Table S1. Overview of content of reviewed literature in relation to domains and themes.

Reference	Safety and Security	Control	Enriched environments
Bollo & Donofrio, 2021 [12]	Defensible Environments: • clear sightlines— preview space at thresholds and interior glazing (visibility) • larger transitional spaces, multiple exits and wide doorways (escape) Environmental Stressors: • secure space for sleeping outside • no fluorescent lights	Self-reliance: • individually operated lighting • 'teaching' kitchen Territory: • high ratio of common areas to private space and multiple/discrete spaces • flexibility in furniture • anti-institutional reception desks	Connection to Nature: • visual and direct access to outdoor spaces, trees and planting • preference for daylight Environmental Diversity: • varied lighting • multiple common spaces with different sensory qualities • opportunities for personalization (artwork/photos)
Datta, 2005 [66]	Defensible Environments: • lines of sight from interior to exterior (visibility) • architecture of the shelter 'blending in' (concealment) • importance of secure external boundaries (secure boundaries) Environmental Stressors: • perception of 'bad neighborhood'	Self-reliance: • convenience of location • ability to prepare own food (access to kitchen and equipment) and importance of storage to keep things 'tidy and orderly' • line of sight from laundry to children's play area Territory: • importance of private/personal space (bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchens)	Environmental Diversity: • personalization (display of objects, moveable furniture) Image: • 'markers' of home (e.g. furniture, appliances, décor, size of space) relative to individual/context
Huffman, 2018 [21]		Self-reliance: • garden/food production promotes self-reliance, self-learning, and self-value Territory: • garden/food production as site of conflict (of control)	Connection to Nature: • garden place of peace and quiet and promotes positive childhood memories Image: • 'grand' spaces promote positive feelings of being 'away' (hotel)

Koehn et al. 2020 [69]	Defensible Environments: • social interaction only occurs in visible common areas (visibility) • importance of personal spaces with lockable doors (secure boundaries) Environmental Stressors: • noise as trigger (avoid alarms and importance of acoustic separation)	Territory: • importance of self-contained private spaces (bedrooms and bathrooms) • use of common spaces limited due to institutional rules	
Lygum et al., 2019 [70]	Defensible Environments: • not having to be uncertain as to what happens behind your back' (visibility) • lines of sight to garden with good quality lighting (visibility) • value of 'dark corners' as places to hide and visual screening for privacy (concealment) • opportunity for courtyard typology to create secure boundaries in common outdoor spaces (secure boundaries)	Self-reliance: • residents' desire for vegetable plot Territory: • importance of privacy within common spaces (visual screening and acoustic control) • garden perceived as 'free space' (particular importance for children) • uncertainty over access and use of common spaces— lack of clarity in visual cues and institutional 'rules' • importance of multiple common spaces or defined areas to meet diverse needs	Connection to Nature: • garden as therapeutic setting—direct immersion, connections with wildlife, food production and views of plants Environmental Diversity: • garden as opportunity for diverse sensory qualities (fruit, colors, smells) • garden supports 'many ways to play' (diverse needs of children who have experience trauma)
McLane & Pable, 2020 [22]	Defensible Environments: • importance of preview to common spaces (visibility)	Self-reliance: • importance of cleanliness (of self and environment) Territory: • communal areas sized to support multiple activities (use distinct zoning with separation/screening). • larger spaces with clearly delineated 'functional zones' with sense of privacy	Connection to Nature: • Value of daylight and views of nature Image: • scarcity of furnishings results in 'overpoweringly institutional feeling' • sense of hominess – cleanliness, acoustics, lighting quality, furniture, fixtures, accessories and décor

		• Use of common spaces influenced by spatial design factors— location in building, visibility into and from the space, wayfinding, size and adjacencies to kitchens and private rooms	• aesthetics found to be second most important factor in use of common spaces after location
McLeod & Walsh, 2014 [65]	**Defensible Environments:** • peepholes, buzzers for entry (visibility) • staff surveillance promotes sense of security (visibility) • solid doors, locked facilities, locked personal storage (secure boundaries) **Environmental Stressors:** • perceived 'unsafe' and 'rundown' area contrasted with value of 'non-judgmental' communities and access to services	**Territory:** • importance of designated private space (including bathrooms)	**Image:** • creation of welcoming environment (shared areas) — cleanliness, décor, music, soft furnishings, flowers, books
Nuamah et al., 2021 [67]	**Defensible Environments:** • awareness of surroundings— windows with views to exterior, no need to have 'back turned', no blind corners, preference for larger/open/circular spaces and reduced clutter (visibility) • clarity in location of entrances and exits (wayfinding), wider walkways and hallways, free of obstacles (escape) **Environmental Stressors:**		**Connection to Nature:** • views of nature, feel of air (openable windows) • integrate green space— plants and trees as calming environments • preference for daylight • color green as calming **Environmental Diversity:** • preference for 'vibrant' colors

	• unexpected noise as trigger and general concern about noise levels (need for good acoustic separation) • odors as triggers and general concern over provision of natural ventilation/good air quality • negative association of cramped spaces with combat		
Pable, 2012 [71]	**Defensible Environments:** • importance of storage of possessions (for objects and children) (secure boundaries) **Environmental Stressors:** • 'sense of space' (without altering floor area) reduces feelings of claustrophobia and enhances children's behavior e.g. Dutch door (views out), storage (reduces visual clutter), mirror, visual separation (curtains)	**Self-reliance:** • storage of possessions enhances perceptions of control (organization/cleanliness)— general importance of cleanliness of built environment) **Territory:** • importance of maintaining personal space/privacy in shared bedrooms • clear boundaries for private/personal space (visual and physical separation) e.g. curtains, Dutch door (substantially enhanced perceptions of privacy and control) and 'markers' of personal territory (e.g. display boards) within shared family bedroom	**Environmental Diversity:** • enhanced opportunities for occupation and activity through flexible furniture/décor (seating cubes, bolsters, cushions, rugs) • elements as 'vehicles for imagination' (Dutch door as 'store', curtains as 'hide and seek') • opportunities for personalization— integrated shelving, pin boards, external signage (thresholds)
Peters et al. 2020 [63]			**Connection to Nature:** • direct access to nature (sensory experiences and interaction with living (animals) and 'non-living' (plants) associated with higher parental need satisfaction and lower

			parental need frustration, particularly for parents with young children
Peters et al., 2021 [64]			Connection to Nature: • direct access to nature (sensory experiences and interaction with living (animals) and 'non-living' (plants) 'significantly affected basic psychological need fulfilment', but not overall wellbeing
Refuerzo & Verderber, 1989 [72]	Environmental Stressors: • perceived sense of neighborhood safety is related to quality of sleep, relaxation and perception of ability to attain personal goals.	Territory: • importance of personal space	Image: • exterior appearance of the shelter, nearby buildings, and quality of children's outdoor play areas affects use • neighborhood location and presence of trees and vegetation affect feelings of personal status • quality of interior spaces including size, windows, views, amenities and overall appearance affect feelings of personal status • use of the shelter is associated with size of spaces, quality of furnishings, daylight, lighting, and overall appearance
Refuerzo & Verderber, 1990 [68]	Defensible Environments: • importance of windows with views to outside 'without sacrificing occupant safety' (visibility and concealment) • screen building, entrances and on-site parking from street/public view	Self-reliance: • importance of location in close proximity to shops and recreation facilities and provision of car parking • visually connect play areas for children (surveillance)	Connection to Nature: • landscaped 'outdoor rooms' and views to landscape create 'calming' settings • benefits of access to daylight Image: • 'cheery' interior spaces

	with set-backs and use of trees and bushes (concealment) Environmental Stressors: • quiet site location • smaller shelters perceived as more stressful	Territory: • importance of personal space for each family and individual including storage of personal belongings • flexible interior spaces support different uses	• neighborhood context and exterior appearance of the shelter important— 'attractive' neighborhood and 'well maintained' exterior