

...putting children at the heart of all we think, say and do

Appendix 4: Handwriting

Staff will follow this schedule when teaching pupils to use cursive handwriting

Education Stage	What the National Curriculum says	Ideas for Teaching	Specific Letters and Joins
EYFS	 Fine Motor Skills ELG: hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing	 → Mark-making using various materials → Teach tripod grip for pencil control → Teach accurate single letter formation and practice writing/spelling in every phonics session, related to the rocket words for the week. → Use classroom displays and written feedback to further model accurate single letter formation 	→ Schedule dictated by the sequence of phonics learning
Yı	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place form capital letters form digits o-9 understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these. 	 → Teach accurate digit formation → Teach accurate capital letter formation → Teach precursive letter formation with lead in and lead out strokes. → Practice in every writing session, related to the rocket words for the week. → Teach size, orientation and relationship of letters within words → Teach finger spaces appropriate to the size of the writing → Use classroom displays and written feedback to further model accurate single letter/digit formation 	 → Schedule dictated by the sequence of phonics learning → o - 9



Education Stage	What the National Curriculum says	Ideas for Teaching	Specific Letters and Joins
Y2	 form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. 	 → Teach cursive letter formation, joining letters where appropriate → Practice in every writing session, related to subject-specific vocabulary. → Teach size, orientation and relationship of capital/lower case letters → Use classroom displays and written feedback to further model accurate single letter formation 	 → 'underarm' joins - vowels: ¬ a, e, i, µ → 'underarm' joins - consonants: ¬ d, h, k, l, m, n, t, ¬ washing line' joins ¬ r, µ, w, w → descenders ¬ d, j, ¬, µ → bottom joins and non-joins ¬ p, s, x
Y3-4	 use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]. 	 → Teach cursive letter formation, joining letters where appropriate → Practice in every writing session, related to subject-specific vocabulary. → Teach size, orientation and relationship of ascenders and descenders to other letters → Use classroom displays and written feedback to further model accurate single letter formation 	→ review joins taught in Y2 → targeted feedback for individuals
Y5-6	 Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task. 	 → Practice in every writing session, related to subject-specific vocabulary. → Use classroom displays and written feedback to further model accurate single letter formation 	→ targeted feedback for individuals



