

Handwriting Skills Progression

Bugle School

Birth to 3 3-4 years Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. • Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils • Shows a preference for a dominant hand. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy. • Write some letters accurately. 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, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. • Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. • Form lower 	consistoner	 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.	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.	 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 	•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.

	To begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.•	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.	To confidently use diagonal and	throughout their independent writing in a	when to use an unjoined style (e.g. for labelling a diagram, for writing an email address or for algebra) and capital letters
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