

Dovecotes Primary School Knowledge Progression Handwriting									
Little Doves	Nursery	Reception							
 Beginning to use large scale movements with control Explore different materials and tools. For example, clay, finger paints, spoons, brushes, shells. 	 Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, 	 Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, 							
 Developing manipulation and control when using my fine motor skills. 	 Making snips in paper with scissors. Use a comfortable grip with good control when 	paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons.> Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good							
 Know how to use my large and small motor skills to do things independently. Make connections between my meyoments and the 	holding pens and pencils	posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which							
Make connections between my movements and the marks that I make using different tools, such as crayons, chalks etc.	 Shows a preference for a dominant hand. Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their 	is fast, accurate and efficient.							
	early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy.	 Form lower case and capital letters correctly. Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed 							
	 Write some letters accurately. 	 Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases. 							

	Year 1 Autumn Term	Ye	ear 1 Spring Term	Y	ear 1 Summer Term	Y	ear 2 Autumn Term		Year 2 Spring Term	Y	ear 2 Summer Term
AAA	 To write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. To sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. To form the digits 0-9. To understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these. 					 To write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters. To form lower case letters of the correct size, relative to one another. To use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. To begin to use the diagonal andhorizontal strokes needed to join letters. 					
A AA A A	Pencil Grip and Handwriting Patterns 1, 2, 3 (see appendix on handwriting mapping doc) Family 1 - I, j, t plus words Family 2 - c, a, d o plus words Family 3 and 4 - q, g, u, y plus words Family 5, 6, 7 - m, n, e, s, r, h, v, w plus words	AAA	Family 8 plus extras b, p, k, x, z, f plus words Numerals 0-9 Capital Letters A – I plus words including these		Capital Letters J-Z plus words including these. Revision of all lower case letters, refining pencil grip and letter direction.	AA	Revision of all lower case letters, focusing on letter sizes, orientation, proportion and spacing. Capital letters focusing on letter sizes, orientation, proportion and spacing.	A A A A A A	Joining patterns – see appendix on handwriting mapping document. The first join – um, ug, in, ip, im, id, ay, ar, an. Joining from $e - en$, el, et Joining to $e - ke$, te, ce, de Joining from $s - sa$, sc, sn Joining to $s - ns$, ds, ts		The second join – ub. ck, el, ch, sh, at, it, nt, af, lf, uf The third join – fo, fu, ra, ri, va, vo, wa, wo, re, we, oe, fe The fourth join – ok, rl, ob, fl, rk



Year 3 Autumn Term	Year 3 Spring Term	Year 3 Summer Term	Year 4 Autumn Term Year 4 Spring Term Year 4 Summer Term
To continue to use the dia	dwriting style with increasing ac gonal and horizontal strokes th etters, when adjacent to one ar	at are needed to join letters	 To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant and by ensuring that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch. To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independer writing to increase fluency.
 Revision of unjoined letters and capital letters ensuring the diagonal and horizontal strokes are correct ahead of refining joining. The first join – in, im, un, an, am, en, nd, ng, mp, ne, de, le, es, ks, ts with increasing neatness and accuracy. 	 The second join – il, ik, ch, sh, th, sk, sl, st, lk, nt, nk with increasing neatness and accuracy. The third join – oy, wa, rd, oa, fr, fi, fa, fe, fo, ro, ve, wa, us, ws, rs with increasing neatness and accuracy. The fourth join – rt, rk, rl, ol, ob, wh with increasing neatness and accuracy. Joining tricky letters – ss, ff 	Refining joins by using opposites, seasons, days, months, places, people, number words, question words, transport, animals, in sentences with increasing neatness and accuracy.	 Revision of the first, second, third and fourth joins (am, ac, ad, en, ul, ak, ck, il, al, nk, ow, on, ov, vo, wa, we, rb, ot, ol, wh) with increasing consistency and quality, ensuring spacing between words and gaining fluency. Revision of tricky joins – fe, fo, fl, af, of, rf, us, ks, is, fs, os, ws, ff, ll, ss, scr, spl, , spr, str Increasing neatness and accuracy by using verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, adverbs, conjunctions, adverbs, conjunctions, adverbs, conjunctions, synonyms, antonyms, pronouns in sentences. Increasing neatness and accuracy by using verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, synonyms, antonyms, pronouns in sentences. Practice with suffixes and prefixesle, -ful, - ness, -tion. Revision of tricky joins – fe, fo, fl, af, of, rf, us, ks, is, fs, os, ws, ff, ll, ss, scr, spl, , spr, str

Year 5 Autumn Term	Year 5 Spring Term	Year 5 Summer Term	Y	ear 6 Autumn Term	Year 6 Spring Term	Year 6 Summer Term
 not get in the way of writin To be clear about what sta quick notes or a final hand To confidently use diagonal 	their handwriting so that probler g down what they want to say. andard of handwriting is approp dwritten version. al and horizontal joining strokes egible, fluent and speedy way.	riate for a particular task, e.g.	A A	to use when given choice choosing the writing imple To recognise when to use a	nd with increasing speed by cho s and deciding whether or not t ement that is best suited for a ta an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling capital letters (e.g. for filling in a f	o join specific letters and by isk. I a diagram, for writing an email
Practice using weekly spell	lings confidently using joins in a l	egible, fluent and speedy	\succ	Practice using weekly spell	lings confidently using joins in a	legible, fluent and speedy
way.				way.		