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Psychopractice Regulation: SCoPEd – Generating Psychotherapathy?

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Sometimes there are projects that in their obtuseness, their folly, and their slippery language, do harm to the human condition. The Scope of Practice and Education framework (SCoPEd)¹, the creation of three of the dominant UK psychopractioner organisations, is one of them.

SCoPEd shines a bright light on the activities and supposed validity of the British Psychoanalytic Council (BPC), the United Kingdom Council for Psychotherapy (UKCP) and the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy (BACP), and claims to have synthesized a catalogue of standards for the practice of counselling, psychotherapy and psychoanalysis. But spotlighting casts a shadow and SCoPEd, with its recent formal adoption, is no exception – it excludes and demeans countless other viable forms of working with the human condition in the UK.

After two books ^{2,3} and many articles on therapy regulation ^{4,5,6,7} and 28 years as a continuing participant in the Independent Practitioners Network (IPN) ⁸ – an antidote to earlier attempts to regulate UK psychopractice – and publishing the eipnosis website ⁹, I had given up speaking from the regulationist shadow. Except, if direct government control or legalised titles were to emerge. SCoPEd isn't that, but it points in that direction.

And this is why SCoPEd is a problem. No, worse than a problem, offensive. Younger practitioners may not be aware that SCoPEd is only the latest in close to a quarter of a century of attempts to professionalize their delivery of working with the human condition in the UK, with the barely hidden aspiration of seeking state endorsement of this status. It was offensive, two decades ago, to sit opposite Anne Casement, the then chair of the UKCP, in a BBC Radio 4 studio,¹⁰ declaiming that:

"At the moment, we're a voluntary register but we are now in the process of moving to registration by law, to statutory registration, we're actually in the process of doing that... We're seeking to protect the title of 'psychotherapist', so after that, once we've registered by law, anyone who calls themselves a 'psychotherapist' will have us to deal with". (Casement 1999)

Other senior therapy practitioners claimed that there was a need 'to rid the psychotherapy garden of its weeds' ". At a Parliamentary hearing about Health Professions Council regulation, I heard someone behind me describe non-compliants such as myself as 'charlatans'.

Numerous authors and activists pursued opposition to the ambitions of professionalized counselling and psychotherapy. ^{12,13,14} See also my 2007 book *Regulating the Psychological Therapies: From Taxonomy to Taxidermy (mapped, measured, captured and stuffed?*)², the title of which continues to encapsulate 16 years of the antecedents (and likely result) of SCoPEd.

If you are as yet unfamiliar with SCoPEd, three previously warring factions ¹⁵ in the UK psychological demographic – BACP, UKCP, and BCP – got together to enable them to become a closed shop in the provision of psychotherapeutic services in the UK. SCoPEd developed three areas of 'expertise' and 'competence', to represent the claimed capacities of – respectively – counsellors, psychotherapists and psychoanalysts.

| Therapist A. | Therapist B. | Therapist C. |
|---|--|--|
| 4.6. Ability to select and use appropriate therapeutic interventions and (or) responses | 4.6.a. Ability to demonstrate the capacity, knowledge and understanding of how to select or modify approaches to respond appropriately to the needs of the client or patient. | |
| Ability to use skills and interventions for the benefit of the clients or patients, that are consistent with underlying theoretical knowledge | 4.7a. Ability to reflect upon the complex and sometimes contradictory information gained from clients or patients and to opherently describe their present difficulties and the potential origins using a clear theoretical model or approach | 42b. Ability to understand the nature and purpose of therapy to exaluate and use theory to conceptualise how funcorrectional or built of avarenees? processes in both Cetter to patient and therapies. In may shape perceptions and experiences and influence the therapeutic process. |
| 4.8. Ability to reflect upon own identity, culture, values and worldview, and have the capacity to work authentically in a non-discriminatory manner | 4.8.a. Ability to describe the philosophical assumptions that underpin theoretical understanding of identity, culture, values and worldview | 4.8.b. Ability to integrate relevant theory and research in the areas of civersity and equality into clinical practice |
| 4.9. Ability to define difference and explore the impact of discrimination, projudice and oppression on mental health | | |
| 430. Ability to understand the inter-relatedness of psychological and physical illness | | |
| 431. Ability to understand the use of audit and evaluation tools to review own counselling work | 4.11.a. Ability to utilise audit and evaluation tools to monitor and maintain standards within practice settings | 4.11.b. Ability to utilise audit and evaluation methodologies to contribute to improving the process and outcomes of therapy |
| Ability to understand, assess and apply research evidence to own practice | 4.12.a. Ability to critically appraise published research on counseling and psychotherapy, and integrate relevant research findings into practice | 4.12.b. Ability to successfully complete a substantial empirical research project, systematic review or systematic case study informed by wide current understandings of the discipline |
| 433. Ability to communicate clearly with clients or patients, colleagues and other professionals both in writing and verbally | | |
| | | |

In the latest iteration, the three columns have been neatly scrambled to blur this exclusivity, an arrangement that also softens the ascension of BPC

psychoanalysis to the heights of psychopractice insight and expertise, leaving BACP members to occupy the prairies of mere counselling.

So what is wrong, mistaken, or harmful about SCoPEd?

Let's start with it as a taxonomy – describing and circumscribing instances of life and organising them into hierarchical categories.

The SCoPEd taxonomists looked at the practice of the three distinct, and to some extent, antithetical professional organisations, and came up with a hierarchical array of 'standards' and 'competences'. This does two kinds of harm: it does violence to the need for sufficient varieties of caring response to the miasmic diversity of the human condition; and its exclusivity invalidates the many other ways of working with people, as though Co-counselling, Reiki, Sacral cranial, The Alexander Technique, hypnotherapy, Lacanian analysis, massage, breathwork, birthwork, yoga, meditation, dance therapy, EMDR, animal-assisted therapy, horticultural counselling, aroma therapy, sand tray therapy, mindfulness, acupuncture, reflexology, didn't exist.

SCoPEd diligently explored the professional walled gardens of BACP, UKCP and BPC, and sought and claim to have discovered a legitimate catalogue of psychopractice 'standardisation'. Apart from making public and underlining the value of the three psycho-professional institutions, what is this for? Isn't it primarily trying to make them 'plug and play' compatible with the NHS and other institutions that hire psychopractitioners? Not least an increasingly privatized NHS. And let's not forget the 19+ UK universities and the many higher education institutions that run psychopractice courses; for them and the core group of therapy and counselling trainings, SCoPEd's standardization of psychopractice is happily resonant with the examination/audit culture that infects too much of education.

In *The Administration of Fear* ¹⁶ Paul Virilio speaks of his WW2 childhood experience in Nantes of living under German rule. There were three ways of coping with it, he says: Occupation, being compliant, making the best of it; Cooperation, actively supporting the occupation; and Resistance, acting to derail or stop it.

I see the gilded credentials of the 75,000 practitioners that support the SCoPEd enterprise as a form of 'occupation' of the UK psychopractice demographic. It demeans and excludes. And there seems little doubt this patronizing of the 'inferior' is what is intended. While there has been

significant disquiet about the 'occupation', there does seem to have been too much 'making the best of it' and not enough 'resistance'.

Is it tolerable that the nuances of love, of flourishing, of rapport and presence seem absent from the standards? Will they also be absent from future generations of work with clients?

Is this too strong? I think not. SCoPEd is coercive and prescriptive, the best that could be distilled from warring tribes, built via conversations that we might suspect were conducted in Russian 'vranjo' mode: "We know that SCoPEd is ethically dubious"; "you know that we know"; "we know that you know but we all keep pretending it is OK". But is it tolerable that the nuances of love, of flourishing, of rapport and presence seem absent from the standards? Will they also be absent from future generations of practitioner work with clients?

Some psychopractice organisations have voiced opposition to SCoPEd ^{17,18}but there doesn't appear to have been a coalition of the excluded. SCoPEd partners commissioned an Impact Assessment, ¹⁹ it acknowledged that there was scepticism of the value of the framework but insufficient to derail adoption by the three principal partners, or to deter the National Counselling Society, Human Givens, and the Association of Christian Counsellors joining it for the ride.

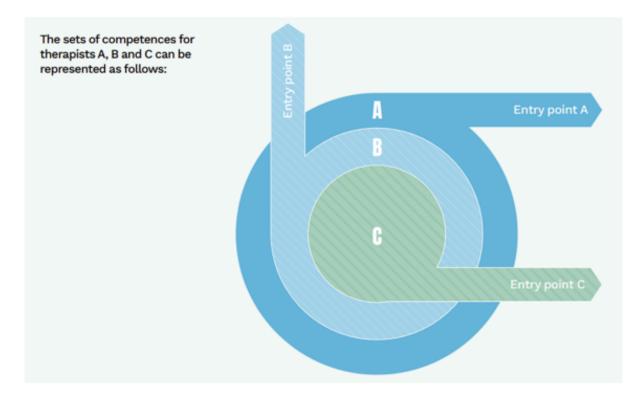
The fundamental flaw of SCoPEd, as a protocol promoting a service industry, is that it does nothing to mitigate or even address, practitioner abuse of clients. It leaves clients as the default quality controller; defective practice is identified when someone complains. It doesn't include what clients need to feel safe – active practitioner engagement with civic accountability. Do other practitioners who know us well personally, stand by our practice? Would they send us clients? And not least, is there ongoing peer assessment of our 'presence' and our reputation, that comes with sustained contact?

Sadly, once qualified, a SCoPEd practitioner can keep up a subscription to their regulation club, occasionally dip into CPD, and discuss clients with a supervisor but otherwise avoid reciprocal exposure of their vulnerability with peers. So far as we avoid sharing with peers where we are in our lives, changes in the quality of our 'presence' and 'rapport' that would merit support, and perhaps challenge, are likely to remain out of sight. These are qualities that appear to contribute more to beneficial outcomes than MA's, degrees or diplomas ²⁰. The high price of the 'qualifications' that entry to SCoPEd requires may justify a paywall for access to psychopractice but for clients looking for a practitioner who can be trusted with their concerns, or their distress, they can often be an inadequate long-term quality guide to practitioners.

The SCoPEd collection of psychopractitioners are people who we might suppose are aware of the social implications of how power and privilege is distributed, of how it can become fossilized, and who are supposedly sensitive to the infinite varieties of grief, fear and anger we may feel. And while mortgages, as a colleague reminds me, may have a significant influence in these matters, how can they submit to their occupation by the SCoPEd catalogue of 'standards'?

Beyond its politeness, there is something gross about SCoPEd.

Off the page but successfully expressed in the SCoPEd protocol, is the longstanding determination of psychoanalysis to dominate the psychopractice field; how can this illustration of competencies below not be seen as showing 'C' (psychoanalysis) as being on top?



And aren't dominion and its counterpart, subordination, very common client agendas? So how come the flag of psychoanalytic dominion that SCoPEd waves over the enormous UK psychopractice demographic, is acceptable and even cherished by its exponents? Related to this psychoanalytic dominance, is the extent to which SCoPEd, in its apparent drive to open access for psychopractice to the NHS, mirrors/mimics the pyramidal medical establishment, of which psychiatry, a key product distribution arm of Big Pharma, is the dominant, scandalous ²¹ partner.

Off the page even further, alongside all these reasons for rejecting SCoPEd, there is a perhaps an even more fundamental reason for scepticism. Chasing the wraiths of regulation, and reflection on my own practice, led me to see that, along with other aspects of our threatened civilisation, psychopractice has the form of an extractive industry.²² People meet with psychopractitioners to have their distress or concerns attended to, and across generations of these encounters, from what we have learned with clients, practitioners have extracted a theory and practice base. Clients and trainee practitioners buy this accumulated knowledge and practice as a service but it could and perhaps should be more freely shared. So, in as much as the SCoPEd iteration of this knowledge base becomes a commodity, designed as it appears, for privileged access to the NHS, it may need to be seen as a form of *psychotherapathy*, potentially delivering an impoverished version of psychopractice.

Taxonomy as a basis for regulation can seem to be a societal disease, the grasping and compressing of the ineffables of desire and anxiety and disappointment into categories and

hierarchies. My recent engagement with the climate crisis revealed that there was a hidden dynamic in all this. I had hinted at it a long time ago as 'glaciation'²² but it merits a bigger role. I came to see that civilizations and their institutions such as psychopractice can be helpfully seen as an accumulation of 'crystallization' ²³: feeling and perception crystallize as speech; words crystalize as writing, writing crystalizes as books; risk crystallizes as insurance; client behaviour crystallizes as diagnosis; SCoPEd crystallizes psychopractice as 'standards'.

Today, with crystallisation proceeding at the speed of light via digitisation, taxonomy may be reaching its ultimate limit, with SCoPEd as an example of its paralysing grasp. At our crisis-ridden time, if we want to sustain a fruitful approach to working with the human condition, might not inventing/building/creating ways of contradicting this crystallization be more relevant than reinforcing it as SCoPEd does?

What would that alternative look like?

A very long way off the page of SCoPEd, is self-directed learning. There used to be a university, East London, that ran self-directed education. I taught there, my son did a very good degree by self-directed learning there; it seemed very successful but it disappeared.

I learned my core psychopractice capacity from the self-directed culture of co-counselling ²⁴, and from cooperative experiential work with John Heron ²⁵ and Anne Dickson ²⁶. Building on 25 years as a film director, I learned to facilitate groups as an apprentice, and with Mary Corr and a dozen others generated thriving 'cooperative enquiries' ^{27,28}. Around 2000 hours of this self-directed learning, plus self and peer assessment, became enough to begin to work as an independent psychopractitioner, and 28 years of participation in IPN has supported decades of my practice and civic accountability.

I would like to be mistaken but my guess is that this route to psychopractice – where personal development and self-direction sometimes mutate into a vocation as a psychopractitioner – is now closed. SCoPEd lays the foundations for a day job.

From a long-term client perspective, SCoPEd is bad news. Take it down.

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