WALMSLEY C.E. SCHOOL

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English Handwriting Statement

Title of the Policy	English Handwriting Statement
Summary/Reason for	
bringing to the Board for	
Approval	
Statutory Requirement	No
Decisions to be made /	
recommendation on	
options	
Name of the author	R Cahill
Date written	September 2023
Date for Review	September 2025
Policy/procedure to be	Yes
published on the website	
Amendments/Updates	Letter formation rhymes
	Use of blue pen
	Agreed print/cursive style
	KS1 & KS2 Expectations
	Providing a footstool for pupils feet who do not touch
	the floor, to ensure correct posture

As a school we pledge to:

...be a happy school where pupils are encouraged and challenged to reach their full academic and social potential in a creative, friendly and safe Christian environment

...work as a partnership with pupils, their families, staff and the wider community to provide an environment of honesty, responsibility and integrity

...give ownership of the opportunities presented to the school family thus enabling them to reflect on their time at Walmsley with pride

Statement of Intent

At Walmsley C of E we believe that it is important that children take pride in their work. We understand that handwriting, as with many other skills, develops at different rates for different children. It is therefore important that there is a consistent style of handwriting throughout the school so that all staff are teachers of handwriting, with a clear understanding of the progression of skills, and of how to support progress. Handwriting needs to be taught and practised with early intervention essential at every stage, to prevent the acquisition of bad habits which are difficult to correct.

We will aim for all children to learn a cursive style of handwriting from Year 2 that will be easy to join when ready. Cursive writing ensures that letters are produced in a flowing movement, which encourages the development of physical memories for how each letter is written. Cursive letters all start in the same place and flow from left to right, which reduces the likelihood of reversal mix-ups such as b/d and p/q. The smooth flow of cursive writing soon becomes quicker and easier.

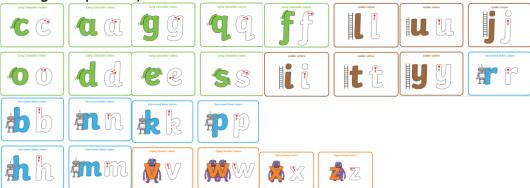
Children in Reception and Year 1 will learn to print letters ready to form them in a cursive style from Year 2.

We aim to ensure that all pupils:

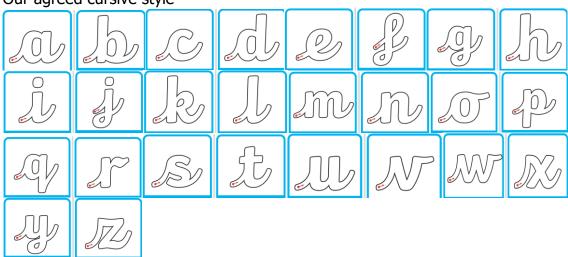
- Have a consistent cursive handwriting approach from Year Two to ensure high levels of presentation;
- Have a common cursive handwriting approach by all adults when writing in children's books, on whiteboards, displays or resources;
- Achieve a neat, legible style with correctly formed letters using a cursive handwriting style; and
- Develop fluency, speed and confidence whilst writing.

Currriculum Implementation for Handwriting

Our agreed print style for lower case letters



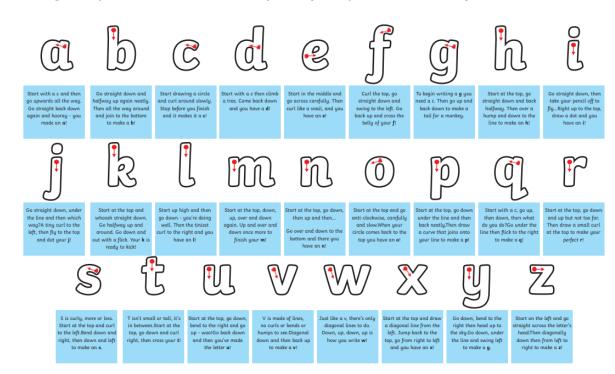
Our agreed cursive style



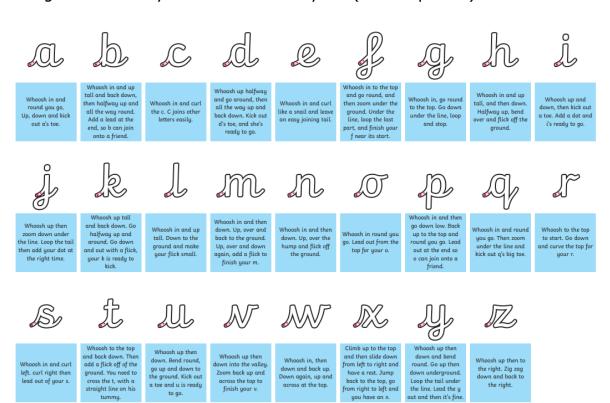
Our Agreed Capital letter Style



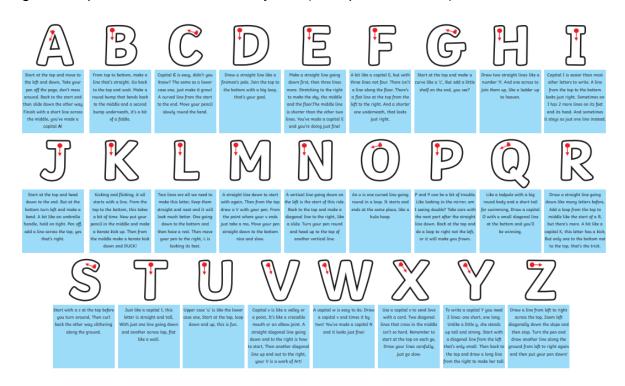
Our agreed print letter formation rhymes (Reception and Year 1)



Our agreed cursive style letter formation rhymes (Year 2 upwards)



Agreed Capital Letter Formation Rhymes (Reception – Year 6)



Staff will teach children the skills required for forming/joining letters using a print/cursive script relevant to their stage in learning:

- Encourage children to take pride in their handwriting and remind children regularly of expected standards;
- Ensure that children treat their materials with respect;
- Use the guidance sensitively for children with SEN;
- Acknowledge and reward children's effort;
- Model high standards of cursive handwriting when writing in children's books, on whiteboards, displays or resources, (some displays/resources may use alternative fonts to demonstrate the range available and so it is dyslexia friendly);
- Provide a broad range of purposeful writing opportunities.

Posture

• Children will be taught and consistently reminded of an appropriate sitting posture for good handwriting. Chairs and desks within classrooms will be matched to children's age. Children will be encouraged to sit upright with the bottom of the back in the back of the chair. Feet should be resting on the floor and the body positioned at a sensible distance from the table. Children should steady the paper with their free hand. If pupils feet do not touch the floor, they can be provided with a foot rest.

Pen Grip

- Children will be taught to hold a pencil using the Three finger Tripod grasp.
 Developmentally the majority of pupils should be using this by the end of March in their Reception year.
- Triangular section pencils and shaped pencil holders will be made available for children who find them helpful.

16-26 months	22-36 months	30-50 months	40-60 months
Fisted Grasp and Fist grip. Children younger than one year old typically reach for and hold items with their entire fist. When using a pencil or crayon, a young child will hold the item in their closed fist with their little finger closest to the paper and thumb on top.	Palmer Grasp and Four-finger grip. As children gain fine motor control, they typically progress from using a fist grip to a four-fingered grip. With a four-fingered grip, a child uses all four fingers together to hold an object against his thumb. This grip gives a child greater control when holding small item.	Five finger Grasp and Pincer grip. Once children develop strong fine motor skills, a true pincer grip emerges. With this grip, a child uses only his thumb and index finger to hold and manipulate small objects. With a pincer grip, a child can easily twist dials, turn the pages of a book, open and close a zip, and use crayons or pencils with precision.	Tripod Grasp (Three finger) Most children reach a mature three- finger grip by age 5 or 6. In this hand grip, a utensil is held between thumb, index and middle fingers. They might have tense fingers at first and continue to use wrist movements as they did with the five-finger grip, but they will eventually gain more fine motor control and will start to use finger movements to make shapes and letters.

Equipment

- Children will use a well sharpened standard HB pencil. Children should use a tripod grip, and be given constant reminders until this is established. Triangular section pencils and shaped pencil holders will be made available for children who find them helpful.
- Children in Year 5 and Year 6 will all be given a blue pen to write with. There are a range of blue pens for pupils to try until they find the one that they are most comfortable with.
- In other year groups, usually Years 3 and 4 when children are consistently and accurately joining their handwriting by applying the joins they have been taught, the head teacher will present them with a blue pen to write with. Pupils must maintain this high standard of presentation to continue using a pen.
- There are a range of different types of blue pens for pupils to trail before finding the one they are most comfortable with e.g. biro, erasable ink pens and handwriting pens.
- Children who need dyslexia friendly writing equipment may write on coloured paper if this helps.

Paper/ Position of paper

Early writers will write on unlined and wide lined paper so that they are able to write at a size appropriate to their needs. As children begin to control the size of their writing, lined paper and exercise books will be introduced to encourage the correct placing of letters on the line. As a general rule, lines in books are 15mm for Reception, 12mm or 8mm for KS1, and 8mm for KS2. Where work is redrafted and presented for display, children may use plain paper and guidelines, with the same line spacing.

Left handed children should be encouraged to tilt their paper slightly to the right to improve their view of what they are writing, and to reduce smudging later on when writing in pen. Right handed children should be encouraged to tilt paper slightly to the left. Children need to be taught to steady the paper with their free hand.

Correct letter formation

Children will be taught to form letters correctly starting each letter from the line. Particular attention should be made to the correct direction of pencil movement, the shape and orientation of the letter, and the relative height of each letter including any ascender or descender. Teaching will be multi-sensory and appropriate to the needs of the children with activities to develop gross and fine motor skills being essential to the development of early handwriting.

Teaching and Learning

During handwriting sessions, children will apply taught formations to letters, words or parts of text relevant to their current learning. For example, they may practise letters from their current phonics focus, the letter strings used in their weekly spellings, key vocabulary related to guided reading, English texts or curriculum learning.

Early Years Foundation Stage

- Children will be taught to write in print
- Implements such as chunky triangular pencils, large chalks and chunky pens etc. will be used by pupils to rehearse writing skills; and
- Within Reception, children will have regular handwriting practice.

Key Stage 1 & Key Stage 2 Expectations

- Within KS1 and KS2, children will have 3 modelled handwriting sessions a week to allow teachers to teach the correct letter formation and cursive script. Print in Year 1, cursive in Year 2 and joins from Year 3 upwards (some children in Year 2 may progress to start to learn their joins);
- Individual/small group handwriting sessions will be provided for children who experience difficulties;
- In handwriting sessions, accurate letter formation and joins will be modelled;
- Misconceptions regarding pencil grip and incorrect letter joins addressed; and
- Spellings, relevant key vocabulary, sentences or paragraphs related to curriculum learning will be used to practise handwriting.
- Handwriting will be marked to address misconceptions
- Pupils are expected to apply letter formations taught across all curriculum writing e.g. if they have been taught to join, they are expected to join their handwriting.

SEND

All children will have the opportunity and encouragement to reach their full potential regardless of race, creed or sex. Children with Special Educational needs, where necessary, will be provided with specialist equipment such as pencil grips or wider ruled lined paper. Handwriting intervention will be made available for children who experience significant difficulties.

Provision for left-handed children

All teachers are aware of the specific needs of left-handed children and will make appropriate provision.

- Paper should be positioned to the right for left handed pupils and slanted to suit the individual;
- Pencils should not be held too close to the point as this can interrupt pupils' line of vision;
- Left-handed pupils should sit to the left of a right-handed child so that there is sufficient arm space; and
- Extra practice with left-to-right exercises may be necessary before pupils write left-to-right automatically.

Curriculum Impact for Handwriting

The impact of this is measured in the following ways:

 Monitoring through learning walks, lesson observations, book scrutiny and pupil discussions to measure outcomes. Strengths will be celebrated and areas for development will be acted upon.

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F	 The quality of adult handwriting in books and on display. 	
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F	Our school aims to support all families and the wider community. Any queries or concerns regarding individual policies will be considered on an individual basis.	
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