



TUS

Ollscoil Teicneolaíochta na Sionainne:
Lár Tíre, An tIarthar Láir

Technological University of the Shannon:
Midlands Midwest

TUS Guide to Professional Written Communication

2025 – 2030



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Introduction to the Guide

The Technological University of the Shannon: Midlands Midwest (hereafter referred to as TUS or the University) values and promotes inclusiveness, equity of opportunity and respect for all students and staff. TUS aims to provide opportunities for all students and staff to thrive in higher education and in the wider community through the promotion of positive identities and abilities, the celebration of diversity and difference, and the provision of an inclusive, participative culture and environment.

The TUS Strategic Plan 2023 – 2026^[1] specifies *Inclusive* as a core *Value* and identifies a value statement that “*we embrace diversity as a key strength where everyone is included and has an equal opportunity to progress and achieve*”. Accordingly, TUS commits to provide leadership in promoting and advancing equality, diversity and inclusivity and is committed to supporting an environment that is inclusive and accessible to all”.^[1] TUS is increasingly diverse and it is vital that the members of its community including all internal and external stakeholders are supported through accessible communication modes. TUS is cognisant of its obligations under The Equal Status Acts 2000-2015^[2], as amended which prohibits discrimination on the provision of goods and services, accommodation and education. The Disability Act 2005^[3] identifies the requirement to provide information in an accessible format. Additionally, the Altitude Charter,^[4] adopted by TUS in 2025 as a university-wide commitment to advancing inclusive practice and ensuring equitable access, participation, and success for all students.

The *TUS Dignity & Respect at Work Policy & Procedures*^[5] is a key reference point for TUS staff and state that TUS “*is committed to creating a positive culture which recognises and reflects the dignity of each member of the TU community, through the promotion of good and professional behaviour and attitudes, embracing diversity, encouraging each person to reach their potential, and fostering social inclusion and equality.*” Additionally, the *TUS Student Communications Commitment Statement*^[6] notes that TUS strives to “*ensure that our communications reflect the diverse identities, cultures, and experiences within our student body, promoting a sense of belonging for all.*”

The development of this *TUS Guide to Promoting Inclusive and Professional Written Communication* is consistent with the EU Accessibility Directive^[7] requiring public bodies to ensure inclusive and accessible communication. The Guide is available as a practical resource for staff, designed to support and encourage engagement with equity, diversity, and inclusion principles in everyday professional practice. It is intended as a helpful reference, not a prescriptive policy, empowering staff to

communicate in writing more effectively, foster inclusivity, and maintain professionalism in written interactions.

The Guide aims to enhance confidence and consistency across written communications while allowing individuals the flexibility to adapt recommendations to their particular contexts. Accordingly, this Guide is divided into three parts as follows:

- 1) Part A: TUS Guide to Using Gender Neutral Terminology;
- 2) Part B: TUS Guide to Written Communication Etiquette;
- 3) Part C: TUS Guide to Accessible and Inclusive Document Design.

Part A supports inclusive practice by providing examples of gender-neutral words/phrases that may assist in making gender-neutral documents or other communications.

Part B outlines key considerations for written communication etiquette and identifies a range of considerations that support professional practice when composing written communications, including on paper, email, MS Team or any other electronic correspondence applications.

Part C provides a guide to creating accessible and inclusive documents and provides recommendations for incorporating clear layout and structure and utilising accessibility features that support the effective use of the resulting documentation by all readers.

B. Overarching Principles Underpinning the Guide

The overarching principles that underpin this guide include:

- 1) promoting written communication that respects and values the diversity of the TUS community,
- 2) fostering a culture where all individuals feel included and supported;
- 3) maintaining a professional tone that reflects the dignity and respect due to all members of the University community, fostering positive, respectful, and inclusive communication;
- 4) promoting practice that aims to make written communications clear, readable, and designed in formats that are accessible to all users.

Part A: TUS Guide to Using Gender Neutral Terminology

1.0 Purpose of the Guide

This guide is produced in the context of TUS's commitment to guiding and supporting gender-neutral communication. In line with the TUS core Value of *Inclusive*, this guide offers examples of gender-neutral terms for use in TUS official documentation as well as for staff who are seeking additional guidance and support in using inclusive language.

2.0 Scope of the Guide

This guide contains a list of suggested gender-neutral words/phrases that may assist in making gender-neutral documents or other communications. The guidance applies to all forms of communication within TUS, including policies, reports, emails, webpages, and promotional materials *inter alia*. By taking account of the guide, staff can contribute to making communications that are inclusive and reflective of the diversity of the TUS community.

3.0 Using Gender-Neutral and Inclusive Language

Gender-neutral wording decisions may be straightforward, and a neutral term can be selected in lieu of a gendered term. In more complex cases, it can help to rethink the order of the sentence, to search alternative terms, or to consider whether the phrase/sentence is necessary at all. Moving beyond gendered terms can make a document more reflective of the diversity of families and relationships in Ireland. Gender-neutral language also allows for open interpretation of social roles, for example, the term "fire fighter" denotes someone of any gender, unlike the term "fireman".

Producing documents that are gender-neutral or updating existing documents to make them gender-neutral, demonstrates acknowledgement and inclusion of transgender members of our community (students, staff or visitors). Many people do not identify as either male or female and references to "he", "she" or "he/she" are therefore often not adequate to describe all the people to whom a document applies¹. Finally, it is not necessary to include gender distinctions in most documents (many languages get by without them) and removing them can make documents more concise.

A range of suggested neutral words/phrases are provided in Table 1.

¹ This doesn't mean that all transgender people like to be referred to as "they" – but "they" covers all genders in a document which will be read by a wide variety of people

Table 1. Suggested Gender Neutral Word/Phrase

Gendered word/phrase	Suggested Gender Neutral Word/Phrase
“He”, “She” or “He / She”	They
“His”, “Her” or “His / Her”	Their
“Him”, “Her” or “Him / Her”	Them
“Mr”, “Ms” or “Mr / Ms”	Avoid using these gendered titles unless they are necessary. If they are necessary, such as on some forms, it is good practice to offer “Mx” as an option as well as “Mr” and “Ms”, “Mx” is a title that can be used by a person of non-binary gender or by anybody who prefers not to disclose their gender.
“Father” / “Mother”	Parent (Similarly, “Grandparent”)
“Husband” / “Wife”	Spouse
“Boyfriend” / “Girlfriend”	Partner
“Son” / “Daughter”	Child
“Man” / “Woman”	Person (or occasionally “human” can be more appropriate, e.g. “humankind”).
“Chairman” / “Chairwoman”	Chairperson (or “Chair”)
“Dear Sir / Madam”	This could be replaced with “To Whom it May Concern”, “Dear Colleague”, “Dear Student”.
“Ladies and Gentlemen”	“Honoured Guests”, “Esteemed Colleagues”, inter alia.
Gendered job titles e.g. “Barman” / “Barmaid”	Look up neutral alternatives e.g. “Bartender”.
“Male” or “Female” as adjective	Don’t use if not necessary to do so: for example, the adjective in phrases like “male nurse” or “female Professor” is not usually necessary. However, you might use these terms where gender is specifically relevant, for example, in a report on the number of female Lecturers in a department or the composition

Gendered word/phrase	Suggested Gender Neutral Word/Phrase
	of some university committees (e.g. Academic Council Male Female ratio in accordance with TU Act (2018)).
“Male” or “Female” on forms	First, consider whether you need to know the gender of each person completing the form, and remove the gender question if not. If you do need to include a gender question, e.g. for statistical purposes, it is advisable to include the further options “Non-binary” and “Prefer not to disclose” ² .
Images	Try to include diversity of gender in the images you use in webpages, posters, etc., and consider how you might overcome stereotyping - show a female scientist or a male homemaker, for example.
Symbols (e.g. on toilet signs)	A range of gender-neutral symbols are available and the TUS EDI Office can advise on this.

² If you report on gender to another body, e.g. the HEA, check their requirements before altering your forms

Part B: TUS Guide to Written Communication Etiquette

1.0 Purpose of the Guide

The purpose of this guide is to outline key considerations for written communication etiquette and to provide clear standards and best practices for writing effectively and professionally. For the purposes of this Guide, written communication etiquette refers to the professional and appropriate use of language, layout, conventions, and formality in written or electronic correspondence applications.

2.0 Scope of the Guide

This guide identifies a range of considerations when composing written communications, including on paper, email, MS Team or any other electronic correspondence applications. It outlines key considerations for written communication etiquette and identifies a range of considerations that support professional practice. It provides guidance on maintaining professionalism, clarity, and courtesy, ensuring that written communication reflect the standards and values of TUS. The guide also outlines practical tips for structuring written communication effectively, managing tone and formality, using appropriate language, and adhering to confidentiality and data protection requirements.

This document is a guide that applies to maintaining professionalism, clarity, and courtesy in written communication. TUS staff should also be aware of and adhere to the requirements set out in related TUS policies which include:

- 1) [TUS Email Policy](#)
- 2) [TUS Acceptable Usage Policy](#)
- 3) [TUS Information Security Policy](#)
- 4) [TUS IT Systems Access Control Policy](#)
- 5) [TUS Cybersecurity Incidence Response Policy](#)
- 6) [TUS Data Protection Policy](#)

3.0 Written Communication Etiquette

The following aspects may be considered as a guide to professional written communication.

Setting up the Communication

- 1) Include a subject heading that is clear, relevant and concise to the context of the communication.

- 2) In line with accessibility principles, use a sans serif font such as Arial or Sans Serif with font size 12. Refer to Part C, *TUS Guide to Accessible and Inclusive Document Design* for further reference with respect to accessibility principles.

Opening Salutation

- 1) Include salutations and address recipients in a professional manner with the relevant formal greeting.

Communication Content

- 1) Where possible keep the communication content to that reflected in the subject title (in the case of Emails use a separate email for unrelated subjects).
- 2) Use Mixed Case Text and avoid where possible the use of Caps Locks, as this can be perceived as aggressive or as if someone is shouting.
- 3) Use clear language and avoid 'slang words or phrases' or emotions in formal work-related communication.
- 4) Where possible, avoid the use of abbreviations.
- 5) Consider using gender neutral pronouns (See Part A, Table 1 of this Guide).
- 6) If including attachments or hyper-links, ensure these are noted in the communication.
- 7) Bear in mind that written communications (including emails and other written messages) may be forwarded on to other recipients without your knowledge. Avoid sensitive or confidential conversations.
- 8) Adhere to confidentiality and data protection requirements at all times in written communications.

Structure of the Written Communication

- 1) Begin with a concise introduction stating the reason for your communication and outlining any necessary context or background.
- 2) Organise information logically and present key points in short paragraphs or bullet points, ensuring the message flows in a clear and coherent order. Apply spacing, headings, or numbered lists where appropriate to make the content easy to read and understand.
- 3) End with a clear closing action and summarise required actions or next steps.

Correspondence Signature and Notices

- 1) Include a signature and job role, as applicable.

- 2) Include relevant contact details so recipients can easily contact you, as applicable.
- 3) Consider including any logos or branding you deem relevant e.g. TUS, RUN EU *inter alia*.
- 4) Consider the use of the Irish/dual language signatures, as appropriate.

Part C: TUS Guide to Accessible and Inclusive Document Design

1.0 Purpose of the Guide

This TUS Guide to Accessible and Inclusive Document Design provides recommendations for developing formal documents created using MS Word that incorporate clear layout and structure and utilise accessibility features that support the effective use of the resulting documentation by all readers. The Guide outlines how accessibility features may be utilised to generate documentation that allows for content to be presented in a professional, accessible and consistent manner.

2.0 Scope of the Guide

This Guide shall serve as an approved reference point and guidance for TUS Staff and assist in producing University documentation using MS Office, including Policies and Reports *inter alia*, that take account of accessibility principles and support inclusivity. The constituent documents of the TUS Quality Assurance Handbook shall be formatted in a manner that takes account of best practices relating to the accessibility principles outlined in this document and utilise gender neutral terminology.

The guide is designed to support staff when writing University documentation on the recommended layout, structure, and style to ensure a consistent approach across the University. The guide covers the following accessibility features:

- Headings
- Typeface and Font
- Bullet points
- Colour contrast
- Alternative text
- Table of Contents
- Hyperlinks
- Forms
- Visual displays diagrams etc
- Accessibility Checker
- Converting a document into an Audio file^[8]

A summary of recommended approaches for the accessibility features is provided. These recommendations are based on Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and Technical Writing Guidelines. However, it should be noted that there are a variety of factors that may need to be taken into consideration and balanced when adopting a particular approach. It may also be necessary to be cognisant of the type of

documentation that is being produced and consider other factors relating to this (e.g. marketing documents, formal policies may invariably need to look different).

Depending on the type of document that is being produced, it is acknowledged that there may be a number of factors to be considered and a need to balance different parameters for a variety of formal University documentation. Therefore, this Guide does not outline one set standard for all documentation and recognises that a variety of factors may need to be balanced when choosing a document format. The type of document being produced may determine which format is selected once all factors are considered.

This document is not intended as a Guide for UDL principles in the context of the design of learning resources.

3.0 Incorporating Accessibility Features Into Documentation

This section looks at some of the general design and layout features in MS Word that can be selected to improve the accessibility of documentation. These include the font style, use of colours and page layout which can be used to assist readers to go through resulting documentation, find information easily and understand the document more readily. In addition to the general features of Word, there are a number of specific useful accessibility features such as text to speech, alternative text (alt text) and the accessibility checker, which can assist in enhancing the accessibility of the documentation.

Effective practice based on national guidelines from organisations such as [AHEAD](#)^[9], the National Adult Literacy Agency [NALA](#)^[10] the Center for Applied Special Technology [CAST](#)^[11] as well as *EU Directive on accessibility of the website and mobile applications of public sector bodies*^[7] are profiled in Section 3.1 to Section 3.12.

A summary of recommendations that may be integrated into the development of University documentation is provided in [Section 3.13](#).

3.1 Using the Accessibility Checker

The Accessibility Checker is a feature within Microsoft Office that checks to see how accessible a document is and how easy the document is for people with disabilities to open, read and edit. When the Checker runs it will highlight any issues within the document and provide suggestions on how to resolve them. This feature is a useful one to have open from the beginning when writing a document or to look at when a

document is being reviewed.

The Accessibility Checker will review the document and highlight issues and warning related to poor accessibility. Some of the areas identified in the Accessibility Checker include:

- Any text where there is poor contrast between the background colour and the text.
- If images or charts are not correctly described or if alternative text is missing from an image.
- Review any tables that have been added to a document and also identify if the order and flow of the table is in sequence.

For further details on how to open and use the Accessibility Checker in Microsoft Word see [Appendix 2](#). Please note that the Accessibility Checker is available in a range of Microsoft Office Applications such as One Note and PowerPoint, *inter alia*.

3.2 Using Headings Appropriately

Appropriate use of Headings makes documentation easier to read and helps provide a clear structure. Microsoft Word provides a variety of heading styles that can be used to automatically generate a Table of Contents.

Using separate Headings and sub-headings will automatically separate content and allow readers to find relevant information with greater ease. It will also make information easier to scan and will assist anyone using assistive technologies like the screen reader.

- Headings should be different in colour or size and spacing to normal text so they are easily identifiable as headings.
- Use adequate line spacing around a Heading to help distinguish it from normal text and to ensure it is not clutter on the page.
- Use the Headings in the **Styles** section of the MS Word Ribbon to ensure that each Heading style is the same throughout the document.

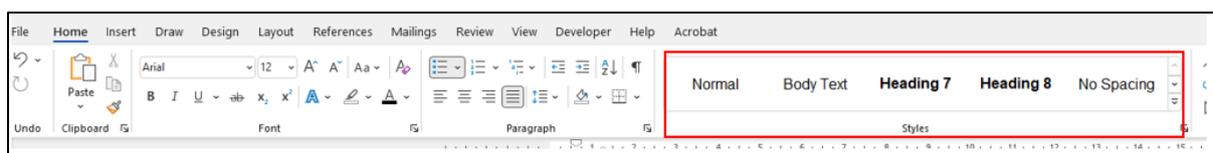


Figure 1. MS Word Ribbon - Heading Styles

3.3 Typeface and Font

The typeface and font refer to the style of lettering that is used in the document. The

typeface and font selected in a document will impact on the readability of the document and readers will likely lose interest or get frustrated if the words are difficult to recognise.

Typeface

Typeface refers to a collection of related fonts, and they are classified by their letterforms. Typeface classifications include, Serif, Sans Serif, Script, Monospace Display and Handwritten inter alia.

- San Serif Typeface like Arial, Tahoma and Verdana are considered more legible to read on-screen and most suitable for documentation being read on a computer.
- In contrast, other fonts like Bodoni MT poster, chiller and **Forte** are quite difficult to read and may cause difficulty for certain readers.

Font

Font refers to the style and variation that can be applied to a Typeface. Examples of changing a Font include changing the weighting, making the font bold or putting in italics.

For example, the Typeface Verdana is used below but a different font is used.

- Verdana Regular font
- *Verdana Italic font*
- **Verdana Bold font**
- Verdana Pro Light
- **Verdana Semi-bold**

A document could have one main Typeface throughout the document such as Arial with three fonts used to highlight different sections or content within the document such as:

- Arial Regular for standard text
- **Arial Bold for Headings**
- *Arial Italics for quotes*

3.4 Line Spacing

Line spacing is the amount of space between each line within a paragraph. Too much can make text disjointed and difficult to read and too little can decrease readability. It is important to ensure that same line spacing is applied throughout the entire

document to make it easier to read.

- The recommended amount of spacing between lines is 1.2 to 1.5.

3.5 Utilising Bullet points

Bullet points are an effective way of clarifying and presenting data. They can help to focus the reader's attention and provide a visual break from reading longer sections of text. They can be used to highlight the main or key points in a document.

- Avoid long lists of bullet points and sub divide the points if necessary
- Avoid *italics* and underline for emphasis
- Avoid all CAPS because it may convey the wrong tone and make the text more difficult to read. We recognise the word by the shape. This is called Sight Vocabulary, and it may slow down the reading process.
- Use Tab button instead of repeatedly using the spacebar. This creates a better experience for students using the "Read Aloud" feature (Read Aloud is a built-in feature in MS Word that will read aloud any text in a document).

3.6 Colour

When using colours in documents, ensure that there is strong contrast between the text and the background. Poor contrast affects the readers ability to perceive and interpret the content. For text to be legible or for data in diagrams, tables and charts to be distinguishable there should be a strong colour contrast. The following are examples of good and poor colour contrast:

- Good contrast between text and  background.
- Poor contrast between text and  background.

Poor contrast can make text very difficult to read. It is advisable to use dark contrasting colours like blue, red, green and purple.^[8] Certain sight conditions enhance the negative effects for bad contrasts and make text even more difficult to read.

3.7 Alternative Text (Alt Text)

Alternative Text, or Alt Text, provides a description of an image. This text can be used to provide an alternative description of the image for those unable to view the image. A screen reader can be used to process and read out the description provided.

Screen readers are used to read out text written in a document. However, if there is an image, graph or a bar chart then the screen reader cannot process this, and the reader will miss out on key information if the Alt Text for the image has not been added.

- To add Alt Text, right-click image and click "Edit Alt Text" and then enter image

description.

- Enter in a description of the image that can then be read out by the Read Aloud Feature in Word.



Figure 2 Illustration of the Alt Text Function

3.8 Table of Contents

A Table of Contents is key to helping people review the contents of a document at a high level. It provides an overview of the structure to the document and help readers find relevant information quickly and easily. If the Table of Contents feature in MS Word is used it will automatically update changes that are made to sections and heading within the document. The Table of Contents makes it much easier for learners who have a learning difficulty to read and process the information within a document.



Figure 3 Image of the Table of Contents Ribbon

- Any Sections and Headings that are added to a document should be formatted using the Styles section outlined in [Section 3.2](#) so they will be recognised and included in the Table of Contents.
- It will automatically edit the Table of Contents based on the Headings that have been added to the document.
- Numbering on Headings and Sections will automatically update if sections are manually moved while editing the document.

3.9 Generating Hyperlinks

When adding hyperlinks into documentation it is important to distinguish the hyperlink

from normal regular text, so the reader is aware that a link has been added. The Read Aloud feature within MS Word has a shortcut which will bring up a list of the links in a document. Links need to be unique and descriptive so that they make sense when they are assessed as a list, without the surrounding text for context.

- Avoid displaying the full URL address on the document page, instead rename the link so it is easier for the reader to see what website the link will open.
- Try and use descriptive and relevant text instead of “click here” or similar phrases.
- The standard format for hyperlinks is underlined text in a blue colour, e.g. TUS Midlands Midwest main website would appear as follows: [Home - TUS](#)

3.10 Effectively Displaying Data in Tables, Charts and Diagrams

Data displays refer to data that is presented in a table, chart or diagram and allows for information to be presented in ways that text alone cannot. Diagrams can be used to visually display information, they “*use visual means to show qualitative differences and relationship*”^[3]. The number and type of charts, diagrams, and tables that can be used to represent data will vary for each document.

The following recommendations will support readers to interpret and follow data being displayed:

- The best way to make sure that charts and diagrams are readable to visually impaired learner is to use detailed Alt Text;
- When adding Alt Text accurately and comprehensively describe every section and the connection points of the chart or diagrams;
- When using line charts, it is important to remember any readers who may be colour blind. A slight change in the line style can instantly make the chart more accessible e.g. the use of dotted lines instead of different colours;
- Ensure when using tables and charts that there is good colour contrast between the text and the background.

Further details on design recommendations for diagrams and charts are available from the following link: [Accessibility at Penn State | Charts & Accessibility \(psu.edu\)](#)

3.11 Forms

MS Word Forms

There are many Technological University Forms for both staff and students that are developed either as standalone forms or may be included as part of the policy document.

When creating a Form, the *Developer Tab* in Microsoft Word allows for tick boxes, drop down menus and lists to be created. These are easier for users to complete and more accurate when gathering data. The Developer Tab can be added to the Ribbon in Word. The steps for adding and using this feature are available in [Appendix 2](#).

Online MS Forms

For online forms, as part of the MS Office 365 suite, all staff have access to MS Forms. This online form allows a link to be sent and shared out to users to gather and collate data. It is recommended to minimise the number of open-ended questions where possible.

3.12 Converting a Document into an Audio File

Information can be processed in multiple different ways, and it is important for writers to provide a variety of formats of the information. Producing content in a variety of formats and resources will make content/information more accessible. Many people find that processing information is made easier by listening to it and it is possible to convert a word document into an audio file.

For support on converting a word document to an audio file click on the following guide: [Convert word documents into audio files](#)

3.13 Using the TUS Brand

The TUS brand symbolises the University's identity, heritage, and uniqueness and has been of considerable importance to successfully establishing a TUS identity since designation. Where relevant the TUS Brand may be incorporated into documentation and TUS has provided staff with branding resources (available at <https://tus.ie/brand/>) and the [TUS Brand Guidelines](#) that may be of assistance.

3.14 Summary and Overall Recommendations (Accessibility Table)

A summary that may be used as a quick reference guide when writing University Documentation has been collated in Table 1.

Table 2. Suggested Accessibility Guidelines for Writing Documents*

Items	Description	Benefit
Typeface	San Serif such Verdana and Arial & Tahoma	Easier text to read than Serif text such as Times New Roman
Font	Keep to the regular font. Bold should be reserved for Headings or when emphasising key words. Italics kept to a minimum such as quotes.	Readers with visual impairments can see text easier in the regular font. Easier reading improves engagement
Font Size	MS Word documents – font size 12	Improves readability for readers with learning difficulties, low visibility students
Colours	Use of contrasting colours - Colours that may not be visible to colourblind students would include light blue and yellow	Increases engagement and easily highlights key information
Line Spacing	Minimum spacing between 1.2 and 1.5	Makes text easier to read
Section Headings	Clearly identify headings and section content	Allows readers to find relevant content easier.
Page Numbering	Apply number in clear black at bottom of page in the centre of the page. Avoid the use of Roman numerals.	Page number helps readers keep track of the document.
Table of Contents	Allows for section headings to be easily linked to and sections and page numbers automatically updated.	Allows readers to view content easily and navigate through a document
Graphs	Use graphs with clear data Avoid cluttered graphs/charts	Allows readers to interpret the data clearly.

Items	Description	Benefit
Images and Logos	Including alt text	Visually impaired readers can use read aloud function.
Hyperlinks	Links are blue and underlined	Provides a consistent and standardised format for hyperlinks
Words per sentence	Try to keep sentences between 15-20 words .	Increase accuracy, relevance & understanding
TUS Logo	https://tus.ie/brand/ TUS Brand Guidelines	Incorporating TUS brand symbolises the University's identity, heritage, and uniqueness.

** Based on guidelines from [AHEAD^{\[3\]}](#), the National Adult Literacy Agency [NALA^{\[4\]}](#) and the Center for Applied Special Technology [CAST^{\[5\]}](#).*

Although there are many variances in the type of information that will be included in the different types of documentation being produced such as policies, reports, application forms, inter alia, the aim is that these guidelines will support consistency in the layout, structure and format for how Technological University documentation is developed and accessed.

A template file has been created which has been formatted based on the guidelines below and is available to download and use from this link: [TUS Document Template](#).

References

- 1) [TUS Strategic Plan 2023 – 2026](#)
- 2) [The Equal Status Acts 2000-2015](#)
- 3) [Disability Act 2005](#)
- 4) [Altitude Charter](#)
- 5) [TUS Dignity & Respect at Work Policy & Procedure](#)
- 6) [TUS Student Communications Commitment Statement](#)
- 7) [EU directive 2016/2012: Accessibility of the website and mobile applications of public sector bodies](#)
- 8) Making a Word Document More Accessible
<https://youtu.be/YVzZQW6-s-8>
- 9) [AHEAD Association for Higher Education Access And Disability](#)
- 10)NALA, Plain English Writing and Design Tips: www.nala.ie/plain-english/plain-english-tips/
- 11)[CAST Until Learning has no Limits](#)

Appendices

Appendix 1: Accessibility Checker

Appendix 2: MS Word Forms

Appendix 1: Accessibility Checker

To access the Accessibility Checker in Microsoft Word, select the **Review** tab from the application Ribbon (Fig.4)



Figure 4 Review Tab in Microsoft Word

Next select the **Check Accessibility** menu option (Fig.5)

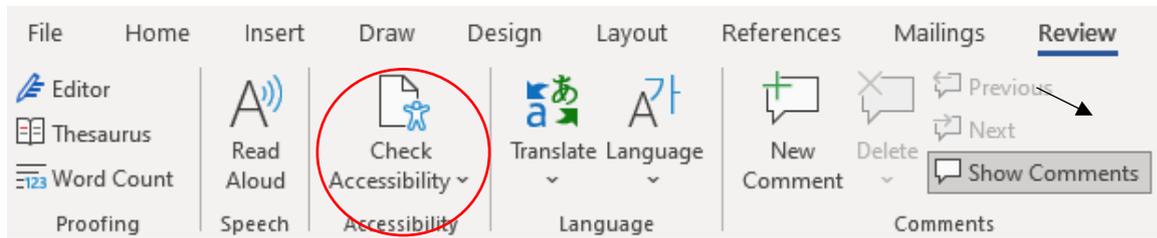


Figure 5 Accessibility Checker Menu Option

The Accessibility Checker window (Fig 6.) will open on the right-hand side of the Word application. Any errors, warnings and suggestions for improving the accessibility of the document will be listed in this window.

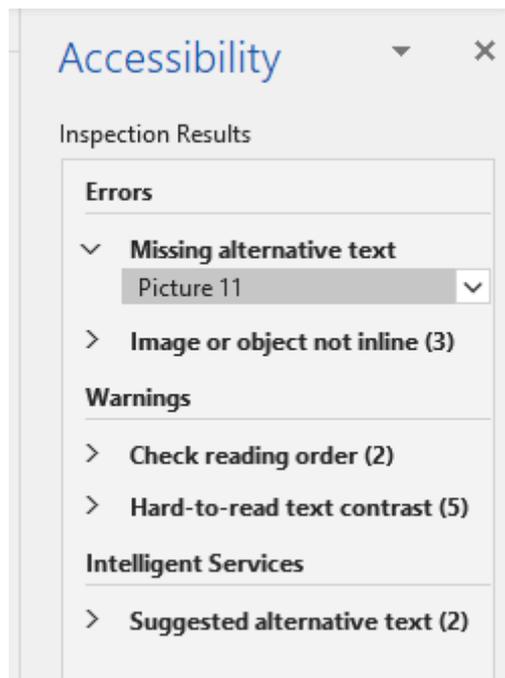


Figure 6 Accessibility Checker Report

Appendix 2: Microsoft Word Forms

To enable the forms feature in Microsoft Word you need to customise the Ribbon in the Word application (Fig. 7). To do this, right click on the Ribbon bar and select the **Customize the Ribbon** option.

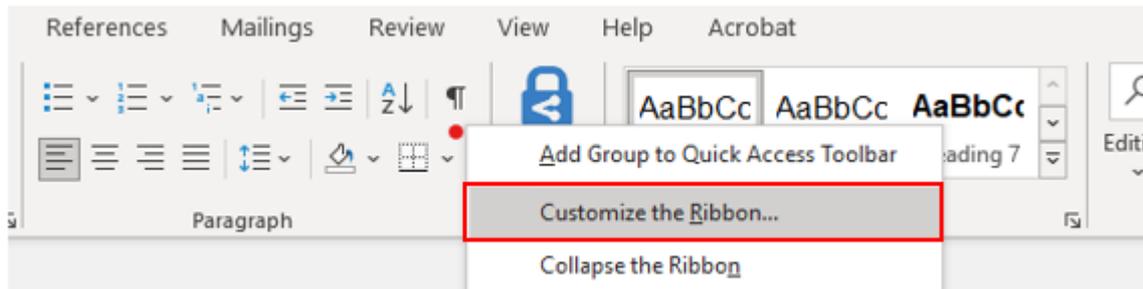


Figure 7 Customise Ribbon in MS Word

Select **Developer** from the menu options and then click the **OK** button. (Fig. 8)

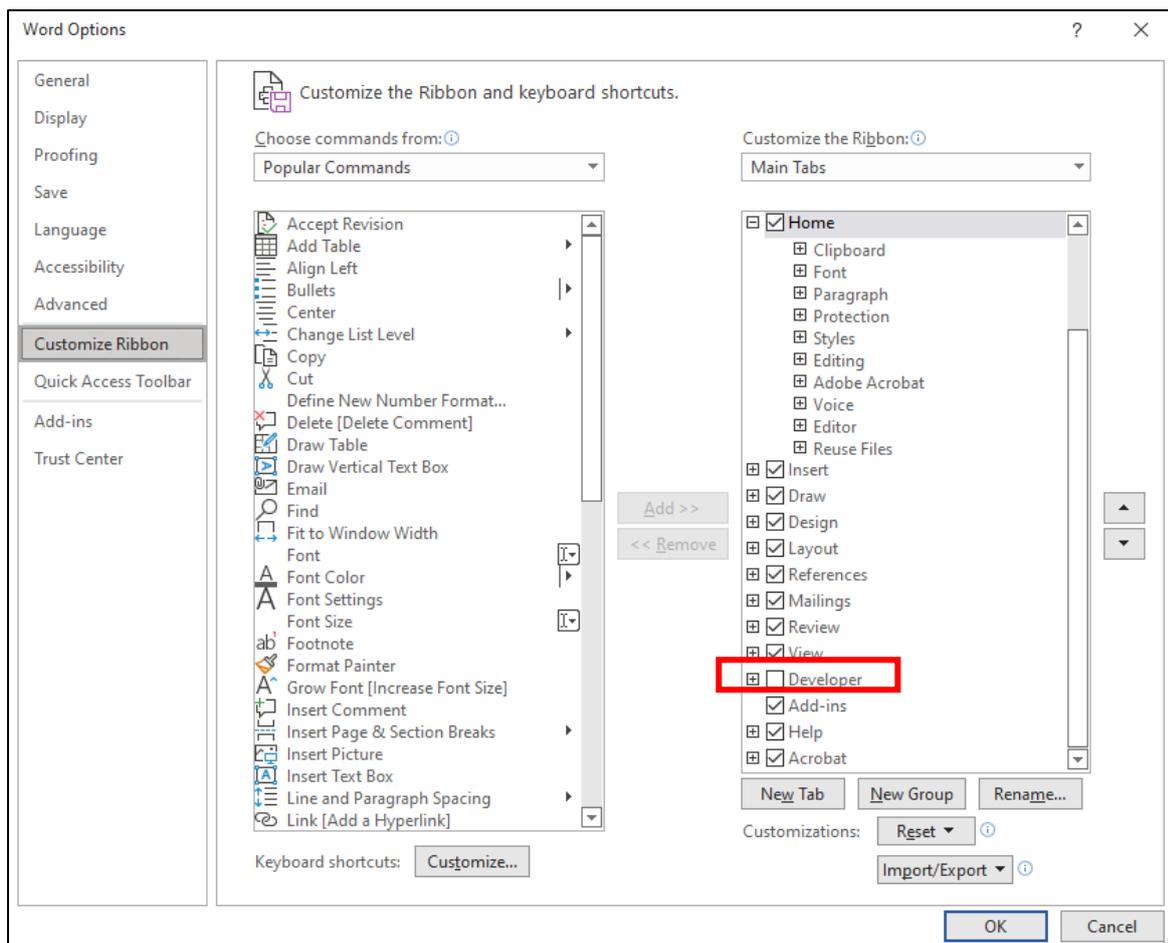


Figure 8 Microsoft Word Customise Ribbon Options

The Developer tab will now be available along the main Ribbon in the Word application (Fig. 9)

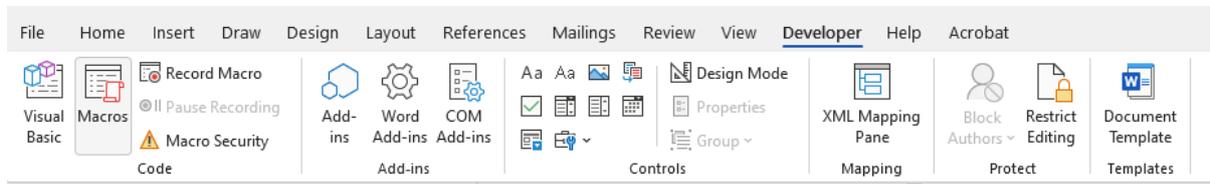


Figure 9 Developer Tab in MS Word

When you select this tab, you can access the different questions for designing and building a form. The Developer tab allows you to insert a series of question types including:

- Check box,
- Combo box,
- Drop down list
- Date picker

The Restrict Editing options ensure the document format and layout cannot be formatted by the end user. For additional support on learning how to use the Developer tab please watch the following [Video on Creating Forms in Microsoft Word](#).