

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Letter formation, placement and positioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the speed of their handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing down what they want to say. To be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, e.g. quick notes or a final handwritten version. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and by choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
Joining letters		<p>To begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.</p> <p>Revision of individual letters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> al, ab, ia, va ib, ob, lp, mp ck, cy, nc, oc de, dr, da, nd em, ke, ej, oj fo, fa, uf, of ng, dg, iq, oq ht, ha, wh, th ki, mi, cl, wl ky, kn, ok, rk wm, am, ny, en qu, nq, us, os lt, it, lit, cu, up ev, nv, wo, we vy, zi, ze, iz <p>After working through the intensive programme of lessons, three letter joins could be practised in the weekly handwriting lesson, followed by CVCC, CCVC and common exception word application.</p>	<p>To continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.</p> <p>Revision of individual letters (where appropriate) and Y2 joins</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ac, aw, da, oa, ib, ob ck, cy, ec, vc, du, dg en, ef, me, te, fr, fo if, af, ng, og, hs, hu lh, ch, ib, ip, ki, vi ej, nj, ky, kl, mk, ok ll, lw, cl, al, mp, mb om, im, mf, ms, ng, nt un, wn, or, od, vo, ho op, rp, qu, nq, oq, rl rs, vr, tr, vs, fs, ns tl, ty, ut, ot, ug, uz du, fu, va, ve, ov, iv wg, we, ow, ew, ex, ix xh, xe, vy, cy, oz, ez <p>After working through the intensive programme of lessons, three letter joins could be practised in the weekly handwriting lesson, followed by whole word and sentences application</p>	<p>To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing to increase fluency.</p> <p>Revision of individual letters (where appropriate) Y3 joins.</p> <p>Quickly moving onto whole word, phrases and whole sentence level work (dictation)</p>	<p>To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way.</p> <p>Revision of Y3 joins (where appropriate).</p> <p>Quickly moving phrases and whole sentence level work (dictation)</p>	<p>To recognise when to use an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram, for writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters (e.g. for filling in a form).</p> <p>Revision of Y3 joins (where appropriate).</p> <p>Quickly moving phrases and whole sentence level work (dictation)</p>