



# CORBY PRIMARY ACADEMY

## HANDWRITING POLICY

REVIEW PROCESS	
Reviewed	September 2022
Next review	September 2023

## Overall Aims

A fluent and legible handwriting style empowers children to write with confidence and creativity. As such, we actively teach handwriting as part of the English curriculum through daily and discrete lessons with quick reinforcing sessions and application across the curriculum.

The outcomes that we will strive to ensure all our pupils achieve are:

- Having fluent, legible and speedy handwriting that can be performed automatically, so that the attention of the brain is on the content of the writing.
- Having the stamina and skills to write at length, with accurate spelling and punctuation.
- Having competence in transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition.
- Writing clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences.
- Having a comfortable and efficient pencil hold and working position.

Handwriting is of fundamental importance to educating our pupils because pupils who do not learn to read and write fluently and confidently are, in every sense, disadvantaged. The mastery of handwriting is therefore one of the key priorities of our school. Since handwriting is an essential movement skill, correct modelling of the agreed handwriting style by all adults is very important as well.

## General Principles

Handwriting is a physical activity that involves movement and recognition skills that need to be learnt and become part of the automatic cognitive skill set of the pupil. To achieve this, Corby Primary Academy has chosen the Kinetic Letters handwriting programme.

The programme has four threads:

- Making bodies stronger
- Learning the Letters
- Holding the pencil
- Flow and Fluency

The key principles of the programme are:

- Building physical strength underpins handwriting and concentration. This knowledge informs the working positions that children use for writing and the strengthening targets they work on.
- Pupils are not expected to do anything before they are developmentally ready for it.
- The different components of writing are mastered individually before being used in combination.
- Letters are learnt as movements, not as visual shapes, and movement remains central to developing automaticity in letter formation, flow and fluency.
- Posture is important in developing the correct position for handwriting and so children are taught how to organise their working position and paper position to enable comfortable and fluent writing from the start.
- Correct pencil hold is taught from the start (ie as soon as a tri-pod grip is developmentally appropriate).
- Reading and writing are reciprocal processes; strengthening handwriting skills will support reading and writing development as a whole.

## Teaching and Learning

The Kinetic Letters programme is commenced in Reception and is used throughout the School. By the end of KS1, each pupil should be working at the national standard and most should be working at a greater depth (see Appendix). Children will be using some of the strokes needed to join letters; teaching this will start in Year 2.

By the end of KS2, the vast majority of pupils should be working at a greater depth than the expected standard, the exceptions being those pupils who started their primary education elsewhere, and statemented pupils. Pupils should be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task (e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version).

Handwriting practice takes place in sessions that are outside English lessons, since handwriting underpins the majority of curriculum areas and is integral to self-esteem.

Pupils in EYFS and KS1 will spend time each day on activities that are part of the Kinetic Letters programme. Handwriting is taught in discrete sessions, separate from Phonics. By KS2, time allocation to maintain handwriting development and increase speed and flow will be regular, but at the discretion of the class teacher so long as appropriate progression continues to be made. Handwriting practice takes place on the 6-lined (or 3-lined if appropriate) Kinetic Letters white boards, with a transition to books via the "practice patch" (see Appendix).

The majority of the time, sessions are taught to the whole class with differentiated targets; reinforcement may take place in small groups and/or individually.

### Left-handed children

Teachers should be aware of the specific needs of left-handed pupils and make appropriate provision:

- Pupils should be positioned so that they can place their paper to their left side;
- Left-handed pupils should sit to the left of a right-handed child so that they are not competing for space;

Further guidance on left handed writers can be found in the class book.

### Assessment and Monitoring

The assessment framework in the national curriculum will apply to each pupil when their progress is being assessed at the end of KS1 and KS2 (see Appendix). Marking of work by teachers will be positive and self-correction by pupils will be encouraged.

Pencil grip and letter formation becomes habit at an early age, it is therefore imperative that within EYFS and Year 1 (dependent upon their stage of physical development) children are encouraged to use a tripod grip and are corrected if using an incorrect grip. Adults working with children must also ensure they visually observe letter formation.

A selection of writing and topic books will be regularly monitored by the Principal/SLT/Writing lead to monitor the impact and implementation of the policy and the standards of handwriting and progression across the school.

### Home involvement

It is important that parents/guardians/carers are involved in supporting the learning of handwriting. Parents will be given details of the handwriting programme and parents will be given details of the handwriting programme used in school.

Homework sheets are available to send home. These are located on the Primary Drive/English/Kinetic Letters/Learning the letters.

## Resources

### Reception

- Teacher's class book
- Letter Family stories (set of 6)
- Posters
- Flash cards
- Pupil whiteboards (6 lined with tree)
- Triangular grip whiteboard pens
- Kinetic Letters pencils (yellow and green)

### KS1

- Teacher's class book
- Posters
- Flash cards
- Pupil whiteboards (6 lined with tree)
- Triangular grip whiteboard pens
- Kinetic Letters pencils (yellow and green)

### KS2

- Teacher's class book
- Magnetic A2 board for flipchart
- Posters
- Flash cards
- Kinetic Letters pencils (yellow and green)

The Kinetic Letters font is available on all computers and laptops. Some class displays should use the Kinetic Letters font to reinforce handwriting teaching.

## Appendix

### **KL font**

Lower case:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Upper case:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Numbers:

1234567890

### **Letter groups**

(in teaching order)

Jumper Family:

hbnrmp

Abracadabra Family

coadgqs

Special Squirter

e

Window Cleaner Family:

ltiu

Fisher Family:

gjyf

Slider Family:

vwxzk

Pushing numbers:

2357

Pulling numbers:

689014

## Teacher assessment framework for a pupil's performance - end of Key Stage 1 and 2 – handwriting

This statutory interim framework is to be used only to make a teacher assessment judgement on an individual pupil at the end of the Key Stage following the completion of KS1/KS2 curriculum. It is not intended to track progress throughout the Key Stage.

The expected standard	Key Stage 1			Key Stage 2		
	Working towards	Working at	Working at greater depth	Working towards	Working at	Working at greater depth
Forming lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place	All	All	All	All	All	All
Forming lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another	Some	All	All	All	All	All
Forming capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters	Some	All	All	All	All	All
Using spacing between words	All	All	All	All	All	All
Using spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.		All	All	All	All	All
Use of question marks and exclamation marks		Some	Most	Most	All	All
Using the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters		Some	Most	All	All	All
Producing legible joined handwriting				All	All	All
Maintaining legibility, fluency and speed in handwriting through choosing whether or not to join specific letters.					All	All

**Key:** A child demonstrates attainment of a standard **some** or **most** or **all** of the time by the end of the Key Stage.

**Source** 2017 national curriculum assessments - Key stage 1 and 2: Interim teacher assessment frameworks at the end of key stage 1 and key stage 2

July 2016

<b>Statutory requirements</b>	<b>Non-statutory requirements</b>
<p><b>Early Years Foundation Stage</b></p> <p>Literacy development involves encouraging children to begin to read and write.</p> <p>Moving and handling: Children show good control and co-ordination in large and small movements. They move confidently in a range of ways, safely negotiating space. They handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.</p> <p>Writing: Children write simple sentences.</p>	<p>Expected descriptors: Shows preference for a dominant hand. Use a pencil effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</p> <p>Exceeding descriptors: They hold paper in position and use their preferred hand for writing, using a correct pencil grip. They are beginning to write on lines and control letter size.</p>
<p><b>Key stage 1                      Year 1</b></p> <p>Pupils' writing during Year 1 will generally develop at a slower pace than their reading. This is because they need to encode the sounds they hear in words (spelling skills), develop the physical skill needed for handwriting, and learn how to organise their ideas in writing.</p>	
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly;</li> <li>• begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place;</li> <li>• form capital letters;</li> <li>• form digits 0-9;</li> <li>• understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these;</li> <li>• write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher</li> </ul>	<p>Handwriting requires frequent and discrete, direct teaching. Pupils should be able to form letters correctly and confidently. The size of the writing implement (pencil, pen) should not be too large for a young pupil's hand. Whatever is being used should allow the pupil to hold it easily and correctly so that bad habits are avoided.</p> <p>Left-handed pupils should receive specific teaching to meet their needs</p>



### **Year 2**

In writing, pupils at the beginning of year 2 should be able to compose individual sentences orally and then write them down, and to form individual letters correctly, so establishing good handwriting habits from the beginning.

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 un-joined;
- 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.

Pupils should revise and practise correct letter formation frequently. They should be taught to write with a joined style as soon as they can form letters securely with the correct orientation.

### **Lower key stage 2                      Years 3-4**

Joined handwriting should be the norm; pupils should be able to use it fast enough to keep pace with what they want to say.

Pupils should be taught to:

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined;
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting, e.g. by ensuring that the down-strokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch.

Pupils should be able to write down their ideas with a reasonable degree of accuracy and with good sentence punctuation.

Pupils should be using joined handwriting throughout their independent writing. Handwriting should continue to be taught, with the aim of increasing the fluency with which pupils are able to write down what they want to say. This, in turn, will support their composition and spelling.

### **Upper key stage 2                      Years 5-6**

Children should be able to write down their ideas quickly. By the end of Year 6, pupils' writing should be sufficiently fluent and effortless to manage the general demands of the curriculum in Year 7.

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Pupils should continue to practise handwriting and be encouraged to increase the speed of it, so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of their writing down what they want to say. They should be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task (e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version). They should also be taught to use an un-joined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address, or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g. for filling in a form).

# Kinetic Letters®

Tree guides for the Practice Patch

