



Tavistock Town Council

Tavistock Town Council Website Accessibility and Compliance

Testing and Report

carried out internally by Tavistock Town Council using the WAVE Evaluation Tool 17th July 2020 - Ongoing

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1

“Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 defines how to make Web content more accessible to people with disabilities. Accessibility involves a wide range of disabilities, including visual, auditory, physical, speech, cognitive, language, learning, and neurological disabilities. Although these guidelines cover a wide range of issues, they are not able to address the needs of people with all types, degrees, and combinations of disability. These guidelines also make Web content more usable by older individuals with changing abilities due to aging and often improve usability for users in general”.

The following pages identify the areas on the Tavistock Town Council website which are:

- **Non Compliant;**
- **Complaint with advisories**

Home Page and Headers & Footers

Non Compliant & Guideline Failures

- “Errors - Linked image missing alternative text – An image without alternative text results in an empty link”
“Guideline 1.1 – Text Alternatives: Provide text alternatives for any non-text content”
“1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)”
- “Guideline 2.4 - Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.”
“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”
- “Guideline 1.4 - Distinguishable: Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background”
1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)
- “Guideline 2.4 Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are”.
“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

Element's on TTC Website both Non-Compliant and Compliant

WAVE powered by WebAIM
web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles: OFF ON

Summary

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

- 28 Errors
- 24 Alerts
- 68 Structural Elements
- 6 Contrast Errors
- 25 Features
- 68 ARIA

WAVE powered by WebAIM
web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles: OFF ON

Details

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

- 28 Errors
 - 1 X Linked image missing alternative text
 - 23 X Empty button
 - 4 X Empty link
- 6 Contrast Errors
 - 6 X Very Low Contrast

- 24 Alerts
 - 2 X Suspicious alternative text
 - 1 X Possible heading
 - 3 X Suspicious link text
 - 6 X Redundant link
 - 12 X Redundant title text
- 25 Features
 - 18 X Null or empty alternative text
 - 4 X Linked image with alternative text
 - 1 X Form label
 - 1 X Skip link
 - 1 X Skip link target

- 68 ARIA
- 68 X ARIA

- 68 Structural Elements
 - 1 X Header
 - 1 X Navigation
 - 1 X Search
 - 1 X Main content
 - 1 X Footer

WAVE powered by WebAIM
web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles: OFF ON

Reference

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

Errors
Linked image missing alternative text

What It Means
An image without alternative text results in an empty link.

Why It Matters
Images that are the only thing within a link must have descriptive alternative text. If an image is within a link that contains no text and that image does not provide alternative text, a screen reader has no content to present to the user regarding the function of the link.

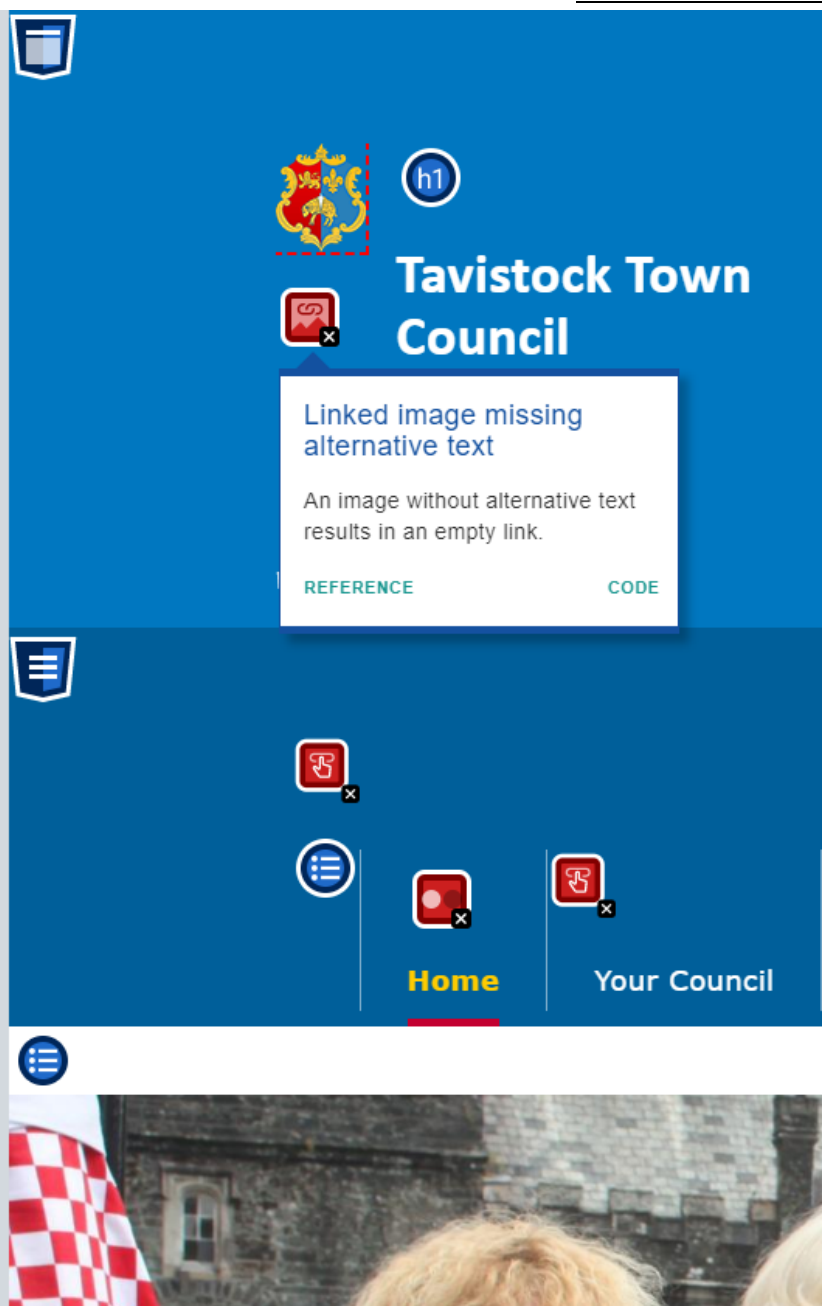
How to Fix It
Add appropriate alternative text that presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link.

The Algorithm... in English
An image without alternative text (missing alt attribute or an alt value that is null/empty or only space characters) is within a link that does not contain text and an image with alternative text.

Standards and Guidelines

- 1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)
- 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)

[Icon index](#)



“Guideline 1.1 – Text Alternatives: Provide text alternatives for any non-text content”

“1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)”

“Images, form image buttons, and image map hot spots have appropriate, equivalent alternative text. Images that do not convey content, are decorative, or contain content that is already conveyed in text are given null alt text (alt=”) or implemented as CSS backgrounds. All linked images have descriptive alternative text. Equivalent alternatives to complex images are provided in context or on a separate linked page. Form buttons have a descriptive value. Form inputs have associated text labels. Embedded multimedia is identified via accessible text. Frames and iframes are appropriately titled.”

“Guideline 2.4 - Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.”

“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

“The purpose of each link (or form image button or image map hotspot) can be determined from the link text alone, or from the link text and its context (e.g., surrounding text, list item, previous heading, or table headers). Links (or form image buttons) with the same text that go to different locations are readily distinguishable.”

Element on TTC Website – “Tavistock Town Council” text also acts as a “Home Button - “Alerts - Redundant link – Adjacent links go to the same URL”

WAVE powered by WebAIM
web accessibility evaluation tool

Styles: OFF ON

Reference

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

Alerts
Redundant link

What It Means
Adjacent links go to the same URL.

Why It Matters
When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users.

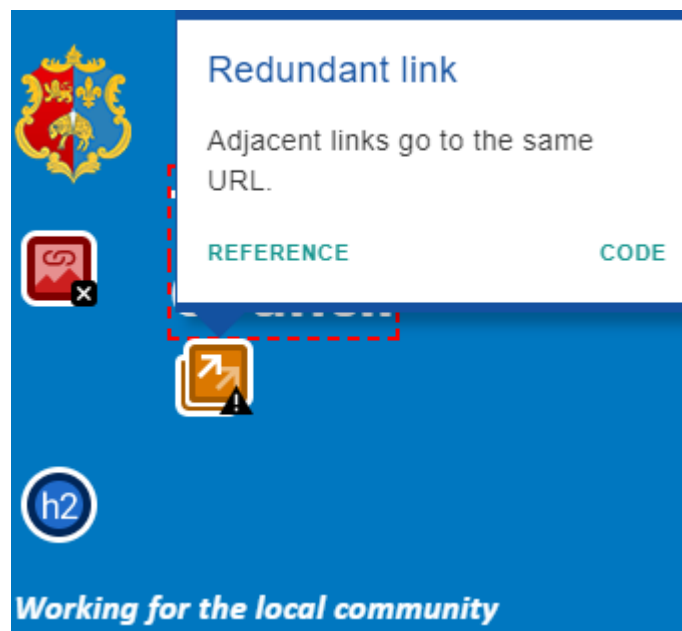
How to Fix It
If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").

The Algorithm... in English
Two adjacent links go to the same URL.

Standards and Guidelines

- [2.4.4 Link Purpose \(In Context\), \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Errors - Empty button – A button is empty or has no value”

The screenshot shows the WAVE accessibility evaluation tool interface. At the top left, it says "WAVE powered by WebAIM web accessibility evaluation tool". Below that, there is a "Styles" toggle set to "ON". The main content area is titled "Reference" and has several tabs: "Summary", "Details", "Reference" (selected), "Structure", and "Contrast". Under the "Reference" tab, there is a section for "Errors" with a red icon and the text "Empty button". Below this, there are sections for "What It Means", "Why It Matters", "How to Fix It", "The Algorithm... in English", and "Standards and Guidelines". The "Standards and Guidelines" section lists two items: "1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)" and "2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)". At the bottom of the error report, there is a link for "Icon index".

On the right side of the screenshot, there is a preview of the Tavistock Town Council website. The website has a blue header with the council's crest and the text "Tavistock Town Council". Below the header, there are several navigation buttons. One of these buttons is highlighted with a red box and a red error icon, indicating it is an empty button. A tooltip is shown over this button, displaying the error message "Empty button" and the description "A button is empty or has no value text." The tooltip also has "REFERENCE" and "CODE" links.

“Guideline 1.1 – Text Alternatives: Provide text alternatives for any non-text content”

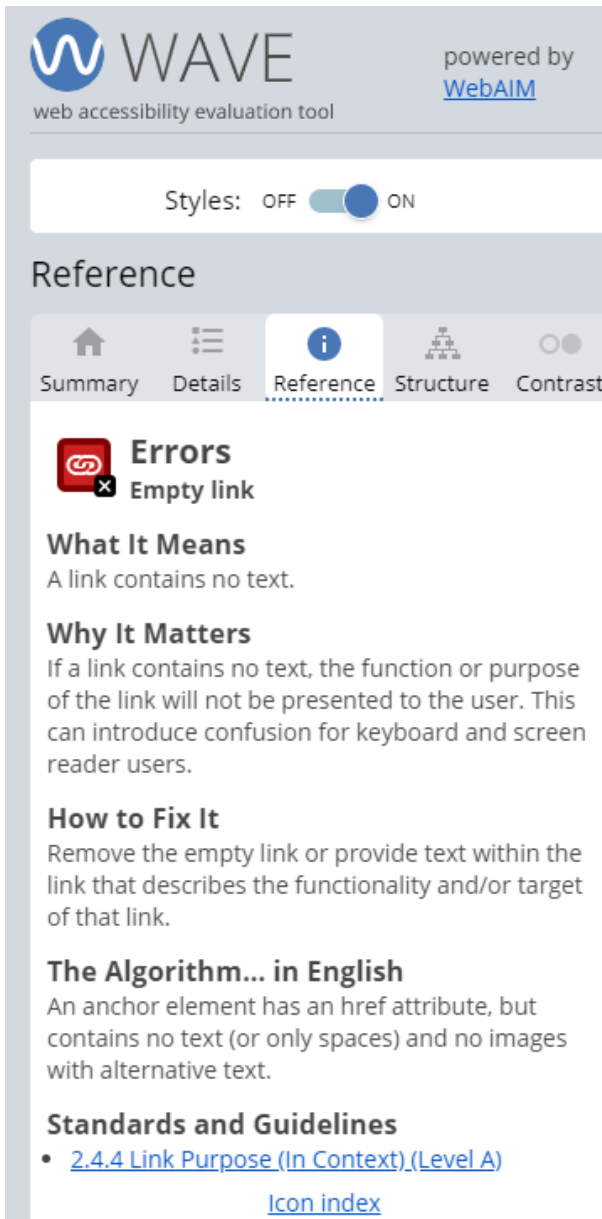
“1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)”

“Guideline 2.4 - Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.”

“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

The same guidelines apply as on page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Errors - Empty link – A Link contains no text”




WAVE
web accessibility evaluation tool

powered by
WebAIM

Styles: OFF ON

Reference

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

 **Errors**
Empty link

What It Means
A link contains no text.

Why It Matters
If a link contains no text, the function or purpose of the link will not be presented to the user. This can introduce confusion for keyboard and screen reader users.

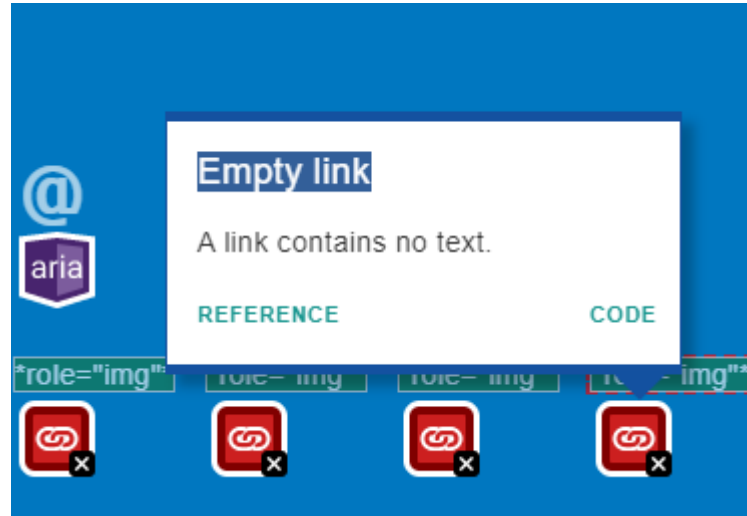
How to Fix It
Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.

The Algorithm... in English
An anchor element has an href attribute, but contains no text (or only spaces) and no images with alternative text.

Standards and Guidelines

- [2.4.4 Link Purpose \(In Context\) \(Level A\)](#)

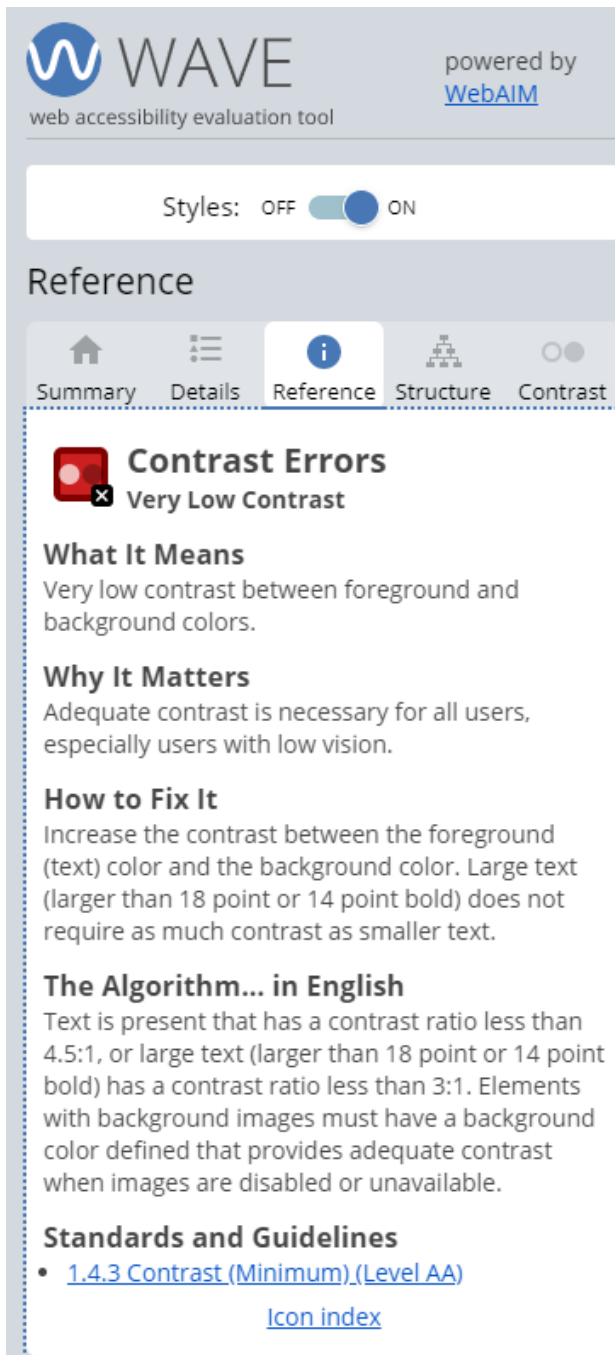
[Icon index](#)



“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Contrast Errors - Very Low Contrast” – Very low contrast between foreground and background colours”



The screenshot shows the WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool interface. At the top, it says "WAVE powered by WebAIM web accessibility evaluation tool". Below that, there's a "Styles" toggle set to "ON". The main navigation includes "Reference", "Summary", "Details", "Reference", "Structure", and "Contrast". The "Reference" tab is active, showing a section titled "Contrast Errors" with a sub-heading "Very Low Contrast". Underneath, there are three sub-sections: "What It Means", "Why It Matters", and "How to Fix It". The "What It Means" section states: "Very low contrast between foreground and background colors." The "Why It Matters" section states: "Adequate contrast is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision." The "How to Fix It" section states: "Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text." Below these is "The Algorithm... in English" which explains the contrast ratio requirements. At the bottom, there is a "Standards and Guidelines" section with a bullet point: "1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)" and a link to "Icon index".

Contrast Errors
Very Low Contrast

What It Means
Very low contrast between foreground and background colors.

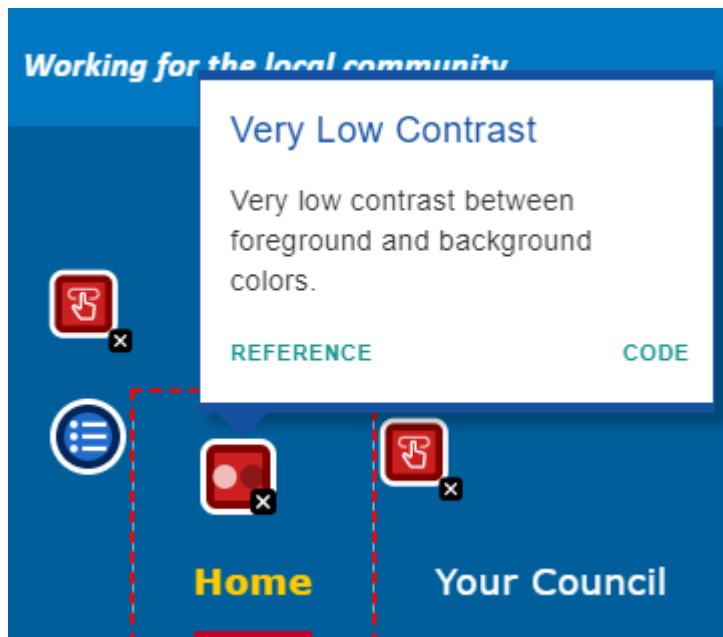
Why It Matters
Adequate contrast is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision.

How to Fix It
Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.

The Algorithm... in English
Text is present that has a contrast ratio less than 4.5:1, or large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) has a contrast ratio less than 3:1. Elements with background images must have a background color defined that provides adequate contrast when images are disabled or unavailable.

Standards and Guidelines

- 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)
[Icon index](#)



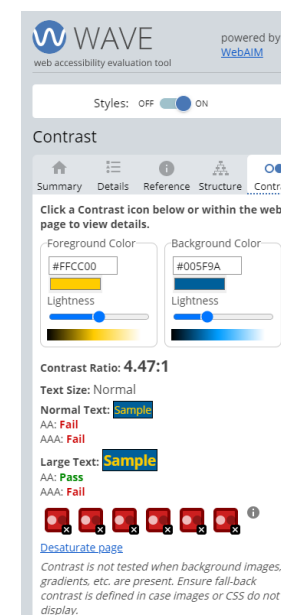
“Guideline 1.4 - Distinguishable: Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background”

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)

“Text and images of text have a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1.

Large text - at least 18 point (typically 24px) or 14 point (typically 18.66px) and bold - has a contrast ratio of at least 3:1.”

Contrast Level is only 4.47:1 When you click on the Header and also on the “News” section.



The screenshot shows the WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool interface, specifically the "Contrast" section. It displays the "Contrast" tab with a "Click a Contrast icon below or within the web page to view details." prompt. Below this, there are two color pickers: "Foreground Color" with hex code #FFCC00 and "Background Color" with hex code #005F9A. There are also sliders for "Lightness" for both colors. The "Contrast Ratio" is shown as 4.47:1. Below that, there are sections for "Text Size: Normal" and "Text Size: Large" with "Sample" text. The "Normal Text" section shows "AA: Fail" and "AAA: Fail". The "Large Text" section shows "AA: Pass" and "AAA: Fail". At the bottom, there are several red icons with 'x' marks and a "Desaturate page" link. A note at the bottom states: "Contrast is not tested when background images, gradients, etc. are present. Ensure fall-back contrast is defined in case images or CSS do not display."

Element on TTC Website – “Features - Linked image with alternative text - Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link”.



Features

Linked image with alternative text

What It Means

Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link.

Why It Matters

Including appropriate alternative text on an image within a link ensures that the function and purpose of the link and the content of the image is available to screen reader users or when images are unavailable.

How to Fix It

Ensure that the alternative text presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link. If the full content and function of the link is presented in text within the link (an image and a text caption both within the same link, for example), then the image should generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="") to avoid redundancy.

The Algorithm... in English

An image element has non-empty alternative text, is within a link, and no other text (or images with alternative text) is present within the link.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.1.1 Non-text Content \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.4 Link Purpose \(In Context\) \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)”

“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

The same guidelines apply as on page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Alerts - Suspicious alternative text - Alternative text is likely insufficient or contains extraneous information”.

Alerts Suspicious alternative text

What It Means

Alternative text is likely insufficient or contains extraneous information.

Why It Matters

If the alternative text for an image does not provide the same content or information conveyed by the image, that content will not be available to screen reader users and when images are unavailable.

How to Fix It

Ensure that the alternative text for the image or image input provides a succinct, yet equivalent alternative to the content and function of the image. Screen readers and browser presentation inform the user that the object is an image, so alternative text of "image of..." (and similar) should be avoided. If the image does not convey content or if the content is presented in nearby text (e.g., a caption), null/empty alternative text (alt="") is appropriate.

The Algorithm... in English

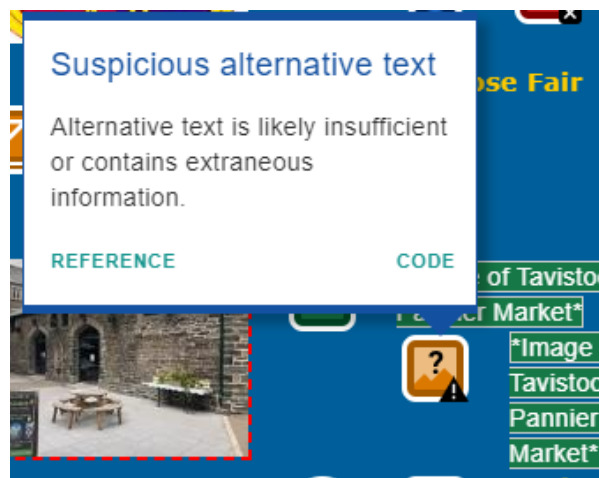
The alt text value of an image or image button:

- begins with "graphic of", "bullet", or "image of",
- ends with "image" or "graphic",
- contains only space characters (alt=" "),
- is an image file name (e.g. alt="photo.gif"), or
- is one of the following: "image", "graphic", "photo", "photograph", "drawing", "painting", "artwork", "logo", "bullet", "button", "arrow", "more", "spacer", "blank", "chart", "table", "diagram", "graph", or "*".

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.1.1 Non-text Content \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Alerts - Suspicious link text Link text contains extraneous text or may not make sense out of context”.

 **Alerts**
Suspicious link text

What It Means

Link text contains extraneous text or may not make sense out of context.

Why It Matters

Links, which are often read out of context, should clearly describe the destination or function of the link. Ambiguous text, text that does not make sense out of context, and extraneous text (such as "click here") can cause confusion and should be avoided.

How to Fix It

Where appropriate, reword the link text so that it is more descriptive of its destination when read out of context. Remove any extraneous text (such as "click here").

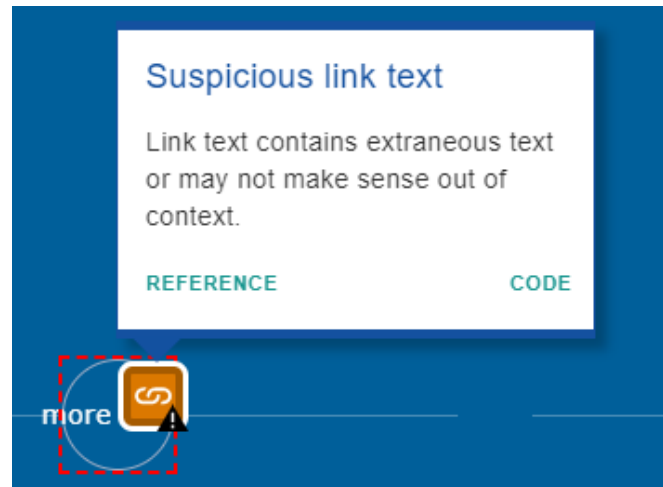
The Algorithm... in English

A link (including alt text of linked images) contains the phrase "click here" or "click", or the link text is "click here", "here", "more", "more...", "details", "more details", "link", "this page", "continue", "continue reading", "read more", or "button".

Standards and Guidelines

- [2.4.4 Link Purpose \(In Context\) \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Features - Skip link target - A target for a “skip” link is present”.

 **Features**
Skip link target

What It Means

A target for a "skip" link is present.

Why It Matters

A "skip" target identifies the location within the page where reading and navigation will resume after a "skip" link is activated.

How to Fix It

Ensure that the element is at the appropriate place within the page.

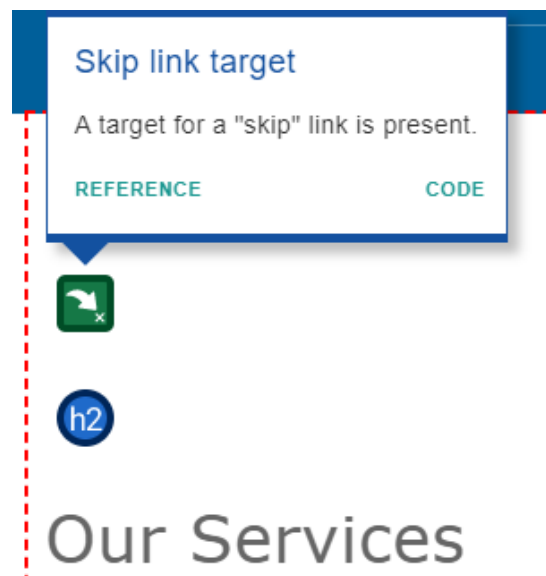
The Algorithm... in English

An id value for any element or a name value for an anchor element matches the href value of a "skip" link within the page.

Standards and Guidelines

- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



The screenshot shows a web page with a blue header and a main content area. A callout box with a blue border and white background is positioned over the page. The callout box contains the text "Skip link target" in blue, followed by "A target for a 'skip' link is present." in black. Below this text are two links: "REFERENCE" and "CODE", both in blue. To the left of the callout box is a vertical red dashed line. Below the callout box are two icons: a green square with a white skip icon and a blue circle with a white "h2" icon. Below the icons is the text "Our Services" in a large, grey font.

“Guideline 2.4 Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are”.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

“A link is provided to skip navigation and other page elements that are repeated across web pages.

A proper heading structure and/or identification of page regions/landmarks may be considered a sufficient technique. Because navigating by headings or regions is not supported in most browsers, WebAIM recommends a "skip" link (in addition to headings and regions) to best support sighted keyboard users”.



Features

Null or empty alternative text

What It Means

Alternative text is null or empty (alt=“”).

Why It Matters

If an image does not convey content or if the content of the image is conveyed elsewhere (such as in a caption or nearby text), the image should have empty/null alternative text (alt=“”) to ensure that it is ignored by a screen reader and is hidden when images are disabled or unavailable.

How to Fix It

Ensure that the image does not convey content or that the content of the image is conveyed in nearby text (e.g., a caption).

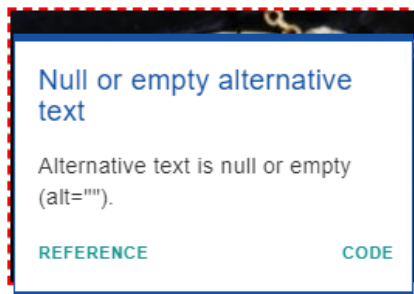
The Algorithm... in English

An image has alt=“”.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.1.1 Non-text Content \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 3 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements - A <header> element or banner landmark is present”.

 **Structural Elements**
Header

What It Means

A <header> element or banner landmark is present.

Why It Matters

Headers identify page introduction or navigation. They typically surrounds the site or page name, logo, top navigation, or other header content. Headers facilitate page semantics and navigation.

How to Fix It

Ensure the header surrounds and defines page header content.

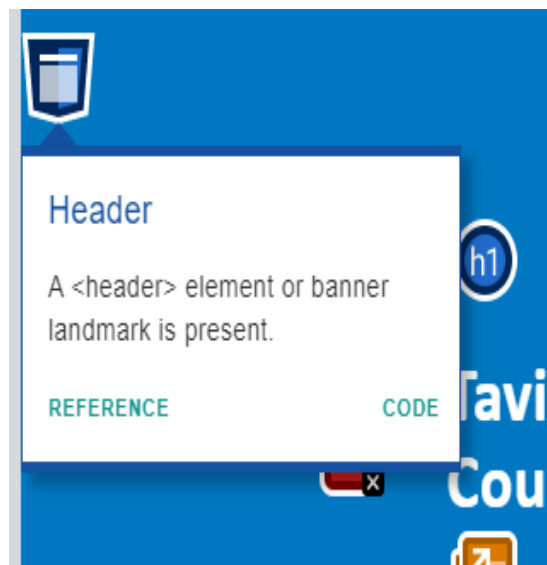
The Algorithm... in English

A <header> element or role="banner" is present.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“Guideline 1.3 - Adaptable: Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure”

“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

“Semantic markup is used to designate headings (<h1>), regions/landmarks, lists (, , and <dl>), emphasized or special text (, <code>, <abbr>, <blockquote>, for example), etc. Semantic markup is used appropriately. Tables are used for tabular data and data cells are associated with their headers. Data table captions, if present, are associated to data tables. Text labels are associated with form input elements. Related form elements are grouped with fieldset/legend. ARIA labelling may be used when standard HTML is insufficient”.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 11 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements – Search an ARIA search landmark is present”.

Search
Structural Elements

What It Means

An ARIA search landmark is present.

Why It Matters

The search landmark identifies the search area within the page and facilitates keyboard navigation to the search area.

How to Fix It

Ensure the search landmark is implemented properly and surrounds the search area of the page.

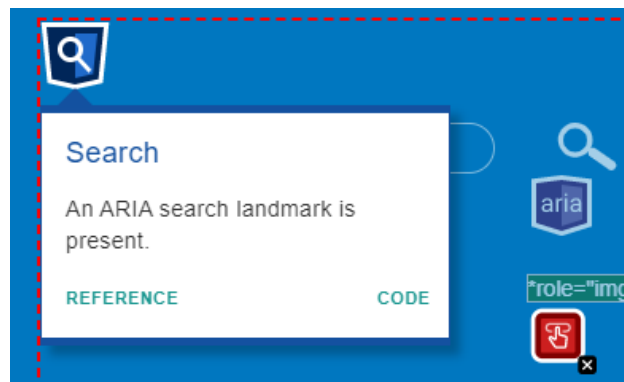
The Algorithm... in English

An element has role="search".

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 13 above.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 11 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements – Navigation – A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present”.

Structural Elements Navigation

What It Means

A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present.

Why It Matters

The navigation identifies a section of navigation links and can facilitate page semantics and navigation.

How to Fix It

Ensure the element defines page navigation. Multiple navigation elements on one page can be differentiated with ARIA labels.

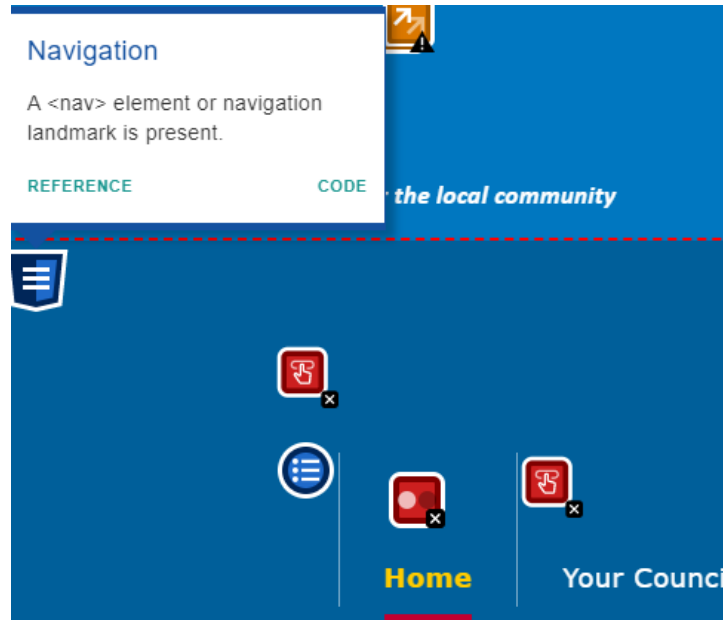
The Algorithm... in English

A <nav> element or role="navigation" is present.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 13 above.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 11 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements – Unordered list – An unordered (bulleted) list (element) is present

Structural Elements
Unordered list

What It Means

An unordered (bulleted) list (element) is present.

Why It Matters

Ordered lists present a group of related, parallel items. Users of many assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.

How to Fix It

Ensure that an unordered (bulleted) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are sequential or numbered, an ordered list () is likely more appropriate.

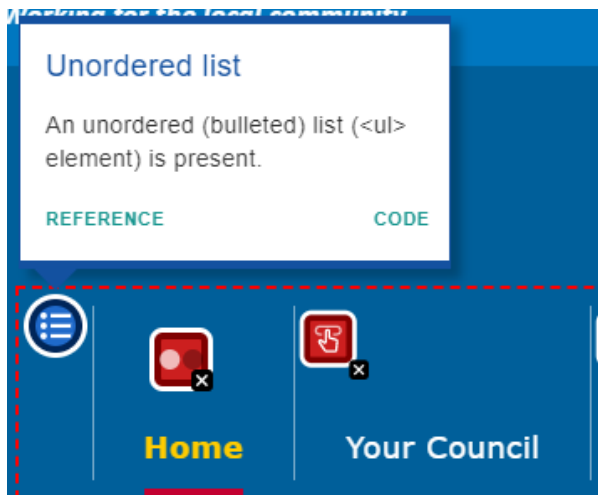
The Algorithm... in English

A element is present.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 13 above.

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements – Main Content – A <main> element or main landmark is present

 **Structural Elements**
Main content

What It Means

A <main> element or main landmark is present.

Why It Matters

The <main> element or role="main" attribute identifies the main content for the page. This facilitate page semantics and navigation.

How to Fix It

Ensure the element surrounds and defines page main content.

The Algorithm... in English

A <main> element or role="main" is present.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)

Main content

A <main> element or main landmark is present.

REFERENCE CODE



“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 13 above.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 11 above.

Our Services

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements – Heading levels 1 to 3 – A first/second/third heading (<h1> <h2> <h3> element) is present

h1 Structural Elements
Heading level 1

What It Means

A first level heading (<h1> element) is present.

Why It Matters

Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. First level headings should contain the most important heading(s) on the page (generally the document title).

How to Fix It

Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.

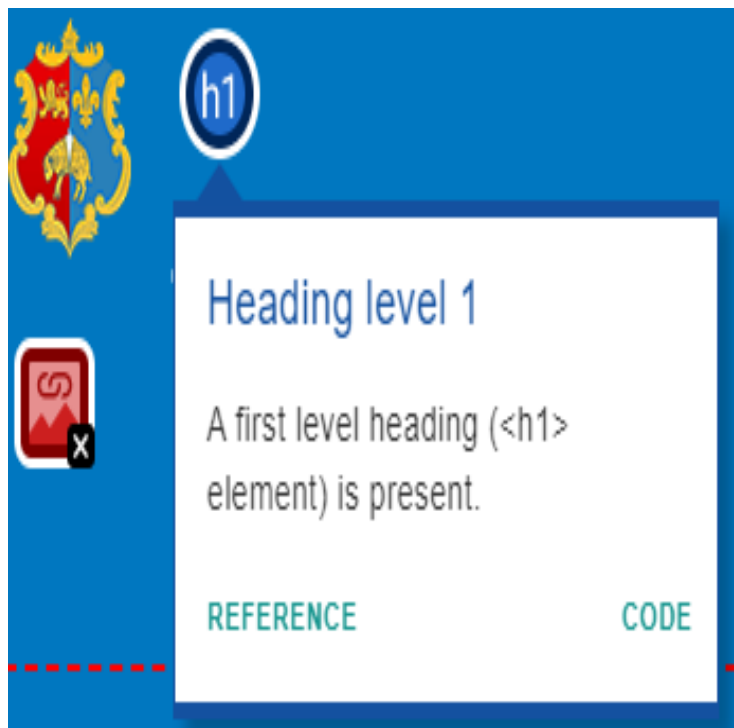
The Algorithm... in English

An <h1> element is present.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.6 Headings and Labels \(Level AA\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 13 above.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 11 above.

“Guideline 2.4 - Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are”.

“Page headings and labels for form and interactive controls are informative. Avoid duplicating heading (e.g., “More Details”) or label text (e.g., “First Name”) unless the structure provides adequate differentiation between them”.

Element on TTC Website – “Structural Elements –Footer – A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present”

Styles: OFF ON

Reference

Summary Details Reference Structure Contrast

Structural Elements

Footer

What It Means

A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.

Why It Matters

Footers identify a footer for the page or a page section. It typically identifies authorship, related links, copyright date, or other footer content. Footers facilitate page semantics and navigation.

How to Fix It

Ensure the element surrounds and defines page or page section footer content.

The Algorithm... in English

A <footer> element or role="contentinfo" is present.

Standards and Guidelines

- [1.3.1 Info and Relationships \(Level A\)](#)
- [2.4.1 Bypass Blocks \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)

Footer

A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.

REFERENCE CODE

Tavistock - Gatea
heart of an area
Bedford Square a
including delicate
held in Bank Squ

h2

Local

h3 A
T:

“1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 13 above.

“2.4.1 Bypass Blocks - (Level A)”

The same guideline applies as page 11 above.

Element on TTC Website – “ARIA – An ARIA role, state, or property is present



What It Means

An ARIA role, state, or property is present.

Why It Matters

ARIA provides enhanced semantics and accessibility for web content.

How to Fix It

Ensure the ARIA role, state, or property is used correctly. Use standard HTML accessibility features when possible. Be aware that support for ARIA is limited in older browsers and assistive technologies.

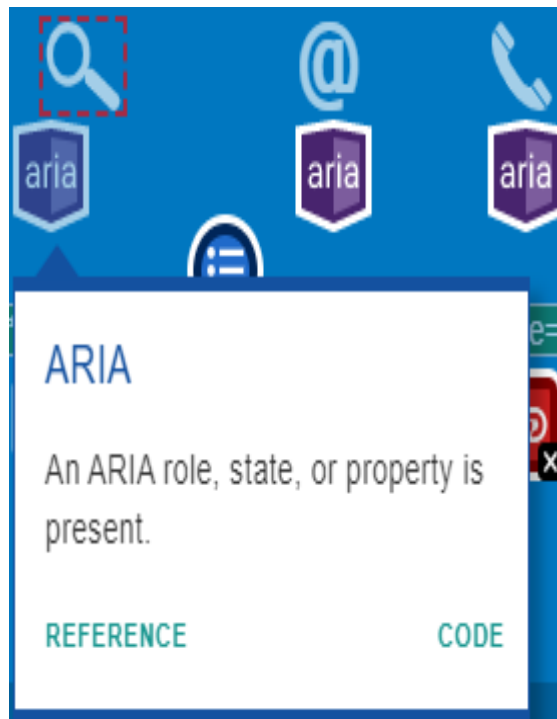
The Algorithm... in English

An ARIA role, state, or property is present, excluding landmark roles, aria-labelledby, or aria-describedby which are distinct WAVE items.

Standards and Guidelines

- [4.1.2 Name, Role, Value \(Level A\)](#)

[Icon index](#)



“Robust - Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies”

“Guideline 4.1 - Compatible: Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies”

“4.1.2 Name, Role, Value - (Level A)”

“Markup is used in a way that facilitates accessibility. This includes following the HTML/XHTML specifications and using forms, form labels, frame titles, etc. appropriately.

ARIA is used appropriately to enhance accessibility when HTML is not sufficient”.

Home Page and Headers & Footers

Home Page retested using the WAVE Evaluation Tool 14th August 2020 following remedial works by website provider Cosmic and Internally

Now showing no Errors or Contrast Errors

The image shows a side-by-side view of the WAVE accessibility evaluation tool interface and the website it is testing. The tool interface on the left displays the following summary:

- Errors: 0
- Contrast Errors: 0
- Alerts: 19
- Features: 23
- Structural Elements: 68
- ARIA: 68

A message at the bottom of the tool interface reads: "Congratulations! No errors were detected! Manual testing is still necessary to ensure compliance and optimal accessibility." The website on the right is the Tavistock Town Council homepage, featuring a blue header with the council's crest, a search bar, and navigation links for "Home", "Your Council", and "Council". The main content area includes the council's name, a tagline "Working for the local community", and a photograph of the council building.

Town Hall Page

Town Hall Page tested using the WAVE Evaluation Tool 14th August 2020

Non Compliant & Guideline Failures

Showing no Errors or Contrast Errors

Element on TTC Website – “Alerts - Suspicious alternative text - Alternative text is likely insufficient or contains extraneous information”.

To request one of our promotional brochures, please click [here](#)



“Guideline 2.4 - Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.”

“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

“The purpose of each link (or form image button or image map hotspot) can be determined from the link text alone, or from the link text and its context (e.g., surrounding text, list item, previous heading, or table headers). Links (or form image buttons) with the same text that go to different locations are readily distinguishable.”

Pannier Market Page

Panier Market Page tested using the WAVE Evaluation Tool 14th August 2020

Non Compliant & Guideline Failures

The screenshot shows the WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool interface. At the top, it says "powered by WebAIM". Below that, there is a "Styles" toggle set to "ON". The "Details" section is active, showing a list of errors and alerts. The "2 Errors" section includes:

- 1 X Missing form label
- 1 X Empty link

The "20 Alerts" section includes:

- 1 X Skipped heading level
- 1 X Suspicious link text
- 1 X Redundant link
- 1 X Link to PDF document
- 3 X Very small text
- 1 X Underlined text
- 12 X Redundant title text

The screenshot shows the Pannier Market website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a home icon, a list icon, and a search icon. Below the navigation bar, the heading "Pannier Market" is visible. There are several accessibility icons overlaid on the page, including a blue circle with "h1", a blue circle with "h3", a blue circle with "h2", and a blue circle with "h2". A red box highlights a "Featured Traders" link. Below the main content, there is a section titled "Temporary Opening Ti" with a blue circle with "h2" icon. At the bottom, the text "PANNIER M" is visible.

Element on TTC Website – “Errors - Empty link – A Link contains no text”

The screenshot shows a Trip Advisor website. A red box highlights a link with a red "X" icon. A tooltip box is overlaid on the link, containing the text "Empty link" and "A link contains no text." Below the tooltip, there are two buttons labeled "REFERENCE" and "CODE".

“Guideline 2.4 - Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.”

“2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)”

“The purpose of each link (or form image button or image map hotspot) can be determined from the link text alone, or from the link text and its context (e.g., surrounding text, list item, previous heading, or table headers). Links (or form image buttons) with the same text that go to different locations are readily distinguishable.”

Contact Us Page

Contact Us Page tested using the WAVE Evaluation Tool 14th September 2020

Showing 1 Error & 0 Contrast Errors

Errors Missing form label

What It Means

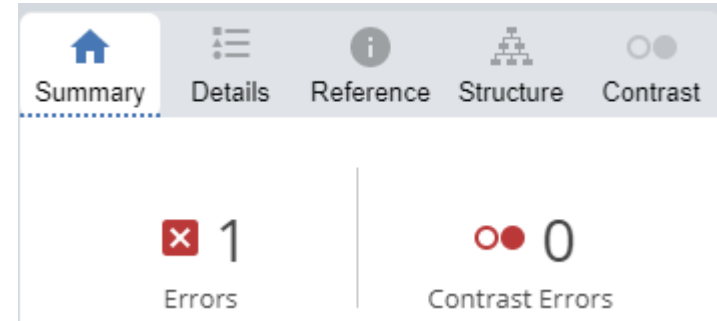
A form control does not have a corresponding label.

Why It Matters

If a form control does not have a properly associated text label, the function or purpose of that form control may not be presented to screen reader users. Form labels also provide visible descriptions and larger clickable targets for form controls.

How to Fix It

If a text label for a form control is visible, use the <label> element to associate it with its respective form control. If there is no visible label, either provide an associated label, add a descriptive title attribute to the form control, or reference the label(s) using aria-labelledby. Labels are not required for image, submit, reset, button, or hidden form controls.



1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A) - Form inputs have associated text label

1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)- Text labels are associated with form input elements. Related form elements are grouped with fieldset/legend. ARIA labelling may be used when standard HTML is insufficient.

2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA) - Page headings and labels for form and interactive controls are informative. Avoid duplicating heading (e.g., "More Details") or label text (e.g., "First Name") unless the structure provides adequate differentiation between them.

3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A) Icon index - Sufficient labels, cues, and instructions for required interactive elements are provided via instructions, examples, properly positioned form labels, and/or fieldsets/legends.