

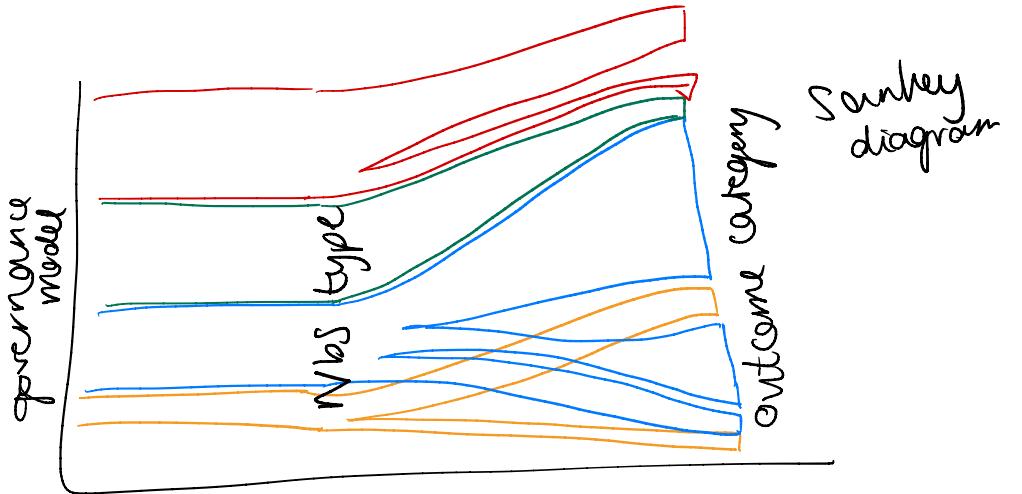
Cost	cooling impact	biodiversity	social benefit
c	-	+	+
c1	+	-	+
b	+	+	-
sb	+	+	-

	Cost	cooling impact	biodiversity	social benefit
c	-	•○▲○● ○●▲○	●○● ○●▲	▲○○ ●▲
C1	•○▲○● ○●▲○	-	●●○▲ ▲○○	○▲○ ●●
b	●○● ●○▲	●●○▲ ▲○○	-	▲▲○ ○●
sb	▲○○ ●▲	○▲○ ●●	▲▲○ ○●	-

key:

- green roofs
- Parks
- ▲ wetlands

	Cost	cooling impact	biodiversity	social benefit
c	-	..	....	..
c1	..	-	...  ..	..
b	....	...  ..	-	...  ..
sb	..	..	...  ..	-

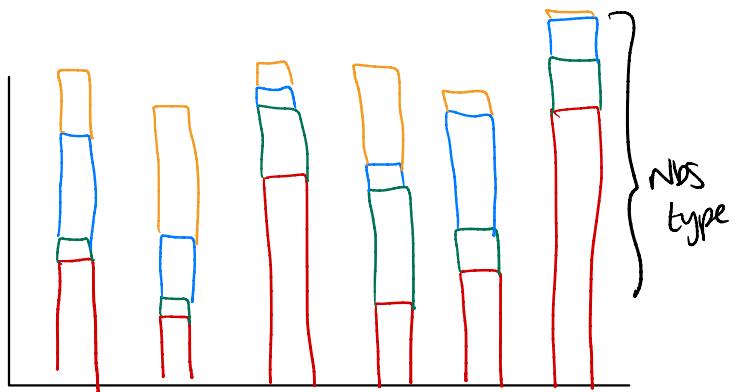


identify: how projects are governed  
who initiates them  
how governance relates to outcomes

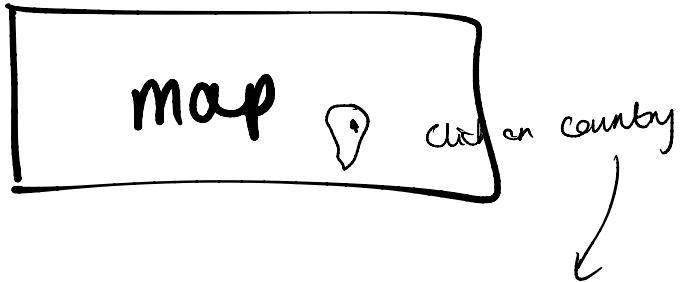
Why do some  
not succeed?  
person

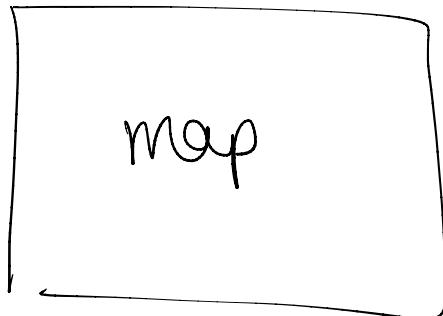
## impact dimensions

generative types

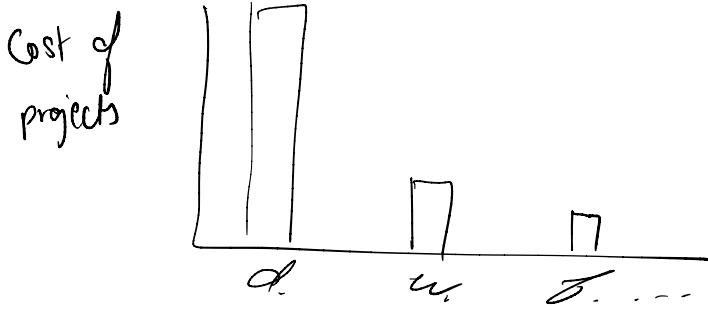
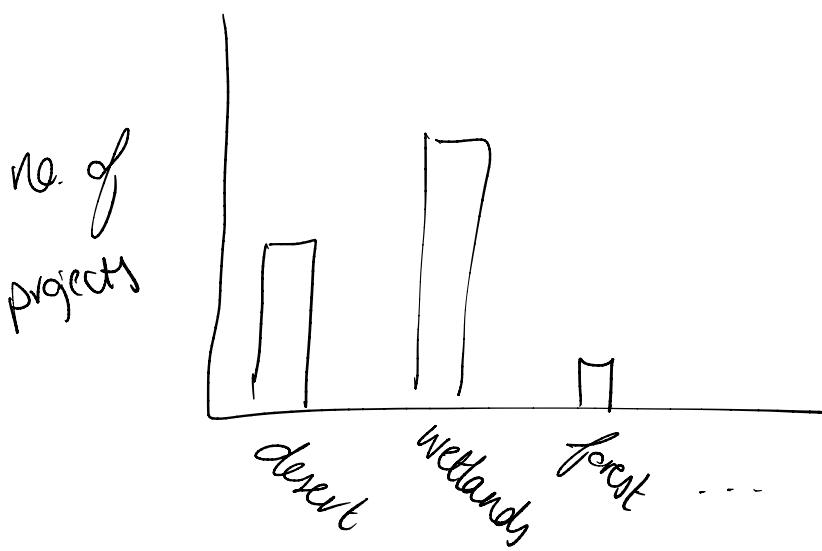


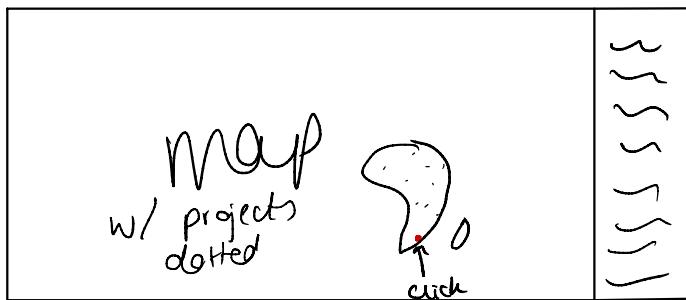
fundish source





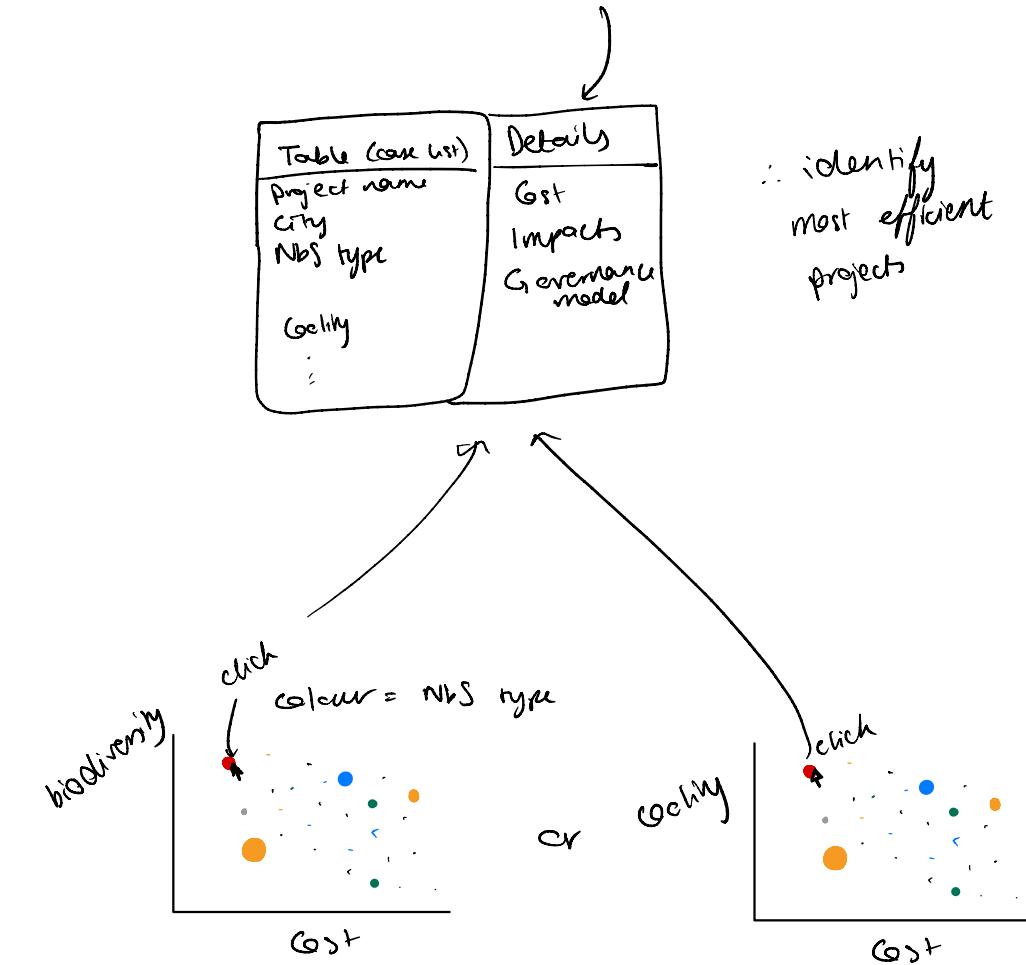
co-ordinated  
by climate  
zones





Select city → project metadata  
appears on sidebar

Map  
w/ projects  
dotted



use case: precise case selection & metadata inspection  
while seeing how project relates to others (in the scatterplots)

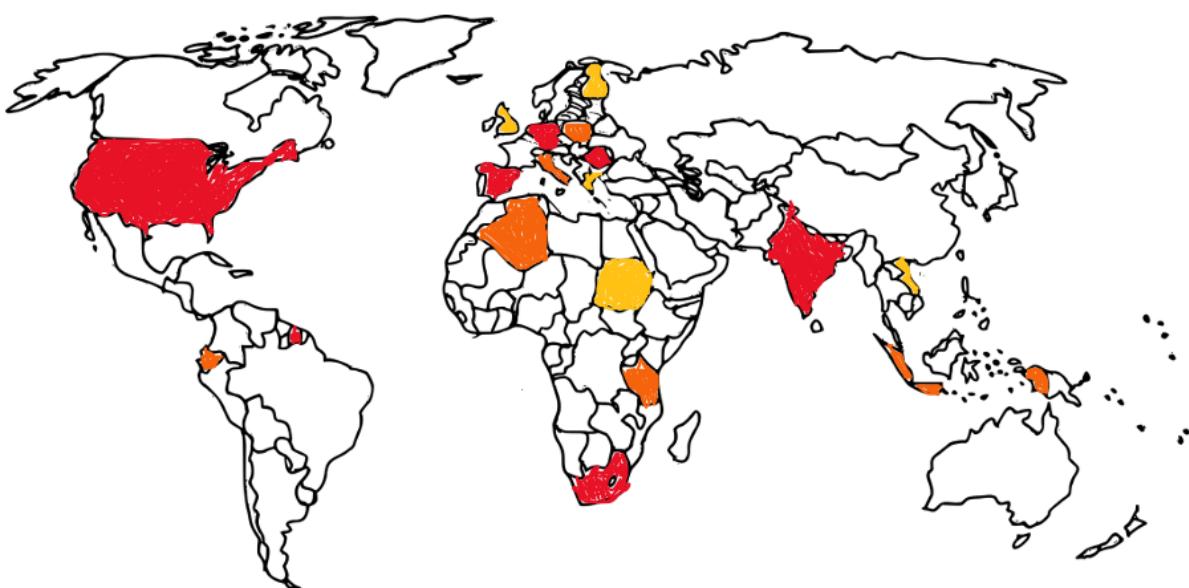
### **Option 1: Point map**

Each project is represented by a point placed at the corresponding city. Cities with multiple projects receive a larger point, so the point size reflects the number of projects located there.



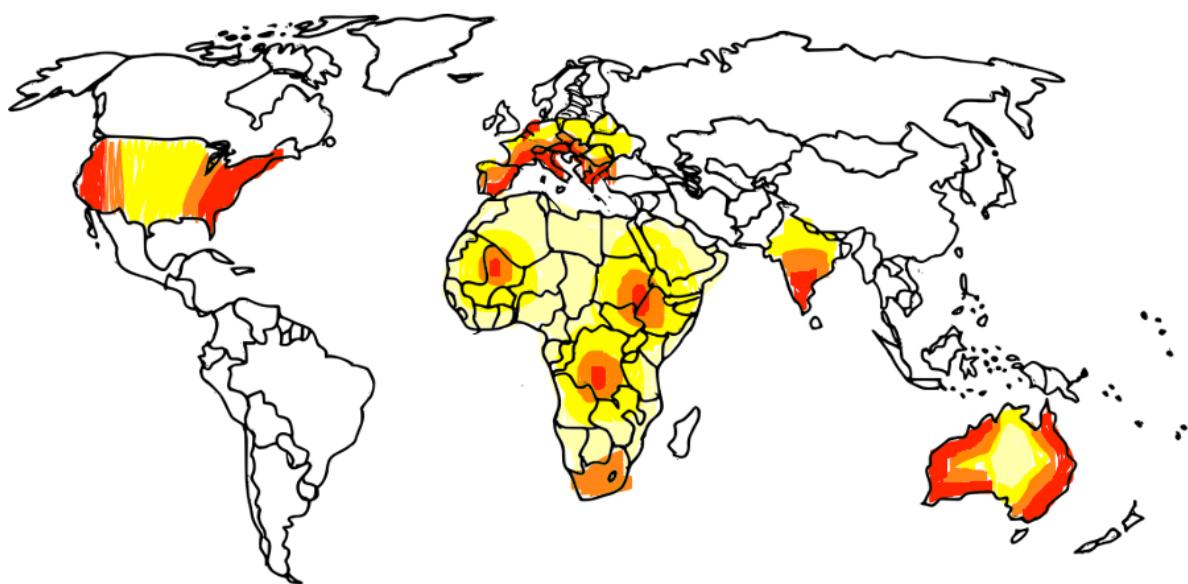
### **Option 2: Choropleth map**

Each project is assigned to a country. Countries are shaded according to the number of projects they contain—the more projects, the darker the colour.



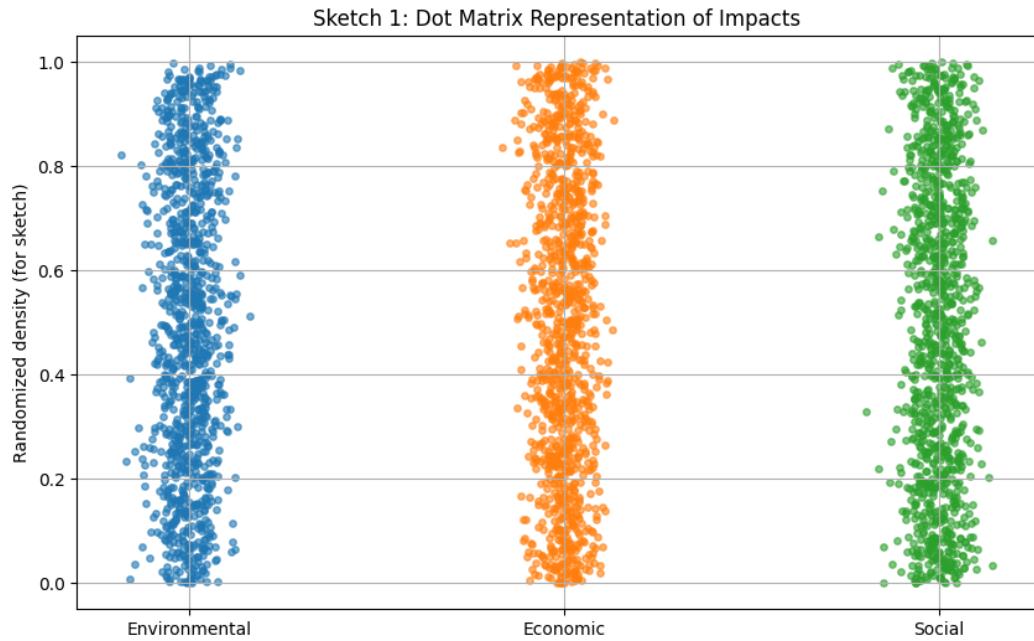
### Option 3: Heat map

Similar to the choropleth map, but the colouring is not restricted to country borders. Instead, intensity smoothly varies across the map based on project density.



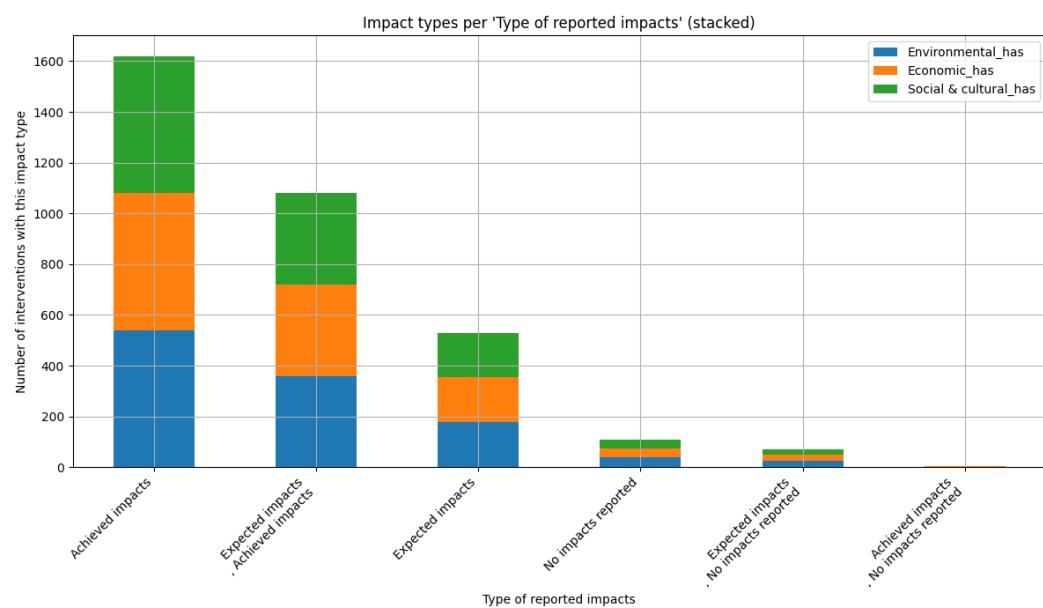
## Dot Matrix Representation of Impacts

Each dot corresponds to one reported impact tag extracted from the dataset. For a researcher investigating patterns across different types of NbS impacts, this view quickly reveals which dimensions are most extensively documented.



## Stacked Bar Chart by “Type of Reported Impacts”

Each bar represents an impact type, and the stacked segments reflect the counts of the three impact dimensions. This visualization supports a scientist's need to understand data completeness and reporting heterogeneity, which are crucial when conducting cross-case comparisons or preparing multi-criteria evaluations.



## Comparative Impact Label Frequencies Across Dimensions

Each bar corresponds to a specific impact label, with colors used to distinguish the three impact dimensions. A researcher analyzing NbS effectiveness benefits from understanding which impact outcomes are most frequently observed.

