Oxford University Press Accessibility Conformance Report

Based on Voluntary Product Accessibility Template® (VPAT®)1

VPAT Version 2.0 Beta 2

Name of Product: OUP Oxford Reference

Date: 06 July 2018

Contact information:

Notes:

Standards/Guidelines

This report covers the degree of conformance for the following accessibility standard/guideline:

Standard/Guideline	Included In Report
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, at http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-	Level A ☑
WCAG20-20081211/	Level AA ☑
	Level AAA□
Section 508 as published in 2017, at http://www.Section508.gov	
EN 301 549 Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT	П
products and services in Europe, at http://mandate376.standards.eu/standard	J

Table Information

For each of the standards, the criteria are listed by chapter in a table. The structures of the tables are: the first column contains the criteria being evaluated, the second column describes the level of conformance of the product with regard to the criteria and the third column contains any additional remarks and explanations regarding the product.

- By default the table information is showing. This information can be hidden by clicking "Click to show or hide table data". This allows users to hide information so they see only the sections they need.
- When sections of criteria do not apply, or deemed by the customer as not applicable, the section is noted as such and the rest of that table may be removed for that section.
- When multiple standards are being recorded in this document, the duplicative sections are noted and responded to only one time. The duplicate entry will note the cross reference to the data.

Terms

The terms used in the Conformance Level information are defined as follows:

- **Supports**: The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criteria without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation.
- Supports with Exceptions: Some functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.
- Does Not Support: Majority of functionality of the product does not meet the criteria.
- Not Applicable: The criteria are not relevant to the product.
- Not Evaluated: The product has not been evaluated against the criteria. This can be used only with WCAG 2.0 Level AAA.

WCAG 2.0 Report -

Click to show or hide WCAG table data (section headings will remain)

Tables 1 and 2 also documents conformance with:

• EN 301 549: Chapter 9 - Web, Chapter 10 - Non-Web documents, Section 11.2.1- Non-Web Software (excluding closed functionality), and Section 11.2.2 - Non-Web Software (closed functionality).

Table 4 documents the WCAG conformance statements:

- WCAG
- EN 304 549: Chapter 9 Web

Table 1: Conformance Criteria, Level A - *Click to show or hide table data*

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.1 (Web) 10.2.1 (non-web document) 11.2.1.1 (Software) 11.2.2.1 (Closed Functionality Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related form fields, for example, multiple answers to a question. The first element within a fieldset should be a legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping. When the website was tested, it was found that there are fieldset that are missing a legend; an example of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford Index Browse' page. This issue is present on multiple webpages tested. All images must contain a valid alternative text to allow screen readers to hear the description of the image. If an item is used for decoration, a null alt attribute should be included (alt=""), to hide the items from Screen Reading software. It will cause less confusion, while</legend></fieldset>

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		making the website more usable and accessible as a result.
		Furthermore, an image with a null ALT attribute should not have a TITLE or ARIA label attributes, as it can impact on screen reader users as follows:
		JAWS: Ignores all images with ALT="".
		NVDA: Reads some images with ALT="" and a TITLE or ARIA label.
		Window Eyes: Reads images with ALT="" and a TITLE or ARIA label.
		VoiceOver: Reads images with ALT="" and a TITLE or ARIA label.
		There are a number of instances where images are missing alternative text, such as the 'Geographical reference' page. This issue is present on multiple pages.
		Describing the content of images is very important to give users with a visual impairment a similar experience
		of a website as sighted visitors. Without a valid alternative text, Screen Reading software will use the
		filename of the image to try and describe the content of the image. Missing out alternative text or using a non- descriptive alternative text can cause confusion for
		screen reader users.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
Criteria	Conformance Level	There were a number of instances where images had non-descriptive alt text such as on the 'Encyclopedias' page and the 'Language' page. Screen reader users will not be able to understand what the images relate to. When images are used for decorative purposes, a null alt attribute should be used; however, if a null alt attribute is used where a description is required, it can be problematic for screen reader users; examples of this can be viewed on the 'Literature' page, where a screen reader user is prevented from understanding what the buttons relate to. Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. Where a series of form fields relate to similar information, the context of the form fields needs to be included in the field description. Some users will disable CSS, or apply their own style sheets to remove any background images or colours, to simplify the look of text to improve readability of the content. There are numerous form fields that do not have an associating label tag, making it difficult for
		Some users will disable CSS, or apply their own style sheets to remove any background images or colours, to simplify the look of text to improve readability of the content. There are numerous form fields that do not
		as on the 'Homepage and the 'Sign Up' page. There were multiple pages that had unlabelled form fields throughout the website.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		The search field on the website does not contain any
		label.
		Providing a user with a clear indication of which form
		fields are mandatory will improve the accuracy of form
		data. On entering the 'Sign Up' page, there is a form
		with no indication that any of the fields are mandatory,
		apart from a different colour being used; Some users,
		for instance those who are colour blind may not be able
		to 'see' the colour difference (See Figure 20). There
		should be an indication provided informing the user
		which form fields need completion either with a
		description or by the use of an asterisk at the end of the
		associated form field label.
		When the form is submitted without the required fields,
		a cue is then provided indicating which fields are
		mandatory; however, the cue is relying on colour, which
		is not visible by everyone.
		Although mandatory fields are indicated to the user, it is
		only after the form has been submitted that this is
		conveyed to the user. This makes it more difficult for
		users, especially screen readers, to successfully
		complete forms.
		Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users
		Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. There
		a number of instances where form labels are not
		correctly associated with form fields (orphaned),
		correctly associated with form fields (or phanea),

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		making it difficult for certain users to understand how
		to complete the form.
		An everyple of a page that contains an explaned form
		An example of a page that contains an orphaned form
		label can be seen on the 'Classical Studies' page. This
		issue was present on multiple pages tested.
		When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a
		linked product image and an adjacent linked product
		name that go to the same product page) this results in
		additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and
		screen reader users.
		If possible, combine the redundant links into one link
		and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for
		example, if a product image and product name are in
		the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").
		When testing the website, it was found that there are
		instances where there are links and image links present
		in close proximity; this can cause problems for screen
		reader users, examples of this can be viewed on the
		'Benezit Dictionary of Asian Artists' page and the
		'Dictionary of Modern and Contemporary Art' page.
		All areas of a website should be accessible to users
		regardless of their navigation method, whether it is via
		mouse, keyboard or voice. Some sections are easily
		accessible for a mouse user but this is not the case for a
		keyboard only user as can be seen on the 'A spotlight
		on New Year' page, where a user cannot access the

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		'Share' link. This issue was present throughout the website.
1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.2 (Web) 10.2.2 (non-web document) 11.2.1.2 (Software) 11.2.2.2 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.3 (Web) 10.2.3 (non-web document) 11.2.1.3 (Software) 11.2.2.3 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.4 (Web) • 10.2.4 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.4 (Software) • 11.2.2.4 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508	Supports	N/A

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
		Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related</fieldset>
		form fields, for example, multiple answers to a
		question. The first element within a fieldset should be a
		legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for</legend>
		the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used
		inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a
		corresponding legend, then screen readers will not
1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)		easily be able to understand the grouping.
Also applies to:		When the website was tested, it was found that there
EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.7 (Web)		are fieldset that are missing a legend; an example of this
• 10.2.7 (web)		can be viewed on the 'Oxford Index Browse' page. This
• 11.2.1.7 (Software)	Does not support	issue is present on multiple webpages tested.
 11.2.2.7 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Screen reader and other assistive technology users have
• 501 (Web)(Software)		the ability to navigate web pages by heading structure.
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		This means that the user can read or jump directly to
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>),</h2></h1>
		third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or</h3>
		listening to this outline should give them a good idea of
		the contents and structure of the page.
		The 'Homepage' contains a heading structure that is
		missing headings at levels one, two, three and five. This
		can also be seen on the 'History' page.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		There are multiple pages on the website that contain an
		illogical heading structure.
		Screen reader and other assistive technology users have
		the ability to navigate web pages by structure. This
		means that the user can read or jump directly to top
		level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third</h2></h1>
		level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to</h3>
		this outline should give them a good idea of the
		contents and structure of the page. There are empty
		headings on some pages; this may mean that screen
		reader users spend time looking for content that is not
		there.
		The 'Homepage' contains an empty heading, another
		example of this can be viewed on the 'Getting Started'
		page.
		There were empty headings on several of the pages
		tested throughout the website.
		Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users
		to know what information to enter in a form field.
		Where a series of form fields relate to similar
		information, the context of the form fields needs to be
		included in the field description.
		Some users will disable CSS, or apply their own style
		sheets to remove any background images or colours, to
		simplify the look of text to improve readability of the
		content. There are numerous form fields that do not

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		have an associating label tag, making it difficult for
		certain users to understand the purpose of a field, such
		as on the 'Homepage' and the 'Sign Up' page.
		There were multiple pages that had unlabelled form
		fields throughout the website.
		The search field on the website does not contain any
		label.
		Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users
		to know what information to enter in a form field. There
		a number of instances where form labels are not
		correctly associated with form fields (orphaned),
		making it difficult for certain users to understand how
		to complete the form.
		An example of a page that contains an orphaned form
		label can be seen on the 'Classical Studies' page. This
		issue was present on multiple pages tested.
		When using tables to convey data, it is important to
		mark-up the tables correctly to allow screen reader
		users to interpret the data. Column and row header
		mark-up should be added to data tables as they provide
		the necessary context that enable screen readers to
		understand the information.
		There is a data table present on the 'Country data table'
		that contains multiple row headers. When data tables
		have more than one level of row or column headers,

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		markup should be used to associate the data cells and
		the header cells. Including unique ID attributes in the
		'th' cells and 'Header' attributes in the associated 'td'
		cells or including 'Scope' attributes in the 'th' cells
		would resolve this issue.
		When using tables to convey data it is important to
		mark-up the table correctly to help screen reader users
		better navigate and understand the content. However,
		when a table is used purely for layout purposes, the
		labelling should be removed as it can make it confusing
		and more difficult to use for screen readers.
		There is a table used on the 'A spotlight on Antiquity'
		page that is used for page layout; the table is incorrectly
		marked up. The table should be marked up with
		role="presentation". This is also the case on the
		'Contact Us' page. This issue is present on multiple
		pages.
		There is a frame present on the site that does not
		contain a descriptive title. When a screen reader user
		hears a list of frames, the user needs to know the
		purpose of each one. When frame titles are not present,
		screen readers look for other sources of information,
		such as the frame's name attribute or file name.
		Sometimes these other sources of information are not
		very helpful at all. If a frame is given a name or filename
		of "default.htm" (or something equally non-descriptive),
		there is really no way to know what each frame

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		contains, other than by having the screen reader read through the content. There are pages present that contain untitled frames, examples of this can be viewed on the 'À - Oxford Reference' page and the 'Take a Tour' page. There are several pages that contain this issue. Alternative content must also be provided for browsers that do not support frames. For example <iframe src="file.htm">Alternative content</iframe> Note: Shaw Trust Accessibility Services realise that the content of frames are usually provided by a third party and are very difficult to alter. However, there should be some form of labelling within the frame to display some content to users or browsers that cannot display the frames' content.
1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.8 (Web) 10.2.8 (non-web document) 11.2.1.8 (Software) 11.2.2.8 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics (Level A) Also applies to:	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.9 (Web) 10.2.9 (non-web document) 11.2.1.9 (Software) 11.2.2.9 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)		
1.4.1 Use of Color (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.10 (Web) • 10.2.10 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.10 (Software) • 11.2.2.10 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	Providing a user with a clear indication of which form fields are mandatory will improve the accuracy of form data. On entering the 'Sign Up' page, there is a form with no indication that any of the fields are mandatory, apart from a different colour being used; Some users, for instance those who are colour blind may not be able to 'see' the colour difference (See Figure 20). There should be an indication provided informing the user which form fields need completion either with a description or by the use of an asterisk at the end of the associated form field label. When the form is submitted without the required fields, a cue is then provided indicating which fields are mandatory; however, the cue is relying on colour, which is not visible by everyone. Although mandatory fields are indicated to the user, it is only after the form has been submitted that this is conveyed to the user. This makes it more difficult for

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		users, especially screen readers, to successfully
		complete forms.
1.4.2 Audio Control (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.11 (Web) 10.2.11 (non-web document) 11.2.1.11 (Software) 11.2.2.11 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.15 (Web) • 10.2.15 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.15 (Software) • 11.2.2.15 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	An Adobe Acrobat (PDF) file was encountered. In order for users to access the content contained within non-HTML documents, the documents should be accessible or have an accessible alternative. The PDF document 'EAA-Dec2014.PDF' had issues that prevented certain users from being able to access the content. The PDF did not contain a title, making it difficult for screen reader users to understand what the document was. (Please note that this is an automated test, our user testers also found that the document in question also had an ambiguous title)
2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap (Level A)	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.16 (Web)		
 10.2.16 (non-web document) 		
• 11.2.1.16 (Software)		
 11.2.2.16 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.2.1 Timing Adjustable (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		N/A
• 9.2.17 (Web)		
• 10.2.17 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.17 (Software)	Supports	
 11.2.2.17 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.18 (Web)		
• 10.2.18 (non-web document)		Pass
• 11.2.1.18 (Software)	Supports	
• 11.2.2.18 (Closed Software) – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.19 (Web) 10.2.19 (non-web document) 11.2.1.19 (Software) 11.2.2.19 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass The purpose of skip pavigation is to provide a
2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.20 (Web) • 10.2.20 (non-web document) – Does not apply • 11.2.1.20 (Software) – Does not apply • 11.2.2.20 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs	Does not support	The purpose of skip navigation is to provide a mechanism to bypass blocks of material that are repeated on multiple web pages by skipping directly to the main content of the web page. There is a skip to content link present on the site, however, it is hidden. This link should be visible and the first link that can be 'tabbed to' on the page. This issue is present throughout the website. The purpose of skip navigation is to provide a mechanism to bypass blocks of material that are repeated on multiple web pages by skipping directly to the main content of the web page. One of the first interactive items on a web page should be a link to the beginning of the main content. Activating the link sets focus beyond the repeated content to the main content of the page. When 'Skip' Navigation is present, but not functioning correctly, screen reader users have to listen to content

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		on pages visited on the website, and keyboard only
		users would have to tab through all the links until they
		arrive at the main content of the page. Ideally, the 'skip'
		to content link should take the user to just above the
		header of the main content at the top left hand side.
		There is currently a 'Jump to content link' that does not
		skip the user to the main content of the 'About' page,
		the user is taken to just above the breadcrumb trail.
		Another example of this can be seen on the 'Linguistics'
		page'. This is the case on multiple pages.
		There is a frame present on the site that does not
		contain a descriptive title. When a screen reader user
		hears a list of frames, the user needs to know the
		purpose of each one. When frame titles are not present,
		screen readers look for other sources of information,
		such as the frame's name attribute or file name.
		Sometimes these other sources of information are not
		very helpful at all. If a frame is given a name or filename
		of "default.htm" (or something equally non-descriptive),
		there is really no way to know what each frame
		contains, other than by having the screen reader read
		through the content.
		There are pages present that contain untitled frames,
		examples of this can be viewed on the
		'À - Oxford Reference' page and the 'Take a Tour' page.
		There are several pages that contain this issue.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		Alternative content must also be provided for browsers that do not support frames. For example <iframe src="file.htm">Alternative content</iframe> Note: Shaw Trust Accessibility Services realise that the content of frames are usually provided by a third party and are very difficult to alter. However, there should be some form of labelling within the frame to display some content to users or browsers that cannot display the frames' content.
2.4.2 Page Titled (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.21 (Web) 10.2.21 (non-web document) 11.2.1.21 (Software) - Does not apply 11.2.2.21 (Closed Software) - Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
2.4.3 Focus Order (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.22 (Web) 10.2.22 (non-web document) 11.2.1.22 (Software) 11.2.2.22 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool)	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.23 (Web) • 10.2.23 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.23 (Software) • 11.2.2.23 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	The text of a link should provide a clear description of the link and the link's purpose. Providing descriptive link text will allow users to easily determine the function of the link and make educated decisions to click the link or not. When a link is empty, screen readers will create the text of a link from the URL. This is not always understandable by a user. There are empty links on the 'Much Ado About Nothing' page'. Another instance of this can be viewed on the 'A spotlight on New Year' page. This could cause unnecessary confusion for screen reader users. This issue is present on multiple pages tested.
3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.27 (Web) • 10.2.27 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.27 (Software) • 11.2.2.27 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
3.2.1 On Focus (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.29 (Web) 10.2.29 (non-web document)	Supports	Pass

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 11.2.1.29 (Software) 11.2.2.29 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 		
3.2.2 On Input (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.30 (Web) 10.2.30 (non-web document) 11.2.1.30 (Software) 11.2.2.30 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	When user controls are used on a page their function should be predictable, i.e. check boxes are used to select and option buttons are used to submit a completed form. When user controls are used for a non-standard function, the function of these controls should be advised to the user before they use the controls. If a user is not aware that the page has been refreshed, the user could lose focus on the page and cause them to have to tab through the entire page to get back to where they were prior to the page refresh. When a user lands on the 'Items per page' drop down control or the 'Sort by' dropdown box and attempts to make a selection, the page refreshes, taking the user to the start of the page without warning; this can be time consuming and disorienting for some users, especially, non-mouse users. An example of this can be viewed on the 'History' page. This issue is also present further down the page. Additionally, when a user is navigating through the webpage and lands on the 'Search across all sources

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		'search' facility, a user has to press the 'Esc' key to move
		away from the area, this could be problematic for some
		users who may not be aware of how to move away from
		the area.
		This issue is present on multiple pages throughout the
		website.
3.3.1 Error Identification (Level A)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.33 (Web)		
 10.2.33 (non-web document) 		
• 11.2.1.33 (Software)	Supports	Pass
• 11.2.2.33 (Closed Software)		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)		Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related</fieldset>
Also applies to:		form fields, for example, multiple answers to a
EN 301 549 Criteria		question. The first element within a fieldset should be a
• 9.2.34 (Web)		legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for</legend>
• 10.2.34 (non-web document)		the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used
• 11.2.1.34 (Software)	Does not support	inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a
 11.2.2.34 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		corresponding legend, then screen readers will not
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		easily be able to understand the grouping.
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		When the website was tested, it was found that there
602.3 (Support Docs)		are fieldset that are missing a legend; an example of this
		are heraset that are missing a regena, an example of this

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		can be viewed on the 'Oxford Index Browse' page. This
		issue is present on multiple webpages tested.
		Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users
		to know what information to enter in a form field.
		Where a series of form fields relate to similar
		information, the context of the form fields needs to be
		included in the field description.
		Some users will disable CSS, or apply their own style
		sheets to remove any background images or colours, to
		simplify the look of text to improve readability of the
		content. There are numerous form fields that do not
		have an associating label tag, making it difficult for
		certain users to understand the purpose of a field, such
		as on the 'Homepage and the 'Sign Up' page. There
		were multiple pages that had unlabelled form fields
		throughout the website. The search field on the website
		does not contain any label.
		Providing a user with a clear indication of which form
		fields are mandatory will improve the accuracy of form
		data. On entering the 'Sign Up' page, there is a form
		with no indication that any of the fields are mandatory,
		apart from a different colour being used; Some users,
		for instance those who are colour blind may not be able
		to 'see' the colour difference. There should be an
		indication provided informing the user which form fields
		need completion either with a description or by the use

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		of an asterisk at the end of the associated form field label. When the form is submitted without the required fields, a cue is then provided indicating which fields are mandatory; however, the cue is relying on colour, which is not visible by everyone. Although mandatory fields are indicated to the user, it is only after the form has been submitted that this is conveyed to the user. This makes it more difficult for users, especially screen readers, to successfully complete forms.
4.1.1 Parsing (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria	Does not support	Duplicate ID errors are known to cause problems for assistive technologies when they are trying to interact with content. Duplicate values of type ID can be problematic for screen reader users that rely on this attribute to accurately convey relationships between different parts of content to users. For example, a screen reader may use ID values to identify the applicable header content for a data cell within a data table, or an input control to which a given label applies. If these values are not unique, the screen reader will be unable to programmatically determine which headers are associated with the data cell or which control is associated with which label or name. Some pages have markup errors and parsing errors that may impact on assistive technologies and may cause

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		screen readers to miss content. Markup errors like missing end tags mean screen readers may skip important content.
4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.38 (Web) • 10.2.38 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.38 (Software) • 11.2.2.38 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	Fieldset's tags (<fieldset>) are used to group related form fields, for example, multiple answers to a question. The first element within a fieldset should be a legend tag (<legend>). The legend provides a label for the fieldset group. If fieldset are missing or used inappropriately, for example a fieldset without a corresponding legend, then screen readers will not easily be able to understand the grouping. When the website was tested, it was found that there are fieldset that are missing a legend; an example of this can be viewed on the 'Oxford Index Browse' page. This issue is present on multiple webpages tested. Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users to know what information to enter in a form field. Where a series of form fields relate to similar information, the context of the form fields needs to be included in the field description. Some users will disable CSS, or apply their own style sheets to remove any background images or colours, to simplify the look of text to improve readability of the content. There are numerous form fields that do not have an associating label tag, making it difficult for</legend></fieldset>

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
Ontona	Joinformance Level	certain users to understand the purpose of a field, such
		as on the 'Homepage. and the 'Sign Up' page.
		as on the nomepage, and the sign op page.
		There were multiple pages that had unlabelled form
		fields throughout the website. The search field on the
		website does not contain any label.
		Providing a user with a clear indication of which form
		fields are mandatory will improve the accuracy of form
		data. On entering the 'Sign Up' page, there is a form
		with no indication that any of the fields are mandatory,
		apart from a different colour being used; Some users,
		for instance those who are colour blind may not be able
		to 'see' the colour difference. There should be an
		indication provided informing the user which form fields
		need completion either with a description or by the use
		of an asterisk at the end of the associated form field
		label.
		When the form is submitted without the required fields,
		a cue is then provided indicating which fields are
		mandatory; however, the cue is relying on colour, which
		is not visible by everyone.
		Although mandatory fields are indicated to the user, it is
		only after the form has been submitted that this is
		conveyed to the user. This makes it more difficult for
		users, especially screen readers, to successfully
		complete forms.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		Providing a descriptive form field label will allow users
		to know what information to enter in a form field. There
		a number of instances where form labels are not
		correctly associated with form fields (orphaned),
		making it difficult for certain users to understand how
		to complete the form.
		An example of a page that contains an orphaned form
		label can be seen on the 'Classical Studies' page. This
		issue was present on multiple pages tested.
		Some pages have markup errors and parsing errors that may impact on assistive technologies and may cause screen readers to miss content. Markup errors like missing end tags mean screen readers may skip important content.

Table 2: Conformance Criteria, Level AA - Click to show or hide table data

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.2.4 Captions (Live) (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.5 (Web)		
 10.2.5 (non-web document) 	Supports	N/A
• 11.2.1.5 (Software)		
 11.2.2.5 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
504.2 (Authoring Tool)602.3 (Support Docs)		
1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded) (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.6 (Web) • 10.2.6 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.6 (Software) • 11.2.2.6 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	N/A
1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.12 (Web) • 10.2.12 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.12 (Software) • 11.2.2.12 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	The combination of text and background colour should be set to create an easy to read website. Using colours that are similar for the background and foreground can cause blocks of text to become difficult to read. Alternative stylesheets can be used to change the appearance of the page and provide an alternative with a stronger contrast. If the text size is at least18 point if not bold and 14 point if bold, the minimum colour contrast ratio should be at least 3:1, if the text is less than 18 point if not bold and less than 14 point if bold, the minimum colour contrast ratio should be at least 4.5:1. The 'Homepage' contains a button with the white text of 'RSS' and an orange background, this has a colour contrast ratio of 2.7:1 which falls below the minimum recommended ratio; there is also grey text of '2018'

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		against a lighter grey background that failed the minimum colour contrast test with a ratio of 2.9:1 on the same page. The green text 'Cookie Policy' against the light green text has a colour contrast ratio of 3.7:1 on the 'Legal Notice' page, this fails the minimum colour contrast ratio. The green text 'clear all' against the grey background fails the minimum colour contrast ratio on the 'Oxford Index Browse' page. Throughout the site there are combinations of colours that fall below the minimum contrast levels that make the text difficult to read.
1.4.4 Resize text (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria • 9.2.13 (Web) • 10.2.13 (non-web document) • 11.2.1.13 (Software) • 11.2.2.13 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 • 501 (Web)(Software) • 504.2 (Authoring Tool) • 602.3 (Support Docs)	Supports	Pass
1.4.5 Images of Text (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria	Supports	N/A

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
 9.2.14 (Web) 10.2.14 (non-web document) 11.2.1.14 (Software) 11.2.2.14 (Closed Software) 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) 		
2.4.5 Multiple Ways (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.24 (Web) 10.2.24 (non-web document) – Does not apply 11.2.1.24 (Software) – Does not apply 11.2.2.24 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs	Supports	Pass
2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria 9.2.25 (Web) 10.2.25 (non-web document) 11.2.1.25 (Software) 11.2.2.25 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 501 (Web)(Software) 504.2 (Authoring Tool) 602.3 (Support Docs)	Does not support	Screen reader and other assistive technology users have the ability to navigate web pages by heading structure. This means that the user can read or jump directly to top level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to this outline should give them a good idea of the contents and structure of the page. The 'Homepage' contains a heading structure that is missing headings at levels one, two, three and five. This can also be seen on the 'History' page.</h3></h2></h1>

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		There are multiple pages on the website that contain an
		illogical heading structure.
		Screen reader and other assistive technology users have
		the ability to navigate web pages by structure. This
		means that the user can read or jump directly to top
		level elements (<h1>), next level elements (<h2>), third</h2></h1>
		level elements (<h3>), and so on. Viewing or listening to</h3>
		this outline should give them a good idea of the
		contents and structure of the page. There are empty
		headings on some pages; this may mean that screen
		reader users spend time looking for content that is not
		there.
		The 'Homepage' contains an empty heading, another
		example of this can be viewed on the 'Getting Started'
		page.
		There were empty headings on several of the pages
		tested throughout the website.
2.4.7 Focus Visible (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.26 (Web)		
• 10.2.26 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.26 (Software)	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.26 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.28 (Web)		
 10.2.28 (non-web document) 		
 11.2.1.28 (Software) – Does not apply 	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.28 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		
3.2.3 Consistent Navigation (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.31 (Web)		
 10.2.31 (non-web document) – Does not apply 		
11.2.1.31 (Software) – Does not apply	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.31 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs		
3.2.4 Consistent Identification (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.32 (Web)		
• 10.2.32 (non-web document) – Does not apply		
• 11.2.1.32 (Software) – Does not apply	Supports	Pass
• 11.2.2.32 (Closed Software) – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software) – Does not apply to non-web software		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs) – Does not apply to non-web docs		

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
3.3.3 Error Suggestion (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		
• 9.2.35 (Web)		
• 10.2.35 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.35 (Software)	Supports	Pass
 11.2.2.35 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		
3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) (Level AA)		
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria		N/A
• 9.2.36 (Web)		
• 10.2.36 (non-web document)		
• 11.2.1.36 (Software)	Supports	
 11.2.2.36 (Closed Software) – Does not apply 		
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
602.3 (Support Docs)		

Table 3: Conformance Criteria, Level AAA - Click to show or hide table data

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.2.6 Sign Language (Prerecorded) (Level AAA)		
Also applies to:	Not Evaluated	
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.2.7 Extended Audio Description (Prerecorded) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
1.2.8 Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
1.2.9 Audio-only (Live) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria— Does not apply 2017 Section 508 — Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
1.4.6 Contrast Enhanced (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
1.4.7 Low or No Background Audio (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
1.4.8 Visual Presentation (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
1.4.9 Images of Text (No Exception) Control (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.1.3 Keyboard (No Exception) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.2.3 No Timing (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
2.2.4 Interruptions (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.2.5 Re-authenticating (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.3.2 Three Flashes (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.4.8 Location (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.4.9 Link Purpose (Link Only) (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2.4.10 Section Headings (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply 2017 Section 508 – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
3.1.3 Unusual Words (Level AAA) Also applies to: EN 301 549 Criteria — Does not apply 2017 Section 508 — Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
3.1.4 Abbreviations (Level AAA) Also applies to:	Not Evaluated	

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
EN 301 549 Criteria — Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.1.5 Reading Level (Level AAA)		
Also applies to:	Not Evaluated	
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.1.6 Pronunciation (Level AAA)	Not Evaluated	
Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria — Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.2.5 Change on Request (Level AAA) Also applies to:		
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.3.5 Help (Level AAA)		
Also applies to:	Not Fralished	
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply	Not Evaluated	
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		
3.3.6 Error Prevention (All) (Level AAA)		
Also applies to:	Not Evaluated	
EN 301 549 Criteria – Does not apply		
2017 Section 508 – Does not apply		

Table 4: WCAG Conformance Requirements - Click to show or hide table data

C	riteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1. Conformance Level			The Oxford Reference website met 13 of the 23 (57%)
Also applies to:		None	applicable success criteria required for level A
EN 301 549 Criteria			conformance and 7 of the 9 (78%) applicable success
• 9.3 (Web)			criteria required for level AA conformance.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations	
2017 Section 508			
• 501 (Web)(Software)		In order to be awarded a Level AA accreditation,100%	
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		conformance with level A success criteria and level AA	
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		must be achieved.	
2. Full pages			
Also applies to:			
EN 301 549 Criteria			
• 9.3 (Web)	None	No full pages fully pass an Conformance Level	
2017 Section 508	None		
• 501 (Web)(Software)			
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)			
602.3 (Support Docs)			
3. Complete processes		When a Web page is one of a series of Web pages presenting a process (i.e., a sequence of steps that need to be completed in order to accomplish an activity), all Web pages in the process must conform at the specified level. Conformance is not possible at a particular level if	
Also applies to:			
EN 301 549 Criteria			
• 9.3 (Web)			
2017 Section 508	None		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		any page in the process does not conform at that level	
• E207.3 (Software)		or better.	
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		At present, not all pages in the process confirm to a	
602.3 (Support Docs)		particular level.	
4. Only Accessibility-Supported Ways of Using Technologies			
Also applies to:			
EN 301 549 Criteria		Content is provided in a way that is supported and compatible with assistive technology.	
• 9.3 (Web)	None		
2017 Section 508	None		
• 501 (Web)(Software)			
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)			
602.3 (Support Docs)			
5. Non-Interference			
Also applies to:	None	Technology is not used in a way that is not accessibility	
EN 301 549 Criteria		supported	
• 9.3 (Web)			

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
2017 Section 508		
• 501 (Web)(Software)		
• 504.2 (Authoring Tool)		
• 602.3 (Support Docs)		

2017 Section 508 Report - Click to show or hide 2017 Section 508 tables (section headings will remain)

Notes:

Chapter 6: Support Documentation and Services - Click to show or hide table data

Notes:

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
601.1 Scope		
602 Support Documentation		
602.2 Accessibility and Compatibility Features		
602.3 Electronic Support Documentation	See WCAG 2.0 section	
602.4 Alternate Formats for Non-Electronic Support Documentation		
603 Support Services		
603.2 Information on Accessibility and Compatibility Features		
603.3 Accommodation of Communication Needs		

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