Government
Digital Service

Cabinet Office

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Website: https://www.sport.wales/

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 Government Digital Service (part of the Cabinet Office) has been monitoring a sample of public sector websites.

You've been sent this report because https://www.sport.wales/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://www.sport.wales/ on 2 July 2020 against the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 AA standard.

Based on our testing, https://www.sport.wales/ is partially compliant with WCAG 2.1 AA. This means there are some things which are not fully accessible.

How we checked

Automated tests were used to check the accessibility of the site but they do not show most accessibility issues. We would expect your organisation to audit the website to find any other accessibility issues.

The pages were tested using aXe v4.5.3.

Errors found were correlated and checked manually.

A keyboard, tab through and zoom check was done.

These tests were completed using a Google Chrome browser on Mac OSX with a 15 inch screen and a 22 inch monitor.

Pages we checked

Home page: https://www.sport.wales/
Accessibility Menu
A PDF: http://privacy.sport.wales/sw_external_facing_privacy_notice.pdf
A form: https://recruitment.sportwales.org.uk/Applicant.aspx?
Type=4&Step=je9m+g9VMdY=&VacancyID=161

Careers: https://www.sport.wales/careers/

Individuals and families: https://www.sport.wales/individuals-and-families/

Facilities: //www.sport.wales/our-facilities/

Vacancies: https://recruitment.sportwales.org.uk/Vacancy.aspx

Search: https://www.sport.wales/search/

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 that you should find and fix and issues on other pages.

Issues on more than one page

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

Issue	Description	Pages
WCAG 2.4.7 Keyboard	A visible focus helps users know which element has keyboard focus and where they are on the page. When a component 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.	Home page Careers Individuals and families Facilities Vacancies Search
WCAG 2.1.1 Keyboard	Users should be able to use a keyboard to access all content and functionality of a	Home page Careers

Issue	Description	Pages
	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. Interactive content should receive a visible keyboard focus.	Individuals and families Facilities Vacancies Search
WCAG 2.4.3 Keyboard	Users should be able to navigate a web page in an order that makes sense. Keyboard navigation should reflect a navigation sequence that is consistent with the meaning of content. Logical navigation reduces confusion and shows logical relationships between content and components. The focus order may differ from the visual reading order as long as a user can still understand the web page without sight.	Home page Careers Individuals and families Facilities Vacancies Search
WCAG 1.4.3 Contrast (minimum)	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.	Home page Careers Individual and families Facilities Vacancies Search
WCAG 2.1.2 Keyboard	If you can focus on a component using a keyboard then you must also be able to move away from that component using the keyboard. If it requires non-standard exit methods the user must be told how to move focus away from the component. This ensures content does not 'trap' keyboard focus. It can be a problem with embedded applications such as twitter feeds. If a component has been designed to keep focus, make sure the user knows how to 'untrap' the focus. This is in relation to the accessibility menu.	Home page Form Accessibility menu Careers Individual and families Facilities Vacancies Search
WCAG 1.4.4 Resize text	Visual text, including text-based controls can be scaled so that it can be read directly by users with visual impairments without using assistive technology such as a screen magnifier. Text must be able to be resized up to 200	Accessibility menu Form

Issue	Description	Pages
	percent without loss of content or function.	
WCAG 1.4.10 Reflow	Reflow or 'responsive web design' helps users with low vision who may need to enlarge text on a webpage and read it in a single column without scrolling in more than one direction. Having a responsive design helps users who are viewing the page on a mobile device. If a page does not support reflow it can appear smaller or some content cannot be seen when enlarging the view. All content, except content which requires two-dimensional layout for usage or meaning, should be displayed without losing information or functionality, and without scrolling in two dimensions for: Vertical scrolling content at a width equivalent to 320 CSS pixels; Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels.	Accessibility menu Form

Other issues we found

Accessibility menu

WCAG 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value

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 see such as decorative images to improve the experience for assistive technology users. If it is used to hide visible content, the page must still demonstrate the same meaning and function to assistive technologies.

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.

PDF

WCAG 2.4.5 Multiple ways

Users should be able to find content in a way that best meets their needs. Including bookmarks in PDF documents is one technique that can be used.

Bookmarks help users to locate content in long documents. A hierarchical overview of a document may benefit a person with cognitive disabilities instead of scrolling through many pages. This is a standard method of navigation that helps all users.

You can check that the bookmarks panel displays the bookmarks and that they link to the correct sections in the document.

Not including bookmarks does not mean the document has failed the WCAG success criteria as it is only one solution but you must check that it has been met using other methods where bookmarks are not included.

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.

PDF documents can cause many problems for users with accessibility needs. One of the major issues is reflow. Reflow or 'responsive web design' helps users with low vision who may need to enlarge text on a webpage and read it in a single column without scrolling in more than one direction. Operating systems, browsers and devices all work slightly differently and many will not support reflow of PDF documents. PDFs need to have a logical structure based on tags, headings, readable text, correct colour contrast and text alternatives for images. Some users need to change browser settings such as colours and text size and it is difficult to do this for content in PDFs. Assistive technologies may also have difficulty determining the content.

Form

WCAG 1.4.13 Keyboard

Content that appears when an element gets keyboard focus or on mouse pointer hover can confuse users as they may not have intended to trigger an action or may not notice that new content has appeared. This functionality may not show on mobile devices.

If using this functionality to display extra content, the following must be true:

There should be a way of dismissing the content without changing the hover or focus - unless the content communicates an input error or does not obscure or replace other

content

If content is triggered on pointer hover, the pointer must be able to be moved over the content without disappearing

The content must remain visible until the hover or focus is removed, the user dismisses it, or the information is no longer valid

Accessibility statement

We have assessed that the website was published after 23 September 2018. This means that you must publish an accessibility statement.

 An accessibility statement for the website was not found.

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.

We are aware that there are added pressures at this time dealing with the coronavirus (COVID-19). You should assess which pages and services on your website are the highest priority.

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

If you have any questions about the issues found, you can contact the monitoring team at accessibility-monitoring@digital.cabinet-office.gov.uk

Enforcement

Due to coronavirus (COVID-19) we understand there may be added pressures, priorities and stretched resources which mean you may not be able to act on this report as you

normally would. When restrictions have been removed, we will contact you to find out which issues have been fixed and which remain.

If accessibility issues remain after giving you time to fix them, the Minister for the Cabinet Office may pass the case to the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) or Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (ECNI) to take the complaint further.

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 Government Digital Service 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.

Any questions about the monitoring can be sent to accessibility-monitoring@digital.cabinet-office.gov.uk