HAU
Guide to Referencing
2019/20

Contact for amendments:
Library Services
libhelp@harper-adams.ac.uk

Additional guidance and examples of references for less common resources are available at http://harper.ac.uk/refguide

Scanning this QR code with your Smartphone will take you directly to the online referencing guide. Depending on your phone either hover your phone over the code, or use it to take a photograph. Some phones may require you to download a free app first. Go to your app store and search for ‘QR reader’.
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Introduction

At Harper Adams we use the Harvard system of referencing, but there is no definitive version of Harvard. This guide introduces the version used at Harper Adams. Other approaches to referencing systems exist. The guide does not aim to cover every eventuality. If you follow the guidance here, you will be able to create references to sources not covered in this guide. Additional guidance is available on the library website at http://harper.ac.uk/refguide which also includes examples of references for less common resources. If you need any help with referencing please ask your tutor, or come and see us in the library.

Definitions

BIBLIOGRAPHY - an alphabetical list of sources, which you have read but have not cited within the text.

CITATION - an acknowledgement in the text that you are referring to another person’s work.

PLAGIARISM - the act of passing off as your own, the words, opinions or ideas of another.

QUOTATION - the exact words used by another person.

REFERENCE - a standardised description of the source you have cited within your text. The information included in the reference enables the reader to locate the source. References appear in an alphabetical list at the end of your work.

SOURCE - any resource used or quoted in your work, including text books, journals, TV and radio programmes, the internet and other people.

Why bother to include citations and references?

Referencing shows the reader where your information has come from. This is important because:

- it gives other authors credit for their work
- it protects you from challenges of plagiarism (for which you could fail your assignment)
- it enables your reader to find the sources you have used
- it allows you to show that you have researched your topic thoroughly (thus getting you more marks)
- it gives your arguments weight – your work has more credibility if you show that it is supported by evidence from other academics and their research

When do I need to cite a source?

Whenever you use information from someone else you must cite it, even if you have used your own words. This includes images, figures and tables as well as text. Citations should be placed in your assignment at the point at which you refer to another person’s ideas or opinions.

You don’t need to include a citation if you are stating something that is common knowledge. This is a grey area so be careful. Pears and Shields (2008 p.12) define common knowledge as “facts, dates, events and information that are expected to be known by someone studying or working in a particular field”. As a general rule, if it is possible to attribute information to a particular person, source or organisation, include a citation.

Appendices – Include references to any citations appearing in the appendices in the main list of references.

If in doubt….cite it!
Secondary referencing

This is the practice of referring to a publication you have not actually read yourself – but which has been cited in a publication you have seen. You should make every effort to read the original source. If this is not possible, it is important that you make it clear exactly what you have read. You need to do this in the text by stating X (year) cited Y (year) ... where X is the source you have read and Y is the secondary reference. For example, Sainsbury (1999) cited Thorp and Maxwell (1993) ... You should only list the source you have read in your reference list.

Evaluate your sources

Think carefully about the quality of all the information you use. Make sure your sources are authoritative. Be aware of any bias on the part of the author or the publisher. The publication date tells you if the information is up to date. If the source is historic consider whether it is still valid to cite in your work. If you do not know the author or publication date of a piece of information, think carefully before using it.

Wikipedia

Students should not cite Wikipedia or similar websites. Students should use these as a starting point only. They are not acceptable citations in themselves, even though they may point to an original citable source.

Lecture notes

Please only use lecture notes if you have asked your lecturer if it is permissible.

Examples of citations

Citations usually include only two elements – the surname of the author (or equivalent), and the year of the publication. These two elements must be the same as the first two elements of the reference at the end of the text. (Where the citation follows a direct quote, the page number is also included – see p.5). Citations always appear next to the statements they support.

Citations include the surname of the author and the year of publication

Citations of multiple authors

If there are two authors (or editors) include both their names in the citation.

(Hubrecht and Kirkwood, 2010)

If there are three or more authors write the first surname in the citation followed by et al. – meaning "and others", where et al. is in italics and al. has a full stop.

(Holmes et al., 2007)

NB: In the reference list you must include surnames and initials of all authors. Authors should be listed in the order they appear within the source.
Citations for more than one work by the same author in the same year

This is common when referencing internet sites. Differentiate between sources by using lower case alphabetical lettering.

The UK currently imports 50% of fresh fruit (DEFRA, 2009a) ... 
... is described by DEFRA (2009b) as ....

If you are citing undated sources, include a space after the phrase “not dated” e.g. (MDC, not dated a).

NB: make sure you repeat the same lettering in your reference.

Differentiating between works by authors with the same surname, published in the same year

In this case include the author’s initial/s in the citation.

(Evans, L., 2010)

Citing information from multiple sources

If your information comes from more than one source, citations are in date order with the oldest source first, separated with a semi-colon, for example,

(Brown, 2004; Adams, 2007; Evans, 2007; Carter, 2013)

Citing anonymous sources

Information in sources like popular journals, newspapers, websites and pamphlets is often anonymous. For journals and newspapers use the name of the publication in place of the author’s name. For websites and pamphlets if you can identify the company or organisation responsible for the information, cite it as the author. Otherwise use Anon. (for anonymous) in place of the author.

(The Times, 2007)
(Food Ethics Council, 2007)
(Anon., 2010)

Citing undated sources (e.g. internet pages)

Some sources do not display a publication date. This is common with websites. If there is a “last updated” date on an internet page, use that as the publication date. If no date at all is shown on the source, use the phrase “not dated” instead of the year of publication.

(FSA, not dated)
Citing unpublished material (including personal communication)

Procedures differ depending on whether the information is likely to be published in the future. Sources which are likely to be published in the future include *in press articles* or *conference papers*. For sources such as these include the phrase “in press” or “unpublished” (as appropriate) in place of the year of publication.

(Clarke and Alibardi, in press)
(Fenner, unpublished)

Information that is never going to be published should *not* be included in your list of references (as the reader will not be able to locate it). It is still important to identify in the text that this information is not your own. Such information might be personal communication (conversations/email/letters) or information seen on a trade stand.

When referring to information that is not going to be published include details both of where you obtained the information and why the source is valid and reliable. For personal communication include the abbreviation “Pers. Comm.”.

(EDF Energy, 2010. Information taken from the EDF Energy trade stand at Energy Now Expo 2010. EDF Energy is a large UK electricity producer.)

*Only enter the full source description* (shown above) the first time you mention the source. For any subsequent mentions, brief information such as (Smith, 2009. Pers. Comm.) or (EDF Energy, 2010. Trade stand) is sufficient.

Citing a table, figure or image

Cite the author and year of publication of the source beneath the image. Include any page numbers – preceded by p. - and precede the citation with the word “Source”.

“I keep all my lecture notes and articles in binders, with file dividers, according to what topic they’re on. That way everything is in the right place for when I come to revise for the exams or write the assignments.”

(Source: Open University, not dated, p.5)

Citing information which you have adapted

If you take an image from another source and change it in any way; or change the way in which information is displayed (e.g. create a chart from a table or annotate an image), include the words “adapted from” before the citation.
Author’s Own

Citations and references are not required for tables and figures that have been entirely created by yourself and which do not contain information from other sources. Author’s own photographs do require a citation but should not be referenced (see p.23 of the Reference Guide).

Acronyms

It is acceptable to use known acronyms in citations and references. If you are concerned about word count, acronyms can be used without explanation in citations. However, a full explanation of what the acronym stands for must be included in the author field of every reference. (Acronyms can however be used without explanation in the publisher field of the reference).

Citation (in the text): (CLA, 2005)


Integrating citations into your text

Examples of citations

- … (Smith, 1999).
- Smith (1999) found that …
- Smith (1999) stated that …
- Smith (1999) showed that …
- Smith (1999) investigated the …
- Smith (1999) studied the effects of …
- Smith (1999) carried out a number of investigations in the …
- In 1999, Smith et al. published a paper in which they described .. (if three or more authors)
- A recent study by Smith (1999) involved …
- A small scale study by Smith (1999) reaches different conclusions…
A direct quotation – including quoting from legislation

If you are quoting directly use quotation marks, either integrated into the paragraph for a short quotation, or separate and indented for three or more quoted lines. Include the surname, year of publication and page number(s), preceded by p. for a single page or pp. for multiple pages, immediately after the quotation. (NB. If you are quoting from legislation use section numbers rather than page numbers – e.g. Environment Act 1995, s61 (1)). When the quotation is integrated into a sentence, “the full stop is placed outside the quotation marks and immediately following the citation” (Bloggs, 2010, p.6). However, when quoting entire sentences, the full stop goes before the end quotation marks, followed by the citation, as in the following example:

“Quotations should be relevant to your argument and used judiciously in your text. Excessive use of quotations can disrupt the flow of your writing and prevent the reader from following the logic of your reasoning.” (Pears and Shields, 2008, p 16).
## References – what details do you need?

A reference list provides descriptions of the sources you have cited within your text. The reference list allows the person marking your work to consider the strength and depth of the evidence you have used and so give an indication of the quality of your work. The information included in each reference enables the reader to locate the works you have cited. The reference list must include references for every citation in the text. References are listed in alphabetical order (by author/editor) at the end of your work. *(NB. The Word A to Z tool can quickly sort lists into alphabetical order).*

When researching a topic record details of all the sources you consult. You will need details of the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)/Editor(s)</strong></td>
<td>The surname and initials of every author/editor or organisation connected with the work - if there isn’t one listed use Anon or for journal and newspaper articles use the name of the publication. For websites and pamphlets you may use the name of the organisation responsible. Multiple authors should be listed in the order in which they appear on the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title of publication</strong></td>
<td>The title of the source that you have used (remember with journals and some edited books you will also need the title of the article or chapter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edition</strong></td>
<td>For book references include the edition – unless it is the 1st.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year of publication</strong></td>
<td>This is the year the source was published (remember if there is no date use the phrase not dated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Place of publication</strong></td>
<td>References include the place in which a work was published. <em>(You do not need this for references to journals). <strong>If there are several places listed, choose the one in the UK.</strong></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publisher</strong></td>
<td>Your reference should also include the publisher of the source – although you don’t need this for references to journals. <em>(NB: with websites it is common for this to be the same as the author. If there are multiple publishers, only include the first).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume &amp; issue numbers</strong></td>
<td>If your source has volume and issue numbers (e.g. journals and multi-volume texts), you will need to include them in your reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Page numbers</strong></td>
<td>If you have consulted a journal, chapter in an edited book or conference paper, include the relevant page numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URLs</strong></td>
<td>For electronic sources (e.g. websites) you will need the URL of the source. <em>(NB. If you have accessed a number of different pages within a site, and each page has a different URL, you will need a separate reference for each page).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date you accessed the material</strong></td>
<td>This is only necessary for electronic sources – as electronic information changes on a regular basis, your source may differ by the time the reader accesses the page – it is therefore important to list the date you accessed the information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compiling references

References follow a regular, logical pattern made up of set elements. Elements appear in a set order. There are typographical rules for the different elements of the reference which must be followed. Once you understand these rules you should be able to compile references for all the sources you need.

Most references to **print sources** include:

- **An author** – or equivalent (e.g. editor). If no author is given use the company or organisation responsible, or Anon.
- **A publication date** – If no date is given use “not dated”. If the item is likely to be published in the future use “in press” (for journal articles) or “unpublished”
- **A publication title**. This should always appear in italics
- **A place of publication**
- **A publisher**

**Author**  
Year  
Publication title (in italics)  
Place of publication (followed by colon)  
Publisher


Most references to **online sources** include:

- **An author** – or equivalent (e.g. organisation responsible for the website)
- **A year of publication** – online sources might show this as a copyright or “last updated” date
- **A title**
- **[Online]**
- **A “publisher”** – i.e. Organisation responsible for the site
- **Available from:** URL
- **Accessed date**

**Author**  
Year  
Title (in italics)  
[Online]  
Publisher


Available from: URL  
[Accessed date]

For **print and online journals where the content is exactly the same** these are referenced as print sources and therefore will not require a URL link. See p.17 for an example. For **e-books** with full publication details (place of publication, publisher) follow print books example – no URL link is required.
Referencing examples: A-Z order

Abstract

Every effort should be made to view the full article. However there might be instances where the full article is not available. In these situations, it is acceptable to reference an abstract.

For the “Publisher” element, use, for example, the name of the database or the company or organisation responsible for the internet page on which you found the abstract.

References to abstracts include: Author. Year. Title of article. Title of journal, volume number (issue number), pp. page numbers. [Online abstract]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


Citation (in the text): (Mishra et al., 2005)

Acts of Parliament - see also Statutory Instrument

The chapter number is not required.

If you read the Act online, reference it as a print document, without the URL or [Online].

References include: Name of the Act and year (but not the section) - no italics. There will therefore be only one reference for each Act that you have used.

Reference: Landlord and Tenant Act 1988

Citation (in the text): Landlord and Tenant Act 1988, s 9(1)(a)
Include sections if applicable in lower case.

International Acts cite and reference the same as UK Acts but add Country.

Reference: Energy Policy Act (United States) 2005

Citation (in the text): Energy Policy Act (United States) 2005
Include sections in lower case if applicable

Advertisement – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=A#Advertisement

Audio-visual material see DVD or Online Video or Television / Radio programme.
Bills

No “author” is required for Bills. Running numbers for House of Commons bills appear in square brackets; those for House of Lords bills do not.

If you read a Bill online, reference it as a print document, without the URL or [Online].

References include: Title of the Bill (in normal font, no italics) name of the house in which it originated, the parliamentary session in brackets and the running number assigned to it.

Reference to a House of Commons Bill: Land Value Tax HC Bill (2012-13) [45]
Citation (in the text): (Land Value Tax HC Bill)

Reference to a House of Lords Bill: Wind Turbines (Minimum Distance from Residential Premises) HL Bill (2012-13) 11.
Citation (in the text): (Wind Turbines (Minimum Distance from Residential Premises) HL Bill)

Blog – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=B#Blog


Books follow the normal referencing rules. Books come in a variety of formats. Select the most relevant one from the list below:

PRINT BOOK WITH AN AUTHOR

References to print books with an author include: Author. Year. Title. Edition (if not 1st). Place of Publication: Publisher

Citation (in the text): (Belz and Peattie, 2013)

PRINT BOOK WITH AN EDITOR

There are two types of edited books.

References to edited books (where only the editor is named) include: Editor. ed. Year. Title. Edition (if not 1st). Place of publication: Publisher.

Citation (in the text): (Schaer, 2003)
CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

Some edited books include chapters written by named authors. References to these edited books include information about the author and title of the chapter, as well as the normal information needed for an edited book. Don’t forget the page numbers, preceded by p. for a single page or pp. for multiple pages, after the publisher information.

References to chapters in edited books (where each chapter has a named author) include: Author of chapter. Year. Title of chapter. In: Editor of book. ed. Title of book. Edition (if not 1st). Place of publication: Publisher. pp. page numbers.


Citation (in the text): (Allen, 2013)

E- BOOK

E-books that have full publication details (including publisher and place of publication) should be referenced as print books. *No URL link is required, reference as if viewing a print book.*

Alternatively, if an e-book does not have full publication details reference as an internet page.

British Standard see also International Standard

The “author” of a British Standard is always British Standards Institution. The title includes the BSI number. They follow the normal rules for printed material.

References include: Author. Year. Title. Place of publication: Publisher.


Citation (in the text): (BSI, 2008)

Case law see Law report

Chapter in an edited book see Book

Command paper and white paper

The “author element” for command papers is the relevant department or other body that produced the paper for example, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The paper number, in brackets, follows the title.

If you read a Command or White Paper online, reference it as a print document, without the URL or [Online].

References include: Author. Year. Title. (Paper number ). Place of publication: Publisher.


Citation (in the text): (DEFRA, 2007)
Conference paper

If you have used the whole conference proceedings, cite and reference the whole proceedings. If the proceedings have been edited – the first element will be the editor. If there is no editor, use the organisation responsible for the conference instead (e.g. British Crop Protection Council). Titles of conference proceedings are often very long and usually include the full date and conference location.

References include: Author/Editor. ed (if applicable). Year. Title of conference including place and full dates. Place of publication: Publisher.


Citation (in the text): (Henten et al., 2009)

If you have consulted a paper from a conference, rather than the whole proceedings, cite and reference only that paper – as you would a chapter from an edited book. Remember the page numbers, preceded by p. for a single page or pp. for multiple pages, at the end of your reference.

References include: Author. Year. Title of paper. In: Editor. ed. Title of conference including place and full dates. Place of publication: Publisher. pp. page numbers.


Citation (in the text): (Verhaeghe and Alsasri, 2008)

Occasionally conference papers appear independently online as pdfs. In this case, reference the paper as an internet page (see p.14), with details of both the conference paper and the conference as your “title” in italics.

References to conference papers appearing as pdfs include: Author. Year. Title of paper and conference details. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


Citation (in the text): (Farrell, 2008)

Conference Poster – Refer to online A - Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=C#atoz
Dictionary

Dictionaries often contain a long list of individuals who have collaborated on the work. As the list is often too long to include it is acceptable to cite dictionaries by the title only. However, where there are only a few named individuals, follow the normal referencing rules for printed sources.

References where only a few individuals are named include: Author. Year. Title. Place of publication: Publisher.


Citation (in the text): (Blood and Studdert, 1988)

References where the list of collaborators is too long to include: Title. Year. Place of publication: Publisher.


Citation (in the text): (Collins dictionary of business, 2005)

Digimap see Map created using online mapping software

Dissertation see Thesis and Dissertation

DVD - see also Television / Radio programme

Audio-visual material follows the normal referencing rules. The only exception to this is that the media (e.g. DVD) needs to be stated in square brackets after the title. The “author” is the organisation responsible for the programme. As usual, where there is no author or organisation given, use Anon.

References include: Author/Organisation responsible for the video. Year. Title. [Description of media]. Place of publication: Publisher.


Citation (in the text): (Anon., 2006)

Edited book see Book

E-book see Book

E-journal see Journal article
Encyclopaedia

You should cite only the article you have read – just as you would a chapter in an edited book. If an author is listed (you may have to search hard for it) use it – if not use Anon. If it is a multi-volume work include the volume number as part of the title. Don’t forget the page numbers – preceded by p. for a single page or pp. for multiple pages.

Print Encyclopaedia

References include: Author. Year. Title of article. In: *Title of encyclopaedia. Volume number*. Place of publication: Publisher. pp. page numbers.


Citation (in the text): (Sims. 1994)

Online Only Encyclopaedia

References include: Author. Year. Title of article. In: *Title of encyclopaedia*. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Date accessed].


Citation (in the text): (Milstein, 2017)

EU Regulation (online)

EU regulations deviate from the normal rules for referencing in that there is no “author”. The title, which can be very long, includes the institution (Commission), the form (Regulation), the treaty (EU), the unique number, the date of enactment (in full) and a description of the treaty. All of this information is readily available on the regulations.

References include: *Title*. [Online]. Name of database – including series (usually L) and volume number (listed in top right hand corner of the regulations). Available from: URL [Accessed date].


Citation (in the text): (Commission Regulation (EU) No 432/2012)

Euromonitor – see Market Consumer report and Market Information

Forums – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=F
### Google Earth Images
- Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=G

### Government Web Pages (Gov.UK)

#### Government Web Page Without a Department

**References include:** Author. Year. *Title*. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


**Citation (in the text):** (UK Government, not dated)

#### Government Web Page With a Department

**References include:** Author. Year. *Title*. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


**Citation (in the text):** (DEFRA and APHA, 2017)

### Hansard Debate

Hansard debates deviate from normal referencing rules in that there is no “author”. The title contains the name of the house, the date and the topic.

If you read a Hansard debate online, reference it as a print document, **without** the URL or [Online].

**References include:** *Title* (citing name of house Hansard Debates and date in full. *Topic.*) Vol number c-column number


**Citation (in the text):** House of Commons Hansard Debates 19 June 2008.

### House of Commons and House of Lords papers

The “author element” is always **Great Britain. Parliament.** The “house” and committee (if any) responsible for the paper follow the date. Include the House of Commons/Lords serial number and session date.

If you read the Papers online, reference it as a print document, **without** the URL or [Online].

**References include:** Author. Year. Name of “house”. Committee (if any). *Title*. (House of Lords/Commons serial number — including dates of parliamentary session). Place of publication: Publisher.


**Citation (in the text):** (GB. Parliament, 2013)
Image see Photograph

**International Standard - see also British Standard**

The “author” for international standards is **International Organisation for Standardisation**. The title includes the ISO number. They follow the normal rules for printed material.

**References include:** Author. Year. *Title including ISO number*. Place of publication: Publisher.


**Citation (in the text):** (ISO, 2004)

**Internet page**

If you have read a journal article online use the guidance for journal

Internet pages follow the normal rules for online sources.

- If no named author is shown, use the organisation or company responsible for the page.
- For the “publisher” element, use the company or organisation responsible for the page (this will often be the same as the “author”). Acronyms can be used here.
- It can be difficult to find a year of publication for internet pages. If a copyright or “last updated” date is shown, use this. If not, use “not dated” instead of the year of publication.
- If you have accessed a number of different pages within a site, and each page has a different URL, you will need a separate reference for each page. In this case, the author and year of publication are likely to be same. Differentiate between the pages by using lower case alphabetical lettering e.g. DEFRA, 2009a / DEFRA, 2009b.
- Gov.UK - see Government Web Pages

**References include:** Author. Year. *Title*. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


**Citation (in the text):** (Forestry Commission, 2011)

**Journal article** – including printed and online journals where the content is exactly the same, journal with date rather than volume/issue, journal with no author, online journal article which differs from the print version e.g. contains different or enhanced content, or is an open access journal only published online

- References to articles in journals include the author and title of the article as well as the title of the journal.
- The article title appears in **normal font**, to distinguish it from the journal title, which appears in **italics**.
- Don’t forget the volume and issue numbers (in brackets), as well as the page numbers (preceded by p. for a single page or pp. for multiple pages).
- Some journals do not have volume and/or issue numbers – if either is omitted, leave it out of your reference. If a date is given instead, enter this where the volume and issue numbers would have been. Don’t repeat the year.
• Be careful with capital letters. For publication titles capitalise all words (except and, of, in etc.) For article titles only capitalise the first word and any proper nouns (e.g. names, countries etc.).

• For articles without an author use the name of the publication (in italics) in place of the author’s name. You do not need to repeat the publication’s name later in the reference.

There are different types of online journals:

• online versions of print journals where the layout, page numbers, text and images are exactly the same

• online equivalent where the electronic version may contain different or supplementary material content e.g. datasets

• online-only journals

Select the most relevant example from the list below:

PRINT AND ONLINE JOURNALS WHERE THE CONTENT IS EXACTLY THE SAME

References include: Author. Year. Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume number (issue number), page numbers. *No URL link is required, reference as if viewing a print journal.*


**Citation (in the text)**: (Manning and Soon, 2013)

JOURNAL USING DATES RATHER THAN VOLUME/ISSUE

References include: Author. Year. Title of article. *Title of Journal*, date, pp. page numbers.


**Citation (in the text)**: (Tesseras, 2013)

JOURNAL ARTICLE WITH NO AUTHOR

References include: Name of Publication. Year. Title of article. Volume number (issue number), pp. page numbers.

**Reference**: *Dairy Farmer*. 2013. Breeding cows that will make more from grass. 60 (6), pp.38-40.

**Citation (in the text)**: (Dairy Farmer, 2013)

ONLINE ONLY JOURNAL ARTICLE

For an online journal article which is not published in print you will need to include the web address and publisher, see below

References include: Author. Year. Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume number/Article ID (issue number if available), page numbers if available. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Date accessed].


**Citation (in the text)**: (Skampardonis et al., 2012)
ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES WHICH DIFFER FROM PRINT VERSION

Examples being the Grocer Online, FWI and Farmer’s Guardian Online

**References include:** Author. Year. Title of article. *Title of Journal*, Volume (issue number) or Date, pp. page numbers if available. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


**Citation (in the text):** (Casswell, 2014)

ONLINE JOURNAL – IN PRESS

You may occasionally see an article online before it is formally published in a particular issue of a journal. These articles are known as being “in press”. When citing and referencing such articles, state in press, in brackets, after the author. There will not be a volume or issue number. For the “publisher” element, use e.g. the database or company/ organisation responsible for the internet page on which you found the article.


**Citation (in the text):** (Trifunac, in press)

Keynote – see Market Consumer report and Market Information

**Law report**

The first element in the reference is the names of the parties involved *written in italics*. This is followed by the year in brackets. There is a difference between bracket styles – be careful to transcribe the bracket style used in your source material – in the example below square brackets were used. The accepted abbreviation for the name of the report follows with the page number. **Remember – use italics for both references and citations.**

If you read a Law report/Case law online, reference it as a print document, **without** the URL or [Online].

Include: *Name of case*. Year in brackets (copy the style from the source material); abbreviated details of where the report came from (i.e. the law report series), page number

**Reference:** *Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc v Secretary of State for the Environment* [1992] 2PLR, 147

**Citation (in the text):** *Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc v Secretary of State for the Environment* [1992]
HAU Guide to Referencing

Leaflet – see Pamphlet

Learning Hub (Moodle) – source viewed on the VLE

If you access a source within the Learning Hub which has been published elsewhere eg book chapters, e-books, journal articles and internet pages, follow the guidance given in the appropriate section of this guide. You do not need to acknowledge that you viewed the source from the Learning Hub.

If the item only appears on the Learning Hub then use the following format:


Citation (in the text): (Harper Adams University, 2014)

Lecture notes

Only use lecture notes if you have asked your lecturer if it is permissible.

Treat as Learning Hub item (see above)

Legal Material - see Act of Parliament; Bills; EC Regulation; Law report; Statutory instrument

Logo – Reference as image

Map - see Ordnance Survey map or Map created using online mapping software

Map created using online mapping software

References and citations to maps created using online mapping software such as Digimap, Google Maps or Magic follow the normal rules for online sources. For the “author” element use the organisation who has copyright of the map (usually Ordnance Survey). Use a description of the map as your “title” – in the example we have used the postcode. Include the scale (if available) after your title.

References include: Author/Organisation responsible for original map. Year. Title of map, scale. [Online]. Database name. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


Citation (in the text): (Ordnance Survey, 2008)

GOOGLE MAPS

References include: Organisation. Year. Title of map such as location. [Online]. Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].

Market/Consumer Report and Market Information

If your report includes an editor, reference as an edited book. (Printed Key Note reports usually include an editor). Otherwise use the company responsible for the report as the author.

References to market reports with an editor include: Editor. ed. Year. Title. Edition (if not 1st). Place of publication: Publisher.

Citation (in the text): (Tutt, 2012)

References to online market reports without editors include: Company responsible for the report or Author. Year. Title. Edition (if not 1st). [Online]. Name of database or Publisher. Available from: URL [Accessed date].

Citation (in the text): (Mintel, 2013)

Citation (in the text): (Passport, 2009)

Mintel — see Market/Consumer report and Market Information

Moodle — see Learning Hub

Mobile phone app – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=M

Newspaper article including print newspaper, newspaper article with no author and online newspaper.

- References to articles in newspapers include the author and title of the article as well as the title of the newspaper.
- The article title appears in normal font, to distinguish it from the newspaper title, which appears in italics.
- If the information used is from a supplement section, give the name of the supplement after the newspaper title in normal font.
- Include the volume and issue numbers (in brackets), as well as the page numbers (preceded by p. for a single page or pp. for multiple pages).
- Often newspapers do not have volume and/or issue numbers – if either is omitted, leave it out of your reference. If a date is given instead, enter this where the volume and issue numbers would have been. Don't repeat the year.
- Be careful with capital letters. For publication titles capitalise all words (except and, of, in etc.) For article titles only capitalise the first word and any proper nouns (e.g. names, countries etc.).
- For articles without an author use the name of the publication (in italics) in place of the author’s name. You do not need to repeat the publication’s name later in the reference.
PRINT NEWSPAPER

References include: Author. Year. Title of article. *Title of Newspaper*, date, pp. page numbers.


**Citation (in the text):** (Butler, 2014)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WITH NO AUTHOR

References include: *Name of Publication*. Year. Title of article. Volume/issue or date, pp. page numbers.


**Citation (in the text):** (Times, 2005)

ONLINE NEWSPAPER

As online newspaper articles can differ from the print source or may include enhanced content e.g. multimedia, additional information is required.


**Citation (in the text):** (Wallop, 2009)

Online book - see Book

Online Farm (Virtual Farm) Data

References to Online Farm data follow the normal rules for online sources. Where there is no author stated use Harper Adams University. HAU is the database name.

**References include:** Author. Year. *Title*. [Online]. Name of Database. Available from: URL [Accessed date].


**Citation (in the text):** (HAU, 2013)

Online journal article - see Journal article
Ordnance Survey map - see also Map created using online mapping software

Ordnance survey maps follow the normal rules for printed material. The “author” is Ordnance Survey.

**References to OS maps include:** Author. Year. *Title*, Scale. Place of publication: Publisher.


**Citation (in the text):** (Ordnance Survey, 2000)

Online video (see also Television / Radio programme)

Audio-visual material follows the normal referencing rules. The only exception to this is that the media (e.g. Online Video) needs to be stated in square brackets after the title. The “author” is the organisation responsible for the programme. As usual, where there is no author or organisation given, use Anon.

**References to online videos include:** Author/Organisation responsible for the video. Year. *Title*. [Online video]. Name of database. Available from: URL. [Accessed date].


**Citation (in the text):** (Harvard Business Review, 2008)

Pamphlet / Leaflet

Pamphlets follow the normal rules for printed material. Where they are produced by a company and do not give an author, use the company or organisation in place of the author.

**References to pamphlets include:** Author. Year. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher.


**Citation (in the text):** (HGCA, 2009)

Passport - see Market Consumer report and Market Information

**Patent** – Refer to online A to Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=P

**Personal Communication** – see Citing unpublished information including Personal Communication p. 4 of this guide
Photograph / Image

It can be difficult to obtain all the information ideally needed for references to photographs and images. However, it is important to include as much information as possible.

- If the photograph is untitled, include a description as the “title”.
- If the photographer is unknown, include the organisation from whom the photograph was obtained, as “author”.
- If the date is unknown use not dated.
- Ensure that you have authorisation to use the photograph. Use databases like Flickr which have copyright cleared photographs under the Creative Commons licence. If you are unsure please come and see us in the library.

If you have taken the photograph yourself include the words (Source: author's own) beneath the photograph. As this is your own work, you do not need a reference.

If you use an unpublished photograph not taken by yourself include the words Source: author's name, unpublished beneath the photo. As this is unpublished, you should not add to your references.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to printed photographs</th>
<th>include: Photographer. Year. Title/Description. [Photograph]. Place of publication: Publisher.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation (in the text):</td>
<td>(Sillitoe, 2007)</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>References to photographs from online sources</th>
<th>include: Photographer. Year. Title. [Online photograph]. Name of database. Available from URL. [Accessed date].</th>
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<tr>
<td>Citation (in the text):</td>
<td>(Odalaigh, 2008)</td>
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Planning application – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=P

Podcast – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=P

Postnote – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=P

Press Release – reference as an internet page

Radio programme – see Television / radio programme

Standards - see British Standard or International Standard

Statutes - see Act of Parliament and Statutory Instrument
Statutory Instrument see also Act of Parliament

The convention for referencing printed and online Statutory Instruments is the same.

If you read a Statutory Instrument online, reference it as a print document, without the URL or [Online].

References to printed and online SIs include: SI name and number


Citation (in the text): Eggs and Chicks (England) Regulations 2009

Standard Note – see House of Commons Standard Note on A – Z example link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=H

Technical Paper – see SAE Technical Paper on A – Z example link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=S

Television / Radio programme see also Online video

The “author” is the organisation responsible for the programme. Entries should end with the date and time the programme was broadcast.

References include: Author. Year. Title. Country: Channel, date of broadcast, time of broadcast.


Citation (in the text): (BBC, 2006)

Thesis and dissertation

Theses follow the normal rules for printed material. The title is often long, and includes the level (e.g. MSc, PhD) of the thesis. The publisher is the awarding university.

References to theses or dissertations include: Author. Year. Title. Place of publication: Publisher.

Reference: Short, H.J. 2013. A report looking into the development of eco homes within the UK over the last ten years: honours research project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the BSc (Honours) Degree in Rural Enterprise and Land Management. Newport: Harper Adams University.

Citation (in the text): (Short, 2013)
Translations – Refer to online A – Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=T

Twitter – Refer to online A-Z examples link below

https://www.harper-adams.ac.uk/university-life/library/study-skills/citing-and-referencing.cfm?title=T#Twitter

Unpublished material: see Citing unpublished information including Personal Communication p. 4 and In press journal articles p. 18

Video see DVD; see also Online Video; see also Television/radio programme

Virtual Farm see Online Farm Data

VLE - see Learning Hub (Moodle) - source viewed on the VLE

Web page - see Internet page

White papers - see Command papers & white papers

YouTube - see Online Video

Summary of changes introduced in 2018

- No amendments due for 2018.

References


## Example reference list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stegman, U.E. ed. <em>Animal communication theory: information and influence</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBLEX (English Beef and Lamb Executive). Not dated. <em>BRP controlling sheep lameness</em>. [DVD]. Kenilworth: EBLEX.</td>
<td>Book with no year of publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manning, L. and Soon, J.M. 2013. GAP framework for fresh produce supply. <em>British Food Journal</em>, 115 (6), pp.796-820.</td>
<td>Print and online Journal with same content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Additional guidance and examples of references for less common resources are available at Harper Adams Library - Referencing page

Scanning this QR code with your Smartphone will take you directly to the online referencing guide. Depending on your phone either hover your phone over the code, or use it to take a photograph. Some phones may require you to download a free app first. Go to your app store and search for ‘QR reader’.