Harvard Referencing Workbook

2017-2018

Applied Science

Built Environment and Architecture
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**Introduction**

Referencing is an important academic requirement; it helps you avoid plagiarising other people’s work, shows evidence of your research and enables readers of your work to identify and locate the sources you’ve used.

The LSBU Harvard System is one of the most widely used referencing systems at the university. This workbook takes you through referencing common types of material and gives you referencing tasks. Once you’ve completed all the tasks, you’ll find the answer sheet at the back of the workbook so you can check how you’ve got on.

**How Harvard referencing works**

There are two stages to referencing sources using the Harvard system:

1. **In-text citation**
   This is when you refer to a source within the body of your work. It normally includes the surname(s) of the author(s) and the year of publication e.g. (Smith, 2012).

2. **Reference list**
   At the end of your work, you need to include a list of full references to the sources you’ve cited in the body of your essay. These references should be arranged alphabetically, normally by author.

When you have completed your referencing you should find that the in-text citations match the reference list at the end of your work.

If you look at other Harvard Referencing guides available on the web or in print form, you may notice some slight variation between them. **The important thing is to be consistent and to follow any specific instructions you’re given by your lecturers.**

**Part One: Print material**

**Books**
You’ll find the information you need to write a reference to a book on its first few pages. Below is an example of a title page of a book with the publishing and copyright details on the reverse.
To cite the book in the body of your work (the in-text citation), you need to locate the surname(s) of the author(s) and year of publication. The in-text citation for this book would be (Fellows and Liu, 2003). If you include the authors’ names as part of the sentence you only need to add the date in brackets e.g. Fellows and Liu (2003) claimed that ...

At the end of your assignment, you need to add the full reference details. From the title page and copyright page of a book, you need to extract the following information in the order shown. You also need to add the correct punctuation and formatting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Fellows, R. and Liu, A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title - (in italics, with only the first letter capitalised) – full stop</td>
<td>Research methods for construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition (if other than the first) – full stop</td>
<td>2nd ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of publication (only the first city or town) - colon</td>
<td>Oxford:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher’s name – full stop</td>
<td>Blackwell Science.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you put it all together it looks like this:


**Note** – If there are three or more authors of a publication, cite the first name listed in the work followed by *et al.*, which means “and others”, in the in-text citation e.g. (Anderson *et al.*, 2003). The words *et al.* should be in italics. In the reference list at the end of your work, however, list all authors unless there is a very long list of authors in which case, reference the first six and then put *et al.*

In the LSBU Harvard style, you only capitalise the first letter of the book title, unless the title includes a proper name e.g. America or William Shakespeare, in which case you follow the normal conventions of grammar and capitalise these names.

If your work is handwritten it is extremely difficult to make the text appear italicised. Therefore, when handwriting references, underline any text that would usually be italicised, such as the title of a book.
Task One
Take a look at the pages from a book below. Identify the information needed for the in-text citation and the full reference and write them in the boxes provided.

Bakery Food Manufacture and Quality
Water Control and Effects
Second Edition
Stanley P. Cauvain and Linda S. Young
BakeTran, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title - (in italics, with only the first letter capitalised) – full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition (if other than the first) – full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of publication (only the first city or town) - colon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher’s name – full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now write the in-text citation and the full reference:

In-text citation:
Full reference:

Note – If the book has an editor listed instead of an author, you would need to add (ed.) after the editor’s name in the reference list or (eds.) if there is more than one editor. For example, Booth, T. (ed.) (2006)... You do not need to add (ed.) to the in-text citation.
Chapter in an edited book
Sometimes chapters in an individual book are written by different authors and the book has one or several editors. The following example shows you how to reference a chapter from an edited book. We will be referencing chapter three that starts on p. 37.

To cite the chapter in the body of your work (the in-text citation), you need to locate the surname(s) of the author(s) of the chapter and the year of publication. The in-text citation for this chapter would be (Bundgaard, 2017)

At the end of your assignment, you need to include the chapter details as well as the book details in the reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of the author(s) of the chapter, comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Bundgaard, C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the chapter, with only the first letter capitalised - comma</td>
<td>Constructing dialogues: on architectural potentials of montage,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“in”, followed by a colon</td>
<td>in:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surname of the editor(s) of the book - comma - initial(s) – full stop | Smith, R.E. and Quale, J.D.
---|---
“eds.” in brackets to indicate that they are editors | (eds.)
Title of the book - in italics, with only the first letter capitalised – full stop | Offsite architecture: constructing the future.
Place of publication - colon | Abingdon:
Publisher’s name – comma | Routledge,

When you put it all together it looks like this:


**Task Two**

Reference chapter 4 of the book below. First, identify the information you need, then write the in-text citation and full reference.

Table of Contents

1. Selected theories of musculoskeletal injury causation
   **Shrawan Kumar**
   Page 1

2. Tissue mechanics of ligaments and tendons
   **Savio L-Y. Woo, Maria Apreleva and Jurgen Hoher**
   Page 27

3. Ligament sprains
   **S.A. Timmermann, S.P. Timmermann, R. Boorman and C.B. Frank**
   Page 45

4. Bone biomechanics and fractures
   **Stefan Judex, William Whiting and Ronald Zernicke**
   Page 59

5. Muscle mechanics in ergonomics
   **Jacques Bobet**
   Page 75
| Surname of the editor(s) of the book - comma - initial(s) – full stop |
| “ed.” in brackets to indicate that they are the editor |
| Title of the book - in italics, with only the first letter capitalised – full stop |
| Place of publication - colon |
| Publisher’s name – comma |
| Page numbers – starting with pp. – full stop |

**In-text citation:**

**Full reference:**
Journal articles in printed journals

When referencing a printed journal article, you will normally find the relevant information needed on the contents page of the journal, or at the top or bottom of the first page and sometimes every page of the article. Here is an example of the first page of a printed journal article:

![Journal of Information Literacy Education Vol. 23, No. 2, November 2004, pp. 253-269]

Library anxiety: bridging the gap between sixth form college and higher education.

Michael Beaufort, Jessica Williamson, Phillipa James, Peter Mountain and George Duncan

As with a book, you need to include the author and the year of publication in the in-text citation. So for this article, the in-text citation would be (Beaufort et al., 2004). At the end of your assignment, you need to add the full reference details, along with the correct punctuation and formatting. These include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Beaufort, M., Williamson, J., James, P., Mountain, P. and Duncan, G.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the article, with only the first letter capitalised - comma</td>
<td>Library anxiety: bridging the gap between sixth form college and higher education,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the journal, in italics with all main words capitalised - comma</td>
<td>Journal of Information Literacy Education,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume number, then issue number in brackets - comma</td>
<td>23 (2),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you put it all together it looks like this:

Task Three
Reference the printed journal article below. First, identify the information you need, then write the in-text citation and full reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) — comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the article, with only the first letter capitalised - comma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the journal, in italics with all main words capitalised - comma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume number, then issue number in brackets - comma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page numbers – starting with pp. – full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In-text citation:**

**Full reference:**
Part Two: Electronic material

In general, if an online source is also available in print then just provide the print reference. This is particularly advisable for e-books and e-journal articles on LSBU subscription databases.

If an online resource doesn’t have the same publication information of a print version, or you’re unsure whether it is available in print, include the URL and the date you accessed the source.

e.g. ... Available from: URL [Accessed day month year].

Alternatively, if a source has a digital object identifier (DOI), include this in place of the URL. You don’t need to include date of access as the DOI is a permanent identifier. (See below for further information about DOIs).

Digital object identifier (DOI)

Many online journal articles, papers and e-books have DOIs. A DOI is unique to a source and can be added to a reference in place of the URL and accessed date. A reader can find the location of a source by copying and pasting its DOI into a search engine, such as Google Scholar. As DOIs are permanent identifiers, unlike URLs, you do not need to include date of access in the reference.

E-journal articles

Take a look at the following example:

Redefining ecological engineering to promote its integration with sustainable
development and tighten its links with the whole of ecology

Frédéric Gosselin

Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Engineering Research (Cemagref), URE
Ecosystèmes Forestiers, Domaine des Barres, 45290 Nogent-sur-Vernisson, France. E-
mail: frederic.gosselin@cemagref.fr

URL: http://hal.inria.fr/docs/00/45/38/99/PDF/NO2008-PUB00024336.pdf
Date accessed: 5 June 2014
| Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop | Gosselin, F. |
| Year of publication in brackets | (2008) |
| Title of the article, with only the first letter capitalised - comma | Redefining ecological engineering to promote its integration with sustainable development and tighten its links with the whole of ecology, |
| Title of the journal, in italics with all main words capitalised - comma | Ecological Engineering, |
| Volume number, then issue number in brackets - comma | 32 (3), |
| Page numbers – starting with pp. – full stop | pp. 199-205. |
| “Accessed” and the date (in square brackets) – full stop (not necessary if including the DOI). | [Accessed 5 June 2014]. |

When you put it all together it looks like this:


If you were referencing the DOI instead of the URL it would be:

Task Four
Reference the electronic journal article below. First, identify the information you need, then write the in-text citation and full reference.

3 (2), 60-63

Review article

PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES IN SPORTS AND EXERCISE: A BRIEF REVIEW

Anssi H. Manninen

Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oulu, Finland

Received: 23 March 2004 / Accepted: 06 April 2004 / Published (online): 01 June 2004

URL: http://www.jsportscimed.org/vol3/n2/1/v3n2-1pdf.pdf
Date accessed: 9 January 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Year of publication in brackets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the article, with only the first letter capitalised - comma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES IN SPORTS AND EXERCISE: A BRIEF REVIEW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the journal, in italics with all main words capitalised - comma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOURNAL OF SPORTS SCIENCE AND MEDICINE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume number, then issue number in brackets - comma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 (2), 60-63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page numbers – starting with pp. – full stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| --- |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Accessed” and the date (in square brackets) – full stop (not necessary if referencing the DOI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 January 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In-text citation:
Full reference:

E-books
Take a look at the following example:

Forensic Medicine - From Old Problems to New Challenges
DOI: 10.5772/661
Edited Volume
OPEN ACCESS

Forensic medicine is a continuously evolving science that is constantly being updated and improved, not only as a result of technological and scientific advances (which bring almost immediate repercussions) but also because of developments in the social and legal spheres. This book contains innovative perspectives and approaches to classic topics and problems in forensic medicine, offering reflections about the potential and limits of emerging areas in forensic expert research; it transmits the experience of some countries in the domain of cutting-edge expert intervention, and shows how research in other fields of knowledge may have very relevant implications for this practice.

Available from: https://www.intechopen.com/books/forensic-medicine-from-old-problems-to-new-challenges
Accessed 28/11/2017

In-text citation: (Vieira, 2011)

The following information needs to be included for the reference at the end of your work:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) or editor(s) – comma – initial(s) – full stop if author</th>
<th>Vieira, D. N. (ed.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title – (in italics, with only the first letter capitalised) – full stop</td>
<td>Forensic medicine – from old problems to new challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition (or in this case Version) (if other than the first) – full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of publication (if available) (only the first city or town) – colon</td>
<td>Unknown:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher’s name (if available) – full stop</td>
<td>InTech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Accessed” and the date (in square brackets) – full stop</td>
<td>[Accessed 28/11/2017].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you put it all together it looks like this:

Task Five

Take a look at the e-book below. Identify the information you need and write the in-text citation and full reference.

Accessed 28 May 2014
Web-pages/Web documents

It’s best to start your research by using the library catalogue and the library e-resources rather than going onto a search engine such as Google. Remember that anyone can publish anything on the web, so free web material may not be academic or even trustworthy. If you do search the web for material, check the credentials of the author and whether or not there’s any bias in the content. Signs of academic material include references, evidence and qualifications of the author. Rather than searching Google, try searching academic search engines such as Google Scholar [http://scholar.google.co.uk](http://scholar.google.co.uk).

Below is an example of how to reference a webpage:

Date accessed: 6 January 2014
For the in-text citation, the surname(s) of the author(s)/editor(s) and the year of publication or last update are needed. If the website has no obvious author, you would need to use the organisation name instead. You can usually find the author(s)/organisation and date at the bottom of the screen.

For this webpage the in-text citation would be (British Nutrition Foundation, 2010).

At the end of your assignment, you need to add the full reference details, along with the correct punctuation and formatting. These include:

| Author/editor (if available) – comma - initial(s) – full stop Or name of organisation if no author/editor | British Nutrition Foundation |
| Year of publication or last update (in brackets) | (2010) |
| Title of the web page/web document, in italics – full stop | What is nanotechnology? |
| Available from – colon - then full URL | Available from: [http://www.nutrition.org.uk/nutritioninthenews/nanotechnology/what-is-nanotechnology](http://www.nutrition.org.uk/nutritioninthenews/nanotechnology/what-is-nanotechnology) |

When you put it all together it looks like this:

Note – Quite often you will find that the information needed to fully reference a web page is not available. Here’s what you should do in those circumstances:

- If there is no individual author or editor, use the company name.
- If there is no company name or author, use the first few words of the web page/web document’s title for the in-text citation. The web page title would also be used to start the full reference for the reference list at the end of your work. For example:

  In-text citation: (Occupational performance measurement issues and methodologies, 2002)

  Full reference: 

- Occasionally a webpage will have no obvious author, editor, company name or title. In this case you would need to use the domain name in place of the author for both the in-text citation and the reference list at the end.

- If the web page/web document has no publication date or last update information, indicate this by putting [no date] in place of the actual date.

Task Six
Take a look at the webpage below. Identify the information you need and write the in-text citation and full reference.

Website: http://www.nature.com/scitable/forums/women-in-science/national-academy-of-sciences-election-134080838

[The webpage content is not visible in this document.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/editor (if available) – comma - initial(s) - Or name of organisation if no author/editor - full stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication or last update (in brackets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the web page/web document, in italics – full stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available from – colon - then full URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Accessed” (in square brackets) with date – full stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In-text citation:

Full reference:
**Exercises**

**Part One** - Below are seven references. The information in each reference has been jumbled up. Put each reference into the correct Harvard order in the blank spaces below.

**Part Two** - When you have completed part one, arrange the references in alphabetical order by allocating each reference a number between 1-7 in the right-hand column.

|---|---|---|

---

<p>| | | |
|   |   |   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Website</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Journal article</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Answers for Exercises

Task One - Book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Cauvain, S. P. and Young, L.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title - (in italics, with only the first letter capitalised) – full stop</td>
<td>Bakery food manufacture and quality: water control and effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition (if other than the first) – full stop</td>
<td>2nd ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of publication (only the first city or town) - colon</td>
<td>High Wycombe:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher’s name – full stop</td>
<td>Wiley-Blackwell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In-text citation: (Cauvain and Young, 2008)


Task Two: Chapter in edited book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of the author(s) of the chapter, comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Judex, S., Whiting, W. and Zernicke, R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the chapter, with only the first letter capitalised (unless a proper name) - comma</td>
<td>Bone biomechanics and fractures,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“in”, followed by a colon</td>
<td>in:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surname of the editor(s) of the book - comma - initial(s) – full stop</td>
<td>Kumar, S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ed.” in brackets to indicate that they are editor</td>
<td>(ed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the book - in italics, with only the first letter capitalised – full stop</td>
<td>Biomechanics in ergonomics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of publication - colon</td>
<td>London:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher’s name – comma</td>
<td>Taylor &amp; Francis,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In-text citation: (Judex et al., 1999)


Task Three – Journal article
Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop | Urban, J. and Scasny, M.  
---|---  
Year of publication in brackets | (2016)  
Title of the article, with only the first letter capitalised - comma | Structure of domestic energy saving: how many dimensions?  
Title of the journal, in italics with all main words capitalised - comma | Environment and Behaviour,  
Volume number, then issue number in brackets - comma | 48 (3),  
Page numbers – starting with pp. – full stop | pp. 454-481.  

In-text citation: (Urban and Scasny, 2016)  

### Task Four – e-journal article

Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop | Manninen, A. H.  
---|---  
Year of publication in brackets | (2004)  
Title of the article, with only the first letter capitalised - comma | Protein hydrolysates in sports and exercise: a brief review,  
Title of the journal, in italics with all main words capitalised - comma | Journal of Sports Science and Medicine,  
Volume number, then issue number in brackets - comma | 3 (2)  
Page numbers – starting with pp. – full stop | pp. 60-63  

In-text citation: (Manninen, 2004)  

### Task Five - Ebook
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname of author(s) – comma - initial(s) - full stop</th>
<th>Stangor, C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication in brackets</td>
<td>(2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title - (in italics, with only the first letter capitalised) – full stop</td>
<td><em>Introduction to psychology.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition (if other than the first) – full stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of publication (only the first city or town) - colon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher’s name – full stop</td>
<td>Saylor Foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Accessed” and the date (in square brackets) – full stop</td>
<td>[Accessed 28 May 2014].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In-text citation:** (Stangor, 2010)


---

**Task Six – Webpage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/editor (if available) – comma - initial(s) – full stop Or name of organisation if no author/editor</th>
<th>Hoopes, L.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication or last update (in brackets)</td>
<td>(2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of the web page/web document, in italics – full stop</td>
<td><em>National Academy of Sciences Election.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Accessed” (in square brackets) with date – full stop</td>
<td>[Accessed 28 November 2017].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In-text citation:** (Hoopes, 2015)

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### Final Exercise

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reference</th>
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</table>
Additional Information

Direct quotes
If you’re using a direct quote in your text, you also need to add the page number to the in-text citation. For example: Jackson (2004, p. 575) declared...

Paraphrasing
Paraphrasing is putting someone else’s writing into your own words. As you’re expressing someone else’s ideas and opinions, rather than your own, you need to reference the source.

Secondary referencing
Very often authors will refer to the work of others in their writing. If you want to cite what they’re referencing, you should try and find the original work. For example, in a Sociology text book you may expect the author (Smith) to discuss the theories of Karl Marx or Talcott Parsons. If possible, you should try to find and read the primary work discussed, i.e. books by Marx or Parsons. However, if you’re unable to find the primary work to read you must make this clear. Your in-text citation would look something like this:

Marx (1848), as cited by Smith (2010), believed that ...

In your reference list at the end you would only refer to the Smith book, with no mention of Marx.

Multiple references to the same author
Sometimes you may need to cite different works by the same author which were published in the same year. To distinguish between them, you would add the letters a, b, c, etc in lower case after the year in both the in-text citation and the reference list at the end. For example: (Joshi, 2004a), (Joshi, 2004b).

Further help
A comprehensive guide to LSBU Harvard called HS 30: How to reference in LSBU Harvard Style is available from my.lsbu>Library and Academic> Library> Referencing your work, as well as from the Perry Library help desks. For examples not covered in this guide, please refer to the following book:


Please contact the Information Adviser for your subject if you have any enquiries about referencing or to arrange a one-to-one appointment. Full contact details of Information Advisers are available on the Library’s web pages.

Applied Science: LLRapp@lsbu.ac.uk

Built Environment and Architecture: LLRbea@lsbu.ac.uk

Alternatively, drop by the Research Help Desk on Level 3 Bridge of the Perry Library where a member of staff will be able to help you.