

## Chapter 3 : SEA Scope and Methodology

### 3.1 Spatial and Temporal Scope

This SEA study is being carried out for proposed revision in Development Plan (2007-2027) of Pune Municipal Corporation for an area of 146.11 km<sup>2</sup>. Spatial extent of the study confines to the area of 243.84 km<sup>2</sup>, however, impacts due to activities undertaken in an extended area of Pune Metropolitan Regional have also been considered to a limited extent. Temporal scale of SEA study is 20 years as the proposed revision in the Development Plan of Pune Municipal Corporation is for the period 2007-2027.

Scope of spatial planning includes all levels of land use planning including urban and regional planning, transport planning and environmental planning. Spatial planning is characterized by an integrated approach, a wider view of the development, and strategic aspects. Development Plan should consider wider planning concept, including economic, social, cultural and environmental policies.

### 3.2 Scope of Environmental, Social and Economic Issues

Identification and detailing of core areas (attributes), objectives, indicators and targets, review of plans and programmes and the collation of the environmental and sustainability baseline data informed the identification of environmental problems or issues that could be addressed by, or affect the strategies and measures developed for consideration in strategic environmental assessment and development plan for Pune. Inputs during consultation with PMC authorities and NGOs are also included while identifying environmental and sustainability problems and solutions. Such issues, problems and opportunities have been confirmed through:

- Discussion and consultation with Pune Municipal Corporation authorities;
- Interview with stakeholders of SEA
- Consultation with NGOs
- Review of the baseline data, especially where targets are not on track to be met or trends are negative; and,
- Incompatibility with other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.

Issues/problems/opportunities are identified and presented in **Table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1 : Issues/problems/opportunities in Pune**

Issues/problems/opportunities	How this could be addressed in the SEA/Development Plan
<b>Water quality and quantity in river, nalla and lake</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physico-chemical and microbiological water quality deteriorated over the years</li> <li>• Untreated sewage discharge into river</li> <li>• Slum along the river</li> <li>• Very low natural water flow quantity in river</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve river quality by e.g. using sustainable drainage schemes</li> <li>• Reduce contaminated run off into water courses</li> <li>• Restrict unsustainable water abstraction</li> <li>• Maintaining minimum natural water flow quantity in river</li> <li>• Maintain encroachment free HFL</li> </ul>
<b>Air pollution</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High number of private vehicles on road</li> <li>• Traffic congestion in the city is leading to poor air quality</li> <li>• More development could lead to more traffic and worse parking conditions</li> <li>• High concentrations of particulates due to poor condition of road</li> <li>• Waste burning</li> <li>• Indoor air pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve public transport system</li> <li>• Implement traffic management plan</li> <li>• Improve road condition to minimize particulate emissions</li> <li>• Provide cleaner fuel like CNG for the vehicles</li> <li>• Use of cleaner fuel in stationary combustion source</li> <li>• Resort to bio-gas generation, recycle and reuse to minimize methane emissions</li> </ul>
<b>Municipal solid waste</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More scope for Household waste recycling</li> <li>• Segregation of municipal waste is low</li> <li>• Land-fill is principal mode of municipal solid waste management</li> <li>• Absence of leachate collection and treatment, prone to fire hazards, increased air pollution at landfill site</li> <li>• Methane emission is substantial due to land-fill and inefficient segregation and collection</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate system for construction and demolition waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste</li> <li>• Require/promote the use of locally sourced, secondary and recycled materials</li> <li>• Promote sustainable construction methods</li> <li>• Well designed land-fill site with arrangements for leachate collection, prevention of fire hazards and improved air quality</li> <li>• Switch over from land fill to composting/ bio-methanisation with due objectives of use of biogas and reduction in GHG emission</li> <li>• Creation of systems to maintain segregated waste streams</li> <li>• Identify sites at neighbourhood level for preliminary sorting and aggregation of dry recyclables,neighbourhood composting</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify sites for bulk scrap market (specialy after SRA)</li> <li>• Identification of appropriate sites for construction and demolition waste</li> </ul>
<b>Hill environment and bio-diversity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being a mainly urban borough, extended areas of high biodiversity are limited in Pune</li> <li>• Hill environment is subject to intense pressure due to development and encroachment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing designated areas and open spaces should be maintained and enhanced</li> <li>• Green belt land should be protected from development pressures</li> <li>• Use of previously developed land with low biodiversity value should be encouraged</li> <li>• Opportunities for extending wildlife corridors should be explored</li> <li>• Map and conserve heritage (old) trees/ rare trees as well as ‘hot-specks’ of biodiversity</li> <li>• Develop and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan</li> <li>• Identify and map wetlands and grasslands</li> </ul>
<b>Traffic</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic congestion in the city</li> <li>• More development could lead to more traffic and worse parking conditions</li> <li>• Insufficient public transport</li> <li>• worse parking condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure new developments are well served by public transport</li> <li>• Integrate land use and transport planning</li> <li>• Improved alternate mode of public transport</li> <li>• Adequate parking space</li> </ul>
<b>Housing( Affordable Housing and Slums)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House (land) prices are high</li> <li>• Lack of affordable housing</li> <li>• Unabated and accelerated growth of slums</li> <li>• Almost 40% population of Pune live in slums</li> <li>• Lack of slum rehabilitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed housing growth would require transport and other investment</li> <li>• Promotion of higher housing densities without compromising design or quality of life</li> <li>• Introduction of eco-housing</li> <li>• Control of slum growth</li> <li>• Alternate housing and services to slum dwellers</li> <li>• Improved services in slums</li> </ul>
<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>	
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern that these heritage buildings may be damaged by poorly designed development</li> <li>• New development could lead to erosion of cultural heritage(Traditions etc)</li> <li>• Built and cultural heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incentive for preservation of heritage site.</li> <li>• To preserve the character of the city by measures such as declaring conservation area design guide should be considered</li> <li>• Careful planning to consider preservation of heritage structure while promoting new development</li> </ul>

<b>Human Health</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pune has --- hospitals and ---beds which are higher than national average</li> <li>• Environmental disease burden is high particularly in slum</li> <li>• Malnutrition is -----% among children under five</li> <li>• Inequity in access &amp; distribution of medical services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve facilities and access in government and municipal hospitals</li> <li>• Improve and monitor environmental disease burden particularly in slums</li> <li>• Identify, treat and monitor malnourished children</li> </ul>
<b>Garden and landscape</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 78 Gardens in the city with 37 proposed Total area 359.35 Acres existing 714.35 Acres proposed</li> <li>• Pune is constrained with space for development of gardens</li> <li>• The small area available is subject to many competing demands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrich the garden/landscapes having low bio-diversity</li> <li>• Maximise the use of previously developed land having low biodiversity value</li> <li>• Ensure developments are in keeping with local character &amp; local biodiversity</li> <li>• Maximise utilization of vacant space for greenbelt/garden/plantation</li> <li>• Do not divert land available for garden and bio-diversity park</li> </ul>
<b>Water Supply &amp; Sewerage</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old service lines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Demand Management System</li> </ul>
<b>Landuse</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congested core area with limited scope of land reservation</li> <li>• Population density in the core areas is very high</li> <li>• Narrow road width and insufficient land availability leading to traffic congestion</li> <li>• Unequal distribution of social infrastructure and land allocation</li> <li>• Illegal subdivisions &amp; uncleared title of properties</li> <li>• Dilapidated structures</li> <li>• Large number of informal commercial activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing compatible and integrated land use plan with 23 merged villages</li> <li>• Variable FSI in city limits</li> <li>• Equitable social infrastructure</li>   <li>• Redevelopment/renewal of core city by framework of impact analysis and reporting when applying for building or redevelopment permission.</li> <li>• Providing zones &amp; policies for informal commercial activities</li> </ul>

<b>Governance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing PMC and public partnership</li> <li>• Mechanism for monitoring of implementation of development plan is not in place</li> <li>• ESR is prepared for compliance</li> <li>• Scope for improvement in coordination among various departments of PMC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved PMC and public partnership</li> <li>• Developing mechanism for monitoring implementation of development plan</li> <li>• Linking development plan to budgetary allocation</li> <li>• ESR linked to implementation of development plan</li> <li>• Improved coordination among various departments</li> </ul>

### **3.3 Methodology for Assessment of Impacts and Analysis of Alternatives**

The assessment of impacts and analysis of alternatives will be made as integral parts of the planning process. PMC will discuss, predict and evaluate the effects of different elements of the Sustainable City Plan for Pune (SCPP), including alternatives, while working on the development of the plan and refining the alternatives. The assessment will be made in several different steps and from different angles, following the sequence described below.

#### **3.3.1 Overall assessment of the Sectors/Potential issues of the SCPP against SEA objectives**

As a first step in assessing the SCPP, an overall assessment will be made of the sectors and potential issues of the SCPP against the SEA objectives and the indicators described in Section 3.4. The assessment will be made using the framework shown in Table 3.2 below.

**Table 3.2 : Overall assessment of the sectors and potential issues of the SCPP against the SEA Objectives**

Sectors/potential issues in DP	Land-use and Spatial Planning	Transport and Mobility	Housing and Urban Renewal	Waste Management	Water supply	Sewage treatment	Energy	Natural Resources and Environment	Culture	Economic growth	Climate change
<b>SEA Objectives</b>											
Improved river, nalla & lake water quality	+/-	+/-	+/-	++/--	?	++/--	N/A	++/--	+/-	N/A	?
Improved air quality					N/A				N/A		
Solid waste management	+/-	N/A	++/--	++/--	N/A	+/-	N/A	++/--	+/-	+/-	N/A
Regenerated, forested for bio-diversity & protected hill environment	++/--	+/-	++/--	N/A	N/A	N/A	+/-	++/--	?	?	+/-
Improved traffic condition	+/-	++/--	+/-	?	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	N/A	+/-	N/A
Affordable and liveable housing	++/--	++/--	++/--	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	N/A	N/A	+/-	?
Slum free Pune	++/--	N/A	++/--	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	N/A	+/-	N/A
Improved & equitable social infrastructure & services	++/--	+/-	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	+/-	?	+/-	N/A
Integrated landuse for old city limit & newly merged villages .	++/--	+/-	++/--	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	?	N/A	+/-	?
Improved governance	++/--	++/--	+/-	++/--	++/--	++/--	++/--	+/-	N/A	?	N/A

**Legend**

?	Uncertain relationship
N/A	No impact on each other
+/-	Certain linkages
++/--	Strong linkages, positive/negative impacts

**3.3.2 Internal Compatibility Analysis of the SCPP Objectives**

The objectives of the SCPP will also be assessed against each other, in order to identify possible inconsistencies that may give rise to adverse effects. This will be done through an internal compatibility analysis, identifying positive and negative relationships and links between the different objectives. Table 3.3 below shows the framework which will be used for assessing the SCPP objectives against each other.

**Table 3.3 : Internal compatibility analysis of objectives**

<b>Objectives</b>	river, nalla & lake water quality	Improved air quality	waste management and protected hill environment	traffic condition	housing	Slum free Pune	e & services	old village area.	Improved governance	
Improved river, nalla & lake water quality	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	-	N/A	?	N/A	?	+
Improved air quality	N/A	N/A	?	-	+	-	N/A	?	N/A	+
Solid waste management	?	?	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	?	+
Regenerated, forested for bio-diversity & protected hill environment	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	+	+	-	N/A	+
Improved traffic condition	-	+	N/A	-	+	?	?	+	+	+
Affordable and liveable housing	N/A	-	N/A	+	+	+	?	+	+	?
Slum free Pune	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	+
Improved & equitable social infrastructure & services	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	?	?	?	+	+	+
Integrated landuse for old city limit & newly merged village area.	?	?	?	N/A	+	+	?	+	+	?
Improved governance	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+

**Legend**  
? Uncertain relationship  
N/A No impact on each other  
+ Compatible  
- Potentially incompatible

### **3.3.3 Testing the SCPP Objectives against the SEA Objectives**

The SEA objectives, described more in detail in Section 3.4 below, state the broad intention of the SEA and to be able to more specifically assess the performance of the SCPP against these objectives, indicators are established for each objective. The proposed indicators against which the SCPP will be assessed are described in Section 3.4. The overall focus of the SEA objectives is sustainable development, through integrating environmental, social and economic issues in the SCPP decision-making and implementation process. The objectives of the SCPP should be the same. But it is also possible that part of the objectives of the SCPP are different, e.g. more detailed in certain sectors or aspects or to some extent focus on other areas.

If any of the identified SCPP objectives are different than the SEA objectives, an assessment will be made of how they could influence each other and how and to what extent they overlap. This assessment will be made as an integrated part of the planning process, in order to support the development of the plan and the identification of alternatives. Each SCPP objective will be tested against the SEA objectives, in a table showing positive as well as negative effects and uncertainties, in a similar way as in the figures above. The framework to be used for assessing the SCPP Objectives against the SEA Objectives as well as for the assessment of alternatives is presented in Table 3.4. The table also includes columns for assessing the total or aggregated impact, comments and for marking issues that need further assessment.

### **3.4 Development and Assessment of Alternatives**

When conducting the SEA, PMC will appraise the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects of the SCPP and reasonable alternatives. The alternatives will be developed and assessed in an iterative process, where the alternatives will be revised as part of the SEA and the planning process to enhance positive effects and reduce negative ones.

It is not the role of the SEA to decide the alternatives to be chosen for the SCPP. The SEA simply provides information on the relative environmental, social and economic performance of different alternatives, in order to facilitate decision-making and make the process more transparent. As in the case of the SCPP Objectives, each alternative will be tested against the SEA objectives, in a table showing positive as well as negative effects and uncertainties. However, in order to more easily be able to determine which alternative is more favourable than the other, a more detailed scale, using numbers, will be used while the assessment is being made. Table 3.4 will be used also for this assessment.

The assessment of alternatives, and if deemed convenient, also the assessment of objectives, will hence be made through using number from e.g. -3 to -1 for negative effects, where -3 indicate significant and potentially irreversible impacts, -2 significant impacts, and -1 minor negative impact. Positive impacts will be assessed in a similar way, using figures +1 to +3 and “0” will be used for indicating “no impact/neutral”. Through using figures, the total impact of each alternative can be compared and impacts can also more easily be weighted.

Apart from the alternatives developed during the planning and SEA process, the assessment will also include a so called “zero alternative”, i.e. no plan or the proposals in the alternative plans are not implemented. Only reasonable, realistic and relevant alternatives need to be put forward. It is helpful if they are sufficiently distinct to enable meaningful comparisons to be made of the possible impacts of each alternative.

When assessing the alternatives the following questions will be used for guidance<sup>1</sup>:

- Are the alternatives distinct and clearly presented?
- Are they likely to have any adverse effects? Can these be prevented, reduced or offset?
- Can positive effects be enhanced?
- Can any of the effects be quantified in a meaningful way?
- Who are likely to be the ‘winners’ and ‘losers’ for each alternative (e.g. poor versus rich people, slum versus developed areas; people with cars versus without cars; etc)?
- Are any effects of the alternatives unclear or ambiguous? Is any further analysis appropriate?
- Are the effects likely to be variable over the short, medium and long-term?

To present the outcome of the assessment in a visually more attractive way, colour codes, combined with signs for positive (+) and negative (-) will be used in the final presentation of the findings in the assessment in the SEA Report, as shown in Table 3.4 below.

**Table 3.4 : Presentation of assessment of SCPP objectives and alternatives in SEA Report**

	SEA Objectives										Comments
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>The Sustainable City Plan for Pune - Strategic Options, Objectives and Alternatives</b>	Improved river, nalla & lake water quality	Improved air quality	Improved solid waste management	Regenerated, forested for biodiversity and protected hill environment	Improved traffic condition	Affordable and liveable housing	Slum free Pune	Improved & equitable social infrastructure and services	Integrated land-use for old city/limit & newly merged village area	Improved governance	on overall assessment, short-term, medium-term and long-term impacts; permanent or temporary; positive or negative; secondary, cumulative and synergy effects
"Zero alternative"											
Strategic option 1 [name...]											
Strategic option 2 [name...]											
Strategic option 3 [name...] etc.											
SCPP Objective 1 [name...]	--	++	N/A	-	?	+	-	--	-	N/A	
Alternative objective... [name...]											
SCPP Objective 2 [name...]											
Alternative objective... [name...]											
SCPP Objective...											

**Legend**  
? Uncertain impact  
 N/A No impact  
+ / ++ Positive impact  
- / -- Negative impact

### 3.4.1 Selection and rejection of alternatives

Those alternatives that may have significant negative impacts but that are considered to be feasible for other reasons will be taken forward for further assessment and evaluation, e.g. through using Geographic Information System (GIS) for comparing different scenarios.

To make the process of selection of alternatives more transparent and open for stakeholder consultations, the SEA Report will include a table with a short description of the assessed alternatives and a short justification of the reasons for why each alternative was accepted or rejected. Table 3.5 below presents the framework to be used for the presenting the justification of selection or rejection of alternatives.

**Table 3.5 : Presentation of justification of selection or rejection of main alternatives**

Short description of alternative	Justification

### 3.5 Proposed SEA Objectives and Indicators

SEA objectives, indicators and targets have been derived and presented in detail in Chapter 2. Indicators and targets are attempted to be as SMART as possible and derived based on the baseline data, standards and guideline values of environmental parameters stipulated by Indian statutory authorities and international organizations such as WHO. Objectives, indicators and targets are presented in Table 3.6. Some of the targets could not be identified due to lack of data at the stage of scoping and will be considered while preparing SEA report. It is expected that the detailed baseline data will be available to set-up the targets for identified objectives and indicators.

**Table 3.6 : Objectives, indicators and targets for SEA of SCPP**

S. No.	Core areas	Draft SEA Objectives	Indicators/targets
1	Degraded river, nalla and lake water quality	Improved river, nalla & lake water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO increased from 0 (baseline) to &gt; 3 mg/l (CPCB standard)</li> <li>• BOD reduced from &gt; 30 mg/l (baseline) to &lt; 30 mg/l (CPCB standard)</li> <li>• No sewage discharge and solid waste disposal into river and water bodies</li> <li>• Increase of the percentage of population connected to sewage by 20-30%</li> <li>• Flow in river and nallas maintained at xx</li> <li>• Reduction in water distribution losses from 30-35% to 10-15%</li> <li>• Water metering aimed at 100% households</li> <li>• 100% sewage is recycled and reused</li> </ul>
2	Air pollution	Improved air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ambient air quality in terms of particulates (SPM, PM10), SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are within the stipulated standards of CPCB</li> <li>• Emission of air pollutants increased only by 20% over 2007 baseline</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs emissions) increased only by 20% from 2007 baseline</li> </ul>
3	Municipal solid waste	Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of solid waste increased from 80-90% to 100%</li> <li>• Segregation of solid waste from 40% to 80%</li> <li>• Increased solid waste reuse and recycle from 2-5% to 20%</li> <li>• Increased composting/bio-methanisation to 60-80% from 20-40%</li> <li>• Emissions of methane per ton of solid waste generated is reduced by 20-40%</li> </ul>
4	Degraded hill	Regenerated, forested for bio-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hill and protected area maintained at 2007 level</li> <li>• Biodiversity in protected area maintained/improved</li> </ul>

	environment	diversity and protected hill environment	<p>from 2007 level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetated area on hill and hill slope increased by 20%</li> <li>• Green cover in city increased by 20-30%</li> </ul>
5	Poor traffic condition	Improved traffic condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing use of public transport to 50-60%</li> <li>• Reduction in vehicle challans, accidents by 20%</li> <li>• Reduction of pedestrians injured or killed in traffic from X to Y</li> </ul>
6	Unaffordable and congested housing	Affordable and liveable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of low-cost houses increased by 20%</li> <li>• Tenement density at ---%</li> <li>• FSI variation between --- and ----</li> </ul>
7	Growing slums	Slum free Pune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slum area reduced from 6-8% (baseline) to 1-2%</li> <li>• Population living in slum area reduced from 40% of total population to (baseline) to 0-10%</li> <li>• Provision of services in slums comparable to those in other parts of the city e.g. increasing number of households having water taps increased from 58-60% to 100%</li> <li>• 100% slum dwellers have <i>pakka</i> (permanent) houses</li> </ul>
8	Insufficient & inequitable social infrastructure & services	Improved & equitable social infrastructure & services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and area of gardens increased from 625 acre (baseline) to 750-800 acre</li> <li>• Number of educational, recreational, health institutions increased from xx to yy</li> <li>• Status of protected/heritage buildings to be maintained at 2007 (baseline) level</li> <li>• Number of tourists increased from xx (baseline)</li> </ul>
9	Unintegrated Land-use	Integrated land-use for old city limit & newly merged village area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed landuse plan as per the planning standards Compatible land use planning for old city with new city limits i.e.23 villages</li> </ul>
10	Governance	Improved governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved PMC and public partnership</li> <li>• Annual monitoring of implementation of development plan</li> <li>• Targeted revenue generation</li> <li>• Linking development plan to annual bugetory allocation</li> <li>• Annual monitoring of the indicators and inclusion in ESR</li> <li>• Improved coordination among various departments</li> </ul>

### 3.6 Proposed Outline of the SEA Process and SEA Report

In the SEA Report information on the potential impacts of the plan and the main alternatives will be presented. The report is an important part of the SEA process. However, the most important objective of the SEA process is to ensure that sustainability issues are integrated into the planning process and included directly in the Sustainable City Plan for

Pune (SCPP). The Scoping Report and the process around the formulation of this report is already a significant first step in the right direction.

The main purpose of the SEA Report will be to provide a description of the likely significant effects of the SCPP and its alternatives, which can be used both in the discussions, to influence the planning process, and to provide information to the consultations with the public and other authorities.

Therefore the SEA Report will be kept rather short, summarizing the assessment process and more detailed information on assessment findings, information from consultations etc can be included in appendices. The report will also include a summary of certain parts of the Scoping Report, to provide sufficient background information on e.g. the context to better understand the assessment process and how and why different conclusions were made.

The assessment process will be integrated into the planning process and, in brief, the SEA Report will provide a summary of how this was done. The report will focus primarily on briefly describing:

- significant social, economic and environmental impacts (both positive and negative) of the plan;
- main strategic alternatives considered and how they were identified;
- comparison of the significant effects of the alternatives;
- how the sustainability issues were considered in choosing the preferred strategic alternatives;
- other alternatives that were considered and why they were rejected;
- proposed measures for mitigating negative effects and for enhancing positive effects.

The report is suggested to have the following tentative outline and content:

1. Non-technical summary
  - 1.1 Summary of the SEA process
  - 1.2 Summary of the likely significant effects of the SCPP
  - 1.3 Summary of the impact of the SEA process so far
  - 1.4 How, where and when to comment on the report
2. Background and introduction
  - 2.1 Purpose of the SEA process and the SEA report
  - 2.2 SEA activities to date
3. Methodology used
  - 3.1 Approach adopted in the SEA
  - 3.2 Who was consulted and when
  - 3.3 Difficulties encountered in compiling the information and carrying out the assessment

4. Context
  - 4.1 Outline and objectives of the SCPP
  - 4.2 Relationship with other plans, strategies and visions/objectives
  - 4.3 Short description of baseline characteristics and predicted future development
  - 4.4 Key strategic environmental, social and economic issues and opportunities
  - 4.5 SEA objectives and indicators
  
5. Summary of assessment findings
  - 5.1 Main strategic alternatives considered and how they were identified
  - 5.2 Comparison of the significant effects of the alternatives
  - 5.3 How the sustainability issues were considered in choosing the preferred strategic alternatives
  - 5.4 Short description of other alternatives that were considered and why they were rejected
  - 5.5 Proposed measures for mitigating negative effects and for enhancing positive effects
  
6. Monitoring
  - 6.1 Proposals for monitoring during implementation