



# EXPLORING PATHWAYS TO JUSTICE FOR BABIES

FEBRUARY 2025



In partnership with:

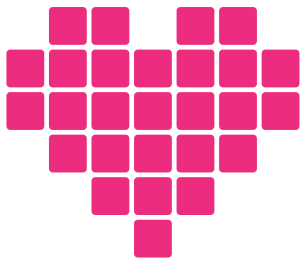


## Acknowledgements

Together (Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights) would like to thank the amazing Senior Rights Detectives, Oscar and Safiyah for all their hard work in supporting the investigations that make up this report.

Thanks also to the babies, young children and grown-ups from across Scotland who took part in the investigations, to our members and partners in this project - Craigmillar Literacy Trust, Home-Start Wigtownshire, Play Scotland and Starcatchers who showed great generosity in sharing their expertise with us and to Parenting Across Scotland, Home-Start UK and Licketyspit for offering advice and guidance during this pilot project.

A special thanks to Cattnach for generously funding this pilot project.



## Who are the Rights Detectives?




The Rights Detectives are children and young people from across Together's member organisations who investigate and influence decisions that affect the rights of babies, children and young people.



### The Rights Detectives (2022-2023)

The first Rights Detectives project ran from 2022 to 2023 and involved a group of children and young people aged 11-17 from across Scotland. Supported by Together and our members, the Rights Detectives played a key role in shaping proposals for a Human Rights Bill for Scotland. They received special missions from the Scottish Government's Human Rights Bill team and carried out investigative research with 269 children and young people aged 5-17 across Scotland. Their findings directly influenced the development of the Bill, ensuring that what matters to children will be reflected in the law.

 You can read all our **Mission Update reports and resources on our webpage here (scroll half way down the page to Detectives Findings)**

### Child-friendly consultation on the Human Rights Bill (2023-2024)

Following this work, two of the original Rights Detectives helped to design and implement a child-friendly consultation on the Human Rights Bill for Scotland. They played a key role in ensuring that children and young people could contribute meaningfully to the consultation process.

As part of this, the Rights Detectives worked with Scottish Government to create a child-friendly version of the consultation questions, making it easier for children to share their views. Nearly 400 people responded. The findings were published in March 2024 as a child-friendly version of the Scottish Government's Consultation Analysis Report, ensuring that children's perspectives were clearly reflected in the consultation outcomes.

 You can view the **child-friendly Human Rights Bill Consultation Analysis Report here**

### The next phase: Senior Rights Detectives and Tiny Rights Detectives (2024)

Building on their experience, two of the original Rights Detectives took on new roles as Senior Rights Detectives in 2024. They supported the design and implementation of the Tiny Rights Detectives pilot, which expanded the Rights Detectives model to include babies, young children, and their families. This new phase explored how the youngest rights-holders express their needs and what barriers they face in accessing justice.



Figure 1: **Senior Rights Detective Oscar (left)**



Figure 2: **Senior Rights Detective Safiyah (right)**

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## Summary of findings

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Our Tiny Rights Detectives pilot project has demonstrated that babies are active rights holders who consistently communicate their needs, preferences, and experiences. However, our investigations revealed systemic barriers that often prevent babies from realising their rights, particularly in areas such as healthcare, community participation, and safe environments. Key findings include:

- Babies clearly express their views through behaviours, facial expressions, and vocalisations, yet these signals are often overlooked.
- Trusted relationships with adults are essential for recognising and responding to babies' rights.
- Systemic barriers, including transport limitations and unsafe public spaces, frequently restrict babies' access to services and community life.
- Existing complaints mechanisms are often not accessible to parents and caregivers, nor designed to capture babies' experiences. This highlights the need for more proactive and accessible pathways to justice.
- Building awareness of babies' rights among families, professionals, and the wider public is crucial to ensuring babies' needs are recognised and met.

To build on the findings of this pilot, Together aims to secure additional funding to extend the Tiny Rights Detectives model, working with a wider range of families and partners. Future work will focus on developing practical tools and resources that support both families and professionals in recognising and advocating for babies' rights. We will also continue gathering evidence of systemic barriers, using this to advocate for policy and practice changes that better reflect babies' lived experiences. By expanding this work, we can further strengthen pathways to justice, ensuring that every family is heard and their babies' rights are fully realised.



Figure 3: **Starcatchers** – babies' mark making during session

# 1. Introduction

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## Background

On 16th July 2024, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) became binding law in Scotland through the UNCRC (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024. This landmark legislation requires public services – and those commissioned to deliver public services - to place the UNCRC at the heart of everything they do. This includes hospitals, health visitors, childcare providers and social work services who all have a significant impact on the human rights of babies, children and young people. For the first time, babies and young children have legally enforceable UNCRC rights in Scotland, and should have clear pathways for their families to seek redress when these rights are not met.

Against this backdrop, Together (Scottish Alliance for Children’s Rights) launched a pilot project to expand our Rights Detectives programme to include babies, young children and their grown-ups. This initiative builds upon the success of our original Rights Detectives programme, which engaged children and young people aged 11-17 from across Scotland in shaping human rights legislation. The expansion to include babies reflects our understanding that rights begin at birth, as established in Article 1 of the UNCRC, and our commitment to ensuring no child is left behind.

## Project aim

Through the project, we aimed to capture the experiences of families from diverse backgrounds, including those living in rural areas, young parents, families on low incomes, and families whose first language is not English. By engaging with a range of communities, the project aimed to identify both common barriers and the specific challenges faced by different groups in realising babies’ rights. While the project initially focused on exploring complaints mechanisms for babies, it evolved to identify broader justice pathways for babies, young children and their families. This evolution reflected early feedback from the families and partner organisations we worked with, who emphasised the need for a more holistic approach to understanding how families navigate concerns about their babies’ rights. The project aligns closely with the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child’s development of General Comment No. 27 on children’s access to justice, offering timely insights into how justice systems can better serve the rights of our youngest children.

## Why this matters

The implementation of the UNCRC in Scotland creates new opportunities and challenges in ensuring babies’ rights are protected. Traditional child-friendly complaints mechanisms may not adequately serve the needs of babies and their families. Through their everyday interactions, babies clearly communicate their needs, preferences, and experiences – yet these communications are often overlooked or misunderstood. This project aims to understand what families need to help them identify and raise concerns about their babies’ rights, informing the development of more accessible and effective pathways to justice.



## 2. Methodology

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### Approach

The project adopted a collaborative, partnership-based approach working with Together member organisations, including: Craigmillar Literacy Trust, Home-Start Wigtownshire, Play Scotland and Starcatchers. These organisations brought extensive expertise in engaging with babies, young children and their families. We sought to include families from a range of backgrounds to ensure diverse perspectives were captured. Through our member organisations, we were proactive in engaging with families living in rural areas, young parents, families on low incomes, and families whose first language is not English. This approach was essential to ensure we could explore how different factors impact babies' ability to realise their rights, and ensure that our findings reflect the varied experiences of babies and their caregivers across Scotland.

The project received support from member organisation staff and volunteers who provided expertise and helped to co-design sessions, as well as facilitating creative activities. Senior Rights Detectives, Oscar and Safiyah, helped to suggest additional ideas for the sessions and supported engagement with babies and young children. Together staff brought legal expertise and project management support.

### Project structure

The project was guided by Operational and Strategic Steering Groups, both of which evolved as the project developed to give focused time to practice issues and strategic influence.

The Operational Steering Group included representatives from Craigmillar Literacy Trust, Home-Start Wigtownshire, Play Scotland, Starcatchers and Together staff. This group hosted initial meetings to develop ideas and explore opportunities. Based on partner feedback, we adapted the original Rights Detectives approach from individual family engagement to working with established groups, focusing on practical implementation.

The Strategic Steering Group included senior staff from Play Scotland, Home-Start, Starcatchers, Craigmillar Literacy Trust, Parenting Across Scotland and Together. They provided oversight and direction for the pilot project and helped shape how organisations could best support frontline staff in identifying and addressing rights issues.

### Investigation sessions

The project conducted sessions across four locations:

- At Play Scotland in Peebles, Scottish Borders, we met with five babies aged 4-7 months and their grown-ups.
- In Craigmillar, Edinburgh, we held two sessions with Craigmillar Books for Babies, engaging with a total of 14 babies (aged 9 weeks to 4 years) and their grown-ups. Of these, 10 babies and their families attended one session, while four babies and their families participated in both sessions.
- With Starcatchers in Dunfermline, Fife, we held two sessions with five babies aged 6 months to 3 years and four grown-ups. One family attended both sessions.
- Through Home-Start Wigtownshire in Sorbie, Dumfries and Galloway, we held two sessions with seven babies aged 8 months to 3 years and six grown-ups, with the same families attending both sessions.



## Session methodology

Sessions were designed to be relationship-based and lasted between one and two hours. They were held in familiar spaces and followed formats that babies and families knew well. The activities incorporated rhythms, songs, music and movement, baby massage, sensory play and baby-grown-up connection activities. We included arts and messy play, seasonal activities and shared food, alongside group and individual discussions.

## Data collection

The project gathered data through various methods to ensure a comprehensive overview of the awareness, understanding and experience that families had of their babies' UNCRC rights. This included direct observations of babies and families, voice recordings from participants and staff, and reflective recordings from Senior Rights Detectives. We also collected anonymous partner surveys, conducted staff debriefings and documented stories and experiences throughout the process.



Figure 4: Home Start Wigtownshire – the quiet area set up for babies

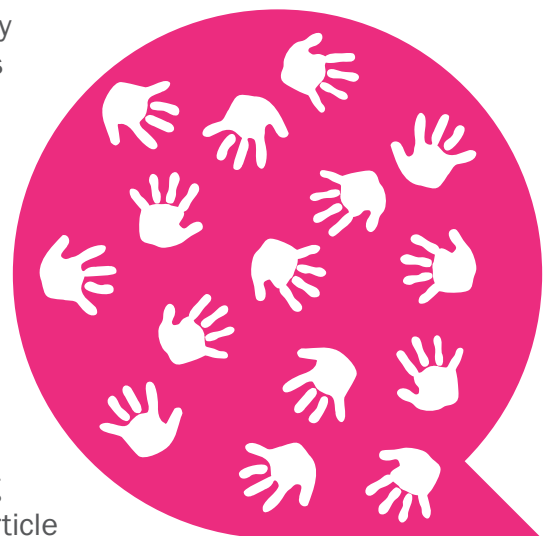
Our methodology emphasised creating safe, comfortable spaces where families could naturally explore and express their experiences with their babies' rights, while ensuring rigorous data collection to inform future practice and policy.

## 3. Key findings

### Recognition of babies' rights

Through our investigations, we observed that babies consistently demonstrated their capacity to express their needs, preferences and experiences, though these signals were not always recognised as expressions of their rights. As one parent noted, *“Babies tell you what they don't want,”* while another emphasised *“the right of a baby to have someone who knows their cues, who can communicate with them.”*

Babies communicated through various means: physical movements, vocalisations, facial expressions and engagement or disengagement with activities and environments. At Starcatchers sessions, we observed a six-month-old baby tracking illustrations with his eyes and engaging through touch, demonstrating his right to access information (Article 13). In Craigmillar, babies clearly expressed their choices about which snacks they wanted, and which toys they preferred to play with, demonstrating their right to participate in decisions affecting them (Article 12).





During one session at Home-Start Wigtownshire, a baby demonstrated her right to rest and leisure (Article 31) by disengaging from group activities when tired, clearly communicating her need for a break. Her mother responded supportively, noting *“I’d rather be alone and have her happy than have a grumpy baby.”* This exemplifies how babies actively exercise their rights when given appropriate support and recognition.

Many grown-ups had not previously considered their babies’ experiences through a rights-based lens. As one parent asked, *“It’s great having all these rights, but what weight do they really have?”* When introduced to the UNCRC, they began to recognise how their babies’ everyday experiences connected to their fundamental rights. This understanding helped them interpret and respond to their babies’ communications about their needs and preferences.

## Barriers to realising rights

Our investigations revealed several significant barriers that prevent babies from fully realising their rights under the UNCRC. These barriers often stemmed from systemic issues rather than individual caregivers’ actions. At Play Scotland’s sessions in Peebles, parents identified how inadequate parent-and-child parking spaces effectively denied their babies access to essential services, including healthcare, impacting rights under Articles 24 (health) and 6 (development). In Wigtownshire, the lack of accessible public transport – with coaches being unable to accommodate prams – created barriers to babies’ rights to healthcare, play and participation in community life.

Physical safety emerged as a significant concern across all locations. In multiple communities, broken glass in play areas and inadequate maintenance of public spaces prevented babies from safely exercising their right to play and develop (Articles 31 and 6). Babies clearly demonstrated their need for safe spaces through their behaviour – at Starcatchers sessions, we observed how babies moved confidently in well-maintained areas but showed visible distress in crowded or poorly maintained spaces.

Families from different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds face additional barriers to advocating for their babies’ rights. For example, limited financial resources can restrict access to healthcare, safe play spaces, and community services, while cultural differences can affect how babies’ needs and behaviours are interpreted. One mother explained that she does not ask people to move from play areas, saying *“they know I’m an immigrant, so they don’t listen to me, they never listen to me.”* These challenges directly impact babies’ rights to play and development, often forcing families to leave parks or avoid certain areas entirely. Addressing these barriers requires both systemic changes and culturally responsive services that respect the diverse experiences of families. Further research is needed to explore how the experiences of fathers, LGBTQ+ parents, and autistic parents affect their babies’ rights.

## Healthcare and service access

Babies’ right to the highest attainable standard of healthcare (Article 24) was frequently compromised by systemic barriers. In Sorbie, one baby’s experience highlighted how transport limitations can severely impact access to emergency healthcare, with no return transport being provided following emergency hospital visits. At our Craigmillar sessions, a mother told us how her baby demonstrated his need for medical attention through persistent distress, yet she struggled to have these signals taken seriously by healthcare providers.



Parents and caregivers across all locations reported instances where their babies' health needs were not taken seriously. This was particularly raised by younger parents. One parent reflected, *"I think the biggest reflection I have is needing to fight for your child's rights and a couple times I haven't been taken seriously until I've started to cry."* In Starcatchers sessions, young mothers described feeling *"silenced by the medical profession"* when trying to advocate for their babies' healthcare needs. This highlighted how discrimination against young parents can directly impact babies' right to healthcare.



Figure 5: **Starcatchers** – artists setting up the space with autumn themed activities

The importance of early response to babies' healthcare needs was particularly evident in our sessions. At Play Scotland, parents and caregivers told us how their babies clearly communicated discomfort or distress, demonstrating their capacity to express their health needs as rights holders. Yet parents and caregivers reported that these communications were often dismissed as *"just a baby thing"* by healthcare providers, undermining babies' right to have their views taken seriously (Article 12).

## Community and environmental factors

The investigations revealed how seemingly adult-focused community issues directly impact babies' rights. The closure of the Greengables Family Centre in Craigmillar, for instance, demonstrated how decisions made without considering babies' rights can reduce their access to early learning and development opportunities. Housing issues in Wigtownshire directly affected babies' rights to adequate living standards, with one parent sharing, *"Private rentals are a problem. Landlords take the rent but don't fix anything. I had to choose between heating and hot water for six months, and I had a baby in the house."*

Babies consistently demonstrated their need for safe, stimulating environments through their engagement with spaces and activities. In Dunfermline, babies showed clear preferences for spaces where they could move freely and explore safely. However, in the wider community, parents and caregivers reported that these opportunities were often limited by environmental barriers such as cramped shops, insufficient changing facilities, or unsafe community spaces.

## Voice and advocacy

Throughout our investigations, babies demonstrated sophisticated ways of expressing their views and preferences. For example, at Starcatchers, babies as young as six months showed clear reactions to different environments and activities through their engagement signals. However, parents and caregivers suggested these expressions are not always recognised or valued by service providers and decision-makers.

The role of caregivers in interpreting and advocating for their babies' rights emerged as crucial. Parents and caregivers often serve as their babies' first line of advocacy, yet many feel uncertain about how to effectively raise concerns or challenge rights violations. A parent who had lived in her community for 28 years described trying to complain about unsafe paths, but was told "*she needed to send a photo pointing out the issues, along with exact location*" via an app which was difficult to use. This uncertainty and complexity was compounded by power imbalances with professionals and lack of clear pathways for raising concerns.

## 4. What this means: rethinking complaints mechanisms

### Moving beyond existing complaints

Our findings demonstrate that existing complaints mechanisms and the emerging child-friendly complaints processes are inadequate for addressing violations of babies' rights under the UNCRC. Babies communicate their experiences, needs and preferences continuously through their behaviours, expressions and engagement patterns. At Craigmillar, for instance, babies clearly showed their responses to different environments through their engagement levels – information that could inform service improvement but might never be captured in the emerging child-friendly complaints mechanisms that are being developed to respond to the new UNCRC Act.

The concept of 'complaints' itself may need reframing when considering babies' rights. Rather than waiting for formal complaints to be lodged when rights are violated, services need to develop more proactive ways to recognise and respond to babies' expressions of dissatisfaction or distress. For instance, when babies at our Craigmillar sessions showed discomfort or disengagement, staff responded by adapting activities and environments—demonstrating how responsive, rights-based practice can prevent rights violations before they require formal intervention.

### The role of relationships

Trust emerged as fundamental to effective rights realisation for babies. In settings where families had established relationships with professionals, such as the Home-Start groups in Wigtownshire, we observed babies demonstrating confidence in exploring and expressing themselves. These environments supported babies' rights under Article 12 (right to be heard) by creating conditions where their communications were valued and responded to appropriately.

This suggests that building strong, trusting relationships between families and services should be seen as an essential component of rights-based practice, not an optional extra. In Starcatchers sessions, we saw how babies actively engaged with staff they knew well, clearly expressing preferences and needs. When professionals know babies well, they can better interpret their communications and advocate for their rights effectively, fulfilling their obligations under Articles 3 (best interests) and 4 (implementation of rights).



## Supporting informed advocacy

Our investigations revealed that many grown-ups can struggle to recognise when their babies' rights are being violated, particularly in cases involving systemic barriers or indirect discrimination. As one parent in Peebles noted, *"It's great having all these rights, but what weight do they really have?"* This reflects a broader challenge in implementing Article 42 (making rights known) in relation to babies.

We observed how parents and caregivers' understanding of rights influenced their ability to support their babies effectively. At Play Scotland sessions, when parents began to view everyday challenges through a rights lens, they identified numerous situations where their babies' rights were compromised. This demonstrates the importance of supporting parents in their role under Article 5 (parental guidance) while maintaining focus on babies as the primary rights holders.

## Systemic change requirements

Many of the rights violations identified in our investigation were systemic in nature – from inaccessible transport to unsafe play spaces. At one Home-Start session, a baby's distress during medical treatment highlighted how service design can impact rights under both Article 24 (healthcare) and Article 12 (being heard). This suggests that effective complaints mechanisms for babies must be able to address systemic issues, not just individual grievances.

For example, while one family's struggle with inadequate parent-child parking might be addressed through a single complaint, the pattern of similar experiences across multiple families in Peebles indicates a need for systemic change in planning and service provision. These systemic barriers particularly affect babies' rights under Articles 2 (non-discrimination) and 6 (life, survival and development).

## Cultural shift

Our findings point to the need for a fundamental cultural shift in how services view babies' rights. Rather than seeing rights as an additional consideration or burden, they need to be central to service design and delivery. At Craigmillar, we observed how babies thrived in environments designed around their rights – demonstrating through their behaviour how rights-respecting spaces support their development under Article 6.

The success of groups like Starcatchers in creating rights-respecting environments shows how this can work in practice. Their approach to observing and responding to babies' engagement signals offers a model for how services can embed rights-based practice in their daily operations, fulfilling obligations under both Article 3 (best interests) and Article 12 (right to be heard).

While service design and delivery play a key role, the families we spoke to are clear that public awareness and support for embedding a children's human rights approach is essential. To achieve the desired shift to a rights respecting culture, local authorities and healthcare services need both an internal commitment and awareness raising externally. Increasing public understanding of babies' rights could create a culture where families feel empowered to raise concerns and where services are held accountable for upholding babies' rights.



Figure 6: **Let's Explore our Rights** book with chiffon scarves used during session

## 5. Next steps

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The Rights Detectives project has shown that change is possible when organisations embed a children’s human rights approach and develop ways to recognise babies’ communications. The pilot project has highlighted the need for broader capacity building across the sector, with a focus on supporting Together’s member organisations to develop practical tools, build relationships with key professionals, and advocate for systemic change. The project has also demonstrated the need for more research into diverse family experiences, better mechanisms for capturing babies’ voices, and clear pathways to justice that address both individual and systemic barriers.

Building on these insights, Together will seek funding to continue this work with a view to expanding the Rights Detectives model to engage with more babies, families, and member organisations across Scotland. Co-producing this next phase with our partners, we will focus on the following priorities:

### ■ **Strengthening pathways to justice**

Together will support our member organisations to develop rights-respecting environments that prevent rights violations and provide clear mechanisms for addressing concerns when babies’ rights are not met. This work will include piloting ‘Tiny Rights Surgeries’ in collaboration with member organisations, creating spaces where families can seek advice and support on babies’ rights and pathways to justice. We will also gather case studies demonstrating effective pathways to justice for babies, making the implementation of rights tangible and practical.

### ■ **Developing practical tools and building capacity**

Together will co-produce resources with our member organisations, drawing on their expertise in working with babies and families. These resources will help staff recognise babies’ communications, apply a rights-based approach to their work, and address concerns about babies’ rights before they escalate into formal complaints. This work will include guidance for recognising and responding to babies’ expressions of their needs and preferences, using tools such as the Starcatchers Engagement Signals framework. We will support member organisations to build relationships with key professionals, including midwives, community nurses, health visitors, and organisations such as Citizens Advice Bureau, helping to create stronger networks of support for families.

### ■ **Establishing a community of practice**

We will create a community of practice where member organisations can share learning, develop their approaches to babies’ rights, and access training in rights-based practices. This will include regular network meetings, training sessions, and opportunities to co-produce practical solutions that support babies’ rights in everyday settings. Within this network, we will support member organisations to develop a network of ‘Tiny Rights Champions’ who can advocate for babies’ rights within their communities, building on the success of this pilot.

### ■ **Influencing policy and advocacy**

Together will use the findings from this project to inform the implementation of the UNCRC (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024, particularly regarding pathways for babies to access justice. We will also contribute to the development of General Comment No. 27 on children’s rights to access justice and effective remedies, ensuring that the experiences of babies and their families are reflected in this international guidance. At a national level, we will continue gathering evidence of systemic barriers to babies’ rights—particularly around transport, safe play spaces, and healthcare—and use this evidence to support our members in advocating for changes in policy and practice.

## ■ Embedding learning and continuous improvement

Our approach to monitoring and evaluation will continue to be collaborative and rights-based. Rather than imposing rigid metrics, we will work with babies, families, and our member organisations to define what meaningful progress looks like. This ongoing learning will help us continuously improve our work, ensuring that it remains relevant, responsive, and impactful.

We plan to take a ‘proof of concept’ approach, working intensively with selected member organisations to test these ideas before sharing learning more widely across our membership. This phased approach will allow us to develop practical, impactful models that are replicable at a national level. While Together’s core partnership with Cattnach and the additional capacity provided by Corra’s Human Rights Fund will support this work, additional investment from funders will be essential to realise the full potential of this next phase.

## 6. Conclusion

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The Tiny Rights Detectives Pilot Project has demonstrated that babies are active rights holders who consistently communicate their needs, preferences and experiences. Through our investigations across Scotland, we have seen how babies express themselves clearly through their behaviours, engagement patterns and responses to different environments and situations. These expressions deserve recognition and response, yet our current systems often fail to acknowledge or act upon them.

The implementation of the UNCRC (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024 creates both an opportunity and an obligation to better protect babies’ rights. However, our findings show that existing and emerging complaints mechanisms and justice pathways are inadequate for babies when things go wrong. We need to fundamentally rethink how we identify, understand and respond to rights violations affecting babies and early years children.

The role of trusted adults - particularly parents and caregivers – in advocating for babies’ rights is crucial. Yet many adults lack the knowledge, confidence or pathways to effectively raise concerns when babies’ rights are not being met. This gap between babies’ experiences and systems’ responses requires urgent attention and could be addressed by building the capacity of Together’s membership to use a children’s human rights approach to their work with babies and their families.

The pilot project has provided valuable insights into how babies communicate their needs and the barriers that prevent them from realising their rights. However, this is just the beginning. Further work is needed to build on these findings, exploring diverse family experiences, testing practical solutions, and developing systemic pathways to justice for babies. Together is committed to continuing this work, collaborating with partners, and seeking funding to expand the Tiny Rights Detectives model. With sustained investment and cross-sector collaboration, we can ensure that the challenges in realising the rights of babies are identified and addressed – at both a local and strategic level.

The scale of the challenge remains significant. Our investigations revealed how systemic barriers – from inaccessible transport to unsafe play spaces - continue to affect babies’ rights. However, with the UNCRC newly incorporated into Scots law, we have an unprecedented opportunity to create meaningful change. Success will require sustained commitment and collaboration across sectors and services, supported by adequate resources and expertise.

Together is ready to lead this next phase of work, building on the foundation laid by the Tiny Rights Detectives pilot to ensure that Scotland becomes a place where all babies grow up in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, and have their rights respected, protected and fulfilled.

## 7. Appendices

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These appendices provide practical resources for organisations wishing to develop similar children's human rights approaches with babies and young children. They should be read alongside the main report to understand how these tools were used in practice.

### Appendix A: General Comment No. 27 Response

Together's submission to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding General Comment No. 27 on children's rights to access to justice and effective remedies, incorporating learning from the Rights Detectives project.

 [General Comment No. 27 Response \(PDF\)](#)

### Appendix B: Partnership Agreement

Partnership agreements developed with member organisations, demonstrating our collaborative approach to investigating babies' rights.

 [Click here to read the Partnership Agreement](#)

### Appendix C: Information for families

Materials used to engage families in the project, including information leaflets and consent packs. These documents show how we made the project accessible while maintaining high ethical standards.

-  [Tiny Rights Detectives – Information Leaflet \(PDF\)](#)
- [Tiny Rights Detectives – Investigations Consent Leaflet \(PDF\)](#)
- [Tiny Rights Detectives – Consent Form \(Easy Read\) \(DOCX\)](#)
- [Tiny Rights Detectives – Consent Form \(DOCX\)](#)

### Appendix D: Session materials

Detailed session plans and resources used across investigation sites, including examples of creative approaches to engaging with babies and families.

-  [Craigmillar Literacy Trust – Investigation Session Plan \(DOCX\)](#)
- [Home-Start Wigtownshire – Investigation Session Plan \(DOCX\)](#)
- [Play Scotland – Investigation Session Plan \(DOCX\)](#)
- [Starcatchers – Investigation Session Plan \(DOCX\)](#)

### Appendix E: Engagement frameworks

Key frameworks used in the project, including the Starcatchers Engagement Signals and materials from Dr Suzanne Zeedyk on infant communication and rights.

-  [Engagement Signals Resource \(Starcatchers\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Disconnection and the Still Face Paradigm \(Suzanne Zeedyk\) – YouTube](#)
- [Still Face with Dads \(Children's Institute\) – YouTube](#)

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**For more information about the Rights Detectives click here**

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**Together (Scottish Alliance for Children's Rights) is a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO), charity number SC029403.**

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**together**  
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