

ID	Impact	Stage of the Mitigation Hierarchy	Mitigation measure	Details of the measure
BMP01	Terrestrial habitat loss and fragmentation	Avoidance	Ensure that terrestrial Critical and Natural Habitat is avoided wherever feasible	<p>Assess the potential to relocate infrastructure components such as borrow areas, quarries, and access roads away from areas of terrestrial Critical and Natural Habitat. Key steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overlay the GIS spatial layers of Critical Habitat and Natural Habitat given in the Updated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA), with the project infrastructure footprint 2. Identify where borrow areas, quarries and access roads overlap with the Critical and/or Natural Habitats. 3. Assess whether alternative locations in areas of Modified Habitat are available to locate these infrastructure components. 4. If no alternative locations in Modified Habitat are available, consider micro-siting of infrastructure in the detailed design phase to minimise impacts to Critical Habitat and Natural Habitat. 4. Keep a record of the type of infrastructure that is relocated/micro sited, the type of Natural or Critical Habitat that was avoided and the area of impact that was avoided. 5. Deduct the total avoided areas of each habitat type from the residual impact figures to reduce the offset target (see 'Terrestrial habitat tracker' tab for
BMP02	Breeding/wintering species disturbance by construction activities	Avoidance	Change the timing of project construction activities to avoid sensitive periods for biodiversity	<p>Construction activities should be planned to avoid the following sensitive periods for biodiversity where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding bird period (1 April to 30 June), particularly at and in close proximity to suitable habitat identified for breeding birds, Quarry at KP 25 and Borrow Pit at KP 67 (refer to 2U1K (2020) for details of location). - Wintering bird period (1 December to 1 February), particularly at and in close proximity to suitable habitat identified for wintering birds, Borrow Pit at KP 60 and the location along the Zapadna Morava River corresponding to KP 95 (refer to 2U1K (2020) for details of location). - Breeding season for fish (30 April to 15 June). <p>Note: Pre-construction checks should still be made outside of these periods for early or late nesting birds in March and July/August)</p> <p>If construction cannot be avoided during these times, the following minimisation measures should be implemented:</p> <p>Breeding and wintering bird period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deter breeding and wintering birds from the construction area through an established deterrence method following consultation with a competent biologist. This measure should only be undertaken after consideration of all other alternative scheduling periods have been reasonably and justifiably discounted due to constraints across the construction project. - A competent biologist should check the area prior to construction to ensure that no breeding or wintering birds are present. - If breeding birds or wintering birds are found, work in the affected area should be re-scheduled until after the young birds have successfully fledged (or breeding has failed). <p>Breeding fish period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create bypasses with flow attraction for fish passage and to maintain connectivity of the river if instream works cannot take place outside of this season.
BMP03	Habitat and species disturbance by site personnel and contractors	Minimisation	Ensure that site personnel and contractors undergo environmental awareness training to minimise impacts to biodiversity	<p>Develop environmental awareness training according to the EMP to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site personnel are aware of the rules, procedures and prohibitions relevant to the mitigation of impacts on biodiversity (to include for example, limiting access of personnel to undisturbed areas of Natural Habitat to minimize habitat degradation, restriction of personnel movements to designated roads and paths, prohibition of hunting and fishing, speed limits on roads). 2. Implement appropriate penalties for site personnel and contractors who disregard the rules, procedures and prohibitions 3. Develop an induction program to train new site personnel and contractors upon their arrival in the rules, procedures and prohibitions, the identification and importance of priority biodiversity features, and to communicate the penalties for non-compliance.

BMP04	Habitat fragmentation and species mortality	Minimisation	Ensure planned culverts, tunnels, underpasses and bridges are 'wildlife friendly'	<p>Liaise with project engineers to ensure the design of road infrastructure takes into account wildlife movement, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bridges; ensure the bridge design over the Zapadna Morava river (including temporary bridges) maintains connectivity of riparian habitat (i.e. the bridge is high enough and made open span or extended to allow riparian habitat to grow underneath and enable the movement of terrestrial wildlife). In the case of temporary river crossings where no bypass section is possible, ensure that the crossings maintains connectivity between the upstream and downstream river environment by including flumes with an appropriate openness ratio to accommodate hydrological capacity and avoid perching of flow. 2. Culverts; where possible, adapt culverts to enable terrestrial species passage e.g. by enlarging the size of the culvert and providing ledges along the side of the culvert to enable the dry passage of terrestrial mammals even during periods of high water levels (relevant good practice guidelines include Luell <i>et al.</i> 2003 and O'Brien <i>et al.</i> 2018)
BMP05	Habitat and species disturbance by construction activities	Minimisation	Minimise direct species mortality and disturbance during construction of infrastructure components	<p>Direct species mortality and disturbance should be minimised by taking the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish found to be stranded in any remaining small ponds in river sections that will undergo regulation or diversion works should be transported to the nearest areas of suitable habitat that will not be directly impacted by the river regulation works by a competent biologist. Fish transportation should be made in specialized vehicles with tanks and oxygen, if necessary, other vehicles will be adapted for this purpose and equipped with a container for transporting fish. Any translocation work undertaken must account for Serbian legislative requirements and obtain the necessary permits and approvals
BMP06	Aquatic species mortality due to riverine habitat loss	Minimisation	Translocate the Noble Crayfish (<i>A. astacus</i>) from impacted river sections	<p>The Noble Crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>) should be translocated where possible, to minimise impacts in line with the IUCN reintroduction and translocation guidelines (IUCN/SSC 2013). Key steps involve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage appropriate experts on <i>Astacus astacus</i> to undertake further studies on the carrying capacity of the Zapadna Morava River and tributaries to assess the feasibility of translocation. 2. If the feasibility study suggest translocation is a viable measure, develop a translocation protocol to collect individuals of <i>Astacus astacus</i> during pre-disturbance surveys from portions of Zapadna Morava River that will be impacted by river regulation works. The protocol should provide details on the suitable season and period of the day, where to look for individuals and how to catch them, how to store them, the level of effort, how to release them, etc.). Any translocation work undertaken must account for Serbian legislative requirements and obtain the necessary permits and approvals prior to work beginning. 3. Collect all individuals prior to disturbance, and release species in areas of suitable habitat that will not be directly impacted by the river regulation
BMP07	Terrestrial habitat loss	Minimisation	Prevent construction activities from encroaching into areas of Natural Habitat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to habitat clearance the area to be cleared should be physically delineated with clear markers or fencing to ensure that additional areas are not unnecessarily cleared. This is particularly important when clearance is undertaken within areas of Natural Habitat. 2. If clearance is to be undertaken in pastureland/meadow habitat a pre-disturbance survey is required to assess for the presence of the Domogled Meadow Bush-cricket (<i>B. domogledi</i>) (see BMP08) 3. Collect seeds, cuttings, or plants of nationally protected flora prior to vegetation clearance activities (e.g. <i>Arctium lappa</i>, <i>Rosa canina</i>, <i>Lamium album</i>, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, <i>Acinos hungaricus</i>, the location of the species is provided in the Constraint Map given in Appendix-5 of 2U1K, 2020) for use during rehabilitation activities (see BMP15) 4. Undertake gradual and phased vegetation clearance to enable fauna to move away from construction areas to minimise wildlife injury or mortality. 5. Conduct regular inspections to ensure only designated areas are being cleared; if clearance is found to be occurring beyond the designated area, work
BMP08	Critical Habitat species loss due to clearance of pasture/meadow habitat	Minimisation	Implement pre-disturbance surveys to confirm the presence/absence of Critical Habitat-qualifying species in the Project area.	<p>Pre-disturbance surveys by an insect specialist are recommended in permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath-grazed meadows (currently considered to be Critical Habitat) prior to undertaking any development activities to assess for the presence of Domogled Meadow Bush-cricket (<i>Broughtonia domogledi</i>).</p> <p>If this species is encountered, mitigation actions should be provided by the expert to minimize impacts to the species and the mitigation measures provided should be integrated into this Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).</p>

BMP09	Habitat disturbance by third parties	Minimisation	Prevent habitat disturbance by third parties	<p>Develop and implement measures to minimise impacts by third parties, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit pedestrian, equipment and vehicle access to construction sites through designated routes and entry/exit points (to be captured in the Traffic Management Plan). 2. Ensure the risk of population influx is managed (via the HR policy and labour relations plan) and if influx is detected measures are put in place to
BMP10	Natural Habitat degradation due to poor waste management	Minimisation	Implement appropriate waste storage and disposal measures	<p>Develop and implement solid and liquid waste control measures in the waste management and hazardous materials management and the water quality management plan/procedures to ensure solid and liquid waste generated from construction work and Project facilities is stored at designated areas and disposed of appropriately. Key measures relevant for biodiversity to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibit the direct disposal of solid and liquid waste - Ensure only licensed/approved facilities for solid and liquid waste disposal are used, and a duty of care and chain of custody for all waste leaving the site will be followed.
BMP11	Habitat degradation due to reduction in air quality	Minimisation	Implement pollution control measures to reduce air pollutant emissions	<p>Develop and implement air pollution control measures in the Air Quality Management procedures following the EMP. Key measures relevant for biodiversity to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dust suppression (e.g. watering with water trucks or application on non-toxic chemicals) on roads and construction sites to control localized dust emissions.
BMP12	Wildlife disturbance due to noise and vibration	Minimisation	Implement pollution control measures to reduce noise and vibration emissions	<p>Develop and implement noise and vibration control measures in the noise and vibration, and quarry management plan/procedures following the EMP. Key measures relevant for biodiversity to include are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of silencers or mufflers as well as portable acoustic/noise barriers around, construction equipment, where applicable (i.e. in sensitive areas). - For quarrying activities, sites should be operated and monitored to comply with national and international standards and align with good international industry practice (relevant good practice guidelines include IFC EHS Guidelines for Construction Materials Extraction (2007)) - Install permanent acoustic/noise barriers (e.g. walls or vegetation) along the road right-of-way, paying special attention to areas close to sensitive biodiversity receptors, including road section 30-34, where Osredak Special Nature Reserve is located.

BMP13	Introduction and spread of invasive species during construction	Minimisation	Minimise the spread of invasive species	<p>Develop and implement an Invasive Species Management Plan to include the following key measures:</p> <p>For aquatic biodiversity</p> <p>The invasive species at risk of being spread by the project include Spiny-cheek crayfish (<i>Faxonius limosus</i>), Asian Clam (<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>) and <i>Sinanodonta woodiana</i> .. To minimise the spread of these species key measures should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibit site personnel from undertaking any recreational fishing activities to minimise invasive species spread through angling equipment (nets and stink bags) from potential affected areas to unaffected areas of the Zapadna Morava River or through being introduced as live fishing bait. 2. Avoid the transfer sand or gravel from Section 1 and 2 riverine areas to any other sites as Section 1 and 2 have confirmed presence of <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> , an invasive competitor of the Thick Shelled River Mussel (<i>Unio crassus</i>). 3. If alien invasive species such as <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> , are found stranded by the construction works, they should be humanely disposed of and not released back into the river system (BMP05). <p>For terrestrial biodiversity</p> <p>The invasive species at risk of being spread by the project include <i>Fallopia japonica</i>, <i>Amorphafructicosa</i>, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>, <i>Xanthium spinosum</i>, <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>, <i>Datura stramonium</i>, <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>, <i>Erigeron annuus</i>, <i>Acer negundo</i>, <i>Erigeron canadensis</i>, <i>Phytolacca americana</i>, <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> and <i>Datura stramonium</i> , refer to ESIA (2U1K, 2020)). To minimise the spread of these species key measures should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross-check if any of the identified invasive species have Serbian regulatory requirements for their removal and disposal (e.g. <i>Fallopia japonica</i>); if there are, these species should be priorities for identification, removal and disposal when encountered in construction areas. Develop identification materials to support personnel identify priority terrestrial invasive species. 2. Prohibit site personnel from bringing any live animals or plants into the construction site in general to avoid the risk of terrestrial pest/invasive species establishing in the Project area. 3. Access by personnel and vehicles should be limited in areas identified as containing invasive species during baseline surveys 4. Site personnel should ensure their clothing and footwear are regularly cleaned, especially when moving between construction areas to prevent spread. 5. Ensure all equipment and machinery are inspected and cleaned in designated wash down areas where wastewater is treated. to prevent facilitating the
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BMP14	Aquatic habitat degradation due to reduction in water quality	Minimisation	Implement appropriate control measures to reduce aquatic habitat degradation and monitor outcomes	<p>Ensure that relevant management plans (e.g. the water quality management plan, the spill response and pollution prevention procedures (SRPP) and the soil erosion, reinstatement and landscape (SERL) plans/procedures) contain and implement the following mitigation measures relevant to aquatic biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prevent soil erosion and sedimentation of river habitat, standard good practice mitigation measures to minimise erosion and sedimentation risks (e.g. silt fences and traps, bunding of stockpiles, reinstatement of banks or sections close to the river). Particular attention should be paid to construction areas upstream of the Osredak Special Nature Reserve, i.e. the borrow area and the dike reconstruction, at road section 37-38 and road section 43-50, respectively (refer to 2U1K (2020) for details of location) 2. Develop a Method Statement for construction works within or in the vicinity of watercourses (Zapadana Morava river and naturalised ponds); this should include detailed control measures e.g. the use of sediment traps/booms to manage soil erosion and associated sedimentation impacts on the watercourses. Connectivity between tributaries and the Zapadna Morava should be maintained to support the movement of aquatic species, if temporary diversions are put in place, they must have a similar flow rate to the tributaries natural flow and not have any physical barriers to species movement upstream or downstream. In instances where instream works require the placement of temporary crossing structures which include flumes, an appropriate openness ratio should be applied to the flumes and the flumes must not result in perched flows and drops, but maintain connectivity between the upstream and downstream sections of the river. 3. Carry out re-fueling of all vehicles and machinery a minimum 50 m from any watercourse, drain or channel leading to a water course to minimise water pollution from accidental spills (SRPP). 4. Undertake water quality monitoring along the Zapdana Morava and key tributaries in accordance with good practice to ensure the adequacy of control measures in place and support adaptive management. Instream water quality indicators should include suspended sediment and turbidity, and <i>in situ</i>
BMP15	Loss of native vegetation, including nationally protected plant species	Minimisation	Preserve top soil and collect seeds for rehabilitation and conservation purposes	<p>Ensure the Soil, Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape management plan (SERL) or associated procedures contain the following biodiversity measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A procedure for removal and appropriate storage of top soil to preserve the natural seed bank it contains for future rehabilitation activities. 2. Collection and appropriate storage (e.g. in a nursery) of seeds, cuttings, or plants of nationally protected flora prior to vegetation clearance activities (e.g. <i>Arctium lappa</i>, <i>Rosa canina</i>, <i>Lamium album</i>, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>, <i>Acinos hungaricus</i>, the known locations of the species is provided in the Constraint Map given in Appendix-5 of 2U1K, 2020, (however nationally protected species may also be found in areas not shown in the constraints map as surveys did not cover all areas), for use during rehabilitation activities (note overlap with vegetation clearance activities in BMP04) 3. Where practical, collected seeds of the limited range distributed flora should be deposited at the Plant Gene Bank in Belgrade, for genetic conservation purposes. 4. Where practical, <i>Iris pseudoacorus</i> (location of the species is provided in the Constraint Map given in Appendix-5 of 2U1K, 2020) will be relocated to nearby or similar habitats by a suitably qualified person such as botanist.
BMP16	Terrestrial habitat loss and fragmentation due to construction activities	Restoration/ Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate areas of terrestrial Natural Habitat that are lost or degraded during the construction period	<p>Ensure that SERL plans prepared for each infrastructure component (camps, site facilities, borrow pits, quarries, batching plant, and asphalt plants) to define the rehabilitation measures that will be undertaken for each area. Biological rehabilitation measures should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical rehabilitation should be undertaken prior to biological rehabilitation to ensure conditions (slope, top soil etc) are appropriate for biological rehabilitation 2. Technical and biological rehabilitation should be prioritised in disturbed areas that are at risk of erosion and adjacent to aquatic habitat e.g. areas of a slope such as the road embankment and borrow bits to minimise loss of top soil and sediment run-off into rivers by implementing erosion measures such as silt fences, biojute, bunding of stockpiles, installation of hay bales, spoil berms etc. 3. Use only native species that are associated with the habitat type undergoing restoration; establishment of a project plant nursery maybe required to ensure that sufficient plants of the required species are available for rehabilitation work at the right time 4. Monitoring of revegetated areas should be continued for at least 5 years using indicators that monitor the establishment, survival and growth of species

BMP17	Creation of the Zapadna Morava river regulation channel	Restoration/ Rehabilitation	Establish natural ecological function in the Zapadna Morava river regulation channel including riparian rehabilitation and monitor the outcome	<p>The following measures should be implemented to support the river regulation channel of the Zapadna Morava establish natural ecological function:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The new riverbed should be constructed with ground material (rocks and gravel) characteristic of rivers in the region. 2. Natural material (such as rocks) should be used for the protection of scouring and river bank erosion, and reduce the impact of changing flow rates in the new riverbed. 3. The banks of the regulation channel should be designed to allow aquatic plants to establish and colonise to serve as suitable spawning and sheltering areas for fish species. 4. The banks of the regulation channel should be re-vegetated with native species associated with riparian habitat. A specific rehabilitation plan for riparian habitat should be developed (by an experienced specialist if relevant expertise is not available in-house) which will include site preparation, implementation, and monitoring and maintenance (and include cut-off meanders - BMP17). Site preparation should be linked to the SERL plans to ensure appropriate soil removal, storage and re-instatement prior on a stable landform designed to limit erosion prior to biological rehabilitation. A variety of seeds and species should be used to ensure a diverse vegetation cover; trials may be required to maximise the likelihood of survival for example assessing the optimum spacing between plants, whether each species has any specific ecological requirements e.g. soil type and amount, proximity to water etc. and establish the timing of planting out. Monitoring of revegetated areas should be continued for at least 5 years using indicators that monitor the establishment, survival and growth of species in revegetated areas to determine revegetation success and adaptively manage re-vegetation effort as required. Weeds should be removed from revegetated areas and dead individuals replaced.
BMP18	Conversion of river habitat to ponds	Restoration/ Rehabilitation	Management of cut-off meanders to create naturalised pond habitat	<p>Sections of river cut-off from the river regulation channel are considered as complete loss of river habitat as they will no longer maintain the natural ecological functions of a river habitat. The cut-off meanders will create naturalised pond habitat that can benefit aquatic species if they are managed for aquatic species and not only as flood control structures. The following measures should be undertaken for cut-off meanders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install sluice gates at the downstream end of the cut-off meander to ensure a minimum water level is maintained during the dry season. 2. Revegetate and monitor the banks of the cut-off meanders with riparian species as part of the riparian rehabilitation plan (BMP16) 3. Monitor the infilling of cut-off meanders and undertake periodic maintenance dredging as necessary.
BMP19	Terrestrial and riverine habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation due to development of infrastructure components	Offset	Design and implement offsets to compensate for residual impacts and achieve a no net loss for Natural Habitat, and net gain for Critical Habitat.	<p>Design and implement biodiversity offsets to compensate for residual impacts and achieve a no net loss for Natural Habitat, and net gain for Critical Habitat. Develop and implement an offset program based on the following approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the social and political feasibility of offset options and activities developed in the Biodiversity Offset Strategy in collaboration with specialists, key stakeholders, and relevant government organizations 2. Assess the technical feasibility of offset options and activities - carry out required fieldwork and stakeholder engagement to support the development of detailed design of agreed offset activities, and fill data gaps to fully understand feasibility 3. Confirm the no net loss/net gain potential of the offset activities to ensure sufficient gains can be achieved to achieve the offset targets (loss/gain accounting update) 4. Hold workshops with key stakeholders to finalise the management actions for the offset activities and agree management structure and approach 5. Develop the Offset Management Plan including development of a detailed budget and financing for the offset programme, monitoring and evaluation plans to track implementation of activities and outcomes for identified priority biodiversity, finalise the governance management structure, and develop terms of reference and budgets for implementation partners 6. Validate final plans with key stakeholders

BMP20	Terrestrial and riverine habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation due to development of infrastructure components	Monitoring and evaluation	Design and implement an a long-term biodiversity monitoring program assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and to adaptively manage responses to Project impacts.	Design and implement an appropriate Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Program (BMEP) to track losses and gains and adaptively manage mitigation and offset actions using the State-Pressure-Response framework. The BMEP should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thresholds will be developed for key pressure-state-response indicators such as woodland cover for the terrestrial habitats and measures for hydrology, water quality (physical and chemical), habitat integrity, geomorphology and biological (fish and macroinvertebrates) for the freshwater habitat. - Undertake additional baseline surveys to fill in any gaps in the monitoring baseline to support monitoring of the status of biodiversity values during the life of the project - Undertake construction, post construction and post reinstatement surveys to show trends in the indicators and highlight where additional intervention may be needed
BMP21	Terrestrial and riverine habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation due to operation of infrastructure components	Minimisation	Prepare an operation-phase Biodiversity Management Plan for handover from BEJV to Roads of Serbia	Prepare an operation-phase Biodiversity Management Plan as part of hand over from BEJV to Roads of Serbia to support efficient and effective implementation of biodiversity mitigation measures when the motorway is in operation.

Priority biodiversity associated with the measure	Responsible party	Start time	End time	Frequency	Means of verification	Other MP/Procedures where mitigation addressed (including associated ref. no.)
Natural (and Critical) terrestrial Habitat	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Engineering Lead)	As soon as possible	Before construction	Once when changes occur	Maps identifying areas where relocation of infrastructure components has been carried out. Maps described above to be included in Quarry Management Plan	ESMMP (Ref. no. 18) Quarry Management Plan
No priority biodiversity, this measure is applicable to wider biodiversity values	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Construction Lead)	Prior to construction	End of construction	During specified periods: - 1 Apr to 30 Jun - 1 Dec to 1 Feb - 30 Apr to 15 Jun	Visual inspections Site inspection reports	ESMMP (Ref. no. 22, 25)
All priority biodiversity (and wider biodiversity values)	BEJV Environmental Lead	As soon as possible	End of construction	Continuously	Visual inspections Induction program includes environmental awareness training Records of staff and contractors receiving environmental awareness training	ESMMP (Ref. no. 23, 25) Environmental awareness training procedure/plan under the Contractors Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

All biodiversity values	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Engineering Lead) (Construction phase) Roads of Serbia Environmental Manager (Operation phase)	Prior to construction	End of operation	Continuously	Road design plans Visual inspections Site inspection reports	ESMMP (Ref no. 20)
All biodiversity values	BEJV Environmental Lead	Prior to construction	End of construction	Continuously	Visual inspections Site inspection reports	ESMMP (Ref. 22, 25, 26) Emergency Preparedness and Response under the Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
Noble Crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>)	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with Corridors of Serbia who will subcontract species expert) (Construction phase) Roads of Serbia Environmental Manager (Operation phase)	Prior to construction	End of operation	Continuously	Feasibility study Pre-disturbance surveys for <i>Astacus astacus</i> Translocation protocols and records	Updated Biodiversity Impact Assessment
Terrestrial Natural Habitats	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Earthworks Team)	Prior to construction	End of construction	Continuously	Visual inspections Site inspection reports	ESMMP (Ref. no. 2, 18, 19, 25) Quarry Management Plan Soil Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape (SERL) Management Plan, including individual SERL
Domogled Meadow Bush-cricket (<i>B. domogledi</i>) Permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath-grazed meadows	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with Corridors of Serbia who will subcontract an expert) (Construction phase)	Prior to construction	End of construction	Once	Pre-disturbance surveys for <i>B.domogledi</i>	ESMMP (Ref. no. 22) Updated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (Figure 1) and associated GIS information

Terrestrial Natural Habitats	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Human Resources and Security departments)	Prior to construction	End of construction	Continuously	Implementation of the traffic management plan Implementation of the HR policy and labour relations plan	ESMMP (Ref. no. 18, 19) Soil Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape Management Plan,
All Natural Habitats	BEJV Environmental Lead	Prior to construction	End of construction	Continuously	Implementation of the 1. the waste management and hazardous materials management plan/procedures 2. the water quality management plan/procedures	ESMMP (Ref. no. 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, and 23) Waste management, hazardous materials management, and water quality management
All biodiversity values	BEJV Environmental Lead	Prior to construction	End of construction	Continuously	Implementation of the air quality management procedures Air quality monitoring results	ESMMP (Ref. no. 7, and 21) Air quality management plan/procedures under the Construction EMP
All biodiversity values	BEJV Environmental Lead	Prior to construction	End of construction	Once	Noise and vibration, and quarry management plan/procedures following the EMP Site inspection reports Noise measurement results	ESMMP (Ref. no. 8, 9 and 23) Noise and vibration plan/procedures following the Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

All biodiversity values	BEJV Environmental Lead	Prior to construction	End of construction	Continuously	<p>Invasive species management plan</p> <p>Visual inspections</p> <p>Site inspection reports</p>	<p>ESMMP (Ref. no. 24)</p> <p>Environmental awareness training plan/procedures under the Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</p> <p>Site Closure Plan under the Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</p> <p>Invasive Species Management Plan under the Biodiversity Management and Monitoring Plan</p> <p>SERL Management Plan, including individual SERL Plans for each temporary infrastructure component</p>
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<p>Highly artificial non-saline standing waters (naturalized ponds)</p> <p>Zapadna Morava River</p> <p>Striped Nerite (<i>Theodoxus transversalis</i>)</p> <p>Noble Crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>)</p> <p>Thick Shelled River Mussell (<i>Unio crassus</i>)</p>	<p>BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with Corridors of Serbia)</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>End of construction</p>	<p>Continuously</p>	<p>Visual inspections</p> <p>Site inspection reports</p> <p>Method Statement for construction works within or in the vicinity of watercourses verified to include water pollution control measures</p> <p>Water quality measurement results</p> <p>eDNA results</p>	<p>ESMMP (Ref. no. 1, 2, 3, 11 and 25)</p> <p>Hazardous material management, water quality management, waste management, Site Closure Plan, spill response and pollution prevention plans/procedures, under the Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</p> <p>Soil Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape Management Plan, including individual SERL Plans for each temporary</p>
<p>Terrestrial Natural Habitats and plant species</p>	<p>BEJV Environmental Lead</p>	<p>Prior to construction</p>	<p>End of construction</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Implementation of the Soil, Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape management plan (SERL)</p> <p>Visual inspections of soil storage</p>	<p>ESMMP (Ref no. 21)</p> <p>Soil Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape Management Plan, including individual SERL Plans for each temporary infrastructure component</p>
<p>Permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath-grazed meadows</p> <p>Riparian and gallery woodland</p> <p>Thermophilous deciduous woodland</p>	<p>BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Engineering Lead) (Construction phase)</p> <p>Roads of Serbia Environmental Manager (Operation phase)</p>	<p>Construction</p>	<p>Operation</p>	<p>Continuously</p>	<p>Visual inspections</p> <p>Site inspection reports</p> <p>Rehabilitation monitoring reports</p>	<p>ESMMP (Ref. no.19)</p> <p>Soil Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape Management Plan, including individual SERL Plans for each temporary infrastructure component</p>

Riparian and gallery woodland Zapadna Morava River Striped Nerite (Theodoxus transversalis) Noble Crayfish (Astacus astacus) Thick Shelled River Mussel (Unio crassus)	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Engineering Lead) (Construction phase) Roads of Serbia Environmental Manager (Operation phase) Corridors of Serbia (responsible for monitoring during design, pre-construction, construction)	Construction	End of operation	Continuously	Riparian rehabilitation plan Visual inspections Site inspection reports Rehabilitation monitoring reports	ESMMP (Ref. no. 11, and 18) Soil Erosion, Reinstatement and Landscape Management Plan, including individual SERL Plans for each temporary infrastructure component
Natural Habitat - Naturalised ponds	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Engineering Lead) (Construction phase) Roads of Serbia Environmental Lead (Operation phase) Corridors of Serbia	Late construction	End of operation	Continuously	Riparian rehabilitation plan Visual inspections Rehabilitation monitoring reports	
Natural Habitat - Riparian and gallery woodland, Thermophilous deciduous woodland, Zapadna Morava River habitat (section 3) Critical Habitat - Zapadna Morava River (Section 1 and 2), permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath-grazed meadows	BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with BEJV Engineering Lead) (Construction phase) Roads of Serbia Environmental Manager (Operation phase)	As soon as possible	End of operation	Continuously	Offset Management Plan and monitoring reports	Updated Biodiversity Impact Assessment Biodiversity Offset Strategy

<p>Natural Habitat - Riparian and gallery woodland, Thermophilous deciduous woodland, Zapadna Morava River habitat (section 3)</p> <p>Critical Habitat - Zapadna Morava River (Section 1 and 2), permanent mesotrophic pastures and aftermath-grazed meadows</p> <p>Striped Nerite</p>	<p>BEJV Environmental Lead (Construction phase)</p> <p>Roads of Serbia Environmental Manager (Operation phase)</p> <p>Corridors of Serbia (responsible for monitoring during design, pre-construction, construction)</p>	<p>As soon as possible</p>	<p>Post reinstatement</p>	<p>Continuously</p>	<p>BMEP trend analysis</p> <p>Visual inspections</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Photo inventory</p>	
<p>All biodiversity values</p>	<p>BEJV Environmental Lead (in liaison with Corridors of Serbia) (Construction phase)</p> <p>Roads of Serbia</p>	<p>Project handover to Roads of Serbia</p>	<p>Before start of operation</p>	<p>Once</p>	<p>Operation-phase Biodiversity Management Plan</p>	

