

Technical Note

Lidl Lampeter

Assessment of Vehicle Mileage Savings

240833: JC/240833/TN01 – Rev0.2

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The investigations into the potential vehicle mileage savings accrued from the development of a new Lidl discount foodstore in Lampeter have concluded as follows:-

- That the upper estimate for vehicle mileage savings is 122 miles per day or 44,358 miles per annum, and
- That the lower estimate for vehicle mileage savings is 94 miles per day or 34,214 miles per annum.

If we assume that the current stock of private cars on the local highway network around Lampeter are several years old and emitting CO₂ on average at circa 238 grams per mile¹, then the upper estimate of total CO₂ emissions saved per annum would be 10,557,278 grams of CO₂ (circa 10.6 metric tonnes).

New cars sold in the UK will emit CO₂ at significantly lower rates, circa 207.1 grams per mile². Therefore, if we assume that average UK mileage per car is 7,100, newly registered cars will emit 1,470,410 grams of CO₂ per annum (circa 1.5 metric tonnes).

The upper estimate of vehicle mileage savings would therefore equate to circa seven new cars being taken off the road (10.6 / 1.5).

The lower estimate for vehicle mileage savings would equate to circa 8,143,000 grams of CO₂ being lost from the environment (8.1 metric tonnes). If we equate this to an average car of older stock on the local highway network, emitting CO₂ at 238 grams per mile, then again, on the basis of 7,100 miles travelled per average year, this vehicle would emit 1,689,800 grams of CO₂ into the atmosphere (1.7 metric tonnes).

The lower estimate of vehicle mileage savings would therefore be equivalent to circa five existing cars being taken off the road (8.1 / 1.7).

Lidl's new foodstore proposals and the vehicle mileage savings that would accrue, would therefore be equivalent to **the removal of between 5 and 7 cars per annum** from the local highway network and between **8.1 and 10.6 metric tonnes of CO₂ being lost** to the environment.

¹ Based on DfT statistics for cars registered between 2008 and 2024

² Based on DfT statistics for cars registered in 2024 alone

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Technical Note (TN) has been produced by SCP to provide an estimate of the vehicle mileage change that could be achieved on the highway network from the development of a proposed new discount food store unit in Lampeter.
- 1.2. A number of assumptions have been outlined within this TN, which have been used to develop a reasoned methodology for estimating the anticipated future trip movements of potential customers to the proposed store.
- 1.3. Retail surveys have been provided by Carney Sweeney. However, this assessment has been undertaken separate to the provided information, utilising the survey results as a method of cross checking the results of the calculations. The following sections outline the methods of calculation and how we have been able to generate a range of potential mileage changes on the local highway network that would result from local residents transferring to the Lidl store in Lampeter.

2.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1. The location of the proposed store and the surrounding highway network is shown below in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 – Site location



- 2.2. The site is located on the southeastern edge of the town of Lampeter, on the border of Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire, within the administrative boundary of Carmarthenshire. The proposals include the construction of an A1 discount food store with a sales area of 1,334sqm and 1,962 sqm of gross internal area.
- 2.3. The site is currently an undeveloped piece of land found approximately 650m to the southeast of Lampeter and is bound by the A485 to the south and the A482 to the east.
- 2.4. In order to present anticipated trip generation to the proposed store, trip rates based on other existing Lidl stores within the TRICS database with a similar retail floor area (RFA) have been used. The average trip rate was calculated from the TRICS outputs for weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays. The TRICS reports are provided in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.5. The table below provides the daily arrival, departure and total trip rates for these stores for the weekday, Saturday and Sunday total trips:

Table 1 – Proposed store trip rates (vehicles per 100sqm of RFA)

	Weekday			Saturday			Sunday		
	Arr	Dep	Total	Arr	Dep	Total	Arr	Dep	Total
Trip Rates	80	80	161	84	84	168	77	79	156

- 2.6. These trip rates were then used to calculate the estimated trip generation associated with the proposed discount food store, using an RFA of 1,334m².

Table 2 – Proposed store trip generation

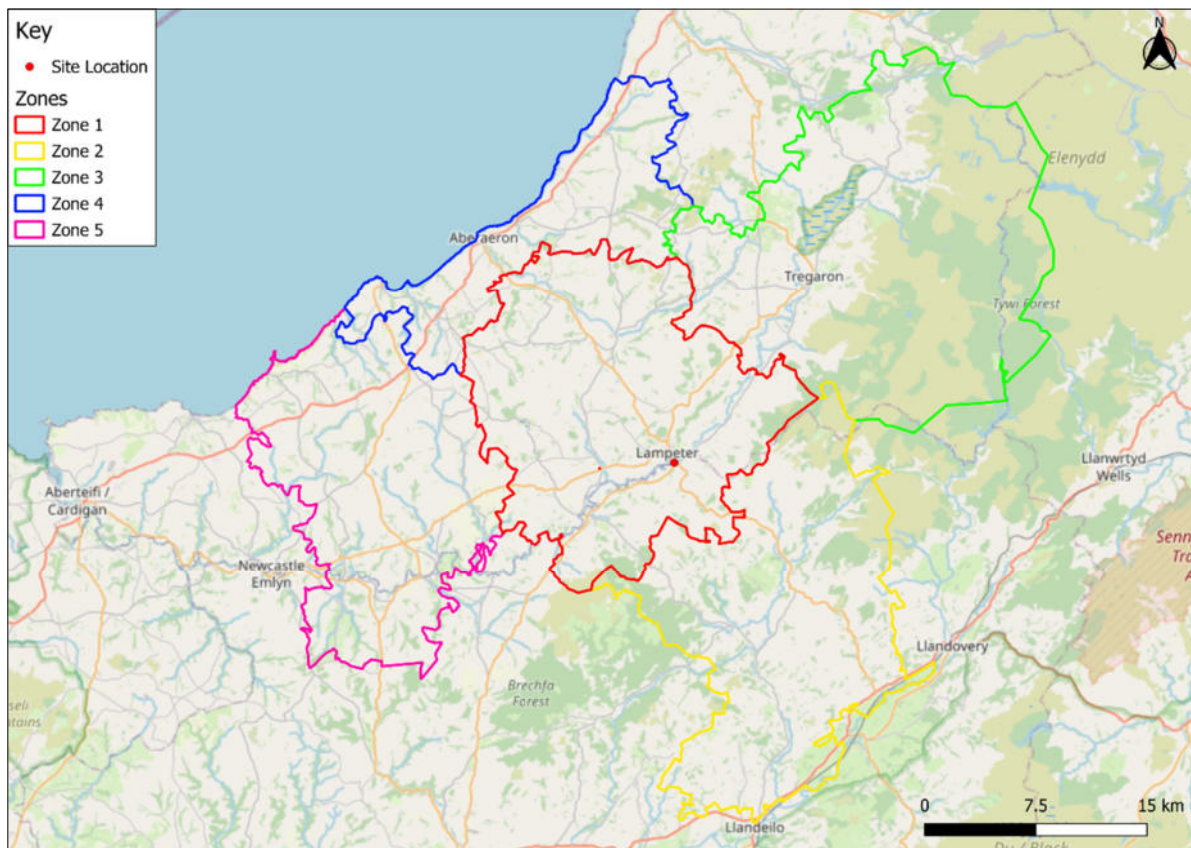
	Weekday			Saturday			Sunday			Average Day		
	Arr	Dep	Total	Arr	Dep	Total	Arr	Dep	Total	Arr	Dep	Total
Trip Generation	1073	1070	2143	1125	1122	2246	1032	1051	2083	1074	1051	2083

- 2.7. The trip generation table suggests that the anticipated average trip generation per day of the proposed store would be 2,083 trips, two-way.
- 2.8. We have assumed within the Transport Assessment supporting the Lampeter Lidl store proposal, that 50% of trips to and from the store would already be on the network and passing by. The remaining 50% will be “new” to the immediate study area around the new store, but it follows that these trips are those that will have been undertaken by car at other foodstores within the study area and are effectively transferring.
- 2.9. The vehicle mileage assessments that follow will be based on the 2,083 two-way trips generated from these customers choosing the Lidl in Lampeter rather than where they currently shop.

3.0 RETAIL SURVEY DATA

As part of the retail assessment work to support the proposed store application, a household survey has been undertaken. This survey split the responses from households within the local area into the following geographical zones. These zones are displayed in **Figure 2** below.

Figure 2 – Zone locations



- 3.1. Within this assessment area, the household interview survey asked respondents the question “where did you last undertake a main food and grocery shop”. The answers to this question are summarised in a zonal movement basis in **Figure 3** and these results illustrate the degree to which there either is or isn’t movement between and within zones for the purpose of food shopping.

Figure 3 – Zonal distribution of survey respondents

From	To	Proportion
Zone 1	Zone 1	73.06%
	Zone 2	0.00%
	Zone 3	0.00%
	Zone 4	1.77%
	Zone 5	0.00%
	Outside	25.16%
From	To	Proportion
Zone 2	Zone 1	46.67%
	Zone 2	2.16%
	Zone 3	0.72%
	Zone 4	0.00%
	Zone 5	0.00%
	Outside	50.46%
From	To	Proportion
Zone 3	Zone 1	28.52%
	Zone 2	0.00%
	Zone 3	6.30%
	Zone 4	0.00%
	Zone 5	0.00%
	Outside	65.18%
From	To	Proportion
Zone 4	Zone 1	9.57%
	Zone 2	0.00%
	Zone 3	0.00%
	Zone 4	8.38%
	Zone 5	0.00%
	Outside	82.06%
From	To	Proportion
Zone 5	Zone 1	6.60%
	Zone 2	0.00%
	Zone 3	0.00%
	Zone 4	0.73%
	Zone 5	6.66%
	Outside	86.02%

3.2. Regarding the zonal distribution of the shopping movements from the survey results, the following was apparent.

- Zone 1 – 73% of Zone 1 shoppers stay within the zone and 25.16% shop outside of the provided zones
- Zone 2 – 2.16% of Zone 2 shoppers stay within the zone and 46.67% shop in Zone 1.
- Zone 3 – 6.3% of Zone 3 shoppers stay within the zone and 28.52% shop in Zone 1
- Zone 4 – 8.38% of Zone 4 shoppers stay within the zone and 9.57% shop in Zone 1
- Zone 5 – 6.66% of Zone 5 shoppers stay within the zone and 6.60% shop in Zone 1

3.3. The retail survey data identifies that shopping trips by residents within the study area can already involve potentially long journey distances.

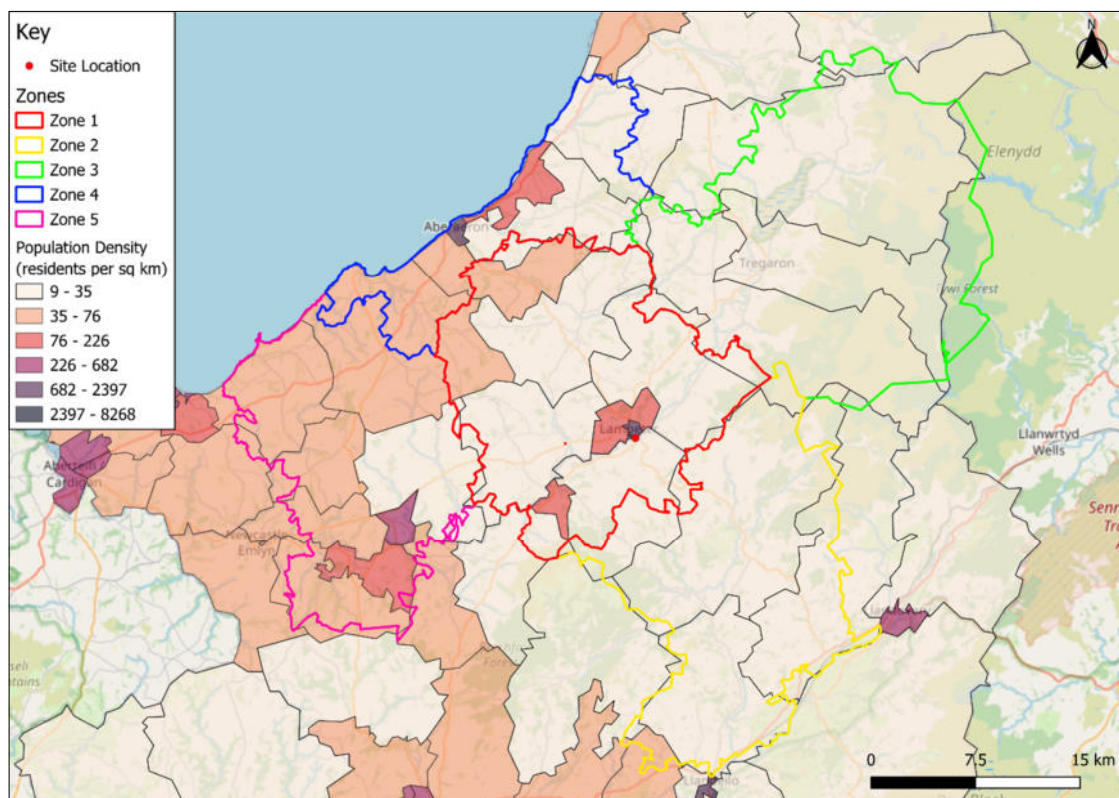
3.4. Lidl's planning consultants, Carney Sweeney, have estimated based on the household interview data that trade diversion to the new store in Lampeter will derive from the following stores in each zone:-

Estimate of Trade Diversion to Lidl, Lampeter by store and by zone	Zone					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Zone 1						
Co-op, Bridge Street, Lampeter, SA48 7AF	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Local shops, Lampeter Town Centre	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.1
Sainsbury's, Market Street, Lampeter, SA48 7DS	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Zone 4						
Costcutter, Market Street, Aberaeron, SA46 0AS	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.2
Costcutter, Uplands Square, New Quay, SA45 9QH	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Zone 5						
CK's Supermarket, Pencader Road, Pontwelly, Llandysul, SA44 4AE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Spar, Lincoln Street, Llandysul, SA44 4BU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Beyond Study Area						
Aldi, Stephens Way, Carmarthen, SA31 2BG	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Lidl, Friars Park, Carmarthen, SA31 3FF	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9
Lidl, Rheidol Retail Park, Alexandra Road, Aberystwyth, SY23 1LL	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2
Morrisons, Parc Pensarn, Carmarthen, SA31 2NF	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.4
Morrisons, Parcydolau, Aberystwyth, SY23 3TL	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.4
Tesco Extra, Lon Y Plas, Morfa Lane, Carmarthen, SA31 3AX	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.4
Tesco Superstore, Park Avenue, Aberystwyth, SY23 1PB	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.20	0.0	0.3
	5.8	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	9.2

4.0 TRIP TRANSFER ESTIMATES

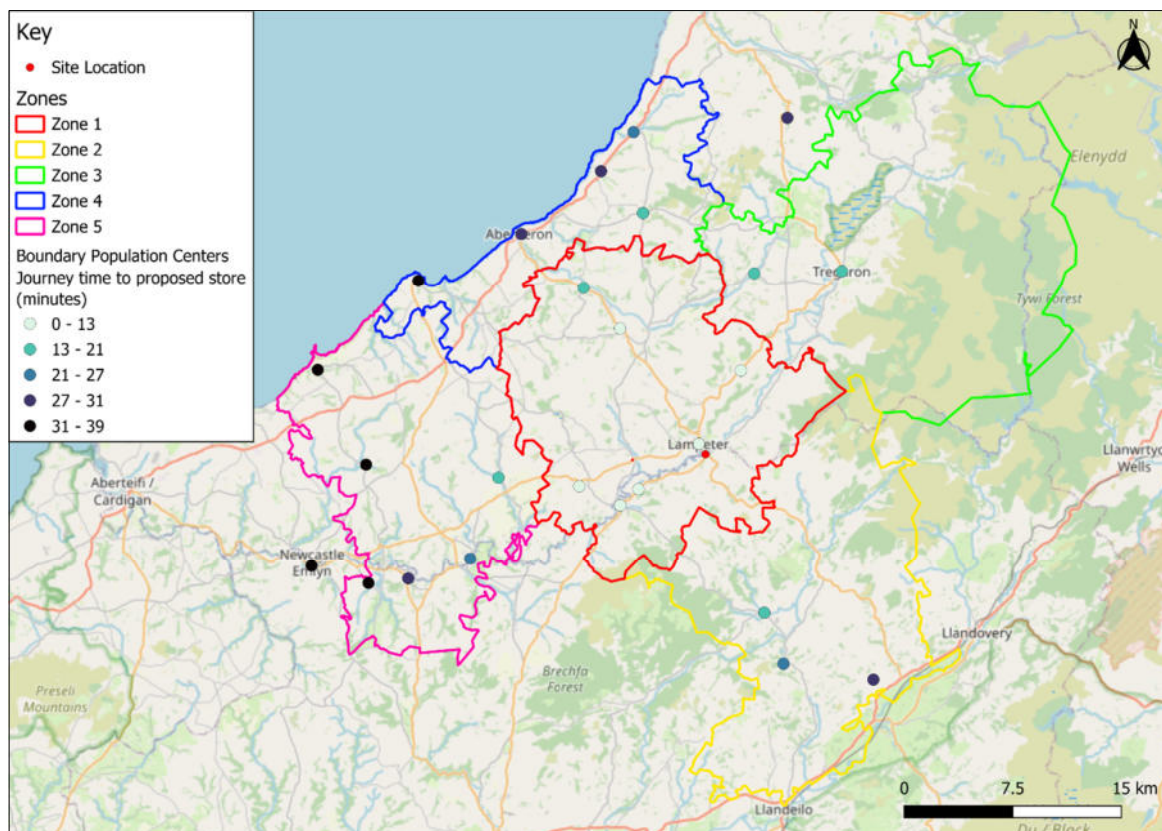
- 4.1. The origin of visitors to the proposed Lidl store in Lampeter has been determined using a desk-based study based on the population of census boundaries within the retail survey zones and the distances from these areas to their 'typical' shopping locations and to the proposed discount food store.

Figure 4 – MSOA census boundaries within zones



- 4.2. Within each census output area, a population centre has been found by selecting a residential location within the boundary with the largest population. These population centres can be seen below, colour coded to represent the time it would take to travel between each centre and the proposed store.

Figure 5 – Population centre locations & distance to proposed store



- 4.3. Distances from each census output area population centre have been measured to each of the stores identified in the following list, based on the approximate drive distance along the highway network.
- Sainsbury's, Lampeter
 - Co-op, Lampeter
 - Costcutter, Aberaeron
 - Costcutter, New Quay
 - Spar, Llandysul
 - CK Foodstores, Llandysul
 - Lidl, Aberystwyth
 - Aldi, Cardigan
 - Tesco, Cardigan
- 4.4. The one-way journey distance by road (from the population centre to the store) for each of these assigned movements has then been calculated.

- 4.5. Using a Diversion Curve methodology, we have provided an independent assessment of trade diversion based upon the propensity for customers to choose Lidl in Lampeter over their existing store due to journey time and travel distance savings. This methodology requires the following information:-
- Identification of the key points of origin in each zone and the size of their populations;
 - An estimate of the distances between these population centres and their current store of choice;
 - An estimate of the journey times between these population centres and their current store of choice;
 - An estimate of the distances between these population centres and the new Lidl in Lampeter;
 - An estimate of the journey times between these population centres and the new Lidl in Lampeter.
- 4.6. The Diversion Curve methodology (using the California technique) is then undertaken as follows:-
- Calculate the difference in distance between the current foodstore shop and that to the new Lidl in Lampeter from each zone. This change in distance is Δd ;
 - Calculate the difference in journey time between the current foodstore shop and that to the new Lidl in Lampeter from each zone. This change in time is Δt ;
 - Calculate the percentage of trips **P** that might transfer to the new store in Lampeter using the following equation:-

$$P = 50 + 50(\Delta d + 0.5\Delta t) / \text{SQRT} [(\Delta d - 0.5\Delta t)^2 + 4.5]$$

- 4.7. The balance of trips will remain on the route to and from their current store of choice and are assumed not to transfer.
- 4.8. The worksheets provided at **Appendix A** to this note summarise the calculations obtained from this methodology utilising the data input as described above.
- 4.9. Two assessments have been undertaken to derive high and low forecasts for potential trip diversion to the new Lidl on the basis of the following assumptions:-
- High – not utilising the stores listed above that are outside of the provided zones (Cardigan, Aberystwyth and Carmarthen) as the current trips from each population centre, and
 - Low - utilising stores also within Cardigan, Aberystwyth and Carmarthen, to adjust for the potential additional draw of these towns for multiple purpose trips.
- 4.10. The tables below identify the total vehicle mileage changes that are derived from the application of the diversion curve assessment described above.

Table 3 – High Forecast of Vehicle Mileage Changes Per Day and Per Annum

Zone	Daily vehicle mileage calculations		
	Combined vehicle mileage to current store of choice	Combined vehicle mileage allowing for potential transfer to Lampeter Lidl	Change
Zone 1	2516.4	2329.7	-186.8
Zone2	1653.0	1632.5	-20.5
Zone 3	2361.8	2447.6	85.8
Zone 4	1053.7	1053.7	0.0
Zone 5	3932.7	3932.7	0.0
Total mileage	11517.6	11396.1	-121.5
Vehicle mileage saving per annum:-			44,358

Table 4 – Low Forecast of Vehicle Mileage Changes Per Day and Per Annum

Zone	Daily vehicle mileage calculations		
	Combined vehicle mileage to current store of choice	Combined vehicle mileage allowing for potential transfer to Lampeter Lidl	Change
Zone 1	2516.4	2329.7	-186.8
Zone2	1653.0	1632.5	-20.5
Zone 3	2048.5	2179.8	131.3
Zone 4	5451.9	5408.5	-43.3
Zone 5	9782.0	9807.6	25.6
Total mileage	21451.8	21358.1	-93.7
Vehicle mileage saving per annum:-			34,214

- 4.13. The results obtained from this exercise and summarised in the tables above demonstrate that the proposed new Lidl store in Lampeter could result in annual vehicle mileage savings of between 34,000 and 45,000 per annum.

- 4.14. The resulting mileage from each zone that would be transferred to the proposed store was calculated as a percentage of the total mileage transferred. This percentage was then applied to the total anticipated store earnings that are expected to be drawn from nearby stores. These numbers can then be compared against the trade draw assessment provided by Carney Sweeney below, to provide an independent verification of the results obtained.

Table 5 – Proportion of trips transferring against Carney Sweeney Trade Draw Estimates

	Check against retail trade draw		
Zone	Trade draw from Carney Sweeney data (£M)	Proportion of total trips – Low Forecast (£M)	Proportion of total trips – High Forecast (£M)
Zone 1	5.8	5.9	6.7
Zone2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Zone 3	1.0	0.7	1.1
Zone 4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Zone 5	0.8	0.9	0.0
Total trade transferred (£M)	9.2	9.2	9.2

- 4.15. The figures summarised above suggest broad correlation with the Carney Sweeney trade draw estimates.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. This TN has been produced to provide an estimate of the vehicle mileage savings that would result from the additional choice of a new discount food store offer in Lampeter.
- 5.2. The calculations have identified that the proposed new food store unit could generate a net saving of approximately 122 vehicle miles per day, and up to around 44,358 vehicle miles per year on the local highway network.
- 5.3. In terms of CO2 emissions, Lidl's new foodstore proposals and the vehicle mileage savings that would accrue, are estimated to be equivalent to **the removal of between 5 and 7 cars per annum** from the local highway network.

S|C|P

APPENDIX 1

