

Accessibility Audit Report

WCAG 2.1 Level AA Technical Accessibility Assessment

Kastanje Kitchen (demo store)

<https://samplestore.geta11y.com/>

Audit Date: October 3, 2026

29 pages audited in depth

96 pages with baseline automated checks

125 pages discovered

Generated by geta11y

1. Audit Scope & Limitations

29

Deep Audited

96

Baseline Checked

125

Total Crawled

This audit deep-tested 29 pages with automated tools and AI analysis, from 125 total pages discovered. Baseline pages received structural checks only.

Language versions

Language version evaluated in depth: English.

Other language versions found on the site (Dutch, French, German, Latvian) were sampled: a few pages from each were evaluated in depth to check language-specific issues, and their remaining pages received automated baseline checks. The score and findings cover every page assessed, across all language versions — the evaluated version through its full sample, sampled versions through their spot-checked pages and baseline checks.

Pages evaluated in depth per additional language version: German: 2, French: 2, Latvian: 2, Dutch: 2.

Accessibility requirements apply to every language version offered to users. Evaluating the remaining versions requires a separate assessment.

2. Executive Summary

82.3 / 100

Technical Accessibility Score

All 50 WCAG 2.1 AA criteria are addressed in this report: scored, reviewed, not present (no such content found), or handed over as a guided manual check. The score counts the 17 criteria where a machine-verifiable check ran on this site, and only machine-verified failures reduce it. AI assessments and inconclusive signals are listed separately. This is a technical measure — not a conformance level or legal risk indicator.

Sensitivity scenario: treating the 22 unscored risk signals on scored criteria as confirmed failures would produce 63.9 / 100.

Score model v3 — only machine-verified evidence reduces this score. Not comparable to scores from earlier model versions.

Total findings (all evidence levels)	35	Pages assessed	125 (29 in-depth · 96 baseline)		
	Total	Critical	Serious	Moderate	Minor
Machine-verified (scored)	5	0	5	0	0
Automated risk signals (not scored)	30	0	11	15	4

The accessibility audit of Kastanje Kitchen (demo store) assessed 29 pages audited in depth, 96 pages with baseline automated checks. The overall technical score is 82.3, scoped to 17 of 50 WCAG 2.1 AA criteria tested. There are 5 confirmed Machine-verified findings, all rated Serious: 3 concern text contrast, 1 concerns distinguishing links without relying on color, and 1 concerns nested interactive controls. Separately, 7 Automated risk signals and 23 Inconclusive signals are flagged for human verification and do not affect the score.

The confirmed findings can make text and links harder to perceive and interactive controls harder to interpret using assistive technology, creating friction in shopping journeys. The principle scores are Perceivable 78.6, Operable 100.0, Understandable 100.0, and Robust 25.0; these are technical results within the tested scope, not measures of overall conformance. Prioritize correcting the confirmed Serious findings, then review the unscored signals by severity and confidence. Retest changes on the affected pages and other confirmed instances, including checks with keyboard navigation and screen readers.

How severity is assigned

Severity (critical / serious / moderate / minor) reflects expected user impact: whether the barrier blocks a task outright, how many users and assistive technologies are affected, and whether workarounds exist. Deterministic findings inherit the axe-core impact taxonomy; AI-assisted findings carry a model-assessed impact. Evidence status is tracked separately: AI-assessed and inconclusive signals remain automated risk indicators and do not affect the machine-evidence score.

3. Regulatory Context

Applicable Law	European Accessibility Act (Directive (EU) 2019/882) (EAA)
Effective Date	June 28, 2025

Transitional provisions until (pre-existing contracts/products only)	June 27, 2030
Enforcement Authority	National market surveillance and service compliance authorities of the EU member states (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/882/oj)
Penalties	Penalties are set by each member state (Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2019/882) and must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive; enforcement lies with national market surveillance and service compliance authorities. The specific sanctions regime depends on the member state in which the service is offered.

WCAG 2.1 Level AA criteria referenced in this report correspond to EN 301 549 V3.2.1 Chapter 9 clauses. This assessment uses V3.2.1, the version currently cited in the Official Journal as the harmonised reference. EN 301 549 V4.1.1, published in September 2026 and based on WCAG 2.2, is the first version written with the European Accessibility Act in mind; it becomes the harmonised reference only once the European Commission cites it in the Official Journal.

Standard status verified: October 2, 2026 | Source: [AccessibleEU, 7 September 2026](#)

Verified Data last verified: August 14, 2026 | Source: OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 70

Whether this legislation applies to the operator of the audited website and its specific services was not assessed in this technical audit. The technical score in this report is not a legal risk metric and does not constitute proof of, or evidence against, conformity. Obtain qualified legal advice for an applicability assessment.

This section provides regulatory context based on our research as of August 14, 2026. It does not constitute legal advice. Organizations should consult qualified legal counsel to confirm regulatory obligations.

4. Key Findings

The 3 Machine-verified findings under WCAG 1.4.3 concern insufficient text contrast. Recorded combinations include white text on a teal background at 2.93, gray text on white at 2.55, and lighter gray text on white at 2.02. These combinations can make affected text difficult to read for people with low vision or in challenging viewing conditions. Reduced readability can interfere with understanding shopping information and increase user effort. The Machine-verified finding under WCAG 1.4.1 concerns links that cannot be adequately distinguished from surrounding text without relying on color. The recorded contrast between link text and surrounding text is 1.06:1, below the stated 3:1 threshold for that distinction. A persistent non-color cue, such as an underline, would help users recognize

the affected links. The Machine-verified finding under WCAG 4.1.2 concerns nested interactive controls with focusable descendants. This structure can create ambiguous control behavior and confusing focus or announcements for assistive technology users, making affected interactions harder to operate reliably. The unscored signals require human verification rather than treatment as confirmed violations. Listed Serious signals include an Automated risk signal concerning a gallery zoom trigger named only by a magnifying-glass emoji, and Inconclusive signals concerning horizontal scrolling at 320px, search-field boundary contrast, original-price contrast, keyboard access, sorting behavior, form error communication, newsletter labeling, and control roles. If verified, these issues could impede product inspection, navigation, sorting, and form completion. The Operable and Understandable scores do not resolve these unscored signals.

SERIOUS**MACHINE-VERIFIED**

WCAG 1.4.1 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.1: Links must be distinguishable without relying on color

Fix any of the following: The link has insufficient color contrast of 1.06:1 with the surrounding text. (Minimum contrast is 3:1, link text: #7f54b3, surrounding text: #6d6d6d) The link has no styling (such as underline) to distinguish it from the surrounding text

Systemic issue — pages affected: 5

SERIOUS**MACHINE-VERIFIED**

WCAG 1.4.3 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.3: Elements must meet minimum color contrast ratio thresholds

Fix any of the following: Element has insufficient color contrast of 2.93 (foreground color: #ffffff, background color: #00a99d, font size: 9.8pt (13px), font weight: normal). Expected contrast ratio of 4.5:1

Systemic issue — pages affected: 96

SERIOUS**MACHINE-VERIFIED**

WCAG 1.4.3 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.3: Elements must meet minimum color contrast ratio thresholds

Fix any of the following: Element has insufficient color contrast of 2.55 (foreground color: #a1a2a5, background color: #ffffff, font size: 9.0pt (12px), font weight: normal). Expected contrast ratio of 4.5:1

Systemic issue — pages affected: 5

SERIOUS**MACHINE-VERIFIED****WCAG 1.4.3 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.3:** Elements must meet minimum color contrast ratio thresholds

Fix any of the following: Element has insufficient color contrast of 2.02 (foreground color: #b6b6b6, background color: #ffffff, font size: 12.0pt (16px), font weight: normal). Expected contrast ratio of 4.5:1

Systemic issue — pages affected: 49

SERIOUS**MACHINE-VERIFIED****WCAG 4.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.4.1.2:** Interactive controls must not be nested

Fix any of the following: Element has focusable descendants

Systemic issue — pages affected: 35

The accompanying technical report contains this level of evidence — affected element, page and a concrete suggested fix — for every finding in this document.

Machine-verified findings are reproducible by deterministic tools and affect the score. AI-assessed findings are model judgments; inconclusive signals lack sufficient evidence. Neither AI-assessed nor inconclusive signals reduce the headline score.

Anatomy of a Finding — Full Evidence Trail

One confirmed finding shown end to end, exactly as every finding appears in the technical report.

SERIOUS**MACHINE-VERIFIED****WCAG 1.4.3 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.3:** Elements must meet minimum color contrast ratio thresholds

Fix any of the following: Element has insufficient color contrast of 2.93 (foreground color: #ffffff, background color: #00a99d, font size: 9.8pt (13px), font weight: normal). Expected contrast ratio of 4.5:1

Affected page<https://samplestore.geta11y.com/de/2026>**Element**

#cn-accept-cookie

Current markup

```
<a href="#" id="cn-accept-cookie" data-cookie-set="accept" class="cn-set-cookie cn-button" aria-label="Ok" style="background-color: #00a99d">Ok</a>
```

Suggested fix

```
<!-- Option A (preferred): change the colour at its source so the generated markup becomes: -->
```

```
<a href="#" id="cn-accept-cookie" data-cookie-set="accept" class="cn-set-cookie cn-button" aria-label="Ok" style="background-color: #007a70">Ok</a>
```

```
<!-- Option B: if the inline style cannot be changed at its source, add this CSS to your site stylesheet.
```

```
It is scoped to the single button ID. !important is required only because it must beat the inline style attribute. -->
```

```
<style>
```

```
#cn-accept-cookie {
  background-color: #007a70 !important;
  color: #ffffff;
```

```
}
```

```
#cn-accept-cookie:hover,
```

```
#cn-accept-cookie:focus {
```

```
  background-color: #00665e !important;
  color: #ffffff;
```

```
}
```

```
#cn-accept-cookie:focus-visible {
```

```
  outline: 2px solid #007a70;
  outline-offset: 2px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

1. Locate where the inline style="background-color: #00a99d" on the cookie banner's "Ok" button (#cn-accept-cookie) is generated. The id and the cn-set-cookie / cn-button classes are typically output by a cookie-consent script or plugin, so look for a "button colour" setting in that tool's configuration rather than editing rendered HTML (hand edits to generated markup are overwritten). 2. Change the button background from teal #00a99d to the darker teal #007a70, keeping the white (#ffffff) text. White on #007a70 meets the WCAG 1.4.3 requirement for normal-size (13px) text, while white on #00a99d does not. 3. If the colour cannot be changed at its source, add the Option B CSS to your own site stylesheet (not to the cookie tool's own files, which updates would replace). The selector targets only #cn-accept-cookie, so no shared class or design token is affected. The !important is needed solely to override the inline style attribute. 4. The hover/focus colour #00665e is darker than #007a70, so white text stays readable in every state. The :focus-visible outline gives keyboard users a visible focus indicator. 5. If #00a99d is also used as a brand token elsewhere (for example, other buttons with white text), do not change that token globally from this fix. Check each of those usages separately, because they likely have the same contrast problem. 6. Verify by re-running the axe scan on <https://samplestore.geta11y.com/de/2026> and confirming the color-contrast violation on #cn-accept-cookie is gone. Also tab to the button to check the focus style is visible.

Suggested implementation derived from the captured markup. If it modifies a shared class or design token, regression-test every usage — including elements on non-white backgrounds — before deploying.

How to verify: Apply the fix and rebuild the stylesheet, then verify the computed values directly in the browser (normal, hover and focus states). Re-run the audit — the deterministic check must confirm every affected combination reaches the required threshold. Re-audits are priced at a reduced rate for unchanged pages.

Automated Risk Assessments

AI-assessed and inconclusive signals are shown separately from machine-verified failures and do not reduce the machine-evidence score.

MINOR

INCONCLUSIVE

WCAG 3.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.3.1.2: Language of parts:

This untranslated English WordPress widget heading has no lang attribute on a German page. A German screen-reader voice will mispronounce it.

This untranslated English WordPress widget heading has no lang attribute on a German page. A German screen-reader voice will mispronounce it. This issue was found on 5 elements (e.g., a.wp-block-latest-comments__comment-author).

MINOR

AI-ASSESSED

WCAG 3.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.3.1.2: Language of parts:

The contact form wrapper has an empty lang attribute (lang=""), which declares the language of its contents as unknown.

The contact form wrapper has an empty lang attribute (lang=""), which declares the language of its contents as unknown. This overrides the page's en-US declaration. Assistive technologies may stop applying English pronunciation rules to the form labels, buttons and messages. Remove the empty ...

MINOR

INCONCLUSIVE

WCAG 3.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.3.1.2: Language of parts:

The word 'items' is English inside an lv-LV link and is visible in the header.

The word 'items' is English inside an lv-LV link and is visible in the header. This issue was found on 8 elements (e.g., a.cart-contents).

MINOR

AI-ASSESSED

WCAG 3.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.3.1.2: Language of parts: This untranslated English footer phrase has effective lang fr-FR. 'WooCommerce' is a brand name, but 'Built with' is English text that needs lang="en".

This untranslated English footer phrase has effective lang fr-FR. 'WooCommerce' is a brand name, but 'Built with' is English text that needs lang="en".

MODERATE

INCONCLUSIVE

WCAG 1.3.1 / EN 301 549 9.1.3.1: Text styled as a heading is not marked up as one

'Leave a Reply Cancel reply' is bold/large text (26px) introducing the content below it, but it is not a heading element. Verify whether it acts as a section heading.

5. Remediation Roadmap

First, address the confirmed Serious Machine-verified findings. Adjust the affected foreground and background color combinations to meet the applicable WCAG 1.4.3 contrast thresholds, checking the rendered text size and weight. Give affected inline links a persistent non-color distinction, preferably an underline, while retaining readable text contrast. Restructure nested interactive controls so each action has an appropriate independent control without interactive descendants, then test focus order, accessible names, and activation behavior. Next, triage unscored signals by severity and then confidence. For the listed Serious signals, review the Automated risk signal before the Inconclusive signals. Inspect the gallery zoom trigger's accessible name and, if the concern is verified, replace the emoji-only name with a descriptive action label. For the listed Serious Inconclusive signals, test the affected pages at 320px and determine whether any overflowing content legitimately requires a two-dimensional layout. Check whether the search field has another visible identifying cue and measure its boundary contrast where needed. Measure the original-price text contrast rather than relying on visual estimates. Test mouse-responsive elements with the keyboard and inspect their exposed roles. Verify whether changing the sorting selection causes an unexpected context change; if confirmed, provide advance notice or an explicit activation control. Test form errors with a screen reader, including focus movement and programmatic associations, before deciding whether live-region announcements are needed. Verify the newsletter email field's visible labeling and add a persistent label if it relies only on placeholder text. Record each verification outcome separately from the confirmed findings. After remediation, rerun relevant automated checks and perform targeted manual testing on the affected pages and other confirmed instances within the tested scope.

Quick Wins (< 1 day)

SERIOUS WCAG 1.4.3 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.3: Elements must meet minimum color contrast ratio thresholds — Occurrences: 3 · Unique pages: 111

SERIOUS WCAG 1.4.1 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.1: Links must be distinguishable without relying on color

Short-Term Fixes (1-2 weeks)

SERIOUS WCAG 4.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.4.1.2: Interactive controls must not be nested

Verify Before Remediating

These findings were flagged for human verification. Confirm each one before scheduling remediation work — none of them is counted as required remediation above.

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 3.3.1 / EN 301 549 9.3.3.1: Form errors not announced to screen readers — Occurrences: 2 · Unique pages: 2

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 1.4.10 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.10: Horizontal scrolling required at 320px viewport

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 1.4.11 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.11: Form field boundary has insufficient contrast

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 1.4.3 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.3: Incomplete check resolved: color-contrast

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 2.1.1 / EN 301 549 9.2.1.1: Clickable element cannot be reached with the keyboard

SERIOUS **AI-ASSESSED** WCAG 2.4.4 / EN 301 549 9.2.4.4: Link text issue: The gallery zoom trigger's only accessible name is the emoji '🔍'.

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 3.2.2 / EN 301 549 9.3.2.2: Changing a setting changes the context

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 3.3.2 / EN 301 549 9.3.3.2: Newsletter email field relies on placeholder as its only visible label

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 4.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.4.1.2: Clickable element has no role for assistive technology

SERIOUS **INCONCLUSIVE** WCAG 4.1.2 / EN 301 549 9.4.1.2: Form field may have no accessible name

17 more in the technical report

6. Testing Coverage

This section details which WCAG 2.1 AA criteria were tested automatically, which were partially covered, and which require manual verification.

17

Scored
(machine-
verifiable)

22

Reviewed, not
scored

5

Not present on
audited pages

5

Manual
Verification

1

Needs manual
check

1 automated criterion was verified on element samples rather than exhaustively — the technical report lists it individually.

out of 50 WCAG 2.1 AA success criteria

Manual Verification Checklist

The following criteria need a person to confirm them — either because no automated check can decide them, or because the audited pages gave our checks nothing to examine. Instructions are adapted to the audited site's page types and observed components.

LOW PRIORITY WCAG 1.4.2 / EN 301 549 9.1.4.2: Audio Control

Where to test: The Kastanje Kitchen homepage and other standard pages reached through its navigation, including any pages containing media.

Load each page with sound on. If any audio starts automatically and plays for more than 3 seconds, verify there is a mechanism to pause or stop it, or to control its volume independently of the system volume — and that this control is easy to find at the start of the page and works with the keyboard.

Estimated time: ~5 min

MEDIUM PRIORITY WCAG 2.1.4 / EN 301 549 9.2.1.4: Character Key Shortcuts

Where to test: The homepage, the gallery page and zoom view, standard pages with forms, and any available shortcut settings or help.

Check if single-character keyboard shortcuts exist (letters, numbers, symbols, punctuation). If so, verify users can either turn them off, remap them to include a modifier key (Ctrl, Alt), or they only activate when the relevant component has focus.

Estimated time: ~10 min

LOW PRIORITY WCAG 2.3.1 / EN 301 549 9.2.3.1: Three Flashes or Below Threshold

Where to test: Kastanje Kitchen homepage, gallery, and any standard pages with video or animated content, if present.

Verify no content flashes more than 3 times per second, or flashing is below size/brightness thresholds.

Estimated time: ~5 min

HIGH PRIORITY WCAG 3.3.3 / EN 301 549 9.3.3.3: Error Suggestion

Where to test: Forms on Kastanje Kitchen's standard pages, especially fields with required entries or format restrictions.

Submit forms with typical mistakes (a malformed email address, a date in the wrong format, a missing required field). When the error is detected and a correction is known, verify the error message tells the user how to fix it (for example "Enter a date as DD/MM/YYYY"), unless that would jeopardize security or the purpose of the content.

Estimated time: ~10 min

MEDIUM PRIORITY WCAG 3.3.4 / EN 301 549 9.3.3.4: Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)

Where to test: Kastanje Kitchen's cart and checkout if available, plus any standard page offering deletion of saved user data or a legal commitment.

For pages that create legal commitments or financial transactions, change or delete user data, or submit test answers, verify that at least one of these holds: the submission can be reversed; the data entered is checked for input errors and the user can correct them; or the user can review, confirm and correct the information before finalizing it. A separate review step is one way to pass, not the only one.

Estimated time: ~15 min

LOW PRIORITY WCAG 4.1.1 / EN 301 549 9.4.1.1: Parsing

Where to test: The assessment record for Kastanje Kitchen's home page and linked standard pages.

W3C's 2023 note on WCAG 2.1 treats success criterion 4.1.1 Parsing as always satisfied for HTML and XML content, because browsers and assistive technologies now parse markup consistently. EN 301 549 V3.2.1 still lists it as clause 9.4.1.1. If you report against EN 301 549, run the page through the W3C HTML Validator (validator.w3.org) and record the result; duplicate id attributes that break label-input associations are covered by other criteria (1.3.1, 4.1.2) either way.

Estimated time: ~10 min

The technical report contains verification instructions for 39 further criteria that were scored or reviewed in this audit.

7. Methodology

This assessment combined deterministic automated tools (axe-core, keyboard, CSS, form and media checks) with AI-assisted semantic analysis. All 50 WCAG 2.1 AA success criteria are addressed: 17 were scored with machine-verifiable evidence on this site, and the coverage section states which were reviewed, which are not present, and which need a guided manual check.

Tools Used	Purpose
axe-core	Automated DOM-based accessibility checks

Keyboard Navigator	Keyboard accessibility and focus management
CSS Analyzer	Responsive design, text spacing, visual presentation
Form Tester	Form labels, error handling, input validation
Claude AI (Vision)	Semantic analysis of screenshots and content quality

8. EN 301 549 Harmonized Standard

EN 301 549 V3.2.1 is the European standard for ICT accessibility, used in this report as the technical reference. Chapter 9 maps directly to WCAG 2.1 web content requirements. V3.2.1 remains the version cited in the Official Journal; V4.1.1 (September 2026, based on WCAG 2.2) takes that role only once the European Commission cites it.

Chapter	Title	Relevance
Chapter 5	Generic requirements	Closed functionality, privacy, biometric alternatives
Chapter 6	ICT with two-way voice communication	VoIP, video calls, real-time text (RTT)
Chapter 7	ICT with video capabilities	Captions, audio description, player controls
Chapter 10	Non-web documents	PDFs, office documents linked from the website
Chapter 11	Software	Native apps, mobile applications linked from the site
Chapter 12	Documentation and support services	Product docs, help desks, support channels must be accessible

Disclaimer: This accessibility report was generated based on automated WCAG 2.1 AA testing and regulatory data as of the verification date shown with it. It does not constitute legal advice. Organizations should consult qualified legal counsel to confirm regulatory obligations. Automated testing cannot guarantee 100% compliance — a manual verification checklist is included for remaining criteria.