



Central Digital  
& Data Office



Cabinet Office

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Website: <http://www.theccc.org.uk/>

Website accessibility regulations came into force on 23 September 2018. The regulations mean that public sector bodies now have a legal obligation to meet accessibility requirements for their websites.

To check how well the public sector are meeting the requirements, the Central Digital and Data Office (part of the Cabinet Office) has been monitoring a sample of public sector websites.

You've been sent this report because <http://www.theccc.org.uk/> is one of the websites we've monitored. This document explains:

- which parts of your website we looked at
- how we checked the accessibility of those pages
- the accessibility issues found and how important they are
- what you need to do next to fix the issues

You can [read more about the web accessibility regulations](#).

## How accessible the website is

We checked <http://www.theccc.org.uk/> on 27 April 2021 against the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 AA standard: <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/>

Based on our testing, <http://www.theccc.org.uk/> is partially compliant with WCAG 2.1 AA. This means there are some things which are not fully accessible.

## How we checked

We use a mixture of simple manual checks and automated tests to find only the most common barriers to users with accessibility needs. We would expect your organisation to fully audit the website to find any other accessibility issues.

Manual checks included using each page without a mouse, viewing the page at different zoom settings, and simulating viewing the page on a small screen.

The automated tests were completed using the latest version of axe: <https://www.deque.com/axe/>

Tests were completed using different settings in the Google Chrome browser on Mac OSX with a 15-inch screen.

## Pages we checked

Home – <http://www.theccc.org.uk/>

Contact – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/contact-us/>

Accessibility Statement – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/accessibility/>

The Sixth Carbon Budget: Surface Transport PDF – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/>

CCC Response to COVID-19 – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/2020/03/18/ccc-response-to-coronavirus-covid-19/>

News – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/category/news/>

All Publications – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publications/>

Transparency – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/about/transparency/>

About – <https://www.theccc.org.uk/about/>

## The issues we found

Only serious accessibility issues on the sample of pages we tested are listed in this report – these will cause problems for users with access needs when using your website. There are likely to be smaller errors which will make things more difficult for some users. You must carry out your own audit to find and fix issues on other pages.

## Issues on more than one page

The following errors were found on more than one of the tested pages

Issue and description	Where the issue was found
<p>WCAG 2.4.7 Focus Visible – No or barely visible focus</p> <p>A visible focus helps users know which element has keyboard focus and where they are on the page.</p> <p>When an element gets focus there should be a visible border around it. Highlighting the element that has keyboard focus or is hovered over can provide information like</p>	<p>Home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is no visible focus on the cookies notice or buttons.</li></ul> <p>All pages except PDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is no clearly visible focus indicator on any parts of the page.</li></ul>

Issue and description	Where the issue was found
<p>whether the element is interactive or the scope of that element.</p> <p>Operating systems have a native indication of focus, which is available in many browsers. The default display of the focus indicator is not always highly visible and may even be difficult to see especially on coloured backgrounds.</p>	
<p>WCAG 1.4.4 Resize Text</p> <p>Visual text, including text-based controls can be scaled so that they can be read directly by users with visual impairments without using assistive technology such as a screen magnifier.</p> <p>Text must be able to be resized up to 200 percent without loss of content or function.</p>	<p>All pages except PDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible focus on the hamburger menu at 200%.</li> </ul>
<p>WCAG 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)</p> <p>Poor colour contrast makes it difficult for someone with sight loss to see the content properly. If there is a big difference between the background and foreground colours it should be much easier to see the difference between them.</p>	<p>Home, News:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yellow and white 'news' text on 'latest news and insights' images fails. The same colours are used on the News page.</li> </ul> <p>Contact, Transparency, About:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orange on purple in the main navigation menu.</li> </ul> <p>All publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the 'take me straight to' filter options receive keyboard focus, the text goes white which fails colour contrast against the white background.</li> </ul>

## Other issues we found

### Contact

WCAG 3.1.1 Language of Page - <html> element must have a valid value for the lang attribute

Assistive technologies are more accurate when a web page has a specified language.

For example, knowing the language means screen readers can accurately convert text to speech with the correct pronunciation, visual browsers can display the correct characters and media players can show the correct captions.

The language should be specified in the opening <html> element with a valid value which is spelt correctly.

The value of the lang attribute is not included in the list of valid languages.

WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value – aria-hidden elements do not contain focusable elements

The aria-hidden="true" attribute on an element makes it, and all of its child elements invisible to assistive technology. It may be used on purpose to hide content a user does not need to access such as unnecessary content or decorative images.

If aria-hidden="true" is used on a focusable element, it will be ignored in the reading order but will still get focus confusing the user. It should not be used on focusable elements. It should also not be used on the body element of a page.

Focusable content should have tabindex='-1' or be removed from the DOM. Location: `iframe[title="reCAPTCHA"] .rc-anchor-normal-footer`

## About

WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value – Buttons must have discernible text

All buttons must have a descriptive accessible name so that screen reader users can understand the destination, purpose, function, or action of the button.

If an image is used as a button, screen readers may not understand the use without a clear and accessible name. The title of an active image may not give enough information. Unnamed active images will have no details of the destination, purpose or action.

Refers to the accordion (+) buttons.

## The Sixth Carbon Budget: Surface Transport PDF

WCAG 2.4.2 Page Titled

PDF documents should have titles that describe the topic or purpose of the page. Titles help users understand the topic without having to read the entire document.

Without a descriptive title a user may need to spend time searching the document to decide whether the content is relevant.

When a PDF is displayed in a browser the title will usually be displayed in the top title bar or as the tab name.

The document does not contain a document title or the document title is empty.

# Accessibility statement

As part of the regulations you must publish an accessibility statement.

An accessibility statement for the website was found but it was not in the correct format, mandatory wording is missing and accessibility issues were found during the test that were not included in the statement.

More information about accessibility statements can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/accessibility-requirements-for-public-sector-websites-and-apps>

A sample statement can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sample-accessibility-statement>

## What to do next

It is a requirement of The Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No. 2) Accessibility Regulations 2018 that public sector websites are accessible.

You should fix the issues that were found and do your own accessibility audit to check issues that cannot be found using automated accessibility testing.

You need to write and publish an accessibility statement that meets the required legislative format.

## Enforcement

On behalf of the Minister for the Cabinet Office we provide the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) or Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (ECNI) with details about public sector bodies who have been monitored. If accessibility issues remain after giving you time to fix them, the EHRC or ECNI may take further action.

Public sector bodies must publish an accessibility statement and review it regularly. If the decision is taken that a public sector body has failed to publish an accessibility statement or that the accessibility statement is incorrect, the Minister for the Cabinet Office may publish the name of the body and a copy of the decision.

The enforcement process can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/accessibility-requirements-for-public-sector-websites-and-apps#how-the-accessibility-regulations-will-be-monitored-and-enforced>

## Contact and more information

This test was conducted by the Central Digital and Data Office on behalf of the Minister of the Cabinet Office as part of their obligations to monitor the accessibility of public sector websites in the United Kingdom.

As the monitoring body we cannot offer specific advice on approaches or general accessibility queries other than questions directly related to the items in this report.

Any questions about this report can be sent to [accessibility-monitoring@digital.cabinet-office.gov.uk](mailto:accessibility-monitoring@digital.cabinet-office.gov.uk)

Further information on guidance and tools for digital accessibility can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-and-tools-for-digital-accessibility>

Help with accessibility auditing and publishing an accessibility statement can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/make-your-website-or-app-accessible-and-publish-an-accessibility-statement>