**Site and Situation of Settlement**

Site, situation and location/position are interrelated but easy to be distinguished.

A settlement’s site refers to the actual physical attributes of the place it occupies. The land could be flat or hilly. It could lie on a river or a lake. It could have a deep-water port. It could have obstacles for expansion like ridges or marshes. These are conditions that people consider when choosing the site of a settlement if those conditions are favourable for living.

Settlement with potential for growth have the advantage of a favourable site. Those favourable conditions would be access to a plentiful/potable water source, material for building homes and businesses, an abundant source of fuel for energy, natural barriers to defend against enemies and mother nature, climate, flora/fauna, and condition of the soil.

The site of a settlement also creates challenges for its inhabitants as well. Settlements located in climates that are inhospitable for humans or agriculture, or extremely rugged, puts the fate of the population in the hands of the others, to provide resources they are not able to produce.

**Situation**

The situation or setting is usually concerned with physical and cultural conditions over a much wider area. It refers to the relation of one settlement with the surrounding settlements in that country through varied linkages. It is not just the encompassing human-made characteristics that are part of a settlement’s situation, but also the natural physical features that surround the settlement. The growth of a settlement depends on the accessibility and availability of natural resources. Situation is partially unique and can be generalized to a limited extent.

**Location**

Location indicates the place where an object or settlement is situated i.e. its geographical address, hence extent in degree, minute and seconds in reference to latitude and longitude expressing uniqueness.