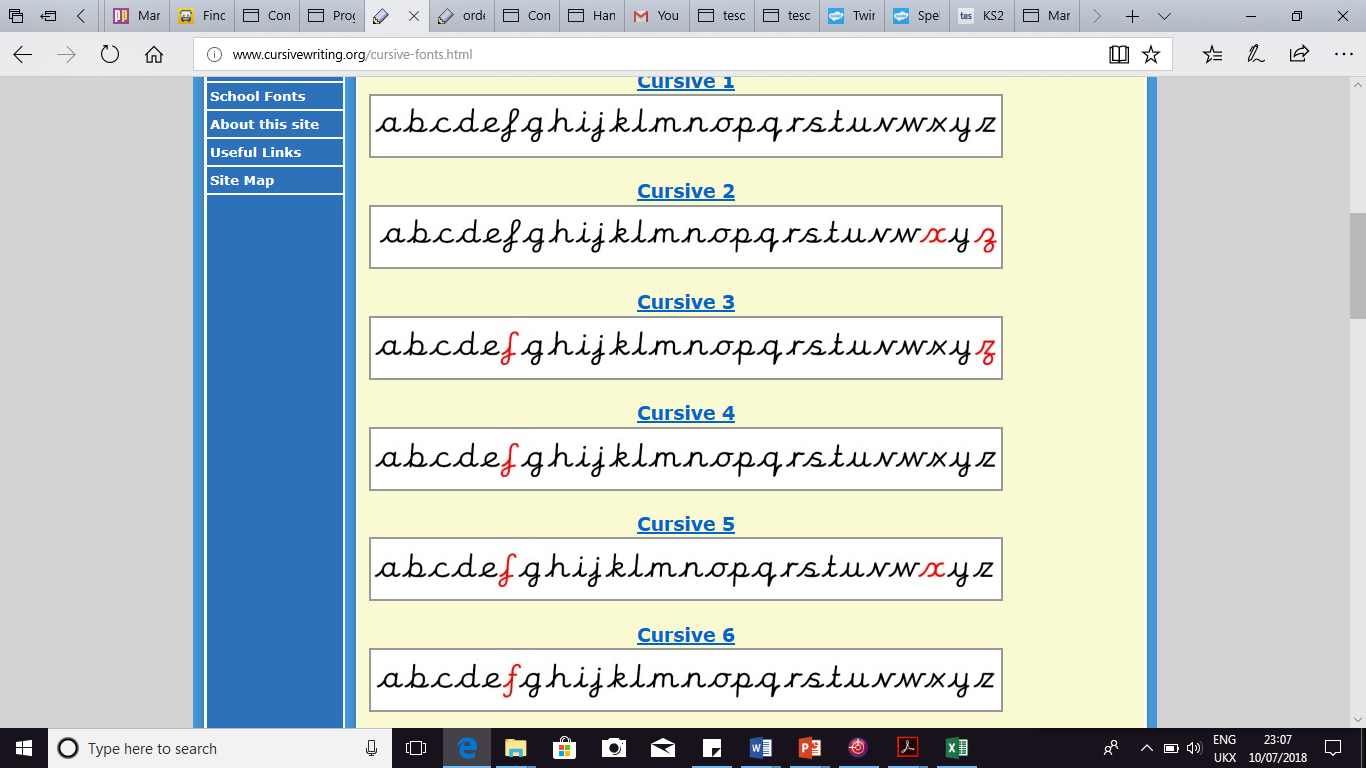
**Appendix 2**

The Wibsey Progression in Skills for Handwriting

As a school we use the continuous cursive letter formation and the font Join-it 22 as our handwriting scheme. In addition to this, we utilise teaching resources on http://www.teachhandwriting.co.uk to ensure that our children have a progressive approach to their handwriting demands as with any other subject or skill. Our Join-it 22 letters are as follows:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stage 1: development of pre-letter patterns required for handwriting using large scale models | Young children begin to learn pre-handwriting patterns long before they can hold a pencil properly in the tripod grip. They begin to learn directional pushes and pulls as they play with their toys. Pre-letter patterns are then taught to young children through drawing pictures, patterns and then as letter shapes. Initially, these will be taught at a large size to help them store them in the motor memory to be recalled later when the child is learning to refine their letter formation skills. |
| Stage 2: development of appropriate writing habits (sitting position and paper orientation) |  |
| Stage 3: development of writing habits (teaching of the tripod grip) | Video guide to the steps involved    <https://www.teachhandwriting.co.uk/pencil-grip-tripod-guide-forming-handwriting.html> |
| Stage 4: pre-handwriting letter patterns | Learning pre-handwriting patterns is the important first step in handwriting, with children learning the shapes and strokes needed to correctly form letters. As a child develops control of the drawing tool they move from large (Beginners pattern worksheets) to small (Refiners pattern worksheets) pre-handwriting patterns. |
| Stage 5: forming of individual letters | As a school, our programme is continuous cursive. The website below shows demonstration of each letter that can be viewed with the children. Teachers should ensure they have the right version of the script (Letter Choice 3 with a different f as shown).  <https://www.teachhandwriting.co.uk/continuous-cursive-refiners-choice-3.html>  Formation of letters should be taught in the following order:  **Group 1:**  Straight line continuous cursives  l, l, t, z  **Group 2:**  Forming curves starting continuous cursives  c, a, d, g, o, q  As above more complex  e, s  **Group 3:**  Forming tunnel continuous cursive letters  b, h, m, n, p, u  **Group 4:**  Forming top exit continuous cursive letters  r, v, w, x,  **Group 5:**  Forming hooks, lines and loops  f, j, k, y |
| Stage 6: joining of the individual letters | Here is the progression of the different joins to use with the children:  **First joins**: continuous cursive bottom letter joins  ai, but, ch, ck, er, sh, th, ip, ig  **Second joins**: Continuous cursive bottom to ‘c’ shaped letter joins  As, ea, ed, ing, sat, ss,  Continuous cursive bottom ‘e’ letter joins  be, her, ie, men, se,  **Third joins**: Continuous cursive top ‘e’ letter joins  ere, oe, re, ure, ve, we,  **Fourth joins**: continuous cursive top letter joins  oa, oh, oi, on, oo, or, ou, ov, ow, oy, wh  Capital letters never join lower case letters. |

The website above also provides printable sheets for teachers to use in addition to the video resources. Where possible, teachers should try to tie in spelling patterns with some handwriting practice each week. Where children do not have a correctly formed cursive style, classroom resource should reflect this with laminated handwriting strips as prompts in the middle of the table.