

# Kent Resilience Hub

## Accessibility Feedback

4<sup>th</sup> September 2019

### Introduction

A Shaw Trust Accessibility Assessment aims to ensure that the digital material produced or offered by an organisation is accessible to everyone regardless of ability.

Our assessment service draws on years of technical experience to highlight accessibility issues that may affect users.

### Scope

<http://krh1.wpengine.com/>

### Accessibility Results

The following are the results of the accessibility assessment.

#### Missing Skip Nav

The purpose of skip navigation is to provide a mechanism to bypass blocks of material that are repeated on multiple web pages by skipping directly to the main content of the web page. One of the first interactive items on a web page should be a link to the beginning of the main content. Activating the link sets focus beyond the repeated content to the main content of the page.

If there is no 'Skip' Navigation present, screen reader users would have to listen to content on pages visited on the website, and keyboard only users would have to tab through all the links until they arrive at the main content of the page. Ideally, the 'skip' to content link should take the user to just above the header of the main content at the top left hand side.

There is currently no evidence of a skip to content link present on the site.

#### Duplicated Page Titles

The title of the page helps users to navigate a website by providing a description of the current page. There were a number of instances where the page title was not unique to the content and failed to provide a clear description



'Get help now - the Company Name' and 'School toolkit - the Company Name' are used on multiple pages.

## Headings

Screen reader and other assistive technology users have the ability to navigate web pages by heading structure. This means that the user can read or jump directly to top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to this outline should give them a good idea of the contents and structure of the page.

The home page is missing a <h1> & <h3> tag. This is also a problem on other pages.

## Empty Headings

Screen reader and other assistive technology users have the ability to navigate web pages by structure. This means that the user can read or jump directly to top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to this outline should give them a good idea of the contents and structure of the page. There are empty headings on some pages. This may mean that screen reader users spend time looking for content that is not there.

Details of these were provided in the auto report.

## Navigation

Certain users may find it difficult to locate content using the site's navigation. These users may find that alternative methods of navigation make it easier for them to locate content. Examples of alternative navigation include a list of contents, a site map or a search facility.

As not all the pages of the site can be accessed from the home page, an alternative method of navigation is required. Also a user cannot simply go back to the home page with a simple action (such as clicking a home link). Alternative methods of navigation such as a site map or search facility were not found.

## Non-Descriptive Alt Text

Describing the content of images is very important to give users with a visual impairment a similar experience of a website as sighted visitors. Without a valid alternative text, Screen Reading software will use the filename of the image to try and describe the content of the image. Missing out alternative text or using a non-descriptive alternative text can cause confusion for screen reader users.

<http://krh1.wpengine.com/schools-and-communities/become-a-resilient-setting/>

Contains an image which has the Alt text "alt text".

Details of these were provided in the auto report.



## Empty Links

The text of a link should provide a clear description of the link and the link's purpose. Providing descriptive link text will allow users to easily determine the function of the link and make educated decisions to click the link or not. When a link is empty, screen readers will create the text of a link from the URL. This is not always understandable by a user.

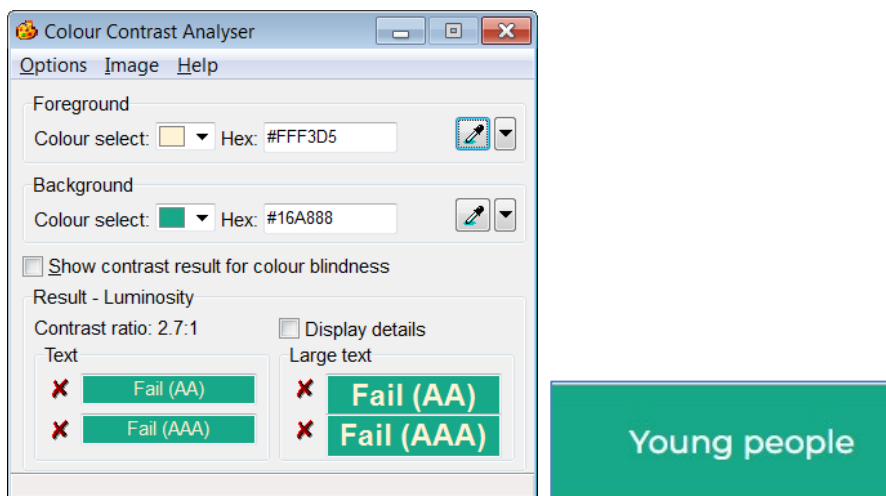
Details of these were provided in the auto report.

## Colour Contrast

The combination of text and background colour should be set to create an easy to read website. Using colours that are similar for the background and foreground can cause blocks of text to become difficult to read. Alternative stylesheets can be used to change the appearance of the page and provide an alternative with a stronger contrast.

If the text size is at least 18 point if not bold and 14 point if bold, the minimum colour contrast ratio should be at least 3:1, if the text is less than 18 point if not bold and less than 14 point if bold, the minimum colour contrast ratio should be at least 4.5:1.

Menu colours fail colour contrast



## Elements not Visible in Focus

Users who are reliant on a keyboard to navigate the website use the tab key to cycle through the links on a page. A visual cue is required to highlight which link is currently in focus so that the user can identify where they are within the set of links on a page. Not having link highlighting can make it more difficult and confusing for keyboard only users to navigate a site.

It is very hard to see the link highlighting when tabbing around the site. A good example can be seen on [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

## Duplicate ID's

Duplicate ID errors are known to cause problems for assistive technologies when they are trying to interact with content. Duplicate values of type ID can be problematic for screen reader users that rely on this attribute to accurately convey relationships between different parts of content to users.

For example, a screen reader may use ID values to identify the applicable header content for a data cell within a data table, or an input control to which a given label applies. If these values are not unique, the screen reader will be unable to programmatically determine which headers are associated with the data cell or which control is associated with which label or name.

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## Conclusion

There are a number of issues present that make using the platform difficult for users.

These issues should be addressed to ensure that content and functionality is usable and accessible to all users.

# Moodspark

## Accessibility Feedback

4<sup>th</sup> September 2019

### Introduction

A Shaw Trust Accessibility Assessment aims to ensure that the digital material produced or offered by an organisation is accessible to everyone regardless of ability.

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### Scope

<http://moodspark1.wpengine.com/>

### Accessibility Results

The following are the results of the accessibility assessment.

#### Missing Skip Nav

The purpose of skip navigation is to provide a mechanism to bypass blocks of material that are repeated on multiple web pages by skipping directly to the main content of the web page. One of the first interactive items on a web page should be a link to the beginning of the main content. Activating the link sets focus beyond the repeated content to the main content of the page.

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The title of the page helps users to navigate a website by providing a description of the current page. There were a number of instances where the





page title was not unique to the content and failed to provide a clear description

'Landing Page - the Company Name' and 'Test video post - the Company Name' are used on multiple pages.

## Headings

Screen reader and other assistive technology users have the ability to navigate web pages by heading structure. This means that the user can read or jump directly to top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to this outline should give them a good idea of the contents and structure of the page.

The home page is missing a <h1> & <h2> tag.

## Missing fieldset

Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related form fields, for example, multiple answers to a question. The first element within a fieldset should be a legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping.

<http://moodspark1.wpengine.com/landing-page/?option=results>

## Unlabelled Form Fields

Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. Where a series of form fields relate to similar information, the context of the form fields needs to be included in the field description.

If Radio buttons and Checkboxes allow users to make selections from a set of options, they should be enclosed with a fieldset; this will allow users of assistive technology to be aware that the options presented relate to a group.

<http://moodspark1.wpengine.com/landing-page/?option=results>



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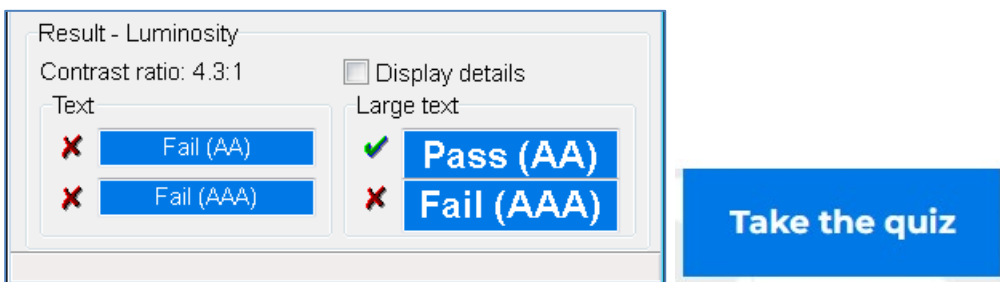
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## Colour Contrast

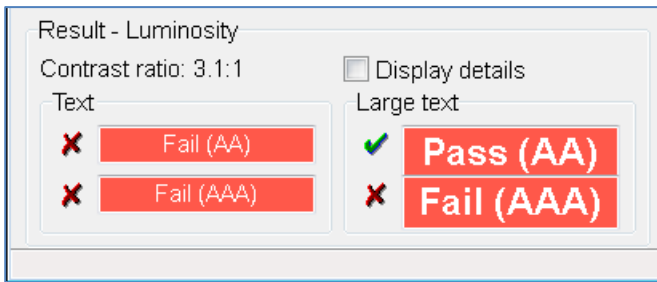
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I need help now menu item colours fails colour contrast





## Accessibility Statement

An accessibility statement will allow disabled users to check if there are any features implemented on the site to enhance a user's experience. Many users with disabilities will look for the accessibility statement before viewing a site. They would expect to find information on how to use the site, what measures have been taken to ensure accessibility is important, and also any limitations the site may have due to third party applications.

## Conclusion

There are a number of issues present that make using the platform difficult for users.

These issues should be addressed to ensure that content and functionality is usable and accessible to all users.

