**Data Management Plan**

**Types of data generated**

From our surveys we generated data on bird, invertebrate (both terrestrial and aquatic) and tree abundance, as well as taxonomic identification to the highest resolution obtainable in the field (species for birds and trees, family for almost all aquatic invertebrates, at least order for terrestrial invertebrates). We also gathered data on the date of observations, plot identity, sampling event type, transect identity or water-body type. For bird, tree and terrestrial invertebrate surveys data was collected from 3 transects on both plots (as well as one point count per plot for birds) Aquatic invertebrates were sampled from the eastern edge stream in the North plot and the eastern edge stream as well as the bog in the South plot. Mammal data was generated from camera traps left overnight on each plot along deer tracks, generating presence data only.

For bat surveys we used AudioMoths to record bat calls overnight in two locations on each plot. Acoustic analysis using the Python package BatDetect2 generated data on bat call species identification, timing, duration, detection probability and class probability for each individual bat call. Incidental sightings were also recorded with species, date, and location.

We have also recorded data regarding the sampling events, including time, sampling type, location (coordinates), date and sampling effort.

**Types of data preserved**

From all our surveys we preserved data on species presence. For bird, invertebrate and tree data we preserved abundance data (abundance along transects). From mammal and bat surveys we obtained presence data only as the methods used did not allow us to generate abundance data. Each occurrence and/or abundance datapoint is associated with an event ID, a unique occurrence ID, individual count and organism quantity for all but bats, mammals and incidental sightings. It is also associated with occurrence status, the species’ scientific name, the species taxonomy (to the lowest resolution identified in the field, this ranges from order to species), the identity of the surveyor(s), the type of record, the plot identity (specific to this project) and transect identity (specific to this project).

For bat survey data, acoustic analysis generated data on bat call timing, detection probability, class probability, and each individual bat call was identified separately. Both raw and standardised datasets have been preserved.

All data on sampling events has also been preserved. All the preserved data has been made available and stored in a GitHub repository associated with this project.

**Software and metadata implications**

All data described above will be made available, including raw data of bat call acoustic analysis. Microsoft Excel has been used to store the data, which has been uploaded to GitHub in the form of CSV files. The data is accompanied by metadata describing the content of each dataset, and R code which has been used to analyse and plot the data.

**Length of data preservation**

The data has been preserved since the 12th September 2023. The intention is to use the GitHub repository to store this data for a minimum of 10 years.

**Value of data to others**

The data gathered on bird, tree and invertebrate abundance is of sufficient quality that it may be of use to others. Particularly as it contains records of threatened and priority species, from natural sites, one of which overlaps with an SSSI. Furthermore, all data gathered during this project may act as a starting point for further surveys.

**Length of proprietary period**

The length of proprietary period is between 12th September 2023 when data collection began, till the end of the year (2023), in order to allow us to carry out appropriate analyses of the data.

Data has been made publicly available on the 4th December 2023.

**How data will be shared**

The data has been made available to the public on using GitHub, along with metadata and the R code script. The repository in question is also linked in the Ecological impact assessment.

**Resources needed to preserve and share data**

Use of Github repositories to preserve and share the data is required. Access to Microsoft Excel is necessary to access the datasets. Access to R is necessary to open the R code and repeat our analyses and plotting.