Audit Report: Vineeri kvaliteediklassid selgeks - estply

Website: https://estply.com/en/2026/07/06/vineeri-kvaliteediklassid-selgeks/
Date: 29.10.2026
Audit Coverage: 100% — all sources returned data
Confidence: high

Pages Audited (1 of 1):

- https://estply.com/en/2026/07/06/vineeri-kvaliteediklassid-selgeks/

Summary of results

Overall Score: 70 / 100
Status: **Needs Improvement**

Mobile performance is 73 against desktop 94 — a 21-point gap — driven almost entirely by CLS 0.481 (heavy-penalty band, culprit: the footer element) and a 4.49 s Speed Index, while TBT 0 ms, TTFB 3 ms and FCP 1.20 s are all clean. LCP 2.6 s sits in the warning band and is partly self-inflicted: the hero image is served with loading="lazy" and no fetchpriority, per the optimized-web checklist. Accessibility is the second drag: PSI mobile 91 with two zero-scoring audits (button-name, weight 10; target-size, weight 7), axe's page-has-heading-one, and an HTML inventory showing zero h1–h6 elements on the page. Security basics returned PASS — "These are high-level hygiene checks on HTTP headers, TLS, cookies and a few well-known exposed paths. PASS means the basics are in place. It does not mean the site is secure: application logic, authentication, plugins, server configuration and dependencies are not tested here. Treat FAILED as a must-fix and PASS as a starting point, not a certificate." — but the CSP is only frame-ancestors 'self', HSTS lacks preload, and Referrer-Policy/Permissions-Policy/COOP/CORP are absent; with no auth, payments, UGC or commerce signals these stay P3. W3C reports 8 errors (5 script type+defer, 1 async, 2 srcset candidates missing width) and the document is served with cache-control max-age=0, both minor but real. All tools returned data and signals are consistent, so confidence is high.

Per-page scores

 Needs Improvement · https://estply.com/en/2026/07/06/vineeri-kvaliteediklassid-selgeks/

Score	Performance	Accessibility	Best Practices	SEO	Security
70	73	91	100	100	PASS

PageSpeed Insights — Mobile vs Desktop

*Lower is worse for Performance; higher is worse for LCP and CLS. Worse value is **bolded**.*

Strategy	Performance (M / D)	LCP (M / D)	CLS (M / D)
Mobile vs Desktop	**73** / 94	**2.55 s** / 741 ms	**0.481** / 0.131

Optimization Checklist

4 of 5 passing — 4 pass · 0 warn · 1 fail · 3 n/a

Item	Status	Detail
Page caching plugin / CDN active	**Pass**	Caching plugin detected (WP Rocket)
Response compressed (gzip / brotli)	**Pass**	Document response is compressed with gzip.
Images lazy-loaded	**Pass**	All non-hero raster images use loading="lazy".
Hero image eagerly loaded	**Fail**	Hero image has loading="lazy", which delays LCP (inferred from DOM order/size — Lighthouse LCP element unavailable). Use loading="eager" (or omit loading) and add fetchpriority="high".
Hero is a real (not a CSS background-image)	N/A	No CSS background-images detected on raster-image-eligible elements.
Responsive images (srcset /)	N/A	Only 2 raster images on the page — responsive-image rule does not apply.
Reasonable number of image sizes	N/A	Too few raster images to evaluate srcset width variety.
JS scripts not blocking in	**Pass**	No render-blocking scripts in .

Fixes

Priority 1: Critical

Immediate action — impacts user experience, search rankings, or site safety.

1A. Eliminate the footer layout shift causing CLS 0.481 `Performance`

- **Impact:** CLS, Speed Index, mobile Performance score
- **Problem:** Lighthouse mobile reports CLS 0.481 (score 0.17, weight 25) with the shift attributed to div#page > div.main > div.main__footer > footer.footer; desktop is also in the warning band at

0.131.

- **Solution:**
  - Reserve space for anything injected into the footer (cookie banner, iframe manager, late-loading badges) with explicit `min-height` on `footer.footer` and its children.
  - If the shift comes from a lazily-injected element, render a placeholder of the final size server-side:

```
.footer { min-height: 320px; contain: layout; }
```

  - Avoid inserting DOM above the footer after load; if a consent banner must appear, use `position: fixed` so it does not reflow the document.
  - Re-run Lighthouse mobile and confirm CLS < 0.1.

1B. Load the hero image eagerly with high fetch priority `Performance`

- **Impact:** LCP, Speed Index
- **Problem:** The optimized-web checklist fails "Hero image eagerly loaded": the hero (…/6c041c12…png) has loading="lazy" and no fetchpriority, which delays LCP (2.6 s mobile) and contributes to the 4.49 s Speed Index.
- **Solution:**

```
<img src="/wp-
content/uploads/2026/08/6c041c12fb0c531933532c08c2749a1a836d595a.png"
     alt="…" width="251" height="134"
     loading="eager" fetchpriority="high" decoding="async">
```

  - Keep `loading="lazy"` only on below-the-fold images.
  - If the real LCP element is a different node, apply the same treatment to it (Lighthouse LCP element was unavailable in this run).

1C. Give every button an accessible name `Accessibility`

- **Impact:** WCAG 4.1.2, PSI Accessibility score
- **Problem:** Lighthouse mobile fails `button-name` with score 0.00 at weight 10 — buttons on the page have no discernible text for assistive technology.
- **Solution:**
  - Add visible text, or an `aria-label` when the button is icon-only:

```
<button type="button" aria-label="Open search"><svg aria-hidden="true">…</svg>
</button>
```

  - Never rely on a background-image or icon font alone for the name.
  - Re-run axe/Lighthouse and confirm `button-name` passes.

1D. Add a real heading structure (currently zero headings) `Accessibility`

- **Impact:** WCAG 1.3.1 / 2.4.6, document outline, SEO

- **Problem:** axe reports `page-has-heading-one` (moderate) and the HTML inventory counts h1 ×0, h2 ×0, h3 ×0, h4 ×0, h5 ×0, h6 ×0 — the article has no semantic headings at all.
- **Solution:**
  - Wrap the article title in a single `<h1>` and section titles in `<h2>` / `<h3>` in document order.
  - Do not use styled `<div>` / `<p>` for visual headings.

```
<h1>Vineeri kvaliteediklassid selgeks</h1>
<h2>S, BB, WG ja WGE klassid</h2>
```

  - Verify with the accessibility tree that the outline reads top-down without skipped levels.

Priority 2: Important

Essential for compliance, user reach, and search visibility.

2A. Enlarge touch targets to 44×44 px `Accessibility`

- **Impact:** WCAG 2.5.8, mobile usability
- **Problem:** Lighthouse mobile fails `target-size` with score 0.00 at weight 7 — interactive elements are too small or too tightly spaced for touch.
- **Solution:**
  - Ensure every link/button has at least a 44×44 CSS-px hit area, using padding rather than larger icons:

```
a.icon-link, button.icon-btn { min-width: 44px; min-height: 44px; display:
inline-flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; }
```

  - Add at least 8 px spacing between adjacent targets in nav and footer link lists.

2B. Stop serving the HTML document with cache-control max-age=0 `Performance`

- **Impact:** Repeat-view TTFB, caching efficiency
- **Problem:** The document response returns `cache-control: max-age=0` with an `expires` timestamp equal to the request time, so every navigation revalidates the full 66.9 KB HTML despite WP Rocket being active.
- **Solution:**
  - In WP Rocket (or the origin), enable browser caching for HTML with a short but non-zero TTL, e.g. `Cache-Control: public, max-age=600, s-maxage=3600`.
  - Keep `max-age=0` only for logged-in or personalized responses.
  - Confirm `vary: Accept-Encoding` is preserved.

2C. Fix the 8 W3C validation errors `Best Practices`

- **Impact:** Markup validity, script execution order
- **Problem:** W3C reports 8 errors: 5× `script` with a non-JS `type` carrying `defer`, 1× the same pattern with `async`, and 2× `srcset` candidates missing a width descriptor while `sizes` is present.
- **Solution:**

- The `type="text/rocketlazyloadscript"` data blocks must not carry `defer` / `async`; move those attributes to the real script tag WP Rocket injects, or exclude those snippets from delay-JS.
- Add width descriptors to the two `srcset` values:

```
<img src="…6c041c12….png"
     srcset="…6c041c12….png 251w"
     sizes="(max-width: 600px) 100vw, 251px"
     width="251" height="134" alt="">
```

- Re-validate at validator.w3.org and target 0 errors.

2D. Fix structured data (modeled audit failing, JSON-LD type Unknown) `SEO`

- **Impact:** Rich results eligibility, SEO
- **Problem:** Lighthouse flags `structuredData` as a failing modeled audit and the inventory reports 1 JSON-LD block whose type resolves to "Unknown" — no recognized schema.org type is declared.
- **Solution:**
  - Add an explicit `@type` (e.g. `Article` or `BlogPosting`) with required properties:

```
{"@context":"https://schema.org","@type":"Article","headline":"Vineeri
kvaliteediklassid selgeks","datePublished":"2026-07-06","author":
{"@type":"Organization","name":"estply"},"image":"https://estply.com/…"}
```

  - Validate with the Rich Results Test before shipping.

Priority 3: Best Practice

Recommended for long-term maintainability.

3A. Harden the Content-Security-Policy `Security`

- **Impact:** XSS defense-in-depth
- **Problem:** CSP is present but only `frame-ancestors 'self'` — `default-src` is missing and `object-src` is not `'none'`, so no script or resource restrictions apply. Site signals show no auth, payments, UGC or commerce, so this is P3 rather than P1.
- **Solution:**
  - Add a nonce-based policy rather than a flat allowlist:

```
Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'nonce-{random}'
'strict-dynamic'; object-src 'none'; base-uri 'none'; frame-ancestors 'self'
```

  - Roll out in report-only mode first, then enforce.
  - Revisit priority if a login or user-generated content is ever added.

3B. Complete the remaining header hygiene set `Security`

- **Impact:** Transport hardening, referrer leakage, feature exposure

- **Problem:** HSTS is `max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains` but lacks `preload`; Referrer-Policy, Permissions-Policy, COOP and CORP are all missing; the `Server: Apache / ZoneOS` header discloses the stack; and the jsdelivr script has no `integrity` attribute.
- **Solution:**

```
Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=63072000;
includeSubDomains; preload"
Header always set Referrer-Policy "strict-origin-when-cross-origin"
Header always set Permissions-Policy "geolocation=(), microphone=(), camera=
()"
Header always set Cross-Origin-Opener-Policy "same-origin"
Header always set Cross-Origin-Resource-Policy "same-site"
Header unset Server
```

  - Add SRI to the CDN script: `<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/gh/orestbida/iframemanager@1.3.0/dist/iframemanager.js" integrity="sha384-…" crossorigin="anonymous" defer>`.
  - Submit the domain at hstspreload.org once the header is live.

3C. Block the WordPress installer and move the login path `Security`

- **Impact:** Attack surface, brute-force exposure
- **Problem:** Security basics flags `/wp-admin/install.php` as reachable and the login form served on the default `/wp-login.php` path (both `warn`).
- **Solution:**

```
<Files "install.php">
  Require all denied
</Files>
```

  - Put `/wp-login.php` behind a WAF rule or a plugin-based custom login slug, and rate-limit authentication attempts.

3D. Disambiguate repeated vague link text `SEO`

- **Impact:** Anchor-text relevance, screen-reader link lists
- **Problem:** The inventory finds repeated generic anchors — "about us" ×2, "products" ×2, "resources" ×2, "contact" ×2, "code of conduct" ×3, "factory visitor reminder" ×2 — which read ambiguously out of context.
- **Solution:**
  - Make anchor text self-describing ("Timber purchasing process" instead of "resources").
  - Where the visual design requires short labels, add `aria-label` with the full context:

```
<a href="/en/resources/" aria-label="Timber resources and
documentation">Resources</a>
```