

Audited by: accessibilitychecker.org

Scan your website for free, identify accessibility issues, and get exact instructions on how to fix them



Audit results of

<https://lindsayhardy.com>

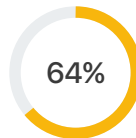
Status:



NOT COMPLIANT

You are currently in risk of accessibility lawsuits

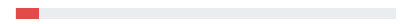
Score:



Websites with a score lower than 75% are in risk of accessibility lawsuits

Results:

Critical Issues 1 items (6%)



Passed elements 15 items (94%)



Required Manual Audits 19 items (100%)



Solutions:

Based on our analysis, the following solutions provider can help make your website accessible and compliant under:



United States law



accessiBe

[GO TO WEBSITE](#)



UserWay

[GO TO WEBSITE](#)

[Book a free call](#) with
an Accessibility
Expert

[BOOK NOW](#)

Critical Issues (1):

Here are the failed elements that were found. These are all related to WCAG level AA - the suggested level for organizations.



Visual issue

Links do not have a discernible name

1. FAILING ELEMENTS

```
div.gallery-masonry-wrapper > figure.gallery-masonry-item > div.gallery-masonry-item-wrapper > a.gallery-masonry-image-link
```

```
div.gallery-masonry-wrapper > figure.gallery-masonry-item > div.gallery-masonry-item-wrapper > a.gallery-masonry-image-link
```

2. IN PLAIN WORDS

Links must have a unique name or short description attached to them in the code to enable screen readers to read out loud. Otherwise the screen reader will simply read out loud "link," and the user won't have a contextual understanding of where this link leads.



3. WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People who use screen readers, including the blind and visually impaired



Required Manual Audits (19):

Here are the elements that require a manual audit.

These are all related to WCAG level AA - the suggested level for organizations.



Visual issue

| [aria-*] attributes match their roles

Each ARIA `role` supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes.



Visual issue

| [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents

Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers.



Visual issue

| ARIA input fields have accessible names

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers.



Visual issue

[aria-***] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values.



Visual issue

[aria-***] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names.



Visual issue

`<dl>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements.

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output.



Visual issue

Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<dl>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them.



Visual issue

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies.

2. IN PLAIN WORDS

Having a `<title>` element on every page not only makes your website more accessible to people who use screen reading technology. It also improves your website's search engine optimization:

- Search engine users rely on the title to determine whether a page is relevant to their search.
- The title also gives users of screen readers and other assistive technologies an overview of the page. The title is the first text that an assistive technology announces.

3. WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and other visually impaired people who use screen readers



Visual issue

No form fields have multiple labels

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels.



Visual issue

`<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button.



Visual issue

Presentational `<table>` elements avoid using `<th>`, `<caption>` or the `[summary]` attribute.

A table being used for layout purposes should not include data elements, such as the `th` or `caption` elements or the `summary` attribute, because this can create a confusing experience for screen reader users.



Visual issue

Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output.



Visual issue

List items (``) are contained within `` or `` parent elements

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent `` or `` to be announced properly.



Visual issue

The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">`

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience.



Visual issue

Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users.



Visual issue

`<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users.



Visual issue

`[lang]` attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](<https://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags#question>) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader.



Visual issue

`<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]`

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information.



Visual issue

`<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="description"]`

Audio descriptions provide relevant information for videos that dialogue cannot, such as facial expressions and scenes.

Passed audits (15):

Here are the elements that passed the scan.

These are all related to WCAG level AA - the suggested level for organizations.



Visual issue

[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document <body>.



Visual issue

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers.



Visual issue

Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions.



Visual issue

[role]s are contained by their required parent element

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions.



Visual issue

[role] values are valid

THE ELEMENT PASSED

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions.



Cognitive issue

Buttons have an accessible name

THE ELEMENT PASSED

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers.



Visual & motor

The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently.



Visual issue

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read.



Visual issue

Document has a <title> element

THE ELEMENT PASSED

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search.



Visual issue

[id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

THE ELEMENT PASSED

All focusable elements must have a unique `id` to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies.



Visual issue

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies.



Visual issue

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

THE ELEMENT PASSED

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly.



Visual issue

<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language]



Visual & motor

Image elements have [alt] attributes

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be

ignored with an empty alt attribute.



Visual issue

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

THE ELEMENT **PASSED**

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page.

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