



Central Digital
& Data Office



Cabinet Office

Date: 19 July 2021

Website: <https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>

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 <https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Home.aspx> 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 <https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Home.aspx> on 7 July 2021 against the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 AA standard:
<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/>

Based on our testing, this site 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 13 inch screen.

Pages we checked

Page Name	URL
Home	https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Home.aspx
Report	https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Report-it.aspx
Accessibility	https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/accessibility.aspx
Contact	https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/councildemocracy/Contact-Us.aspx
Bins and recycling	https://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Bins/binsandrecycling.aspx
Items to be dealt with in the presence of the press and public	https://councillors.halton.gov.uk/documents/g7346/Agenda%20frontsheet%2008th-Apr-2019%2010.00%20Appointments%20Committee.pdf?T=0

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
WCAG 2.1.1 Keyboard Users should be able to use a keyboard to access all content and functionality of a web page. This means the page can be used by people with no vision as well as people who use alternative keyboards or input devices that act as a keyboard.	Home - Privacy value is not accessible using the keyboard as Accept and other options cannot be selected - Smart testing pop up box is not accessible and cannot be closed using the keyboard.

Issue and description	Where the issue was found
<u>WCAG 2.4.7 Focus visible</u> A visible focus helps users know which element has keyboard focus and where they are on the page. 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 whether the element is interactive or the scope of that element. 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.	This is on all webpages Focus is not clear on privacy settings button in the right hand bottom corner
<u>WCAG 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)</u> 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.	This is on all webpages Poor colour contrast on privacy button
<u>WCAG 1.3.1 Info and Relationships</u> elements must be contained in a or Screen readers tell users if a list is present and how many items are in the list. This helps users to know what they are reading and what to expect. It is important to use the correct semantic hierarchy for lists. Ordered, unordered and description lists must contain semantically correct parent	This is on all webpages This refers to all information in the top banner, including media links and contact details. To solve this issue, you need to fix the following: List item does not have a , parent element without a role, or a role="list"

Issue and description	Where the issue was found
and child elements. When lists contain other elements or they are ordered incorrectly, screen readers are not able to read the lists accurately.	
<u>WCAG 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks, 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value</u> A frame title describes the content of the frame. Screen readers can understand this and help users move through frame elements quickly by using an option to select a list of titles for all frames on the page. A descriptive, meaningful and unique title allows users to find the frame they need. Ensure all frame and iframe elements have useful <title> attribute values.	Home, Report This refers to Element location <code>#google_ads_iframe_V31781941Vcan_haltontbc_0</code> and Element location <code>#google_ads_iframe_V31781941Vcan_haltontbc_1</code> To solve this issue, you need to fix the following: Element's title attribute is not unique
<u>WCAG 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context), 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value</u> All link names should be accessible by a screen reader and be descriptive enough to tell a user where that link will take them. Common issues include: - the inner link text not being visible - duplicate link labels - the link not being focusable All links should receive focus and link text should not be hidden as this will stop a screen reader from relaying the link information	Home, Contact, Bins and Recycling, Report This refers to the coronavirus image
<u>WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value</u> Elements must only use allowed ARIA attributes Incorrect use of ARIA attributes can cause conflicts with semantic HTML elements which may cause errors in assistive technology and make accessibility worse for a user. ARIA defines which attributes are	This is on all webpages - Element location <code>#ctl00_PlaceHolderMain_ctl01__ControlWrapper_RichHtmlField</code> To solve this issue, you need to fix the following: - ARIA attribute is not well supported on the element and the text content will be used instead:

Issue and description	Where the issue was found
allowed and where. ARIA attributes can cause issues where • an invalid attribute or attribute value is used • attribute names or values are spelt incorrectly • an invalid role has been assigned • an attribute is missing when it is required	aria-labelledby
WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value • Input 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.	Bins and Recycling • This refers to the banner. Element source <pre><button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#collapsibleNavbar" role="navigation"> </button></pre>
WCAG 4.1.1 Parsing • ID attribute value must be unique Using unique IDs helps to identify each element and can prevent invalid markup. When the same value has been used for two or more ID attributes or labels, assistive technologies may skip over the second instance or be unable to recognise a difference between the two elements causing misinterpretations of content or functionality for users.	Contact • Element location <pre>#div_7f29a1a7-c46c-4f47-af21-58aafc2e3ba4 > .s4-wpcell-plain.ms-webpartzone-cell.ms-webpart-cell-vertical-inline-table</pre> - To solve this issue, you need to fix the following: Document has multiple static elements with the same id attribute: MSOZoneCell_WebPartctl00_ctl35_g_7f29a1a7_c46c_4f47_af21_58aafc2e3ba4 • Element location <pre>#div_c5be8638-5656-4fca-b79e-</pre>

Issue and description	Where the issue was found
	673fa0eb34c5 > .s4-wpcell-plain.ms-webpartzone-cell.ms-webpart-cell-vertical-inline-table To solve this issue, you need to fix the following: Document has multiple static elements with the same id attribute: MSOZoneCell_WebPartctl00_ctl35_g_c5be8638_5656_4fca_b79e_673fa0eb34c5

Accessibility statement

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

An accessibility statement for the website was found but:

- accessibility issues were found during the test that were not included in the statement
- mandatory wording is missing

In 2020 the GOV.UK sample template was updated to include an extra mandatory piece of information to outline the scope of your accessibility statement. This needs to be added to your 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 for issues that go beyond the scope of simple accessibility testing.

You need to review your accessibility statement to cover the issues found in this report and any others found during your own audit.

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

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>