

Y5 and below handwriting advice.

It is expected that high quality inclusive teaching can support handwriting development for most children.

The National Handwriting Association have lots of information and resources both for teachers and parents:

<https://nha-handwriting.org.uk/handwriting/help-for-teachers/>

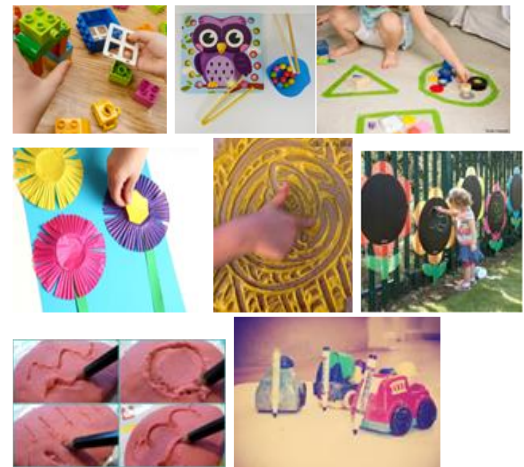
<https://nha-handwriting.org.uk/handwriting/help-for-parents/>



Early Years – Supporting Handwriting development

Children in Early Years settings benefit from lots of play opportunities to build the foundations for handwriting:

- different fine motor activities to build hand skills and visual motor integration,
- exploratory mark making activities with lots of different mediums and tools to explore how different movements result in different patterns and shapes,
- intentional mark making activities to help recognise, imitate, copy and form shapes and patterns and eventually letters and numbers.



Top Tips for improving primary age handwriting.

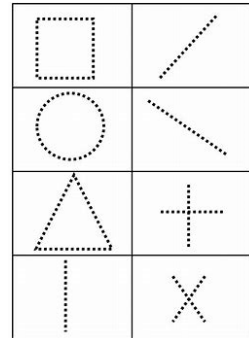
Handwriting improves with practice of handwriting..... working on fine motor skills will not automatically transfer to improvements in writing.

Handwriting practice needs to be FUN and FREQUENT and can take many different forms!

Consider a child's learning abilities in relation to your expectations of their handwriting.

Do they recognise letters?

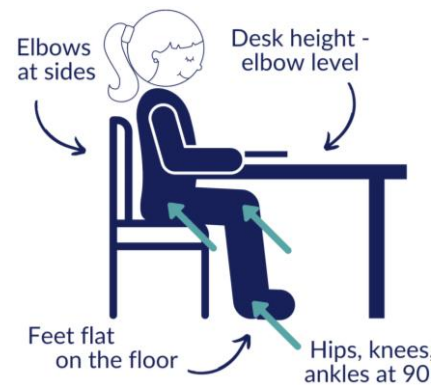
Can they produce these pre writing shapes?



Encourage good sitting posture. Slanted writing boards, pen grips and positioning the paper at a 45 degree angle can also be helpful.

Promote focus for handwriting, try minimising distractions by considering: position in the classroom or pop up desk dividers, movement breaks before hand writing, a sand timer to indicate how long to focus for or a weighted lap pad.

If introducing any of the above, ensure you only try one strategy at a time so you know which is effective or not.



Letter formation difficulties:

Watch how a child writes as well as looking at the finished product (what they have written) to notice where they might be having problems.

Some children find it easier to print than to join up, some find it easier to join letters, there is no right or wrong approach, legibility is the most important factor as they move into secondary school.

Ensure letter formation is secure and automatic before working on speeding up handwriting.



AAA aaa BBB bbb CCC ccc

The flicks and ticks on letters and joining of letters can be confusing for some children

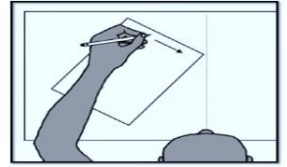
Strategies to support left - handed writers:

Position child on the left end of a row or to the left of another student, tilt paper to the right, grasp slightly farther from the point of the pencil or pen.

For copying – ideally place examples down the right-hand side of page.

Letter formation actions might need to be different, left hander worksheets help: www.Lefthandedchildren.org/letter-formation.html and Twinkl have them.

Consider if there is anyone lefthanded in school or at home who could be involved in teaching letter formation / strategies.



Children can often identify what they need to change or get better at, **involve them in making their own goals for handwriting practice.**

Intervention or practise needs to be done regularly, **little and often is best, at least 40 minutes a week**, this could be broken down to 5 minute chunks a few times a day. Promote practise at home and school for the biggest impact.

Interventions should start from a clear baseline, have SMART goals, and progress should be monitored (South Warwickshire has useful documents to support this)



Praise all writing achievements and efforts no matter how small....

this helps children feel good about themselves and practise some more!



Further Support for Handwriting Difficulties

Children in Year 5 or below with handwriting difficulties should be supported by school or home educators to take part in a **minimum term or 10-12 week** programme of targeted intervention to try to address the child's difficulties. Remember, intervention or practise needs to be done regularly, little and often is best, *at least* 40 minutes a to be effective (can be broken down into small chunks of time). Small group interventions can be effective, if children have similar areas of difficulty.

South Warwickshire NHS Foundation Trust

have produced resources that educators can use to identify areas of difficulty and deliver targeted interventions. Schools should use this resource to plan a targeted handwriting intervention.

<https://www.swft.nhs.uk/our-services/occupational-therapy-children>



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Supporting Neurodiverse Learners

Schools can consider how neurodiverse young people may find handwriting difficult and can try introducing simple strategies to support learners. Educators can access training to consider handwriting difficulties for neurodivergent children and strategies to help here:

<https://sway.office.com/ksMkgPQMSWW26NYn?ref=Link>

and view a menu of strategies they can consider and trial in the classroom here:

<https://www.learnsheffield.co.uk/Partners/Inclusion-Task-Force/> in the Guidance & Resources section – under the areas of need & support tab.

Alternatives to handwriting

If a child is struggling to write their ideas down on paper or to work, consider other methods to help them. If a child is near the end of year 5 or started Year 6 and continues to have difficulty with handwriting despite intervention and support, they should start to move to an alternative or supported recording method like:

- Using a scribe; speaking their ideas for an adult to write or draw
- Using Clicker software at school which has pictures and words to pick from (*this is particularly useful for children who may have some additional learning needs and challenges generating sentence starters/ word finding difficulties * see advice below*)
- Using magnetic pictures, symbols and words
- Dictation; using voice activated software so the child can speak their ideas .
- Typing on a laptop/keyboard

Children will need support and lots of opportunities to practice their alternative recording method at home and school to help them feel ready and confident to use this at secondary school.

Clicker8 software guidance

If a school is new to using Clicker 8 it might be helpful to watch their Clicker tour video and look at the Clicker Basics page on the Crick Software website to give a good overview of the features available. Links below:

<https://www.cricksoft.com/uk/training/clicker-training/tutorials/win-mac/get-started>

<https://www.cricksoft.com/uk/training/clicker-training/clicker-basics> Or there is a full training guide with comprehensive information if required: <https://www.cricksoft.com/uk/training/clicker-training/training-guide/win-mac>

If you haven't met with anyone from Crick Software, you can do so via a customer care meeting. These can be helpful to establish a contact at Crick Software, discuss how to embed Clicker in your school and ask questions. Link: <https://www.cricksoft.com/uk/training/customer-care-meetings>

Once staff are familiar with the features you can begin thinking about which features might be helpful for a child, you could discuss the child's needs in the customer care meeting or over email with a Crick Software rep if you needed more support. You should then trial the discussed features with the child, it can be helpful to trial one at a time so not to overwhelm the child or staff helping them.

Top tips for Clicker

- Ensure the technical aspects are all set up before introducing with a child e.g. does Clicker open successfully, how can the child save their work and how can they print. It may be worth involving your IT team to problem solve if needed. You may need to consider purchasing headphones if the child is using the read aloud feature of Clicker. Technical support can be found here <https://www.cricksoft.com/uk/support/contact>
- It is useful to have a member of staff who was upskilled/took a lead on Clicker. The software can be overwhelming to staff especially if technology is something they find difficult so having a key person can be helpful for staff members to go to and also the child.
- It can be helpful to spend time upskilling the child so they are as independent as possible e.g. do they know where the laptop/device is stored, can they access it without having to ask, do they know how/where to charge the device. It needs to be as easy as getting a book off the shelf like other children would otherwise these things can be a huge barrier to success. Also, things such as logging into the laptop, opening Clicker, saving, printing etc.

Onward referral of handwriting difficulties

If all of the above has been tried and handwriting difficulties persist, health professionals can refer to community therapy services. Referrals will be accepted for children with handwriting difficulties if they have at least 2 other areas of functional gross or fine motor skill difficulties. Referrals are not accepted for children with only handwriting difficulties as this is most likely due to specific learning needs rather than motor difficulties. **Referrals are accepted if a child has a physical disability that is directly affecting their ability to handwrite or use technology, such as cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy.*

If schools recommend to a parent or health professional that a child is referred to therapy services, they should indicate all areas of motor difficulty and what handwriting intervention they have tried and what strategies have helped.