## **Definitions**

Settlement geography is the description and analysis of the distribution of buildings by which people attach themselves to the land. Further, that the geography of settling designate the action of erecting buildings in order to occupy an area temporarily or permanently. It should be understood that buildings are one tangible expression of man-land relationships and that specification of this focus assumes study may be at any scale from quite general to most specific; there is no restriction to large-scale study of individual building plans or architectural details. Buildings are simply one representation of the process of people living in an area they are a mappable division of the landscape to which attention needs direction.

In sum, settlement geography describes and explains the settlements' [location](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Location_%28geography%29), substance, form and [structure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structure), as well as the functions and processes that produced them over time ([Genesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genesis_%28disambiguation%29), from [Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language) γέννησις, "origin, birth" or historical development). As an [applied science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Applied_science), it projects future settlement development and contributes to the sustainable development of [human-environmental](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_ecology) systems.



