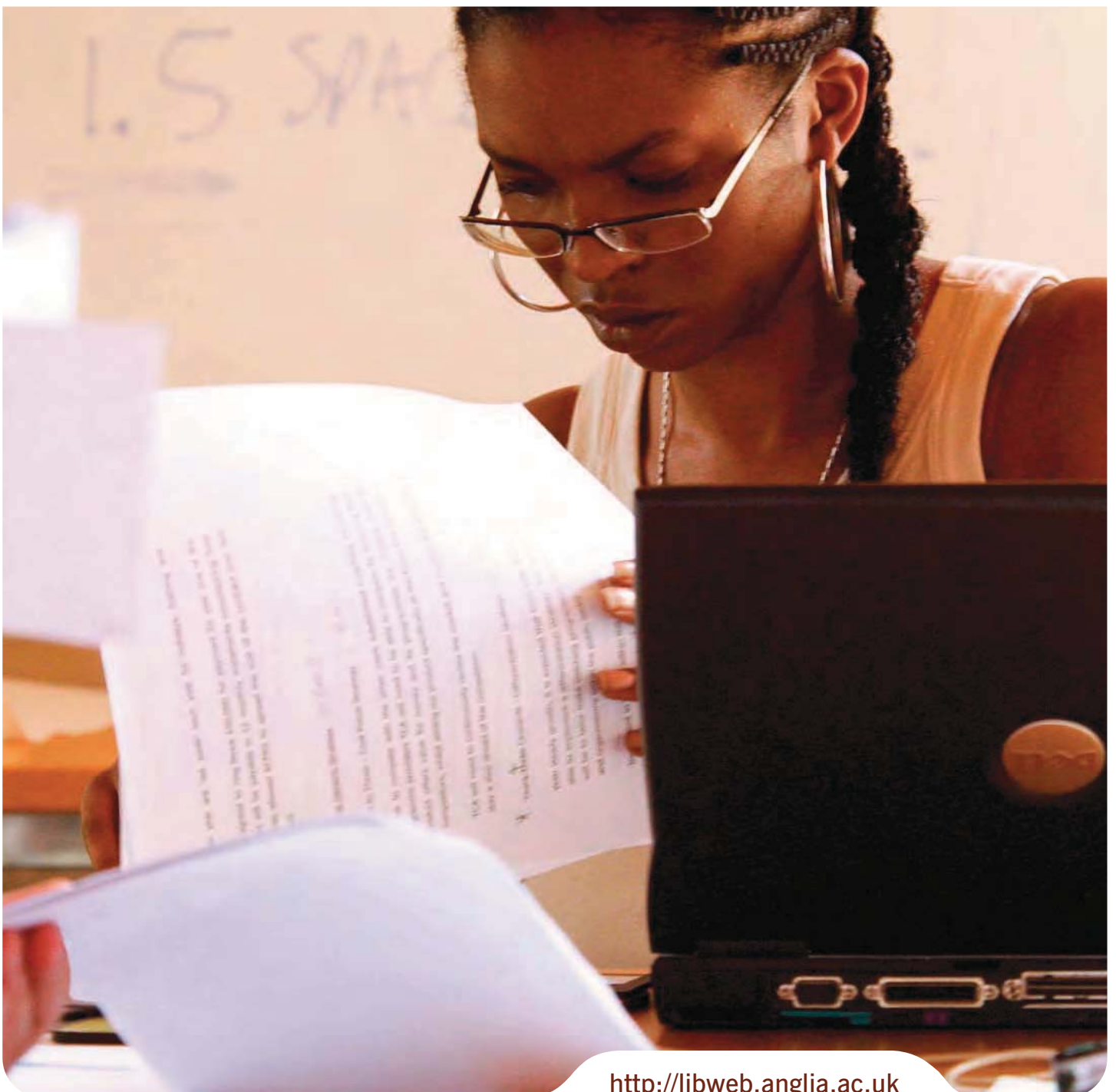




University Library

Guide to the Harvard Style of Referencing

September 2010





Anglia Ruskin
University

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University Library

**Guide to the
Harvard Style of Referencing**

Second Edition

Revised September 2010

1.	GENERAL INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	<i>Explanation of citation and referencing</i>	4
1.2	<i>Plagiarism</i>	4
1.3	<i>Referencing systems.....</i>	5
2.	CITING REFERENCES INTEXT USING THE HARVARD SYSTEM.....	6
2.1	<i>Author's name cited in the text.....</i>	6
2.2	<i>Author's name not cited directly in the text.....</i>	6
2.3	<i>More than one author cited in the text.....</i>	6
2.4	<i>More than one author not cited directly in the text</i>	7
2.5	<i>Two, three or four authors for the same work</i>	7
2.6	<i>More than four authors for a work.....</i>	7
2.7	<i>Several works by one author in different years</i>	8
2.8	<i>Several works by one author in the same year</i>	8
2.9	<i>Chapter authors in edited works</i>	8
2.10	<i>Corporate authors</i>	9
2.11	<i>No author</i>	9
2.12	<i>No date</i>	10
2.13	<i>Page numbers.....</i>	10
2.14	<i>Quoting portions of published text.....</i>	10
2.15	<i>Secondary sources (second-hand references)</i>	11
2.16	<i>Tables and diagrams.....</i>	12
2.17	<i>Websites</i>	13
3.	COMPILING THE REFERENCE LIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	14
3.1	<i>General guidelines, layout and punctuation</i>	14
3.2	<i>Books.....</i>	14
3.2.1	<i>Books with one author</i>	14
3.2.2	<i>Books with two, three or four authors.....</i>	15
3.2.3	<i>Books with more than four authors</i>	15
3.2.4	<i>Books which are edited.....</i>	16
3.2.5	<i>Chapters of edited books</i>	16
3.2.6	<i>Multiple works by the same author.....</i>	17
3.2.7	<i>Books which have been translated</i>	17
3.2.8	<i>E-books.....</i>	18
3.3	<i>Journal articles and newspapers.....</i>	19
3.3.1	<i>Journal articles.....</i>	19
3.3.2	<i>Journal articles available from a database.....</i>	19
3.3.3	<i>Magazine or journal articles available on the internet</i>	20
3.3.4	<i>Journal abstract from a database.....</i>	20
3.3.5	<i>Newspaper articles</i>	20
3.3.6	<i>Online newspaper articles.....</i>	21
4.	OTHER TYPES OF DOCUMENT	22
4.1	<i>Acts of Parliament.....</i>	22

4.2	<i>Statutory Instruments</i>	22
4.3	<i>Official publications such as Command Papers</i>	22
4.4	<i>Law reports</i>	23
4.5	<i>Annual report</i>	23
4.6	<i>Archive material</i>	24
4.7	<i>British Standard and International Standards</i>	24
4.7	<i>Patent</i>	24
4.9	<i>Conference report</i>	25
4.10	<i>Conference paper</i>	25
4.11	<i>Dissertation</i>	25
4.12	<i>DVD, video or film</i>	26
4.13	<i>Broadcasts</i>	26
4.14	<i>EU documents</i>	26
4.15	<i>Course material</i>	27
4.16	<i>Map</i>	28
4.17	<i>Quotations from written plays</i>	28
4.18	<i>Pictures, images and photographs</i>	29
4.19	<i>Interviews</i>	29
4.20	<i>Press release</i>	30
5.	ELECTRONIC SOURCES	32
5.1	<i>Websites</i>	32
5.2	<i>Publications available from websites</i>	33
5.3	<i>Electronic images</i>	33
5.4	<i>Email correspondence/discussion lists</i>	34
5.5	<i>Blogs</i>	35
5.6	<i>Mailing list</i>	36
5.7	<i>Podcast or archived tv programme</i>	36
5.8	<i>YouTube video</i>	36
6.	UNPUBLISHED WORKS	37
6.1	<i>Unpublished works</i>	37
6.2	<i>Informal or in-house publications</i>	37
6.3	<i>Personal communication</i>	37
7.	REFERENCES WITH MISSING DETAILS	38
8.	NOTES FROM COMPILERS AND CHANGES INTRODUCED TO SECOND EDITION	39

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Explanation of citation and referencing*

During the course of writing an essay, report or other assignment it is usual to support arguments by reference to other published work. These references may be from work presented in journal or newspaper articles, government reports, books or specific chapters of books, research dissertations or theses, material over the internet etc.

Citation is the practice of referring to the work of other authors in the text of your own piece of work. Such works are cited to show evidence both of the background reading that has been done and to support the content and conclusions.

Each citation requires a **reference** at the end of the work; this gives the full details of the source item and should enable it to be traced. Referring accurately to such source materials is part of sound academic practice and a skill that should be mastered. Other reasons for accurate citation and referencing are:

- ◆ To give credit to the concepts and ideas of other authors
- ◆ To provide the reader (often the marker/examiner of the assignment) with evidence of the breadth and depth of your reading
- ◆ To enable those who read your work to locate the cited references easily

Remember to note the details of all the documents you read

The following pages give detailed guidance for various types of documents as there are major differences between books, journal articles and websites. These are based on consultation with colleagues at Anglia Ruskin University, with examples, in red, for illustrative purposes.

1.2 *Plagiarism*

Plagiarism is passing off the work of others as your own. This constitutes academic theft and is a serious matter which is penalised in assignment marking. The following extract is from the Anglia Ruskin University Academic Regulations (2010) For full details see:

Anglia Ruskin University. 2010. Anglia Ruskin University Academic Regulations. [online] 3rd edition. 2010
Available at: < http://web.anglia.ac.uk/onet/academic/academic_regulations.phtml>

“10.7 Plagiarism and collusion are common forms of assessment offence. They are defined as follows:

“Plagiarism”

10.7.1 Plagiarism is the submission of an item of assessment containing elements of work produced by another person(s) in such a way that it could be assumed to be the student’s own work.

Examples of plagiarism are:

- the verbatim copying of another person’s work without acknowledgement
- the close paraphrasing of another person’s work by simply changing a few words or altering the order of presentation without acknowledgement
- the unacknowledged quotation of phrases from another person’s work and/or the presentation of another person’s idea(s) as one’s own.

10.7.2 Copying or close paraphrasing with occasional acknowledgement of the source may also be deemed to be plagiarism if the absence of quotation marks implies that the phraseology is the student’s own.

10.7.3 Plagiarised work may belong to another student or be from a published source such as a book, report, journal or material available on the internet.”

1.3 Referencing systems

There are a number of systems for the citation of references. Anglia Ruskin University expects students to use the alphabetical/name-date system, in a particular style, known as the **Harvard style**. In this, for a book, the author's surname and year of publication are cited in the text, e.g. (Bond, 2004) and a **reference list** (of these citations) is included at the end of the assignment, in alphabetical order by authorship with date. This **reference list** will also include the full details of the document.

A **bibliography** lists relevant items that you have used in the preparation of the assignment but **not necessarily cited** in your text. If you include a bibliography in your work, this should also be in the Harvard style and will demonstrate that you have read widely.

As Faculty regulations may differ in the use of bibliographies and reference lists, students are advised to check with their Faculty.

2. CITING REFERENCES INTEXT using the Harvard System

Any intext reference should include the authorship and the year of the work. Depending on the nature of the sentence/paragraph that is being written, references to sources may be cited in the text in the following manner:

2.1 *Author's name cited in the text*

When making reference to an author's work in your text, their name is followed by the year of publication of their work:

In general, when writing for a professional publication, it is good practice to make reference to other relevant published work. This view has been supported in the work of Cormack (1994).

Where you are mentioning a particular part of the work, and making direct reference to this, a page reference should be included:

Cormack (1994, pp.32-33) states that 'when writing for a professional readership, writers invariably make reference to already published works'.

2.2 *Author's name not cited directly in the text*

If you make reference to a work or piece of research without mentioning the author in the text then both the author's name and publication year are placed at the relevant point in the sentence or at the end of the sentence in brackets:

Making reference to published work appears to be characteristic of writing for a professional audience (Cormack, 1994).

2.3 *More than one author cited in the text*

Where reference is made to more than one author in a sentence, and they are referred to directly, they are both cited:

Jones (1946) and Smith (1948) have both shown ...

2.4 *More than one author not cited directly in the text*

List these at the relevant point in the sentence or at the end of the sentence, putting the author's name, followed by the date of publication and separated by a semi-colon and within brackets.

Where several publications from a number of authors are referred to, then the references should be cited in chronological order (i.e. earliest first):

Further research in the late forties (Jones, 1946; Smith, 1948) led to major developments ...

(Collins, 1998; Brown, 2001; Davies, 2008)

2.5 *Two, three or four authors for the same work*

When there are two authors for a work they should both be noted in the text:

White and Brown (2004) in their recent research paper found ...

with regard to PREP and the role of libraries, Crane and Urquhart (1994) suggest ...

or indirectly, using an **and**:

During the mid nineties research undertaken in Luton (Slater and Jones, 1996) showed that ...

or

Earlier research (White and Brown, 1966) demonstrated that the presence of certain chemicals would lead to ...

2.6 *More than four authors for a work*

Where there are several authors (more than four), only the first author should be used, followed by '**et al.**' meaning **and others**:

Green, et al. (1995) found that the majority ...

or indirectly:

Recent research (Green, et al., 1995) has found that the majority of ...

2.7 Several works by one author in different years

If more than one publication from an author illustrates the same point and the works are published in different years, then the references should be cited in chronological order (i.e. earliest first):

as suggested by Bloggs (1992, 1994) who found that ...

or indirectly:

research in the nineties (Bloggs 1992, 1994) found that ...

2.8 Several works by one author in the same year

If you are quoting several works published by the same author in the same year, they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter directly, with no space, after the year for each item:

Earlier research by Dunn (1993a) found that...but later research suggested again by Dunn (1993b) that ...

If several works published in the same year are referred to on a single occasion, or an author has made the same point in several publications, they can all be referred to by using lower case letters (as above):

Bloggs (1993a, b) has stated on more than one occasion that ...

2.9 Chapter authors in edited works

References to the work of an author that appears as a chapter, or part of a larger work, that is edited by someone else, should be cited within your text using the name of the contributory author not the editor of the whole work.

In his work on health information, Smith (1975) states ...

In the reference list at the end of your document, you should include details of both the chapter author and the editor of the entire work (See Section 3.2.4 Chapters of edited books for further details).

2.10 *Corporate authors*

If the work is by a recognised organisation and has no personal author then it is usually cited under the body that commissioned the work. This applies to publications by associations, companies, government departments etc. such as Department of the Environment or Royal College of Nursing.

It is acceptable to use standard abbreviations for these bodies, e.g. RCN, in your text, providing that the full name is given at the first citing with the abbreviation in brackets:

1st citation:

... research in 2006 undertaken by the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) has shown that ...

2nd citation:

More recently the RCN (2007) has issued guidelines ...

Note that the full name is the preferred format in the reference list. Some reports are written by specially convened groups or committees and can be cited by the name of the committee:

Committee on Nursing (1972)

Select Committee on Stem Cell Research (2002)

Note there are some exceptions to this such as

BBC Philharmonic Orchestra
BBC News

where the abbreviations or initials form part of the official name.

2.11 *No author*

If the author cannot be identified use '**Anonymous**' or '**Anon.**' and the title of the work and date of publication. The title should be written in italics. Every effort should be made to establish the authorship if you intend to use this work as supporting evidence in an academic submission:

Marketing strategy (Anon., 1999)

2.12 No date

The abbreviation **n.d.** is used to denote this:

Smith (n.d.) has written and demonstrated ...

or indirectly:

Earlier research (Smith, n.d.) demonstrated that ...

Every effort should be made to establish the year of publication if you intend to use this work as supporting evidence in an academic submission.

See also Section **7 References with missing details**

2.13 Page numbers

Including the page numbers of a reference will help readers trace your sources. This is particularly important for quotations and for paraphrasing specific paragraphs in the texts:

Lawrence (1966, p.124) states “we should expect ...”

or indirectly:

This is to be expected (Lawrence, 1966, p.124) ...

Please note page numbers: preceded with p. for a single page and pp. for a range of pages

2.14 Quoting portions of published text

If you want to include text from a published work in your essay then the sentence(s) must be included within quotation marks, and may be introduced by such phrases as:

the author states that “.....”
or

the author writes that “.....”

In order for a reader to trace the quoted section it is good practice to give the number of the page where the quotation was found. The quotation should also be emphasized (especially if it runs to 50 words or more) by indenting it and using quotation marks. This clearly identifies the quotation as the work of someone else:

On the topic of professional writing and referencing
Cormack (1994, p.32) states:

'When writing for a professional readership, writers invariably make reference to already published works'.

For full details on the acceptable length of quotes see Anglia Ruskin University Academic Regulations (full reference see page 4).

2.15 Secondary sources (second-hand references)

You may come across a summary of another author's work in the source you are reading, which you would like to make reference to in your own document; this is called secondary referencing.

A direct reference:

Research recently carried out in the Greater Manchester area by Brown (1966 cited in Bassett, 1986, p.142) found that ...

In this example, Brown is the work which you wish to refer to, but have not read directly for yourself. Bassett is the secondary source, where you found the summary of Brown's work.

Or indirectly:

(Brown, 1966 cited in Bassett, 1986, p.142)

In the example below White is the primary or original source and Black is the secondary source. It is important to realise that Black may have taken White's ideas forward, and altered their original meaning. If you need to cite a secondary reference it is recommended that, where possible, you read the original source for yourself rather than rely on someone else's interpretation of a work.

White, (1990) as cited in Black (1994), suggests that ...

The reference list at the end of your document should only contain works that you have read

2.16 Tables and diagrams

When reproducing selected data, or copying an entire table or diagram, a reference must be made to the source. A reference within the text to a table taken from e.g. a book, should include the author and page (Smith, 2005, p.33) to enable the reader to identify the data. If the source of the data is not the author's own, but obtained from another source, it becomes a secondary reference and needs to be cited as such:

(United Nations, 1975 cited in Smith, 2005, p.33)

If the table is reproduced in its entirety, place the citation as a footnote. Be particularly careful to note the original source of data, as well as the authorship of the document you are using. Full details should be included in the reference list.

In the following example, a table is reproduced from page 267, of a book written by Robert Amazon which is the 4th edition and published by FT Prentice Hall of Harlow, England in 2005. The title of the book is *Management in the media: decision makers*.

- ◆ If you wish to reproduce the table in your own work – replicate the table

Television ownership in England (Percentage of households)		
Date	1970	1980
Percentage	60	70

Source : National Statistics Office, 1985 *

and add a Footnote – at the bottom of the page in your own work acknowledging the source of the reproduced table.

*National Statistics Office 1985 cited in Amazon, 2005, p.267

- ◆ If you wish to quote from a table in the above book in your essay:

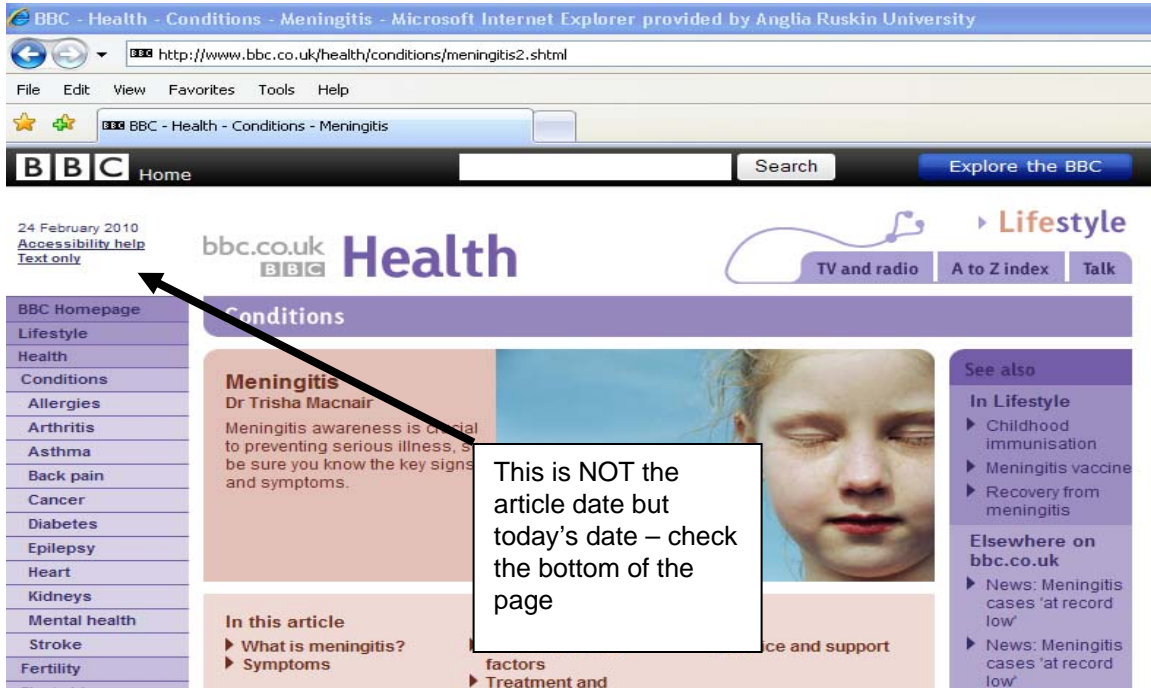
... historical figures demonstrate that only sixty percent of households had televisions in Britain by the 1970s (National Statistics Office 1985 cited in Amazon, 2005, p. 267).

- ◆ Ensure you include the book in the reference list or bibliography at the end of your work:

Amazon, R., 2005. *Management in the media: decision makers*. 4th ed. Harlow: FT Prentice Hall.

2.17 Websites

When citing material found on a website, you should identify the authorship of the website. This may be a corporate author, an organisation or a company; a guide to this can be found by looking at the URL or web address. To find the date of publication, reference to this might be found at the bottom of a web page relating to copyright, or from a date headline.



In this example the authorship would be BBC and the date 2009.

Recent research on meningitis (BBC, 2009) has shown ...

3. COMPILING THE REFERENCE LIST AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

3.1 *General guidelines, layout and punctuation*

The purpose of a reference list is to enable sources to be easily traced by another reader. Different types of publication require different amounts of information but there are certain common elements such as authorship, year of publication and title.

Section 7 deals with references where some of the details are unknown.

The Harvard style lays down standards for the order and content of information in the reference. Some variations of layout are acceptable provided that they are used consistently.

All items should be listed alphabetically by author or authorship, regardless of the format, ie. whether books, websites or journal articles etc. Where there are several works from one author or source they should be listed together but in date order, with the earliest work listed first.

3.2 **Books**

3.2.1 *Books with one author*

Use the title page, not the book cover, for the reference details. Only include the edition where it is not the first. A book with no edition statement is most commonly a first edition.

The required elements for a book reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. *Title of book*. Edition. (only include this if not the first edition) Place of publication (this must be a town or city, not a country):
Publisher.

Reference
where 1st edition

Baron, D. P., 2008. *Business and the organisation*. Chester: Pearson.

where 3rd edition

**Redman, P., 2006. *Good essay writing: a social sciences guide*. 3rd ed.
London: Open University in assoc. with Sage.**

An intext reference for the above examples would read:

Organisations have been found to differ (Baron, 2008) when there is ...

Leading social scientists such as Redman (2006) have noted ...

Please note where there is likely to be confusion with UK place names; for USA towns include the State in abbreviated form e.g. Birmingham, AL.

3.2.2 Books with two, three or four authors

For books with two, three or four authors of equal status the names should all be included in the order they appear in the document. Use an **and** to link the last two multiple authors.

The required elements for a reference are:

Authors, Initials., Year. *Title of book*. Edition. (only include this if not the first edition) Place: Publisher.

Reference

Barker, R. Kirk, J. and Munday, R.J., 1988. *Narrative analysis*. 3rd ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

An intext reference for the above examples would read:

A new theory (Barker and Munday, 1988) has challenged traditional thinking ...

3.2.3 Books with more than four authors

For books where there are more than four authors, use the first author only with surname and initials followed by **et al**.

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials.**and** et al, Year. Title of book. Edition. (only include this if not the first edition) Place: Publisher.

Reference

Grace, B. et al., 1988. *A history of the world*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

3.2.4 Books which are edited

For books which are edited give the editor(s) surname(s) and initials, followed by **ed.** or **eds.**

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials. ed., Year. *Title of book*. Edition. Place: Publisher.

Keene, E. ed., 1988. *Natural language*. Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press.

Silverman, D.F. and Propp, K.K. eds., 1990. *The active interview*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Allouche, J. ed., 2006. *Corporate social responsibility, Volume 1: concepts, accountability and reporting*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

3.2.5 Chapters of edited books

For chapters of edited books the required elements for a reference are:

Chapter author(s) surname(s) and initials. Year of chapter. Title of chapter followed by **In:** Book editor(s) initials and surnames with ed. or eds. after the last name. Year of book. Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher. Chapter number or first and last page numbers followed by full-stop.

References

Smith, J., 1975. A source of information. In: W. Jones, ed. 2000. *One hundred and one ways to find information about health*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch.2.

Samson, C., 1970. Problems of information studies in history. In: S. Stone, ed. 1980. *Humanities information research*. Sheffield: CRUS, pp.44-68.

An intext reference for the above example would read:

(Smith, 1975)

(Samson, 1970)

3.2.6 Multiple works by the same author

Where there are several works by one author and published in the same year they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the date.

Remember that this must also be consistent with the citations in the text

For multiple works the required elements for a reference are:
Author, Initials., Year. *Title of book*. Place: Publisher.

Soros, G., 1966a. *The road to serfdom*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Soros, G., 1966b. *Beyond the road to serfdom*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Works by the same author should be displayed in chronological order, earliest first (as above).

An intext reference for the above example would read:

(Soros, 1966a)

(Soros, 1966b)

This also applies if there are several authors with the same surname. As an alternative their initials can be included in the citation.

So for example, if you have sources written by George Soros and also by Manuel Soros, you would list them in alphabetic order:

(Soros, G. 1966a)

(Soros, G. 1966b)

(Soros, M. 1966)

3.2.7 Books which have been translated

For works which have been translated the reference should include details of the translator, the suggested elements for such references being:

Author, Year. *Title of book*. Translated from (language) by (name of translator)
Place of publication: Publisher.

Canetti, E., 2001. *The voices of Marrakesh: a record of a visit*. Translated from German by J.A.Underwood. San Francisco: Arion.

For major works of historic significance, the date of the original work may be included along with the date of the translation:

Kant, I., 1785. *Fundamental principles of the metaphysic of morals*. Translated by T.K. Abbott., 1988. New York: Prometheus Books.

3.2.8 E-books

For e-books accessed through a password protected database from the University Library the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Year, *Title of book*. [type of medium] Place of publication: Publisher. Followed by "Available through:" include e-book source/database, web address or URL [Accessed date].

Fishman, R., 2005. *The rise and fall of suburbia*. [e-book] Chester: Castle Press. Available through: Anglia Ruskin University Library <<http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk>> [Accessed 5 June 2005].

Carlsen, J. and Charters, S., eds. 2007. *Global wine tourism*. [e-book] Wallingford: CABI Pub. Available through: Anglia Ruskin University Library website <www.libweb.anglia.ac.uk> [Accessed 9 June 2008].

For an e-book freely available over the internet:

The required elements for a reference are:

Authorship, Year, *Title of book*. [type of medium] Place of publication (if known): Publisher. Followed by "Available at:" include web address or URL for the e-book [Accessed date].

For a pdf version of a Government publication or similar which is freely available:

The required elements for a reference are:

Authorship, Year, *Title of book*. [type of medium] Place of publication: Publisher. Followed by "Available at:" include web address or URL for the actual pdf, where available [Accessed date].

Department of Health, 2008. *Health inequalities: progress and next steps*. [pdf] London: Department of Health. Available at:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_085307> [Accessed 9 June 2008].

Bank of England, 2008. *Inflation Report* [pdf] Available at: <<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/inflationreport/ir08nov.pdf>> [Accessed 20 April 2009].

An in-text reference for the above example would read:

Recent evidence (Bank of England, 2008, pp.32-33) show the trends ...

3.3 Journal articles and newspapers

3.3.1 Journal articles

For journal articles the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. Title of article. *Full Title of Journal*, Volume number (Issue / Part number), Page numbers.

Boughton, J.M., 2002. The Bretton Woods proposal: a brief look. *Political Science Quarterly*, 42 (6), p.564.

Perry, C., 2001. What health care assistants know about clean hands. *Nursing Times*, 25 May, 97(22), pp.63-64.

Cox, C., 2002. What health care assistants know about clean hands. *Nursing today*, Spring Issue, pp.647-85.

3.3.2 Journal articles available from a database

For journal articles from an electronic source accessed through a password protected database from the University Library the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. Title of article. *Full Title of Journal*, [type of medium] Volume number (Issue/Part number), Page numbers if available. Available through: name of database [Accessed date].

In this example, the article is found on the Blackwell Science Synergy database:

Boughton, J.M., 2002. The Bretton Woods proposal: an in depth look. *Political Science Quarterly*, [e-journal] 42 (6), Available through: Blackwell Science Synergy database [Accessed 12 June 2005].

3.3.3 Magazine or journal articles available on the internet

For an article from a web based magazine or journal, which is freely available over the web, the required elements for a reference are:

Authors, Initials., Year . Title of article, *Full Title of Magazine*, [online]. Available at: web address (quote the exact URL for the article) [Accessed date].

Kipper, D. , 2008. Japan's new dawn, *Popular Science and Technology*, [online] Available at:<<http://www.popsci.com/popsci37b144110vgn/html>> [Accessed 22 June 2009].

An intext reference for the above example would read:

(Kipper, 2008) ...

3.3.4 Journal abstract from a database

For a journal abstract from a database where you have been unable to access the full article, the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. Title of article. *Full Title of Journal*, [type of medium] Volume number (Issue/Part number), Page numbers if available, Abstract only. Available through:.[name of database]. [Accessed date].

Boughton, J.M., 2002. The Bretton Woods proposal: a brief look. *Political Science Quarterly*, [e-journal] 42(6), Abstract only. Available through: BlackwellScienceSynergy database [Accessed 12 June 2005].

Every effort should be made to read the article in full if you intend to use this work as supporting evidence in an academic submission.

3.3.5 Newspaper articles

For newspaper articles the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. Title of article or column header. Full Title of Newspaper, Day and month before page number and column line.

Slapper, G., 2005. Corporate manslaughter: new issues for lawyers. *The Times*, 3 Sep. p.4b.

(NB. 4b, this indicates that the article is on the fourth page of the newspaper, and “b” indicates this is the second column of newsprint across the page.)

3.3.6 *Online newspaper articles*

For newspaper articles found in online newspapers, the required elements for a reference are:

Author or corporate author, Year. Title of document or page. *Name of newspaper*, [type of medium] Additional date information. Available at:.[name of database]. [Accessed date].

Chittenden, M., Rogers, L. and Smith, D., 2003. Focus: ‘Targetitis ails NHS. *Times Online*, [online] 1 June. Available at: <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/scotland/article1138006.ece>> [Accessed 17 March 2005].

Reference

Coney, J., 2009. Is this the start of a new home loan war? HSBC vows to lend £1 billion to homebuyers with 10% deposits. *Daily Mail*, [online] (Last updated 9.47 AM on 09th April 2009) Available at: <<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1168461/Is-start-new-home-loan-war-HSBC-vows-lend-1-billion-homebuyers-10-deposits.html>> [Accessed on 20 April 2009].

An intext reference for the above example would read:

(Coney, 2009)

It is good practice to keep in your files a copy of the front page of any website you use

4. OTHER TYPES OF DOCUMENT

There are other types of documents which you may wish to include in your reference list or bibliography. There is no official Harvard guide for these but some suggestions are set out below:

4.1 *Acts of Parliament*

The required elements are:

Short title with key words capitalized, which includes the year followed by the chapter number in brackets. Key words of titles are capitalized. Place of publication: Publisher.

Higher Education Act 2004. (c.8), London: HMSO.

For Acts prior to 1963, the regal year and parliamentary session are included:

Road Transport Lighting Act 1957. (5&6 Eliz. 2, c.51), London: HMSO.

If you need to refer to a specific section and paragraph, include the section, paragraph number and subsection.

Finance Act 2007. s.45(9)(b).

4.2 *Statutory Instruments*

The required elements for a reference are:

Short title (with key words capitalized). Year. the abbreviation 'SI' followed by the year of publication and the SI number. Place of publication: Publisher.

Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995. SI 1995/1537. London: HMSO.

4.3 *Official publications such as Command Papers*

The required elements for a reference are:

Authorship, which may be part of the title. Year. *Title, in italics if a separate element*, Officially assigned number such as a Command number as it is on the document, within brackets, Place of publication: Publisher.

Royal Commission on civil liability and compensation for personal injury, 1978. (Pearson Report) (Cmnd. 7054) London: HMSO.

Select Committee on nationalised industries (1978-9). Consumers and the nationalised industries: prelegislative hearings (HC 334, 1978-9) London: HMSO.

4.4 Law reports

It is recommended that you follow **accepted legal citation**, which is not part of the Harvard system. For this the required elements for a reference are:

Name of the parties involved in the law case, Year of reporting (in square brackets where there is no volume, or round brackets as indicated by the reference you are using) abbreviation for the law reporting series, part number/case number/page reference if available.

Jones v Lipman [1962] 1 WLR 832.

Saidi v France (1994) 17 EHRR 251, p.245.

R v White (John Henry) [2005] EWCA Crim 689, 2005 WL 104528.

In the last example you should only quote the two law reports if you have used them.

An intext reference for the above example would read:

In the recent case of R v White (John Henry) (2005), the defence noted ...

4.5 Annual report

The required elements for a reference are:

Corporate author, Year. *Full title of annual report.* Place of publication: Publisher.

Marks & Spencer, 2004. The way forward, Annual report 2003-2004. London: Marks & Spencer.

For an **e-version** of an annual report the required elements for a reference are:

Author or corporate author, Year. *Title of document or page.* [type of medium]
Available at: include web site address/URL(Uniform Resource Locator)
[Accessed date].

Marks & Spencer, 2004. *Annual report 2003-2004*. [online]
Available at: <<http://www-marks-and-spencer.co.uk/corporate/annual2003/>>
[Accessed 4 June 2005]

It is good practice to keep in your files a copy of the front page of any website you use containing reference details

4.6 Archive material

If you have used material from Archives or Special collections, the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. *Title of document*. [type of medium]. Collection, Document number. Geographical Town/Place: Name of Library/Archive/Repository.

Brown, P.S., 1915. *An address to the Farmer*. [manuscript] Holdbury Collection. 600. London. Holdbury Library.

An intext reference for the above example would read:

(Brown, 1915)

4.7 British Standard and International Standards

The required elements for a reference are:

Corporate author, Year. *Identifying letters and numbers and full title of BS*. Place of publication: Publisher.

British Standards Institution, 1990. *BS 5555:1990 Recommendations for wiring identification*. Milton Keynes: BSI.

International Standards Office, 1998. *ISO 690 – 2 Information and documentation: Bibliographical references: Electronic documents*. Geneva: ISO.

4.7 Patent

The required elements for a reference are:

Inventor name, Initial(s)., Assignee., Year. Title. Place. Patent number (status, if an application).

Example:

Graham, C.P., Fonti, L. and Martinez, A.M., 1972. *American Sugar Co. Tableting sugar and compositions containing it.* U.S. Pat. 3,642,535.

Leonard, Y., Super Sports Limited., 2008. *Tin can manufacture and method of sealing.* Canada. Pat. 12,789,675.

4.9 Conference report

The required elements for a reference are:

Authorship/author, editor or organisation, Year. *Full title of conference report.*
Location, Date, Place of publication: Publisher.

UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs), 2005. *6th Global forum on reinventing government: towards participatory and transparent governance.* Seoul, Republic of Korea 24-27 May 2005. New York: United Nations.

4.10 Conference paper

The required elements for a reference are:

Authorship, Year. Full title of conference paper. In: followed by editor or name of organisation, *Full title of conference.* Location, Date, Place of publication: Publisher.

Brown, J., 2005. Evaluating surveys of transparent governance. In: UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs), *6th Global forum on reinventing government: towards participatory and transparent governance.* Seoul, Republic of Korea 24-27 May 2005. New York: United Nations.

4.11 Dissertation

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Year of publication. *Title of dissertation.* Level. Official name of University.

Richmond, J., 2005. *Customer expectations in the world of electronic banking: a case study of the Bank of Britain.* Ph. D. Anglia Ruskin University.

4.12 DVD, video or film

The required elements for a reference are:

*Full title of DVD or video. Year of release. [type of medium] Director. (if relevant)
Country of origin: Film studio or maker. (Other relevant details).*

Great films from the 80s: a selection of clips from Warner Brothers top films from the 1980s. 2005. [DVD] New York: Warner Brothers.

Health for all children 3: the video., 2004. [video] London: Child Growth Foundation. (Narrated by D.B.M. Hall).

For a film the suggested elements should include:

Title. Year of release. [medium] Director. Country of origin: Film studio.

Macbeth, 1948. [film] Directed by Orson Welles. USA: Republic Pictures.

4.13 Broadcasts

For a broadcast the suggested elements should include:

Series title and episode name and number if relevant, Year of broadcast. [type of medium] Broadcasting organisation and Channel, date and time of transmission.

Little Britain, 2006. [TV programme] BBC, BBC2, 30 January 2006 20.00.

4.14 EU documents

Following EU conventions, examples of various EU documents are given below:

The required elements for a reference are:

The name of the Institution where the document originates (e.g. Commission)
Form (eg Directive or Decision) Year/Legislation number/
Initials of Institution followed by the date it was passed if known, followed by the title, all in italics.

Council Directive 2001/29 /EC of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society.

Commission Decision 93/42/EEC of 21 December 1992 concerning additional guarantees relating to infectious bovine rhinotracheitis for bovines destined for Denmark.

*EU Regulation 1408/71
REGULATION (EEC) No 1408/71 OF THE COUNCIL of 14 June 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.*

Council Regulation (EEC) 1612/68[5] of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community.

4.15 Course material

It is important to check with the lecturer who has given the lecture that they are in agreement with course material being included in any Reference List. If they are in agreement, and if it is not a publicly available document, it is important to provide a copy in the Appendix of your work. The citation to the course material in your Reference List should then also refer to the Appendix.

It would also be advisable to follow up any sources mentioned in your lecture and read these for yourself.

Course material / lecture notes – print version

The required elements for a reference are:

Lecturer/Author, initial. Year. 'Title of item', *Module Code Module title*. HE Institution, unpublished.

Williams, B., 2008. Guide to project management, BD45001S Management. Anglia Ruskin University, unpublished.

An intext reference for the above example would read:

(Williams, 2008)

Course material – electronic

The required elements for a reference are:

Lecturer/Author name, initial. Year. 'Title of item', *Module Code Module Title* [online via internal VLE], HE Institution.

Available at: web address if available over the internet, otherwise indicate if available through WebCT, SharePoint or other virtual learning environment address.

[Accessed date].

Williams, B., 2008. Guide to project management, *BD45001S Management*. [online via internal VLE] Anglia Ruskin University Available at:< J:\AIBS\AIBS Admin\ASSESSMENT MATERIAL\ASSESSMENT MATERIAL 2009-10\IBS & MARKETING & MA ARTS\IBS Sem 2 2009-10 Approved Material\Sem 2> [Accessed Date 13 June 2008].

An intext reference for the above examples would read:

(Williams, 2008) ...

4.16 Map

The required elements for a reference are:

Map maker, Year of issue. Title of map. *Map series*, Sheet number, scale, Place of publication: Publisher.

Ordnance Survey, 2006. Chester and North Wales. *Landranger series*, Sheet 106, 1:50000, Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

4.17 Quotations from written plays

When reviewing a number of different plays it is essential to cite the title of the plays. If reviewing one play (for example Twelfth Night) it is not necessary to repeat the title in your citations.

Published plays may contain line numbers, particularly in classic texts such as Shakespeare. If they exist it is good practice to include the line number, but Act and Scene numbers must always be included.

Classic plays are available in edited editions and the editor's name should be included with your reference.

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year (of the edition). *Title of play*. Editors, Edition. (only include this if not the first edition) Place of publication: (this must be a town or city, not a country) Publisher.

Shakespeare, W. 1995. *Twelfth Night*, (World's Classics series) Warren, R and Wells, T. eds. Oxford: Oxford University Press

An intext reference for the above examples would read:

Much speculation has occurred when Malvolio imagines he might marry Olivia, "there is example for't; the Lady of the Strachy married the yeoman of the wardrobe" (Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* Act 2 Scene 5 Line no 36-7).

4.18 Pictures, images and photographs

The suggested elements for a reference are:

Artist/Photographer's name (if known), Year of production. *Title of image*. [type of medium] Collection Details as available (Collection, Document number, Geographical Town/Place: Name of Library/Archive/Repository).

Beaton, C., 1956. *Marilyn Monroe*. [photograph] (Marilyn Monroe's own private collection).

Beaton, C., 1944. *China 1944: A mother resting her head on her sick child's pillow in the Canadian Mission Hospital in Chengtu*. [photograph] (Imperial War Museum Collection).

For an electronic reference the suggested elements are:

Artist/Photographer's name, Year of production. *Title of image*. [type of medium] Available at: include web site address/URL(Uniform Resource Locator) and additional details of access, such as the routing from the homepage of the source.[Accessed date].

Dean, R, 2008 *Tales from Topographic Oceans*. [electronic print] Available at:
<http://rogerdean.com/store/product_info.php?cPath=4&products_id=88>
[Accessed 18 June 2008].

4.19 Interviews

Where you have conducted an interview - from a primary source*

*You are recommended to check with your Faculty Office for detailed guidance on what you may include.

Where you are conducting the interview, it is important to check with the person being interviewed that they will be in agreement with a transcript of the interview being made available. Since this will not be a publicly available document, it may be included as a transcript within an Appendix in your piece of work.

The citation for this interview should refer to the Appendix.

In an interview (Appendix A) the findings of the report were reviewed and White agreed with ...

In the Appendix you should include details such as:

Interviewee's name. Year of interview. *Title of interview*. Interviewed by ...name. [type of medium/format] Location and exact date of interview . Together with the transcript.

Where you are using an interview from a source such as a television programme

The suggested elements for a reference are:

Interviewee name, and initial(s)., Year of Interview. *Title of Interview (or Interview on ..name of programme)*
Interviewed by ...name. [type of medium/format] Name of Channel, Date of transmission, time of transmission.

Ahern, B., 1999. Interview on Morning Ireland Interviewed by... John Boyd [radio] RTE Radio 1, 15 February 1999, 08:30.

An intext reference for the above examples would read:

(Ahern, 1999) ...

4.20 Press release

These may be paper or electronic.

For a paper resource:

Corporate author of press release, Year. *Title*. Press release and date.

RCN, 2009. RCN praises health care staff as infections continue to fall. Press release, 18 June 2009.

Electronic:

Corporate author of press release, Year. *Title*. [press release] date,
Available at: web address
[Accessed date].

RCN, 2009. RCN praises health care staff as infections continue to fall.
[press release] 18 June 2009, Available at:
<http://www.rcn.org.uk/newsevents/news/article/uk/rcn_praises_health_care_staff_as_infections_continue_to_fall> [Accessed 23 June 2009].

5. ELECTRONIC SOURCES

5.1 Websites

For websites found on the worldwide web the required elements for a reference are:

Authorship or Source, Year. *Title of web document or web page*. [type of medium]
 (date of update if available) Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

If the URL appears to be exceedingly long, provide routing details which enable the reader to access the particular page via the site's homepage. You may be taken to a particular page as a result of a search you performed, or be directed from a link to another place on a website. The resultant URLs may include specific data about your method of accessing that page that is not available to your reader. If this is the case use the homepage (from which the reference can be found).

Static URL

NHS Evidence, 2003. National Library of Guidelines. [online] Available at: <<http://www.library.nhs.uk/guidelinesFinder>> [Accessed 10 October 2009]

Dynamic URL

We have highlighted the part of the URL that shows this is a dynamic search. If this is not available to everyone, use the second example below:

Example 1

National Electronic Library for Health, 2003. *Can walking make you slimmer and healthier?* (Hitting the headlines article) [online] (Updated 16 Jan 2005) Available at: <<http://www.library.nhs.uk/rss/newsAndRssArticle.aspx?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.library.nhs.uk%2Fresources%2F%3Fid%3D66149>> [Accessed 10 April 2005].

Example 2

National Electronic Library for Health, 2003. *Can walking make you slimmer and healthier?* (Hitting the headlines article) [online] (Updated 16 Jan 2005) Available at: <<http://www.library.nhs.uk>> [Accessed 10 April 2005].

The title of a web page is normally the main heading on the page, or the title displayed on the top of the web browser.

An intext reference for the above examples would read:

(National Electronic Library for Health, 2003)

It is good practice to keep a copy of the front page of any website you use

5.2 Publications available from websites

For publications found on the internet the required elements for a reference are:

Author or corporate author, Year. *Title of document*. [type of medium] Place: Producer/Publisher. Available at: include web site address/URL(Uniform Resource Locator).[Accessed date].

Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines, 2001. *Hypertension in the elderly*. (SIGN publication 20) [online] Edinburgh : SIGN (Published 2001) Available at: <<http://www.sign.ac.uk/pdf/sign49.pdf>> [Accessed 17 March 2005].

Boots Group Plc., 2003. *Corporate social responsibility*. [online] Boots Group Plc. Available at: <<http://www.Boots-Plc.Com/Information/Info.Asp?Level1id=447&Level 2id=0>> [Accessed 23 July 2005].

Defoe, D., 1999. *The fortunes and the misfortunes of the famous Moll Flanders*. [online] Champaign, Illinois: Project Gutenberg. Available at: <<http://www.gutenberg.org/etext/370>> [Accessed 18 November 2005].

Independent Inquiry into Access to Healthcare for People with Learning Disabilities. n.d. *Healthcare for all*. [online] Available at: <http://www.iahpld.org.uk/Healthcare_easy_final.pdf> [Accessed 10 April 2009]

It is good practice to keep a copy of the front page of any website you use

5.3 Electronic images

For images found on the internet the required elements for a reference are:

Author, Year (image created). *Title of work*. [type of medium] Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

Where the author is not known, begin the reference with the *title of the work*.

Where none of the usual details are known, (such as author, date, or image title) try to find the filename of the image (for example by right clicking and looking at the properties of the file). If none of the above is available begin the reference with the *subject and title of the work*.

Van Vechten, C. 1934. *Man Ray*. [photograph] Available at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Man_Ray_1934.jpg> [Accessed 04 October 2009].

Pepsi, 2009. *Pepsi can designs*. [image online] Available at: <<http://www.pepsi.co.uk/MaxYourPepsi.aspx>> [Accessed 19 June 2009].

[Nimbus 1 returned sharp cloud cover photos, plus night time infra red pictures] n.d. [image online] Available at: <http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/dev/hillger/Nimbus-1_image.jpg> [Accessed 13 November 2008].

[Child placing gauze over knee wound] n.d. [image online] Available at: <<http://www.dadpal.com/2009/12/wounds-care-help-and-wound-vac-therapy.html>> [Accessed 01 June 2010].

An in text reference for the above examples would read:

(Van Vechten, 1934)
(Pepsi, 2009)
(Nimbus 1, n.d.)
(Child placing gauze, n.d.)

5.4 Email correspondence/discussion lists

Particular care needs to be taken if you are quoting from these as they may include personal email addresses and be from a restricted source. Permission should be sought before these sources are quoted.

For email correspondence or discussion lists the suggested elements for a reference are:

Name of sender and email address, Year. *Message or subject title from posting line*. [type of medium] Recipient's name and email address. Date sent: Including time. Available at: URL (e.g. details of where message is archived). [Accessed date].

Jones, P., jones@jones.com, 2005. *Mobile phone developments*. [email] Message to R G. Schmit (r.g.schmit@syy.ac.uk). Sent Monday 7 June 2005, 08:13. Available at: <http://gog.defer.com/2004_07_01_defer_archive.html> [Accessed 7 July 2005].

Copies of such correspondence should be kept, as these may need to be submitted as an appendix in an academic submission

5.5 Blogs

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Year. Title of individual blog entry. *Blog title*, [medium] Blog posting date. Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

Whitton Felix, 2009. Conservationists are not making themselves heard. *Guardian.co.uk Science blog*, [blog] 18 June, Available at: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/blog/2009/jun/18/conservation-extinction-open-ground>> [Accessed 23 June 2009].

Blog comments

The required elements for a reference are:

Comment Author, Year. Title of individual blog entry. *Blog title*, [medium] Comment posting date. Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

DGeezer, 2009. Conservationists are not making themselves heard. *Guardian.co.uk Science blog*, [blog] 18 June, Available at: <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/blog/2009/jun/18/conservation-extinction-open-ground>> [Accessed 23 June 2009].

An in text reference for the above examples would read:

(Whitton, 2009)
(Geezer, 2009)

5.6 *Mailing list*

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initial., Year. Subject Line, *Title of Mailing List*. [online] date of message, Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

Murrey, T., 2009. 'Sharing good practice', *Forum for International Students*. [online] 23 June 2009, Available at : <<http://www.internationalstudentforum.com>> [Accessed 23 June 2009].

5.7 *Podcast or archived tv programme*

The required elements for a reference are:

Broadcaster/Author, Year. *Programme title*, Series Title. (if relevant) [type of medium] date of transmission. Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

National Gallery, 2008. *Episode Seventeen (March 2008)*, The National Gallery Monthly Podcast. [podcast] March 2008. Available at: <<http://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/podcasts>> [Accessed 23 June 2009].

5.8 *YouTube video*

The required elements for a reference are:

Screen name of contributor, Year. *Video Title*, Series Title. (if relevant) [type of medium] Available at: include web site address/URL (Uniform Resource Locator) [Accessed date].

Mrgeorged, 2009. *Top Gear The Stig revealed Full*. [video online] Available at:<<http://www.youtube.com/watch#!v=eTapK5dRaw4>> [Accessed 23 June 2009].

6. UNPUBLISHED WORKS

6.1 *Unpublished works*

You may occasionally have access to a document before it is published and may therefore not be able to provide full details:

Bloggs, J., (in press) *A new book that I have written*. London: Vanity Press

Woolley, E. & Muncey, T., (in press) Demons or diamonds: a study to ascertain the range of attitudes present in health professionals to children with conduct disorder. *Journal of Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*. (Accepted for publication December 2002).

6.2 *Informal or in-house publications*

For informal publications, such as class handouts and leaflets, provide what details you can:

Anglia Ruskin University, 2007. *Using the Cochrane Library*. [leaflet] August 2007 ed. Cambridge: Anglia Ruskin University.

6.3 *Personal communication*

Where you refer to a more informal personal communication, e.g. letter, email, phone call or conversation, provide as much detail as possible and note the nature of the communication:

Permission should be sought before these sources are quoted, and a copy retained for reference.

Hindle, E., 2000. *Introducing Cow & Gate Omneo Comfort: an infant milk for digestive comfort*. [letter] (Personal communication, 2 June 2000).

O'Sullivan, S., 2003. *Discussion on citation and referencing*. [letter] (Personal communication, 5 June 2003).

7. REFERENCES WITH MISSING DETAILS

Where there is no obvious publication date, check the content and references to work out the earliest likely date, for example:

1995?	probable year
ca. 1995	approximately 1995
199-	decade certain but not year
199?	probable decade

Occasionally it may not be possible to identify an author, place or publisher. This applies particularly to what is known as 'grey literature', such as some government documents, leaflets and other less official material.

Anon	author anonymous or not identifiable
s.l.	no place of publication (Latin: <i>sine loco</i>)
s.n.	no named publisher (Latin: <i>sine nomine</i>)
n.d.	no date

Information such as place and publisher not found on the document, but traced from other sources, should be placed in square brackets.

You should, however be very cautious about using as supporting evidence material where you cannot identify the author, date or source

8. NOTES FROM COMPILERS AND CHANGES INTRODUCED TO SECOND EDITION

If you require further assistance with citing and referencing please contact the University Library for guidance.

The sources quoted in this guide have been compiled for the purposes of illustration only. Any similarity with published work is coincidental.

This guide has been compiled with reference to the BS 5605:1990 and BS 1629:1998 for referencing published material, using the Harvard style examples. The BS ISO 6902:1997 standard has been consulted for guidance on details of referencing electronic sources since there is no British Standard for electronic resources in the Harvard style. The layout has been informed by (Harvard style) conventions currently being followed in UK Universities.

Following the compiling of this guide the International Standards Organisation has issued new guidelines BS ISO 690:2010 *Information and documentation – guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources*.

Changes introduced to the Second Edition of this guide:

The use of the ampersand has been discontinued

Web addresses are displayed between chevrons, and no longer underlined making it easier to read underscored parts of the address

For e-books and e-journals using the dynamic web address which results from a search, is not recommended, instead using the source site i.e. University Library or journal database is preferred.

Anglia Ruskin University Library
1 October 2010