UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Guidelines for use of University of Cambridge templates for Departments and other institutions

Helen Varley Sargan, University Computing Service
Barney Brown, Communications Services

Introduction

The new web page design for the central University web sites (www.cam.ac.uk and www.admin.cam.ac.uk) was launched in June 2008 alongside templates for University stationery, publications and other communications materials. The design was intended to provide the elements necessary for a useful information structure and an interface with good usability and accessibility, as well as a new appearance.

The templates for use on the central pages were not designed with departments in mind, and have been adapted to give a range of styles for a home page, and a selection of different page layouts for secondary web pages. Some of the components, for example the rss news block, tabbed site navigation, and quicklinks, may be dropped in to the templates in the correct position, but here may be shown in just one of the variants. There is also a palette of colours that is available to you, with a set of stylesheets pre-prepared for your use - further colour palettes could be organised for you through Barney Brown in Communications Services.

Note: If you wish to use the templates supplied here, do not change the global elements. Should you wish to change or add elements, please consult to see if we can generate an alternative for you and add it to the range available for others.

Downloadable files

All of the directories and files mentioned here are packed in a zip file for easy downloading. Updates that involve only some of the templates or stylesheets are available as both partial and full downloads. See http://www.cam.ac.uk/about/webstyle/ for the downloads available and the opportunity to view the templates and styles.

If adding the updates, some of the css files should replace the same files in global/style/ - six

alternative colour scheme styelsheets are new; two stylesheets for the project template are new; the six new image files should be added to global/images/; icons.html should replace the icons template. In addition the templates themselves have been updated by being annotated and the link to favicon.ico has been corrected to being a local link – for newer users the annotation in the templates might make them easier to understand. Existing users may need to change the favicon.ico link, as described in the list of changes (below), unless they have already done it.

There is an additional note (style-changes-v3-4.pdf) listing the changes in the styles that have been implemented in version 4.

Design concept

The concept is that a home page sits as a unique page in the site and a number of different templates for second-level pages sit underneath it. All pages include both global and local elements. The unifying themes that run through all of these pages are:

- the University identifier and Department name
- standard palette of colours
- global navigation links, including search box
- breadcrumb trail navigation
- a standard footer

What's provided

When unpacked the contents of the archive will be as follows:

- admissions [directory]
- favicon.ico
- global [directory]
- webguidelines-v4.pdf [this document]
- icons.html
- index-logo.html
- index-logo-teal.html
- index-project.html
- index-project-teal.html
- index-tabbed.html
- index-tabbed-teal.html
- index-dept.html
- index-dept-teal.html
- research [directory]

There are four variations on the index page, with two colour schemes offered here; the standard colour scheme and 'teal' as an alternative (if you want to use a different alternative colour scheme, replace the link to teal.css with the styelsheet you want to use). On the basic index page, index.html, there are links to two directories with content; admissions and research. These contain several different page types to give the range of templates available to you, and are described in later pages. (If you want to use a different alternative colour scheme, how to add a link to the other templates will be covered then.)

Global files

The top-level directory called **global**, has within it three subdirectories: js, images and style.

- Within **js** sits the file that controls the minimum and maximum width of the pages. This is needed because not all browsers observe the styles that would normally do the work.
- Within **images** sits a number of images that are mainly called from the style sheets to provide icons on the pages.
- Within **style** sits a number of stylesheets, some of which are optional. Should you require local additions, add another stylesheet so you know where all the changes and additions are.

In the template files provided, the references to the global directory are relative, since it is then simple for you to view the files. When installed onto a web server it is better to place **global/** at the root level of the web server, so you are able to refer to it as **/global/** from any pages.

The global navigation in the sample files all refer to the a-z, email and phone search and contact files at http://www.cam.ac.uk/ - if you choose to install local versions that replace these, copy the pages from the live server and edit them into your templates.

Index pages

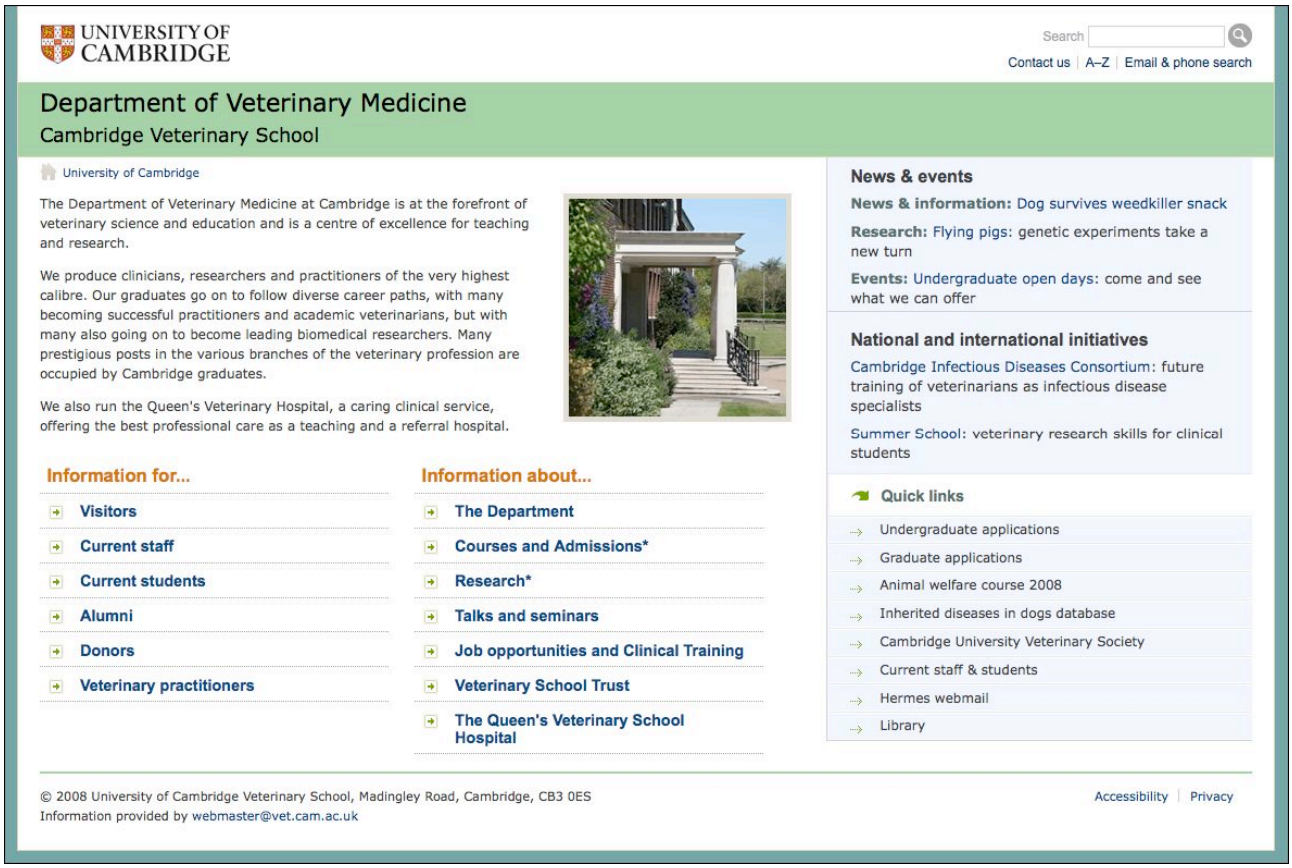
Changing appearance to an alternate style

If you wish to use one of the alternate styles supplied (and viewable at http://web-support.csx.cam.ac.uk/newdept-live) start with the index-dept-teal.html template, look for the following line in the <head> part of the file:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="global/style/teal.css" type="text/css" media="all" />

The href link to the style sheet should be changed to the one you want to use (the location of the required stylesheet is one the page referenced above)

- index-dept.html

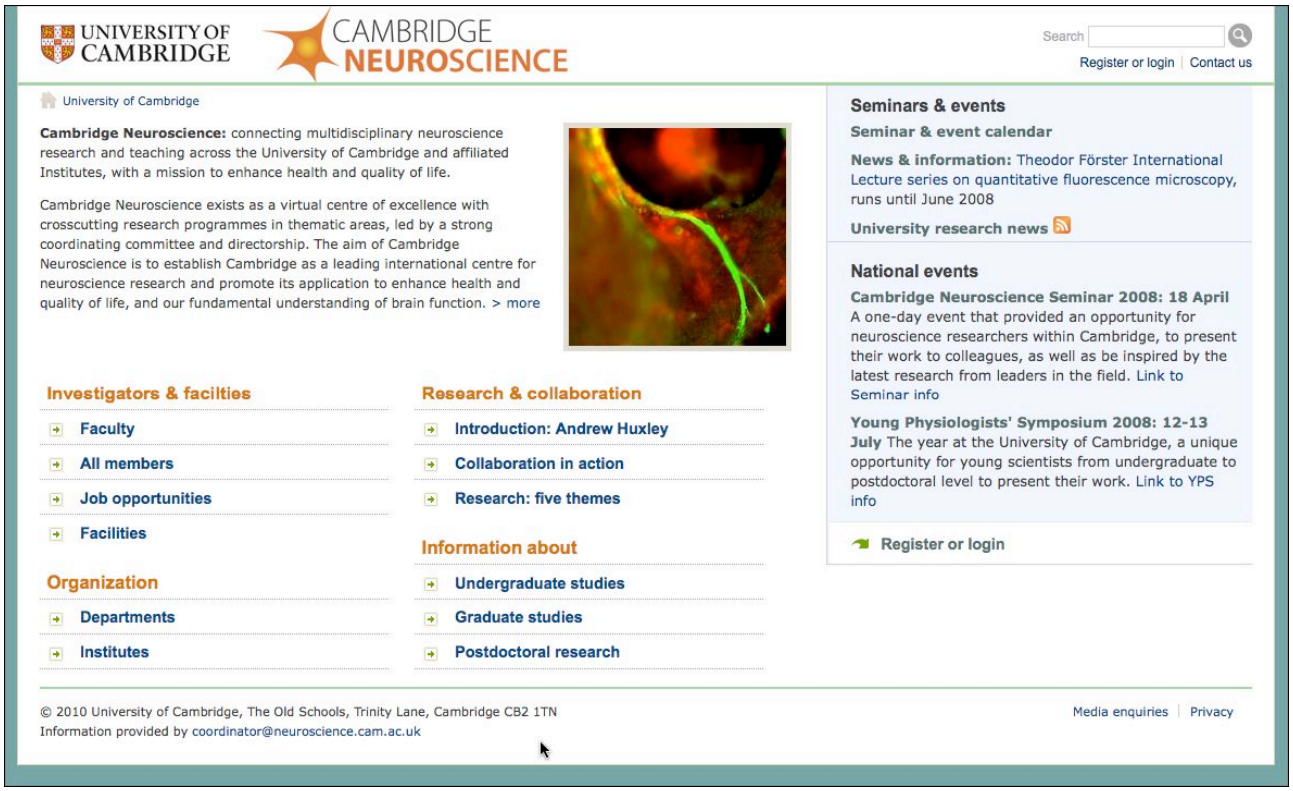


This is the 'standard' index page with the department name within a bar below the University global bar. [The alternative version (index-dept-teal.html) is similar but introduces a different colour scheme by way of an extra stylesheet.] In the example given the department has a two-line bar (consisting of h1 and h2 headings) but the bar works well with only one line (see index-tabbed.html for example). You may introduce more than two lists of links in the main panel (see index-project.html for example) by using an additional style.

- index-logo.html

This variant uses the standard University identifier and shows the placement for a departmental logo as well as the departmental name bar. [The alternative version (index-logo-teal.html) is similar but introduces a different colour scheme by way of an extra stylesheet.] It also shows a slightly different use of the right-hand side of the page. There is a style block in the <head> part of the template that allows adjustment of the positioning of the additional logo next to the University identifier. Always ensure there is 1em space between them (the left padding measurement) but adjust the other padding measurements to align the logos. If your logo image includes white space around it you may need to adjust this.

- index-project.html



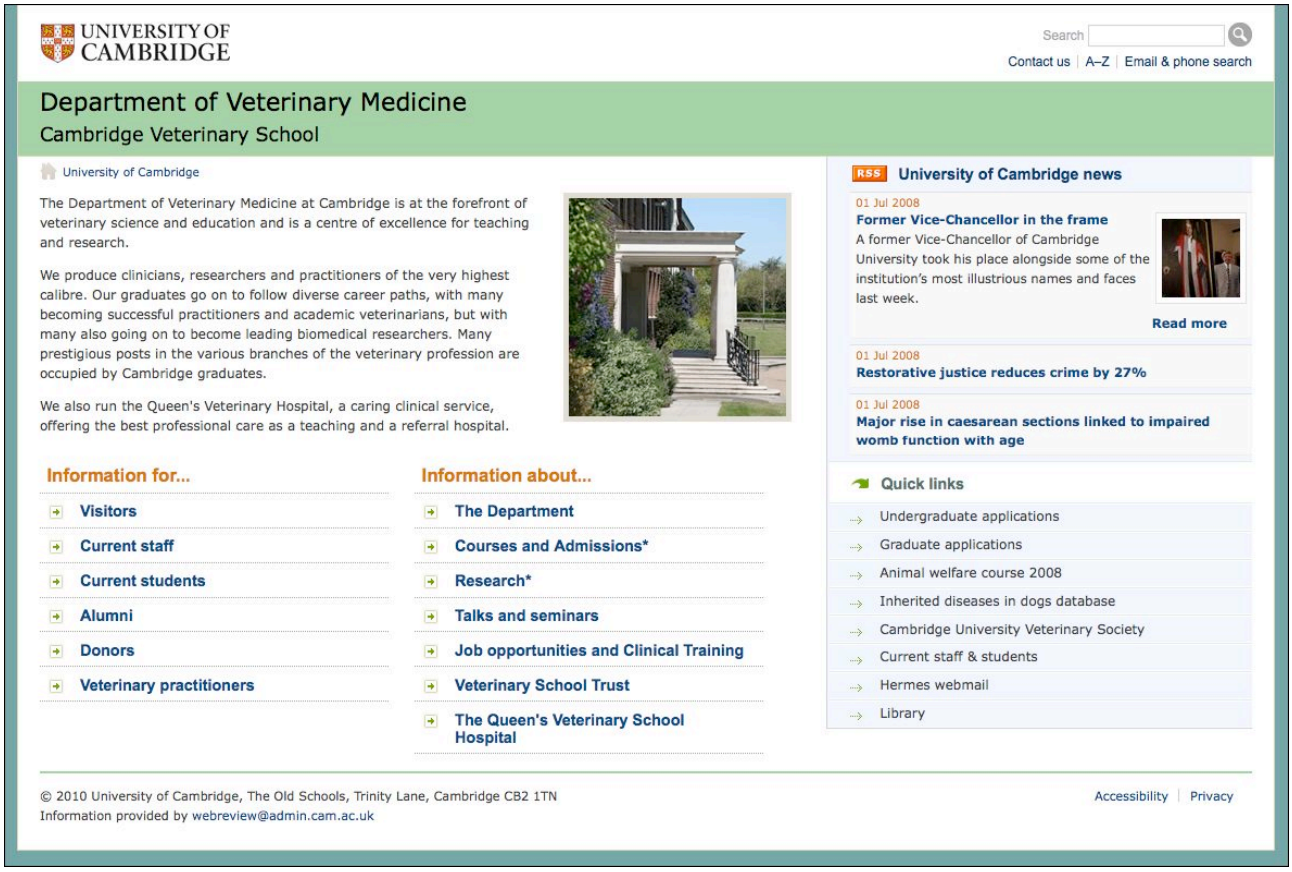
This variant is for projects that have a logo for identification and don't need a bar for the department name. [The alternative version (index-project-teal.html) is similar but introduces a different colour scheme by way of an extra stylesheet.] It also features the use of several lists in the main content area rather than just the two. As with index-logo, you may need a style block in the <head> part of the template that allows adjustment of the positioning of the additional logo next to the University identifier. Always ensure there is 1em space between them (the left padding measurement) but adjust the other padding measurements to align the logos. If your logo image includes white space around it you may need to adjust this. There is an additional stylesheet for this template, which adds the thick coloured line below the logos – if you change the colour scheme from teal you will need to alter project-teal.css.

- index-tabbed.html

This is otherwise similar to index-logo.html but features a tabbed site navigation. [The alternative version (index-tabbed-teal.html) is similar but introduces a different colour scheme by way of an extra stylesheet.] This type of navigation features heavily in some University sites so was added on request. You are advised to look carefully at the alternative stylesheets using this template as the colours added make the colour schemes look quite different from when there are no navigation tabs.

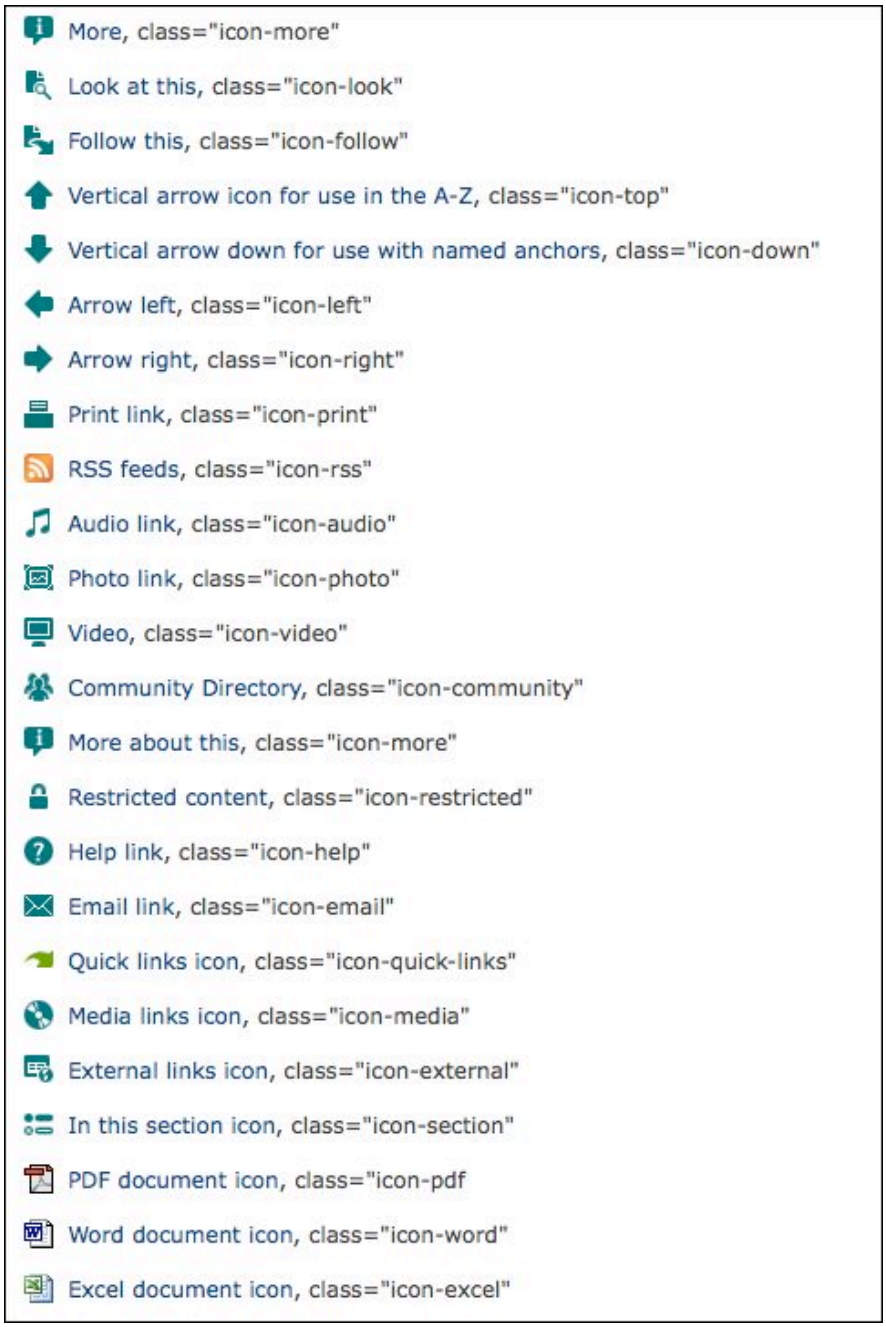
Subunit structure

When you look at the coding for these templates, many of the features are subunits that need to be inserted into the appropriate place in the template and then they will 'just work'. There are some additional subunits that can be added onto the index page, for instance, an rss feed or Quicklinks into the right-hand side, which are coded as <dl class="news_box"> and <dl class="links">. These are both shown in the template index-rss.html, below.



Use of icons

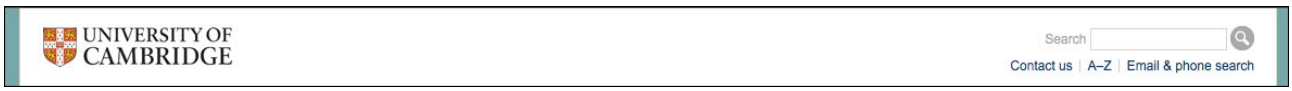
In order to streamline the stylesheets that are provided, there are also some optional styles that you can add, either by linking the style sheets from your pages or importing them through layout.css by adding them to the list at the top of the stylesheet of those already imported. The two available are rss.css, which provides the styles needed when adding an rss feed, and lists.css, which provides links to icons that you might wish to use on your site. The icons are added by inserting a class, for instance class="icon-more", into the link tag. You may need to add a title-="" attribute to the <a> tag to clarify what meaning the icon is intended to convey – here are the icons and the classes needed to make them show up:



Navigation bar and header

The navigation bar and header are global elements and should be used as supplied. Apart from

the breadcrumb trail, this header should be the same for every page on your site.

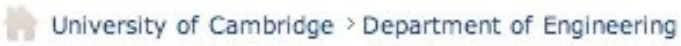


• The **search box** should be changed to link directly to the packaged search for your web server (see http://web-search.cam.ac.uk/ucamservers.html for links to all packaged searches available). If there is no packaged search available for your site and you'd like to use one, please mail web-support@ucs.cam.ac.uk and we'll set one up. The example pages are set up for packaged searches so that you can see how they are coded and there is further information at http://www.cam.ac.uk/cs/web-search/searchforms.html#servform.

• The **a-z** link is intended to point to the central information at http://www.cam.ac.uk/global/az.html. If a local file is used instead, use the page supplied as a template and add a link to the central a-z at the top.

• The **contact** link should be to a local file, which can be based on http://www.cam.ac.uk/global/contact.html but please ensure you have either changed the link to the comment form to your local form or deleted it, and created links to your email and/or staff directories.

On a departmental home page, the **breadcrumb trail** 'top level' entry for the University has been used to free departmental sites of the difficult concept of 'Home'. The breadcrumb trail should give the user a route out through information logically above them in the information tree to ensure that they can find their way. For a department the top entry should be the University, and once away from the departmental home page that page should be included as the next step:



The header

If you wish to customise the header (to include your department's logo for example) please contact Barney Brown in Communications Services. There are strict guidelines in place as to how the University Identifier appears alongside partner logos, and working with us will help you avoid any pitfalls. If you're going to use the header as is, please maintain the hyperlinks from the logos to www.cam.ac.uk.

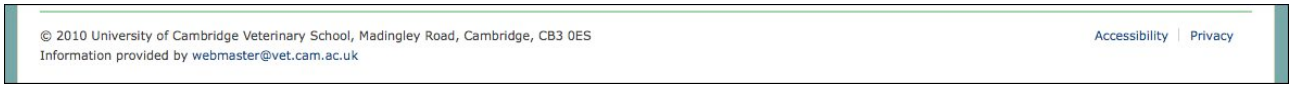
The footer

The footer information is essential for giving provenance to the page. A user may enter your site at any page and needs assurance that it is up-to-date and can be trusted. Adding **full** contact information in the footer of the home page may be useful, but only a reduced version is needed on every page. The following should be considered:

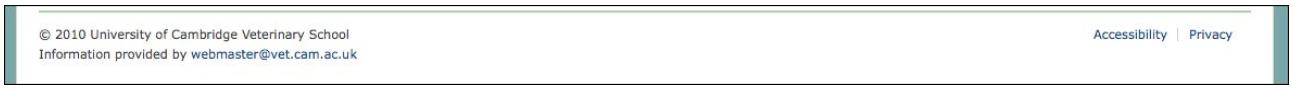
- Although copyright is asserted without it being stated, state the ownership of a page to dissuade people from copying it.
- Include the email address of the information provider and/or the webmaster address or a link to a comment form. This information is essential for people who have a problem with the page.

- The home page **must** have a link to a privacy policy for the web server, which may be **based** on the policy of the University Computing Service for the server www.cam.ac.uk (http://www.cam.ac.uk/privacy/webserverprivacy.html). The Computing Service has formulated a raft of privacy policies for all services (see http://www.cam.ac.uk/privacy/) for a page with links to these plus a link to CERT and the Data Protection Office.
- Have a link to accessibility information from your home page. This can give contact information for those who might have access problems with parts of your sites, and may also be used to detail information about physical access to your building, particularly for disabled visitors.

On the home page you may have the following:



whereas you may choose a reduced version on other pages:



Title

Ensure that the title of your page is a succinct and descriptive reflection of its purpose. This text will be used by browsers to bookmark the page and is ranked as significant text by search engines, so it is important to get it right – it might be useful for you to create a simple scheme for titles of pages on your site. Keep the title short as significant words become less so in longer titles than in short ones.

Metadata

In order to add information for indexing purposes you must add a metadata description to each page so that search results reflect the content of page rather the presence of the navigation bar. Keywords can be useful to produce search results for associated words not on the page. The following html has been inserted into the head section of the templates and **on each page** the entries must be completed:

```
<meta name="description" content="insert here" />
<meta name="keywords" content=" " />
```

The description should be limited to about 50 words and the keywords to a maximum of about 10. Do not add more keywords or your page will be ignored by external indexing engines. Only plain text should be used.

Skiplink and accesskey information

The global navigation bar of the templates has built in skiplinks and accesskey information, which should be of help to those using speaking browsers. Those using graphical browsers should be unaware of the extra information built in. The link to information about access keys is to a file at http://www.cam.ac.uk/computing/accesskeys.html. Please ensure that the placeholder for the skiplink does not get removed from its location at the start of the page content.

Character encoding

In order that pages can be correctly interpreted it must be possible to identify which character encoding (sometimes called 'character set') they use. There are two ways of providing this information for a web page:

- it can be provided by a web server in the HTTP headers sent with the page, or
- it can appear in an HTML meta-tag in the document.

On the web server http://www.cam.ac.uk/ we use the first option, adding a default character encoding using the Apache directive 'AddDefaultCharset'. An appropriate meta-tag for an HTML document using the ISO-8859-1 ('Latin 1') character encoding might be:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1" />
```

A meta-tag has been added to the templates but one will not appear if you save an existing page from www.cam.ac.uk as a template. If you do not take action to add the information by one of the two methods the pages will not be seen as valid.

Using scripting

To produce pages you can use scripted or content management solutions as is useful for you, with the proviso that the complete page that results should resemble the example template shown here. In the case of web applications, the structure of the page will need to be maintained in order to make the styles work properly, so your content will need to be added in specific places in the templates.

The home page

As provided for downloading and described above, all of these templates are AA compliant to WCAG 2.0 accessibility standards, but if you change them you will have to check accessibility again should you wish to label them as compliant (University Guidelines will be available in the first half of 2010). The templates use the xhtml 1.0 strict DTD (which dictates that formatting information is in the style sheet rather than coded into the page). **Validate and correct the pages before you publish them.**

Checklist for changes

If you are using one of these templates, you will need to do the following (from the top of the code):

- **Change** the title
- **Add** metadata description and keywords, and remove comment tags
- **Either** organise that your web server adds character information and remove character set definition, **or** leave in the existing line (see above)
- **Add** locations for the links from the global navigation and for the search box
- **Add** your department name in the header section and choose whether to make it a link
- **Adjust** the content in the middle part of the page
- **Adjust footer information** – link to your privacy and accessibility policies (see p.9-10)
- **Validate** the xhtml code and check accessibility compliance level (see p.18 for details)

Second level pages

These are a number of possible templates for second-level and subsequent pages, intended for different content. In each case the **global navigation bar** and **header** are the same as the home page templates, and the breadcrumb trail is extended so that on second-level and subsequent pages (as the content is placed deeper in the website) there is always a link back to the departmental home page, and there are also links to suitable landmark pages between that page and the directory the user is currently in. The div.sub-brand section should define the current section of the site, and h1 heading in the page content and the title of the page should reflect the

content of the page.

Checklist for changes

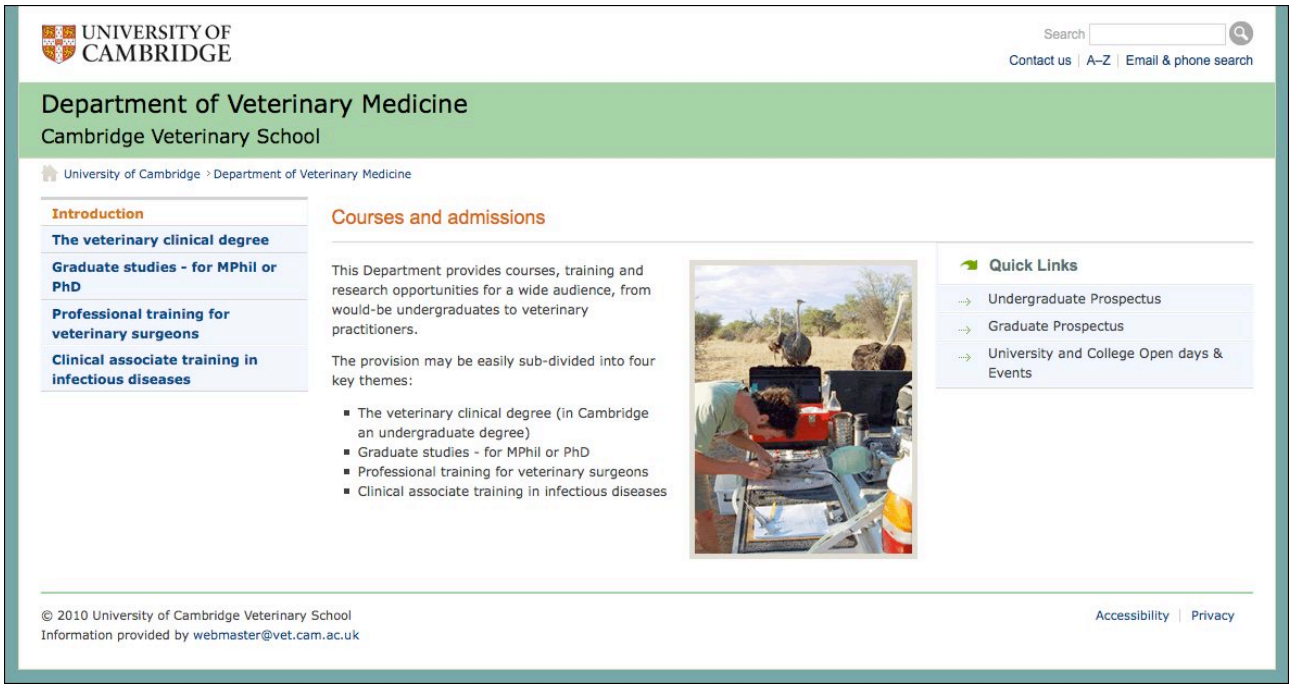
If you are using one of these templates, you will need to do the following (from the top):

- **Change** the title
- **Add** metadata description and keywords, and remove comment tags
- **Either** add character information **or** organise that your web server does it for you (see p 11)
- **Add** locations for the links from the global navigation buttons
- **Add** your department name in the header section and choose whether to make it a link
- **Adjust** the breadcrumb trail navigation so the last entry points to the page logically above the current one, and to interim suitable pages between that and the department home page
- **Adjust** the content in the middle part of the page
- **Adjust** footer information – include an optional local logo if you like; link to your privacy and accessibility policies (see p.9-10)
- **Validate** the xhtml code and check accessibility compliance level (see p.18 for details) – if you wish to badge page with the level of compliance, adjust and uncomment the information in the footer of template

Below you will find a grid for the page structure. This is to give you an idea of how the framework of the page works. To have three columns, as well as the content of the columns being present and marked correctly, the body tag needs to be <body class="three-col">: for two columns it should be <body class="two-col">: for one column, <body class="one-col">

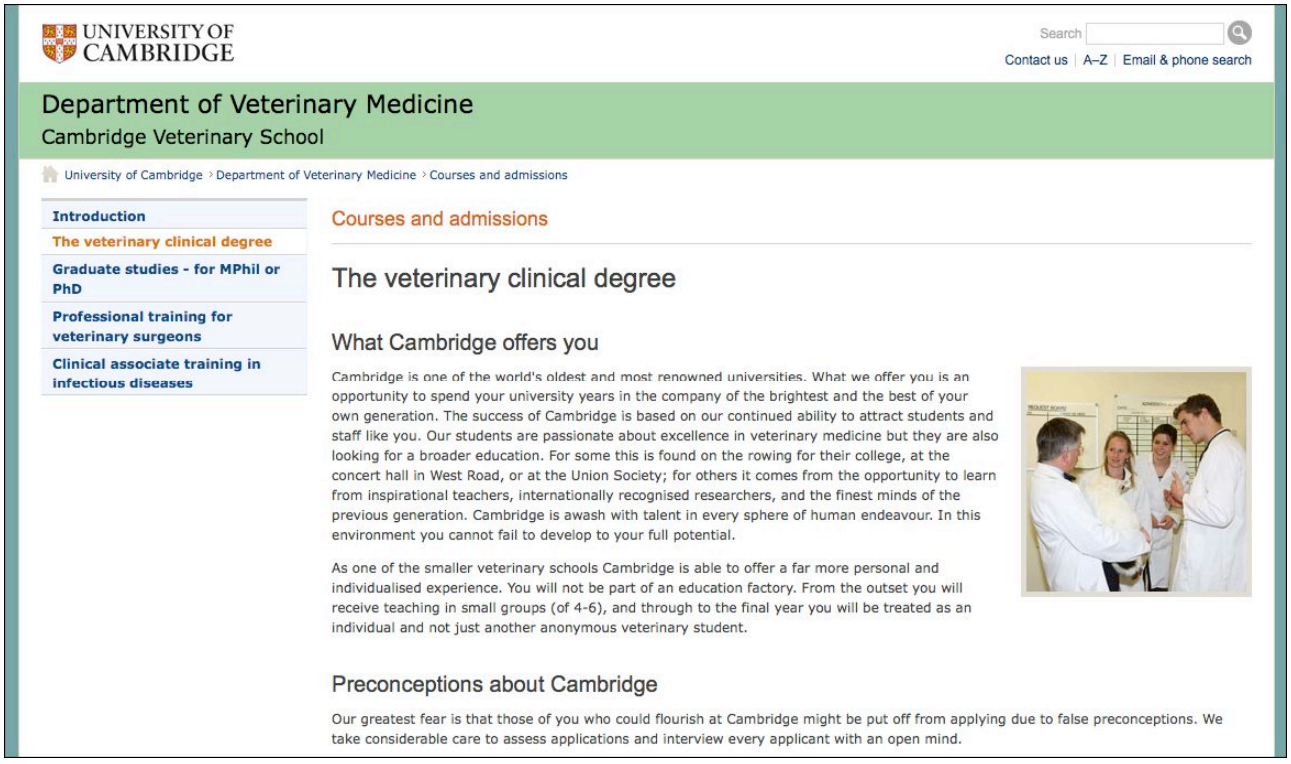
<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">body tag with class reflecting page structure
div id="header"</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">div id="dept-title"</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">div id="container" (only contains other containers)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">ul id="nav-breadcrumb"</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">ul id="nav-primary"</td><td colspan="2">div id="content"
div id="sub-brand"</td></tr>
<tr><td>div id="content-primary"</td><td>div id="content-secondary"</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">ul id="site-info"</td></tr>
</table>

- admissions/index.html

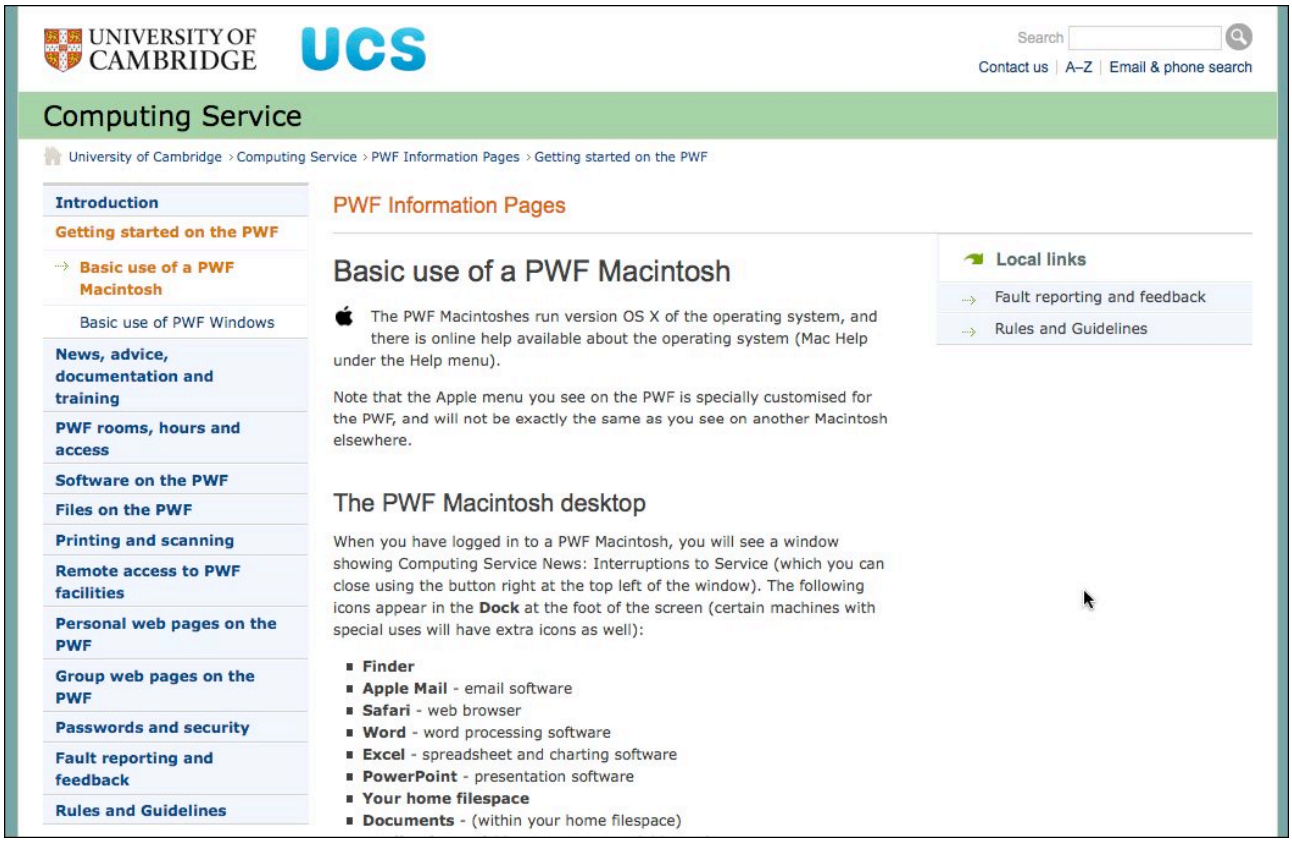


This template is intended for use with pages that introduce a content area of a site, in this case ‘Courses and admissions’, which is used as the section title. The right hand 'Quicklinks' is intended to allow you an opportunity to make links outside this content, and the left-hand navigation is to move around content in this directory, for instance to the following page:

- admissions/clinical.html



You can see that the page that is being read is identified by the left hand navigation link being a different colour (orange) and a white background. This is accomplished by adding the class=”active” to the list item for that page. A second level of navigation is available (known as child navigation), which allows an active link into a page in a subdirectory, as shown in the following example:



(http://www.cam.ac.uk/cs/pwf/gettingstarted/basicmac.html)

When adding images, it is suggested that you stick with images that are either 200px wide or 200px square. When adding an image in the content area of the page, by default it will be floated right, it will gain a border and some added space to set it off from the text. There are two classes that you can add to an image to make it behave differently:

- class=”left” will format the image in the same way but will float it to the left

- class=”inline” will position the image inline with the text (as seen for the apple logo in the example page above)

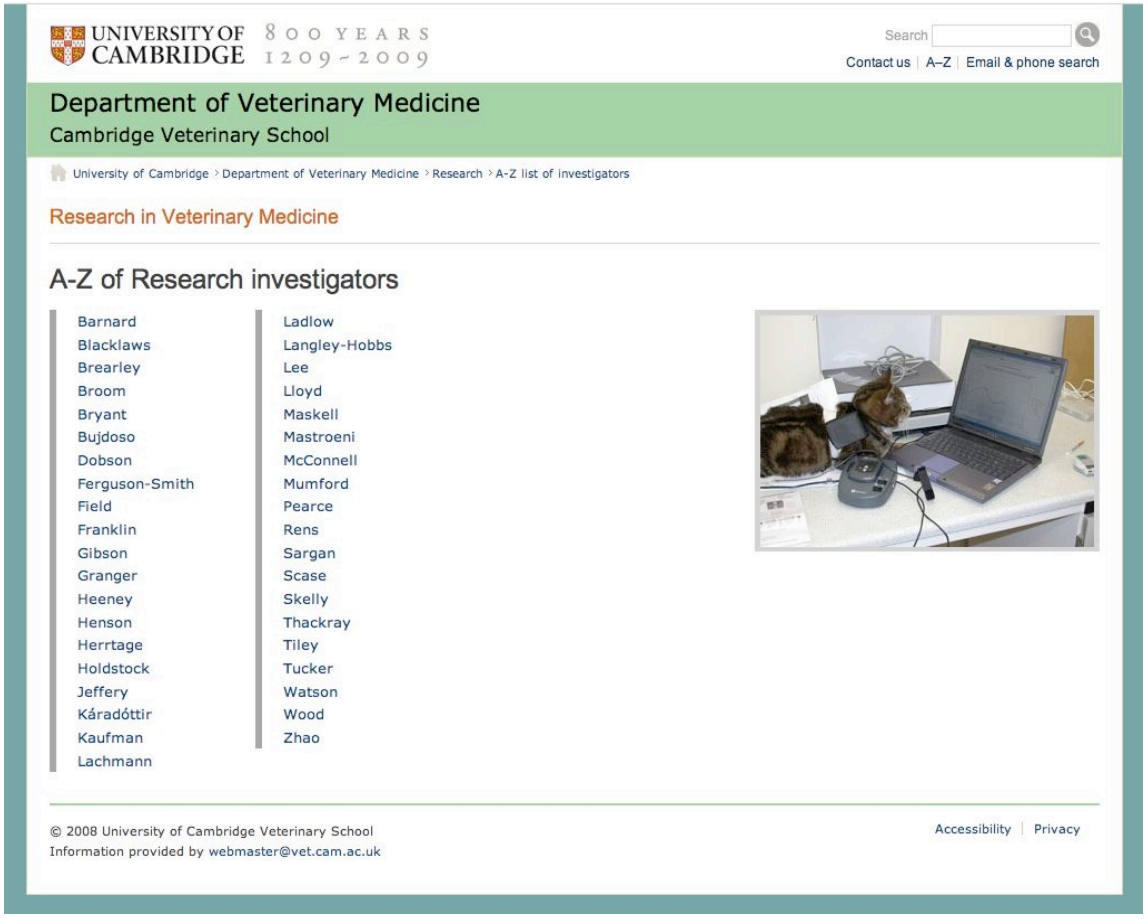
Additionally, if you position an image between two paragraphs it will not assume a border or spacing, and if you add class="centre", it will be centred and allocated some space above and below.

Look at the coding on the first two example pages to see the following:

- how to use the body style 'three-col' for a three column page
- how to use the body style 'two-col' for a two column page
- how to mark up the left hand navigation,

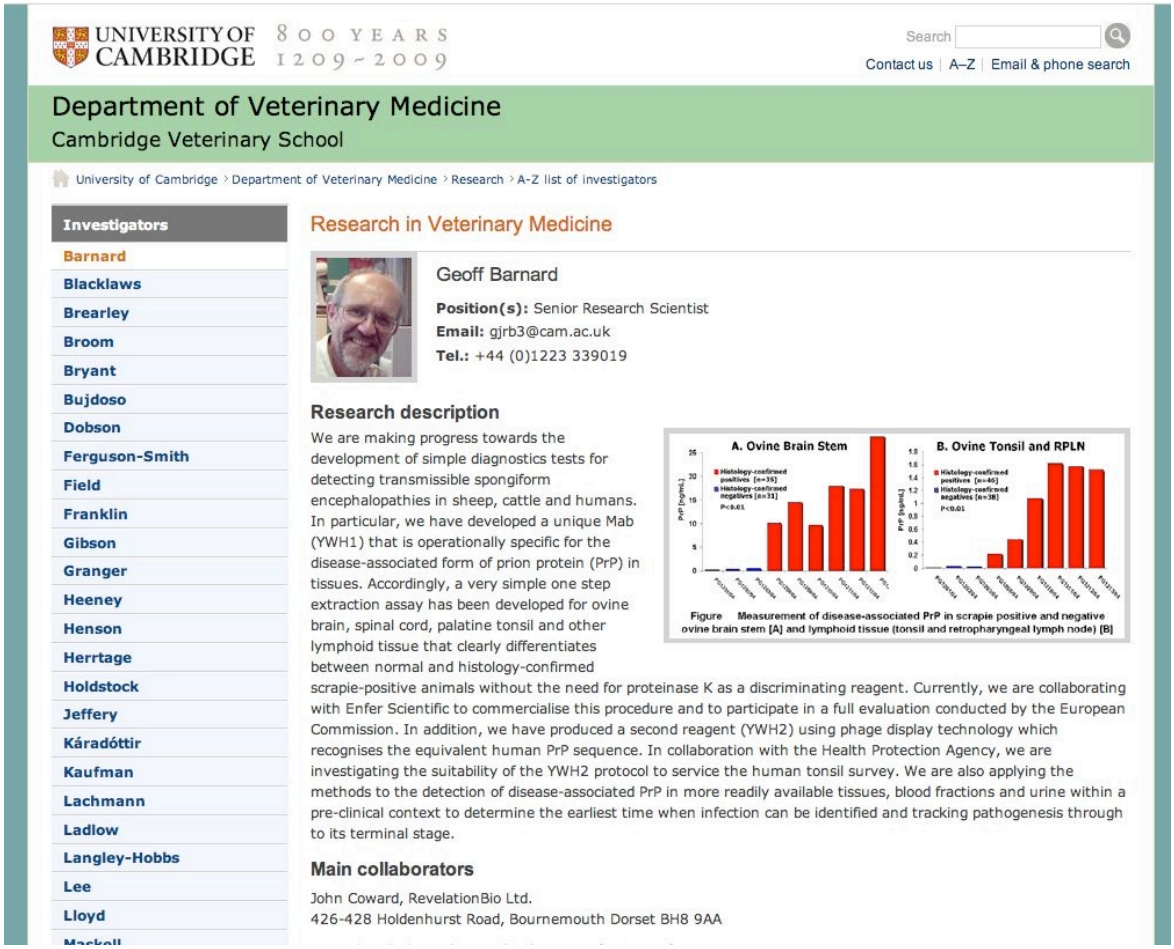
- how to add pictures,
- how to add a right hand quicklink

- research/investigators/index.html



This template is for one column pages that are needed for special purposes, so the layout could be immensely variable - in this case it is serving as an index page for the researchers in the department. The page uses the 'one-col' body style and has a local extra style sheet (**research.css**) for special purposes. Most of the pages linked from this page have been removed in order to make this package smaller. This additional style sheet is used throughout the directory on each investigator page, of which here is an example:

- research/investigators/barnard.html



Additional styles look after the appearance and positioning of the portrait and research pictures and headings. The title at the top of the left-hand navigation is built into the standard style sheet for optional use in a situation such as this – add class="title" to the first list item to make it look like this. Most of the pages linked from this page have been removed in order to make this package smaller.

Adding tables

The vanilla table style (some extra spacing added and <th> cells being emboldened) - add style="" tags to add widths, etc.:

Table style using the class="data" will make tables stretch to 100% although you can add style="" tags to alter this (for instance style="width:80%;") - this table format is preferred:

Lapwing Institutional setup[1]	£100.00
Annual Recurrent per Access Point (first 10)[2]	£180.00
Non CS AP Recurrent (by negotiation)[3]	£40.00
Power Injector[4]	£25.00
Site Suitability Check(first AP)[5]	£60.00
Full Site Survey (approx first 4 hours)	£250.00

There is a style <tr class="alt"> to make a row have a grey background , which is useful to add for aiding tracking in complicated tables - this is added to the top row of the table shown above.

List styles

Standard lists are already styled. For arrows rather than bullets in an unordered list, add the following classes:

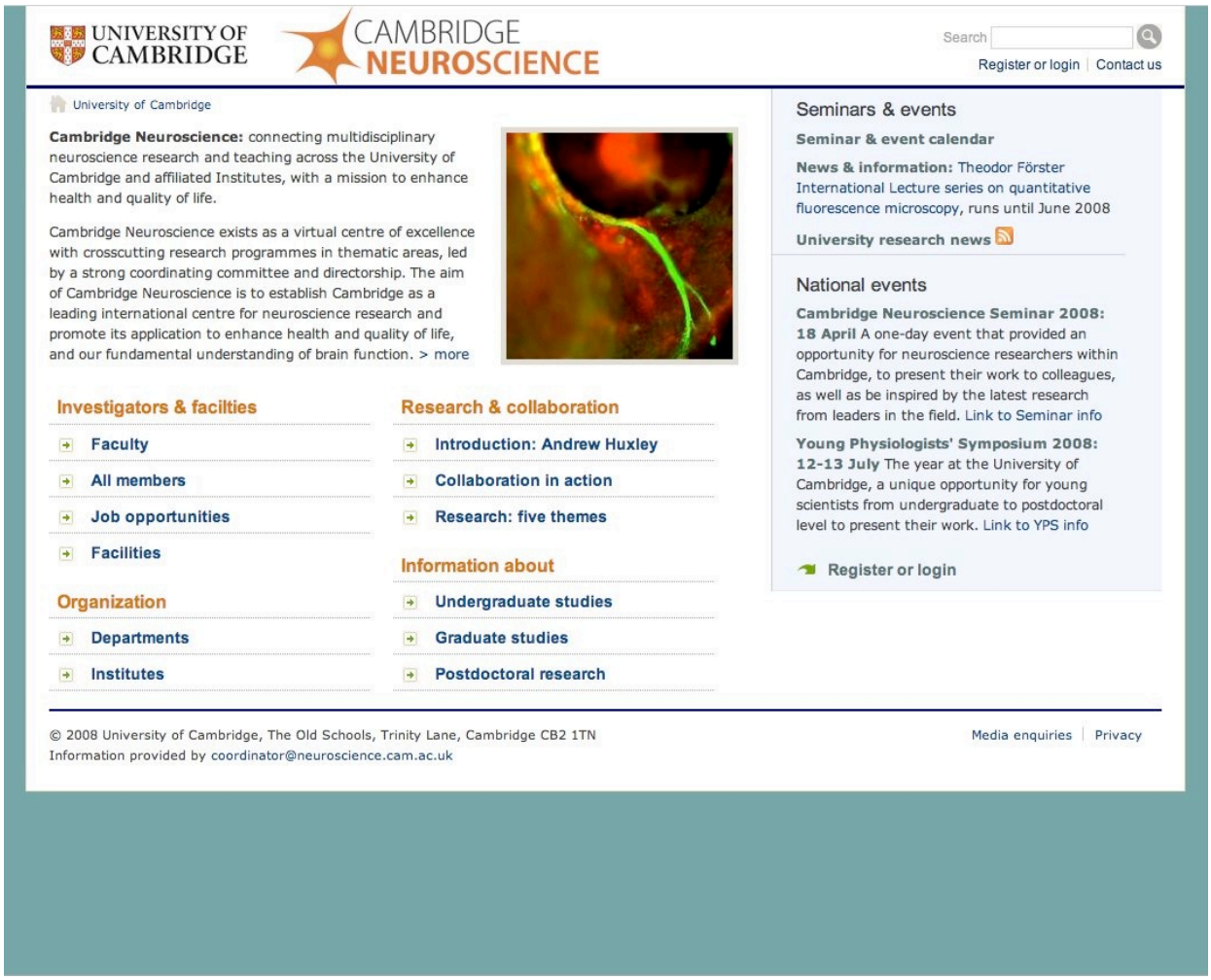
- Unordered list link item (class="link up")
- Unordered list link item (class="link right")
- Unordered list link item (class="link down")

For alpha ordered list, add class=”alpha” to <ol>; for roman ordered, add class=”roman”

Using the style with web applications

If you are using the style with web applications, the most appropriate template to start with would probably be **index-project.html**, which looks like this:

- index-project.html



The header element would allow you to insert the logo of the application and the content of the right side of the header element can be adjusted to suit requirements (once in a web application the point of global navigation changes). The content area of the page can then be used as fits best

with the application in hand - perhaps using a one-column format as in **research/investigators/index.html** and editing as necessary. The structure of the page will need to be maintained in order to make the styles work properly, so your content will need to be added in specific places in the templates. If you want some guidance on how best to use the templates in this way, please ask.

Additional information

Suggested changes considered and outcome

- Improved Javascript for managing max and min width of pages. We tried to improve this and couldn't easily do it.
- Changing relative links in template pack. The problem with doing this is that they will not then be right 'out of the pack' – I realise it is tiresome to change them from global/images to /global/images, for instance, but I think this is the right option.
- CMS templates – Joomla, no; Wordpress; we have the a version ready for use; Drupal: there is a version for piloting. Falcon content management service sites will come pre-templated.
- Different homepage template for Schools? Few enough Schools to do a case-by-case template when it is needed. Just ask.

Possible future changes

The work adapting the templates for Falcon has resulted in some adaptations that will be passed back into templates, including streamlining the stylesheets. It is hoped this can be completed in 2010. The following have been requested and will be considered during this work.

- Modifying the way the appearance of images is controlled by the styles.
- Possibility of adding extra content in left column, rather than just left hand navigation.
- Adaption of stylesheets for smartphones.
- Further levels of sub nav - currently just two levels of navigation in left-hand panel.
- Space for more "news' style content and inserting news feeds in layout - the home page templates don't suit very news and event heavy sites such as http://www.classics.cam.ac.uk/. Sort out some styles for inserting a feed from talks.cam (and maybe other rss feeds) into a page.
- Large or portrait logos (such as http://www.asnc.cam.ac.uk/) won't fit into the schemes suggested here.
- Style for 'long pages' (toc, h2, etc.) such as http://www.cam.ac.uk/map/v4/help.html
- Very lightweight template for dept intranet pages, reducing the height of the page header
- Commonality of html across templates - for content management purposes
- Javascript lhnav menu for collapsing and fly-out
- Ability to plug in social applications at later date - would like to be able to move widget elements around the page, as on http://www.bbc.co.uk/
- Short content pages should fill vertical space?
- SSI include templates

If there are further requests for features, please let us know.

Pages for printing

A stylesheet specially for printing, and some additional styles has now been included in the pack.

Browser/OS compatibility

These pages have been designed to take advantage of stylesheet features that all newer browsers can use, and which allow information to be presented for MS Internet Explorer 6 by way of a special additional stylesheet. Users of IE6 may see a pause before their pages settle to a perfect appearance - we are working on improving this. The appearance in older browsers will be different but ought to be acceptable, and the templates are AAA compliant. Given that newer versions of browsers are available that accommodate these standard features, it would be wise to ensure that your local user body either is upgraded or is aware of the potential for upgrading their browsers – their whole web experience is now substantially poorer with older browsers.

Stylesheets used

All stylesheets are supplied. When planned changes are made to improve mechanics and to add new features a mail will be sent to ucam-webmaster@lists.cam.ac.uk. At this point we are optimistic that changes can be made through the stylesheets alone, without need to further alter the templates.

Technical Guidelines

Validation and accessibility

The WAI define their levels of accessibility as A, AA or AAA, which are directly linked to whether they pass Priority 1, 2 and 3 requirements (see http://www.w3.org/WAI/ for more information) for universal access to the information on those pages. The institutional policy and statement for accessibility (see http://www.cam.ac.uk/computing/site.html) say that a compliance level of AA or AAA is the institutional aim for web pages, and it is the case that most University web sites should be in the process of being made compliant at the AA level. All department sites and those prepared by external contractors should take reasonable steps to ensure their websites are compliant. In summer 2010 the policy and statement will be updated for WCAG 2.0 – guidelines are in preparation and will be published at the same URL as is currently used. This change should not cause a problem for those that are already compliant with the current levels of compliance.

For more help on accessibility background, testing and solutions, see http://www.w3.org/WAI/ and advice at http://diveintoaccessibility.org/ Our suggested accessibility checkers are http://www.totalvalidator.com/ and EvalAccess (http://sipt07.si.ehu.es/evalaccess2/index.html)

The University webstyle templates (http://www.cam.ac.uk/about/webstyle/) are valid xhtml - the DTD at the top of the file declares the level of xhtml that the code is written to. To check validity your pages must have a DTD - the HTML checker at W3 is available at http://validator.w3.org/ or via the Firefox web developers toolbar. You must check validity after you have finished your pages to ensure they are suitable for publishing.

Quick checklist for accessibility and usability

- Organise pages using consistent structural mark-up. Make sure link text is clear, then you won't have to add title tags for the links.
- **Web information should be system and browser independent and should be validated.** Pages should be checked for compatibility on a range of browsers, screen resolutions, colour depths and operating systems, and with text-only browsers (such as lynx). They should have an agreed DTD and be tested valid code.
- **Use of an external CSS is expected** but only in accordance with the accessibility guidelines above, especially in relation to cross-browser compatibility. CSS2 styles or @includes can be used to supply CSS solutions for newer browsers where they will cause no difficulties to users with older browsers. Style sheets should be validated.
- **Where graphics are used, appropriate 'alt' text must be supplied for all images** (use empty alt text [alt=" "] for purely decorative images or spacer gifs, should there be any). **Graphics should be optimised and compressed so the download time is as short as possible. If using image maps, use client-side with text hot-spots. If using multimedia, add transcripts for audio and video – captions as well if this is possible.**
- **Absolute font faces and font sizes should not be used on web pages.** Use the stylesheets provided and font faces and type sizes will be properly represented.
- **If using data tables, bear in mind that they are read row-by-row when rendered by a speaking or line mode browser** (or when indexed by a search engine). Ensure the layout makes sense when read in this way (analysis with WAVE [http://wave.webaim.org/index.jsp] numbers the elements of the page in the order a browser will display it). Use summaries to describe the use of each table.
- **If information is in a format that renders it inaccessible to some users**, such as Flash, the information must be made available via another, accessible, route. Neither Javascript nor Java applets should be used to present information. If JavaScript is used for other purposes, ensure the pages will run in a fully comprehensible way without JavaScript.
- **Always add metadata and use a succinct and expressive title**. Special care should be taken to add title and metadata to pdfs.
- **Valid HTML entities should be used for all non-(7-bit) ASCII characters, including those in urls.**

XHTML

The templates used and provided here are all using XHTML 1 strict. If XHTML is used in the way it is on these pages (most particularly, with a space preceding the terminating / in self-closing elements such as meta and image tags), it will not give any problems for older browsers and may provide some 'future proofing' for your pages. A very easy way of converting existing pages is to use HTML Tidy, which is available for many platforms (http://tidy.sourceforge.net/) and built into some html editors and tools. HTML Tidy will convert your existing page and write a new version - there are various options you can specify during the conversion process. Once converted, you can cut and paste the content into the new templates. HTML pages can be used in conjunction with XHTML pages, providing the DTD at the top of the page and the mark-up are correct

An easy way of validating pages directly from the browser is to use Firefox or Mozilla and the web developer toolbar (which installs into it) – see https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/60 for the toolbar. A developer toolbar is built in to Safari and ie8. There is a similar developer toolbar

available for Microsoft Internet Explorer (see http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=e59c3964-672d-4511-bb3e-2d5e1db91038&DisplayLang=en or http://www.visionaustralia.org.au/ais/toolbar/ for accessibility toolbar).

Further help

For help with these guidelines, issues raised therein or other issues connected with web pages, please contact us (email: ucam-webliaison@lists.cam.ac.uk). The online version of this information (which may be more up-to-date) is at http://www.cam.ac.uk/about/webstyle/.