
Vacant land (m²) per sector **(S)**.
Vacancy rate of buildings (%) per sector **(P)**.

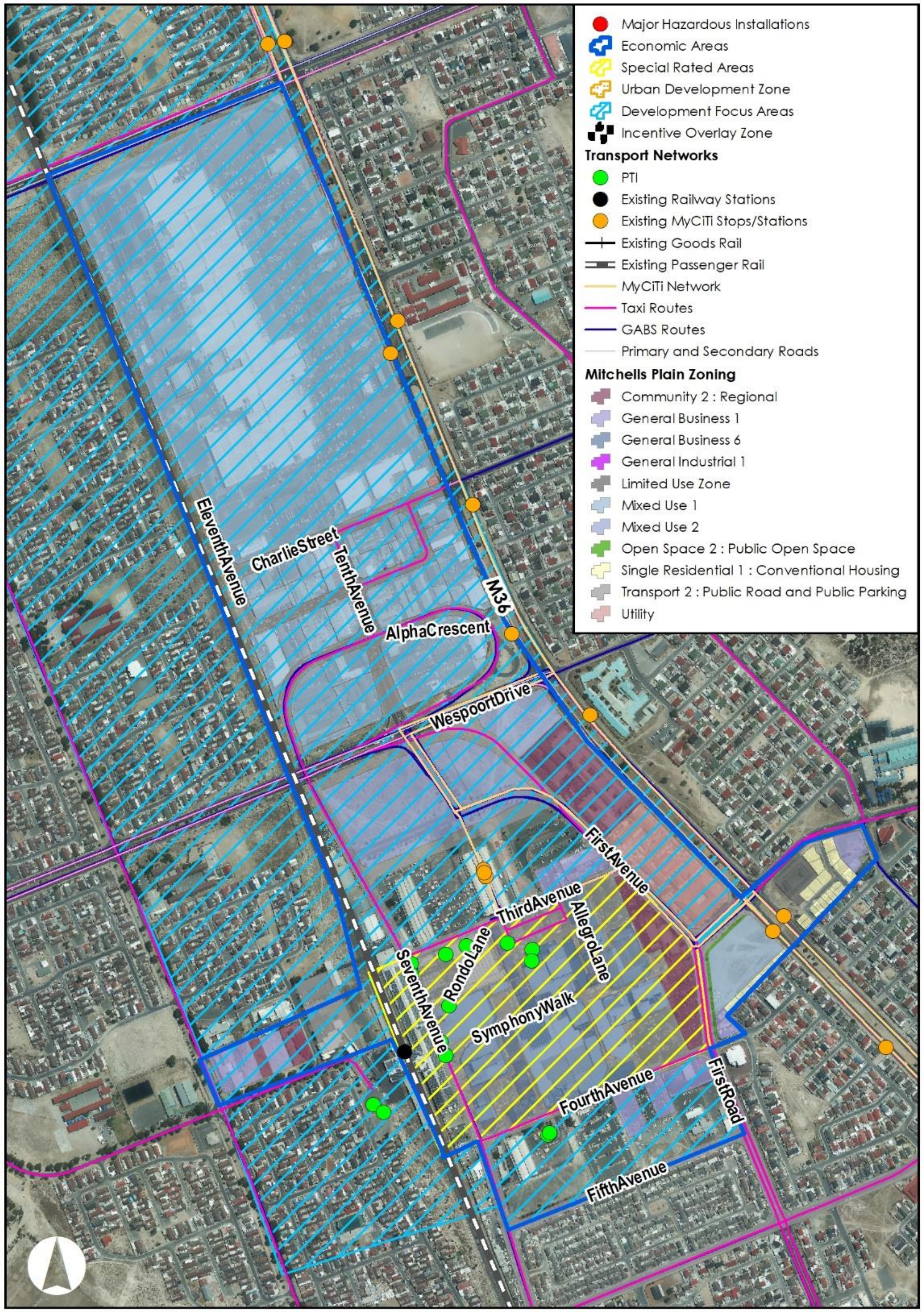
Dominant land use **(S)**
Propensity of industries at a Metro scale **(D)**.
Total jobs per industry & wage band **(D)**.
Firm size and count **(D)**.

Cap rates **(P)**
Rental rates per m² per sector **(P)**

HOW

At a metro scale, economic areas are classified as either industrial or commercial nodes. In the context of Cape Town's distinct space economy and the agglomeration patterns of industries, industrial nodes can be further characterised as being either specialised, mixed or Monofunctional. While the general understanding is that commercial nodes presents a more 'mixed use' environment, these nodes can be further characterised as being unique to either retail, office, entertainment, office & retail or mixed (where 3 or more land uses has a significant amount of floor area within an area).





Mitchells Plain

Location

- The area is approximately 28km southeast of Cape Town's Central Business District and the Port of Cape Town. Furthermore, it is located 17km from Cape Town International Airport.
- It is also situated near the M7 highway and other major roads, providing easy access to and from areas across Cape Town.
- The area includes a Public Transport Interchange and is serviced by rail, taxis, MyCiTi and GABS.
- Access to a skilled workforce from surrounding areas includes the broader Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha and Strandfontein areas.
- Due to its location and its accessibility from a public transport perspective, the area also attracts a skilled workforce from areas across Cape Town.

Zoning, land use and form

- The area is predominantly zoned for mixed-use, business and community purposes.
- The area is mainly characterised by retail and public services.
- The average land parcel sizes in the area range between 1,000 – 2,000m², with larger land parcels ranging beyond 5,000m² for malls, civic precincts and public services.

Spatial planning mechanisms

- The area is serviced by a City Improvement District.
- The area has been identified as a Development Focus Area as part of the Khayelitsha Mitchells Plain and Greater Blue Downs District Spatial Development Framework.

Key highlights of the area include:

- The area started to establish itself from the 1980s, which started out with the Town Centre and has developed further into a commercial economic area.
- Mitchells Plain Town Centre Improvement District was established in 2019.
- The MyCiTi was also introduced as part of the multi-modal public transport connecting Mitchells Plain to the Cape Town CBD.

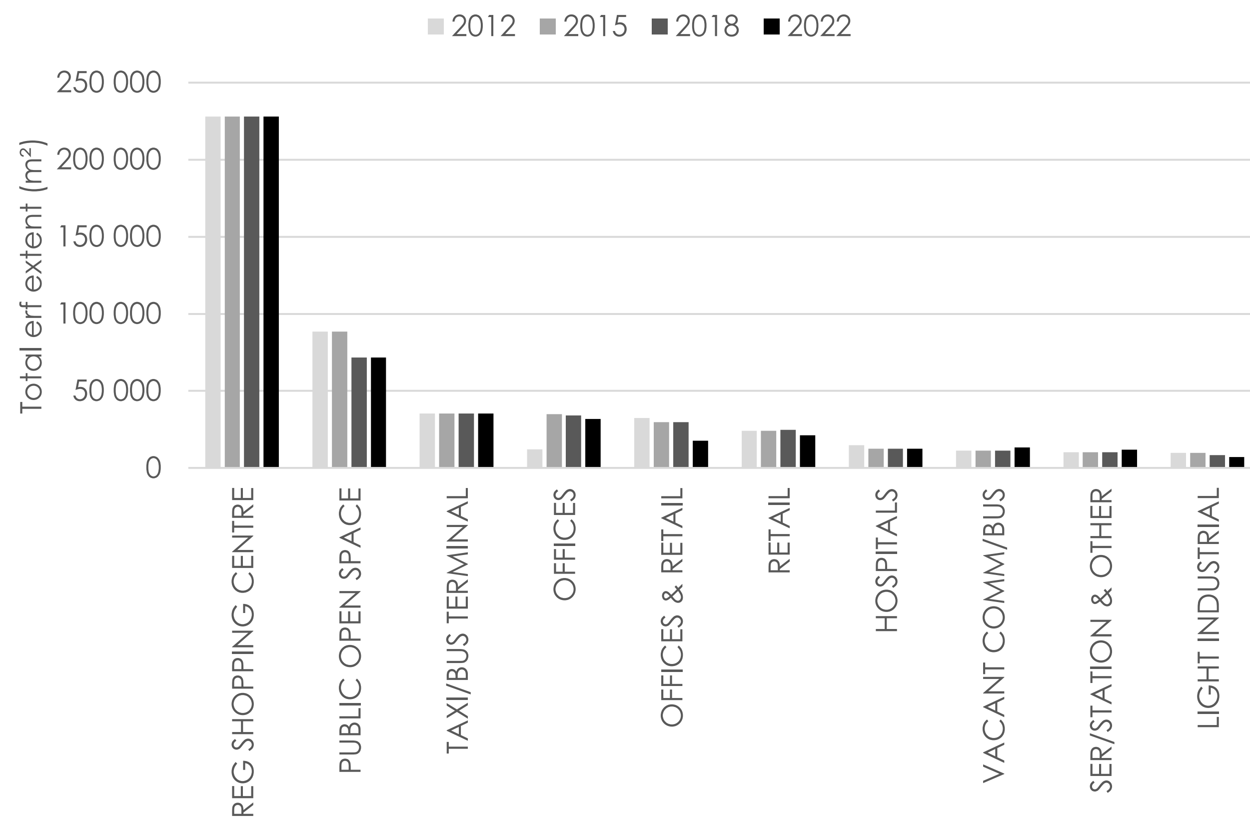
Policy & regulatory context
Conceptual framework
Introduction
Land use activities, employment overview & firm typologies
Development pipeline
Urban land markets
Agglomeration of industries
Market performance
Performance & Potential

LAND USE ACTIVITIES

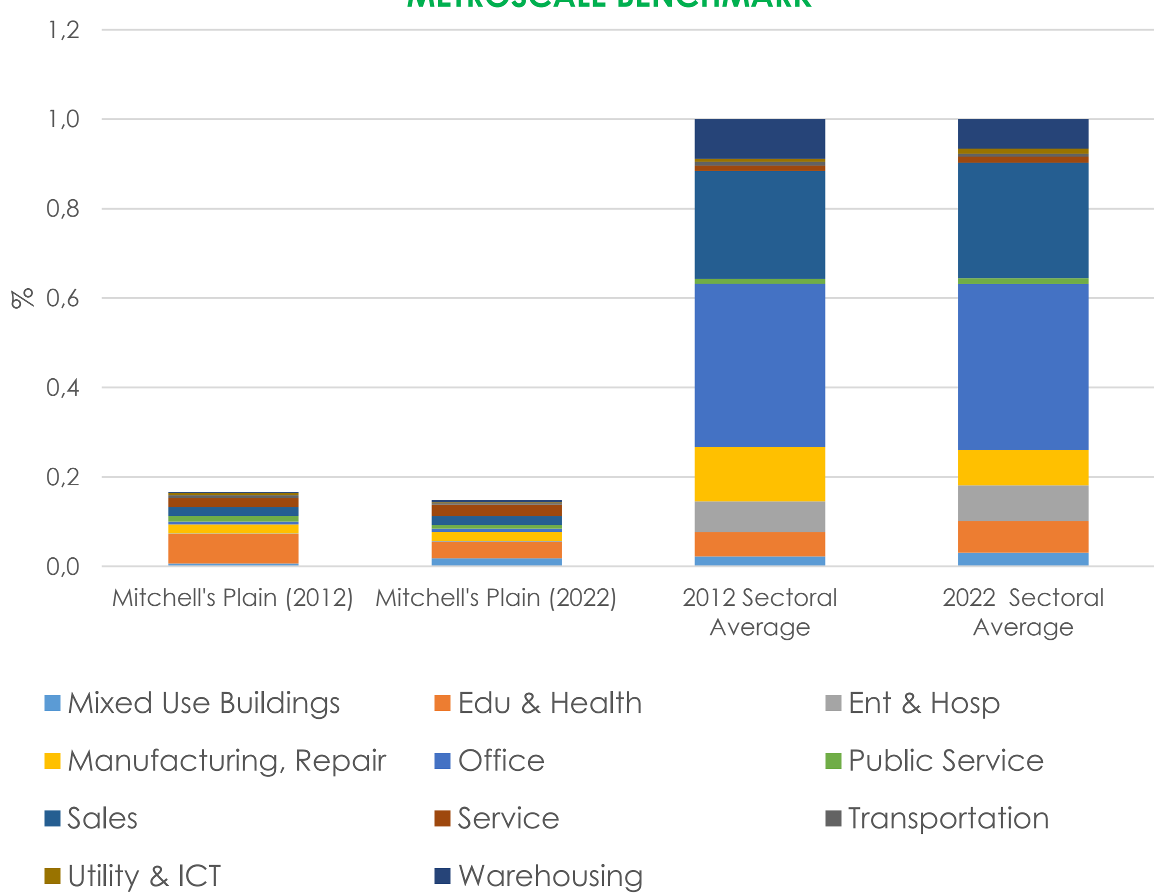
A recent analysis involved the conversion of land use codes contained in the General Valuation Roll (GV Roll) into Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes to determine the propensity of industries operating in areas of similar character. However, for the commercial nodes, the benchmarking and nodal typology have been drawn from the land use codes.

- Between 2012 and 2022, Mitchells Plain was mainly characterised by a greater propensity for education & health and general services, as reflected in the **Nodal Typology**. While education & health has been dominant in 2012, it did experience a decrease in 2022. The nodal typology highlights industries with the most floor area (m²) operating within an economic area.
- The **Metroscale Benchmarking** positions Mitchells Plain to being a contributor of education & health, which performed higher than that of the sectoral average in 2012, but has significantly decreased as at 2022 when measured against other commercial areas across Cape Town.
- Additionally, the GV Roll reflects land use data by showing the **dominant land use** over time. It details the cumulative floor area (m²) for retail and open spaces spaces. It further shows other land uses which has been dominant in the area but not as significant as retail.

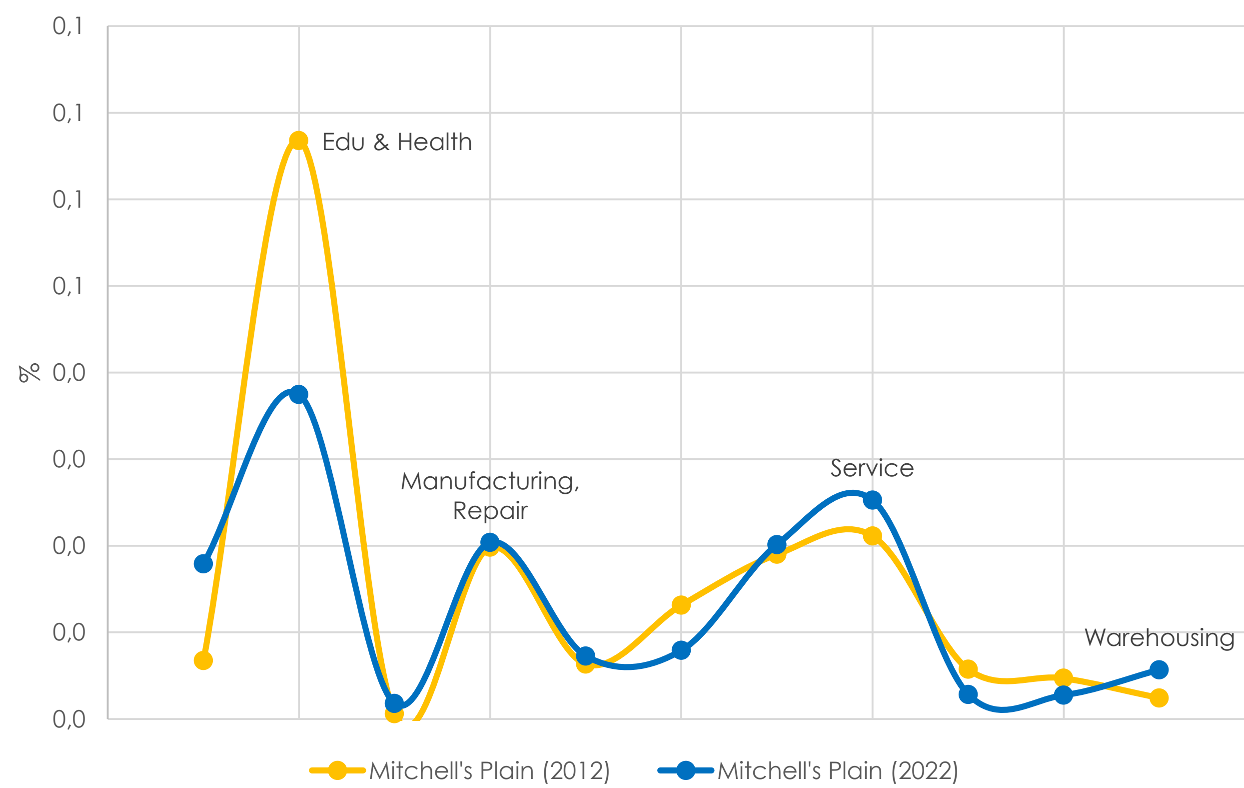
TOP 10 MOST DOMINANT LAND USES BETWEEN 2012 AND 2022



METROSCALE BENCHMARK

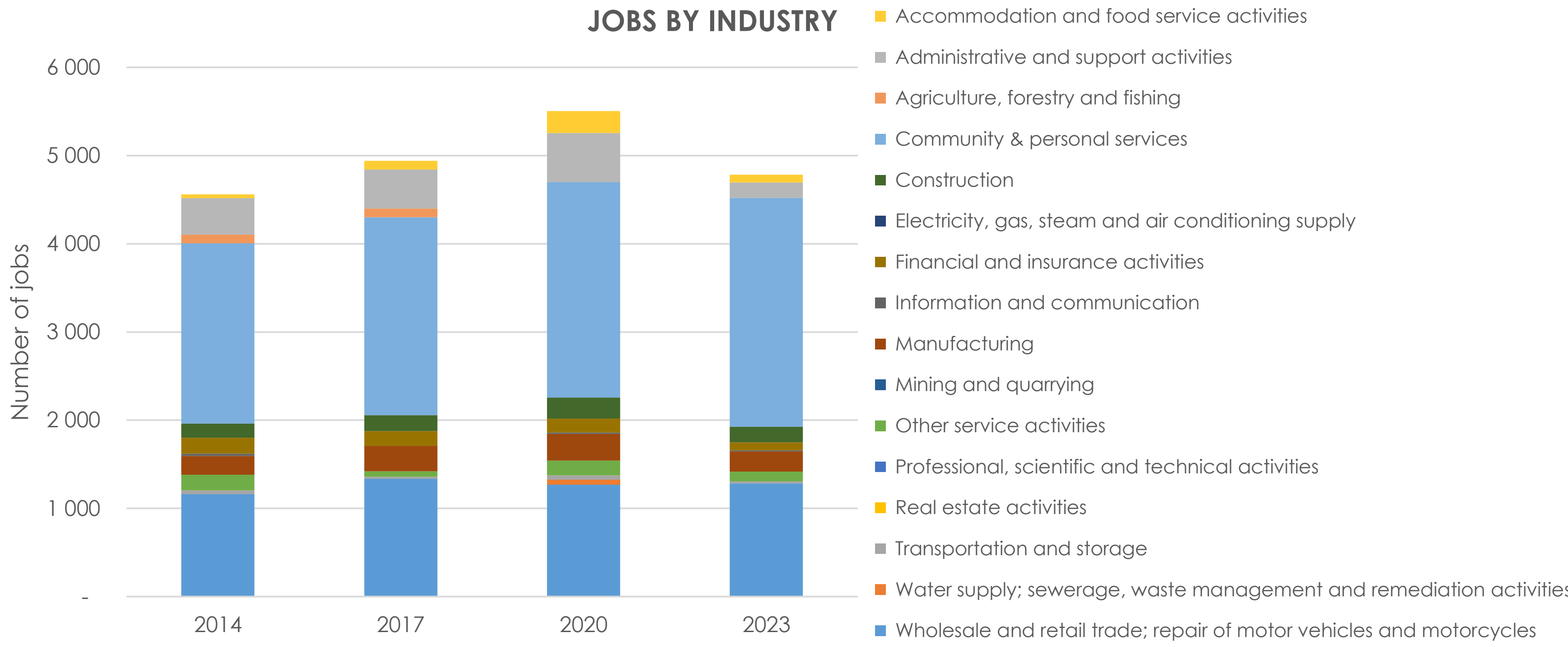


NODAL TYPOLOGY FOR 2012 AND 2022
(Mixed Commercial)



Source: 2012 – 2022 land use codes (May 2024 analysis)

EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW & FIRM TYPOLOGIES



Jobs/Firms

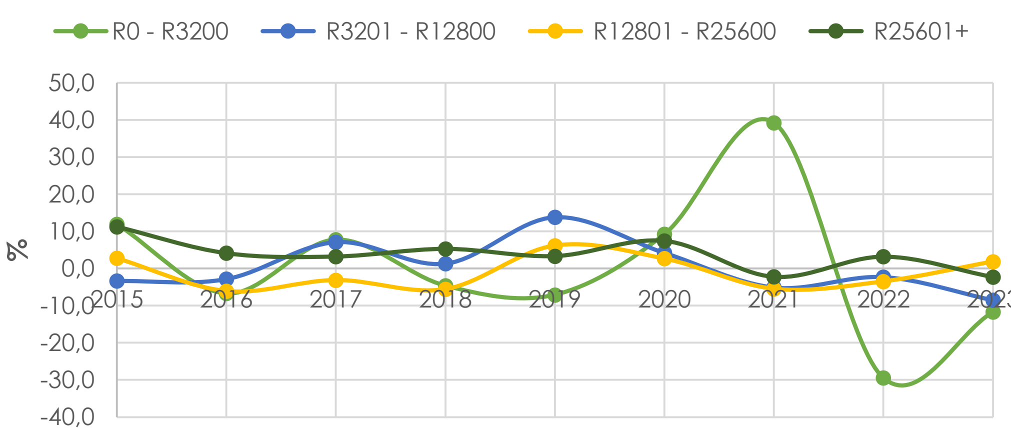
Between 2014 and 2023, the number of job opportunities in the Mitchells Plain area remained at approximately 4,500. However, there was a steady increase between 2014 and 2020, where total jobs increased beyond 5,000 but decreased in 2023 to 4,700. Over time, most jobs have been concentrated in community & personal services and wholesale & retail.

The total number of firms fluctuated between 250 and 300. While medium-to-large firms dominate, there is also a significant presence of small firms, with a limited number of micro firms.

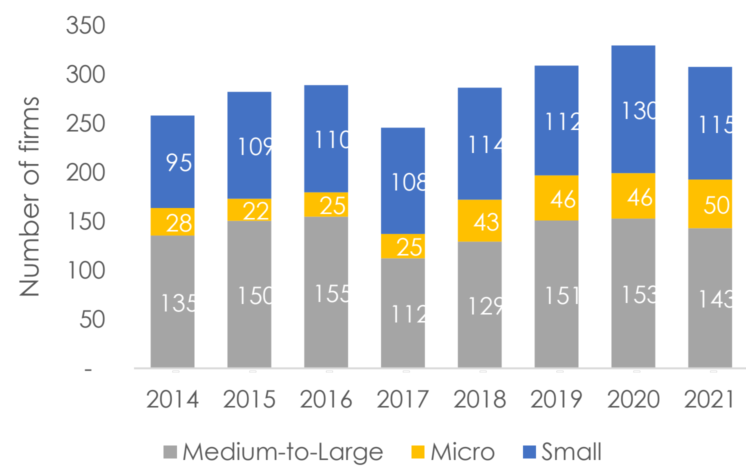
Income bands

The income bands reflect the skill levels of employed individuals. The data indicates that a larger proportion of employees earn up to R12,800, with a minimal number of employees earning in the upper-income brackets.

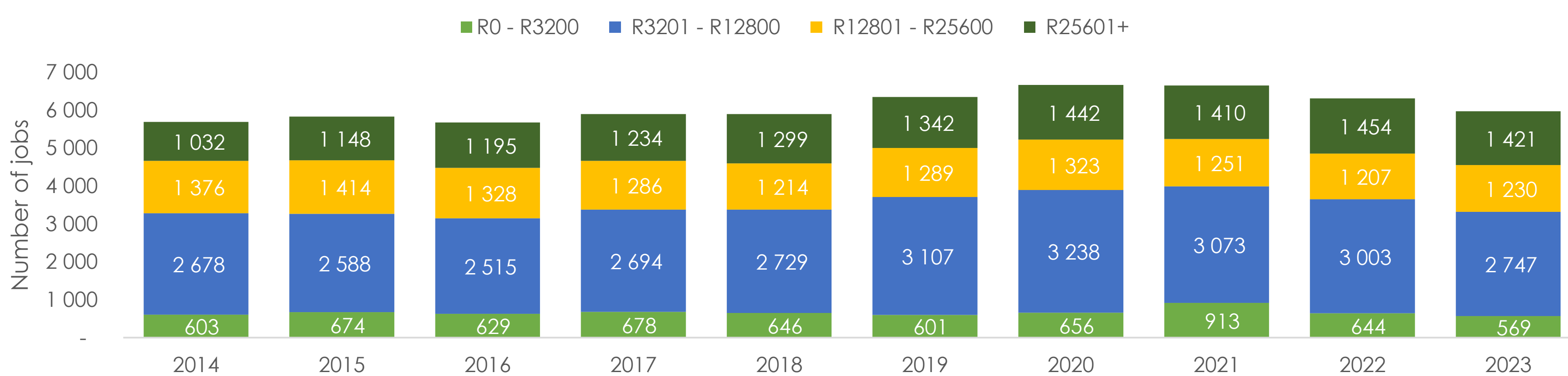
YEAR ON YEAR % CHANGE OF FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT WITHIN EACH WAGE BAND

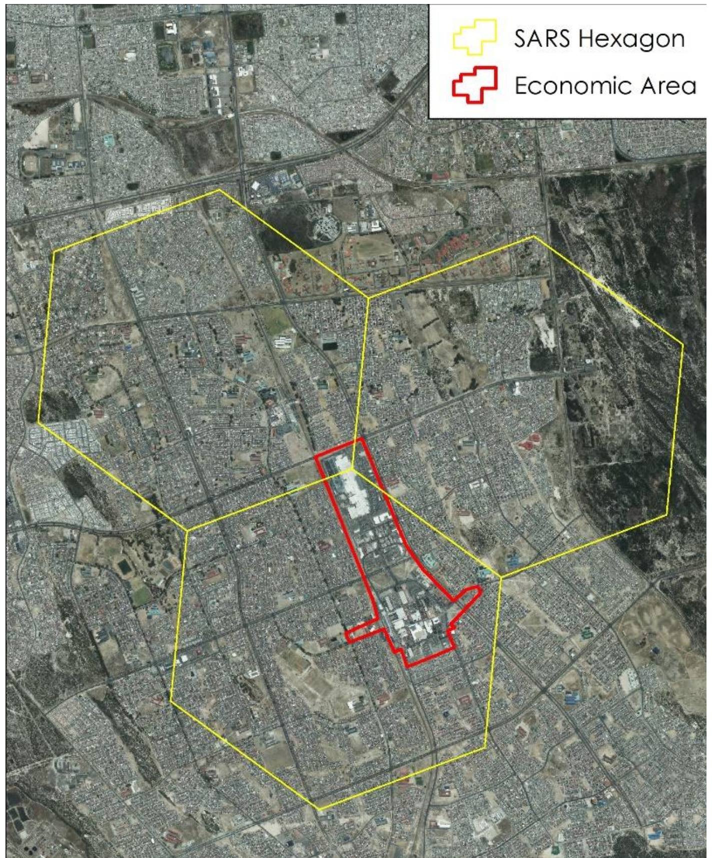


NUMBER OF FIRM TYPOLOGIES



FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT BY WAGEBAND

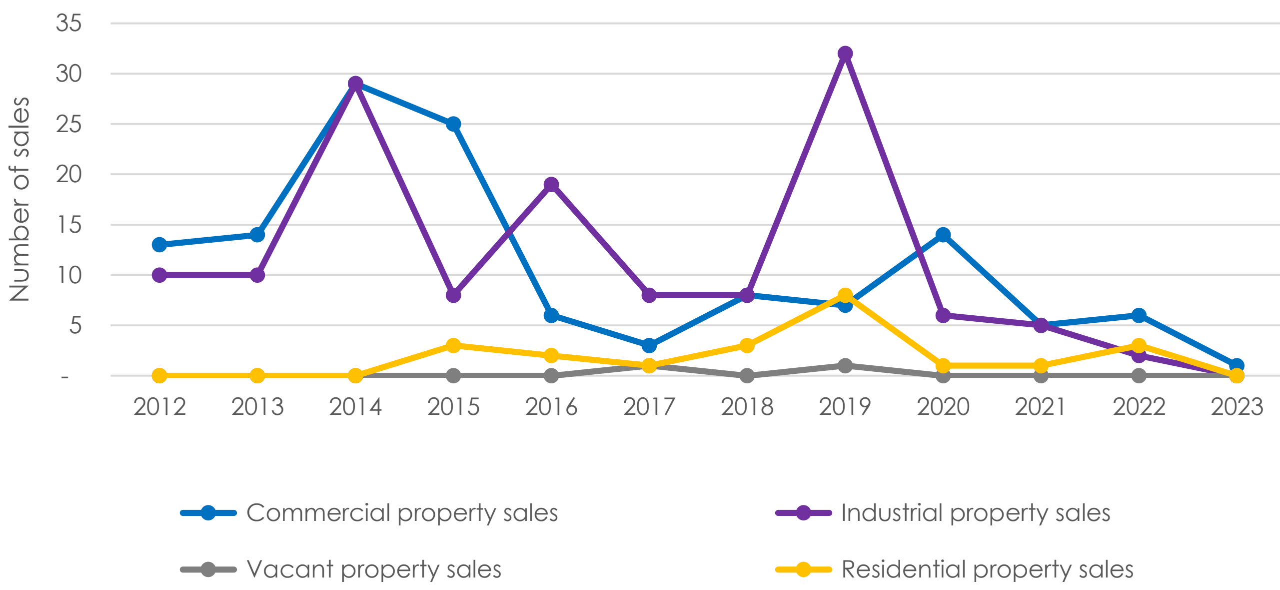




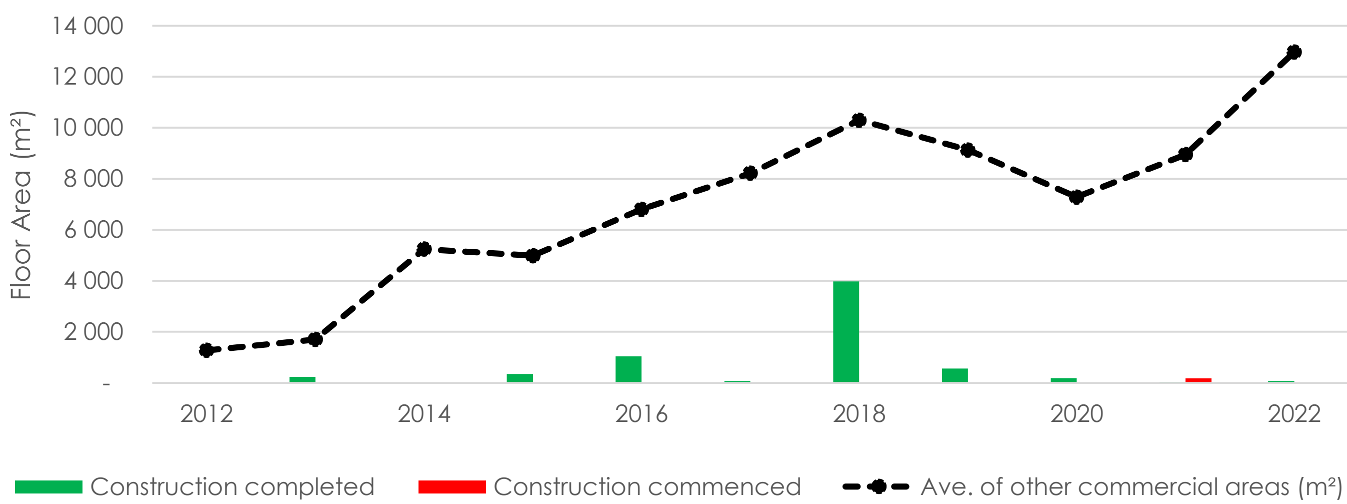
Spatial hexagons in which SARS data has been captured and overlaid with Mitchells Plain economic area.

Source: SARS data extract for period between 2014 and 2023. Firm size data only available between 2014 and 2021.

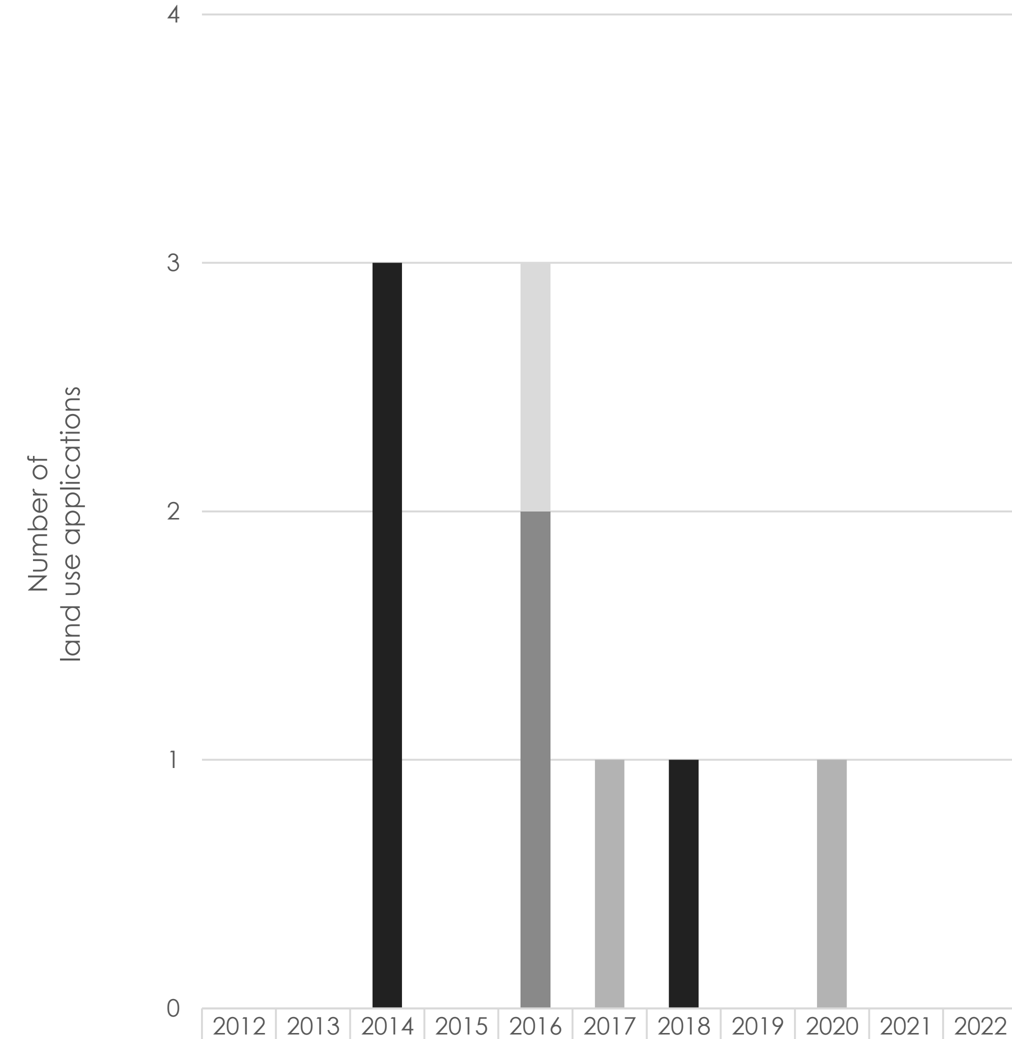
PROPERTY SALES BY SECTOR



BUILDING WORK COMPLETED/UNDER CONSTRUCTION RELATIVE TO AVERAGE OF AREAS WITH SIMILAR CHARACTER



APPROVED LAND USE APPLICATIONS



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Temporary departures			-		1	-	-		-		
Subdivisions			3		-	-	1		-		
Rezonings			-		2	-	-		-		
Multiple applications			-		-	1	-		1		
Consolidations			-		-	-	-		-		

Property Sales
Between 2012 and 2022, industrial and commercial property sales were notably higher compared to other sectors. The commercial property sales were at their peak in 2014 and 2015, but started to taper down, while industrial property sales continued to fluctuate and experienced their peak in 2014 and 2019.

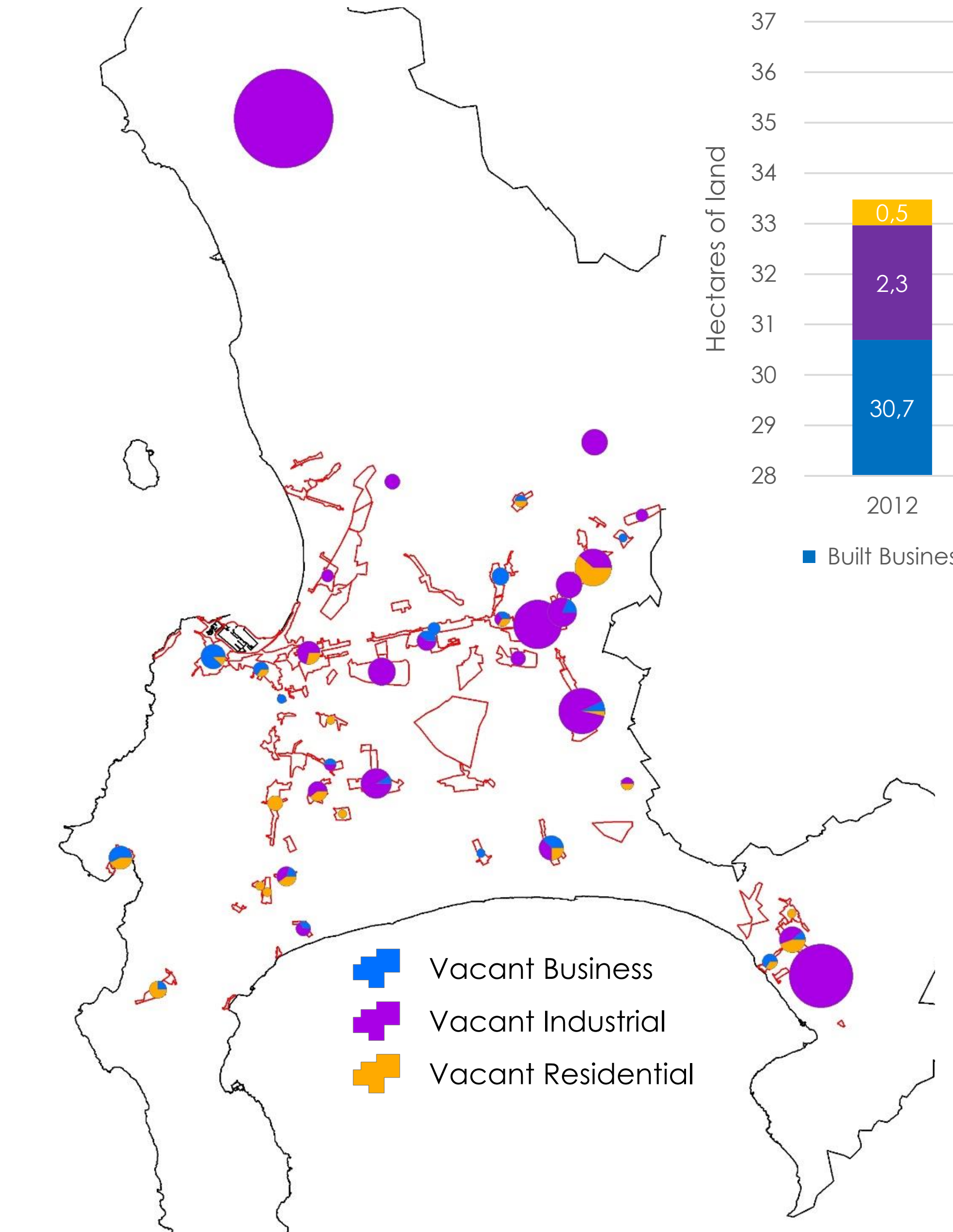
Land Use Applications
Most approvals during this period were for subdivisions, alongside limited approvals for multiple applications and rezoning. In total, fewer than five approvals were granted based on the application types depicted in the graph.

Building Plans
In light of property sales and land use approvals, building work activity has been minimal over the past decade, remaining below the metro's annual average when compared to other commercial areas.

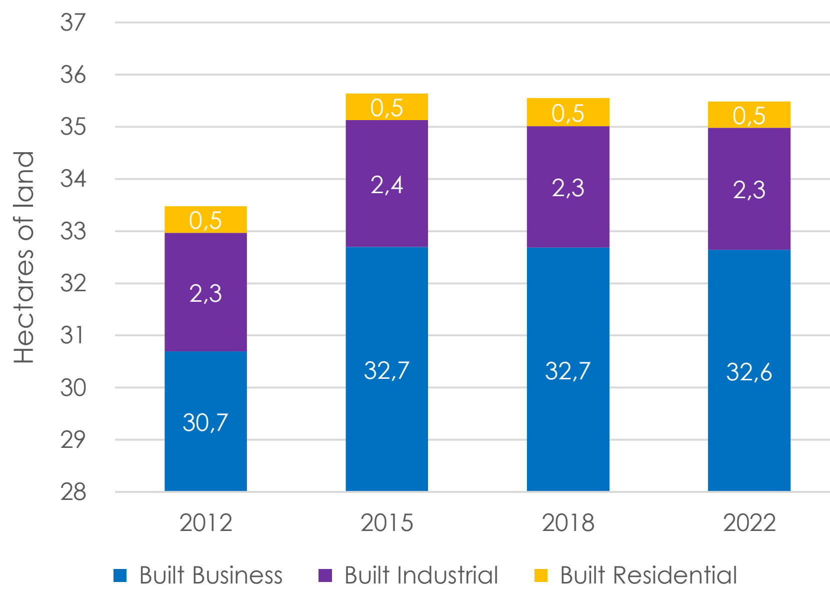
Source: City's DAMS (building plans and land use applications extract), General Valuation Roll.

LAND USE CHANGE & VACANCY RATES

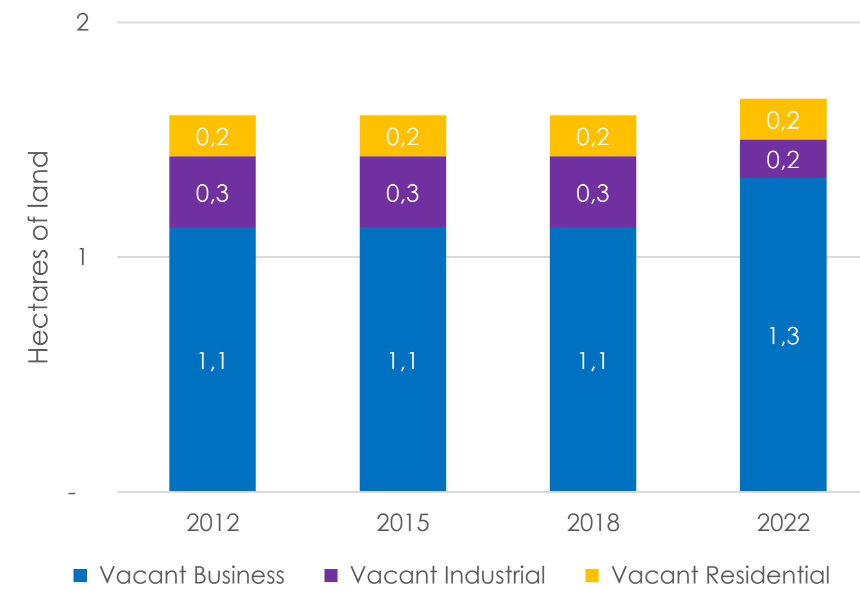
VACANT LAND ACROSS CAPE TOWN (GV 2022)*



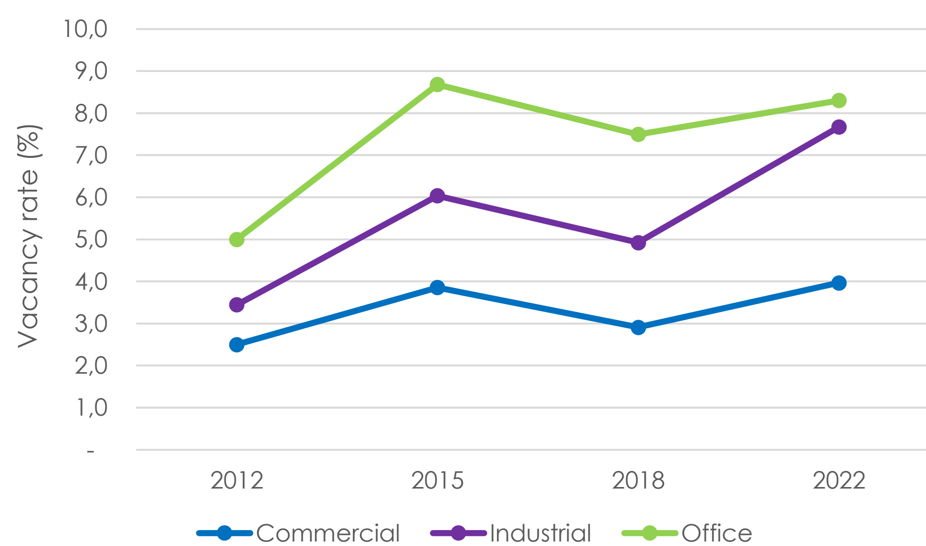
BUILT-UP LAND EXTENT BY SECTOR (TOTAL ERF EXTENT)



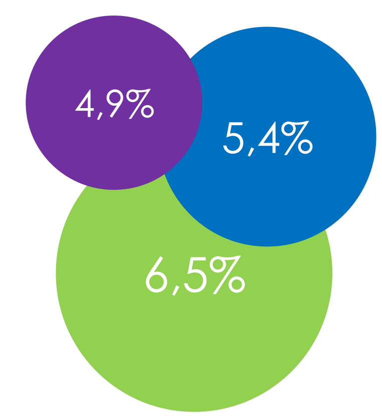
VACANT LAND EXTENT BY SECTOR (TOTAL ERF EXTENT)



AVERAGE VACANCY RATE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS



METRO AVERAGE: VACANCY RATES PER SECTOR FOR 2022*



Number of land parcels that are vacant by size			
Erf Size	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Residential**
1) 1-250m²			
2) 251-500m²			5
3) 501-1000m²		1	
4) 1001-2500m²	2	1	
5) 2501-5000m²			
6) 5001-10000m²	1		
7) >10000m²			

Source: City's General Valuation Roll and Market Reports

Vacant Land

The map illustrates the latest General Valuation Roll (2022) by showcasing vacant land across the metropolitan area. It complements the 2022 bar graph depicting available vacant land. The region has remained stable in terms of the built-up land, with very little vacant land available as of 2022, indicating a developed commercial area. Additionally, the remaining vacant land is categorised based on the number and size of the land parcels, as reflected in the accompanying table.

Vacancy Rates

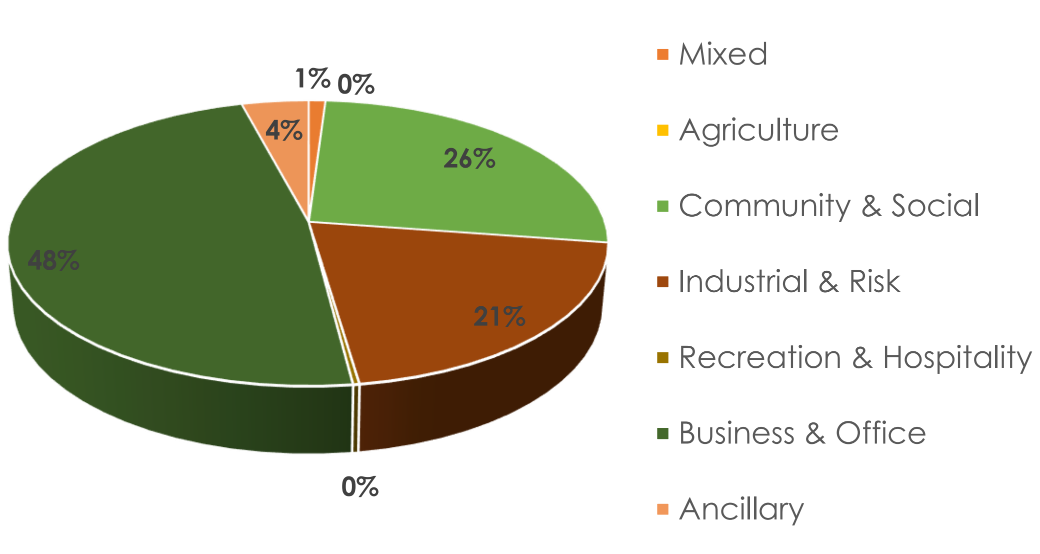
Alongside vacant land, the vacancy rates for existing buildings in the commercial sector have increased from 2% in 2012 to 4% in 2022. The office sector increased from 5% in 2012 to 8,3% in 2022, while the industrial sector has also increased from 3,4% in 2012 to 7,7% in 2022.

**A metro view that provides further context relative to this economic area.*

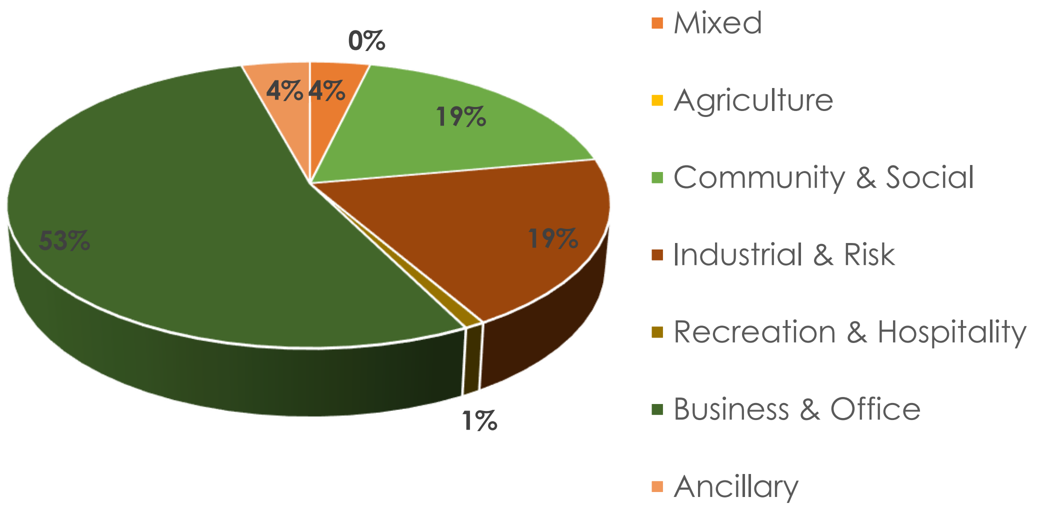
AGGLOMERATION OF INDUSTRIES

SECTORAL AGGLOMERATION AND CO-AGGLOMERATION RELATIONSHIPS

% OF LAND USE GROUPS (2012)



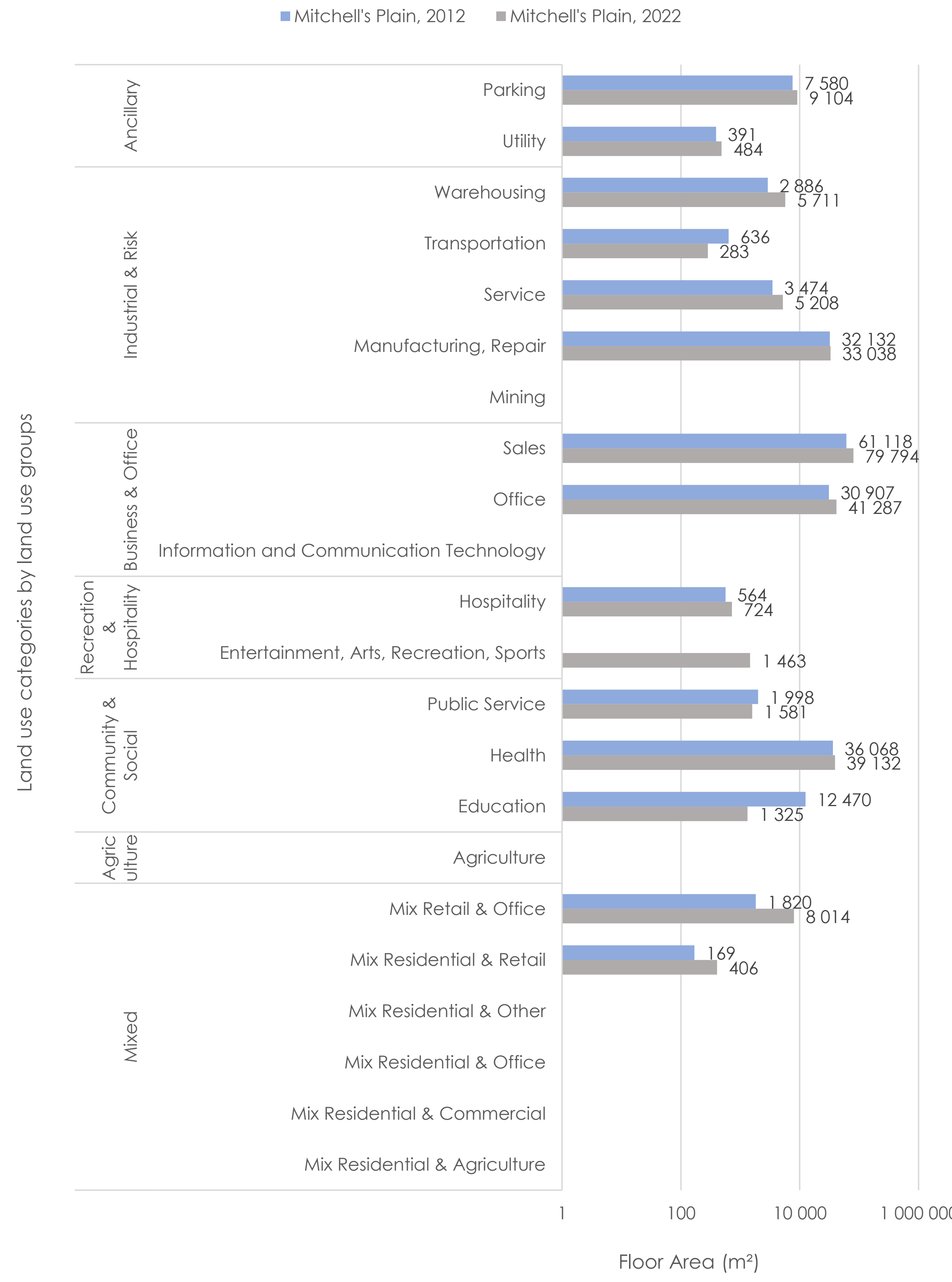
% OF LAND USE GROUPS (2022)



The pie charts illustrate the percentage distribution of land use groups in Mitchells Plain, based on the cumulative floor area (m²) across various land uses. As shown in the charts, the Business & Office group has remained predominant in both 2012 and 2022 at around 50%, respectively, with a significant presence of Community & Social and Industrial & Risk land use groups over the same period.

Additionally, the bar graph provides a comparative view of the co-agglomeration of land use categories between 2012 and 2022 within each land use group. The data indicates that sales, health, office and manufacturing spaces have maintained significant dominance. There is also a presence of other land uses operating in the area that can be seen to support the most prevalent land uses in the area.

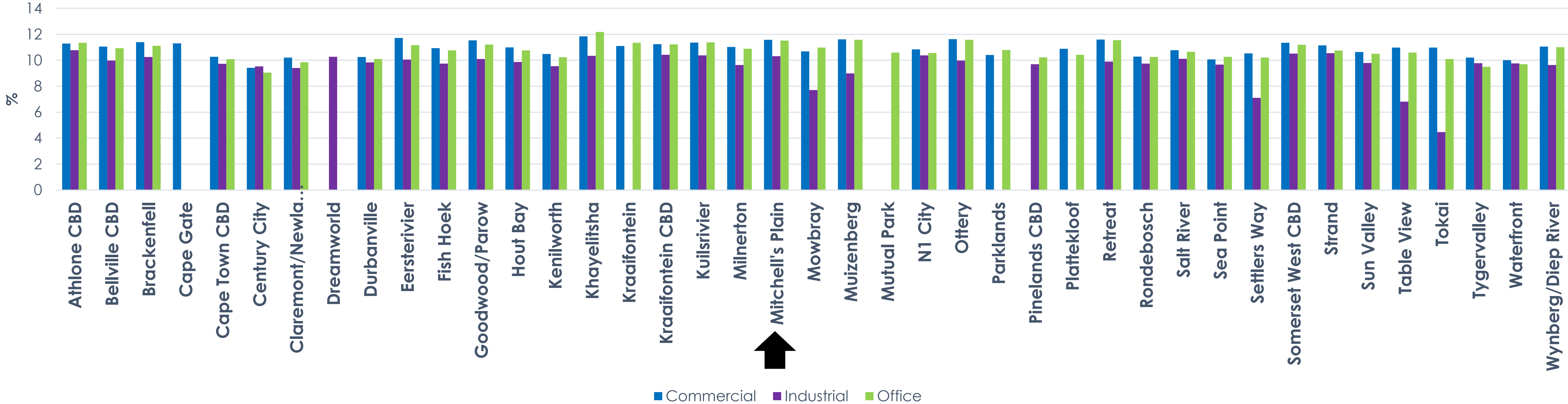
FLOOR AREA PER LAND USE CATEGORY FOR 2012 AND 2022



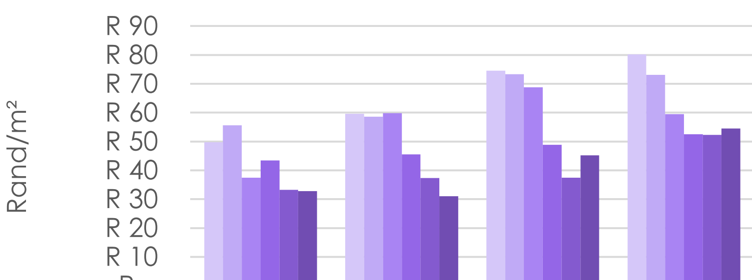
Source: Analysis of GV data (May 2024)

MARKET PERFORMANCE

AVERAGE CAPITALISATION RATE OF MITCHELLS PLAIN IN RELATION TO OTHER COMMERCIAL AREAS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2012 AND 2022

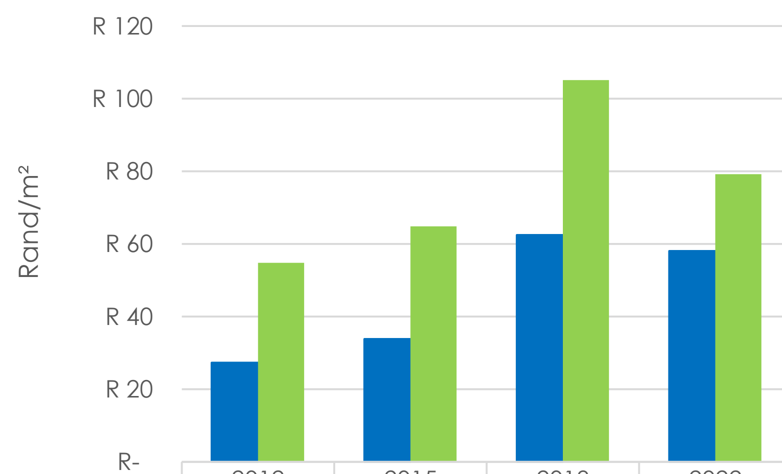


INDUSTRIAL RENTALS



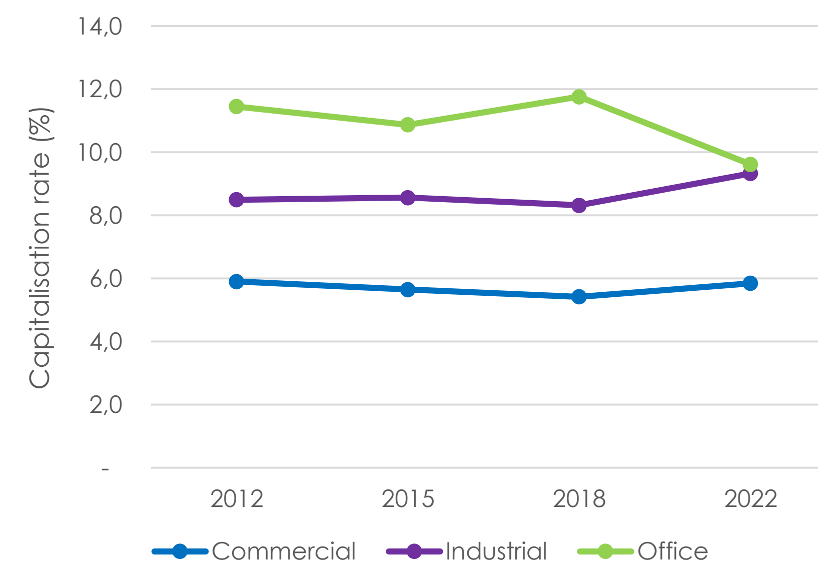
	2012	2015	2018	2022
1) 250m²	R 50	R 60	R 75	R 80
2) 500m²	R 56	R 59	R 73	R 73
3) 1000m²	R 37	R 60	R 69	R 59
4) 2500m²	R 43	R 46	R 49	R 52
5) 5000m²	R 33	R 37	R 38	R 52
6) 10000m²	R 33	R 31	R 45	R 55

COMMERCIAL AND OFFICE RENTALS



	2012	2015	2018	2022
Commercial	R 27	R 34	R 62	R 58
Office	R 55	R 65	R 105	R 79

CAPITALISATION RATES



Rental rates
Rental rates across all industrial space gradually increased between 2012 and 2022. The increase in rentals has been more significant for smaller spaces.

Both commercial and office rentals have increased from 2012 to 2018, with rental prices being higher for office space. Both sectors experienced a decrease in rental rates in 2022.

Comparative view on capitalisation rates
The average capitalisation rate between 2012 and 2022 for commercial, industrial and office sectors has been 11,57%, 10,31% and 11,51%, respectively and further indicates its competitiveness relative to other commercial areas.

Year on year capitalisation rates for the commercial sector have remained constant at 6% while the office sector has decreased from 11,5% to 9,6%. Furthermore, the industrial sector mostly remained constant between 2012 and 2018, with an increase in 2022.

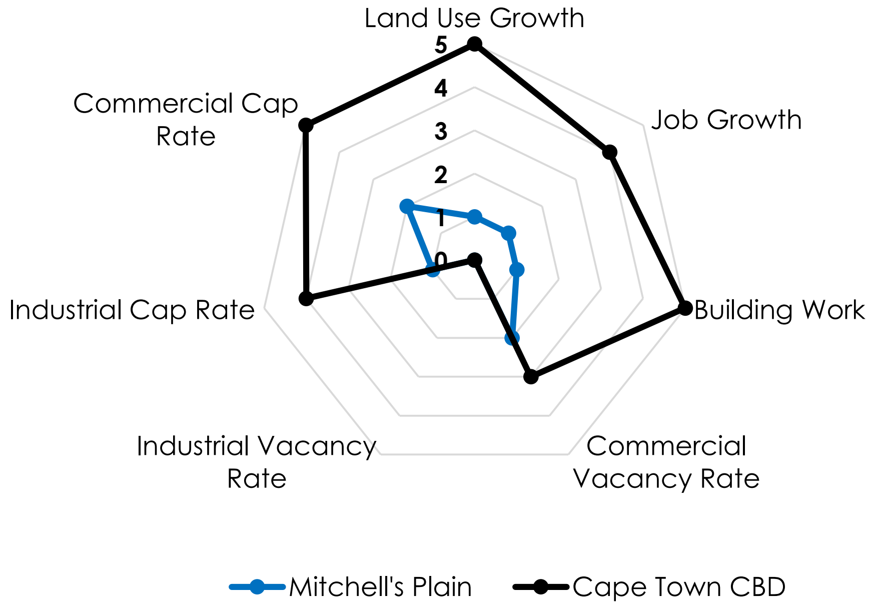
- *Higher cap rates = higher investment risk.*
- *Lower cap rates = lower investment risk.*

Source: 2012 – 2022 market reports

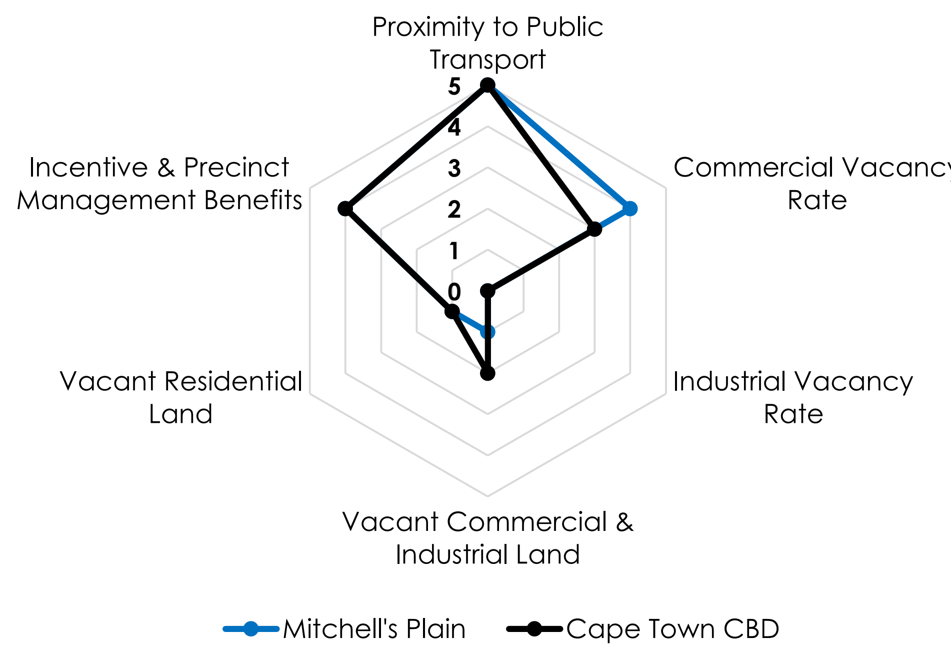
PERFORMANCE & POTENTIAL

The scores provided below summarise the detailed information presented throughout this profile. The method used to calculate Performance and Potential is based on several measurable individual indicators. The **scoring system ranges from 0 to 5, where 0 indicates low performance or potential and 5 indicates high performance or potential**. This profile compares either to Cape Town CBD (Commercial) or Montague Gardens (Industrial), depending on the classification of the economic area, as these two areas have attracted the most new floor area between 2012 and 2022 within their respective classifications.

PERFORMANCE



POTENTIAL



	Indicator	Description
Performance	Land Use Growth	Measures the growth of new floor area (m²) from 2012 to 2022 within an economic area, compared to other economic areas of similar classification. More growth indicates better performance. ***Source: General Valuation Roll.***
	Job Growth	Measures the percentage change in jobs within an economic area from 2014 to 2023, comparing this data against other economic areas of similar classification. A higher job prevalence indicates better performance. ***Source: SARS as of May 2024.***
	Building Work	Measures building work activity (new and improved m²) within an economic area from 2012 to 2022, compared to other economic areas of similar classification. Increased building work activity indicates better performance. ***Source: City's DAMS.***
	Vacancy Rate	Measures the average vacancy rates for the commercial and industrial sectors as of 2022, compared to other economic areas of similar classification. Lower vacancy rates indicate better performance. ***Source: City's Market Reports.***
	Capitalisation Rate	Measures the percentage change in capitalisation rates for the commercial and industrial sectors during the years 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022, comparing them to other economic areas of similar classification. A lower average percentage change between these periods indicates greater maturity and consequently, higher performance. ***Source: City's Market Reports.***
Potential	Proximity to Public Transport	Assess the accessibility of various public transport modes near an economic area. Greater access to multiple transport modes indicates higher potential. ***Source: City's UPD, spatial analysis.***
	Vacant Land	Assess the availability of vacant land in the commercial, industrial and residential sectors. A higher amount of vacant land across these three sectors as of 2022 indicates greater potential. ***Source: General Valuation Roll.***
	Vacancy Rate	Measures the average vacancy rates for the commercial and industrial sectors as of 2022, compared to other economic areas of similar classification. Higher vacancy rates indicate greater potential. ***Source: City's Market Reports.***
	Incentive & Precinct Management Benefits	Evaluate the spatial overlap, whether partial or complete, of incentive areas and established precinct management tools within each economic area. A greater degree of overlap suggests increased potential. ***Source: City's UPD, spatial analysis.***