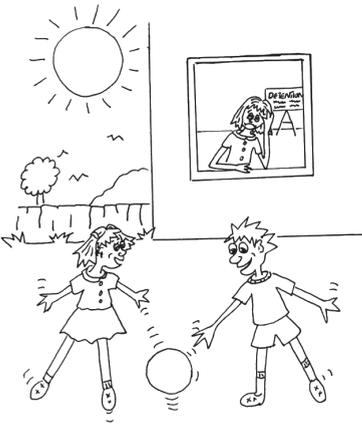


Resource: 'Detention'	
Explanation	
<p>Detention is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as 'the punishment of being kept in school after hours' and is often associated with secondary education. In early years settings, detentions can be used but in an age-appropriate way. They should be presented as a form of 'Time Out' for children.</p> <p>Examples of detention in early years settings can include missing playtime, outdoor play, golden time, choosing time, cookery or any other recreational activities that the children enjoy.</p> <p>It is important that if a child is given detention that the sanction is given that day and is not carried over to another. It is likely that with young children they will not remember the reasons for the detention if it is carried over, and the detention will simply leave the child feeling sad and wondering why they can't join in with other children.</p>	
Handy Hints	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not announce the detention to the rest of the class – the child has already had their punishment, so avoid adding to it! • If children are missing parts of playtime or golden time, allow them to watch the other children enjoying themselves to remind them that a choice they have made has resulted in them missing a fun activity. • Make sure the amount of time a child is put into 'detention' is realistic according to their age. • Before allowing the children to re-join others, discuss the reasons why time out was given – reflecting on their behaviour reinforces their understanding of why the behaviour should not be repeated. • Refer the detention to the choices the child made. Make sure the child understands that they are there because of a decision that they made. Help the child to understand that they have control of their own choices – they decide if they are rewarded or if they receive a sanction. 	
Advantages	Adaptations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a tried and tested form of behaviour management that can be easily modified for all ages. • The children are made aware that they are in control of the decisions that they make and the consequences those decisions have. • In early years settings, children are able to see what they are missing and will try not to repeat the same mistakes. 	<p>Key Stage 2 children are generally familiar with detention. For older primary children, the same strategies can be used but with modified timings. Detention in primary-aged children should not extend outside school hours.</p> <p>For children with SEN, consider the time frame of the sanction. It is important that they are able to recognize that the punishment is a consequence of their behaviour and that the two are linked.</p>
Questions for Consideration	
<p>What would a detention be used for in your setting?</p> <p>How could you ensure the children are not 'forgotten' about when carrying out their detention?</p>	
Linked Resource	
Thinking Chair – See page 97	