**Accessibility Audit for GranHub.co.uk**

Conducting an accessibility audit for [granhub.co.uk](https://granhub.co.uk/) is a vital step towards ensuring inclusivity for all users. Here is a structured approach tailored to your website:

### ****1. Familiarise Yourself with Accessibility Standards****

Understanding accessibility standards is the foundation of conducting a successful audit. Follow these step-by-step guidelines to ensure you have a comprehensive grasp of WCAG 2.2:

#### ****Step 1: Understand WCAG 2.2 Principles****

WCAG 2.2 is based on four key principles: Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust (POUR). Each principle contains guidelines that help ensure content is accessible to a wide range of users, including those with disabilities.

* **Perceivable** – Ensure that users can perceive the information presented (e.g., text alternatives for images, captions for videos, adaptable content).
* **Operable** – Make sure all interactive elements can be used by a variety of input methods (e.g., keyboard accessibility, enough time to read content, no flashing content that may cause seizures).
* **Understandable** – Content must be clear and predictable (e.g., readable text, helpful error messages, consistent navigation).
* **Robust** – Ensure the website is compatible with different assistive technologies (e.g., screen readers, browser extensions, voice recognition software).

#### ****Step 2: Review the Success Criteria****

WCAG 2.2 introduces success criteria at different levels: A (basic requirements), AA (stronger compliance, widely recommended), and AAA (strictest requirements). Prioritise Level AA compliance for best accessibility.

* Read the full WCAG 2.2 success criteria [here](https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG22/).

#### ****Step 3: Identify the Key Changes in WCAG 2.2****

If you are already familiar with WCAG 2.1, review the key additions in WCAG 2.2, including:

* **Focus Appearance (Minimum) (AA)** – Ensures that keyboard focus indicators are visible.
* **Pointer Target Spacing (AA)** – Requires sufficient spacing between interactive elements.
* **Dragging Movements (AA)** – Provides alternative ways to perform dragging actions.
* **Accessible Authentication (A)** – Ensures users with disabilities can complete authentication without memory tests.

#### ****Step 4: Bookmark Helpful Resources****

To make your audit easier, use these official WCAG resources:

* **WCAG Quick Reference Guide** – [View here](https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG22/quickref/)
* **Understanding WCAG 2.2** – [View here](https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG22/Understanding/)
* **Techniques for WCAG 2.2** – [View here](https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG22/Techniques/)

By completing this step, you will have a strong understanding of the accessibility standards and be prepared to conduct an audit effectively.

### ****2. Automated Accessibility Testing****

Start with automated tools to identify common accessibility issues:

* **WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool** ([WAVE](https://wave.webaim.org/)) – Provides visual feedback on accessibility barriers.
* **axe Accessibility Checker** ([axe](https://www.deque.com/axe/)) – A browser extension that integrates with development workflows.
* **Lighthouse** ([Lighthouse](https://developers.google.com/web/tools/lighthouse)) – Available in Chrome DevTools to audit accessibility.

### ****3. Manual Testing****

Automated tools may not detect all issues. Conduct manual tests for:

* **Keyboard Navigation** – Ensure all interactive elements are accessible using only the keyboard.
* **Screen Reader Compatibility** – Use NVDA (Windows) or VoiceOver (Mac) to test how screen readers interpret content.
* **Colour Contrast and Text Resizing** – Check that text remains legible with sufficient contrast and when resized.

### ****4. User Testing with Disabled Individuals****

Engage users with disabilities to gather real-world feedback. Their experiences will help uncover usability challenges that automated tests may overlook.

### ****5. Prioritise and Address Issues****

Categorise the identified issues based on their impact and severity. Start by addressing high-impact barriers, such as missing alt text for images, poor contrast ratios, or non-functional keyboard navigation.

### ****6. Regular Monitoring and Maintenance****

Accessibility is an ongoing process. Implement regular audits, especially when updating content or introducing new features, to maintain compliance with WCAG standards.

By following this structured approach, GranHub.co.uk can enhance its accessibility, ensuring a more inclusive experience for all users.