



Accessibility report

Linden & Loom · <https://lindenloom.example/>

Checked on

October 12, 2026

Pages checked

3

Issues found

36

6

Critical

27

Serious

3

Moderate

0

Minor

Compared with the previous check: 4 fewer issues.

What to fix first

- CRITICAL

Some buttons have no name

Screen reader and voice control users cannot tell which button adds to cart, opens the menu or submits the search. This can stop them from buying at all.

Found 4 times on 2 pages.
- CRITICAL

Form fields have no label

Screen reader users hear only "edit text" and do not know whether to enter a name, phone or postcode. In checkout this leads directly to abandoned orders. Placeholder-only fields also confuse older customers once they start typing.

Found 1 time on 1 page.
- CRITICAL

A dropdown has no label

Screen reader users hear only "combo box" and do not know whether it selects size, colour, quantity or country. This can block choosing a product variant or completing an order.

Found 1 time on 1 page.

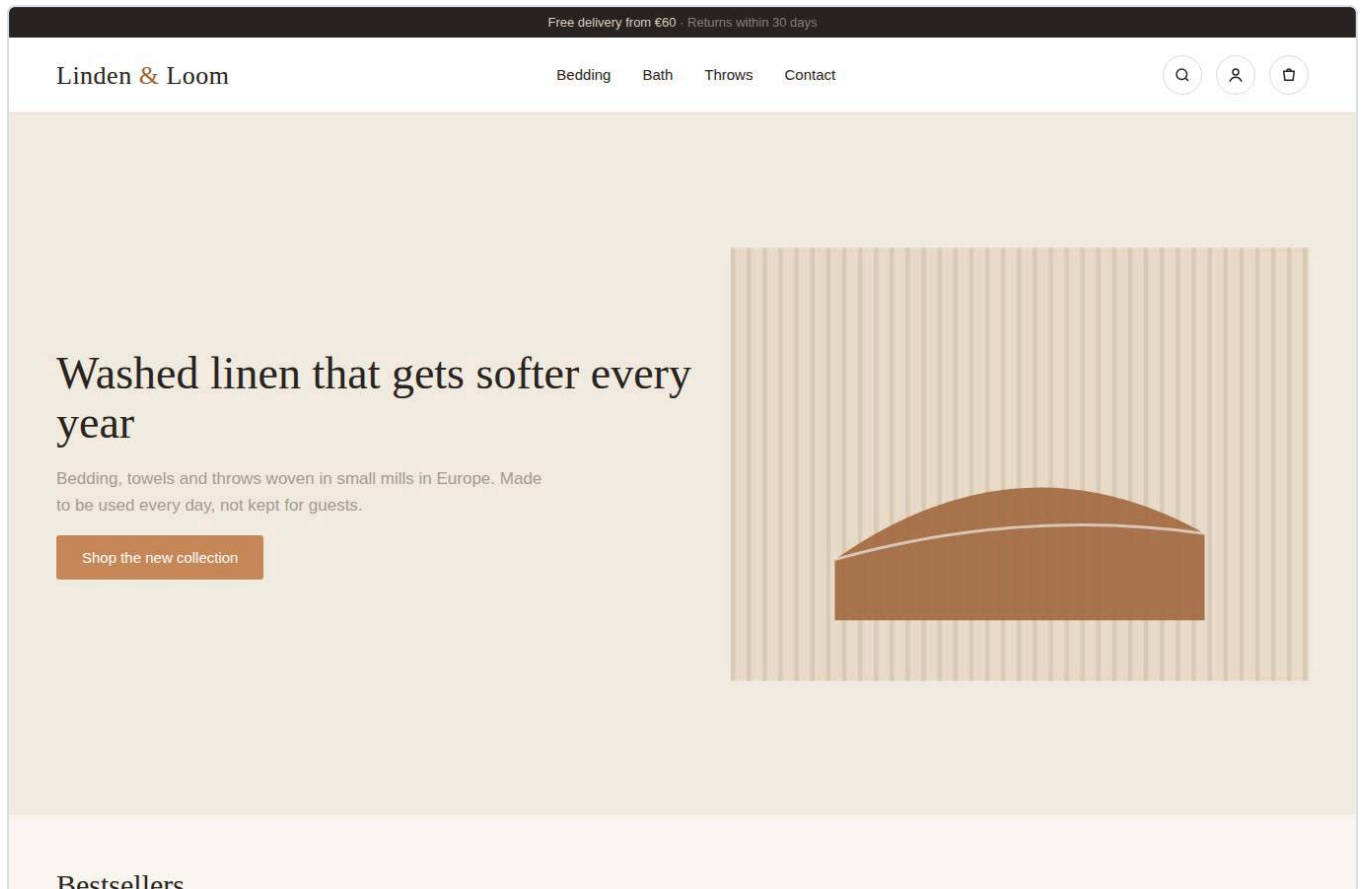
About this report

This report lists problems that automated testing can detect on the checked pages, against WCAG 2.2 level AA, the basis of the European standard EN 301 549. Automated tools find only part of accessibility issues; a keyboard and screen reader check is needed for a complete picture.

Automated check, not a full audit. Not legal advice.

Some explanations in this report are machine-translated and have not yet been reviewed by a native speaker.

All findings



First screen of lindenloom.example as our scanner saw it.

Some buttons have no name

CRITICAL

Found 4 times on 2 pages. **2 new since the last check**

Some buttons have no readable label, for example an icon-only "add to cart", search or menu button.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Screen reader and voice control users cannot tell which button adds to cart, opens the menu or submits the search. This can stop them from buying at all.

WHO IS AFFECTED

blind customers · screen reader users · voice control users

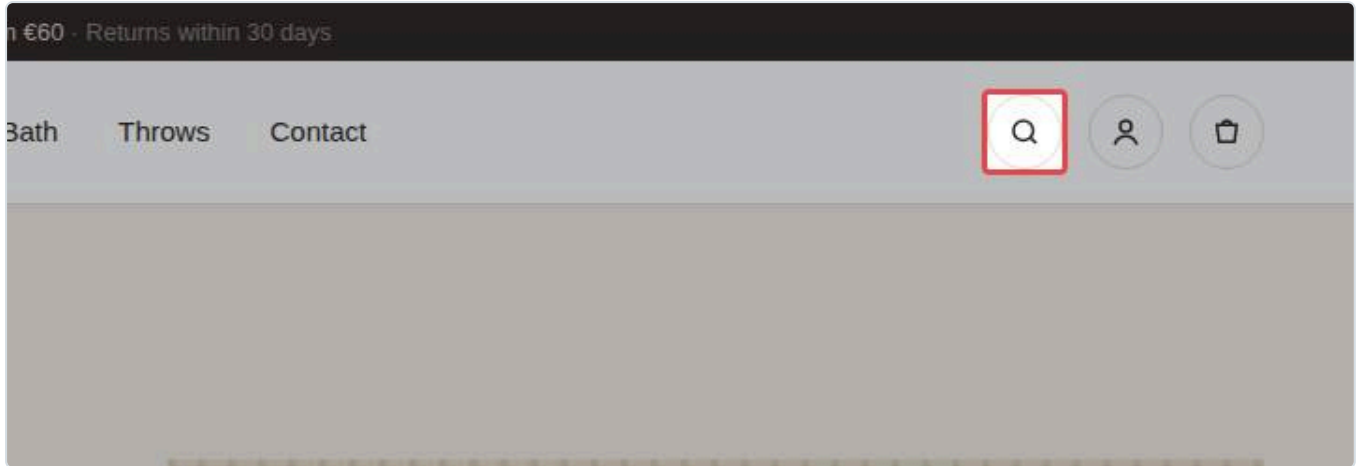
HOW TO FIX

Give every button a name: visible text, aria-label, or aria-labelledby pointing to visible text. Icon-only buttons need an aria-label such as "Add to cart" or "Close". Do not rely on title attributes or CSS-only icons.

On Woocommerce: Common in themes, page builders and cart or wishlist plugins. Add labels in the child-theme templates or plugin settings; report plugin buttons without names to the plugin author.

WCAG 2.2 4.1.2 (A) Name, Role, Value · EN 301 549 9.4.1.2

WHERE WE FOUND IT



`https://lindenloom.example/ → button[type="button"]:nth-child(1)`



`https://lindenloom.example/product.html → .icons > button:nth-child(1)`

`https://lindenloom.example/ → .cart`

Form fields have no label

CRITICAL

Found 1 time on 1 page. **1 new since the last check**

Some form fields have no label that assistive technology can read, so it is unclear what to type in them.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Screen reader users hear only "edit text" and do not know whether to enter a name, phone or postcode. In checkout this leads directly to abandoned orders. Placeholder-only fields also confuse older customers once they start typing.

WHO IS AFFECTED

blind customers · screen reader users · older customers · people with cognitive disabilities · voice control users

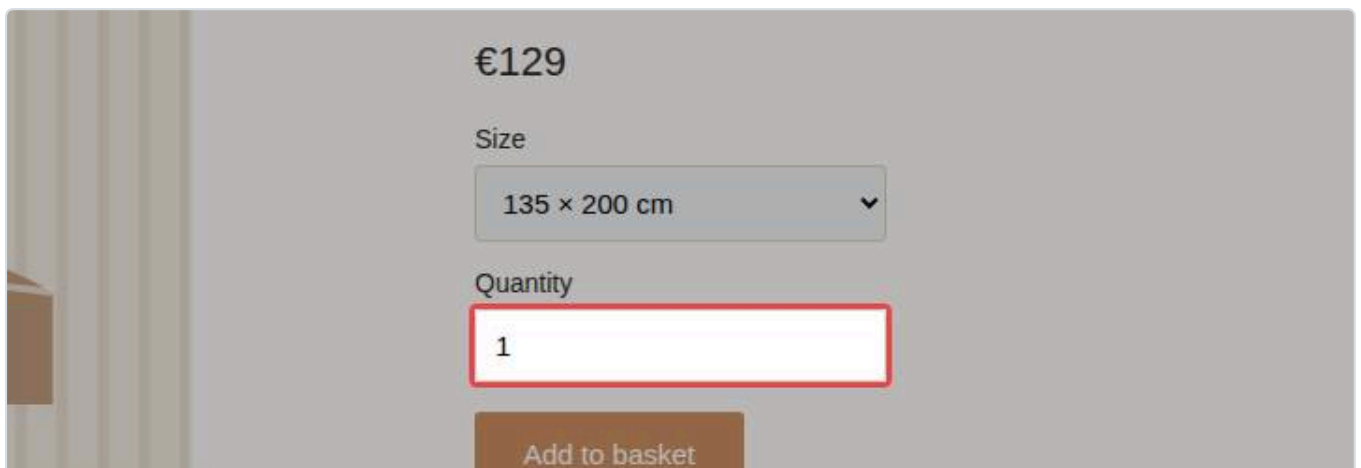
HOW TO FIX

Connect a visible <label for> to each input, or wrap the input in the label. Use aria-label only when a visible label is truly impossible. A placeholder is not a label. Check search, newsletter, quantity and checkout fields.

On WooCommerce: Check checkout, account and search forms in the theme and any form or checkout plugins. Add labels in child-theme templates or use plugin options that output real <label> elements.

WCAG 2.2 4.1.2 (A) Name, Role, Value · EN 301 549 9.4.1.2

WHERE WE FOUND IT



<https://lindenloom.example/product.html> → input

A dropdown has no label

CRITICAL

Found 1 time on 1 page. **1 new since the last check**

A dropdown list has no label that assistive technology can read.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Screen reader users hear only "combo box" and do not know whether it selects size, colour, quantity or country. This can block choosing a product variant or completing an order.

WHO IS AFFECTED

blind customers · screen reader users · voice control users · people with cognitive disabilities

HOW TO FIX

Connect a visible `<label for>` to each `<select>`, or use `aria-labelledby` by pointing to visible text. Use `aria-label` only when no visible label is possible. Check variant pickers, sorting and country selectors.

On Woocommerce: Usually variation selectors, sorting dropdowns or plugin widgets. Add labels in child-theme templates or use plugin settings that output proper labels.

WCAG 2.2 4.1.2 (A) Name, Role, Value · EN 301 549 9.4.1.2

WHERE WE FOUND IT



<https://lindenloom.example/product.html> → select

Text is hard to read because of low contrast

SERIOUS

Found 19 times on 3 pages. **8 new since the last check**

Some text is too light against its background, for example grey text on white or white text on a pale button.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Shoppers who see less sharply, older customers and anyone using a phone outdoors may miss prices, delivery terms or button labels. Hard-to-read text leads to hesitation and abandoned carts.

WHO IS AFFECTED

people with low vision · older customers · people with colour vision deficiency · people on mobile in bright light

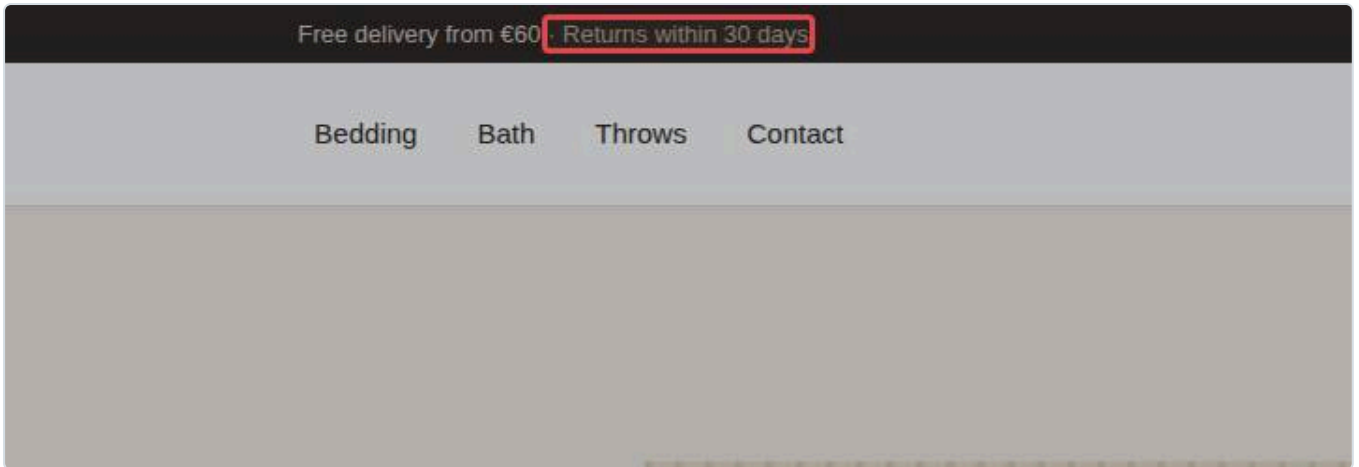
HOW TO FIX

Make the contrast ratio at least 4.5:1 for normal text and 3:1 for large text (24px, or 18.66px bold). Check placeholders, disabled-looking states, text on images and sale badges. Fix colours in the design tokens or CSS rather than one element at a time.

On Woocommerce: Usually set by the active theme or page builder. Change colours in the theme's customizer or global styles, or override them in a child theme's CSS so updates do not undo the fix.

WCAG 2.2 1.4.3 (AA) Contrast (Minimum) · EN 301 549 9.1.4.3

WHERE WE FOUND IT



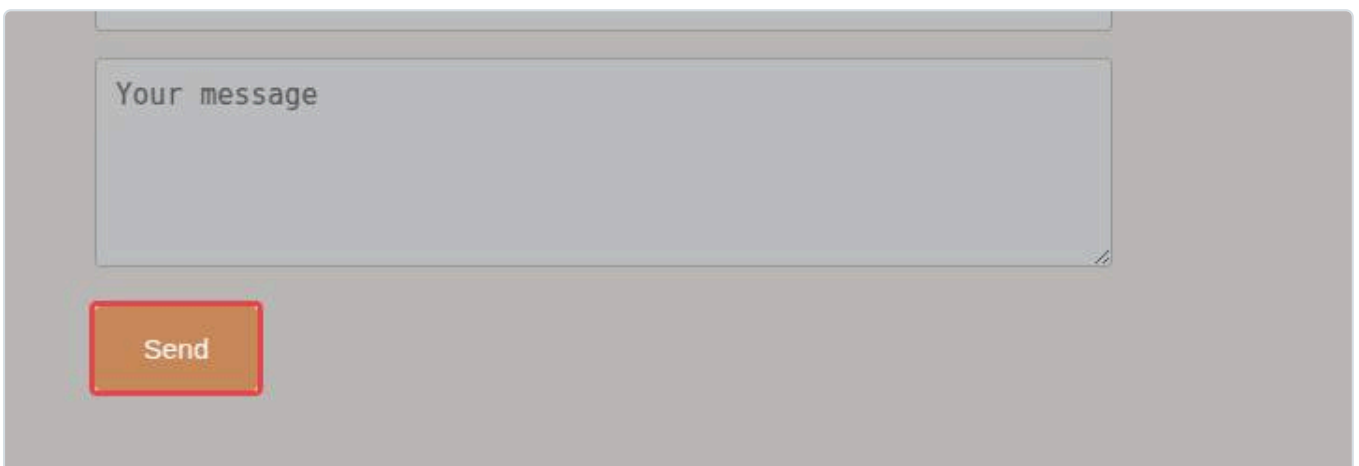
Aa Contrast 3.93 : 1, needs at least 4.5 : 1 text #8c8178 on #2b2622

<https://lindenloom.example/> → .bar > span



Aa Contrast 3.93 : 1, needs at least 4.5 : 1 text #8c8178 on #2b2622

<https://lindenloom.example/product.html> → .bar > span



Aa Contrast 2.88 : 1, needs at least 4.5 : 1 text #ffffff on #c98a5b

<https://lindenloom.example/contact.html> → button

Images have no text description

SERIOUS

Found 5 times on 1 pages. **3 new since the last check**

Some images have no alternative text, so people who cannot see them get no information about what they show.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Screen reader users hear nothing or a file name such as "IMG_2041.jpg" instead of the product, colour or offer. They may miss key details and leave for a shop that describes its products.

WHO IS AFFECTED

blind customers · screen reader users · people with images turned off or on slow connections

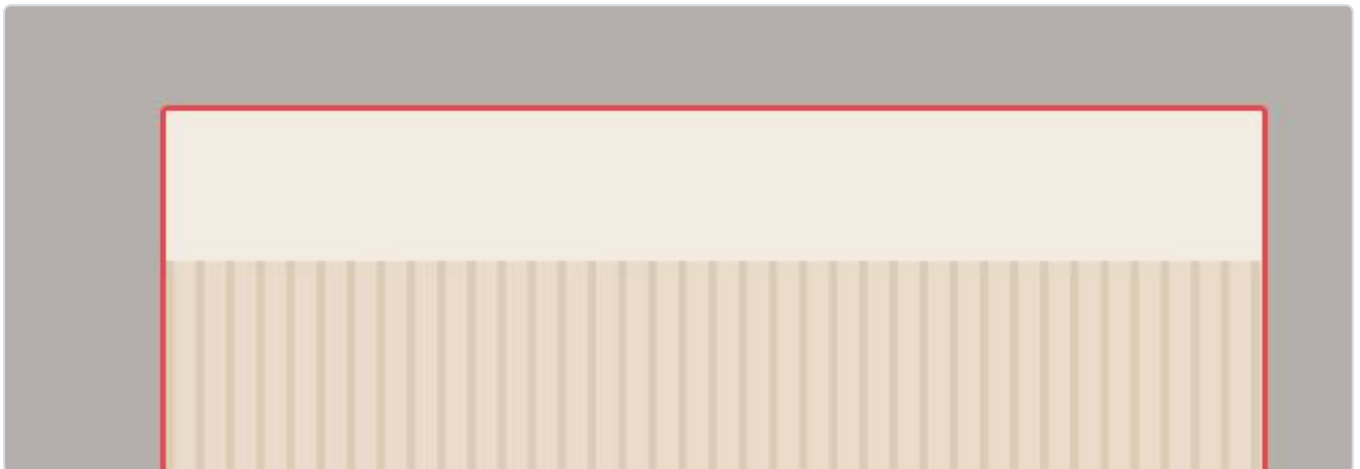
HOW TO FIX

Add an alt attribute to every `<img>`. Describe what matters for the purchase (product, colour, key detail) in a short phrase. Use `alt=""` for purely decorative images so they are skipped. Do not repeat "image of" or stuff keywords.

On Woocommerce: Fill the Alternative Text field in the WordPress Media Library and check that the theme or page builder outputs it. Images inserted by plugins or sliders may need their own alt settings.

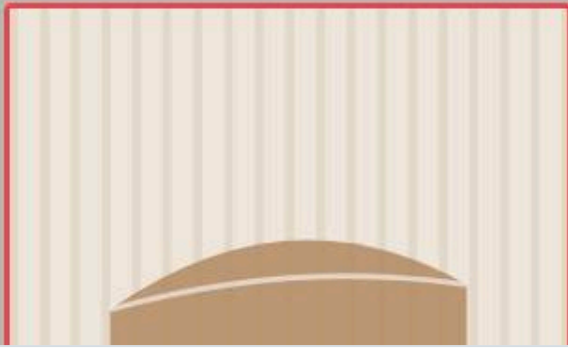
WCAG 2.2 1.1.1 (A) Non-text Content · EN 301 549 9.1.1.1

WHERE WE FOUND IT



`https://lindenloom.example/ → img[src$="hero.svg"]`

Bestsellers



`https://lindenloom.example/ → img[src$="duvet.svg"]`

TS



`https://lindenloom.example/ → img[src$="towel.svg"]`

Some links do not say where they go

SERIOUS

Found 3 times on 1 pages. **2 new since the last check**

Some links have no readable text, often icons such as a cart, a heart or a logo without a text label.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Screen reader users hear just "link" and cannot tell whether it opens the cart, the account or Instagram. They lose time or give up on finding the cart or contact page.

WHO IS AFFECTED

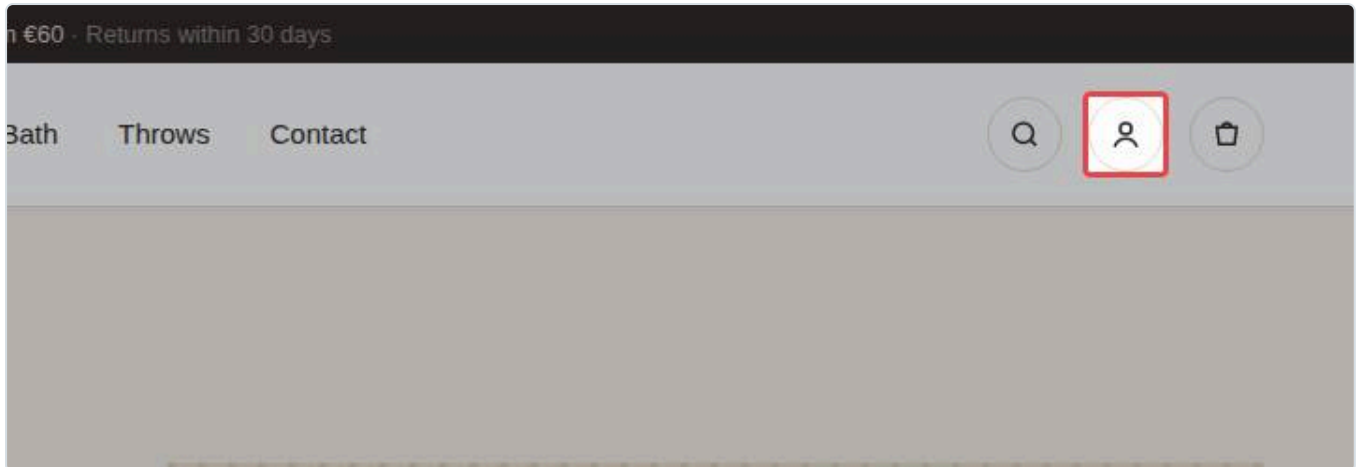
blind customers · screen reader users · voice control users

HOW TO FIX

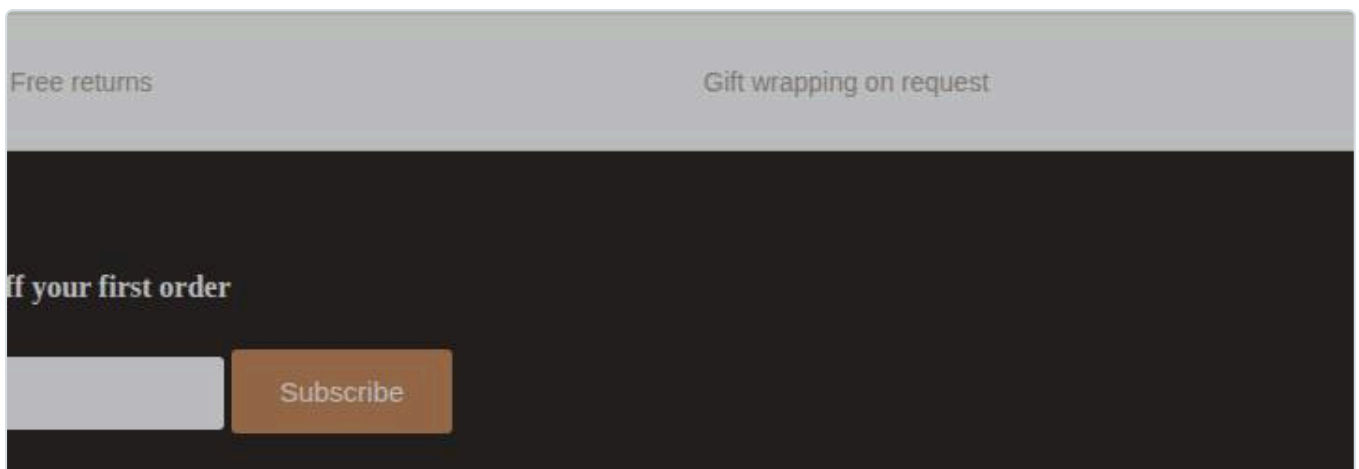
Give every link a text name: visible text, alt text on an image inside the link, or aria-label on icon-only links. The name should describe the destination, for example "Cart, 2 items". Hide decorative icons with `aria-hidden="true"`.

On Woocommerce: Often icon links from the theme header, a mini-cart or a social-icons plugin. Add text labels in the theme or child-theme templates, or choose plugin settings that output accessible labels.

WHERE WE FOUND IT



`https://lindenloom.example/ → .icons > a[href$="contact.html"]`



`https://lindenloom.example/ → a[href$="contact.html"]:nth-child(1)`

`https://lindenloom.example/ → .social > a[href$="contact.html"]:nth-child(2)`

Checkout fields are not filled in automatically

MODERATE

Found 1 time on 1 page.

Some form fields use autocomplete values that are invalid or do not match the field, so browsers cannot fill them in.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Shoppers have to type addresses, phone numbers and emails by hand. People with motor or memory difficulties are hit hardest, and slow checkout costs orders for everyone.

WHO IS AFFECTED

people with motor disabilities · people with cognitive disabilities · mobile shoppers · all customers in checkout

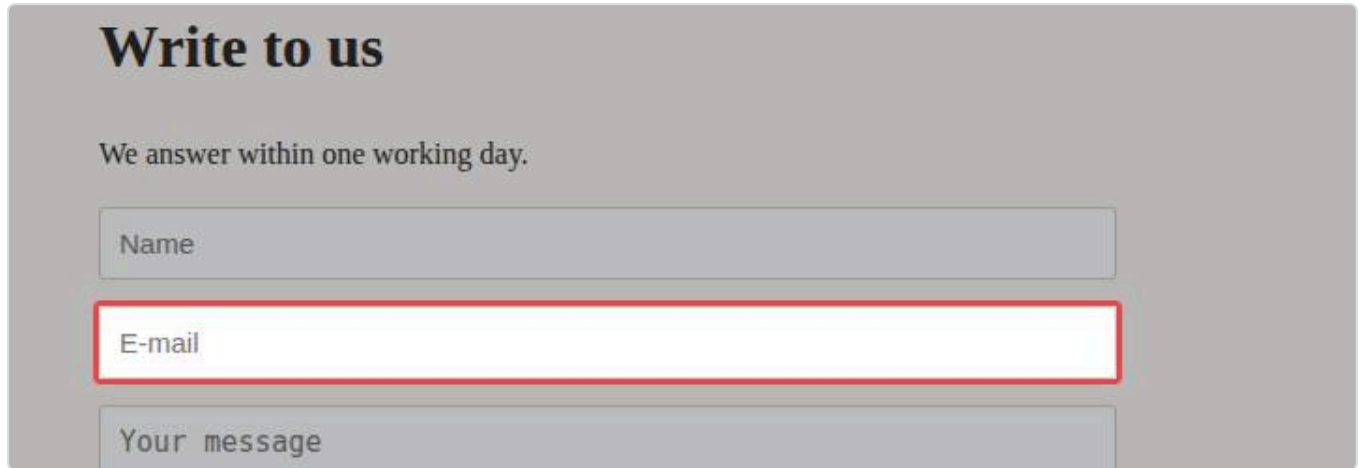
HOW TO FIX

Use valid autocomplete tokens from the HTML specification that match the field, for example "email", "given-name", "postal-code", "tel". Fix typos and invented values; use "off" only where autofill would be wrong.

On Woocommerce: Check the theme's and plugins' checkout and account fields, especially custom checkout field plugins. Correct the values in the plugin settings or child-theme templates.

WCAG 2.2 1.3.5 (AA) Identify Input Purpose · EN 301 549 9.1.3.5

WHERE WE FOUND IT

A screenshot of a contact form titled "Write to us" in a large, bold, black serif font. Below the title, the text "We answer within one working day." is displayed in a smaller, black sans-serif font. The form consists of three input fields: "Name", "E-mail", and "Your message". The "E-mail" field is highlighted with a thick red border. The form is set against a light gray background.

<https://lindenloom.example/contact.html> → `input[type="email"]`

Links in text look like normal text

MODERATE

Found 1 time on 1 page. **1 new since the last check**

Some links inside paragraphs are shown only by a colour change, with no underline or other visible marker.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

People with colour vision deficiency or low vision may not notice links to delivery terms, size guides or returns, and miss information they need.

WHO IS AFFECTED

people with colour vision deficiency · people with low vision · older customers

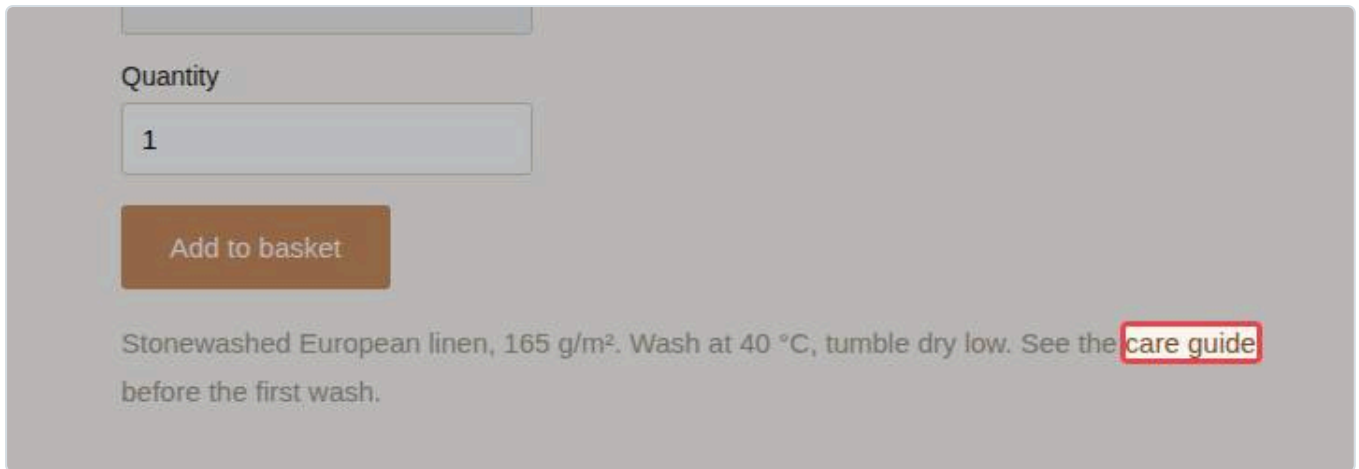
HOW TO FIX

Underline links in body text, or give them another non-colour cue. If you rely on colour alone, the link needs at least 3:1 contrast with the surrounding text, plus a visible change on hover and focus.

On Woocommerce: Usually theme or block-editor styles that remove underlines. Restore underlines for links in content areas through the customizer, global styles or child-theme CSS.

WCAG 2.2 1.4.1 (A) Use of Color · EN 301 549 9.1.4.1

WHERE WE FOUND IT



`https://lindenloom.example/product.html → .desc > a[href$="contact.html"]`

Some headings are only bold or large text

MODERATE

Found 1 time on 1 page. **1 new since the last check**

Some paragraphs look like headings because they are bold, italic or larger, but in the code they are ordinary text, not real headings.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS

Blind shoppers often jump from heading to heading to find sections such as "Description", "Delivery" or "Reviews". Fake headings are invisible to this navigation, so they have to listen through the whole page and may miss important information.

WHO IS AFFECTED

blind customers · screen reader users · people who navigate with keyboard shortcuts

HOW TO FIX

Turn text that works as a section title into a real heading (`<h2>`, `<h3>` and so on) in a logical order, and use CSS for the look. In editors, choose "Heading 2" or "Heading 3" in the format menu instead of making text bold or bigger. If the text is not a heading, leave it as a paragraph: axe marks this check as experimental and sometimes flags bold intro sentences.

On Woocommerce: Usually in product descriptions or page builder content. Use the Heading block in the block editor or the heading widget of your page builder instead of a bold paragraph.

WCAG 2.2 1.3.1 (A) Info and Relationships · EN 301 549 9.1.3.1

WHERE WE FOUND IT



https://lindenloom.example/product.html → .price

Recommendations beyond WCAG 2.2 AA

Beyond the WCAG 2.2 AA level the laws rely on. Not counted as problems; fixing them makes the site easier to use.

Recommendation	Elements
Some content sits outside the page's main areas Parts of the page are not inside landmarks such as header, navigation, main content or footer. This is a recommended practice beyond the WCAG 2.2 AA level.	2
Text does not reach the higher (AAA) contrast level (WCAG AAA) Some text meets the basic contrast level but not the stricter one: 7:1 for normal text and 4.5:1 for large text. This is a recommended practice beyond WCAG AA, not a requirement.	1

Developer appendix

Every element the automated check flagged, by page. Rule names are axe-core identifiers.

<https://lindenloom.example/>

Rule	Element
button-name	button[type="button"]:nth-child(1)
button-name (new)	.cart
color-contrast	.bar > span
color-contrast (new)	.lead
color-contrast (new)	.btn[href\$="product.html"]
color-contrast	.card[href\$="product.html"]:nth-child(1) > .body > .price
color-contrast (new)	.card[href\$="product.html"]:nth-child(2) > .body > .price
color-contrast	.card[href\$="product.html"]:nth-child(3) > .body > .price
color-contrast	.sale
color-contrast	.card[href\$="product.html"]:nth-child(4) > .body > .price
color-contrast	.usp > span:nth-child(1)
color-contrast	.usp > span:nth-child(2)
color-contrast	span:nth-child(3)
color-contrast	button[type="submit"]
color-contrast	footer > span:nth-child(1)
image-alt	img[src\$="hero.svg"]
image-alt (new)	img[src\$="duvet.svg"]
image-alt (new)	img[src\$="towel.svg"]
image-alt (new)	img[src\$="throw.svg"]
image-alt	img[src\$="pillow.svg"]
link-name	.icons > a[href\$="contact.html"]
link-name (new)	a[href\$="contact.html"]:nth-child(1)
link-name (new)	.social > a[href\$="contact.html"]:nth-child(2)

<https://lindenloom.example/product.html>

Rule	Element
button-name	.icons > button:nth-child(1)
button-name (new)	.cart
color-contrast (new)	.bar > span
color-contrast (new)	.btn
color-contrast (new)	.desc
color-contrast	footer > span

Rule	Element
label (new)	input
link-in-text-block (new)	.desc > a[href\$="contact.html"]
p-as-heading (new)	.price
select-name (new)	select

<https://lindenloom.example/contact.html>

Rule	Element
autocomplete-valid	input[type="email"]
color-contrast (new)	button
color-contrast (new)	span