

Thames-Coromandel District Council Peak Population Study 2003/04



Policy and Planning Group
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(Cover Photo: Whangamata on New Years Day – courtesy of the Waikato Times)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarises findings of the Thames-Coromandel 2003/04 Peak Population Study. The study was undertaken to determine the population of the Thames-Coromandel District over the peak holiday period – from 26 December 2003 to 4 January 2004. The methodology used also provided information on peak population for each of the settlements on the Peninsula.

The main approaches used to determine the peak population were –

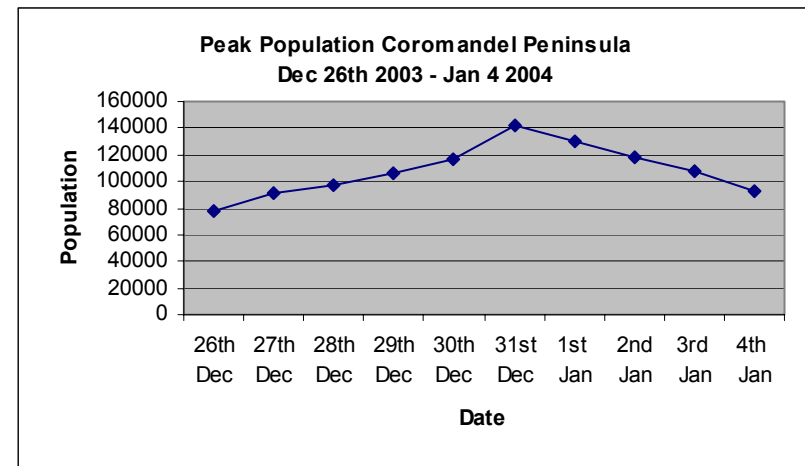
- A count of dwellings in the settlements of the Peninsula using 2001 Census information and building consent approvals for new dwellings since March 2001.
- A door to door survey of dwellings in the main settlements to determine the average number of people per house for each of the settlements.
- Information on camping ground and commercial accommodation capacity.
- Extrapolation using Council traffic, wastewater, water and solid waste data in each of the settlements (where available).

Bread, milk and New Zealand Herald sales were also collected in some settlements to help determine the peak population. A flight over the Peninsula on New Years Day was also undertaken to help

assess the level of ‘informal’ camping, number of moored boats and activity in towns.

The population of the Thames-Coromandel District peaked on 31 December 2003 with an estimated **142,375 people**. There was a gradual increase in the population from the beginning of the study period to the 30th, then a sharp increase on the 31st, followed by a gradual decrease following the New Year.

Graph 1: Peak Population of the Coromandel Peninsula



The peak population for each of the main settlements was: Whangamata 48,385; Whitianga 21,888; Pauanui 11,926; Tairua 9,478; Thames 5,941; Matarangi 3,905; Coromandel 3,481.

The 'Findings and Discussion' section of this report provides further information on the peak population for each of these main settlements, as well as information on some of the smaller settlements including Hahei, Whangapoua, Onemana, etc, and some of the predominately rural areas (refer page 7 and Appendix 1).

INTRODUCTION

The Coromandel Peninsula is one of New Zealand's most attractive holiday destinations. The environment of the Coromandel Peninsula attracts visitors from both New Zealand and overseas. Over the Christmas/New Year period a sudden surge in the population occurs, increasing to many times that of the usually resident population. This is known as the "peak" population.

It is important that information is available on the peak population of both the Thames-Coromandel District and the individual settlements. In this way informed decisions can be made regarding future planning, services and infrastructure.

This report extracts methods and information from previous studies conducted in 1995/96, 1996/97 and 1997/98. Every attempt has been made to make the findings as accurate as possible by using and cross-referencing many sources of information.

AIMS

The aims for this project were as follows –

- Determine the population of the Coromandel Peninsula over the peak holiday period.
- Determine the population of each of the main settlements on the Peninsula over the peak holiday period.
- Determine the time-frame within which the population of the Coromandel Peninsula is at its peak.
- Provide useful information to plan for future infrastructure and development in the settlements around the Peninsula.
- Assess the usefulness of the available information for determining peak population.

METHODOLOGY

The methods employed for this study were derived from similar studies carried out in 1995/96 (Jeff Mather), 1996/97 (Jane Davies) and 1997/98 (Kim Harris).

From these previous studies, and Council staff experience, the likely peak holiday period was determined to be from 26 December 2003 to 4 January 2004. The study commenced at 00:00 on Friday 26 December 2003 (Boxing Day) and concluded at 24:00 on Sunday 4 January 2004.

The sources of information used to help assess peak population(s) included a residential accommodation survey, commercial accommodation survey, traffic counts, water, wastewater and solid waste data, aerial observation and in some cases, bread, milk and New Zealand Herald sales information.

Residential Accommodation Survey

The total number of dwellings, both occupied and unoccupied, in each settlement was determined using 2001 Census data. Building consent dwelling approvals since March 2001 (when the last Census was undertaken) were also added to derive the total number of dwellings.

Information on the approximate number of vacant sections, and sections with utility sheds and garages, was also obtained to give the total number of residential properties for each settlement.

A residential survey was carried out at the major holiday destinations to determine the average number of people per residential property. The residential survey was completed over a three day period on the 29th, 30th and 31st of December at Whangamata, Pauanui, Tairua, Cooks Beach, Whitianga, Matarangi, Coromandel and along the Thames Coast.

In total 780 residential properties were visited to ascertain the number of people that stayed on the property the previous night, the number expected to be staying on the property that night, and the following night.

Commercial Accommodation Survey

To help determine the number of people staying in non-residential accommodation, information was obtained on visitor numbers at camp grounds and other commercial accommodation (motels, backpackers, bed and breakfasts).

Camp Grounds

All camping grounds, including Department of Conservation camp grounds, were asked to maintain a record of the total number of people staying in the camps over the ten days. Camping grounds were contacted in early December to explain the purpose of the project and information was collected soon after the peak period.

Other Commercial Accommodation

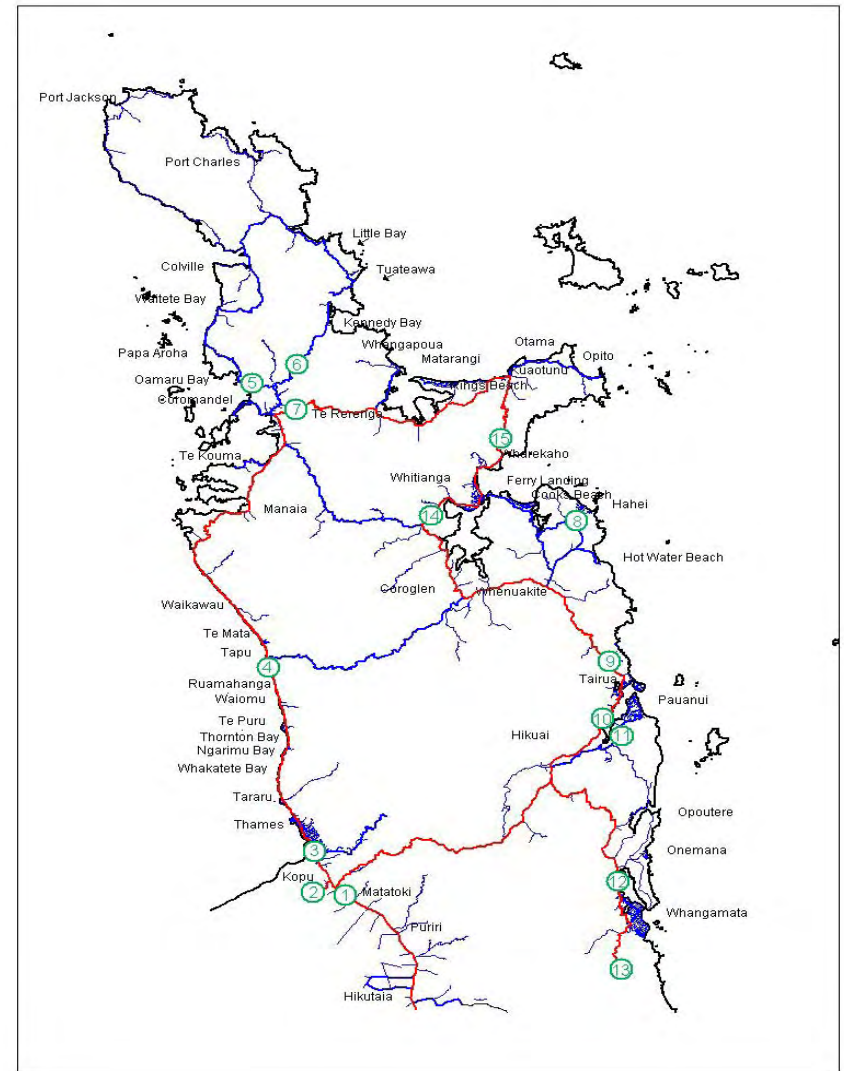
The primary source of information used to determine the number of people staying in other commercial accommodation was the Statistics New Zealand Commercial Accommodation Surveys from 1998 to September 2003.

Traffic Counts

Fifteen directional traffic counters were situated in strategic locations around the Peninsula to measure the number of vehicles coming onto and leaving the Peninsula on a daily basis. Traffic count data was also collected for some settlements – but only where the road was not a main arterial route used to access other locations.

Over 1,000 vehicles were surveyed at the Kopu Bridge on Boxing Day to help determine the number of people coming onto the Peninsula (number of people per vehicle). The survey was based on inbound traffic, assuming that this traffic was representative of traffic onto the Peninsula at other entry points. A survey of inbound traffic to the Peninsula at off peak times was also undertaken to compare with peak data.

Illustration 1: Traffic Count Locations around the Peninsula



Wastewater, Water and Solid Waste Data

Not every residential property on the Coromandel Peninsula receives Council water, wastewater and solid waste services. Where available, this type of information can be useful for helping determining and checking peak population by comparing flows at off-peak times to peak times.

Wastewater Flows

Council wastewater treatment and flow information is available for the following schemes: Thames, Coromandel, Matarangi, Whitianga, Cooks Beach, Hahei, Tairua/Pauanui, Onemana and Whangamata. Again it is important to note that in some settlements there are other private disposal methods (eg. septic tanks, community owned and operated schemes, etc). Council wastewater data is usually collected on a daily basis.

Water Flows

Council water treatment and flow data is available for the following water schemes: Matatoki, Puriri, Thames, Tairua, Whitianga, Pauanui, Coromandel, Matarangi, Whangamata, Onemana and Hahei. It is important to note that in several of these settlements there are also other private water sources (bores, water tanks, privately

owned collection and reticulation schemes). Council water data is usually collected on a daily basis.

Solid Waste

At the time of compiling this study, solid waste data for the 2003/04 peak holiday season was not available from Council contractors. Waste data from the 2002/03 season was used to help indicate general peak population trends. Solid waste data for 2002/03 was available for the following settlements: Thames, Coromandel, Matarangi, Whitianga, Tairua, Pauanui and Whangamata.

Aerial Observation

A flight around the Peninsula occurred on New Years Day to observe any significant areas of informal camping, moored boats and activity in towns. A series of photos were taken of each settlement and later examined to help determine numbers camping on residential sections and on rural land without dwellings (eg. at Otama and Opito Bays).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The 2003/04 Peak Population Study found, as did the previous studies, that there is no single way to measure the peak population of the Coromandel Peninsula - or the individual settlements. However, by using a number of sources of information and constantly cross-checking between them figures have been obtained that are thought to be within an accuracy of +/- 5%.

Residential Accommodation Survey

The residential accommodation survey showed there were considerable differences in the average number of people per residential property for the main settlements (which is to be expected given the different 'character' of each settlement).

At the peak Whangamata had the highest number of occupants per residential property with an average of 7.2 people followed by Pauanui with 6.7 people. Matarangi had 6.6 people per property and Cooks Beach 6.1 people. Tairua and Whitianga both had 5.8 people per property with Coromandel and Thames Coast 3.2 people per residential property.

The survey also indicated that in the three days leading up to New Years Eve there was a gradual increase in the average number of

people per residential property, particularly noticeable in the main coastal holiday settlements.

Commercial Accommodation Survey

Camp Grounds

Good information was received from several camp ground owners and also from the Department of Conservation on occupancy within camp grounds.

There were a limited number of camp grounds where data was not able to be obtained. In these cases estimates were made based upon camping ground capacity, traffic count data and by aerial observations of density and occupancy.

Other Commercial Accommodation

The Statistics New Zealand Commercial Accommodation Survey (1998 – Sept 2003) was useful for identifying broad commercial accommodation trends across the District on a monthly basis. As could be expected, the month of January was by far the busiest for commercial accommodation returns, followed by December.

From this survey commercial accommodation capacity was able to be determined, as was the number of visitor nights for each month

for each of the five main settlements (Whangamata, Whitianga, Tairua/Pauanui, Coromandel and Thames).

The commercial accommodation survey figures were also useful for helping check trends from 1998 to 2003 which for several settlements, most notably Whitianga, showed a reduction in commercial accommodation capacity – due to the closure of camping grounds.

Traffic Counts

The combined traffic counts onto the Peninsula¹ show a large number of vehicles were both entering and leaving the Peninsula every day over the study period – a considerably higher number than for the Annual Average Daily Traffic counts (see Appendix 2 for information on the location and traffic flows at each site).

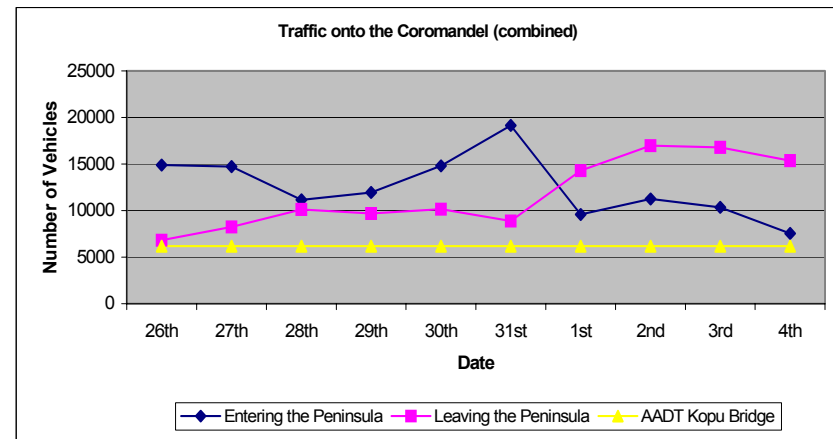
¹ There were traffic counts located on the three State Highway routes into the Coromandel Peninsula – on the Kopu Bridge, State Highway 26 between Paeroa and Kopu, and on State Highway 25 between Waihi and Whangamata.

Illustration 2: Kopu Bridge - Boxing Day 2003



(photo courtesy of the Waikato Times)

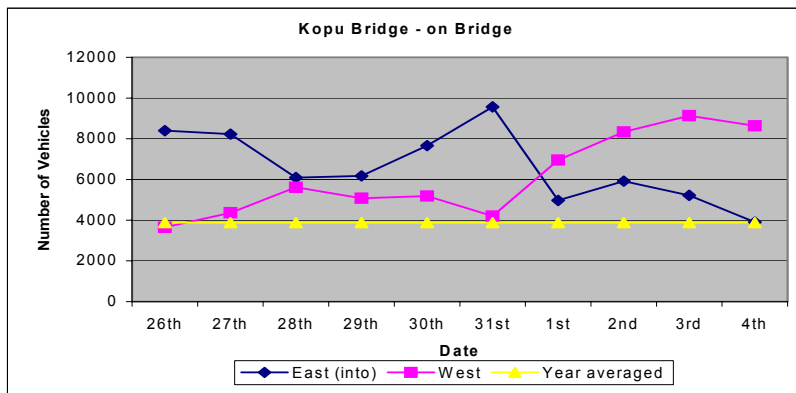
Graph 2: Vehicles entering and leaving the Coromandel



The number of vehicles entering the Peninsula peaked on 31 December when there were 19,139 incoming vehicle movements. From 1 January the number of vehicles leaving the Peninsula increased significantly and from this time to the end of the study period the number of vehicles leaving the Peninsula was considerably greater than the number of incoming vehicles.

The Kopu Bridge traffic count results mirrored those of the combined counts. For vehicles entering the Coromandel via the Kopu Bridge, 31 December was the busiest day with 9,566 incoming vehicles (13,765 vehicles in total).²

Graph 3: Vehicles traveling over the Kopu Bridge



² The peak traffic flow over the Kopu Bridge occurred on 3 January when there were 14,335 vehicle movements in total.

Over the ten days of the study period 127,316 vehicles crossed the Kopu Bridge. The traffic counters revealed that 53% of vehicles (66,151 vehicles) entered the Coromandel Peninsula via the Kopu Bridge.

The Boxing Day survey of vehicles coming onto the Peninsula via the Kopu Bridge determined that on average there are 2.2 people per vehicle (compared to 1.7 people per vehicle at off-peak times).

Wastewater, Water and Solid Waste Data

Using wastewater, water and solid waste data to help extrapolate peak population was not found to be straight forward. There are a number factors that need to be considered when using this type of data.

Wastewater Data

A close correlation was noted between the results of the residential accommodation survey and wastewater flows. Wastewater flows at peak and non-peak times were found to relate to the size of the resident (non peak) and peak populations. Wastewater data was useful for helping extrapolate peak population over the ten day peak holiday period (using the residential accommodation survey results as a cross-check).

Wastewater data was particularly useful over the 2003/04 holiday period as there were no major storm events - hence there was no major stormwater infiltration to wastewater plants which would have distorted the data.

Water

Where available, Council water flow data was useful for helping indicate the peak population of the main settlements. For some treatment plants there is a lag between water extraction and water use by the public (lag of approximately 1 day). In these cases allowance was made for the lag time.

It also needs to be noted that over the study period a number of settlements had water bans imposed which would have affected water use. Water use information is also not thought to be very useful for helping identify the number of people that only stay for a short time (they may not use washing machines etc).

Solid Waste

As mentioned earlier, solid waste data was not available for the current year at the time of this study. Data from the 2002/03 year was however obtained and was found to be useful for helping indicate overall peak population trends. A limitation to using solid waste data

to determine peak population on a daily basis relates to the fact that refuse is not collected every day. Refuse is collected at some settlements more often than at other settlements, and on different days.

It should be noted that information from 2002/03 will not be directly comparable to data from 2003/04 (when available) because of the introduction of a Council kerbside recycling scheme which it is anticipated will dramatically reduce the amount of refuse to landfill over the two peak periods.

Aerial Observation

The aerial survey proved helpful in that there were no significant areas of informal camping observed except at Otama and Opito Bay. From the flight a number of moored boats were observed, mainly around Te Kouma and at Great Mercury Island, but in the overall scheme of things these were not deemed to be significant. The flight was also useful for helping verify the capacity of campsites along the coast and for observing the amount of backyard camping at settlements that were not visited during the residential accommodation survey.

Illustration 3: Whangamata - New Years Day



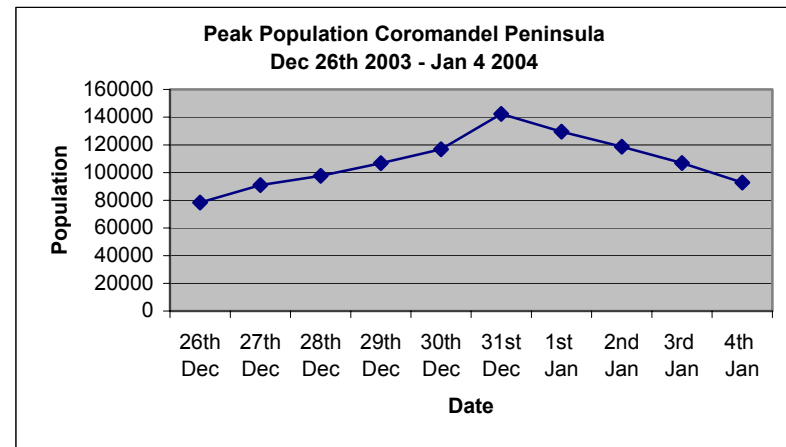
RESULTS

The 2003/04 Peak Population study was undertaken over a time period when there was fine and settled weather. There was also extensive media coverage of Coromandel holiday destinations. These factors, mainly the weather, are likely to have influenced the number of people visiting or staying on the Coromandel Peninsula over the peak period.

The Peninsula

The population of the Coromandel Peninsula peaked on New Years Eve when there were an estimated 142,375 people on the Peninsula.

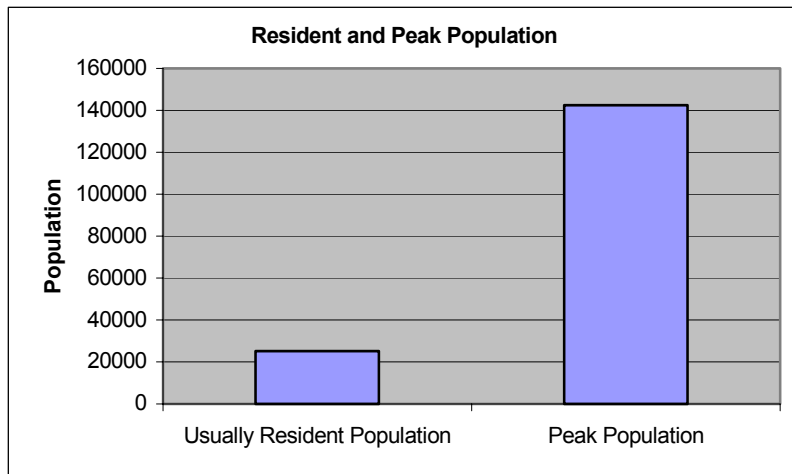
Graph 4: Peak Population of the Coromandel Peninsula



From 26 to 30 December there was a gradual increase in the number of people on the Coromandel, then a significant influx on 31 December. The peak New Years Eve population was followed by a gradual population decrease through to the conclusion of the study on 4 January - when there were around 92,900 people on the Peninsula.

The increase in the population of the Coromandel Peninsula from the 25,176 usual residents to the estimated peak population of 142,375 people represents a 565% population increase – or a population increase 5.65 times the usual resident population.

Graph 5: Resident Population compared to Peak Population



Although the peak population was experienced over a relatively short time period, significant numbers of people remained on the Coromandel Peninsula over the duration of the study. Information from a number of sources indicates that throughout the summer period the number of people on the Coromandel Peninsula remains significant – with ‘mini’ peaks occurring around the Auckland

Anniversary and Waitangi long weekends. The peak population has implications for Council when planning and designing infrastructure and services – for both now and the future.

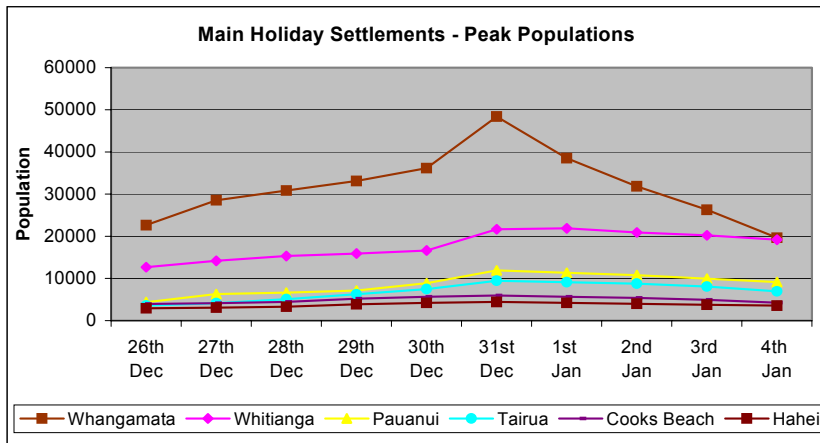
The Settlements

At the time of the 2001 Census the usually resident population of the main settlements on the Peninsula were: Thames 6,705; Whangamata 3,861; Whitianga 3,078; Coromandel 1,566; Tairua 1,467; Pauanui 699 and Matarangi 99.

The study provided peak population information down to the individual settlement/area level. Different settlements experience different peak populations, determined mainly by the number of residential properties.

Of the main settlements Whangamata had the highest peak population – an estimated 48,385 people on New Years Eve. Traffic counters located outside the town showed a significant influx of vehicles on New Years Eve followed by an exodus on New Years Day.

Graph 6: Peak Population of Main Holiday Settlements



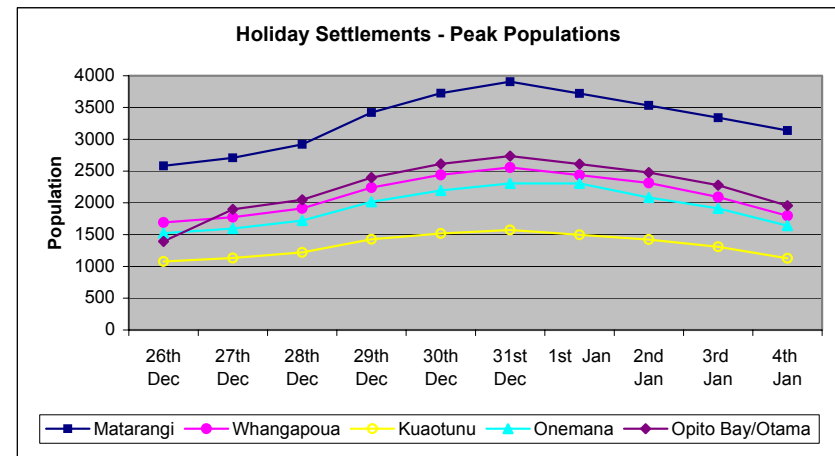
The population of Whitianga peaked on New Years Day when there were approximately 21,888 people. Unlike Whangamata, Whitianga did not experience a significant exodus after New Years Eve – the population decline was more gradual.

Each of the other main settlements showed peak population trends similar to Whitianga – where the population peaked around New Years Eve followed by a gradual decline over the next 4 days. The peak population of Pauanui is estimated to have been 11,926 people with a further 9,478 people in Tairua. The peak population of Cooks

Beach is estimated to have been 5,934 people³ with 4,428 people at Hahei.

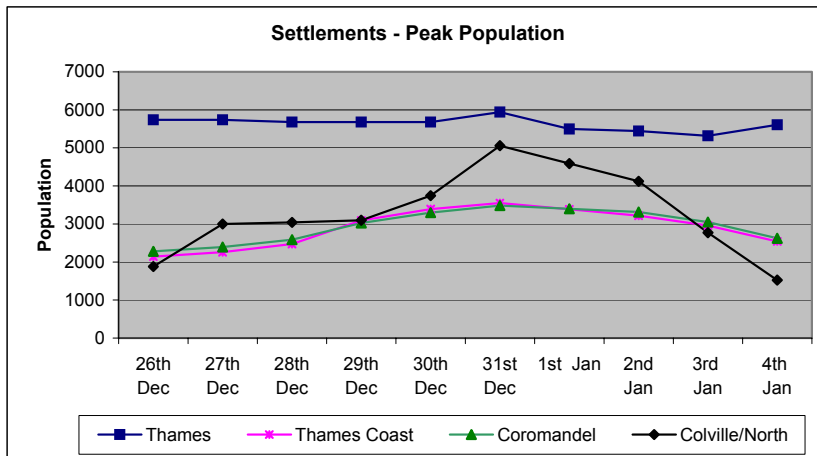
For the remainder of the settlements on the Coromandel Peninsula (Matarangi, Whangapoua, Kuaotunu, Onemana, Hahei, Opito Bay, etc) the population tended to peak on New Years Eve with a gradual decline through to 4 January.

Graph 7: Peak Population of Holiday Settlements



³ Included people staying in Flaxmill Bay and at Ferry Landing.

Graph 8: Peak Population of Settlements



For the Colville/North area – where there is a higher proportion of people camping in relation to residential properties – there tended to be a sharper peak and a more dramatic exodus following New Years Eve. Close similarities in peak populations for the Thames Coast and Coromandel were noted. The peak population for Thames was less pronounced than for all of the other settlements – probably due to the fact that Thames has far less holiday homes than other places on the Peninsula.

The 2003/04 Peak Population compares to an estimated peak population of 101,747 people in 1997/98 when the study was last undertaken – a 40% increase in peak population in the five years

from 1997/98 to 2003/04. From the 1997/98 and 2003/04 surveys there was also found to be a higher proportion of people staying in residential accommodation – as opposed to commercial accommodation (86% in 1997/98 compared to 91% in 2003/04). This is likely to be attributable to high growth in the number of residential properties on the Coromandel Peninsula, and the closure of several camping grounds.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research coordinator, Sarah Baker, would like to thank the following people for their contributions to this project. I appreciated the assistance and enthusiasm you all provided.

- The following motor camps and dairies that contributed to this study - Anglers Lodge Colville, Shelly Beach Top 10, Otautu Bay Farm Camp, Coromandel Holiday Park, Long Bay Motor Camp, Tapu Motor Camp, Whangamata Motor Camp, Opoutere Motor Camp, Colville General Store, Pauanui General Store, Ferry Landing Store, Whangapoua Store.
- Surveyors Leigh Robcke, Jessica King and Laura McCarthy
- Leigh Robcke for overseeing the project.
- GIS administrators Nathan Kennedy and Laura McCarthy for providing Maps and information essential for this study.
- Department of Conservation – For providing information on DoC camping grounds around the Peninsula.
- Operations field reps Terry Lamb, Tony Connell, Louie Pooley and Bryce Loudon for checking traffic counts.
- Information received from Bruce Hinson regarding water, wastewater and solid waste.

- Opus – Gary Porteous and Carlin Chamberlain for help with traffic counts and providing data from previous traffic counts around the Peninsula.

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Davies. J, Peak population in the Thames-Coromandel District during the summer of 1996/97.

Harris. K, Peak Population Survey of the Thames-Coromandel District 1997/98.

Mather. J, A Study of Peak Population in Thames-Coromandel District during the summer of 1995/96.

Statistics New Zealand – Commercial Accommodation Survey (1998 – Sept 2003).

Appendix 1.
Table of Final Population figures and sources of Information

	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Methods used to determine peak population
Whangamata	22651	28539	30855	33122	36175	48385	38536	31861	26288	19639	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, traffic counts, camp grounds, water, w/water, solid waste, aerial photos, commercial accommodation surveys.
Onemana	1521	1596	1722	2016	2196	2304	2304	2083	1913	1642	Census 01, building consents, water, w/water, aerial photos.
Opoutere/Ohui	361	380	413	498	543	570	570	516	474	408	Census 01, building consents, camp ground, aerial photos.
Pauanui	4362	6284	6635	7126	8862	11926	11360	10794	9942	9157	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, traffic counts, camp ground, water, solid waste, commercial accommodation survey, bread and milk sales.
Tairua	3584	4143	5089	6244	7479	9478	9120	8761	8069	6948	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, traffic counts, camp ground, water, solid waste, commercial accommodation survey.
Hot Water Beach	500	525	567	556	597	627	627	567	522	449	Census 01, building consents, aerial photos.
Hahei	2928	3072	3313	3879	4225	4428	4220	4005	3785	3558	Census 01, building consents, traffic counts, camp ground, water, w/water, aerial photos.
Cooks Beach	3923	4116	4440	5198	5662	5934	5656	5368	4934	4239	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, aerial photos.
Whitianga	12660	14177	15308	15912	16640	21680	21888	20897	20214	19186	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, traffic counts, camp grounds, water, waste water, solid waste, commercial accommodation surveys.
Opito Bay/Otama	1392	1898	2048	2398	2612	2737	2609	2476	2276	1956	Census 01, building consents, camp ground, aerial photos.

Kuaotunu	1077	1131	1221	1428	1518	1572	1497	1423	1309	1126	Census 01, building consents, camp ground, aerial photos.
Matarangi	2581	2708	2921	3421	3726	3905	3722	3533	3338	3138	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, water, w/water, solid waste, aerial photos.
Whangapoua	1691	1774	1913	2240	2439	2556	2436	2313	2091	1797	Census 01, building consents, aerial photos.
Kennedy Bay/Little Bay/Tuateawa	2109	2213	2387	2794	3044	3190	3041	2886	2653	2279	Census 01, building consents, aerial photos.
Colville & North	1882	3000	3041	3097	3743	5059	4589	4120	2772	1527	Census 01, building consents, traffic counts, camp grounds, aerial photos.
Coromandel	2281	2395	2587	3027	3299	3481	3398	3315	3050	2623	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, traffic counts, camp grounds, water, w/water, solid waste, aerial photos.
Thames Coast	2142	2259	2472	3090	3392	3552	3385	3218	2957	2543	Census 01, building consents, residential survey, traffic counts, camp grounds, water, w/water, solid waste.
Thames	5736	5736	5680	5680	5680	5941	5496	5441	5316	5606	Census 01, building consents, traffic counts, camp grounds, water, w/water, solid waste, commercial accommodation survey.
Rest of District	5050	5050	5050	5050	5050	5050	5050	5050	5050	5050	Census 01 (balance of district), building consents, aerial photos, camp grounds.
TOTAL	78431	90996	97662	106776	116882	142375	129504	118627	106953	92871	

Appendix 2.
Traffic Count Results

	Location	Direction	26th Dec	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st Jan	2nd	3rd	4th
1	South of Kopu	North	3406	3212	2326	2567	2965	4005	2003	2523	2620	1859
		South	1800	2011	2058	2188	2359	2292	2514	3921	3741	3060
		AADT	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345	1345
2	Kopu Bridge	East	8401	8232	6092	6179	7662	9566	4972	5920	5220	3907
		West	3649	4367	5618	5081	5188	4199	6953	8338	9135	8637
		AADT	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885
3	South of Kauaeranga Bridge	North	7202	7482	5900	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		South	5221	5913	5745	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		AADT	5870	5870	5870	5870	5870	5870	5870	5870	5870	5870
4	South of Tapu	North	3327	3214	2388	2063	2716	3701	2651	3279	2149	1721
		South	1415	1684	2213	1799	1852	1790	2577	4253	3839	3424
		AADT	965	965	965	965	965	965	965	965	965	965
5	Oamaru Bay	North	1193	1198	1046	1029	1299	1549	1287	1485	1058	762
		South	521	787	979	977	1042	1074	1237	1866	1527	1198
		AADT	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753
6	Kennedy Bay Road	North	235	315	237	259	341	402	304	379	248	222
		South	175	240	286	287	317	315	286	474	365	327
7	Between Coromandel and Te Rerenga	East	1273	1325	1079	1114	1404	1608	1094	1881	1046	826
		West	544	699	822	897	960	820	1291	2103	1525	1455
		AADT	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
8	Hahei Beach Road	East	1519	1890	1829	1957	2310	2372	2394	2635	2195	1710
		West	1116	1577	1719	1936	2125	2104	2418	2820	2393	1906
9	North of Tairua	North	3160	3554	2627	2952	3671	4815	2903	3043	2424	1875
		South	1305	1788	2537	2443	2711	2325	4094	4622	4163	3646
10	South of Tairua	North	4294	4591	3421	3904	4761	6325	3741	*	*	*
		South	1629	2593	3079	2924	3264	2980	4839	*	*	*
		AADT	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220	1220
11	Settlement Road Pauanui	East	2034	2408	2087	2501	2782	3396	*	*	*	*

		West	934	1630	1944	2301	2351	2154	*	*	*	*
		AADT	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
12	North of Whangamata	North	1355	1786	2409	2605	2927	2922	4114	3893	3167	2315
		South	2079	2577	2675	2989	3433	3816	3031	3243	2628	1952
		AADT	965	965	965	965	965	965	965	965	965	965
13	North of Waihi	North	3089	3283	2733	3198	4174	5568	2614	2812	2501	1786
		South	1364	1865	2442	2418	2604	2392	4814	4713	3914	3666
		AADT	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960	960
14	South of Whitianga	North	2411	2864	2445	2973	3565	4688	2733	3065	2442	1847
		South	1422	2107	2351	2780	2853	2832	4003	4066	3452	2858
15	North of Simpsons Beach	North	1085	1593	1606	2183	2158	2275	2295	2294	1932	1413
		South	986	1533	1617	2239	2126	2349	1973	2605	2149	1609

* Traffic Counter Failure

