

Top tips to increase the accessibility of your work

Font	Things to consider:
 Use Sans serif font size 12 or above / size 24 or above for presentations. Use sentence case – not uppercase. Use bold for headings and emphasis – italics and underlining are harder to read. Use a light pastel-coloured background or paper colour to reduce glare and haloes. Use Microsoft Styles for headings and subheadings for recognition by screen readers. 	 Sans serif fonts are easier to read – suggested fonts: Arial, Calibri, Tahoma, Verdana. Verdana. Serif Serif Sans serif Font Size 14 is best – anything smaller is harder to read. Writing in sentence case means the Offerent shapes give clues
Structure	Things to consider:
 Left-align text – it's easier to find the start and finish of each line. Display information/text in small chunks to improve processing. Use numbered lists, bullet points and flow charts to illustrate information and help explain steps/processes. Use relevant icons to facilitate quick reference. Add full stops at the end of bullet points for recognition by screen readers. Use wider line spacing – 1.5 spacing if possible. 	 Sub-headings and bullet points can help structure information – blocks of text or cluttered information can be overwhelming: Heading Heading Jule Back in colour are easier on the eye.
Language	Things to consider:
 Use straight forward language to increase understanding and explain abbreviations. Pause your delivery if your audience needs to read – it is difficult to read and listen at the same time. Add alternative text for images and diagrams for recognition by screen readers. Use words or symbols to convey information, rather than relying on colour alone. 	 Information should still make sense without colour – print in black and white to check. Preferred breakfast Preferred breakfast Cereal = Toast = Other = Nothing

Check the accessibility of your document:

- > Print your document in black and white does it still makes sense when colour is not available?
- Use the Microsoft accessibility checker and follow the guidance to increase the accessibility of your work. <u>https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Use-the-Accessibility-Checker-on-your-Windows-</u>

desktop-to-find-accessibility-issues-a16f6de0-2f39-4a2b-8bd8-5ad801426c7f

View further guidance:

- Making meetings and lectures more accessible for people with dyslexia: <u>https://wiki.bath.ac.uk/x/D0UiBg</u> (click on the Dyslexia sub-heading to access the guidance).
- Teaching students with learning difficulties and disabilities: <u>http://www.bath.ac.uk/guides/teaching-students-with-specific-learning-difficulties-and-disabilities/</u>
- Using styles for headings: <u>https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Video-Improve-accessibility-with-heading-styles-68f1eeff-6113-410f-8313-b5d382cc3be1</u>
- Adding alternative text to a picture in Word: <u>https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/923919/how-to-add-alternative-text-to-a-picture-in-word-2007-word-2010-outloo</u>
- Microsoft guidance for making your content accessible in Outlook, Word, Excel and PowerPoint: <u>https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Accessibility-video-training-71572a1d-5656-4e01-8fce-53e35c3caaf4?ui=en-US&ad=US</u>