Sample report for a made-up business (demo site). Real reports look the same.

Website Health Check: harbourstreetplumbing.example

Pages checked: /index.html



Urgent fixes needed

Summary for the business owner

- Your site has urgent problems: some customers cannot use parts of it, or your email name is easy to fake (28/100).
- Biggest risk: Button has no name. Some customers cannot use this control at all (blind or keyboard-only users), so enquiries, bookings or sign-ups can be lost here.
- The serious accessibility barriers below are the kind that disability discrimination complaints in Australia are usually about, and they also turn away older customers and anyone with poor eyesight.
- Email: SPF (who may send email for your domain) is missing or broken. Your real emails are more likely to land in spam, and fakes are easier.
- 9 of the 13 problems are quick fixes (minutes each); 8 need your web developer. The 'Message for your web developer' below can be forwarded as it is.

Accessibility	Email security	Site health
20/100	40/100	44/100

Health score out of 100 = our own measure: points off for each problem found, worst first. Not a compliance rating.

Fix in 1 hour

Start here: these fixes together take about an hour and remove the most important problems you can fix fast.

1. **Button has no name**
   ~30 min · Your web developer
2. **Link has no name**
   ~4 min · Your web developer
3. **SPF (who may send email for your domain) is missing or broken**
   ~15 min · Whoever manages your domain name / email
4. **Image has no text alternative**
   ~2 min · You or whoever edits the website content

Fix these first

Ordered by impact on your business.

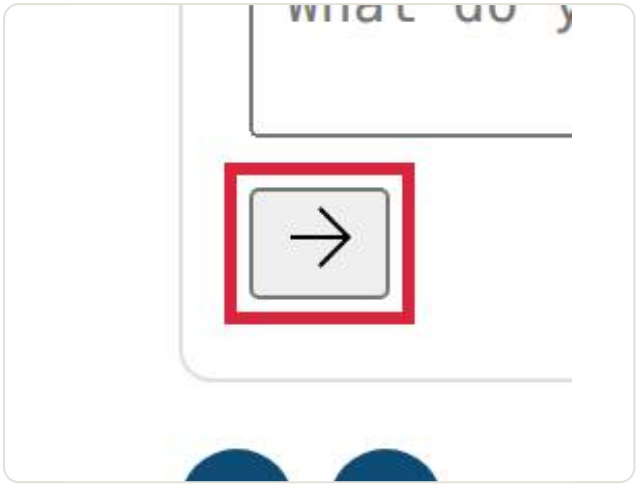
#	PROBLEM	WHO FIXES IT	EFFORT
1	**Button has no name** Accessibility · High · Some customers cannot use this control at all (blind or keyboard-only users), so enquiries, bookings or sign-ups can be lost here.	Your web developer (page template change)	About 30-60 minutes
2	**Link has no name** Accessibility · High · Screen-reader users hear nothing useful here, and search engines lose the same information.	Your web developer (small template change)	Quick: about 2 minutes per place (2 places)
3	**Text contrast is below the required 4.5:1** Accessibility · High · Older visitors and people with low vision struggle to read this; on a phone in sunlight almost everyone does.	Your web developer (style/CSS change)	About 30-60 minutes (one style rule often fixes every place)

4	**SPF (who may send email for your domain) is missing or broken** Email security · High · Your real emails are more likely to land in spam, and fakes are easier.	Whoever manages your domain name / email (IT provider, or your email host's help desk)	Quick: 15 minutes
5	**No working DMARC record** Email security · High · Scammers can send emails that look like they come from your address (fake invoices or bank-detail changes sent to your customers).	Whoever manages your domain name / email (IT provider, or your email host's help desk)	Quick: 15 minutes to add or change one DNS record

What the top problems look like

Real screenshots from your page. Red frame = the problem. Where code can show the fix, the right picture shows the same spot with our fix applied in our browser (your site was not changed).

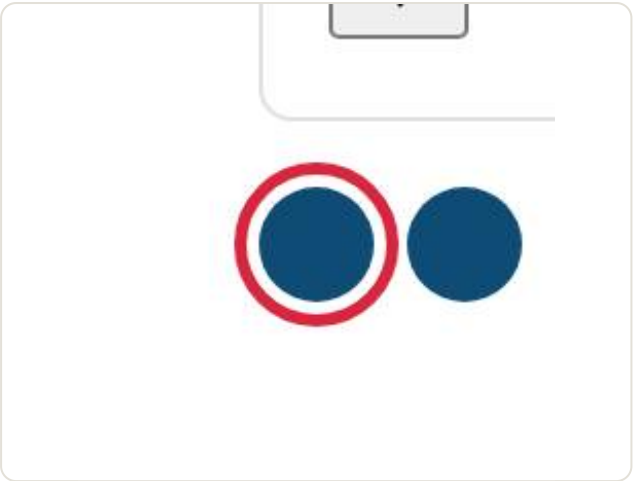
Button has no name



Before: the problem, marked in red

After: this fix changes code a screen reader or keyboard uses, so it looks the same - the fix code is in the detail below.

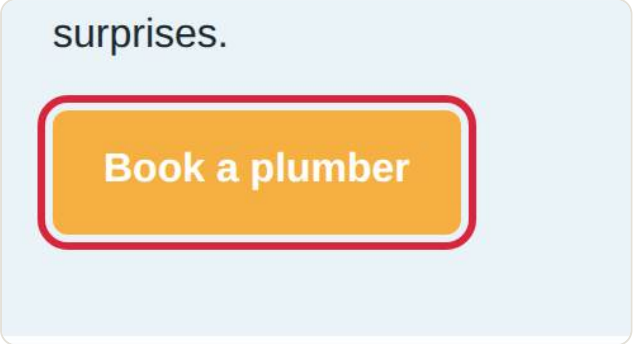
Link has no name



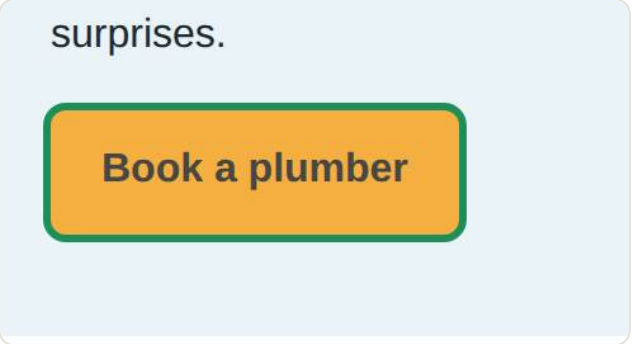
Before: the problem, marked in red

After: this fix changes code a screen reader or keyboard uses, so it looks the same - the fix code is in the detail below.

Text contrast is below the required 4.5:1



Before: the problem, marked in red



After: text colour changed to #474747 (fix tested on a copy of the page)

No false alarms promise: every problem marked 'Definite' was found by one method and then confirmed by a second, separate method in a fresh page load (Chrome's accessibility tree, colour maths plus on-screen pixels, a real keyboard walk with before/after screenshots, or letter positions). Anything only one method saw is listed as 'Check by hand' with the reason, so you never pay a developer to fix a problem that is not there.

Also in this report: legal risk in plain words, action plan, message for your developer, free re-check within 30 days (code RC-53E4B208), what automatic checks cannot see, a draft accessibility statement and a VPAT-style conformance summary, then every problem in detail with fix code.

Legal risk in plain words

We found 5 definite accessibility problem type(s) (5 serious). Problems like these (missing labels, low contrast, keyboard traps, unnamed buttons) are the kind often listed

in accessibility complaints and demand letters. Fixing them lowers that risk; it does not remove it.

Which laws usually apply to websites:

- **Australia**: The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 makes it unlawful to discriminate when providing goods, services and facilities (section 24). The Australian Human Rights Commission treats websites as part of a service; its advisory notes (2014, being updated) point to WCAG at level AA as the benchmark. People can complain to the Commission, which tries to settle it by conciliation; some complaints go on to court.
  Sources: Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (legislation.gov.au) · Australian Human Rights Commission: World Wide Web Access advisory notes (checked 6 Nov 2026)
- **United States**: The Americans with Disabilities Act covers businesses open to the public (Title III) and state and local governments (Title II). For businesses there is no detailed federal web standard; the Department of Justice names WCAG as helpful guidance. State and local governments have a rule that uses WCAG 2.1 AA, with dates in April 2027 or April 2028 depending on the population they serve. Private website lawsuits are common in the US.
  Sources: ADA.gov: Guidance on web accessibility and the ADA · ADA.gov: Title II web rule fact sheet (checked 6 Nov 2026)
- **European Union**: The European Accessibility Act (Directive (EU) 2019/882) applies from 28 June 2025 to certain products and services sold to consumers, including e-commerce, banking and transport services. Microenterprises that provide services (fewer than 10 staff and no more than EUR 2 million turnover or balance sheet) are exempt. Each EU country applies it through its own law, so details and penalties differ. The technical benchmark is the standard EN 301 549, which is based on WCAG.
  Sources: Directive (EU) 2019/882 (EUR-Lex) · Irish regulator CCPC: EAA guidelines for microenterprises (checked 6 Nov 2026)
- **United Kingdom**: Under the Equality Act 2010 (Great Britain; Northern Ireland uses the Disability Discrimination Act 1995), businesses that provide services to the public must make reasonable adjustments for disabled people, and that includes websites. Public sector bodies also have specific website regulations that use WCAG 2.2 and need an accessibility statement.
  Sources: Equality Act 2010, section 29 (legislation.gov.uk) · GOV.UK: Accessibility requirements for public sector websites (checked 6 Nov 2026)

Not legal advice. This is general information, not legal advice. Whether a law applies to you depends on your business, your customers and where you trade. This report does not show that your site is or is not legal. If you are worried, or you got a complaint or demand letter, talk to a lawyer.

What we checked

- **Accessibility:** 5 definite problem type(s) and 2 item(s) for a person to check, on 1 page(s). Each comes with fix code.
- **Double-checked:** 7 accessibility item(s) confirmed by a second method; 0 item(s) the second method could not confirm were moved to 'Check by hand'.

- **Email security:** SPF fail, DMARC fail (none found), DKIM warn; CAA not found.
- **Site health:** HTTPS redirect not checked, TLS problem; home page main content at 0.3 s, 0.0 MB, 2 requests; 1 link error(s) out of 3 checked.

Your action plan

This week

- Button has no name (Your web developer)
- Link has no name (Your web developer)
- Text contrast is below the required 4.5:1 (Your web developer)
- SPF (who may send email for your domain) is missing or broken (Whoever manages your domain name / email)
- No working DMARC record (Whoever manages your domain name / email)
- HTTPS security (TLS) problem (Your web host or web developer)

This month

- Image has no text alternative (You or whoever edits the website content)
- Page is 330 px wide at 320 px; `body > header > nav` sticks out to the right (Your web developer)
- 1 file(s) load over plain http (home page) (Your web host or web developer)

When convenient

- No DKIM signing key found on the common selectors (Whoever manages your domain name / email)
- No CAA record (which companies may issue your HTTPS security keys) (Whoever manages your domain name / email)
- 1 link(s) answered with an error (home page) (You or your web developer)
- 5 of 5 common security headers missing (Your web host or web developer)

Also 2 item(s) for a person to look at (marked 'Check by hand' below, each with how to check and what counts as pass or fail).

Message for your web developer

Copy and send as it is. The detailed fixes and ready code are further down.

```
Hi, we had an automated Website Health Check done on harbourstreetplumbing.example
(06 Nov 2026 11:04 UTC). Could you please look at these, most important first?
```

```
1. Button has no name - 1 place(s) on /index.html (WCAG 4.1.2)
2. Link has no name - 2 place(s) on /index.html (WCAG 2.4.4, 4.1.2)
3. Text contrast is below the required 4.5:1 - 2 place(s) on /index.html (WCAG
1.4.3)
4. SPF (who may send email for your domain) is missing or broken
5. No working DMARC record
6. HTTPS security (TLS) problem
7. Image has no text alternative - 1 place(s) on /index.html (WCAG 1.1.1)
8. Page is 330 px wide at 320 px; `body > header > nav` sticks out to the right - 1
place(s) on /index.html (WCAG 1.4.10)

The report has the exact elements, a suggested code change for each, and DNS
records to paste. Changes marked 'fix tried and confirmed' were tested on a copy of
the page. Please reply with a rough time estimate. Thanks!
```

What automatic checks cannot see

Automated tools, ours included, find only part of accessibility problems. These need a person. Each has a 5-minute test you can do yourself:

WHAT	WHY WE CANNOT SEE IT	5-MINUTE SELF-TEST
Whether alt text makes sense	We can see an image has a description, not whether the words describe it well.	Read each image description out loud. Would someone who cannot see the picture get the point?
Screen reader experience	Reading order, announcements and whether things make sense when heard.	Turn on VoiceOver (iPhone: Settings > Accessibility) or NVDA (free on Windows) and try to use your contact form.
Keyboard use from start to finish	We test focus and traps on each page, not a whole task like booking or paying.	Put the mouse away. Use Tab, Shift+Tab, Enter and Space to book or send the form. Can you see where you are at every step?
Captions and transcripts	Whether video captions are correct and in sync.	Play each video with sound off. Can you follow it from the captions alone?
Plain language and error messages	Whether instructions and form errors are clear to a real person.	Send your form with a mistake on purpose. Does the message say what went wrong and how to fix it?
PDFs, documents and pages we did not check	This report covers the pages listed only.	List your other important pages and PDFs (menus, price lists, forms) for a later check.

Zoom, motion and timing in real use	Some pop-ups, carousels and time limits only appear after use.	Zoom your browser to 200% and use the site. Does anything get cut off, move by itself, or time out?

Accessibility statement and conformance summary

Included with this report: **statement.html** = a draft accessibility statement for your site (editable, dated, lists the known problems honestly) and **vpat.html** = a VPAT-style conformance summary for business buyers who ask for one: 55 WCAG 2.2 A/AA criteria, 5 with problems found, 30 that need manual testing. Neither says your site is 'compliant'; edit them and keep them true.

After you fix: free re-check within 30 days

Your re-check code is **RC-53E4B208**. Within 30 days, send it to hello@tradingcheckup.com or use tradingcheckup.com/services/website-health-check/?recheck=RC-53E4B208. We re-run exactly the same checks on the same pages and send a before/after list: **fixed**, **partly fixed**, **still open** and **new**, with the score before and after. A problem is only called fixed when the same check ran fully and found none of it.

Accessibility

1. Button has no name

High Definite Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: Some customers cannot use this control at all (blind or keyboard-only users), so enquiries, bookings or sign-ups can be lost here.

Screen-reader and voice users hear "button" and cannot say or know which one.

Who fixes it: Your web developer (page template change) · **Effort:** About 30-60 minutes

WCAG 2.2 4.1.2 · 1 place(s) · page(s): /index.html · fix tried and confirmed on a copy of the page

Double-checked: confirmed by a second, separate method (accessibility tree) in a fresh page load: Chrome's accessibility tree gives this button no name (visible, 34 × 27 px).

Example element:

```
<button type="button"><svg width="18" height="18"><path d="M2 9h14M9 2l7 7-7
7" stroke="#000" fill="none"></path></svg></button>
```

How to fix

```
Proven Fix (verified on a copy of this page): Add aria-label="Describe the
action" - (set `aria-label="Describe the action"`) change `<button
type="button">` to `<button type="button" aria-label="Describe the action">`.
We applied exactly this to a copy and re-ran the axe-core rules and our own
page checks: the problem is gone on this element and no new problem appeared
on the changed element(s). The words are a placeholder: this button shows only
an SVG icon (one path) and its code has no text, title or meaningful class/id,
so the tool cannot tell its action. Click it (or find its click handler in the
script) to see what it does, then write that action in 1-3 words, e.g. aria-
label="Play video" or aria-label="Close menu"; better still, show that word on
screen next to the icon.
```

2. Link has no name

High Definite Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: Screen-reader users hear nothing useful here, and search engines lose the same information.

Screen-reader users hear "link" with nothing else (common with icon/logo links).

Who fixes it: Your web developer (small template change) · **Effort:** Quick: about 2 minutes per place (2 places)

Note: this element comes from another company's service (www.facebook.com), for example an ad, tracking or booking widget. Ask that provider to fix it, or ask your developer to hide it from screen readers.

WCAG 2.2 2.4.4, 4.1.2 · 2 place(s) · page(s): /index.html · fix tried and confirmed on a copy of the page

Double-checked: confirmed by a second, separate method (accessibility tree) in a fresh page load: Chrome's accessibility tree gives this link no name (visible, 28 × 28 px).

Example element:

```
<a href="https://www.facebook.com/"></a>
```

How to fix

```
Proven Fix (verified on a copy of this page): Add aria-label="Facebook" - (set `aria-label="Facebook"`) change `<a href="https://www.facebook.com/">` to `<a href="https://www.facebook.com/" aria-label="Facebook">`. We applied exactly this to a copy and re-ran the axe-core rules and our own page checks: the problem is gone on this element and no new problem appeared on the changed element(s). The name was taken from its class/id/icon name; change the words if they do not say what it does.
```

3. Text contrast is below the required 4.5:1

High Definite Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: Older visitors and people with low vision struggle to read this; on a phone in sunlight almost everyone does.

People with low vision, older users, anyone on a phone in sunlight.

Who fixes it: Your web developer (style/CSS change) · **Effort:** About 30-60 minutes (one style rule often fixes every place)

WCAG 2.2 1.4.3 · 2 place(s) · page(s): /index.html · fix tried and confirmed on a copy of the page

Double-checked: confirmed by a second, separate method (colour maths + pixels) in a fresh page load: own maths 1.87:1 (16px 700, needs 4.5:1) and the strongest on-screen text pixels reach only 1.87:1.

Example element:

```
<a class="cta" href="#contact">Book a plumber</a>
```

How to fix

```
Proven Fix (verified on a copy of this page): Set the text colour to #474747 -
add this CSS: `.cta { color: #474747; }`. We applied exactly this to a copy
and re-ran the axe-core rules and our own page checks: the prob...`.cta {
color: rgb(255, 255, 255) }` in a <style> block in the page.
```

4. Image has no text alternative

High Definite Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: Screen-reader users hear nothing useful here, and search engines lose the same information.

Blind screen-reader users hear the file name or nothing.

Who fixes it: You or whoever edits the website content (no coding) · **Effort:** Quick: about 2 minutes per place

WCAG 2.2 1.1.1 · 1 place(s) · page(s): /index.html · fix tried and confirmed on a copy of the page

Double-checked: confirmed by a second, separate method (accessibility tree) in a fresh page load: Chrome's accessibility tree gives this image no name (visible, 200 × 120 px).

Example element:

```
<img src="/van.png" width="200" height="120">
```

How to fix

```
Proven Fix (verified on a copy of this page): Add alt="Van" - (set
`alt="Van"`) change `<img src="/van.png" width="200" height="120">` to `<img
src="/van.png" width="200" height="120" alt="Van">`. We applied exactly this
to a copy and re-ran the axe-core rules and our own page checks: the problem
is gone on this element and no new problem appeared on the changed element(s).
The name was taken from its src "/van.png"; change the words if they do not
say what it shows.
```

5. Page is 330 px wide at 320 px; `body > header > nav` sticks out to the right

High Definite Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: Older visitors and people with low vision struggle to read this; on a phone in sunlight almost everyone does.

People who zoom in, and small phones, must scroll left-right on every line.

Who fixes it: Your web developer (style/CSS change) · **Effort:** About 30-60 minutes (one style rule often fixes every place)

WCAG 2.2 1.4.10 · 1 place(s) · page(s): /index.html · fix tried and confirmed on a copy of the page

Double-checked: confirmed by a second, separate method (page width at 320 px) in a fresh page load: page content 330 px wide in a 320 px window (sideways scrolling).

Example element:

```
<nav><a href="/index.html">Home</a><a href="/index.html#services">Services</a>
<a href="/index.html#contact">Contact</a></nav>
```

How to fix

```
Proven Fix (verified on a copy of this page): At phone width let the wide
parts shrink to the screen and wrap - add this CSS: `... >  nav { max-width:
100%; min-width: 0; box-sizing: border-box; overflow-wrap: anywhere; } }`. We
applied exactly this to a copy and re-ran the axe-core rules, our own page
checks and 320 px phone check: the problem is gone on this element and no new
problem appeared on the changed element(s). Measured on the copy: at 320 px
the page is now 320 px wide (no sideways scrolling).
```

6. Form field has no visible label (only placeholder text)

Low | Check by hand | Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: People forget what a box was for once they start typing; forms get abandoned.

People with memory or attention difficulties lose the hint once they start typing; screen readers still read the placeholder.

Who fixes it: Your web developer (page template change) · **Effort:** About 30-60 minutes

WCAG 2.2 3.3.2 · 3 place(s) · page(s): /index.html

Example element:

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Your name">
```

How to fix

```
How to check: type one letter into the field and see if anything on screen
still says what the field is for. Pass if a visible label, heading or nearby
text still says what to enter once typing starts. Fail if nothing visible says
what the field is for once the placeholder disappears. Suggested fix if it
fails: Add a visible <label for="field-id"> with the same words as the
placeholder, placed above the field. (Not auto-verified: no automatic fix for
this kind of problem.)
```

7. Heading levels skip (please check)

Low | Check by hand | Accessibility

Why it matters to your business: Screen-reader users hear nothing useful here, and search engines lose the same information.

Screen-reader users use headings as a table of contents; skipped levels suggest missing sections.

Who fixes it: Your web developer (small template change) · **Effort:** Quick: about 2 minutes per place

WCAG 2.2 1.3.1 · 1 place(s) · page(s): /index.html · fix tried and confirmed on a copy of the page

Example element:

```
<h3 id="services">Our services</h3>
```

How to fix

```
How to check: list the headings (dev tools or a headings extension); the levels should step down by one and match the page outline. Pass if each heading is one level below the section it belongs to (h2 under h1, h3 under h2). Fail if a level is skipped (h2 -> h4) or text is styled to look like a heading but is not one. If it fails: Proven Fix (verified on a copy of this page): Change <h3> to <h2> (the heading before it is <h1> "Blocked drain? Burst pipe? We are on our"); keep the look with a CSS class - change `<h3 id="services">` to `<h2 id="services">` (and its closing tag). We applied exactly this to a copy and re-ran the axe-core rules and our own page checks: the problem is gone on this element and no new problem appeared on the changed element(s).
```

Email security

1. SPF (who may send email for your domain) is missing or broken

High Definite Email security

Why it matters to your business: Your real emails are more likely to land in spam, and fakes are easier.

Receivers can't confirm your emails are really from you, so they land in spam or fakes get through. No SPF record. Receivers cannot tell which servers may send your mail.

Who fixes it: Whoever manages your domain name / email (IT provider, or your email host's help desk) · **Effort:** Quick: 15 minutes

How to fix

```
One SPF record that receivers can read (rebuilt from your current senders).
Replace ALL existing v=spf1 records with this one.
TXT record at harbourstreetplumbing.example:
v=spf1 -all
```

2. No working DMARC record

High Definite Email security

Why it matters to your business: Scammers can send emails that look like they come from your address (fake invoices or bank-detail changes sent to your customers).

Nothing tells Gmail, Outlook and Yahoo to block emails that fake your domain. They also expect DMARC from bulk senders.

Who fixes it: Whoever manages your domain name / email (IT provider, or your email host's help desk) · **Effort:** Quick: 15 minutes to add or change one DNS record

How to fix

```
Starts DMARC in watch mode with daily reports (change the rua address to a
mailbox you read). Replace any broken DMARC record.
TXT record at _dmarc.harbourstreetplumbing.example:
v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:dmarc-reports@0.1; adkim=r; aspf=r
```

3. No DKIM signing key found on the common selectors

Low | Fix soon | Email security

Why it matters to your business: Gmail and Outlook trust your emails less, so more go to spam.

DKIM proves emails were not changed on the way. We checked 47 common key names; yours may use a custom one (one email header from you settles it).

Who fixes it: Whoever manages your domain name / email (IT provider, or your email host's help desk) · **Effort:** About 30 minutes (switch on in your email provider, add 2-3 DNS records)

How to fix

```
In your email provider's admin panel, turn on DKIM signing; it gives you a TXT
or CNAME record to add at <selector>._domainkey.
```

4. No CAA record (which companies may issue your HTTPS security keys)

Low | Fix soon | Email security

Why it matters to your business: Small extra protection against someone getting an HTTPS key for your domain from another company.

Any issuing company (CA) may create an HTTPS key pair for your domain. A CAA record limits that to the ones you use.

Who fixes it: Whoever manages your domain name / email (IT provider, or your email host's help desk) · **Effort:** Quick: 10 minutes

How to fix

```
Add a CAA record for harbourstreetplumbing.example, e.g.
harbourstreetplumbing.example. CAA 0 issue "letsencrypt.org"
(use the company that issues your HTTPS keys now - shown as the issuer in your
browser padlock).
```

Site health

1. HTTPS security (TLS) problem

High · Definite · Site health

Why it matters to your business: Browsers warn visitors that your site is not secure; many leave straight away.

[Errno 111] Connection refused

Who fixes it: Your web host or web developer · **Effort:** Quick: 15-30 minutes

How to fix

```
Renew or fix the HTTPS (TLS) setup at your host.
```

2. 1 file(s) load over plain http (home page)

Medium · Fix soon · Site health

Why it matters to your business: Browsers may block parts of the page or show 'not secure'.

Browsers may block these or mark the page not secure.

Who fixes it: Your web host or web developer · **Effort:** Quick: 15-30 minutes

How to fix

```
Change these addresses to https://:
https://harbourstreetplumbing.example/van.png
```

3. 1 link(s) answered with an error (home page)

Low · Fix soon · Site health

Why it matters to your business: Dead links lose visitors and hurt search ranking.

Dead links lose visitors and search ranking. 5xx = the other server failed when we checked (may be temporary).

Who fixes it: You or your web developer · **Effort:** Quick: a few minutes per link

How to fix

```
https://www.facebook.com/  -> 400
```

4. 5 of 5 common security headers missing

Low | Fix soon | Site health

Why it matters to your business: Extra browser protection; low urgency.

Extra browser protection against some attacks.

Who fixes it: Your web host or web developer · **Effort:** Quick: 15-30 minutes at your host

How to fix

```
HSTS (tells browsers to always use HTTPS)
Content-Security-Policy (limits what scripts may run)
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Referrer-Policy
X-Frame-Options or CSP frame-ancestors (stops click-jacking in frames)
```

Speed and phone summary (desktop load; phone = 360 px)

PAGE	FIRST BYTE	MAIN CONTENT	FULLY LOADED	SIZE	SIDEWAYS SCROLL ON PHONE
/index.html	6 ms	0.3 s	0.2 s	0.0 MB	no

Ready fix code (for your developer)

Each change below was applied to a copy of your page in our browser and the checks re-run. Items marked 'needs a human' could not be proven automatically.

```
===== https://harbourstreetplumbing.example/index.html =====
--- CSS: add to the end of your main stylesheet ---
/* Text contrast 1.87:1 is below the required 4.5:1 (WCAG 1.4.3) */
.cta { color: #474747; }
/* Text contrast 2.46:1 is below the required 4.5:1 (WCAG 1.4.3) */
.note { color: #6c7579; }
/* Page is 330 px wide at 320 px; `body > header > nav` sticks out to the right
(WCAG 1.4.10) */
@media (max-width: 480px) { body > header > nav { max-width: 100%; min-width: 0;
box-sizing: border-box; overflow-wrap: anywhere; } }
--- HTML changes ---
- Button has no name (WCAG 4.1.2): (set `aria-label="Describe the action"`) change
`<button type="button">` to `<button type="button" aria-label="Describe the
action">`
- Link has no name (WCAG 2.4.4): (set `aria-label="Facebook"`) change `<a
href="https://www.facebook.com/">` to `<a href="https://www.facebook.com/" aria-
label="Facebook">`
- Link has no name (WCAG 2.4.4): (set `aria-label="Instagram"`) change `<a
```

```
href="https://www.instagram.com/">` to `<a href="https://www.instagram.com/" aria-
label="Instagram">`
- Image has no text alternative (WCAG 1.1.1): (set `alt="Van"`) change `<img
src="/van.png" width="200" height="120">` to `<img src="/van.png" width="200"
height="120" alt="Van">`
- Heading levels skip (please check) (WCAG 1.3.1): change `<h3 id="services">` to
`<h2 id="services">` (and its closing tag)
```

Limits of this check

This is an automated check of the pages listed, plus a review by a person before delivery. Automated tools find only part of accessibility problems (often quoted as 30-50%); meaning-based items (alt text quality, link purpose, captions, focus order, error messages) need a person, and some are listed as 'to check by hand'. It is not a full audit, not a compliance certificate and not legal advice. Email results come from public DNS only (no message content). Speed is measured from our server in Adelaide on a fast connection, not a Lighthouse score. Nothing on your site was changed: fixes were tried only on a copy inside our browser.
