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Developing an Objective Assessment Tool for Determining Site Compatibility with Feng Shui Principles: A Comparative Analytical Study on Residential Buildings

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Abstract Feng Shui is among the ancient practices that continue to gain increasing attention in contemporary architectural design fields. Despite feng shui's widespread use in global architecture, there is a lack of objective tools to assess building compliance with site selection principles of feng shui. This research aims to bridge this scientific gap by providing a tool that assists in evaluating the compatibility of design and site selection according to feng shui fundamentals. The study used a mixed approach combining qualitative and quantitative methods. The measurement tool includes five main categories, each containing a set of criteria derived from feng shui literature, with relative weights assigned to each criterion according to its point ratio to the total overall points. This model was applied to three groups comprising six contemporary residential buildings, where each group contains two buildings, one designed according to feng shui principles and the other using traditional design methodology, with both the country and the architect held constant in each group to ensure objectivity of comparison and comprehensiveness of results. The comparative analysis results showed that buildings designed according to feng shui achieved the highest ratings across all categories compared to their traditional counterparts. This research presents a practical and objective model that can be adopted for site evaluation, whether in existing or new projects, opening the field for integrating the psychological dimension within architectural design considerations. This study paves the way for future research on integrating feng shui principles with architectural design levels.

Keywords Architectural Design, Feng Shui, Quantitative Measurement Table, Residential Buildings, Site Selection

1. Introduction

Feng shui, a 3,000-year-old Chinese practice, organizes the relationship between humans and the built environment to ensure positive energy (chi) flow and avoid negative energy [1]. Historically, it was used for selecting sites for residences, temples, and tombs [2],[3], and has evolved into systematic principles, achieving balance between humans and their environment [1][4]. Recent decades have shown increasing global interest in feng shui applications in architecture, interior design, and urban planning [5][6]. This is attributed to growing awareness of the built environment's impacts on psychological and physical health [7].

In Western contexts, Feng Shui began to attract attention in the 1970s and became more widespread in several fields towards the end of that century [1]. This was supported by a number of Western authors who introduced the West to the fundamental principles of this Eastern system in a simplified manner through their books, such as Interior Design with Feng Shui and Feng Shui: The Chinese Art of Placement by Sarah Rossbach, and Feng Shui: The Living Earth Manual by Stephen Skinner[8][9].

Feng Shui is no longer limited to popular practices in East Asia only; rather, it has been utilized in major projects in Western countries [1]. Moreover, research has emerged linking Feng Shui with sustainability and environmental architecture, most notably studies such as Scientific Feng Shui for the Built Environment and Feng Shui: A Chinese Perspective of Sustainability [10][11]. Among many others, these works have strengthened Feng Shui's position as an analytical tool capable of transcending its symbolic dimension into a tool that can be integrated with important architectural standards and applied across different cultures.

Site selection principles using feng shui are based on understanding nature-human relationships and the effects of forms, orientations, and natural elements on energy [12][12]. Application requires a comprehensive site study, including topography, water, wind, lighting, shadows, and environmental factors affecting place quality [13].

Despite the abundance of studies that have addressed feng shui principles and theories, most have focused on descriptive and analytical approaches without providing quantitative measurement tools that are applicable and enable the evaluation of the extent to which these principles are applied in buildings. Assessment often relies on practitioners' experience without standardized criteria that allow systematic application [1][4]. This deficiency represents an important research gap that this study seeks to fill by providing an objective scientific tool that contributes to assessing the degree of compatibility between building sites and feng shui criteria for site selection.

Its significance lies in its endeavor to present and develop a comprehensive measurement scale to gauge the extent of compatibility between contemporary building sites and feng shui principles, and to apply this scale to a set of existing residential sites in multiple countries, half of which were designed according to feng shui principles, and the other half using conventional methods. This aims to test the effectiveness of the scale in dealing with the requirements of different countries, to analyze the diverse results within different cultural and spatial contexts, and to verify its effectiveness in distinguishing between buildings designed according to feng shui principles and others designed using conventional methods.

It is worth noting that some Feng Shui principles may face challenges regarding their full applicability in different urban environments of certain regions and countries, due to restrictions related to specific plots of land and variations in building codes and regulations across countries. This makes it necessary to apply Feng Shui within a framework of practical feasibility by adapting it to the regulations of the region where it is implemented.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Methodology

This study adopts a mixed-method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative analysis, employing a case study methodology to achieve the research objectives. The methodological framework of the study consists of four main phases:

1. Phase One: A comprehensive literature review of feng shui and its applications in site selection criteria.
2. Phase Two: Development of a table as a quantitative assessment tool to measure the extent of feng shui criteria application in site selection.
3. Phase Three: Testing the assessment table by applying it to sites for contemporary buildings where feng shui principles were applied in their design, and other buildings where feng shui was not applied in the site selection or design of the site, in order to determine the percentage results of buildings in both cases and compare the results to test the assessment tool table.
4. Phase Four: Comparison of building evaluation results and analysis of the relationship between them.

2.1.1. Literature Review

Feng shui (风水) is a Chinese science concerned with organizing spatial energy and regulating the flow of qi, achieving energy balance and harmony between built spaces and their surroundings [3]. It has evolved as a practice that combines scientific observation of nature with cultural and spiritual beliefs[14]. Feng shui is based on core concepts like yin and yang (opposing and complementary elements), and the five elements (water, wood, fire, metal, earth). It includes a main school called the Form School, which focuses on environmental characteristics and topography and the fundamentals of site selection [15].

There are several criteria and fundamental concepts that feng shui places great emphasis on for selecting the optimal building site, including: site topography, land parcel shape, land orientation relative to the sun, relationship with neighboring buildings, natural elements in the surrounding environment, and the armchair theory for selecting the optimal location for building placement [12][16]. Many of these concepts align with modern concepts of environmental and psychological comfort, and these concepts reflect a deep understanding of the natural

environment and its impact on humans [17].

There are also orientation criteria specific to land parcels for harnessing wind and solar energy, which are one of the decisive factors in feng shui, as these criteria deal with local climatic conditions[15]. Research has shown that land parcels facing south in the northern hemisphere are more highly valued, as they allow maximum sunlight entry during winter, thereby improving the flow of positive "chi" energy [18]. According to feng shui principles, site topography is also among the important criteria that must be considered when selecting a site, due to its pivotal role in evaluating site quality. For example, it has been found that most ideal sites designed according to feng shui avoid steep slopes and prefer lands with gradual inclines, alongside other characteristics that enhance energy balance at the site[12].

Respecting the surrounding environment is considered one of the most important priorities that feng shui gives great attention to for organizing interaction and harmony between humans, buildings, and their surrounding environment[19]. This includes many elements, such as the landscape in terms of the presence of trees, plants, and gardens that enhance positive "chi" energy, while abandoned or neglected areas are viewed as sources of negative energy. Neighboring buildings to the site are preferably harmonious in height and form, avoiding sharp angles directed toward the site, and the roads surrounding the project [1].

The "armchair theory" is considered one of the fundamental theories in the Form School of feng shui for selecting the ideal site, based on comparing the ideal site to a comfortable armchair [20]. It includes some requirements for the ideal site as follows:

- Behind the site should be protected by a natural elevation or mountain range at the back, or what is represented in modern elements by buildings (the "Black Turtle" principle).
- The sides of the site should be protected by hills or smaller elevations on both sides, or what is represented by buildings of the same height or lower (the "Green Dragon and White Tiger" principle).
- The ideal site (dragon's nest) should be represented by the flat area designated for construction, which should be stable and balanced.
- In front of the site should be an open area in front of the building with a road or river passing through it (the "Red Phoenix" principle).

The "armchair theory" provides the building and site with natural protection from harsh climatic factors and provides open views that help positive energy flow[7], [21].

Among the important theories that feng shui focuses on applying to the site is the Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory: The facing direction (Facing Sides) represents the building or site facade, which embodies yang energy (more active), such that this side enjoys a magnificent view, overlooks the main road, is near the gate or main access path, and contains most social activities. This side is preferably facing a water body or slope, is the sunny side, and has more congested traffic movement.

As for the sitting position (Sitting Sides), it represents the rear part of the building or site, which embodies yin energy (more tranquil). It faces toward the less exciting view, may contain service passages and doors that are rarely used, is near the rear fence, contains fewer activities, is away from water sources, overlooks higher elevations, and is considered the more shaded side [22][23].

2.1.2. Sample Selection Criteria

Geographic diversity was considered in sample selection to test the evaluation tool across multiple regions and cultures, both Eastern and Western, while emphasizing standardized use (residential) and the availability of documented information about the buildings and their sites.

The evaluation matrix was applied to a sample consisting of six building sites, divided into three matched groups, each containing two buildings: one designed according to feng shui principles (wholly or partially), and the other using conventional methods, to ensure direct comparison under identical conditions. To control external variables, buildings in each group were selected within the same geographic region, by the same architect, and with similar floor areas, thereby enhancing the credibility of the results.

Given the insufficient information regarding whether the sites of buildings designed with feng shui were originally selected based on those principles, the evaluation matrix was applied to all six sites according to their current condition, with the objective of measuring the impact of applying feng shui principles (or their absence) on site quality. This enabled three independent comparisons under equivalent conditions, providing a reliable indicator of the effectiveness of applying feng shui principles in improving site selection criteria.

2.1.3. Quantitative Measurement Table for Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria

Previous literature and various scientific references addressing architectural and traditional feng shui were utilized to develop a quantitative measurement table for site selection criteria in feng shui. The measurement table consists of five main categories, each containing several sub-criteria, all representing the different fundamental bases for site selection criteria according to feng shui principles (Table 1).

To convert the qualitative concepts in feng shui into quantitative concepts within the measurement table, responses were classified according to a three-point Likert scale into three main categories [24], each representing a point value: Yes (2 points) – Somewhat (1 point) – No (0 points). The selection of "Yes" indicates strong design alignment with feng shui criteria, "Somewhat" indicates partial application of feng shui criteria, and "No" indicates

failure to apply the required criteria and therefore no points awarded. The result is converted to a percentage representing the extent of site compatibility with feng shui principles, and then the validity and reliability of the table are tested through its application to the buildings selected for the case study.

Table 1. Quantitative Measurement Table for Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria

Project Name:						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	☐	☐	☐
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	☐	☐	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	☐	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	Clean air	between	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	Gentle	Flat	Steep slope
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	Higher	Equal	Lower
		3	Shape of the land plot	Regular	In between	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	☐	☐	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	☐	☐	☐
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site	☐	☐	☐
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	☐	☐	☐
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	Active neighborhood	Medium	Inactive
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	Beneficial	Medium	Harmful
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	Equal	In between	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	Non-sharp corners	In between	Sharp corners
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	Winding	In between	Straight
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	Side street	In between	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	Favorable patterns	In between	Unfavorable patterns
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	No	Somewhat	Yes
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	☐	☐	☐
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	☐	☐	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	☐	☐	☐
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	☐	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	☐	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	☐	☐	☐
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	☐	☐	☐
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	☐	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	☐	☐	☐
		6	The view	No obstacles	In between	Sharp corners
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points						

Through a review of previous literature, no specific preference was found for certain standard points over others within the feng shui evaluation criteria categories. Accordingly, a proportional weight distribution across the five categories was adopted, based on the number of detailed indicators in each category relative to the total number of indicators (29 indicators representing 58 points). This approach allows for a more accurate quantitative representation of each category's importance in the overall assessment (Table 2, Figure 1).

The "Surrounding Environment" category received the highest relative weight, 41.4% because it includes the largest number of elements related to achieving spatial balance in feng shui philosophy, which reflects its central importance within the overall table structure (Figure 1).

The achievement levels of feng shui criteria can be divided into 3 levels: (high level, moderate level, weak level) for feng shui implementation, where the maximum score for achieving feng shui criteria is 58 points, in case of answering "yes" to all 29 questions. The responses can be classified according to the Equal Interval Method or Percentage Method, whereby the total range of scores is divided into equal intervals[25][26]. The class width is calculated as follows: "(1)" [27] (Table 3).

$$\text{Class width} = \text{Total range} \div \text{Number of levels} \quad (1)$$

- Total range: 0–58 points
- Number of levels: 3

$$\text{Class width} = 58 \div 3 = 19.33$$

A three-category division of results was adopted to provide a flexible evaluation framework, ensuring the minimization of any criteria that might conflict with building requirements or be difficult to implement practically, thereby enhancing the objectivity of results and reducing evaluation bias toward partial criteria.

Table 2. Weighted Distribution of Assessment Categories by Indicator Count

No	Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria	points	Relative Weight (%)
1	Land Plot Orientation	8	13.8%
2	Site Topography	6	10.3%
3	Surrounding Environment	24	41.4%
4	Armchair Theory	8	13.8%
5	Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory	12	20.7%
Total		58	100.0%

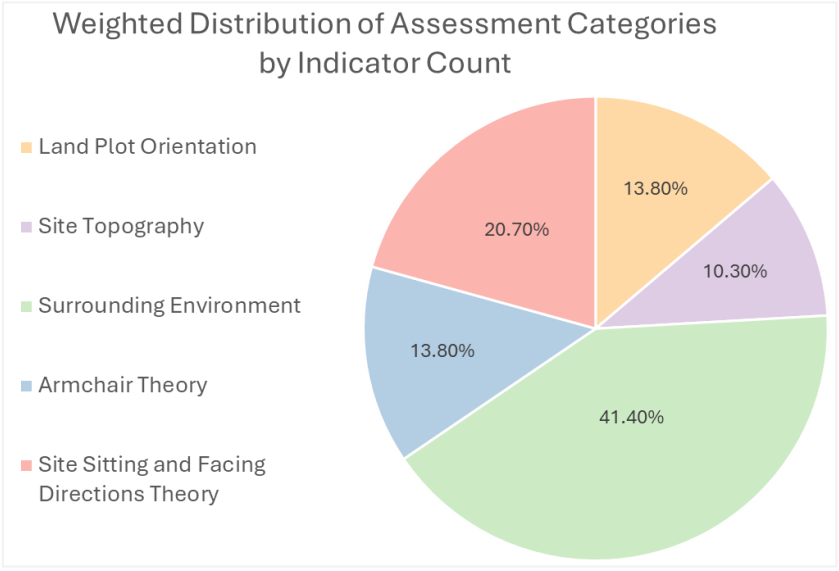

Figure 1. Weighted Distribution of Assessment Categories by Indicator Count

Table 3. Classification of Feng Shui Implementation Levels Based on Total Score and Percentage

No	Interpretation	Level Classification	Score Range (Points)	Percentage Range (%)
1	The building applies the criteria weakly	Weak	0 – 19.33	0% – 33.33%
2	The building applies the criteria moderately	Moderate	19.34 – 38.67	33.34% – 66.66%
3	The building applies the criteria very extensively	High	38.68 – 58	66.67% – 100%

2.2. Applying the Quantitative Measurement Table to Case Study Building Sites

Three groups containing 6 sites of contemporary residential buildings were selected to serve as case studies in this research paper, and they are represented in all tables and comparisons in the research paper, as shown in Table 4.

The measurement scale was applied to evaluate the sites in the buildings of the three groups according to feng shui criteria (first group (A), second group (B), and third group (C)), to clarify the performance of each site in the groups and the extent of their compliance with the site selection criteria in feng shui.

2.2.1. First, Group (A)

As shown in Table 5 [28][29], which addresses the definition of Group A buildings, along with their information and location, then Table 6 and Table 7 illustrate the results of applying the measurement tool to sites A1 and A2 from the group.

Table 4. Building Sites and Corresponding Codes Used in the Study

group		Legend	Frist building (Feng Shui principles)	Legend	Second building (traditional methods)
first	A	A1	The Feng Shui Stone House	A2	The Golden Villas
second	B	B1	Feng Shui House	B2	House in House
third	C	C1	leo House	C2	ViGi House

Table 5. Site Information – Group A, Site A1&A2

First group (**A**)				
Project	Case study	Building design principles	Case study	Building design principles
	First building (**A1**) The Feng Shui Stone House	Feng Shui principles	Second building (**A2**) The Golden Villas	Traditional methods
Building photo				
site				
Location	Gavalochori, Chania, greece		Chrissi Akti, Chania, greece	
Year	2020		2017	
Architects	Zeropixel Architects		Zeropixel Architects	
Plot area	6000 m^2		1000 m^2	
Building area	510 m^2		600 m^2	

Table 6. Site selection evaluation results for site A1 based on Feng Shui principles

Project Name: The Feng Shui Stone House (**A1**)						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	✓	☐	☐
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	✓	☐	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	**Clean air**	between	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	**Gentle**	Flat	Steep slope
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	Higher	Equal	**Lower**
		3	Shape of the land plot	**Regular**	In between	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	✓	☐	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site	✓	☐	☐
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	✓	☐	☐
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	Active neighborhood	Medium	**Inactive**
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	**Beneficial**	Medium	Harmful
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	**Equal**	In between	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	**Non-sharp corners**	In between	Sharp corners
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	**Winding**	In between	Straight
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	**Side street**	In between	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	**Favorable patterns**	In between	Unfavorable patterns
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	**No**	Somewhat	Yes
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	☐	☐	✓
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	✓	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	✓	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	☐	✓	☐
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	✓	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	✓	☐	☐
		6	The view	**No obstacles**	In between	Sharp corners
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points				50		86%

Table 7. Site selection evaluation results for site A2 based on Feng Shui principles

Project Name: The Golden Villas (A2)						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	✓	☐	☐
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	✓	☐	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	**Clean air**	between	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	Gentle	Flat	**Steep slope**
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	Higher	Equal	**Lower**
		3	Shape of the land plot	Regular	**In between**	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	✓	☐	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site	✓	☐	☐
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	✓	☐	☐
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	Active neighborhood	Medium	**Inactive**
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	Beneficial	Medium	**Harmful**
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	Equal	**In between**	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	Non-sharp corners	In between	**Sharp corners**
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	Winding	In between	**Straight**
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	Side street	**In between**	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	Favorable patterns	In between	**Unfavorable patterns**
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	No	Somewhat	**Yes**
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	☐	☐	✓
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	☐	✓	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	☐	☐	✓
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	✓	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	✓	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	☐	☐	✓
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	✓	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	✓	☐	☐
		6	The view	**No obstacles**	In between	Sharp corners
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points				**31**		**53 %**

2.2.2. Second, Group (B)

As shown in Table 8 [30][31], which addresses the definition of Group B buildings along with their information and location, then Table 9 and Table 10 illustrate the results of applying the measurement tool to sites B1 and B2 from the group.

2.2.3. Second, Group (C)

As shown in Table 11 [32][33], which addresses the definition of Group C buildings along with their information and location, then Table 12 and Table 13 illustrate the results of applying the measurement tool to sites C1 and C2 from the group.

Table 8. Site Information – Group B, Site B1&B2

Second group (**B**)				
Project	First building (**B1**)	Building design principles	second building (**B2**)	Building design principles
	Feng Shui House	Feng Shui principles	House in House	traditional methods
Building photo				
site				
Location	Melbourne, Australia		Fitzroy North, Australia	
Year	2020		2015	
Architects	Steffen Welsch Architects		Steffen Welsch Architects	
Area	134 m^2		227 m^2	

Table 9. Site selection evaluation results for site B1 based on Feng Shui principles

Project Name: Feng Shui House (B1)						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	✓	☐	☐
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	✓	☐	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	**Clean air**	between	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	Gentle	**Flat**	Steep slope
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	Higher	**Equal**	Lower
		3	Shape of the land plot	**Regular**	In between	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	✓	☐	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	☐	☐	✓
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site	☐	✓	☐
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	✓	☐	☐
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	**Active neighborhood**	Medium	Inactive
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	**Beneficial**	Medium	Harmful
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	**Equal**	In between	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	**Non-sharp corners**	In between	Sharp corners
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	Winding	In between	**Straight**
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	Side street	**In between**	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	**Favorable patterns**	In between	Unfavorable patterns
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	No	Somewhat	**Yes**
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	✓	☐	☐
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	✓	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	✓	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	✓	☐	☐
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	☐	☐	✓
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	✓	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	☐	☐	✓
		6	The view	No obstacles	**In between**	Sharp corners
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points				**42**		**72 %**

Table 10. Site selection evaluation results for site B2 based on Feng Shui principles

Project Name: House in House (B2)						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	✓	☐	☐
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	✓	☐	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	**Clean air**	between	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	Gentle	**Flat**	Steep slope
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	Higher	**Equal**	Lower
		3	Shape of the land plot	**Regular**	In between	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	✓	☐	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	☐	☐	✓
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site		☐	✓
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	✓	☐	☐
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	**Active neighborhood**	Medium	Inactive
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	Beneficial	Medium	**Harmful**
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	**Equal**	In between	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	Non-sharp corners	In between	**Sharp corners**
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	Winding	In between	**Straight**
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	Side street	**In between**	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	**Favorable patterns**	In between	Unfavorable patterns
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	No	Somewhat	**Yes**
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	✓	☐	☐
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	✓	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	✓	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	☐	✓	☐
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	☐	☐	✓
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	✓	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	☐	☐	✓
		6	The view	No obstacles	In between	**Sharp corners**
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points				**35**		**60 %**

Table 11. Site Information – Group C, Site C1&C2

Third group (**C**)				
Project	First building (**C1**)	Building design principles	second building (**C2**)	Building design principles
	leo House	Feng Shui principles	ViGi House	traditional methods
Building photo				
site				
Location	Kelapa Gading, Indonesia		Kelapa Gading, Indonesia	
Year	2010		2010	
Architects	Edha Architects		Edha Architects	
Area	240 m^2		378 m^2	

Table 12. Site selection evaluation results for site C1 based on Feng Shui principles

Project Name: leo House (C1)						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	✓	☐	☐
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	✓	☐	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	Clean air	**between**	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	Gentle	**Flat**	Steep slope
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	**Higher**	Equal	Lower
		3	Shape of the land plot	**Regular**	In between	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	☐	✓	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	☐	☐	✓
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site	☐	☐	✓
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	☐	☐	✓
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	Active neighborhood	**Medium**	Inactive
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	**Beneficial**	Medium	Harmful
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	**Equal**	In between	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	**Non-sharp corners**	In between	Sharp corners
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	Winding	In between	**Straight**
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	**Side street**	In between	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	**Favorable patterns**	In between	Unfavorable patterns
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	No	Somewhat	**Yes**
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	✓	☐	☐
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	✓	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	✓	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	☐	✓	☐
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	✓	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	✓	☐	☐
		6	The view	No obstacles	**In between**	Sharp corners
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points				**41**		**71 %**

Table 13. Site selection evaluation results for site C2 based on Feng Shui principles

Project Name: ViGi House (C2)						
Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria						
No	**Main Criteria**	**No**	**Sub- Criteria**	**Yes (2)**	**Somewhat (1)**	**No (0)**
1	**Land Plot Orientation**	**1**	Is the land oriented on the north-south axis?	☐	☐	✓
		2	Does orientation support the utilization of sunlight?	☐	✓	☐
		3	Does orientation support the utilization of wind?	✓	☐	☐
		4	Site air quality	Clean air	**between**	Polluted
2	**Site Topography**	**1**	Land slope	Gentle	**Flat**	Steep slope
		2	Land plot level compared to street level	**Higher**	Equal	Lower
		3	Shape of the land plot	**Regular**	In between	Irregular
3	**Surrounding Environment**	**1**	Availability of vegetation elements at the site	☐	✓	☐
		2	Availability of a water element at the site	☐	☐	✓
		3	Presence of natural landscapes at the site	☐	☐	✓
		4	Parking areas at the site are separate from the main entrance and have a side entrance	☐	☐	✓
		5	The neighborhood where the site is located	**Active neighborhood**	Medium	Inactive
		6	Proximity of the site to adjacent buildings	Beneficial	**Medium**	Harmful
		7	Heights in the area surrounding the site	**Equal**	In between	Different
		8	Facing of buildings adjacent to the site	Non-sharp corners	In between	**Sharp corners**
		9	Streets surrounding the site: The streets/river surrounding the site is	Winding	In between	**Straight**
		10	Streets surrounding the site: Type of street	Side street	**In between**	Main street
		11	Streets surrounding the site: Pattern of streets at the site	**Favorable patterns**	In between	Unfavorable patterns
		12	Streets surrounding the site: Proximity of the site to cars	No	Somewhat	**Yes**
4	**Armchair Theory**	**1**	Presence of strong protection behind the site (buildings/mountains/fences/walls) (same height/taller)	✓	☐	☐
		2	Presence of less protection on the right side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		3	Presence of less protection on the left side of the site (building heights are less/same height)	✓	☐	☐
		4	River or road passing in front of the site	✓	☐	☐
5	**Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory**	**1**	Site facing: Facing the main pathway	✓	☐	☐
		2	Site facing: Facing the side with more natural landscape views	☐	✓	☐
		3	Site facing: Facing the sunny side	☐	✓	☐
		4	Site sitting: Facing the quieter side with the lesser view	☐	✓	☐
		5	Site sitting: Facing the shaded side	☐	☐	✓
		6	The view	No obstacles	In between	**Sharp corners**
Total				Earned Points		Percentage (%)
58 Points				**31**		**53 %**

3. Results

Group One (A) results showed that site A1, for the building designed using feng shui principles, achieved a higher compatibility rate of 86%, with a total of 50 points out of 58, compared to site A2, for the building designed using conventional methods without applying feng shui principles, which achieved a rate of 53%, totaling 31 points out of 58. Thus, site A1 achieved the highest results in applying site selection criteria according to feng shui principles, with a difference of 19 points (Table 14). The performance of both sites according to the five evaluation categories is illustrated as follows: (Table 14)

- Land Orientation Category: Both sites A1 and A2 achieved 8 points out of 8 in this criterion, with a total percentage of 100%.
- Site Topography Category: Site A1 achieved 4 points out of 6, with a percentage of 67%, while the second site, A2, achieved only one point out of 6, representing 17% for this category.
- Surrounding Environment Category: Site A1 achieved 22 points out of 24 points for meeting most criteria, while Site A2 achieved 10 points out of 24 points.
- Armchair Theory Category: site A1 achieved 6 points out of 8, while the second building site A2 achieved 3 points in passing Armchair Theory.
- Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory Category: site A1 achieved 10 points out of 12 points, while site A2 achieved 9 points out of 12 points.

Group Two (B) results showed that site B1, for the building designed using feng shui principles, achieved a higher compatibility rate of 72%, totaling 42 points out of 58, compared to site B2, for the building designed using conventional methods without feng shui intervention, which achieved a rate of 60%, totaling 35 out of 58 points. This means that site B1 achieved the highest results in applying site selection criteria according to feng shui standards, with a 7-point difference (Table 15). The performance of both sites according to the five evaluation categories is as follows: (Table 15)

- Land Plot Orientation Category: Both sites (B1 and B2) achieved 8 points out of 8 in this criterion, with a total percentage of 100%.
- Site Topography Category: Both sites, B1 and B2, achieved 4 points out of 6, with a percentage of 67% for this category.
- Surrounding Environment Category: Site B1 achieved 16 out of 24 points, while Site B2 obtained 11 out of 24 points.
- Armchair Theory Category: Both sites B1 and B2 achieved 8 out of 8 points in passing the Armchair Theory.
- Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory Category: site B1 achieved 6 out of 12 points, while the second site B2 achieved 4 out of 12 points.

Group Three (C) results showed that site C1, for the building designed using feng shui principles, achieved a higher compatibility rate of 71%, totaling 41 points out of 58, compared to site C2, for the building designed using conventional methods without feng shui intervention, which achieved a rate of 53%, totaling 31 out of 58 points. This means that Site C1 achieved the highest results in applying site selection criteria according to feng shui standards, with a 10-point difference (Table 16). The performance of both sites according to the five evaluation categories is as follows: (Table 16)

- Land Plot Orientation Category: site C1 achieved 7 points out of 8 in this criterion, with a percentage of 88%, while site C2 achieved 4 out of 8 points with a percentage of 50%.
- Site Topography Category: Both sites, C1 and C2, achieved 5 points out of 6, with a percentage of 83% for this category.
- Surrounding Environment Category: Site C1 achieved 12 out of 24 points, while Site C2 achieved 9 out of 24 points.
- Armchair Theory Category: both sites, C1 and C2, achieved 8 out of 8 points in passing Armchair Theory.
- Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory Category: site C1 achieved 9 out of 12 points, while site C2 achieved 5 out of 12 points.

Table 14. A comparative analysis of the evaluation results of building sites in Group A

No	Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria	The feng shui stone house (A1)			The Golden Villas (A2)		
		Actually points	Earned points	Percentage (%)	Actually points	Earned points	Percentage (%)
1	Land Plot Orientation	8	8	100%	8	8	100%
2	Site Topography	6	4	67%	6	1	17%
3	Surrounding Environment	24	22	92%	24	10	42%
4	Armchair Theory	8	6	75%	8	3	38%
5	Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory	12	10	83%	12	9	75%
Total		58	50	86%	58	31	53%

Table 15. A comparative analysis of the evaluation results of building sites in Group B

No	Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria	Feng Shui (B1)			House in House (B2)		
		Actually points	Earned points	Percentage (%)	Actually points	Earned points	Percentage (%)
1	Land Plot Orientation	8	8	100%	8	8	100%
2	Site Topography	6	4	67%	6	4	67%
3	Surrounding Environment	24	16	67%	24	11	46%
4	Armchair Theory	8	8	100%	8	8	100%
5	Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory	12	6	50%	12	4	33%
Total		58	42	72%	58	35	60%

Table 16. A comparative analysis of the evaluation results of building sites in Group C

No	Feng Shui Site Selection Criteria	Leo House (C1)			ViGi House (C2)		
		Actually points	Earned points	Percentage (%)	Actually points	Earned points	Percentage (%)
1	Land Plot Orientation	8	7	88%	8	4	50%
2	Site Topography	6	5	83%	6	5	83%
3	Surrounding Environment	24	12	50%	24	9	38%
4	Armchair Theory	8	8	100%	8	8	100%
5	Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory	12	9	75%	12	5	42%
Total		58	41	71%	58	31	53%

4. Discussion

The results indicate the measurement table's ability to distinguish between building sites designed according to feng shui principles and their counterparts designed using conventional methods, through evaluating their compliance with feng shui criteria. The results showed a clear difference in evaluation scores, where sites for buildings designed with feng shui (A1, B1, and C1) achieved higher ratings compared to conventional building sites (A2, B2, and C2). This superiority was achieved despite the geographical and climatic similarities, and the unity of the architect who designed the buildings within each of the three groups, in addition to the diversity of countries, cultures, and constraints among the three groups, as shown in Table 17.

4.1. First Group (A)

Site A1 achieved the highest percentage for feng shui criteria compliance at 86% (high level), compared to site A2 which scored 53% (medium level), despite both building sites A1 and A2 being located in the same city of Chania, Greece, with each situated in a different neighborhood where site A1 is located in the Daratsos neighborhood, while site A2 is situated in the Apokoronos municipality.

Both areas are considered distinctive for their natural landscapes due to their overlooking the Cretan Sea, which is in the northern part of the Mediterranean Sea. The sites of both buildings are characterized by abundant and dense tree elements and natural landscapes, which distinguishes the first site more significantly due to the surrounding hills and extensive natural vistas, as it is in a vast rural area. This contributed to site A1 achieving the highest points in the surrounding environment category, as shown in Figure 2, which is the largest category among feng shui criteria.

The proximity of site A1 to buildings is beneficial, with no harmful arrows directed toward it from their edges, unlike site A2, which receives directed edges from neighboring buildings. Both sites are distinguished by the availability of water elements and vegetation elements at the location. Site A1 is distinguished by having a curved street in front of it, which is considered a favorable pattern in feng shui. In contrast, site A2 faces a road intersection, an unfavorable road pattern according to feng shui principles, which reinforced its superiority in the "armchair theory."

Both sites share the same orientation on the north-south axis, resulting in equal scores for both sites in the land plot orientation category (Figure 2), due to similar geography and environmental conditions.

Table 17. Summary of Site Evaluation Results for Groups A, B, and C with Country and Designing Architect

group	Frist building (Feng Shui principles)	Total point from 58	%	Feng Shui Compliance Level	Second building (traditional methods)	Total point from 58	%	Feng Shui Compliance Level	Location	Architects
First(A)	The Feng Shui Stone House(A1)	50	86%	High	The Golden Villas (A2)	31	53%	Medium	Greece	Zeropixel Architects
Second(B)	Feng Shui House(B1)	42	72%	High	House in House (B2)	35	60%	Medium	Australia	Steffen Welsch Architects
Third(C)	leo House(C1)	41	41%	High	ViGi House (C2)	31	53%	Medium	Indonesia	Edha Architects

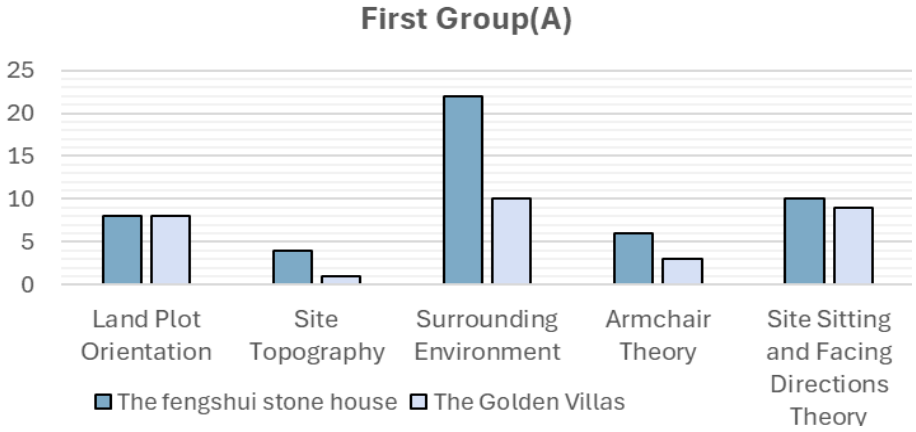

Figure 2. Site Evaluation Results for Group A

Site A1 location contributed to its superiority in most categories, where the land topography has a slight and distinctive slope, unlike site A2, which has a steep land slope. This factor contributed to making site A1 excel in site topography category (Figure 2), due to the presence of hills at site A1 surrounding the building, but with lower hills at the back that are not higher, unlike building site A2, where the site level is higher than the surrounding ground, making it lack protection and receive low scores in its compatibility with the Armchair theory.

Additionally, site constraints forced both plots to be at a lower level than the street level.

Regarding the compatibility of both sites with the facing and sitting theory criterion, site constraints and the orientation of both sites necessitated that the building's sitting orientation face toward the better view, which is also the quiet side, as opposed to the facing side, which was directed toward the active side where the road is located.

This reflects the role of the natural and topographic environment, as well as the utilization of the site's climatic conditions and their impact, in meeting feng shui standards.

4.2. Second Group (B)

Site B1 achieved the highest percentage of feng shui criteria compliance at 72% (high level), compared to site B2, which scored 60% (moderate level). Despite both sites B1 and B2 being located in the same city of Melbourne, Australia, both sites are located in adjacent neighborhoods within the same zone, which means they share similar orientation and environmental context.

Both sites scored equally in three main categories: land orientation category, land topography category, and Armchair Theory, where protection was found for both sites from the rear and sides, with a street passing in front of both sites (Figure 3).

Both sites are located in active neighborhoods, but site B1 was distinguished by the presence of natural landscapes in areas close to the site, and neighboring buildings do not direct harmful arrows from their corners toward it, unlike building site B2. This distinguished site B1 meets the criteria of the facing and sitting theory for the site, and the criteria of the surrounding environment category, which represents the largest category in terms of points, contributing to the higher compliance percentage of site B1 with the required feng shui standards (Figure 3).

This reflects the role of the surrounding environment and the neighborhood in which the building is located, along with the utilization of the site's climatic conditions and their impact as fundamental criteria in conforming to feng shui standards.

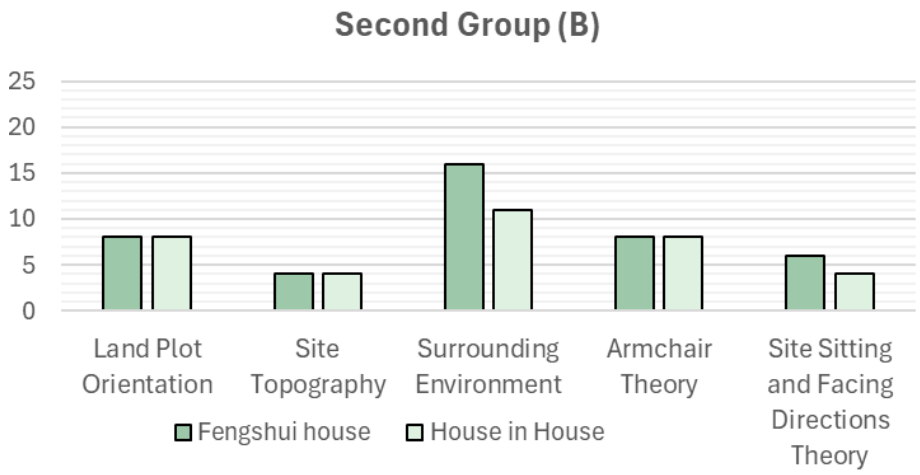

Figure 3. Site Evaluation Results for Group B

4.3. Third Group (C)

Site C1 achieved the highest percentage of feng shui criteria compliance at 71% (high level), compared to site C2, which scored 53% (moderate level). Despite both sites, C1 and C2, being located in the same city of Jakarta, Indonesia, in the same area of Kelapa Gading, each in different neighborhoods, both sites are located in adjacent neighborhoods within the same zone, which means they share similar orientation and environmental context.

Both sites C1 and C2 scored equally in the land topography category, due to similar characteristics at both sites, as well as in the Armchair Theory category, due to the presence of buildings supporting the site from the rear and sides, and a road passing in front of the site (Figure 4).

Although the regional climate is different, and solar movement differs from the previous two countries in groups A and B, the orientation of site C1 benefited from solar movement and winds more than site C2. This contributed to site C1 achieving higher scores in the site orientation category and the surrounding environment category (Figure 4). Due to fewer buildings directing their sharp corners toward the site, and the presence of natural green areas nearby, unlike building site C2, which has sharp corners from neighboring buildings directed toward it.

Site orientation plays a significant role in enabling site C1 to achieve higher scores in meeting the sitting and facing theory criteria compared to site C2.

This reflects the role of orientation, topography, air quality at the site and neighborhood where the building is located, the surrounding environment, and utilization of the site's climatic conditions as fundamental criteria in conforming to feng shui standards (Figure 4).

These findings are consistent with previous literature, which emphasizes the importance of optimal site selection according to feng shui principles, through consideration of several factors, including chair theory, land topography, orientation to benefit from sun and wind, respect for the surrounding environment and neighboring buildings, environmental and natural site factors, appropriate orientation, and avoidance of steep slopes [12],[16]. The literature emphasizes the importance of respecting the surrounding environment, which is considered a feng shui priority for organizing interaction and achieving complete harmony between the building and its surroundings [19].

These are the same factors that contributed as fundamental criteria to improving the conformity of sites A1, B1, and C1 to feng shui standards in the measurement table across the three groups (Figure 5).

The results revealed that categories such as land plot orientation, site topography, and armchair theory showed consistent results across sites of five buildings in the three groups, meaning they achieved high performance despite differences in geographical and cultural context and building requirements across the three countries in the three groups (Figure 5).

Meanwhile, other categories showed varying results between the three groups and six buildings, namely two categories: surrounding environment and building orientation and sitting theory, where results varied according to differences in geography and building requirements in different locations across the three countries represented by the groups in the research sample (Figure 5).

The study results also demonstrated that the respect for the surrounding environment category was among the categories that most favored the feng shui-designed building sites in the three groups, achieving the highest percentages of feng shui criteria compliance. This confirms that despite differences in site constraints and building requirements between the three countries in the three groups, feng shui-designed building sites achieved high percentages in matching most feng shui criteria, indicating they are also designed according to feng shui principles.

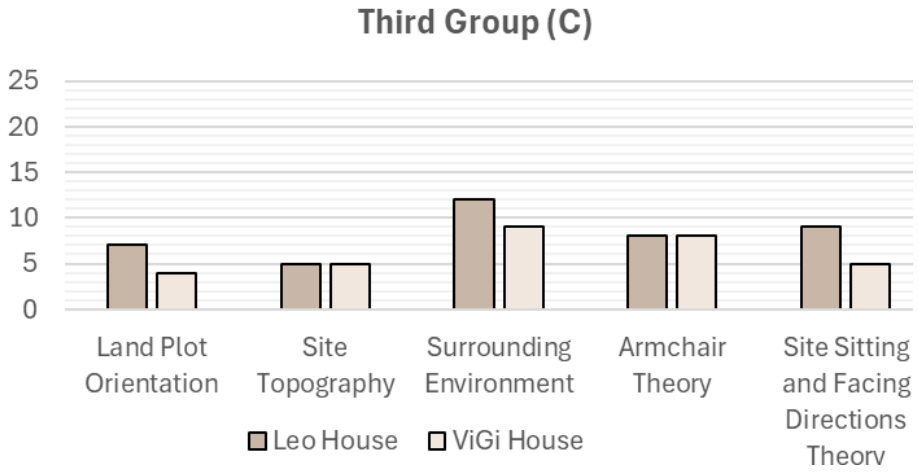

Figure 4. Site Evaluation Results for Group C

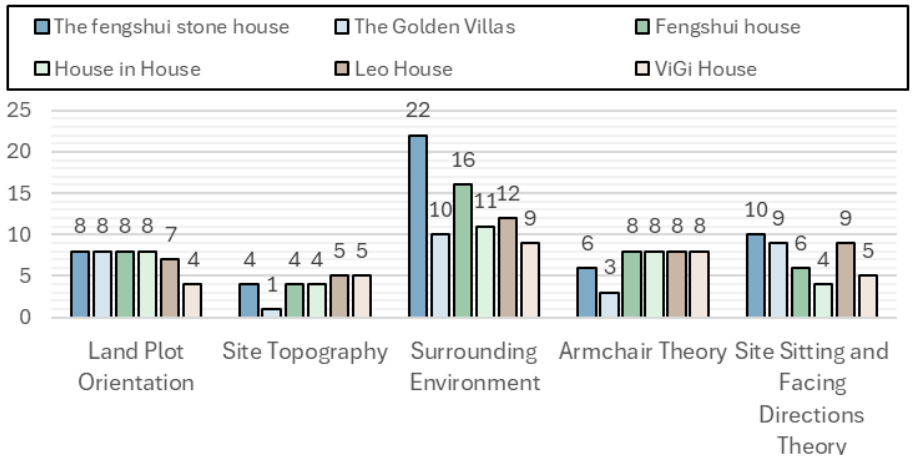

Figure 5. Comparison of results among the three groups (A, B, and C)

This demonstrates the measurement tool's ability to distinguish these sites, opening new horizons for attempts to apply feng shui in harmony and compatibility with building requirements and existing site constraints, and that achieving feng shui can be accomplished by matching most criteria rather than requiring 100% compliance. This is addressed by the divided range for the final result in the measurement table, which is divided into three levels (Table 3).

It should be noted that many of the feng shui criteria evaluated in this study intersect with well-established architectural, urban, and environmental standards that form part of environmental sustainability principles, such as utilizing natural lighting, enhancing natural ventilation, selecting topographically and environmentally suitable sites, in addition to respecting and harmonizing with the surrounding environment and neighboring buildings. Thus, feng shui can be viewed not only as a traditional cultural practice, but as a design tool that supports sustainable directions in architecture and enhances quality of life, opening horizons for a new methodology that combines feng shui with sustainable design tools.

5. Conclusions

This study revealed substantial findings regarding the application of feng shui principles in the selection and design of sites for contemporary residential buildings, through developing a comprehensive quantitative evaluation table that includes five main categories to measure the compatibility of sites with feng shui criteria.

To test the effectiveness of the measurement table, it was applied to three groups of sites for six buildings, with each group comprising two sites for two buildings in the same area: one building designed according to feng shui principles, and the other according to conventional methods, while ensuring that the building sites in each group were from the same country with similar areas and designed by the same architect to guarantee objectivity of comparison and comprehensiveness and geographical diversity of results.

The results demonstrated the effectiveness of the measurement table in showing a clear ability to distinguish feng shui-designed building sites from their conventionally designed counterparts in each of the three groups, with feng shui building plots receiving the highest

evaluations in the table across all three groups, despite the fact that each group's buildings were designed by the same architect and subject to similar climatic, geographical, and orientational conditions, in addition to the cultural and geographical differences between the three groups making them difficult to distinguish due to all these similarities, as a step toward unifying feng shui evaluation standards to facilitate the process for architects and developers in selecting and evaluating sites measurably according to feng shui, contributing to transforming feng shui into a measurable and analyzable science, rather than relying solely on subjective experiences and non-quantitative evaluations.

Specifically, the Surrounding Environment indicator emerged as one of the most influential categories in favoring the results of building plots designed according to feng shui over others, due to its focus on respecting the natural characteristics of the surrounding context and seeking to achieve environmental harmony between the site and its natural and urban surroundings. This highlights feng shui's ability to employ environmental factors to integrate design with its context. Among the indicators that faced certain limitations in application due to site constraints in buildings are the Site Sitting and Facing Directions Theory, and some aspects of the Surrounding Environment indicator. These results and research findings can serve as a basis for developing a new design approach that integrates feng shui principles with contemporary architecture and environmental sustainability standards, as many feng shui principles included in the measurement table share common ground with established architectural principles, as applied by architects in land plot planning and complement sustainability requirements in ways that enrich contemporary architectural practices.

It is worth noting that the research faced some limitations, including the difficulty of confirming whether the original sites of feng shui-designed buildings were selected according to feng shui principles. Therefore, the tool was applied to six land plots as if they were equal, in order to test the measurement table's ability to distinguish feng shui building plots and the extent of their feng shui application. The research did not address the limitations of building regulations for land plots in different areas, but focused on the general evaluation of land plots based on feng shui. However, the study adopted a three-level evaluation scope for the final results, aimed at adding flexibility to the assessment tool and overcoming certain criteria that may be difficult to implement in practice due to site constraints or building regulations, thus avoiding their significant impact on the final results. This approach contributed to enhancing the objectivity and credibility of the results, which the study confirmed through the achievement of high levels of criteria fulfillment in the measurement table by the first three sites in each group.

Limiting this research paper to highlighting and testing the measurement table, considering it as a first step in applying feng shui, should be followed by another important step in future research: measuring the impact of feng shui application on end users in the post-occupancy phase through a survey questionnaire to evaluate psychological comfort, environmental satisfaction, and quality of life for users. Future research methodology could consist of a first step of selecting land according to feng shui and evaluating that with the measurement table, and a second step of testing end-user satisfaction to demonstrate the extent of feng shui's impact on user comfort and satisfaction.

The research paper also suggests expanding the application of the evaluation table to include different building types and functions and conducting research at other levels of architectural design based on feng shui principles, not only at the site selection level.

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