



Government
Digital Service



Cabinet Office

Date: 4 February 2021

Website: <http://www.chevening.org/>

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 <http://www.chevening.org/> 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.chevening.org/> on 2 February 2021 against the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 AA standard.

Based on our testing, <http://www.chevening.org/> 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 v4.6.2.

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 13 inch screen.

Pages we checked

Home <https://www.chevening.org/>

Contact <https://www.chevening.org/about/contact-us/>

Accessibility Statement <https://www.chevening.org/accessibility-notice/>

Welcome to Chevening- Autumn events and more, all inside

<https://www.chevening.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Chevening-Welcome-Booklet-2020.pdf>

Subscribe to our newsletter <https://www.chevening.org/subscribe/>

About <https://www.chevening.org/about/>

News and blog <https://www.chevening.org/news/>

The Chevening effect <https://www.chevening.org/the-chevening-effect/>

Fellowships <https://www.chevening.org/fellowships/>

Chevening partnerships <https://www.chevening.org/partnerships/>

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

Description of the issue	Where the issue is
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.	This is on all webpages <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cookies banner cannot be accessed clearly using keyboard due to reduced visible focus and banner cannot be closed using keyboard• At 200% content in the hamburger menu is not accessible as accordion cannot be accessed (this is on all webpages)
2.1.2 No keyboard trap If you can focus on an element using a keyboard then you must also be able to move away from that element using the keyboard. If an element has been designed to keep focus, make sure the user knows how to	This is on all webpages <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the cookie banner opens on webpage it is difficult to get out due to no clear focus

Description of the issue	Where the issue is
<p>'untrap' the focus.</p> <p>This ensures content does not 'trap' keyboard focus. It can be a problem with embedded content such as twitter feeds.</p>	
<p>2.4.7 Focus visible</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 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>This is on all webpages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is not visible on the cookie banner to re-open it • Focus is not clear on options within cookie banner
<p>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>This is on all webpages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 200% and 400% the cookie banner covers content on the webpage
<p>1.4.10 Reflow</p> <p>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. It also helps users who are viewing the page on a mobile device.</p> <p>If a page does not support reflow it can appear smaller and more difficult to use or content may be cut off.</p>	<p>About, Chevening partnerships, Fellowships, Subscribe to our newsletter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 400%, feature image of people does not change to fit the page correctly.

Description of the issue	Where the issue is
<p>Navigation menus often collapse into fewer items or into a single menu button to take up less space. All content and functionality must still be fully available.</p>	
<p>1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)</p> <p>No alternative for video/audio-only Information should be available to all users. When information is presented with audio or video only there should be an alternative way to give the same information.</p> <p>An example of video only is a silent movie or animation which may contain captions but no audio. Podcasts are an example of audio only. A transcript, text alternative or audio-description of the content are other ways to allow sight or hearing impaired users to access the content.</p>	<p>The Chevening effect, Fellowships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No alternative available for video
<p>3.2.1 On Focus</p> <p>The functionality of a page should be predictable as a user moves through it. Any component that is able to trigger an event when it gets focus must not change the context.</p> <p>This helps users with visual, cognitive and motor impairments by reducing the potential for disorientation caused by changing context.</p> <p>For example, when a component gets focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forms should not submit automatically • new windows should not open • focus should not change to another component 	<p>This is on all webpages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When cookie banner is open and using the tab, the keyboard goes through the background content first. • The tab moves cookie bar from top to bottom, with no buttons being clear
<p>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</p>	<p>This is on all webpages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pale text in Search site bar does not have sufficient colour contrast • Pale grey text in select who are you dropdown box

Description of the issue	Where the issue is
<p>between them.</p>	<p>Subscribe to our newsletter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Subscribe' colour contrast could not be established due to background image <p>Contact. Home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pale grey text in select who are you dropdown box
<p>1.1.1 Non-text Content</p> <p>People with sight loss may not be able to see an image clearly on a page. Text alternatives can be used by screen readers to share the same information a sighted user would get from the image. The alternative text must describe the information or function represented by the image.</p> <p>Alternatives or alt attributes must be used for items such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Images Elements containing role="img" Images used as buttons Area elements of image maps Embedded object elements SVG images and graphics 	<p>Contact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feature image of postbox does not have alternative text available <p>Home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No alternative text on the feature image Profile images under Meet our Cheveners do not have alternative text No alternative text for the image: The uplifting story of how an appalling environmental crime turned an aspiring actress into and The woman using tech to keep women safe in public No alternative text under Support our work <p>News and blog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 10 images on this webpage must have alternative text <p>The Chevening effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Images under Inspirational stories and Chevening in the community do not have alternative text <p>Fellowships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 images of people typing on laptop do not have alternative text available
<p>2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context), 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value</p>	<p>Home</p>

Description of the issue	Where the issue is
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the inner link text not being visible duplicate link labels the link not being focusable <p>You should not modify the style of a link to suppress the change in style when a link is in focus as this removes the ability of sighted keyboard users to know where they are on the page.</p> <p>All links should receive focus and link text should not be hidden as this will stop a screen reader from relaying the link information.</p>	<p>This refers to the first 2 images under Meet our Cheveners</p> <p>News and blog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This refers to all links for all 10 images
<p>4.1.1 Parsing</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This is on all webpages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This refers to the 'Search site' bar
<p>2.4.1 Bypass Blocks, 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Chevening effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This refers to the video clip. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Element source: <code><iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/x84rowrsJNs?enablejsapi=1&origin=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.chevening.org" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen="allowfullscreen" name="fitvid0" data-gtm-yt-inspected-12541381_9="true" id="925383211"></iframe></code>

Description of the issue	Where the issue is
<p>Some screen readers will replace the contents of the frame title attribute with the title element that appears within the frame e.g. the page <h1> heading. It is most accessible if these titles are the same.</p>	<p>Fellowships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This refers to the video clip. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Element source: <pre data-bbox="911 398 1497 757"><iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/3erG--Q7YZs? enablejsapi=1&origin=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.chevening.org" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture" allowfullscreen="" name="fitvid0" data-gtm-yt-inspected-12541381_9="true" id="621745660"></pre>

Other issues we found

PDF Document

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.

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 we require more information covering the disproportionate burden claim

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

A disproportionate burden assessment must have been completed before adding this section to your accessibility statement. You need to send evidence of the assessment to us for review.

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

If accessibility issues remain after giving you time to fix them, the Minister for the Cabinet Office will 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