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1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The main referencing system used by ARU is the Harvard style of referencing.

This is the revised edition for the guide compiled by the University Library.

Sources quoted in this guide have been compiled and shown in red for the purposes of illustration only. Any similarity with published work is coincidental.

In-text referencing examples are included for additional help where appropriate.

This guide has been compiled with reference to a number of British Standards. The most recent being BS ISO 690:2010 Information and documentation - guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources
The layout has been informed by Harvard style conventions currently being followed in UK Universities.

1.1 What is referencing

Why do I need to provide references in my work?

- By providing a reference to the original source you are acknowledging that you have read the work and recognise the original author(s) ideas.
- To enable the reader to locate where you obtained each quote or idea.
- To demonstrate that you have read widely and deeply.
- To show anyone who reads your work that you understand the topic and can demonstrate your own thoughts on this.

How do I provide references in my work?

This guide provides detailed information on how to provide references in a variety of different circumstances.

- Remember to be consistent in the way you record your references.
• In the Harvard system there are two steps
• Identify the author(s) and year of publication of the source you are using - for your in-text citation or reference.
• Provide the full details of the reference in a list at the end of your piece of work. Arrange this list - by author(s) - in alphabetical order.

**Academic Honesty**

It is **good academic practice** to acknowledge sources you have used for compiling a piece of work. It is important that you do not pass off the work of others, as your own. Failing to reference appropriately could result in your assessors thinking you are guilty of plagiarism – the act of using somebody else’s work or ideas as your own. You will find information relating to academic honesty in various student documentation including module guides and student handbooks.

The university has recently introduced Turnitin to assist you in identifying where you have used original material so that you can ensure it is correctly referenced in your submission.

**1.2 The Harvard System at ARU**

There are many systems for the citation of references, most Faculties at ARU expect students to use the Harvard system which is a name and date reference system.

This is supported by the University policy relating to academic honesty. Student handbooks for both undergraduate and postgraduate students refer to the University Library Harvard Guide for guidance. Students should however check the relevant guidelines for their subject within the Faculty.

For more information see the University Library website at: library.aru.ac.uk/referencing/Harvard.htm

In the Harvard system, the author’s surname and year of publication are **cited** in the text of your work. The full details of the source are included in a **reference list** at the end of the assignment. This system does not use footnotes or endnotes. We do not recommend the use of Latin phrases such as ibid...students wishing to use these should check the relevant guidelines for their subject within the Faculty.
Examples of in-text citations

“An effective structure is important” (Redman, 2006, p.22)

... the structure of an essay can be effective and support comprehension (Redman, 2006) for the reader and...

Redman has noted that the structure of and essay can assist comprehension (2006) and

Reference list


1.3 Reference list or Bibliography

The reference list should include details for everything that you cite in your assignment. It should be in alphabetical order by author with all the different types of material in one sequence (See Section 3.1 for further details).

Some Departments may ask you to produce a Bibliography. This is a list of relevant items that you have used to help you prepare for the assignment but which are not necessarily cited in your text, e.g. general background reading to familiarise yourself with the topic.

A reference list is always required when you cite other people’s work within your assignment.

The terms reference list and bibliography are sometimes used interchangeably. Make sure that you know what is required from you before you complete your assignment.

An annotated bibliography includes the full reference to sources with the addition of notes, which summarise and evaluate the source and will be of variable length, depending on the assessment this may be an independent project or part of a larger research project.
1.4 **Word Counts**

Details of what is included and excluded from the word count for submissions can be found in the latest version of the Academic Regulations. These can be accessed on the ARU website under the section for the Academic Office.

2. **CITING REFERENCES IN-TEXT**

Any in-text 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 as described below. Additional support on how to introduce such references is available from Student Support in their guide.

2.1 **Author’s name cited in the text**

When making reference to an author’s whole work in your text, it is sufficient to give the name followed by the year of publication of their work:

> When writing for a professional publication, it is good practice to make reference to other relevant published work. This view has been supported by Cormack (1994).

However, 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".

> According to Cormack (1994, pp.32-33), writers should be encouraged to reference published research when addressing professional readership.

An indirect reference

> During the mid-twenties research undertaken in professional publishing (Cormack, 1994) showed that...
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:

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

2.4 Two or three authors for a work

When there are two or three authors for a work, they should be noted in the text

Directly using an and

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

Or indirectly

Recent research (White and Brown, 2004) suggests that …

Other examples using two or three authors………

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

Further research (Green, Harris and Dunne, 1969) showed …

When there are two or three authors for a work they should all be listed (in the order in which their names appear in the original publication), with the name listed last preceded by an and.


2.5 **Four or more authors for a work**

Where there are several authors (four or more), 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 …

2.6 **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 (Smith, 1946; Jones, 1948) led to major developments …

Recent research (Collins, 1998; Brown, 2001; Davies, 2008) shows that

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 Patel (1992; 1994) who found that …

or indirectly:

research in the nineties (Patel, 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; 1993b) 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 at the end of your document, you should include details of both the chapter author followed by the details of the entire work


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:

First citation:

... following major pioneering research in 2006 undertaken by the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) it has been shown that ...
Second citation:

More recently the RCN (2012) has issued guidelines for ... Note that the full name is the preferred format in the reference list. These should provide the full name ...


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 Date?

For items with 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.

For further advice see Section on References with missing details

2.13 Finding the year for Editions or Revisions

Finding the year if there are Editions or Revisions of a book

Use the year of the latest edition of a book, this is generally stated on the back of the title page. After the author, state the year in the in-text citation. Include the number of the edition in your full reference, after the title. Do not include this if it is the 1st edition. Books which don’t show an edition number are the first edition.

Treat Revisions as a new edition. Use the year of the revision as the date. In your full reference add rev. after the edition number eg. 3rd rev. ed.

For further advice see Books with multiple authors
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 piece of work 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 “......”

On the topic of professional writing and referencing Cormack and Brown (1994, p.32) have stated...“When writing for a professional readership, writers invariably make reference to already published works...”

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. You may also indent quotations, but should consult your Faculty, for guidance and the relevant Academic Regulations.
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 piece of work, this is called secondary referencing.

A direct in-text citation would be:

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.

An indirect in-text citation would be:

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

It is important to realise that Bassett may have taken Brown’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. For this reason it is best to avoid using secondary referencing.

The reference list at the end of your document should only contain works that you have read. In the above example you would only list the work by Bassett.
2.16 **Tables and diagrams**

When using selected information from a table or diagram, or reproducing an entire table or diagram, a reference must be made to the source.

In the following example, information is from a table found on p267 of the book *Management in the media: decision makers* by Robert Brown published in 2005. The original source of the data used in the table in Brown's book was the National Statistics Office, 1985.

If you quote from this table in the text of your essay - treat as secondary referencing:

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

If you reproduce the table in your essay: replicate the whole table, and add a citation below the table to acknowledge where the table was found.

| **Television ownership in England and Wales**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Percentage of households)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: National Statistics Office, 1985*


Finally include the full details of the source, in this case the book in your reference list:

2.17 Websites

To cite material found on a website, you need to identify who is responsible for producing it – the authorship.

This may be a named individual or a corporate author (an organisation, institution or company).

If you cannot see a named author, look for a corporate author. This could be in the website name, the About Us section or in the URL or web address.

The date for a website may not be obvious. Look around the page if it is not in the headline information – it might be at the bottom in the copyright statement.

Recent research on meningitis (Mundasad, 2016) has shown ...
In this example the authorship would be FEE and the date 2016.

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

The Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) recently gave the “Blinking Lights” Award to a Sussex resident (FEE, 2014) which recognises the contribution of...
3. **COMPILING THE REFERENCE LIST**

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 publications require different amounts of information but there are certain common elements such as authorship, year of publication and title, which should be included.

Section 10 deals with references where some of the details are unknown.

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

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

4 **USING BOOKS, JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS**

*Books*

4.1 *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


where 3rd edition

An in-text 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 …

*Place of publication can generally be found on the back of the title page in the address of the publishing company. Where there are several locations, choose the UK one in preference to other. 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, Alabama would be… Birmingham, AL.*

### 4.2 Books with multiple authors

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

*Additional Advice for documents with very large numbers of authors. Some documents have very large numbers of authors, particularly in certain disciplines. Where there are a very large numbers of authors and a wish not to include them all in a reference list, it is recommended that advice from the Faculty is sought, to establish if it is permitted to cite only a reduced number.*

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


. An in-text reference for the above examples would read:

Leading organisations concerned with health (Adams, Weiss and Coatie, 2010) have proved that……

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

Effective methods used to researching crowdsourcing (Carter, et al., 2018) were found to be…

4.3 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:


4.4 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 first followed by 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


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

(Samson, 1970)

(Smith, 1975)

4.5 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 followed by letter. Title of book. Place: Publisher.


Works by the same author should be displayed in the order referenced in your assignment, earliest first (as above).
An in-text 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.

(Soros, G. 1966a)

(Soros, G. 1966b)

(Soros, M. 1966)

So in the above example, you have sources written by George Soros and also by Manuel Soros. In the full reference list you would list them in alphabetic order.

Where there are several works by one author, published in different years, these should be arranged in chronological order, with the earliest date first.

4.6 Books – translations/imprints/reprints

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

Author, Initials., Year. Title of book. Translated from (language) by (name of translator, initials first, then surname). Place of publication: Publisher.


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


For works in another language, reference these in the same manner as an English language work but provide a translation. Students should check with their Faculty the validity of including original language works.
For works which are reprints of classic original works, the reference should include details of the original date of the work and reprinting details, the suggested elements for such references being:

Author, Initials., Original Year. Title of book. (Imprint/reprint and then year). Place of publication: Publisher.


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

(Keynes, 1936)

For classical works which have been abridged or introduced by a noted writer.


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

(Leakey, 1979)

With a recommendation to mention Darwin and the original date in the text, but including Leakey as the in-text citation.

4.7 E-books and pdfs

E-books available through the University Library

For e-books accessed through a password protected database from the University Library.

The required elements for a reference are:

Author, Initials., Year. Title of book. [e-book] Place of publication: Publisher. Followed by Available through: ARU Library website  <library.aru.ac.uk> [Accessed date].


**For an open access e-book freely available over the internet such as through Google books**

The required elements for a reference are:


**For an e-book from specific e-readers and other devices such as Kindle or Nook.**

The required elements for a reference are:


If you include a quotation from an e-book without page numbers, use the section heading or chapter heading as a guide to locating your quotation, if available.
4.8 **Pdf documents**

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

The required elements for a reference are: 
Authorship, Year. *Title of document.* [type of medium] Place of publication (if known): Publisher. Followed by **Available at:** include web address or URL for the actual pdf, where available [Accessed date].


**Articles from journals and magazines**

**Introductory text:**

Articles are frequently available in different formats, both in print and online. Use this section of the guide to help you choose the best option when referencing your articles. You may be able to reference the same article in different ways but we suggest using the simplest formats whenever you can.

4.9 **Articles from printed sources – basic journal reference**

Use these guidelines for print articles, those you get through InterLibrary Loan, and online articles that have a print equivalent.

The required elements for a reference are: 
Author, Initials., Year. *Title of article.* *Full Title of Journal,* Volume number (Issue/Part number), Page number(s).


4.10 Electronic articles
Reference an e-journal article as print if it is also available in a print version of the journal. This is usually the case where you access an article in pdf format and it uses sequential journal page numbers.


If you are not sure if there is a print equivalent, add the electronic access information as follows:

4.11 Articles from a Library database
For articles accessed through a password protected database from the University Library:

Author, Initials., Year. Title of article. Full Title of Journal, [type of medium] Volume number (Issue/Part number), Page numbers if available. Available through: ARU Library website <library.aru.ac.uk> [Accessed date].


An example of a Cochrane Review

An example of an early view article from the BMJ

4.12 Articles publically available on the internet
Articles from web based magazines or journals, including Open Access articles found in institutional repositories.
Authors, Initials., Year. Title of article. Full Title of Journal or Magazine, [online] Available at: web address (quote the exact URL for the article) [Accessed date].


4.13 Articles with DOIs

You can choose to use the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) instead of the format/location/access date. The DOI is a permanent identifier and replaces a permanent web address for online articles. They are often found at the start/end of an article or on the database landing page for the article. Not all articles are assigned a DOI. If an article does not have a DOI, use one of the other e-journal article formats.

Author, Initials., Year. Title of article. Full Title of Journal, [e-journal] Volume number (Issue/Part number), Page numbers if available. DOI.


4.14 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:
4.15 **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.


(In the page reference, p.4b - "4" indicates that the article is on the fourth page of the newspaper, columns of print on a page are labelled left to right alphabetically, so in this example "b" indicates that this is the second column of newsprint across the page from left to right.)

An example of corporate authorship where the newspaper article authorship is not stated.


4.16 **Online newspaper articles**

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


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

(Chittenden, Rogers and Smith, 2003)

(Coney, 2009)

*It is good practice to keep a paper copy of the first page of any web pages you use.*
5. USING OTHER SOURCE TYPES

There are other types of documents which you may wish to include in your reference list or bibliography, which do not have an obvious author and date pattern.

5.1 Acts of Parliament

The required elements for a reference accessed online are:

Short title including year (chapter number). [online] Available at: <URL> [Accessed date]


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

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

For a direct in-text reference:

*Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019*

For an indirect in-text reference:

(*Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019*)

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

*Finance Act 2007.* s.45(g)(b).

5.2 Secondary Legislation

**Statutory Instrument**

The required elements for a reference are:

Short title (which may include a date) (with key words capitalized). Year. The abbreviation ‘SI’ followed by the year of publication and the SI number. Place of publication: Publisher.

For an in-text reference:

Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995

Code of Practice

For an in-text reference:

When discussing a Code of Practice linked to legislation, refer to the code of practice within the text of your writing and cite the piece of legislation to which is attached

The recent code of practice (Mental Capacity Act 2005) noted that staff should..........................

Full reference


For an in-text reference:

When discussing the code of practice linked to a professional organisation cite the professional organisation.
(NMC 2008)

Full reference


5.3 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.


### 5.4 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 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.


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

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

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

### 5.5 Annual reports

The required elements for a reference are:

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

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].


It is good practice to keep a paper copy of the first page of any web pages you use.

### 5.6 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.


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

(Brown, 1915)

### 5.7 British Standards and International Standards

The required elements for a reference are:

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

The required elements for an e-version are:

Corporate author, Year. Identifying letters and numbers and full title of standard. [online] Place of publication (if available): Publisher. Available through: ARU Library website <library.aru.ac.uk> [Accessed date].


5.8 Patents

The required elements for a reference are:

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

Example:


5.9 Conference report and papers

The required elements for a conference report are:

Authorship, Year. Full title of conference report. Location, Date. Place of publication: Publisher.

The required elements for a conference paper are:
Author, Initials., Year. Full title of conference paper. In: followed by editor or name of organisation. Full title of conference. Location, Date. Place of publication: Publisher.


5.10 Reports by organisations
The required elements for a reference are:
Authorship/Organisation, Year. Full title of report. Place: Publisher:


The required elements for an e-version are:
Authorship/Organisation, Year. Full title of report. [type of medium] Place: Publisher. Available at: include web address/URL [Accessed on date].


5.11 Dissertations and Theses
The required elements for a reference are:
Author, Initials., Year of publication. Title of dissertation. Level. Official name of University.


The required elements for an e-version are:

Author, Initials., Year of publication. Title of dissertation. Level. Official name of University. Available at <url> [Accessed on date].


5.12 European Union (EU) documents

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

The required elements for a reference are:

Title (includes Legislation type, initials of regulating body, year/legislation number), Year. Official Journal [online] Series letter and issue number, page number(s). Available at: <URL> [Accessed date].


In-text references for the above examples would read:


### 5.13 Course material and Lecture notes

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:


(See appendix X)

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

(Williams, 2018)

**Course material – electronic**

The required elements for a reference are:

Lecturer/Author, Initials., 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 &
5.14 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. 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. Edited by (name of editors, initials first, then surname). Place of publication: Publisher.


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

After the date, add Act. Scene: line number(s). Line numbers may not be available, Act./Scene should always be included. 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, 1995, 2.5: 36-7).

5.15 Interviews

Where you have conducted an interview - using 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, Initials., Year of Interview. Title of Interview. (or Interview on …name of programme) Interviewed by …name(first name and surname). [type of medium/format] Name of Channel, Date of transmission, time of transmission.


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

  (Ahern, 1999)

### 5.16 Press release

These may be print or electronic.

For a print press release:
Corporate author of press release, Year. *Title.* Press release, date.


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


5.17 Religious texts
When you are quoting from a sacred text e.g. the Bible, the Torah or the Quran, the suggested elements for a citation are:

Name of religious text, Book. Sura or Chapter: Verse

An in-text reference for the Bible could look like this:

“In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth” (The Bible, Genesis. 1:1)

Convention dictates that you do not use page numbers with religious texts

The required elements for a full reference are:
Full title, Year. Place of publication: Publisher.


For other sacred texts, it is important that you clearly identify the location of the text that you cite using the appropriate numbering system.

5.18 Reference from a dictionary
When you are quoting a definition from a dictionary, use the publisher as the author.

The required elements for a citation are:

(Publisher, Year)

(Chambers, 2010)

The suggested elements for a reference are:

Dictionary publisher, Year. Full title of dictionary. Place of publication: Publisher.


When using *subject specific or non-generic dictionaries*, the author/editor can be used as author, and the referencing guidelines for a book can be followed.

### 5.19 Data sources

Where data is extracted from a data source such as Isurv or FAME, both the source with the year of currency for that data, should be acknowledge in an in-text reference. Complete details should be included in the reference list.


Where you have gathered and manipulated data from a data source like FAME or OECD and placed this in a table of your own making, we recommend that you give the source and year of currency for the data, as the in-text reference and include a note to an appendix. In the appendix you can reproduce the source tables you have used to create your table and include adequate details of how you generated the table you have used in your work.

5.20 Computer Programs and Games

Computer programs

For a computer program downloaded from the internet, the required elements of a reference are:

Authorship/Organisation, Year. Title of program. (Version). [computer program] Distributor/Publisher. (if available) Available at: <web address/URL> [Accessed date]


Computer Games

Developer, Year. Title of game (version). [format] Place of publication: publisher.

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

Rockstar Games (2018) released *Red Dead Redemption 2*, the second in the Western themed Red Dead Series following the protagonist and outlaw John Marston.

### 5.21 Exhibitions

*Title of exhibition*, Date. [exhibition] Location. Date of exhibition.


In text:

6. USING ELECTRONIC SOURCES

6.1 Websites

For websites found on the internet 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 address/URL * [Accessed date].


*URL means Uniform Resource Locator - an address identifying the location of a file on the Internet

If a URL is exceedingly long, or the result of a personal search on a website, you can give the website’s home page address with the routing or web path, showing your reader how to get from the home page to the specific page you have referenced.
It is good practice to keep in your files a copy of the first page of any web pages you use.

**6.2 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].


It is good practice to keep in your files a copy of the first page of any web pages you use.

**6.3 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, 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].


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

6.4 Blogs

The required elements for a reference are:

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


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].


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

(Whitton, 2009)
(DGeezer, 2009)
6.5 **Mailing lists**

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].


6.6 **Social Media**

The required elements for a reference are:


Author, Initials., Year. *Full text of tweet*. [Social media type] Day/month tweet written. Available at: <URL> [Date accessed].


6.7 **Apps**

The required elements for an app are:-

Authorship, Year. *Full text of app article*. [mobile app type] Date/month written. Available at:<URL>[Date accessed].

7. **IMAGES**

7.1 **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).


For a film the suggested elements should include:

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


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

- *Macbeth* (1984) was an adaption of Shakespeare's tragedy directed by and starring Orson Welles.

7.2 **Broadcasts**

For a broadcast where you would like to refer to a **named episode**, the suggested elements should include:

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


If the **episode is not named**, the suggested elements should include:
Series title, Year of broadcast. Series and episode number if known. [type of medium]. Broadcasting organisation and Channel, date and time of transmission


For a broadcast series:

Series Title, Year of broadcast. [type of medium] Broadcasting organisation and Channel, date and time of transmission.


For a broadcast obtained through Box of Broadcasts:


7.3 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).


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].


When using an image from a book or journal article, an in text reference should be included and a full reference included at the end of the piece of work. Look for the name of the image creator – either beneath the image, in the text, or in a list of figures, or copyright statement. If there is no author or artist given for the image, it is fair to assume the image was created by the author(s) of the book or journal article.

**For an image with a creator who is not the author of your source.**

In-text

 *(Degas, 1883 reproduced in Terrasse, 1972, p.41)*

The full reference


**For an image created by the author(s) of the book or article.**

In-text

 *(O’Malley, 2010, p.55)*

Include the page number in your in-text citation. The full reference would be the reference to the book or journal article you found the image in.


**7.4 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.


[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].


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

(Child placing gauze, n.d.)
(Nimbus 1, n.d.)
(Pepsi, 2009)
(Van Vechten, 1934)
7.5 Maps - Print Maps, Digimap and Google Earth

The required elements for a reference are:

Map publisher (origin), Year of issue. Title of map. Map series, Sheet number, scale. Place of publication: Publisher.


The required elements for Digimap are:

Map publisher (origin), Year of publication. Created map title, Scale. Source [online] Available through: ARU Library website <library.aru.ac.uk> [Accessed date].


The suggested elements for Google Earth are:

Google Earth version (if applicable), Year data released. Image details - location, co-ordinates, elevation. Data set (if applicable). [online] Available through: URL [Accessed date].

7.6 Podcast and archived tv programme

The required elements for a podcast 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].


7.7 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].


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

The principle research states “The need for sustainable development…” (Defra, 2007)
8. **Music sources**

8.1 **Sound Recordings- General**

The general required elements for a sound recording are:-

Surname name, Initials(s) (of originator/composer), Year. Title. [medium] Name of recording artist. Place of recording: Label.


8.2 **Sleeve notes**

The required elements for a sleeve note are:-

Author, Initials., Year. Title of sleeve notes. In: Title of recording. [sleeve notes] Place of Distribution(if known): distribution company.

8.3 **Scores**

The required elements for a score are:-

Composer surname, Initials., Year. Title of score. Notes. Place of publication: publisher.


Sheet music/Musical score
8.4  **Lyrics**

The required elements for lyrics are:-

Lyricist surname, Initials., Year. *Title of song*. Place of distribution (if known): Distribution company.


8.5  **CDs**

The required elements for a CDs are:-


8.6  **Vinyl**

The required elements for a vinyl are:-


8.7  **Downloads**

The required elements for a download are:-

Artist, year. *Title of recording*. [download] Available at: <URL> [Accessed date].

8.8 **Song on a compilation album**

Individual song as chapter in a book compilation

The required elements for a compilation album are:-

Artist, Year. Title of song. In: Artist, Year if different?, *Title of recording*. [format] Place of Distribution(if known): distribution company. Track Number?


8.9 **Complete album**

The required elements for a complete album are:-

The artist. Year. *Title of album*. [medium]. Place of distribution Record Label.


8.10 **Live performance of music**

The required elements for a live performance are:-

Family name, Initial(s) (of originator/composer). Year written. *Title*. [live performance]. Name of performing artist. [Location, Date seen]

9. **UNPUBLISHED WORKS**

9.1 **Unpublished works**

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


Woolley, E. and 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).

9.2 **Informal or in-house publications**

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


9.3 **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.


10. 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: sine loco)
- s.n. no named publisher (Latin: sine nomine)
- 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 authorship, date or source.

Referencing is a key skill students require to demonstrate good academic practice. While we do not provide a proof reading service or correct written work we are able to offer support and guidance in the University Library to develop understanding of referencing.

You can contact us in a number of ways:–
Contact us on +44 (0) 1245 684357
Online enquiries through Chat and e-mail.
Book a Librarian 30 minutes appointments are available to help you with advice on how to use the available guidance, also you can use the RefWorks bibliographical manager software.
Or call in at the University Library Help Desk

ARU Library
September 2019