

Station Development Program

Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Lagoon Drive, Middle Street



This meeting is held in compliance with
Programmatic Agreement Stipulation IV. B

Moanalua High School Cafeteria
November 21, 2013

20 Miles with 21 Stations

Park-and-Ride Lots located at:
East Kapolei, UH-West O`ahu, Pearl Highlands, Aloha Stadium



Operating Details

When will trains run?

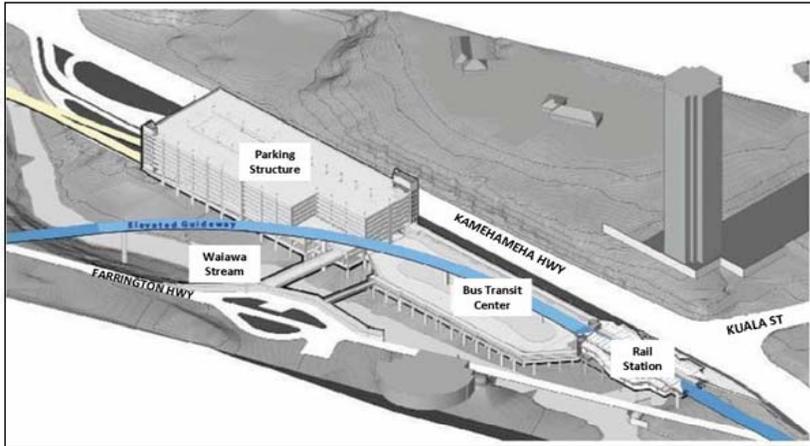
- 4 a.m. to midnight
- Every 3 to 6 minutes during peak travel times
- Every 10 minutes during evening hours
- Single systemwide fare system for rail and TheBus
- ADA compliant
- Bicycles, surfboards, wheelchairs, strollers, and luggage allowed
- Free Wi-Fi



How fast will trains travel?

- 55 mph top speed & 30 mph average including station stops

Station Park-and-Ride Facilities



Pearl Highlands (1,600 spaces)



East Kapolei (900 spaces)



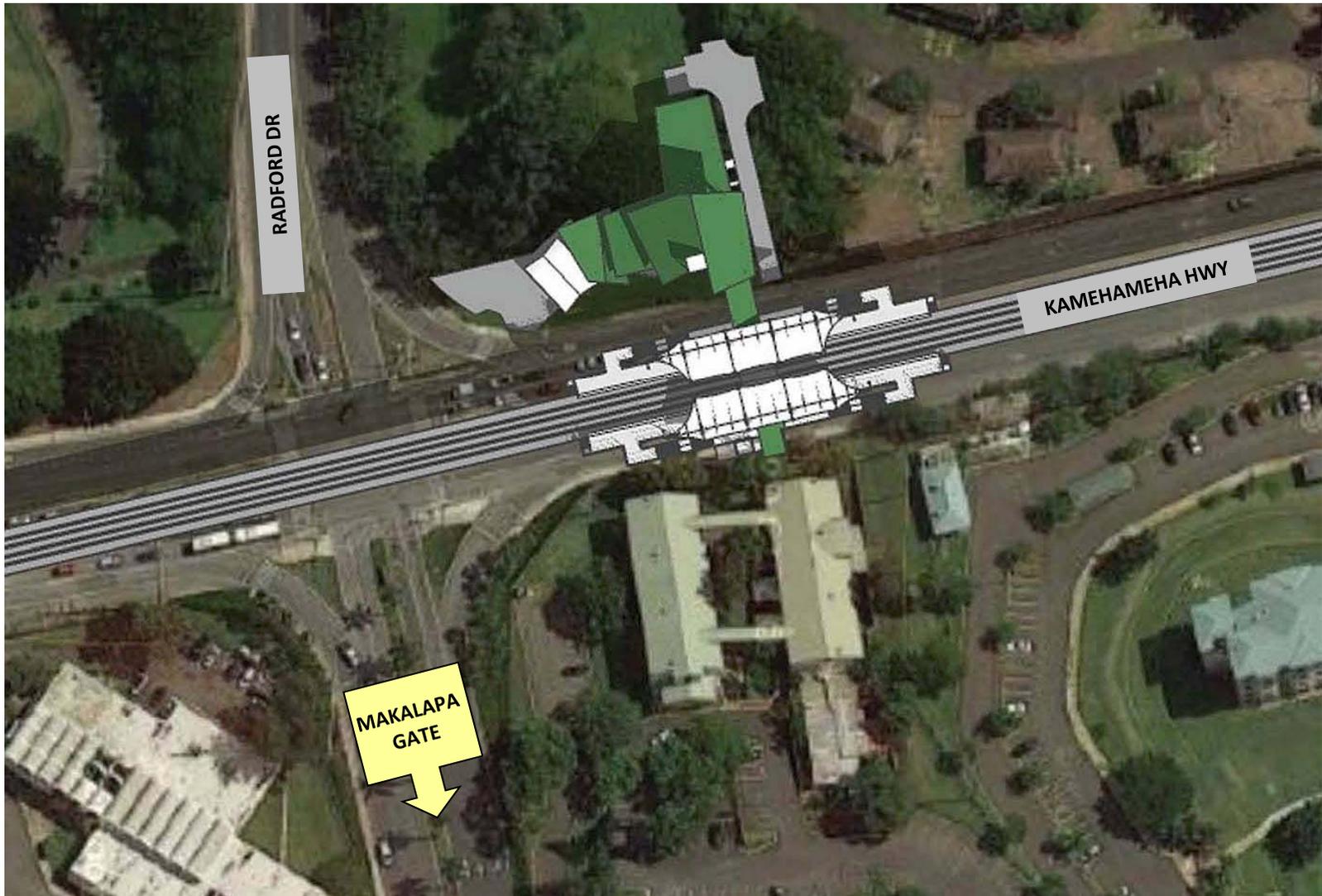
Aloha Stadium (600 spaces)



UH West O'ahu (1,000 spaces)

Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Lagoon Drive & Middle Street Stations

Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station

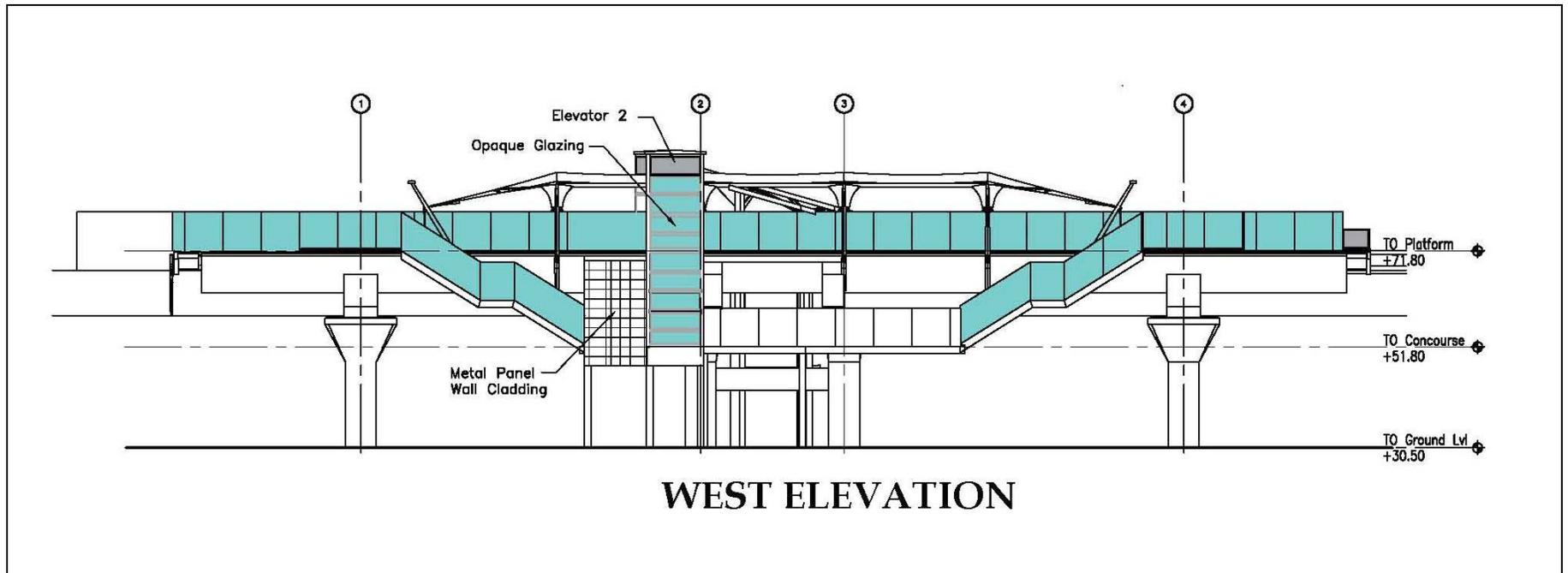




Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station Entrance

Visual Screens

Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station



Lagoon Drive Station





Lagoon Drive Station Entrance

Middle Street Transit Center Station



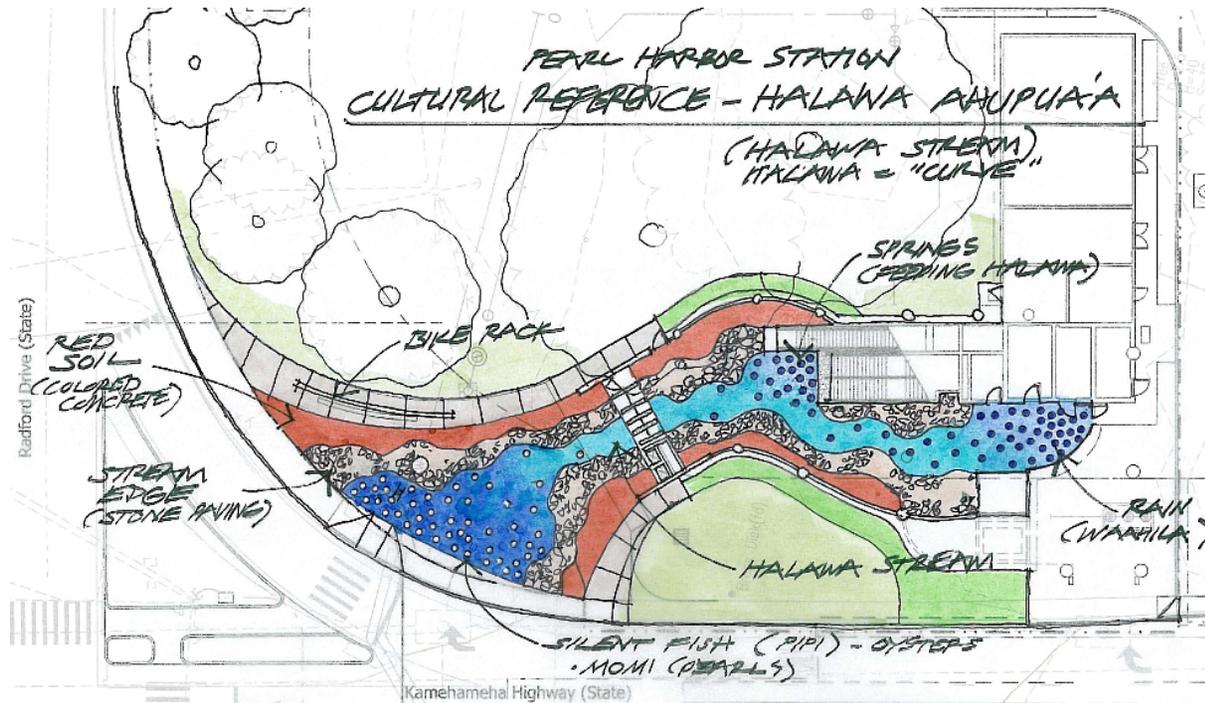


Middle Street Transit Center Station – Exterior View

Station Development Programs

Cultural Paving & Landscape Plan

Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station



Shrubs & Ground Covers



Spider Lily



Beach Naupaka



Native Hibiscus



'Uki 'Uki



'Akia



Creeping 'Ilima

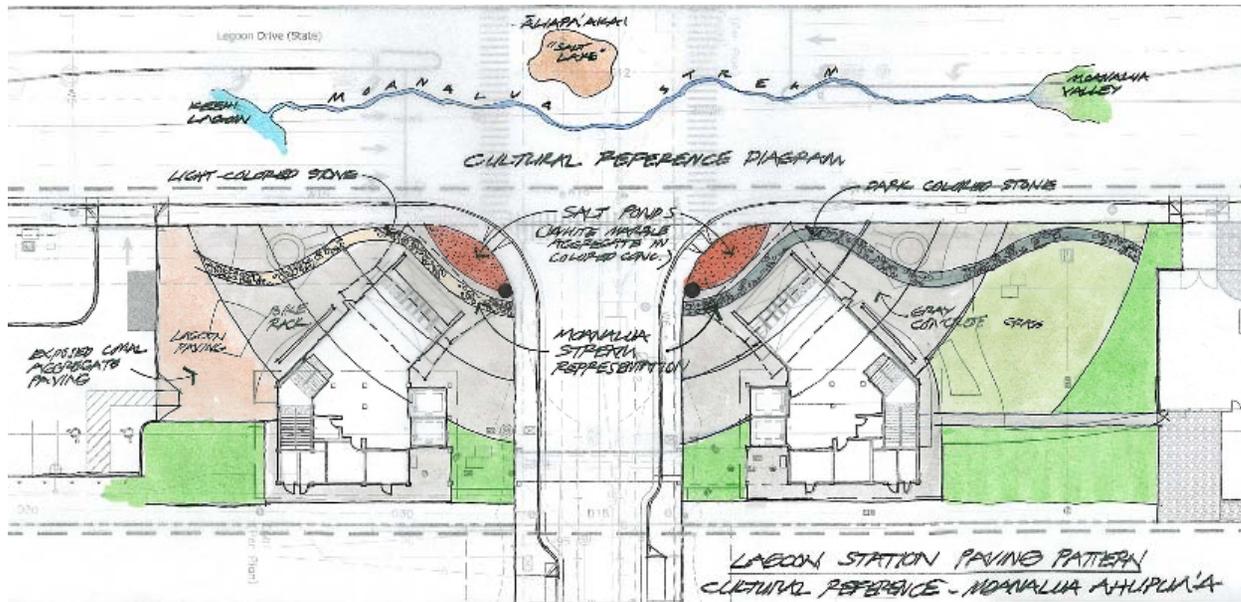
Accent Palm



Fiji Fan Palm

Cultural Paving & Landscape Plan

Lagoon Drive Station



Shrubs & Ground Covers



Spider Lily



Beach Naupaka



Native Hibiscus



'Akia



Creeping 'Ilima



'Uki 'Uki

Accent Palms

Fiji Fan Palm



Joannis Palm



Canopy Trees

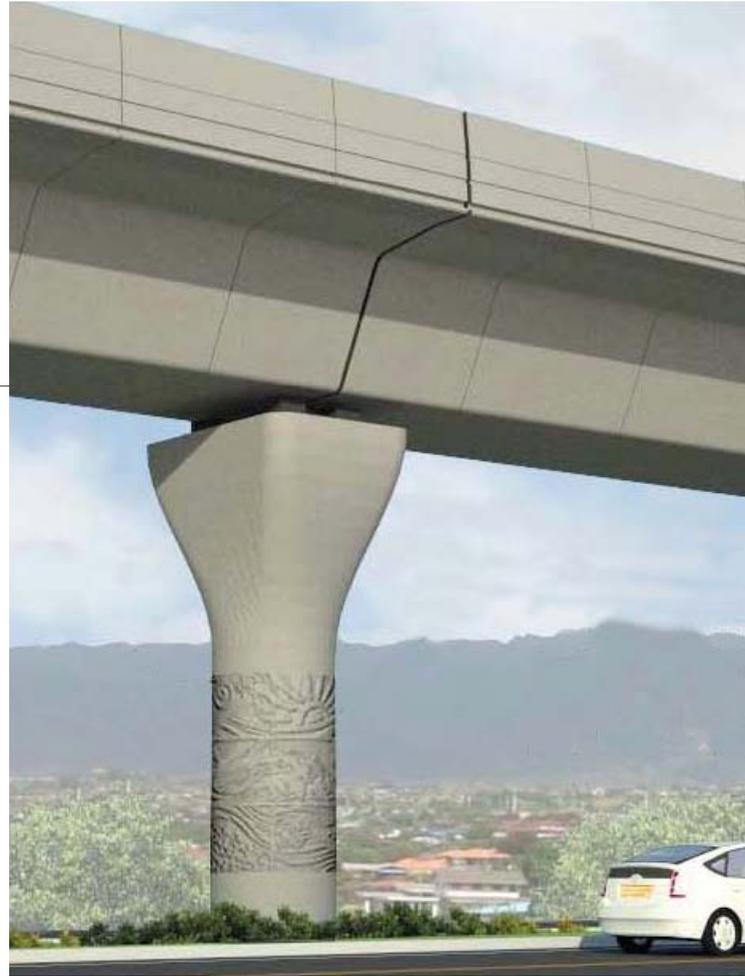
Medium Canopy Tree
False Olive



Large Canopy Tree
Rainbow Shower

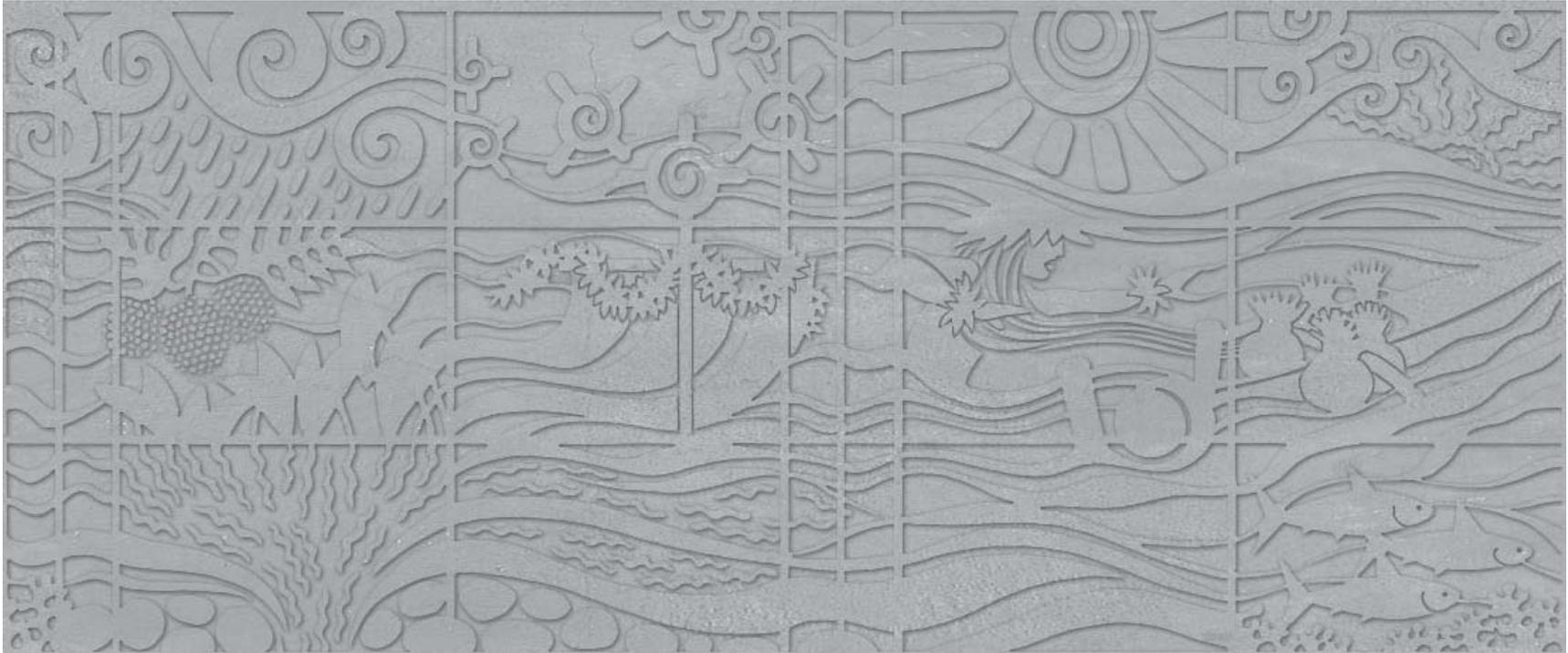


Aesthetic Column Program



Aesthetic Column Program

Aloha Stadium Station Columns



Highlights the *Makahiki festival*, late October through January – A time of harvest; taxes and offerings of thanks where paid to the *Ali'i* and *ho'okupu*, gifts were made to honor *Lono*, the god of fertility and rain, in trust that the gods would provide rain and prosperity for the future.

Then came the time for feasts, competitive games and hula.

Interpretive Signage Program

Hawaiian Quilts: Lei of Love



The boldly graphic floral designs of Hawaiian appliqué quilts remind us that love and respect for nature permeated every aspect of Hawaiian traditional culture. There is perhaps no more romantic and universally recognized symbol of that love than the Hawaiian *lei*. Flowers, ferns and other foliage, as well as feathers, seeds and shells were strung, entwined, braided, or knotted to form *lei*. An integral part of everyday life, early accounts told of native Hawaiian women who "delight in flowers and wear wreaths on their heads . . . in the most beautiful way . . . always well chosen and in good taste."



Hula dancers bedecked in *lei*, pre-1900s



Wearing a variety of flower and seed *lei*, hula dancers pose in the studio, pre-1900s

In the language of Hawaiian chant, music and dance, many words had hidden meanings (*kaona*). Poetic references to *lei* really spoke of love and lovemaking. "Fragrant ginger, *'ilima*, *lehua*, *maile* and fern" described the sweethearts themselves. Beloved children, *nā pua* (flowers), also were called *lei*. Romantic love also found expression in the mists, rains, and the coolness of the upland forests. Many of the old Hawaiian quilt pattern names were likewise "shrouded in the mists of metaphor." Where more fitting then on their *kapa*—their bed quilts—should be expressed the language of love?

Quilts, like the *lei* of old, carried the *aloha* and the *mana* (power or spirit) of the maker and were seldom shared outside the *'ohana* (family) lest some harm befall the maker. Quilts

might be burned on the death of the quilt maker, or the quilter might be buried with her quilts in much the same way that *lei* might be dismantled or burned.

Precious feather, seed and shell *lei* were carefully stored when not in use. In many families, Hawaiian quilts were also carefully stored away and displayed on beds only for special occasions. Children were raised knowing it was forbidden to ever sit on a quilt.



Hula Dancers at Iolani Palace, Kalia's birthday, 1886

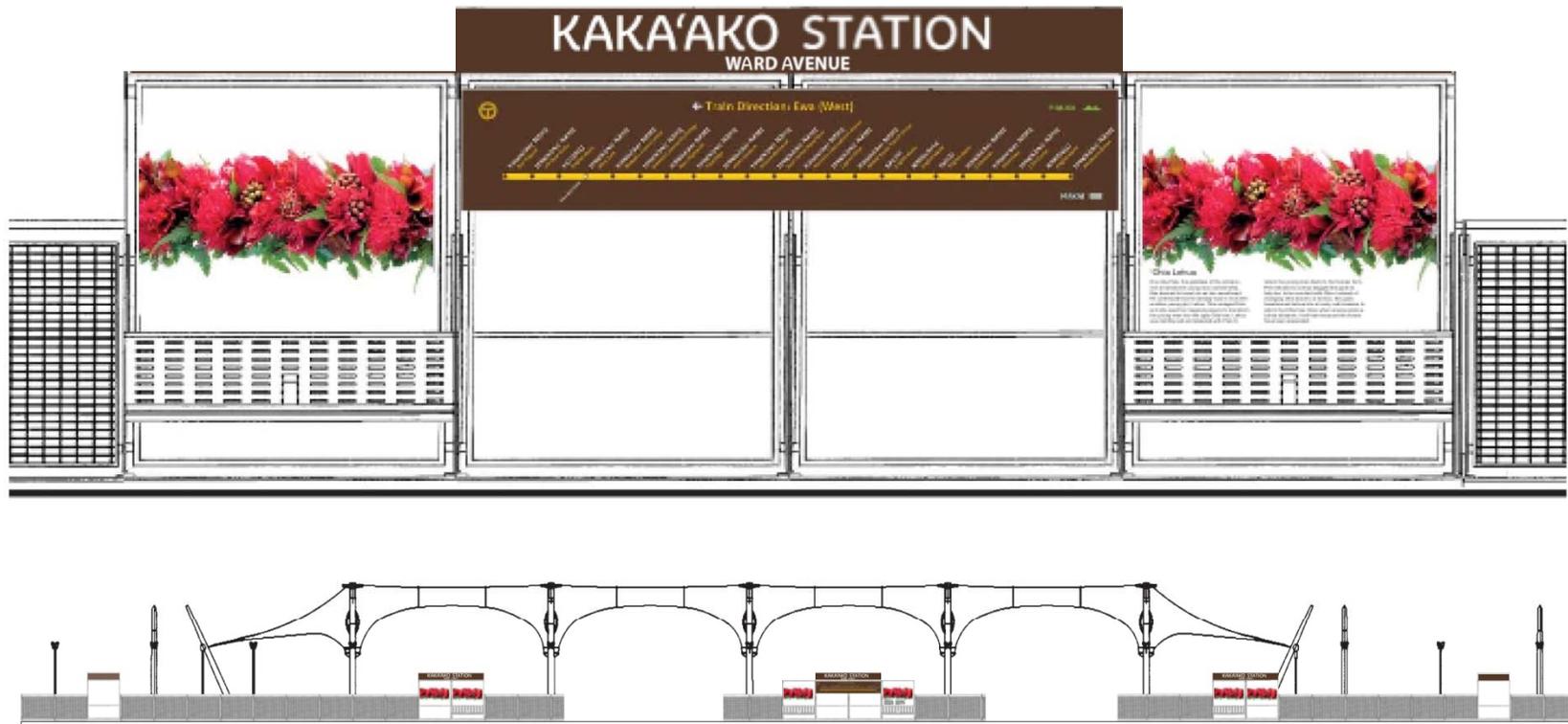
"The interpretative plan will highlight historical themes (e.g. Native Hawaiian History, Native Hawaiian Culture, Immigrant History, Plantation Culture, Architecture, Government, Agriculture, Transportation, Military, etc..) and will interpret these themes at an appropriate station location."

-Programmatic Agreement, VII.A

Mission Houses Museum, Honolulu

Examples of Interpretive Signage

Station Art Program



A selection of flowers and plants used in the lei will be celebrated on each station platform windscreen. Educational interpretative text that highlights the cultural significance or traditions of the plant selection will be included.

Windscreen Design

Station Art Program



Shad Crossing, Ming Fay, MTA, New York City Transit



See It Split, See It Change, Doug & Mike Starn, MTA, New York City Transit

Site-specific Art Opportunities will include:

- Wall reliefs and murals
- Grille and fencing
- Paving designs and patterns
- Other integrated elements

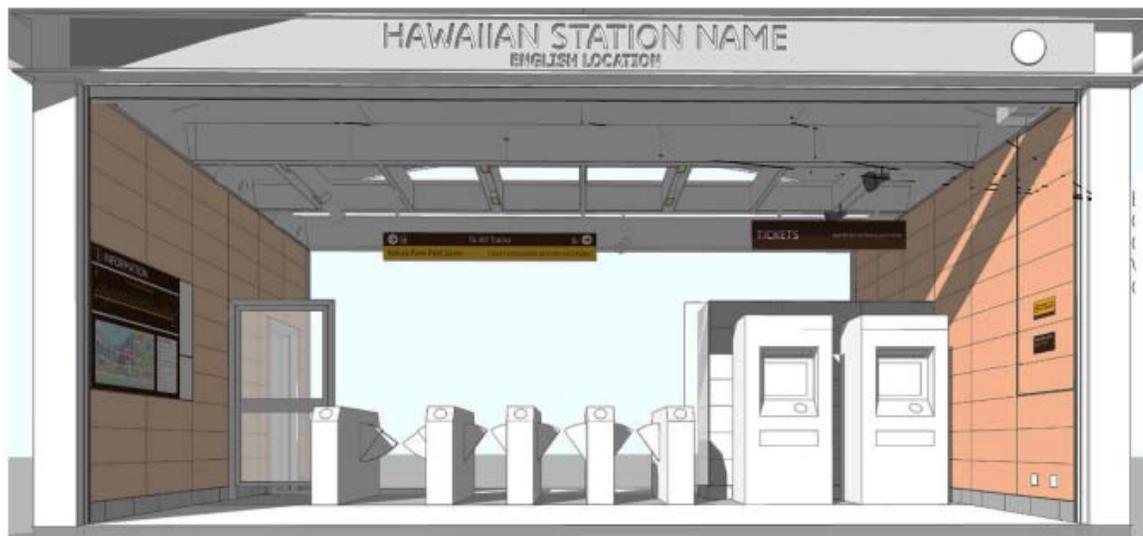
Types of materials:

- Metal
- Stone
- Glass
- Concrete
- Ceramic
- Mosaic tile
- Other durable materials impervious to environmental conditions

Examples of Station Art

Station Naming Program

HAWAIIAN STATION NAME
STATION LOCATION



Station Entry Module

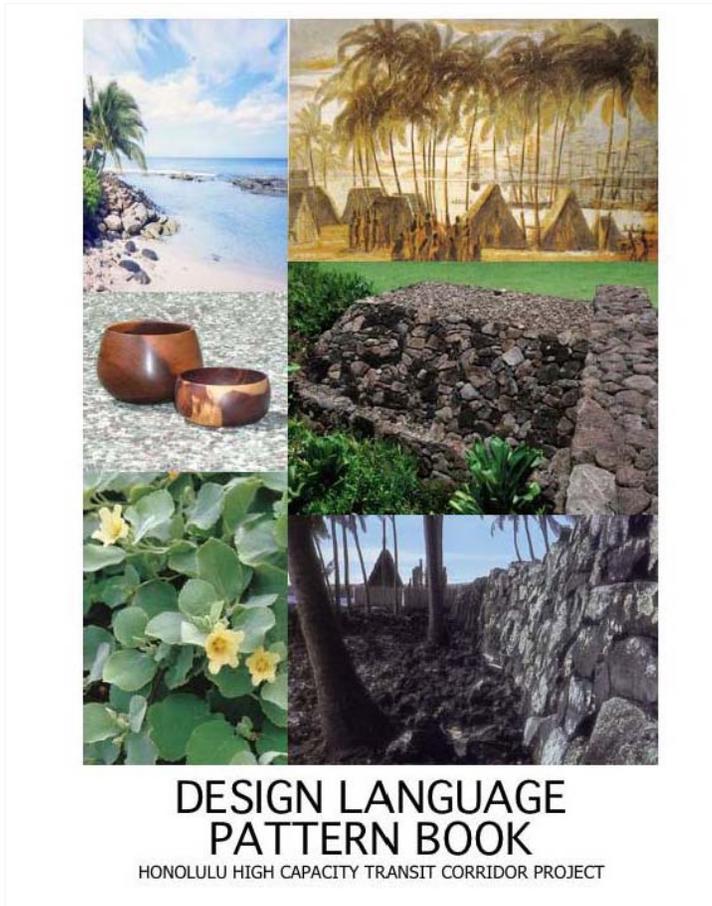
- Ticket Vending Machines (TVMs)
- Turnstiles & Wheelchair ADA Access
- Neighborhood & Station Locations Map
- Customer Information Phones
- Emergency Phones
- Public Address and Digital Variable Messages
- Directional Signage to Platform
- Automated External Defibrillator (AED)

All stations will have Hawaiian Language names with location identification.

Inspiration and References

Design Language Pattern Book

Examples of Utilization



Authored by Dan Chun, Architect, FAIA

- **Use Hawaiian language place names for station—** Station Naming Program will select Hawaiian language names for stations. Pgs. 44, 48
- **Storytelling through design of transit system adds uniqueness—**Aesthetic Column Program tells stories and displays iconography of the culture and history of station locations. Pg. 52
- **Include visual connection to body of natural water—**Pearl Highlands Station connects visually and symbolically to Waiawa Stream. Pg. 7
- **Maintain or create axial *mauka-makai* views from and through stations—**Stations are open with *mauka-makai* views. Pg. 10
- **Embody Honolulu and Hawaii’s rich cultural heritage in physical form—**Six Station Development Programs will be integrated into stations. Pg. 2

Inspiration and References

Traditional Cultural Properties Reports



Authored by Kumu Pono Associates,
Kepa Maly & Onaona Maly

Examination of the Cultural and Historical Records and Oral Histories

Places of religious and cultural significance

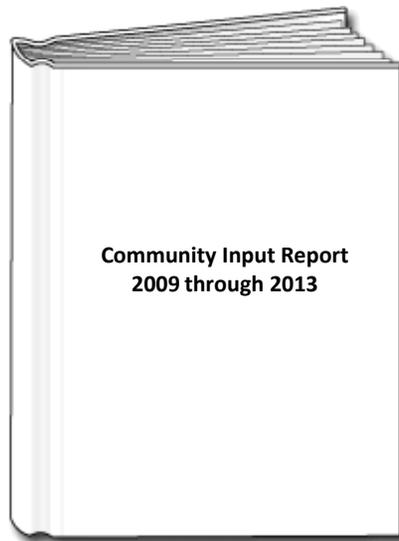
- Major mo'olelo (legends) and Themes
- Wahi pana (Sacred and Storied places)
- Inoa 'Āina (named places)
- Site Maps to locate wahi pana and Inoa 'Āina
- Identify eligible sites for submittal to National Registry

Inspiration and References

Archeological Inventory Survey Reports



Authored by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.



Account of the Natural Environment

- Soils, rainfall, terrain & waterways

Historical Background

- Political and Cultural
- Agricultural
- Land use and ownership
- Military

Mythological and Traditional Accounts

- Hawaiian Mo'olelo (legends)

Community Comments

Total 300 comments considered

Colors: Incorporate earth tone colors

Landscaping: Use indigenous plants

History: Interpretive, historical artwork in station tiles

Signage: Use Hawaiian and English language

Stay Connected

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