

The background is a solid dark blue with a complex, abstract pattern of curved, layered lines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a stylized architectural or organic structure.

NEXER

Introduction to Accessibility

Nexer Digital

We are the Accessibility Team at Nexer Digital

- We are a dedicated group of professionals responsible for ensuring that individuals with disabilities have equal access to products, services, and information.
- Our primary goal is to remove barriers and create inclusive experiences for people with diverse abilities.
- Our team consists of accessibility specialists, with expert backgrounds in various fields, such as User experience (UX), design, development, and testing.



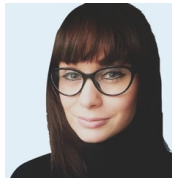
Danny Lancaster; Accessibility Team Lead



Molly Barnes; Accessibility Consultant



Emma Urquhart; Accessibility Consultant



Elina Ventere; Accessibility Consultant

Thinking about Inclusion

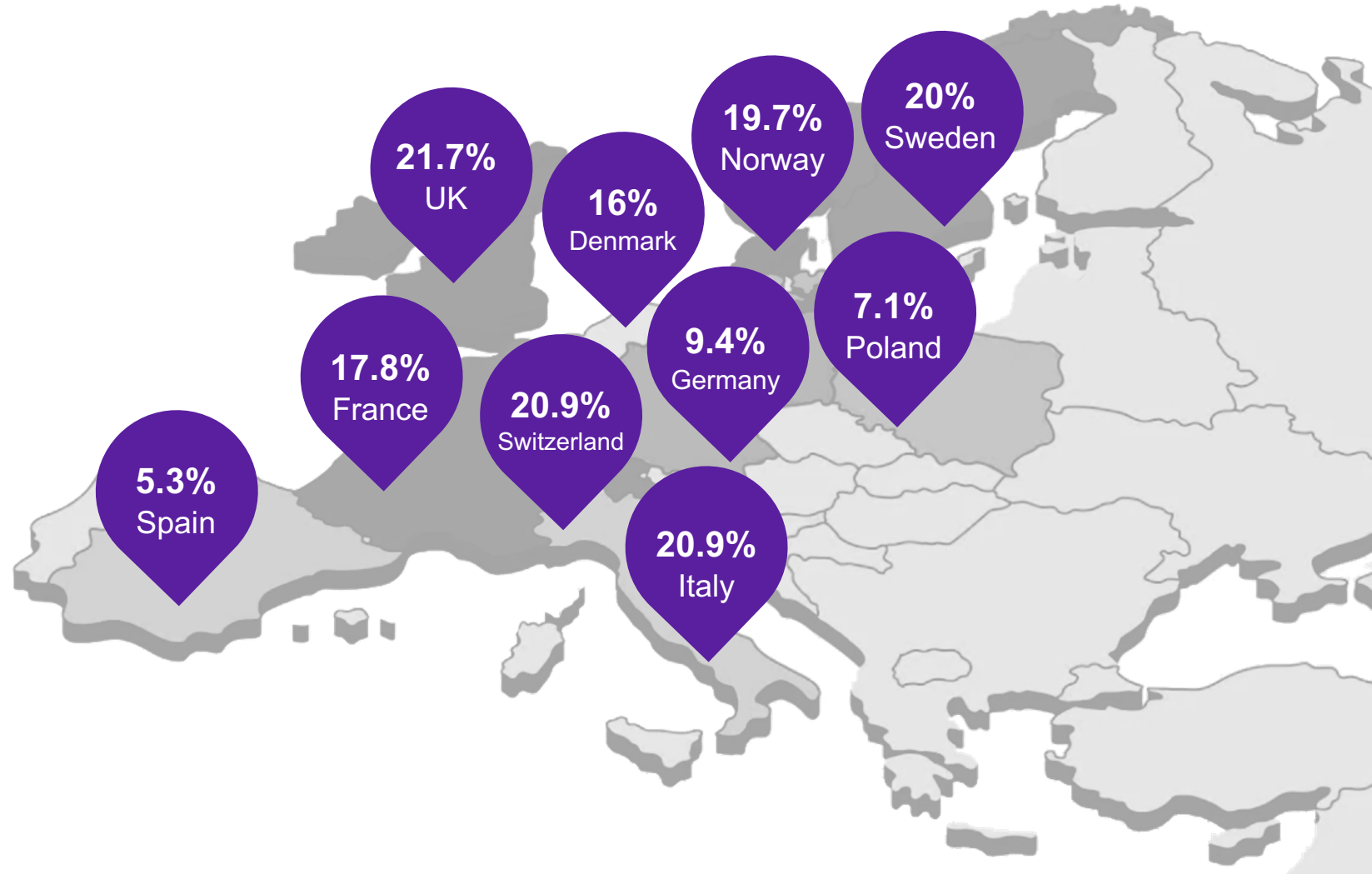
16 MILLION

people in the UK have
some form of disability



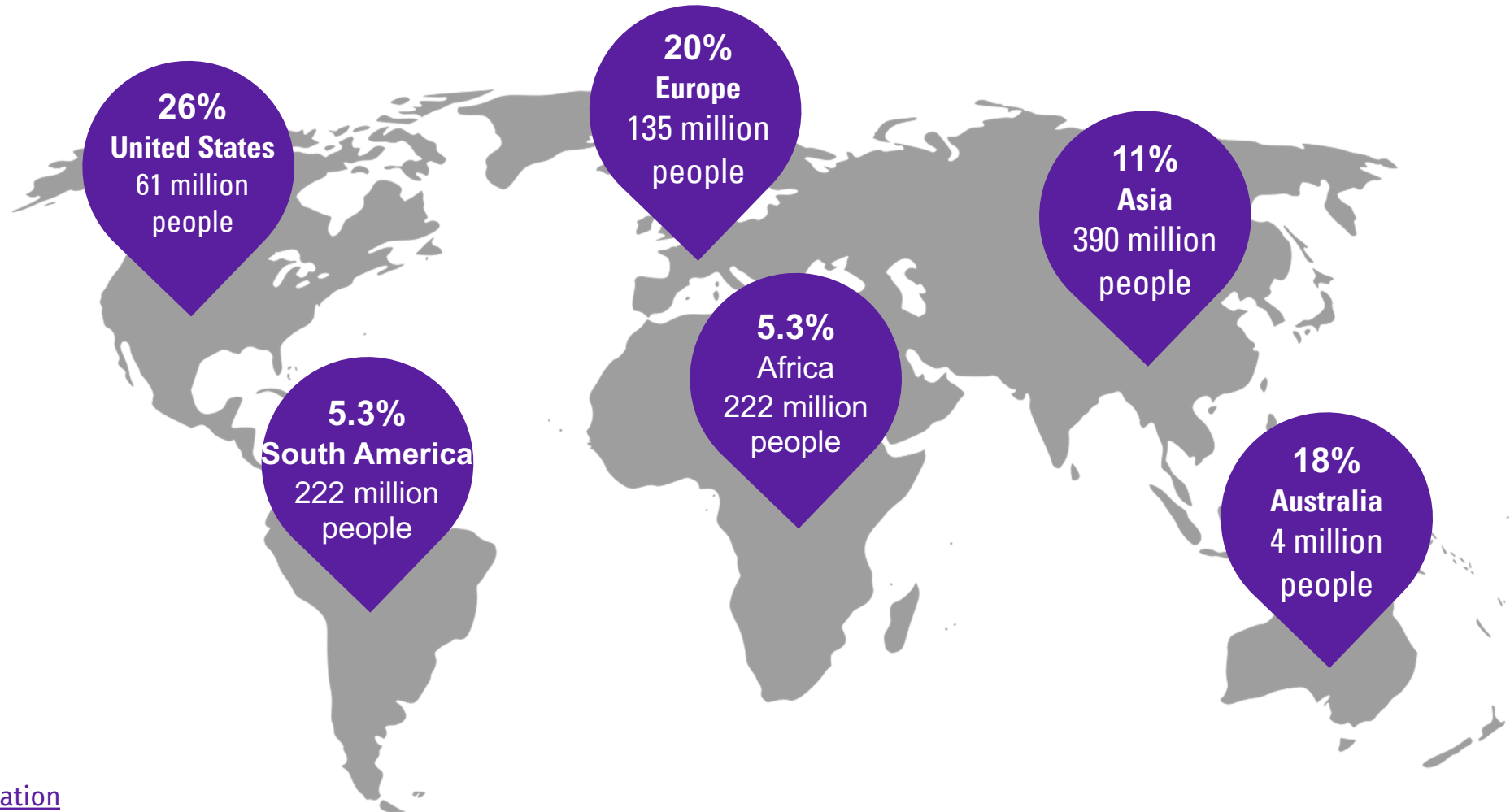
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Percentage of European populations with disabilities



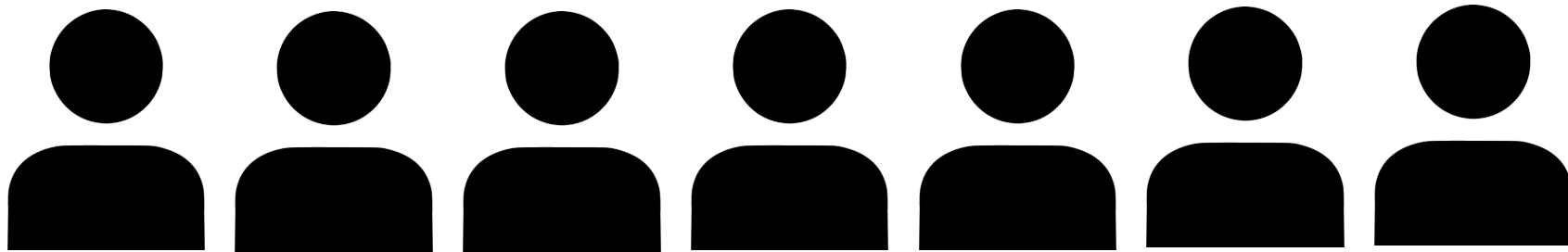
Source: Middleton's Mobility

Disabilities per continents



1.3 BILLION

people with long-term disability worldwide



Types of impairment



Visual

Ability to perceive or process visual information



Auditory

Ability to perceive or process auditory information



Sensorimotor

Ability to feel and manipulate a physical device quickly, smoothly, and accurately



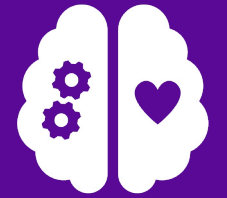
Speech

Ability to produce sounds clearly, smoothly, and understandably



Cognitive

Ability in mentally demanding areas: reading, memory, attention, language, complex concepts, problem solving



Mental Health

A mental health condition is considered a disability if it has a long-term effect on your normal day-to-day activity.

Anyone can have challenges

- Disability is more common than you may think
- We will all experience disability at some point
- By the age of 45 most of us will need glasses
- Yet many websites do not correctly support resizing text that can be resized based on the user's needs



OUR TEAM HAS A RANGE
OF ACCESS NEEDS

Usher syndrome = deafness + retinitis pigmentosa

RP is the second most common cause of blindness after aging



Acquiring a disability
≠ being born with a disability

Designing for Digital Inclusion

Accessibility standards

- **Equality Act 2010** states that all UK service providers must consider 'reasonable adjustments' for disabled people.
- **European Accessibility Directive 2018** states all public sector bodies must make their websites or mobile app more accessible and provide a statement on the website.
- **European Accessibility Act 2025** standardises regulations on the accessibility of products and services, and *forces* providers to develop and provide their services and products with Inclusive Design in mind.

Although not directly referenced, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) provides guidelines that cover the same principles as these acts.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)

The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.1) are an **internationally recognised** and **adopted set of recommendations** for improving web accessibility.

WCAG is based on four core principles (POUR):



Perceivable

“Can I see it?”

- Text alternatives
- Time-based media
- Adaptable
- Distinguishable



Operable

“Can I use it?”

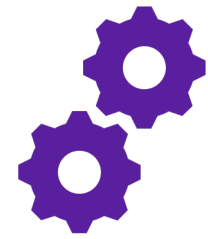
- Keyboard accessible
- Enough time
- Seizures
- Navigable
- Pointer Accessible



Understandable

“Can I understand it?”

- Readable
- Predictable
- Input assistance



Robust

“Can I get to it with the tech I own?”

- Compatible
- Well coded

The best examples of accessible services are made for people's needs, not check lists.

1.1 Text Alternatives

☐ 1.1.1 Non-text Content A

1.2 Time-based Media

☐ 1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)

☐ 1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) A

☐ 1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) A

☐ 1.2.4 Captions (Live) AA

☐ 1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded) AA

1.3 Adaptable

☐ 1.3.1 Info and Relationships A

☐ 1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence A

☐ 1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics A

1.4 Distinguishable

☐ 1.4.1 Use of Color A

☐ 1.4.2 Audio Control A

☐ 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) AA

☐ 1.4.4 Resize Text AA

☐ 1.4.5 Images of Text AA

2.1 Keyboard Accessible

☐ 2.1.1 Keyboard A

☐ 2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap A

2.2 Enough Time

☐ 2.2.1 Timing Adjustable A

☐ 2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide A

What is wrong with this picture?



This one is worse!



How do we do **better**?

Let's normalise inclusive
design.

Because when we get it right,
it becomes invisible.

Volume

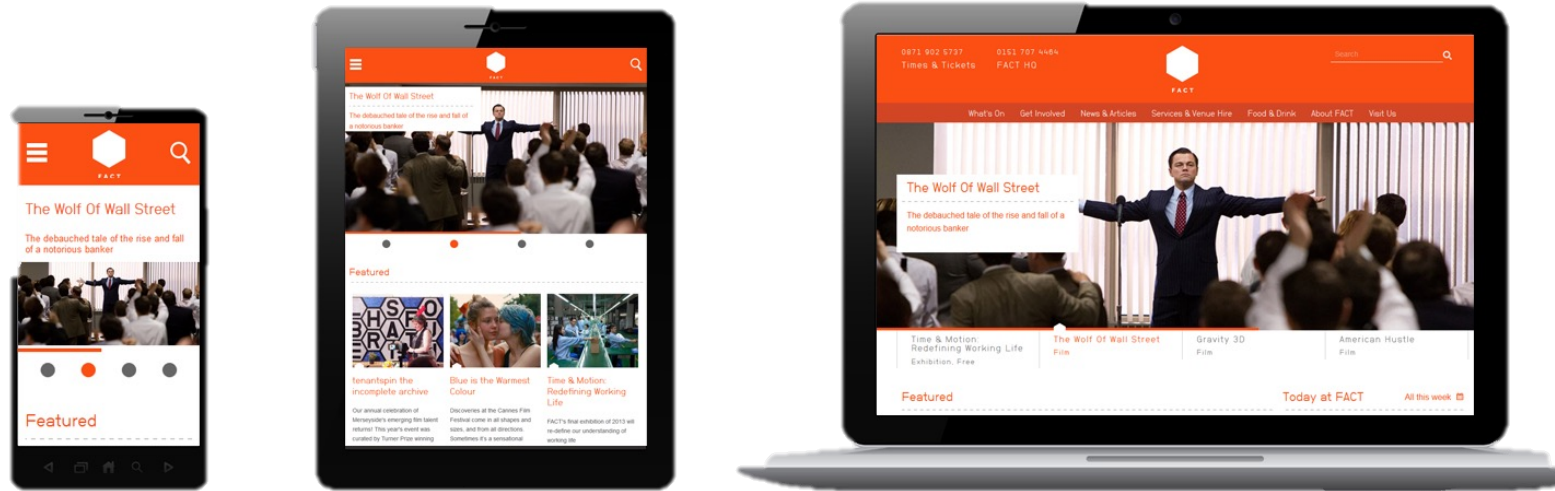




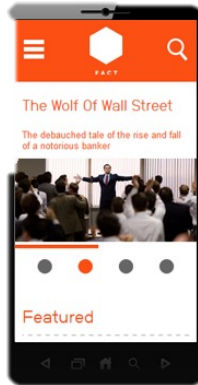
Video captions



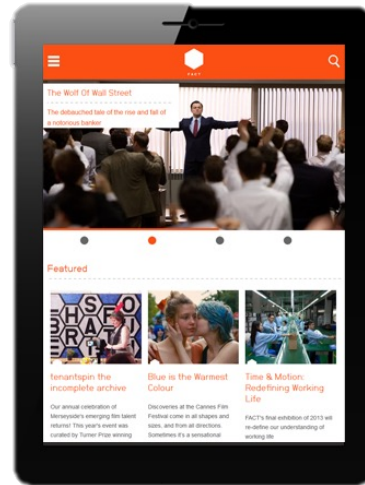
Often when we think about different devices, we think about the screen-size first



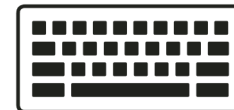
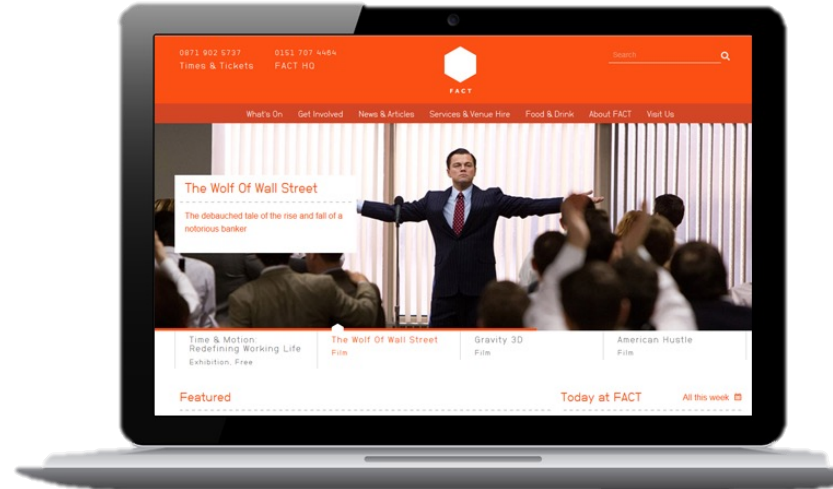
But the ways in which we interact can be very different



Voice



Touch
& gestures



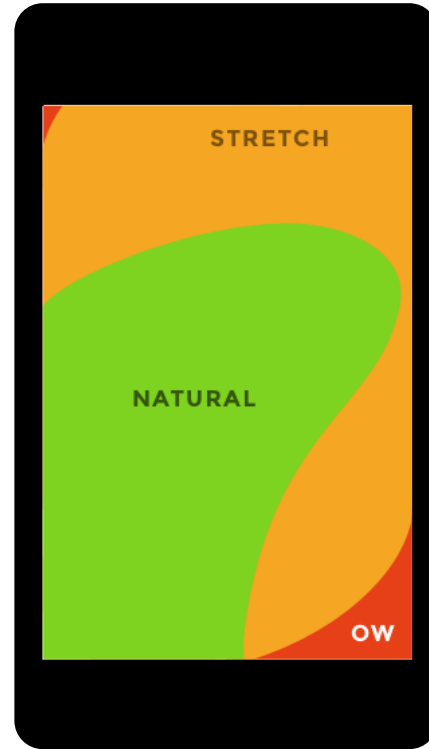
Input
devices



Pointing
devices

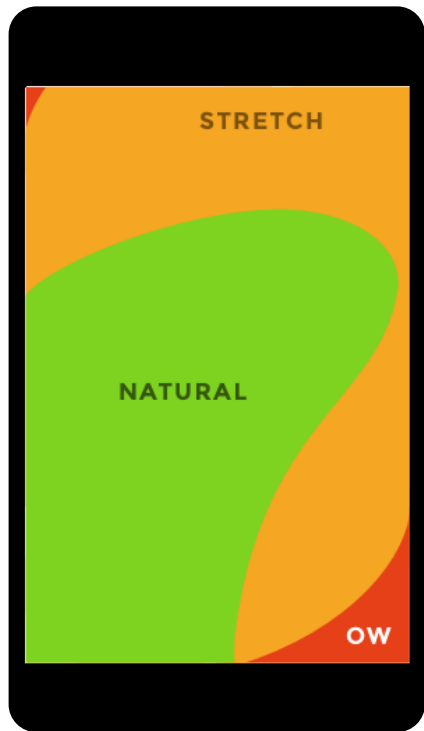
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Design for comfort

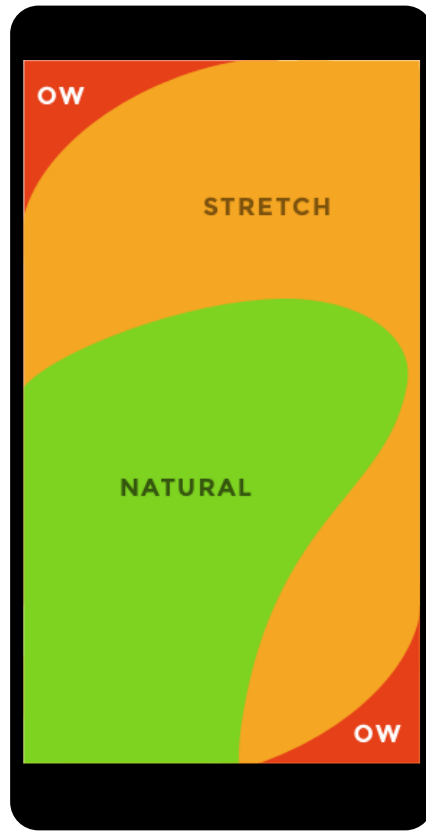


iPhone 4

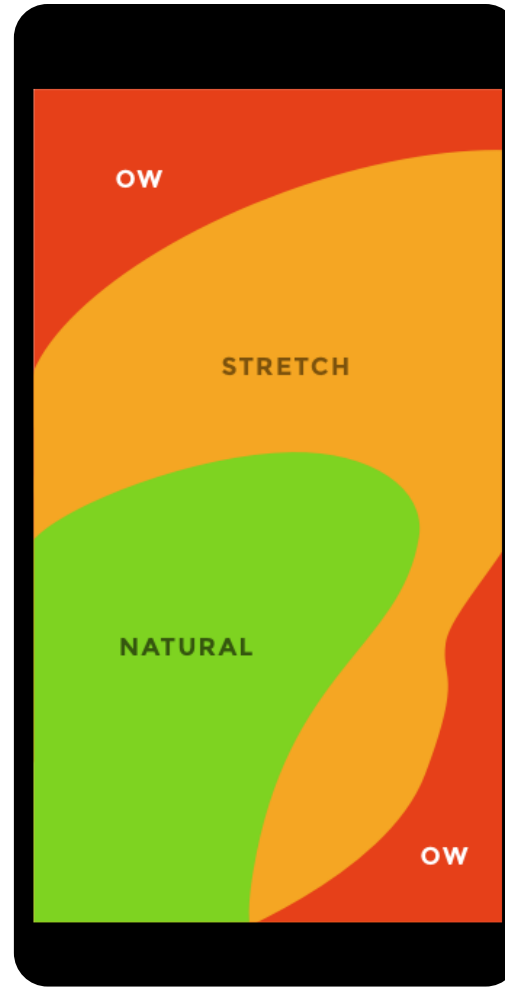
Design for comfort



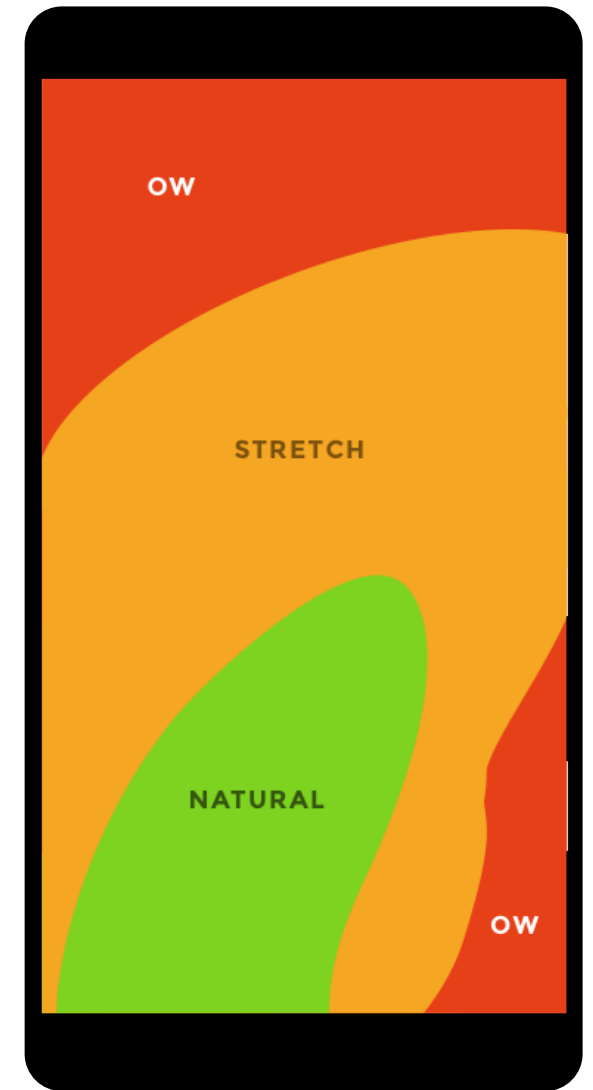
iPhone 4



iPhone 5

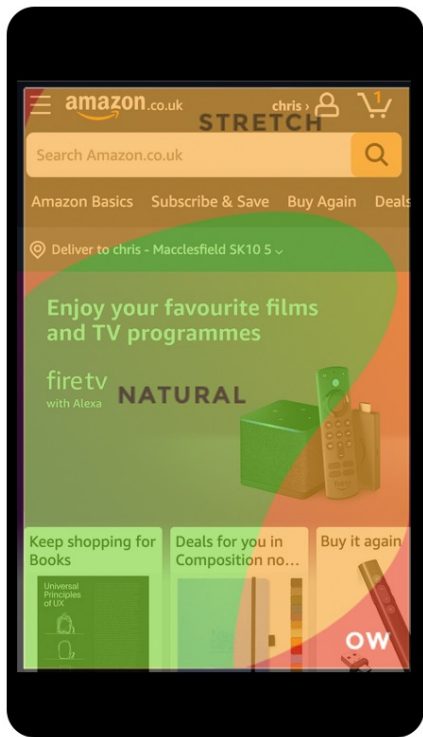


iPhone X



iPhone Pro Max

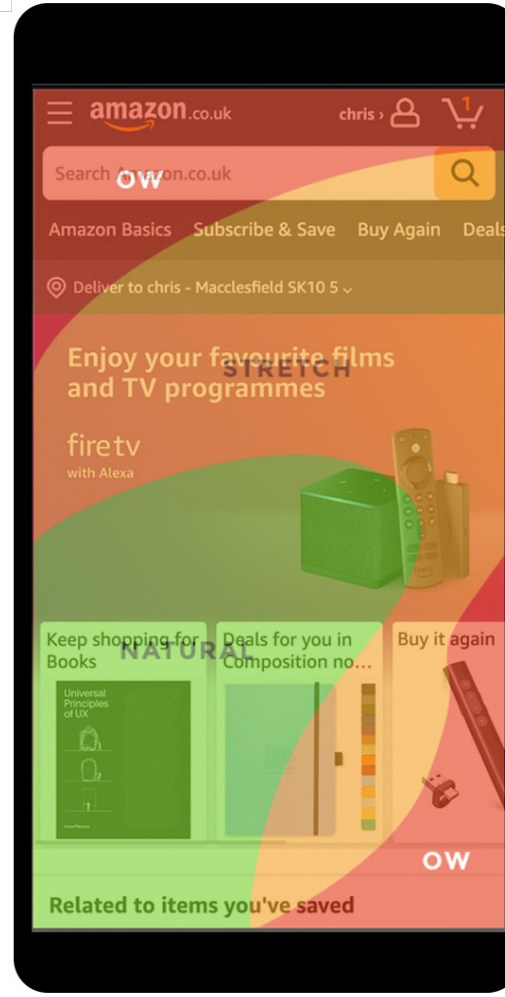
Design for comfort



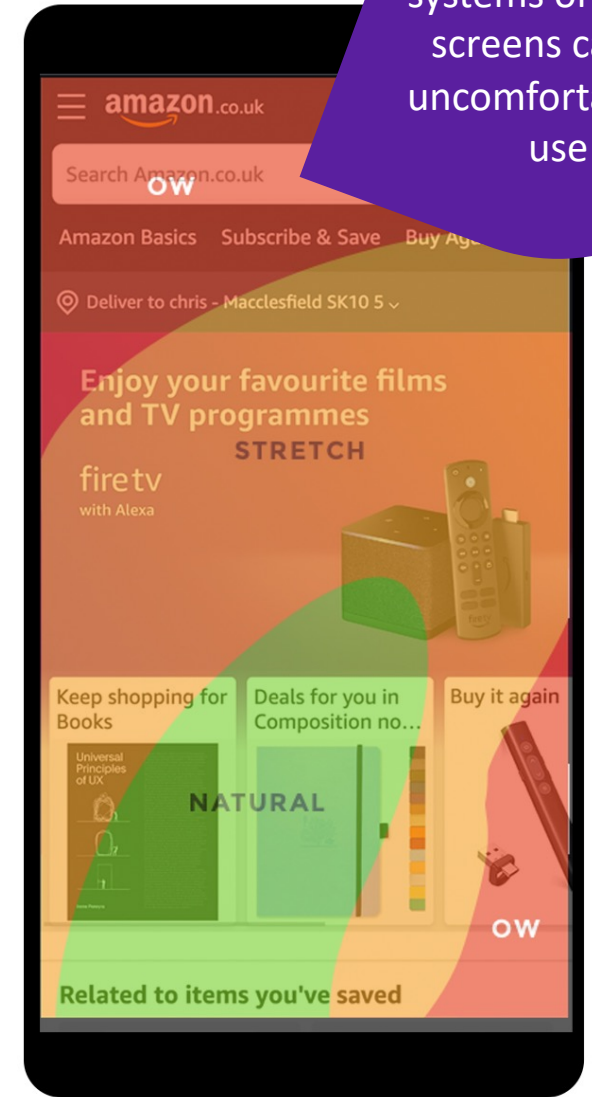
iPhone 4



iPhone 5



iPhone X



iPhone Pro Max

Navigation systems on larger screens can be uncomfortable to use

Everyone will experience a real need
for inclusive services at least once in their
lives.

Consider everyone's journey.

Thank you.



Would love to connect! Scan QR code to reach me on LinkedIn.

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