

Accommodari

Glossary

As at Feb 2026

To assist Accommodari ® users with a better understanding of historic, technical or industry terms, acronyms & abbreviations in the fields of tourism, travel, accommodation, architecture, design, heritage, sustainability

Accessibility

provisions to allow equitable access to and use of all areas of a building for people with a disability including guests, public & staff to meet DDA guidelines.

Accommodari ®

Latin for Adapt

Accommodation Association of Australia (AAA)

a 100% member-owned, not-for-profit organization which aims to protect and strengthen businesses in the accommodation industry in Australia.

Accommodation used

a category of information collected by TRA indicating the type of accommodation used by an overnight visitor in Australia. The main categories include

- Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn
- Backpacker hotel or hostel
- Rented house, apartment, flat or unit
- Friend's or relative's property
- Caravan park or commercial camping ground
- Caravan or camping near a road or on a private property
- Guest house or B&B
- Boat, houseboat, cabin cruiser or cruise ship
- Educational institution
- Homestay.

Accommodation unit

the typical way that sleeping facilities are sold to a guest and includes Room for Hotels & Pubs, Apartment for SA & Bed for Backpackers

Adaptive reuse [AR]

the conversion of a building or part of a building to a use significantly different from that for which it was originally designed or previously used. AR may include elements of demolition, additions, extension, restoration, conservation, preservation, renovation, repair &/or refurbishment

Adaptive reuse backpacker hostel (AB)

any backpacker hostel with at least 50% of its facilities converted by adaptive reuse from a non-tourist accommodation function.

Adaptive reuse hotel (AH)

any Hotel with some of its facilities converted by adaptive reuse from a primarily non-tourist accommodation function.

Adaptive reuse serviced apartment (AS)

any serviced apartment with at least 50% of its facilities converted by adaptive reuse from a non-tourist Accommodation function.

Adaptive reuse accommodation (AA)

any tourist accommodation with at least 50% of its facilities converted by adaptive reuse from a non-tourist accommodation function. Includes AH, AS & AB.

Additions (or extension)

expanding the capacity or volume of a building, whether vertically by increasing the height/depth or laterally by expanding the plan area any construction or change in a building that increases the overall area of the structure.

Ale

Drink made from fermented malt

All Suites Hotel

Hotel with only suites [No std rooms]

Alteration

modifying the appearance, layout or structure of a building to meet new requirements & often forms part of adaptation.

Asia Pacific [AP]

the 46 countries of South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia, Western Pacific & Oceania.

Assembly room

Early term for Ballroom

Athenaeum

Literary & Philosophical Society/Club

ATR

Annals of Tourism Research

Atrium

a large, open-air or skylight-covered space, often located in the centre of a building, that provides light and ventilation. Common in Ancient Rome, the 19th C industrial revolution in iron & glazing re-popularised it, then John Portman reimaged it for hotels in the 1960s.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Australia's national statistical agency, providing trusted official statistics on a wide range of economic, social, population and environmental matters of importance to Australia, including "Tourism & Transport" and "Building & Construction".

Australian Hotels Association (AHA)

the organization representing hotel operators in Australia.

Australian Tourism Industry Council (ATIC)

the national representative body for the tourism industry in Australia

Authentic

genuine, of undisputed origin, not a copy, authoritative, based on facts, accurate, real, true, reliable, valid, legitimate, credible, faithfully resembles an original

Authentic Cultural Tourism [ACT]

Tourism with a focus on providing travellers with genuine, immersive experiences that reflect the true identity of a local culture. It goes beyond superficial sightseeing and aims to connect visitors with the everyday lives, traditions, and history of a destination's community.

Average Daily Room Rate (ADR)

total rooms revenue divided by the number of rooms occupied for the market or a given hotel which averages the range of rack & discounted rates charged.

Average length of stay (ALOS)

the sum of all guestroom nights divided the sum of all visitors for a particular category.

Back of House (BOH)

those hotel facilities typically not accessible to the guests or public, but used by hotel staff to support the service of guests & public, including areas for HK, F&B support, Loading & Receiving, Engineering, Admin Offices, Staff Facilities, Plant Areas, Stores, Corridors, etc. Some hotel operators refer to "Heart of House"

Backpackers Hostel (BH)

a building that provides temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis, has shared facilities such as communal bathroom, kitchen or laundry; and provides accommodation on a bed or dormitory-style basis (rather than by room)

Bar

A retail establishment serving alcoholic beverages and often snacks. Originated in the 12th century based on the Old French "barre," meaning beam, bar, barrier, being a common feature of bars.

Barid

State run courier service & domestic intelligence agency of the Umayyad & later Abbasid Caliphates Relay stations housed fresh mounts, lodging & other services for couriers. 6-12 miles apart. 930 # in 9th C. Late 7th Century to 1070, restored in 1260

Bay

the typical guestroom module size in a hotel. Suites are often known in the hotel industry as "x-bay Suite" e.g. a 2-bay suite has the area of 2 typical bays.

Bed (Mattress)

The most important item in any hotel or accommodation. The oldest known mattress is 77,000 years old and was found in the Sibudu Cave in KwaZulu-Natal in Africa. The ancient Egyptians had raised beds made of wood - plain wood for commoners, or made of ebony and covered with gold and jewels for those of high social status, these raised beds kept insects, snakes, and rodents away from sleeping individuals. A wool cushion mattress and linen sheets with a stone or wooden head support completed the bed. About 1600 BCE, the Persians pioneered waterbeds of water-filled goatskins. Around 1000 BCE, wealthy Romans began using raised metal beds that held feather or straw-stuffed mattresses. From the 5th century onward, bed frames, however, became more elaborate, and were often carved from wood. The Saxons had rough straw mattresses covered with decorative fabric, while the Normans used iron railings to hang curtains around beds. By the 14th century, feather beds were introduced and became prized possessions. Four-poster beds were common, with rich hanging materials becoming more important than the woodwork. In the mid-18th century, mattresses were covered by linen or cotton, and filled with coconut fibers, cotton, wool, or horse hair, replacing the common down or hay. Beds were simpler, after a luxurious 17th century, with metal bed frames gaining popularity. The four-poster bed lost popularity in the 19th century, with standard head- and footboard sizes shrinking. The biggest advance was metal bed springs supporting a mattress instead of ropes or wool straps, lending more stability and support to the sleeper. Timothy Rose and Platt S. Buell patented a bed spring in the US in December of 1869. Their work forms the foundation of the modern mattress that many people sleep on today, despite taking about 60 years to catch on. As late as the 1950s, mattresses were still stuffed with cotton instead of springs. Cotton became compact and harder, while springs tended to soften over time. [Source : Tuft & Needle]

Bed & Breakfast [B&B] accommodation

a dwelling in which temporary or short-term accommodation is provided on a commercial basis by the permanent residents of the dwelling & where meals are provided to guests only, cooking facilities are not provided in guests rooms and dormitory-style accommodation is not provided

Beer

Ale with hops added

Beer Engine

Device for pumping & dispensing beer from a cask, keg or container

Brick

Rectangular block of baked clay used as a building material. The earliest bricks were sun-dried mud bricks, dating back as far as 7000 BC in the Middle East. Fired bricks, produced in kilns, appeared later, with evidence of their use in China as early as the Eastern Han dynasty.

Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR)

the non-statutory, inter-governmental agency established in 1987 & funded jointly by Commonwealth, State & Territory governments, which produced the DTM between 1987 & 1998, the NVS between 1998 & 2004, IVS, and the TARDIS report. The BTR merged with ATC, See Australia & TFC in July 2004.

Business visitors

those who nominated business as their primary reason for travelling in ABS Visitor surveys, including for business, work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions, trade fairs, seminars, incentive group meetings, marketing events and training & research related to employment.

Camino de Santiago

Any of the pilgrimage routes to the shrine of the apostle St James the Great in the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Galicia NW Spain. One of the most renowned medieval pilgrimage routes started in the 9th C. First English pilgrims in 1092. The Way of St James

Caravanserais

Castle

Fortified structures built as military strongholds and residences for the wealthy and powerful during the medieval period, particularly in Europe. Originates from the Latin word "castellum," a diminutive of "castrum," meaning "fortified place".

Ceiling

The interior overhead surface of a room. Originates from Middle English "ceyl," meaning to cover or panel a room, ultimately derived from the Old French "celer" (to conceal) and Latin "celare" (to hide).

Central Sydney Planning Committee (CSPC)

the committee of seven members within the City of Sydney Council who determine applications for major developments with an estimated cost of more than \$50 million.

Chaise [lounge]

a long, upholstered seat, typically with a backrest at one end and sometimes with armrests, designed for reclining. Originates from the French "chaise longue," meaning "long chair" and became popular in the 18th C.

Cicerone

Learned Guide used from 1726 for visitors to museums, galleries etc who explains matters of archaeological, antiquarian, historic or artistic interest

CIGA

Compagnia Italianen Grandi Albeghi – A luxury Italian Hotel brand founded in Venice in 1906, owning iconic hotels like the Danieli in Venice and the Principe di Savoia in Milan. The company was acquired by ITT Sheraton in 1994, and its hotels were integrated into the Luxury Collection brand, then purchased by Marriott

Circle [porthole] window

A round window, sometimes used in roofs, closets, entryways or stairways

City of Sydney Council (CoSC)

the organization responsible for managing the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA)

Cityscope Sydney

a comprehensive set of databases developed by Corelogic, of commercial property information, covering Sydney CBD, Pyrmont, East Sydney and South Sydney.

Classical Antiquity

Period of cultural history from 8th C BC to 5th C AD centred on the Mediterranean incorporating the Greco-Roman world

Clientela

Client city : When a city appointed a distinguished Roman as the city patron to establish a formal hospitality relationship with Rome

Coffee palace

a non-alcoholic hotel typically developed by the temperance movement in late 19th and early 20th century Australia and elsewhere.

Coffer

a series of sunken panels in the shape of a square, rectangle, or polygonal in a ceiling, soffit or vault. The sunken panels were sometimes also called caissons, or lacunaria, and a coffered ceiling might be referred to as lacunar. Originates from the Latin word "cophinus," meaning basket, and the design is reminiscent of a series of sunken, decorative panels. The earliest surviving examples, however, are of stone coffering, done by the ancient Greeks and Romans

Column

A vertical, pillar-like structure, often with a base and capital, used for support or decoration. Originates in the 14th C from the Latin word "columna," meaning "pillar." Developed to support weight-bearing loads in construction. Ancient Persians and Egyptians, among others, used interior posts or columns to support the roofs of their buildings, which is known as "post-and-lintel" construction

Compatible use

a use which respects the cultural significance of a place, and involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Conservation

preserving a building purposefully by accommodating a degree of beneficial change including any "action to secure the survival or preservation of buildings, cultural artefacts, natural resources, energy or other thing of acknowledged value for the future; looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Conversion

making a building more suitable for a similar use or for another type of occupancy, either mixed or single-use.

Corinthian order of columns

the most extravagant & ornate of the classical orders, characterized by its slender, fluted shaft and elaborate capital adorned with acanthus leaves and scrolls. Originating from Corinth in 5th C BCE. The Pantheon in Rome is a good example

Corridor

a long, narrow passage or hallway within a building, or a strip of land or airspace connecting two areas. Originated in late 16th C related to fortifications and military contexts, referring to passages or walkways around fortifications. Based on Italian word *corridore*, meaning "gallery" or "long passage", and ultimately to the Latin word *currere*, meaning "to run".

Cour d'honneur

Three-sided courtyard created by flanking the main central block (*corps de logis*) with symmetrical advancing secondary wings containing minor rooms

Cultural Significance

aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. It is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, association, meanings, records, related places & related objects.

Cultural tourism [CT]

a type of tourism activity in which the visitor's essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience and consume the tangible and intangible cultural attractions/ products in a tourism destination. These attractions/products relate to a set of distinctive material, intellectual, spiritual and emotional features of a society that encompasses arts and architecture, historical and cultural heritage, culinary heritage, literature, music, creative industries and the living cultures with their lifestyles, value systems, beliefs and traditions.

Cursus clabularis

Regular service of the *Cursus publicus* during Roman Empire for movement of heavy goods by oxen

Cursus publicus

State-run courier & transportation service of the Roman Empire which included a series of forts & stations

Cursus velox

Roman Empire fast services of the *Cursus publicus* using horses & mules

Custom built (CB)

a building or establishment which has been designed and built specifically for use as tourist accommodation.

Daub

Plaster, clay, or another substance used for coating a surface, especially when mixed with straw and applied to laths or wattles to form a wall.

Demand-inducing tourist accommodation (TA)

a form of tourism supply directly attracting tourists by virtue of its location, prominence, quality, character, uniqueness, design, service, reputation or other features

Demand-serving tourist accommodation

a form of tourism Infrastructure which would not be a significant or primary reason for a tourist to visit

Demolish in relation to a heritage item or a building, work, relic within a heritage Conservation area, wholly or partly destroy, dismantle or deface the heritage item, building, work, relic.

Design

all creative & technical disciplines & processes involved in conceiving the final physical elements of a building - including Architecture, Interior Design, Hotel BOH & Operational Planning, Engineering (Structural, Civil, Geotechnical, Mechanical Services, Electrical Services, Fire Protection Services, Hydraulic Services, Vertical Transportation), Fire & Life Safety (FLS), Accessibility, F&B Design, Kitchen & Laundry Design, Lighting Design, Graphics & Signage, Artwork & Artefacts, Acoustics, Wind, Archaeology, Heritage, Landscaping, Vehicle & traffic planning, Authority Planning & Approvals, QS & Cost Planning, Value-Engineering, Programming, FF&E, Wind, Reflectivity, Constructability Planning, IT, Communications, Security, Audio-Visual, etc.

Design Life

the period of time over which a building or a building subsystem or component (e.g. roof, windows, plumbing) is designed to provide at least an acceptable minimum level of performance.

Dies festi

Day off work – holiday

Direct effects

economic effects created by direct tourism consumption – e.g. accommodation services to tourists.

Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM)

a survey conducted by BTR until 1998 re the profile of domestic visitors in Australia and as the predecessor of the National Visitor Survey (NVS)

Doric order of columns

Column with fluted shaft and simple, rounded capital. Oldest order originating in Greece 7th C BCE. Parthenon is best example

Durability

the ability of a building or its parts to perform its required functions over a period of time and under ... internal or external influences. Also means a measure of a building's ability to resist deterioration.

Dutch Gable (Gablet) roof

A roof with a small gable [gablet] at the top of a hip roof. Common in Flanders in the 16th century.

Dutch (Flemish) Gable

A gable whose sides have a shape made up of one or more curves and which has a pediment at the top. First appeared in Flanders, becoming a notable feature of Renaissance architecture. First use of the term in 1810.

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) (as referenced in the EPA Act 1979)

the effective integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in decision-making processes which can be achieved through the implementation of certain principles and programs.

Economic Life

the period of time over which costs are incurred & benefits or dis-benefits are delivered to an owner; an assumed value sometimes established by tax regulations or other legal requirements or accounting standards not necessarily related to the likely service [or design] life of a facility or a subsystem.

Elevator

American Lift

Elizabethan Inn-Yard

Forerunner to the Elizabethan Theatre

Ensuite

A bathroom attached to a bedroom, with or without a door. French for "in sequence".

Establishment (Est)

a property which contains one or more buildings and surroundings within a site.

Façade

any external wall or roof cladding of the building visible at a site boundary to the interior face of the wall including doors & windows. The principal front of a building, that faces on to a street or open space. Originates from the French "façade," which itself comes from the Italian "facciata," meaning "front of a building". Ultimately, it traces back to the Latin word "facia," meaning "face".

Feria, Feriae. [Ancient]

Latin for "Free-day", Holiday

Feriae Privatae. [Ancient]

Private Holiday

Feriae Publicae

Public Holiday. In ancient Rome either Stativae (fixed/regular), conceptivae (movable) or imperativae (special occasions)

Finial

a relatively small decorative architectural element, often found at the top of a building, structure or gable. Wrought iron finials can be traced back to the ancient Egyptians and Greeks. originates from the Latin word "finis," meaning "end," reflecting its common placement at the termination of a structure.

Food & Beverage [F&B]

hotel-related facilities serving food &/or beverages including restaurants, cafes, bars, lounges.

F&B support

those BOH facilities in a hotel dedicated to supporting the FOH F&B areas, including kitchens, pantries, cold rooms, freezers, room service, food storage, beverage storage, bulk store, bar service areas.

Floor space ratio (FSR) or plot ratio

the GFA for all buildings within the site, divided by the site area, as shown on the LEP Floor Space Ratio Map.

Form

the physical nature, shape, character, arrangement & style of the building (as distinct from its content).

Former Tourist Accommodation Register (FTAR) Sydney

the custom-designed sortable excel workbook created by the author, which records data for all former TA in Sydney city including TA converted to non-TA uses, existing pubs which have converted their accommodation to other uses, and TA demolished or destroyed.

Front Office

Administrative area supporting reception. It is actually a *Back of House* function.

Front of house (FOH)

those TA/hotel facilities typically accessible by guests or the public including entry, lobby, reception, F&B outlets, buffets, MICE areas, lifestyle areas, guest lifts, public/guest toilets.

Function

the practical use of or activities in a building to suit its purpose, including physical, social, cultural, financial, operational, societal, habitable

Furaniq. [Ancient]

Courier service during the medieval Islamic world

Furniture fittings & equipment (FF&E)

those items of interior or exterior décor which are either loose or fixed but easily-removeable and typically custom-designed or specified by the Interior Designer, including chairs, tables, decorative lighting, soft furnishings, window treatments, bedheads, artwork, carpets, rugs, TVs, bathroom accessories, etc. Typically excludes fixed finishes, joinery, sanitaryware etc.

Gable

The triangular portion of a wall under a pitched roof, often forming the end of a building. A vertical section of roof. Originates from Proto-Germanic *gablaz*, meaning "top of a pitched roof".

Gambrel

a symmetrical two-sided roof with two slopes on each side. The lower slope is steeper than the upper slope, creating a distinctive, often barn-like appearance. The term "gambrel" itself refers to the hock of a horse's hind leg, and the roof's shape is said to resemble this anatomical feature. Originates from the Old North French "gamberel," which is related to the word "gambe" meaning "leg".

Gastropub

Term used from 1991 for 2 decades to describe a pub with quality food

Glazing

Glass (or other transparent material) panels in windows, doors or walls

Grand Tour

The traditional trip of Europe by upper-class young European men of means as an educational & social "rite of passage". Typically visiting France, Italy, Germany. From 1660s to 1840s.

Greater Sydney

the area of Metropolitan Sydney which extends from Wyong & Gosford in the North to the Royal National Park in the South and the Blue Mountains, Wollondilly & Hawkesbury in the west.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

the total value of goods produced and services provided in a country for one year.

Gross floor area [GFA] means the sum of the floor area of each floor of a building measured from the internal face of external walls, or from the internal face of walls separating the building from any other building, measured at a height of 1.4 metres above the floor. GFA permissible typically = FSR x site area.

Gross value added (GVA)

the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Guestfloor areas

those facilities related to guest accommodation including guestrooms, suites, guest corridors, lift lobbies on guestroom floors, maids' room, etc.

Guide Book

Book or info about a place designed for visitors or tourists

Ha ha

a landscape feature that combines a ditch and a low wall, often faced with stone, creating a barrier that is invisible from the approach side, allowing for uninterrupted views across the landscape while still effectively defining boundaries and preventing animals or people from wandering into an area. Origin is French, stemming from the exclamation "ha! ha!" used to express surprise at suddenly encountering this unseen obstacle

Hajj

the greater Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, which takes place in the last month of the year and which all Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime if they can afford to do so. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Heritage conservation area

an area of land of heritage significance shown as such on the Heritage Map and described in LEP Schedule 5 and includes any heritage items situated on or within that area.

Heritage conservation management plan (CMP)

a document prepared in accordance with guidelines prepared by the Public Service agency responsible to the Minister administering the Heritage Act 1977 that documents the heritage significance of an item, place or heritage conservation area and identifies conservation policies and management mechanisms that are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained.

Heritage impact statement (HIS)

a document consisting of a statement demonstrating the heritage significance of a heritage item or heritage conservation area; and an assessment of the impact that proposed development will have on that significance; and proposals for measures to minimise that impact.

Heritage item

a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site the location & nature of which is described in LEP Schedule 5.

Heritage map

the LEP Heritage Map.

Heritage significance

historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value.

Hip roof

a type of roof where all sides slope downward to the walls, creating a ridge at the top and hips where the sloping sides meet. The term is thought to have entered the English language around the 1720-30s. Variants include *Mansard & Dutch Gable*

Holiday

a period of time set aside by custom or law on which normal activities are suspended or reduced, designated by governments or religious institutions & used for rest or recreation; an extended period of leisure and recreation, especially one spent away from home or in travelling.

Hospes

Roman Empire guest : A person connected with a Roman by ties of hospitality , which was even more sacred than a person connected by blood or affinity.

Hospes publicus. [Ancient]

Public guest : An honour granted to a distinguished foreigner by decree of the Roman Senate - similar to the modern "freedom of the city"

Hospitium privatum. [Ancient]

Ancient Greco-Roman concept of hospitality as a divine right of the guest & a divine duty of the host. Host's duties & obligations included protection of the guest & representing him as his patron in the courts of justice

Hostel (including Backpacker Hostels)

premises that are generally staffed by social workers or support providers at which residential accommodation is provided in dormitories, or on a single or shared basis, or by a combination of them; and cooking, dining, laundering, cleaning & other facilities are provided on a shared basis.

Hotel

a building (with or without a Liquor License) primarily providing temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis & that comprises rooms or self-contained suites and may provide meals to guests or public. Includes a mixed-use building with Hotel facilities comprising more than 50% of the total GFA. A wide range of sizes & types of establishments. From Old French hostel, from Latin hospes, hospitis. Typically includes food & drinks and often meeting & recreational facilities

Hotel chain

a group of hotels which are operated by the same entity under one or more brands.

Hotel garni

a type of hotel that provides accommodation, breakfast, and drinks, but generally does not offer a full-service restaurant

Hotel Particulier

French Personal or Private Grand Townhouse providing temporary lodging. Not a commercial accommodation

Hotel Residents

People living long-term in a hotel, Prevalent in some USA hotels

Housekeeping (HK)

those BOH facilities in a hotel related to the cleaning of the property fitout including laundry, valet, linen stores, HK stores, HK offices, maids' rooms.

Hydro

An establishment for hydrotherapy (water-based) medical treatments. Many hydros were adapted into traditional hotels

ICOMOS

International Council on Monuments & Sites

Improvement

bringing a building &/or its facilities up to an acceptable or higher standard as required by the building regulations or occupier. Beneficial improvement entails replacing something with a new item on a like-for-like basis. Substantive improvement involves the replacement of an element or component with a new item having a higher performance rating.

Inbound tourism

tourism within Australia by international visitors.

Indirect effects

the flow-on economic effects created by direct tourism consumption e.g. food manufacturers providing restaurants.

Inglenook

a cozy recess or nook beside a fireplace, often with built-in seating. Originates from the Scottish words "ingle" (domestic fire, hearth) and "nook" (corner). Historically, inglenooks served as a warm gathering place near the hearth, evolving from a functional part of a larger room to a more intimate space within the home.

Inns of Court / Inns of Chancery

English legal institution that started as ordinary inn where barristers did business

Inn Yard

Elizabethan fore-runner to Elizabethan Theatres in London.

International visitors (IV)

overseas visitors coming to Australia for a period of less than 12 months.

International Visitor Nights (IVN)

the total number of nights spent in Australia by international visitors in association with individual visits.

International Visitor Survey (IVS)

a quarterly publication by Austrade on behalf of TRA profiling the characteristics, travel behaviour & expenditure of international visitors to Australia. The IVS has been conducted every year since 1981, except 1982 & 1987.

INTO

International National Trusts Organisation

Ionic order of columns

Columns with slender, fluted shafts and distinctive scroll-like volutes on the capital. This style is more elegant and decorative compared to the Doric order, often associated with a more feminine aesthetic. Originated in the Ionian region of Greece about 6th C BCE.

Good example is the Erechtheion on the Acropolis of Athens

Itinerarium

Ancient Roman Road map with distances between places indicated

IRES

International Real Estate Society

JLL

Jones Lang LaSalle

Joist

a horizontal structural member used in framing to span an open space, often between beams that subsequently transfer loads to vertical members. Originates from the early 14th C Old French word *giste*, "beam supporting a bridge," from the Latin *iacere*, "to rest."

Key

a dedicated unit of accommodation for commercial transaction. This includes a guestroom, suite or apartment, but excludes a hostel room with more than 1 bed for individual transactions. A Key may be 1, 2 or more bays – for example some suites can be 3 or more Bays.

Kitchen

room in which food is cooked, part of a building fitted out for cooking. Originates c. 1200, from Old English *cycene* "kitchen," from Proto-Germanic *kokina*, Old High German *chuhhina*, German *Kuche*, Danish *kjokken*, probably borrowed from Vulgar Latin *cocina*, a variant of Latin *coquina* "kitchen," from *coquere* "to cook".

Ksenia

Biblical concept of hospitality, specific quarters within a person's home

Leisure visitors

those whose main purpose for travelling is for holiday or VFR.

LEP

the most current version of the Sydney Local Environment Plan under the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979. Currently LEP 2012.

Life cycle

the sequence of events in planning, design, construction, use & disposal (e.g. through sale, demolition or substantial renovation) during the service life of a facility; may include changes in use & reconstruction.

Life-cycle costs

the present value of all anticipated costs to be incurred during a facility's economic life; the sum total of direct, indirect, recurring, non-recurring & other related costs incurred or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, production, operation, maintenance, support & final disposition of a major system [building] over its anticipated life span.

Lifestyle facilities

hotel-related facilities catering to hotel guests or the public for fitness, health, beauty or lifestyle-enhancement including hairdresser, beautician, gymnasium, spa, pool, sauna, steam, yoga, massage etc.

Lobby

A corridor, hall or foyer connected with other rooms and used as a passageway or waiting room. Originated in the 16th century, from the Medieval Latin word *lobium*, meaning "gallery". The architectural term was adopted to describe the practice of attempting to influence (or lobby)

politicians in the hallways of legislative buildings.

Local Government Area (LGA)

an area defined and gazetted by the NSW government as a legally designated part of NSW over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility.

Lodging

temporary accommodation in a room or rooms rented out to someone, usually in the same residence as the owner.

Luggage

Initially referred to "inconveniently heavy baggage" or "what has to be lugged about" as originated in the late 1590s, derived from the verb "lug" (meaning to drag or carry).

Lus hospitii

Ancient Law of Hospitality : Protocols expected of those in a private hospitality relationship - thought to be watched over by Jupiter [O'Gorman]

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place and its setting; regular ongoing work to ensure that the fabric & engineering services are retained to minimum standards; in relation to a Heritage item...or a building, work or place within a Heritage Conservation Area, means ongoing protective care, but does not include the removal, or disturbance of existing fabric, alterations, extensions, additions, or the introduction of new materials or technology.

Malan

Hebrew word for night resting place [O'Gorman]

Mansard roof

a variation on a hip roof, with two different roof angles, the lower one much steeper than the upper. The earliest known example is credited to Pierre Lescot on part of the Louve built around 1550. Named after the French architect François Mansart, who popularized the style in the 17th century, particularly in Paris.

Market segments

the types of primary purposes for travel by visitors incl leisure, business, VFR, MICE.

MICE

Meetings Incentives, Conferences & Events

MICE facilities

TA-related facilities catering to the MICE market including ballrooms, meeting rooms, board rooms, pre-function areas etc.

MICE market

that segment of tourism demand involved in meetings, incentives, conferences, exhibitions and similar activities.

Minster

a large, historically significant church, often one that was originally part of a monastery or has a strong association with a monastic community. originates from the Old English word "mynster," which itself comes from the Latin "monasterium," meaning monastery

Mission style

Spanish Gothic

Mitaton

Byzantine - Burden on a local population obligating them to make provisions available for sale to officials & troops at a price below the market price

Mixed-use

a building containing both a hotel & at least one other significant non-TA function.

Modernism

a movement in art, architecture and literature that responded to the rapid changes in technology, culture and society at the beginning of the 20th century. Modernism was marked by a deliberate break from traditional representation, rejecting the past as a model and proposing new forms of art suited to the present, focused on innovative forms and materials. The period of modernism in Australia is generally considered to span from the end of WW1 to the mid 1960s.

Modernization

bringing a building up to current standards as prescribed by occupiers, society &/or statutory requirements.

Motel

a roadside hotel designed primarily for motorists typically having the rooms arranged in low blocks with parking directly outside.

Municipia

Town : Name given to a town that had established formal hospitality relationship with the City of Rome. Stage after clientela.

Mutually beneficial

adding real or perceived value to each other

Nakai

Staff in a Ryokan. Japanese

National visitor survey (NVS)

a quarterly publication by Austrade on behalf of TRA profiling the destinations, purpose, transportation, travel package, information sources, activities, expenditure, accommodation, travel party & demographics of domestic visitors within Australia. The NVS has been conducted since 1998 after it replaced the DTM.

Nightstand

USA word for bedside table

NLA

National Library of Australia

NUS

National University of Singapore

Obsolescence

the condition of being antiquated, old fashioned or out of date, resulting when there is a usually rapid change in the requirements or expectations regarding the shelter, comfort, profitability or other dimension or performance that a building or building subsystem is expected to provide.

Obsolescence may occur because of functional, economic, technical or social & cultural change

Ofura

Japanese common bathing area in Ryokans

Oikos

Greek concept of the Household which included the family, slaves, illegitimate children of the master & slaves, resident in-laws & "adopted" persons

Onsen

Japanese Hot spring

Operating Supplies & Equipment (OS&E)

those items used by the Hotel Operator and typically specified or nominated by the Hotel Operator including minibar fridges, safes, cutlery, crockery, glassware, hollowware, uniforms, linen, banquet equipment, IT hardware, office equipment, HK trolleys, engineering equipment, etc

Oriel

a large upper-storey bay with a window, supported by brackets or on corbels

Oriel window

A form of bay window which protrudes from the main wall of a building but does not reach to the ground. Supported by corbels, brackets, or similar cantilevers, an oriel window generally projects from an upper floor.

Ottoman

a piece of furniture, typically a cushioned, upholstered seat or footstool, often without arms or a back. It originated in the Ottoman Empire, and was introduced to Europe in the late 18th century. Initially, ottomans were low, floor-level pieces piled with cushions, serving as the main seating in Turkish homes. Over time, they evolved into the versatile furniture piece used today for resting feet, extra seating, or even as a coffee table.

Orders [Styles] of columns in Classical architecture

Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian & Composite

Package tour

visitors who travelled on an inclusive, pre-paid package tour.

Parapet

A low protective wall or barrier at the edge of a structure like a roof, balcony, or bridge. Originated from the Italian "parapetto" meaning "chest-high wall," its initial purpose was for defense, but it's now also used for aesthetics and safety.

Parlour

Private Sitting Room

Party wall

a wall shared by two or more adjoining properties, with each property owner typically has certain rights and responsibilities regarding its use and maintenance. Originates back to the 17th century, with its use in the context of separating buildings or land.

Passport

a travel document, typically issued by a country's government, that certifies the identity and nationality of its holder, primarily for international travel. Originates from the French words "passer" (to pass) and "port" (harbor or gate). Early passports in 15th C were used to grant safe passage through specific locations. Earlier equivalent to passport granting safe passage were used in ancient times, such as the letters Nehemiah received in the 5th century BC.

People with a disability

people of any age who, as a result of having an intellectual, psychiatric, sensory, physical or similar impairment, or a combination of such impairments, either permanently or for an extended period, have substantially limited opportunities to enjoy full & active lives.

Periplus

Itinerary of Ports & Coastal landmarks

Philoxenos

Love of strangers : Greek custom of offering protection & hospitality to strangers. Modern antithesis in xenophobia.

Physical service life

the time it takes for a building, subsystem or component to wear out, after which a facility can no longer perform its function because increasing physical deterioration has rendered it useless.

Pilgrims

Travellers with religious motivations including devotion, discovery, education

Plant Areas

those BOH areas in a Hotel dedicated to supporting the building services & systems of the building involving main mechanical plant room, chillers, cooling towers, substations, electrical switchrooms, water storage, gas meter rooms, lift motor rooms, sprinkler room, fire control room,

Plot Ratio

Floor Space Ratio

Popina

Alternative name for caupona - restaurant

Portcullis

a strong, heavy grating, typically made of wood or iron, that slides vertically in grooves at the entrance to a castle or fortified building. Its primary purpose is to act as a barrier, preventing entry, and it can be lowered rapidly in case of attack. Originates from the Old French "porte coleice," meaning "sliding gate".

Porte-cochere

a covered entrance for vehicles to pass through

Postal Station [Ancient]

Message-relay stops of the **ancient** world including for mail. Often had stabling.

Preservation

maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration; arresting or retarding the deterioration of a building ... by using sensitive & sympathetic repair techniques; the state of survival of a building... whether by historical accident or through a combination of protection & active conservation; the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity & materials of an historic property; the maintenance & repair of existing historic materials & retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time, and includes protection & stabilization measures.

Protection

Legal protection means the provision of legal restraints or controls on the destruction or damaging of a building, with a view to ensuring their survival or preservation for the future;

Physical protection may be either temporary or permanent.

Proxenos

The guest-friend of a city-state who looks after the interests of the foreign state in his own country [O'Goman]

Pub (public house)

licensed premises, the principal purpose of which is the retail sale of liquor for consumption on the premises and provides at least one bedroom for temporary or short-term accommodation on a commercial basis for tourists. Australian pubs in newly colonised areas also served as post office, restaurant, meeting place & general store. Throughout the British Empire incl Australia

Purpose of trip (POT) (or purpose of visit)

the main purpose or reason for visiting a particular location as registered in the IVS or NVS with the major categories relevant to this study being holiday/leisure, VFR, business, education & other (medical, health). The other category tracked in the IVS is employment, but this is excluded from tourist data as defined in this study.

RAIA

Royal Australian Institute of Architects

Railway Hotel

Hotel directly related to new railway lines from the 1840s

Relics

The physical remains or personal effects of a saint or other venerated religious person preserved as a memorial.

Rebranding (or reflagging)

changing the brand &/or operator of a TA establishment. This often coincides with a refurbishment.

Rebuilding

remaking, on the basis of a recorded or reconstructed design, a building or part of a building or artefact that has been irretrievably damaged or destroyed.

Reconstruction

returning a place to a known earlier state & is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material; or the re-establishment of what occurred or what existed in the past, on the basis of documentary or physical evidence; recreating vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretative purposes.

Recycling

transforming or re-utilizing a redundant or other underused/unused building or its materials for more modern purposes.

Redundant

superfluous or excess to requirements; not suited to its function (including operationally, spatially, financially, aesthetically, socially, usefulness)

Refectory

Communal Dining room

Refurbishment

modernizing or overhauling a building and bringing it up to current acceptable functional conditions, usually restricted to non-structural improvements, but sometimes involving an extension.

Rehabilitation

works to extend the life of a building, which is socially desirable and economically viable; the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alteration & additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

Reinstatement

major repair & restoration works to put back a building to its condition prior to substantial damage such as fire, flood or earthquake.

Reliquary

A shrine that houses religious relics

Renovation

upgrading & repairing an old building to an acceptable condition, which may include works of conversion.

Repair

the restoration of an item to an acceptable condition by the renewal, replacement or mending of worn, damaged or decayed parts; or the rectification of building components that have failed or become damaged through use and misuse.

Restaurant

An establishment which prepares and serves food & drinks to customers. Term originated in France with A Boulanger often credited with its first use in 1765 referring to restorative broths or bouillons meant to refresh and restore diners.

Restoration

the process of restoring a building to its original condition; returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new materials; to bring back an item to its original appearance or state; or the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features & character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history & reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

Retrofitting

the design & reconstruction of an existing facility or subsystem to incorporate new technology, to meet new requirements or to otherwise provide performance not foreseen in the original design; or the replacement of building components, with new components that were not available at the time of the original construction.

Return traveller (or repeat visitor)

an international traveller who has visited Australia previously.

RIBA

Royal Institute of British Architects

Ridge

The line or edge formed where the two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top.

Rising Room

Early term for lift/elevator

Road map

A navigational tool displaying roads & transport links & points of interest. From 1160 BC.
[Pevsner]

Saloon

A special room in a pub or inn where for an admission fee or higher priced drinks, singing, dancing, drama, comedy was performed and drinks were served at the tables. Evolved into the Lounge Bar

Service life (or working life)

the actual period during which no excessive expenditure is required on operation, maintenance or repair of a component or construction – as recorded in use.

Serviced apartment (SA)

a building (or part) providing self-contained accommodation on a commercial basis to tourists in self-contained apartments, that may provide meals, beverages, & meeting or other facilities for guests or the public, & that is regularly serviced or cleaned by the owner, manager or agent.

Setting

the immediate & extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance & distinctive character.

Shingle

a rectangular wooden tile used on walls or roofs. Overlapping for weather protection

Shoen

privately-held, tax-exempt estates or manors in Japan that existed from the 8th-15th century. These estates played a significant role in undermining the authority of the central government and contributing to the rise of powerful local clans.

Shophouse

The home (typically in Asia) for merchant's business & their family. Over time for many shophouses, the street-front room evolved from a business-use to a family-use.

Shower

Compartment where a person bathes under a spray of typically hot water. The Egyptians & Mesopotamians had indoor shower rooms service manually by slaves. The Greeks had the first communal showers served by aqueducts. The first known mechanical shower, operated by a hand pump, was patented in England in 1767 by William Feetham, a stove maker from Ludgate

Hill in London. His shower contraption used a pump to force the water into a vessel above the user's head and a chain would then be pulled to release the water from the vessel. [Source : Wikipedia] The first hotel known to have installed showers is commonly attributed to the Hotel Chelsea New York City in 1883

Silk Road [Silk Route]

Series of Trade & cultural routes covering 6,000 km and linking Eastern & Western cultures from China to the Middle East. From Han Dynasty (200 BC) to 1450s

Site Coverage

the proportion of a site covered by buildings, excluding basements, awning, eaves, unenclosed balconies, decks etc.

Snug

Small very private room with access to the bar that had a frosted glass external window above head height. Also known as smoke room.

Soft Refurbishment

typically a replacement of fabrics or other FF&E and/or OS&E, without replacement of fixed items.

Souk

an Arab market, bazaar or marketplace

Spa

Facility for a range of body & wellness treatments including massage, scrubs, detoxification, hot or cold pools, sauna, hot stone (Turkish Hammam), steam, yoga, meditation, Ayurveda, traditional Chinese medicine and reiki. Spas, healing waters, thalassotherapy, hydrotherapy and hot springs date back thousands of years as evidenced by Hippocrates in the 4th C BCE. Word originates from either the Latin phrase "Salus per Aquam" meaning "health from water" or named after the Belgian village Spa where hot mineral springs were used by Roman soldiers to treat aching muscles or wounds. [Source : Champneys]

Staff Facilities

those BOH areas in a Hotel supporting the staff including staff entry, toilets, showers, lockers, staff lounge, staff dining, training room, First aid, etc

Stabling

Places for holding & feeding horses

Staging (or Coaching) inn

a vital part of the transportation infrastructure before the advent of railways, serving as a stopping point for stagecoaches and their passengers. These inns provided food, drink, and lodging for travellers, as well as stabling for the horses pulling the coaches.

Stakeholders

those who are involved with or impacted by the project or the building including authorities, owners, financiers, hotel operators, designers, consultants, suppliers, contractors, tourism organizations, general public

Storey

A floor or level of a building. Originated from the Latin word "historia," which meant "narrative" or "account." Initially, "historia" referred to historical accounts or depictions, often found in medieval buildings, particularly in decorative elements like friezes or stained glass windows. Over time, the term evolved to describe the levels of buildings themselves, leading to the modern usage of "storey" to denote a floor or level.

Stow / Stowe

A Holy Place or Assembly Place [Old English]

Suite

An accommodation unit [key] of multiple room bays.

Survey of tourist accommodation (STA)

the quarterly report by the ABS on tourist accommodation in Australia commencing Jan 1976.

Sustainability

meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; balancing environmental, social & economic elements priorities; set of processes aimed at delivering efficient built assets in the long term

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action by the United Nations to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Sydney city

the area contained within the Local Government Area (LGA) of the City of Sydney Council (CoSC)

Table d'hote. [Hosts table].

[fr] a table set aside for residents of a guesthouse or hotel who sit at the same table as their host for a fixed menu meal

Tap room

Public bar at a pub or Inn

TARDIS (Tourist Accommodation, Regional Demand, Investment & Supply)

a forecasting & modelling tool developed by BTR for the supply & demand of tourism accommodation.

Tavern

Roman Inn or pub

Tessera hospitalis

A Hospitality token which was divided between those with a bond of hospitality, so that afterwards they, or their descendants, would recognise one another.

Tied House

a pub that is obligated to purchase its products, usually beer, from a specific brewery or pub company. 19th C

Tip

"To insure promptitude" as practiced in early London Coffee Houses where patrons were encouraged to leave money in a box to pay attendants to deliver messages [Taylor & Bush P36]

Tithe Barn

a large structure historically used in Europe to store tithes, which were a tenth of agricultural produce given to the Church.

Total inbound economic value (TIEV)

the total amount of money that flows to the Australian Tourism industry through the exportation of the tourism product.

Tourism

the activities of visitors travelling to & staying overnight in places outside of their usual environment for less than a year, and for any purpose other than employment.

Tourism Accommodation Australia (TAA)

a division of AHA which represents tourism accommodation operators.

Tourism & Transport Forum (TTF)

the peak industry group for the Australian tourism, transport & aviation sectors providing a national, member-funded CEO forum advocating for the public policy interests of leading corporations & institutions in these sectors.

Tourism Forecasting Council (TFC)

the organization formed in 1993 responsible for tourism forecasting research up to its merger in 2004 with BTR to form TRA with the forecasting role now handled by the TFRP.

Tourism Research Australia (TRA)

the branch of Austrade who provide Australia's leading tourism intelligence data across both International and domestic markets.

Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)

a report prepared by Austrade as an extension of the core national accounts of Australia which focuses on the tourism sector, identifies tourism activities, compiles a comprehensive set of data on tourism, and reports on the value of goods and services consumed by visitors and the ensuing contribution to Gross Domestic Product, international trade and employment. The first TSA was released by the ABS in October 2000.

Tourist accommodation (TA)

a building or part of a building that provides temporary or short-term sleeping facilities on a commercial basis for tourists & that may provide meals, beverages, & meeting or other facilities for guests or the public. Includes hotel, serviced apartment, backpacker hostel, pub with rooms, B&B or motel, and mixed-use buildings with at least 50% of their floor area as TA.

Tower

A tall freestanding self-supporting structure. Originates from the Latin "turris," meaning "tower", then from the Old English "torr".

Turret

small tower built into castle and city walls for defensive purposes, offering vantage point and protection. Originates from the French word "touret," a diminutive of "tour" (tower), ultimately stemming from the Latin "turris" (tower).

Tuscan order of columns

Simplest order originating in Tuscany 6th C BCE.

Ulaq

Courier service of the Ottoman empire with staffed postal stations (menzil khane)

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation

Upgrading

enhancing the performance characteristics of a building's major elements, components &/or services.

Use

the functions of a place including the activities & practices that occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Vacation

Trip or journey for recreation or tourism

Vacation ownership [Timesharing]

a form of property ownership or right to use a property where multiple parties share the right to use a specific accommodation, typically a resort condominium unit, for a period of time each year

Visiting Friends & Relatives (VFR)

a category of travel & tourism used by the ABS & TRA in visitor surveys which covers visitors who nominate visiting friends or relatives as their main reason for travelling, but also includes travel to a friend's or relative's wedding or travel to attend a funeral (also refer Purpose of Trip). Importantly, this does not necessarily mean that VFR visitors actually stay with friends or relatives.

Visitor Accommodation

refer Tourist Accommodation

Visitor markets (or source markets)

the geographic source of inbound tourists.

Voiture

French lifts

Wattle & Daub

A wall construction technique where a soft adhesive mixture of clay, straw, and other materials is applied to a timber framework for walls. Originates in late 14th C from the Old French word "dauber," meaning to whitewash or plaster, which in turn likely comes from the Latin "dealbare," meaning "to whiten".

Whole life-cycle costs

the costs associated with owning & operating a facility from inception to demolition, including both initial capital costs & running costs.

Window

Openings in walls of buildings with framed glazed infills. Originates from the Old Norse term "vindauga," meaning "wind-eye," reflecting its original purpose of allowing air and light to pass through. The word first appeared in the 13th century, replacing older terms like "eagpyrl" (eye-hole) and "eagduru" (eye-door). Initially, windows were simple openings in walls or roofs, often unglazed, and served primarily for ventilation. Early glazed windows were small.

WW

Worldwide

WW1

World War One – 1914-1918

WW2

World War Two – 1939-1945

Xenia, xenos

Ancient Greek concept of guest/stranger & "hospitable reception"

Xenodaites, xenokonos

The 2 most serious breaches of the hospitality code - "eating" or "killing" the guest. [O'Gorman]

Yam

Mongol Empire messenger system with relay stations approx 200 km apart providing food shelter & spare horses for army messengers

ⁱ Watt, 1999 cited in Douglas, *Building Adaptation*, 585.