	Writing skills progression: Newlands Junior School								
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
			Spelling						
Phonics and									
spelling rules									
Common									
exception									
words	Please see Newlands Junior School Spelling Scheme								
Prefixes and									
suffixes									
Further									
spelling									
conventions									

		Writing sl	kills progression: Newla	ınds Junior School		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			Handwriting			
Letter formation, placement and positioning	Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. Write lower case and capital letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place with a good level of consistency. Form digits 0-9. Understand handwriting families and practise these.	Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters. Form lower case letters of the correct size, relative to one another. Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.	Use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed.	Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of handwriting (by ensuring that downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that writing is spaced sufficiently)	Increase the speed of handwriting so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of writing down what they want to say. Be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task (quick notes as opposed to final version).	Write fluently, legibly and with increasing speed.
Joining letters		Begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	Continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters. Understand which letters are best left un-joined.	Confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining stokes throughout independent writing to increase fluency.	Confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way.	Recognise when to use an un-joined style (labelling diagrams, email addresses) and capital letters (filling in forms).

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Composition (Please see Newlands Genre Features for further detail)								
Planning, writing and editing	Say out loud what is going to be written. Compose sentences orally before writing. Sequence sentences to form short narratives. Discuss what has been written with the teacher. Re-read writing to check that it makes sense and to independently begin to make changes. Read writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard.	Encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence. Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others. Write simple poetry. Plan what will be written, including writing down ideas/key words and new vocabular. Make simple additions, revisions and corrections by evaluating writing with the teacher and other pupils. Re-read to check for sense and correct tense.	Compose and rehearse sentences orally. Begin to use ideas form own reading and modelled examples to plan writing. Begin to organise writing into paragraphs around a theme. Proofread to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements.	Compose and rehearse sentences orally, progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures. Consistently organise writing into paragraphs around a theme to add cohesion and to aid the reader. Proofread consistently and amend writing, correcting errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.	Plan writing by identifying the audience for and the purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models. Consider how authors develop characters and settings in what has been read, listened to or performed. Consistently link ideas across paragraphs. Proofread work to précis longer passages; to assess the effectiveness of writing, making corrections and improvements.	Note-down and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary. Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure texts and to guide the reader. Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs. Habitually proofread for spelling and punctuation errors. Propose changes to vocab, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning. Use knowledge of synonyms and antonyms to make improvements to writing.		

		Writing ski	ills progression: Newla	nds Junior School					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
		Voca	bulary, grammar and p	ounctuation					
Sentence									
construction									
and tense									
Punctuation	Please see Newlands Junior School Progression in Grammar								
Use of									
terminology									