# Banks Road Primary School



**Handwriting Policy** 

#### Aim of the Policy

It is our aim that all pupils should be taught to form letters of the correct size and orientation, in order to develop a fluent and legible style of handwriting.

#### The Importance of Handwriting to the Curriculum

Handwriting is a movement skill and one which is best taught directly by demonstration, explanation and practice. The principal aim is that handwriting becomes an automatic process, which frees pupils to focus on content of the writing. The correct formation of all letters needs to become automatic and may require a lot of practice. In order for this to occur, handwriting is taught in ways that enhance fluency and legibility.

#### Resources

The handwriting section of Read Write Inc Phonics is used to teach handwriting in EYFS. EYFS and teaching assistants should follow the handwriting guidance online from the Read Write Inc Phonics section.

In KS1 and KS2, Letter-join is used to support the teaching of handwriting. Letter-join is a cursive handwriting scheme used both in school and remotely. It includes handwriting activities, online games and step by step instructional videos which model the process of letter formation and joined handwriting.

Handwriting sessions are timetabled for each class and carried out daily. Explicit teaching and practise of handwriting skills are also taught during English lessons in EYFS, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2.

In addition to the Letter-join resources, handwriting exercise books with special lines are used to support teaching of letter size consistency and letter spacing.

Good handwriting is based on the following conditions:

- Consistent patterns of ovals and parallel lines.
- Similar letters being of equal size and proportion.
- The distance between words being approximately the width of a lower-case letter o.
- The length of the long vertical strokes (ascenders) and (descenders) above and below the base line, being no more than twice the height of the small letters.
- Capital letters being no higher than the ascender strokes, and not joined to the lower-case letters.
- All letters being seated on the baseline.

#### The Role of the Teacher

- To follow the school policy to help each child develop legible and fluent handwriting;
- To use the Letter-join lessons and resources to support their teaching of handwriting;
- To provide direct teaching and accurate modelling;
- To provide resources and an environment which promotes good handwriting;
- To observe pupils, monitor progress and determine targets for development;

 To model appropriate handwriting to the children when using white boards, flip charts or marking books

#### **Teaching**

- Children must be taught how to form letters.
- Children must be taught about the size and shape of letters.
- Children must be taught the direction to write a letter.
- Children must be taught the length of ascenders and descenders.
- Children must be taught to write on the lines.
- Children must be taught where to join letters from is it diagonal from the bottom? E.g. sm or does it join from the top? E.g. wo
- Children must be taught that capital letters sit on their own.

#### <u>Inclusion</u>

The vast majority of children are able to write legibly and fluently. However, some pupils need more support and provision will be made for this in Personal Provision Plans. Teachers of children whose handwriting is limited by problems with fine motor skills should liaise with the SENCO to develop a programme designed for the individual child. This may involve extra handwriting sessions and access to extra resources. Other areas that should be considered are posture, lighting, angle of table etc.

#### Marking and feedback for the children

All teachers and teaching assistants should be circulating the room modelling, marking and providing feedback to individual children when needed. This is a very important part of moving learning forward as children can be corrected instantly about their misconceptions.

#### **Assessment**

Teachers assess handwriting when assessing writing, using the Literacy Counts writing assessment documents to determine future targets for improvement.

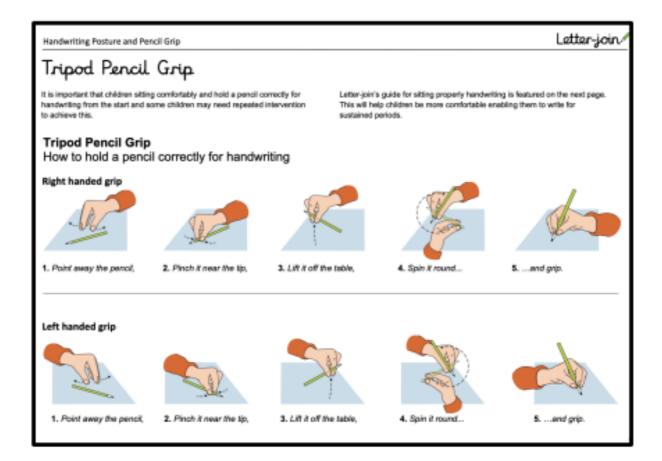
#### <u>Rewards</u>

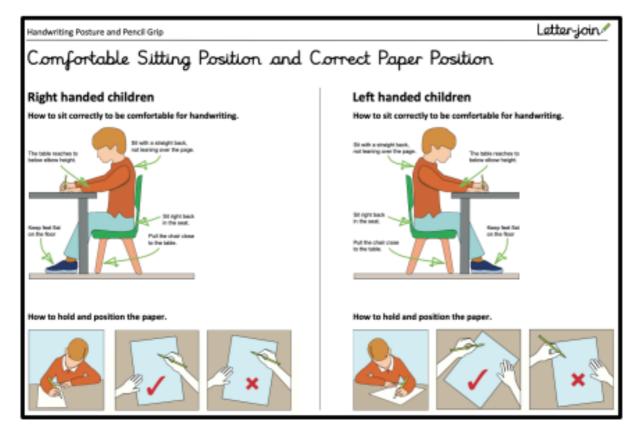
Pupils are presented with a handwriting pen license when they are ready to use a pen in their school books. This means that their handwriting is neat, joined and they are using the correct handwriting formation.

#### **Monitoring**

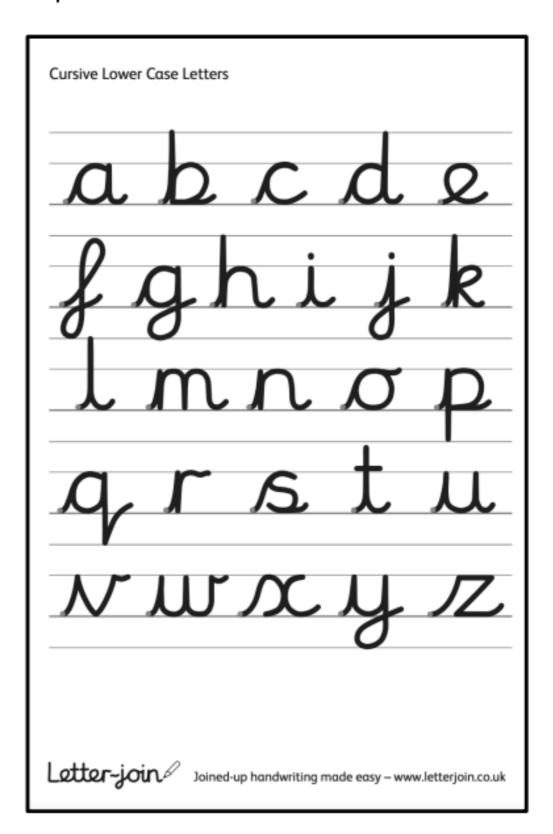
The teaching and learning of handwriting is monitored by the English Subject Leader each term. Books are monitored to make judgements on handwriting and presentation.

#### Pencil grip and sitting position





### Cursive alphabet







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## Pen Licence criteria

- Cursive handwriting which is readable and consistent and following the Letter Join scheme;
- Presentation scores in English books to be 9 or 10 for two whole weeks.
- No capital letters or numbers joined!
- Writing on the line.
- Work tasks completed the handwriting does not slow down the amount of work completed. Handwriting should be a good pace.
- No evidence of lots of scribbling out, One line through errors only.
- Evidenced in:
  - Handwriting book,
  - Two weeks of English book work,
  - Two full pieces of Science book work,
  - Two full pieces of History / Geography work,

When you feel like you have met all the criteria, you can bring your books down to the Old Library and show either Mr Wilson or Mr Savage,

You may want to ask your teacher, or the teacher next door to you, if they feel like you meet the criteria first!