

Forest Academy and Elveden CofE Primary Academy



Handwriting Policy

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Handwriting Policy

At Forest and Elveden we are very proud of our pupils' handwriting and take particular care in our cursive/joined-up handwriting style. We use Letter-join as the basis of our handwriting policy that covers all the requirements of the 2014 National Curriculum.

Handwriting is a basic skill that influences the quality of work throughout the curriculum. At the end of Key Stage 2 all pupils should have the ability to produce fluent, legible and, eventually, speedy joined-up handwriting, and to understand the different forms of handwriting used for different purposes.

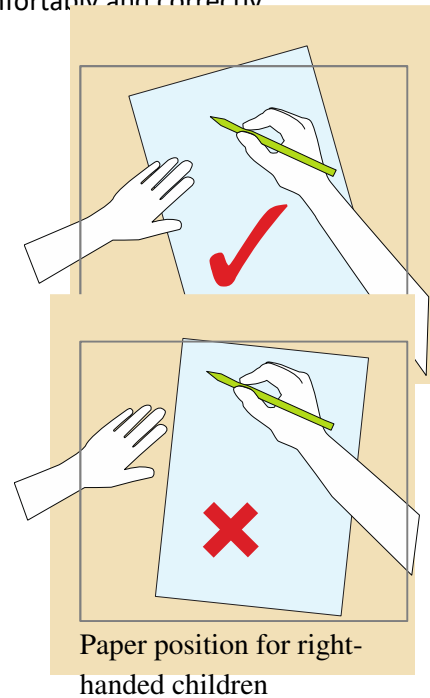
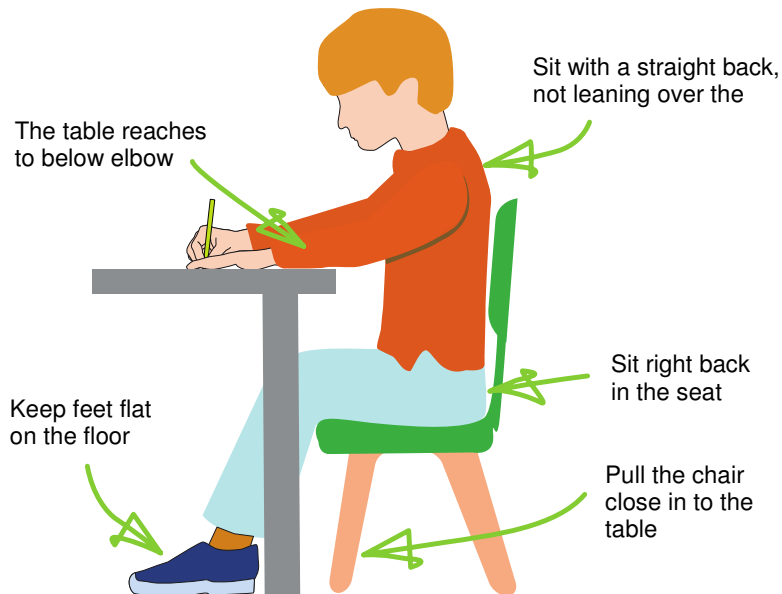
We aim to make handwriting an automatic process that does not interfere with creative and mental thinking.

As a catalyst to speedy handwriting, we encourage parents and carers to use the Letter-join resources at home and can arrange for free access to the Home Edition of Letter-join.

Correct posture and pencil grip for handwriting

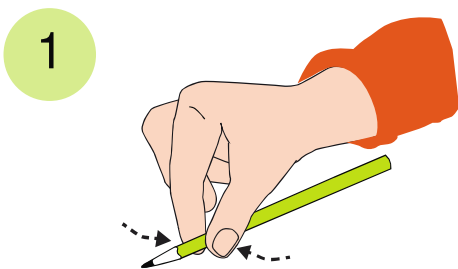
Pupils should be taught to sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly

SITTING POSITION

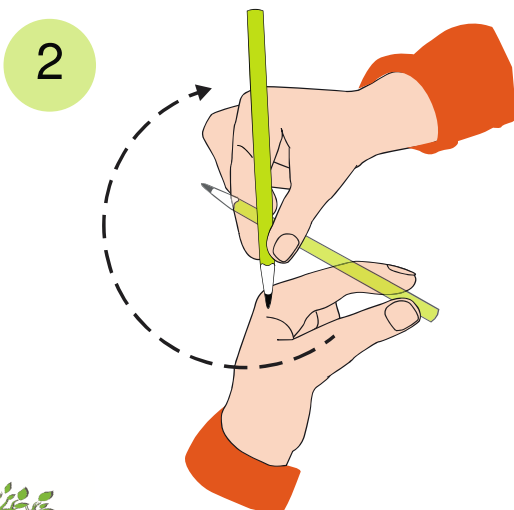


THE TRIPOD PENCIL GRIP

Both right and left handed children should be encouraged to use the tripod grip which allows the pen/pencil to be held securely whilst allowing controlled movements of the pen/pencil nib.

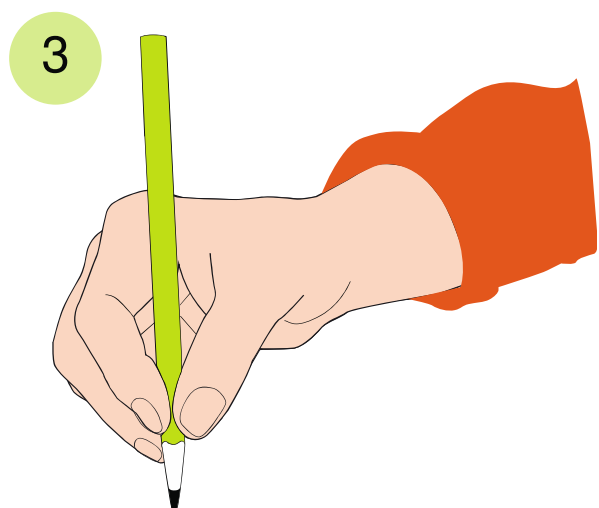


1) Grip the pencil with your index finger and thumb with the nib pointing away.



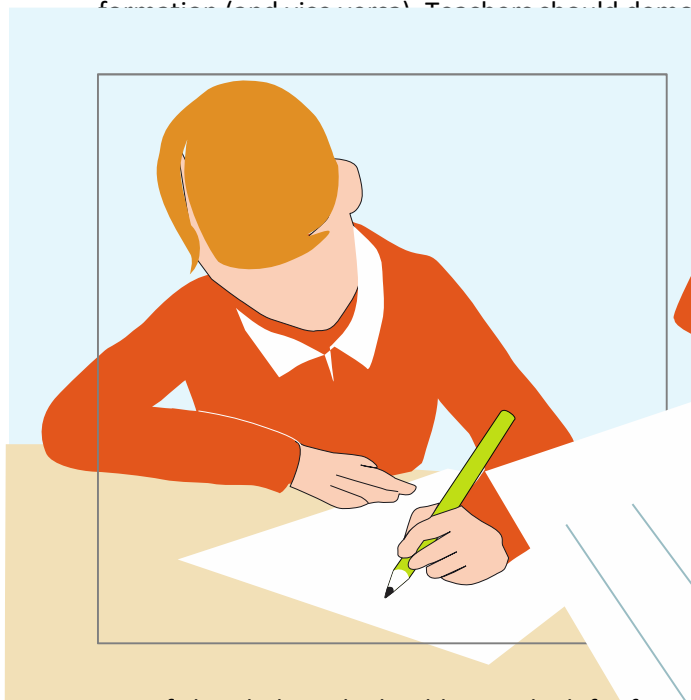
2) With your free hand, spin the pencil from underneath.

3) Use your middle finger to support the underside of the pencil.



LEFT-HANDED CHILDREN

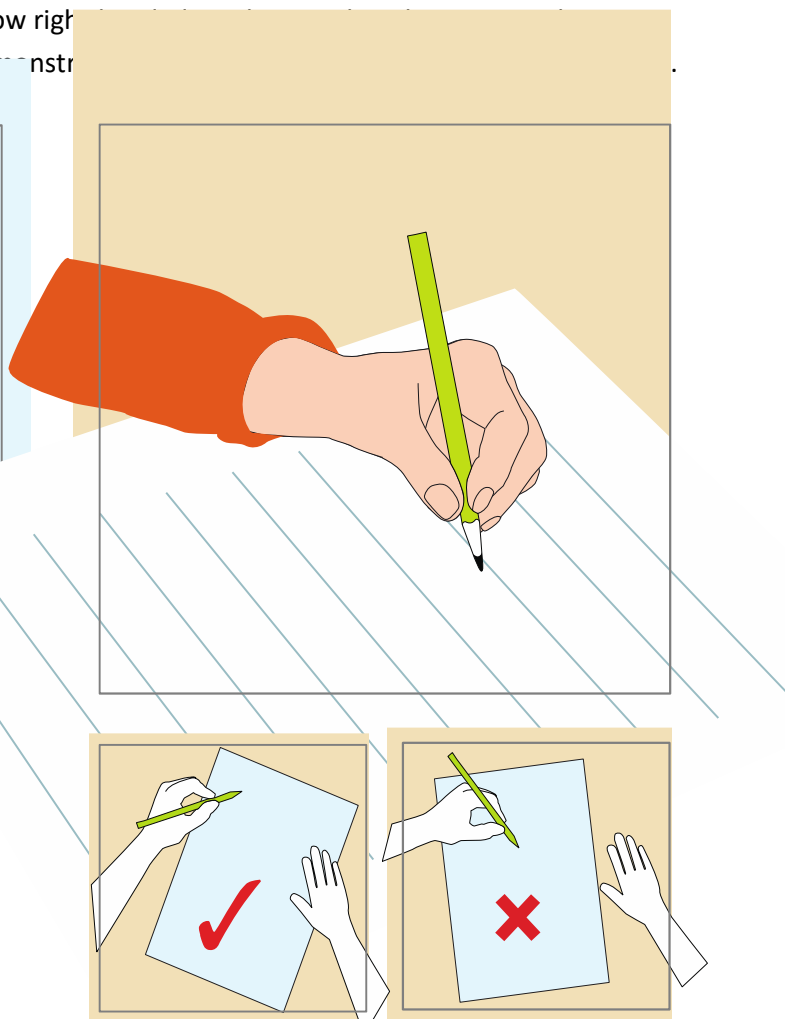
Left-handed children may find it difficult to follow right formation (and vice versa). Teachers should demonstrate



- Left-handed pupils should sit to the left of a right-handed child so that they are not competing for space.
- Pupils should position the paper/book to their left side and slanted, as shown.
- Pencils should not be held too close to the point as this can interrupt pupils' line of vision.
- Extra practice with left-to-right exercises may be necessary before pupils write left-to-right automatically.

PENS AND PENCILS

Children are encouraged to start handwriting using a soft pencil. When fine motor skills have been established a handwriting pen can be used. More competent pupils can use a ballpoint pen. **Teachers will identify when a child is ready to use a pen and the child will be issued with a pen license by a member of the SLT. If handwriting deteriorates, the child will return to using a pencil.**



Paper position for left-handed children

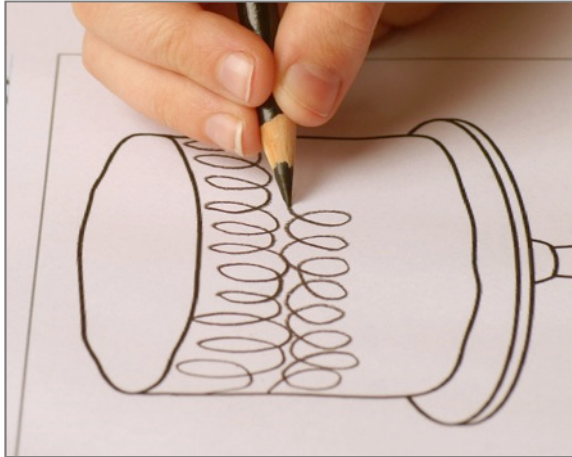
INCLUSION

Children whose handwriting is limited by problems with fine motor skills, including left-handed children, and children with special educational needs, will be given extra tuition to help achieve their optimum handwriting level.

Children with identified SEN may also have access to pencil grips, writing slopes and booster cushions to aid posture and grip.

Key Stage Teaching

FOUNDATION

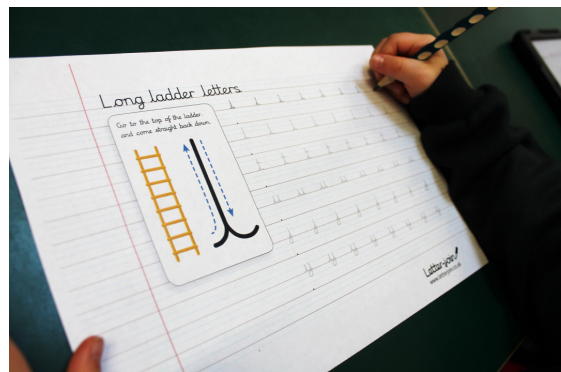
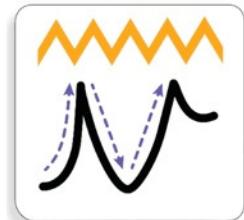
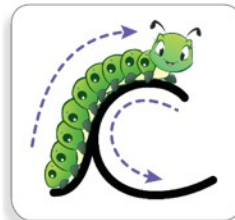
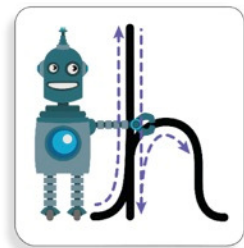
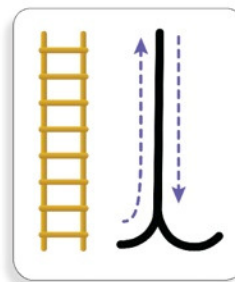


- Sit in the correct position and hold a pencil correctly to allow fluid movement of the nib.
- Improve fine and gross motor skills by enjoying drawing pre-cursive patterns in a variety of writing materials such as modelling clay, air writing, sand trays, felt pens, crayons, pencils, IWB, iPads/tablets.
- Understand the language need to describe pencil movements in preparation of letter formation.



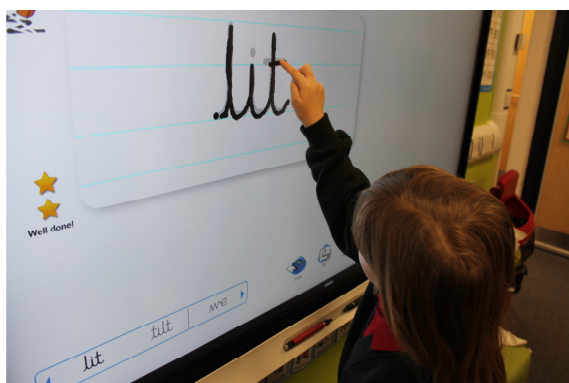
RECEPTION

- Hold a pencil in an effective manner for writing and be encouraged to correct any errors in grip or stature.
- Understand that letters are written on a base line and that all cursive letters 'start on the line' and 'end with a hook'.
- Begin to form some recognisable joined-up cursive letters, capital letters and numerals.
- Have an understanding of writing their own name.
- Understanding different shaped letter families.



Key Stage Teaching

KEY STAGE 1



- Write legibly using upper and lower case letters with correct joins.
- Ensure that letters sit on the base line and are consistent in size with ascenders and descenders that are the correct length and formation.
- Leave the correct space between words.
- Form capital letters and use where appropriate.
- Form numerals that are consistent in size and sit on the base line.
- Begin to form printed letters and understand when they are to be used.
- Improve the speed of writing and begin to write automatically so promoting creativity in independent writing.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Parts of a Flower

Put the labels into the correct places:

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Stigma | 3. Ovary | 5. Pollen tube | 7. Anther | 9. Petal |
| 2. Style | 4. Ovule | 6. Receptacle | 8. Filament | 10. Sepal |

Letter-join
Joined-up handwriting made easy

KEY STAGE 2

Improve quality, speed and stamina of handwriting.

- **Quality:** Ensure letters are consistently sized with equal word spacing and that ascenders and descenders are parallel and do not touch words on the lines above and below.
- **Speed:** Improve speed of handwriting to allow creative writing to take precedence over the task of handwriting and be able to take 'quick notes' at a faster pace.
- **Stamina:** Have the strength and mobility to be able to write for longer periods of time without fatigue.

Dictation Exercises

Easy practice
A selection of CVC words, a list of numbers and an easy poem.

dog hill bus
24 37 92
I can eat a bun.
Put it in my tum.
Open up the top.
Slip on my pop.

Harder exercises
A list of phrases, easy sums and a three-verse poem.

Over the hill.
2 + 1 = 3
A is an ant.
That seldom about still.
It made a nice house.
Inside a hill.
Nice little ant!

More challenging
Shopping list, complex numbers and a written passage.

4 small satsumas
12 medium barn eggs
29-10-2003
My birthday is in Scotland but
of seven I moved south to
Lancashire. I have lived
there since then, other than

Have full knowledge and ability of the different forms of handwriting for different purposes:

- Neat, joined, cursive letters for writing passages and large amounts of text, lists and letters.
- Printed or capital letters for posters, notices, headings, labelling, and form filling.
- Speedy handwriting for note-taking and dictation where neatness is not as important and shortcuts, such as + instead of 'and', can be used.

Letter-join

An easy poem

Firstly, listen to the poem at normal speed:

Secondly, listen to the poem a line at a time, pausing if necessary. Write down what you hear leaving gaps if you miss anything.

Next, listen to the poem again at normal speed and fill in any gaps you have left.

Finally, click here to see the written text >