These guidelines recommend how to cite and reference according to BU’s version of the Harvard style for 2018-19 academic year starting September 2018. There is no single authority that defines the ‘Harvard’ referencing style. There is no standard version of Harvard referencing. ‘Harvard’ is a generic term for any style that contains author-date references. You should also check in Faculty / Unit / Dissertation Handbooks where you may find further information and / or you may receive further instruction (e.g. about layout) from Academic Staff.

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1. Introduction

a) Who should use this guide
• The majority of courses at BU require you to use the Harvard system of referencing, except these courses: Law, History (both in FMC) and Psychology (in SciTech).
• Law students should follow BU’s online guides Referencing – International Law and Referencing – UK & EU Law.
• Psychology students should follow APA.
• History students should follow Chicago Style Referencing.
• If you are writing for external publication please follow author guidelines issued to you by your publisher.

b) Why you need to reference
• When writing a piece of work, you need to indicate where in the text you have referred to sources written or produced by others.
• Consistency and accuracy of referencing is important to verify quotations and enable readers to follow up and read cited author’s arguments.
• Referencing is necessary to avoid plagiarism which is a serious offence against University rules.
• You should follow the examples in this guide every time you cite and reference.
c) The referencing system at BU
- You should use BU’s interpretation of the Harvard system: an ‘Author Date’ method.
- Our guidance is based on the British Standards for the citation and referencing of published sources in the Harvard Style and interpretations of that system used in academic and research institutions.

d) What is the difference between a reference list and a bibliography?
- A reference list should include only items actually cited in your work. This is what you are usually required to produce at the end of each assignment and dissertation, unless academic staff specify otherwise.
- A bibliography lists all the works you have studied and read in preparing your assignment. This would include all the sources you have directly cited and referred to in your text, plus any background reading.

e) What is paraphrasing and summarising in academic writing?
- You can paraphrase or summarise someone else’s work providing that you acknowledge the source and reference it.
- You are paraphrasing when you put another’s ideas into your own words. It is an important skill as it can demonstrate that you have properly understood the original writer’s meaning.
- It does not mean copying a piece of text and just changing a few of the words. When you paraphrase correctly the writing will be in your own style and express the original author’s ideas or information.
- Paraphrased information must be referenced.

1.1. The Harvard system (author date method)

Referencing is a two part process:
- Citing sources in the main text of your work
- References at the end of your work

All statements, opinions, conclusions etc. taken from another author’s work (print, online or multimedia) should be cited.

You can cite in three main ways:
1. Quote – Use the exact words of another author
2. Paraphrase – Rewrite an argument in your own words
3. Summarise – Pick out the main points of an argument and write in your own words

- Find more academic writing guidance in our online study skills guide Reading & Writing.
- In the Harvard system all cited publications are referred to in the main body of text by giving the author’s surname/family name and the year of publication.
- Each cited publication must have a corresponding full reference in the list of references at the end of your work.
- The references are listed in alphabetical order by author surname / name of organisation.

Authors/Originators
- Use the name(s) of the person or organisation shown most prominently in the source as being responsible for the content.
- If no author is given and there is clearly no identifiable person or organisation, use ‘Anon.’, except for webpages, newspapers, film, dictionaries or encyclopaedias. See section 2.1(g) on page 5 for further guidance.
- For all examples use the same author notation in both the main text of your work and in the list of references at the end - they must match.
Dates
- If an exact year or date is not known, an approximate date preceded by ‘ca.’ (short for circa) may be supplied e.g. (ca.1750). If no such approximation is possible, use (no date).
- For webpages, it may be preferable to cite the year in which the page was accessed, e.g. (ca. 2009), rather than use (no date).
- Where a book, chapter or article has been re-published as part of a different work e.g. an anthology, cite and reference the original date of publication, if given/available.

Personal communications (letters, emails, interviews, lectures, etc.)
- We recommend that references to personal communications such as letters and emails are given only within the main body of the text and are not detailed in the reference list. See section 2.1(n) on page 6 for further details.
- Lecture slides and notes, whether downloaded from Brightspace or not, are not published sources to be used as academic evidence in your work. They are teaching materials to help your study and revision. See section 2.1(o) on page 7 for further details.
- See section 3.1 page 8 for guidance on private / internal documents or guidelines (e.g. internal NHS organisation information that must remain confidential).

2. Citing sources in the main text of your work

a) Where to place the citation
- Place your citation where you decide it should naturally occur within a sentence.
- Depending on your writing style, it may follow a phrase/idea or appear at the end of a sentence or paragraph. It should always appear before the full stop.
  e.g. As Woods (1999, p.21) said, "good practices must be taught" and so we...
  e.g. In a popular study Woods (1999) argued that we have to teach good practices...
  e.g. Theory rises out of practice, and once validated, returns to direct or explain the practice (Woods 1999).

b) Quotations
- For all quotes include page numbers and quotation marks (page numbers are not required for webpages or online newspapers).
- If the quote is less than a line long "it may be included in the main body of text like this" (Bournemouth University 2015, p.1).
- As demonstrated in this next example:

  "Longer quotations should be indented and appear in double quotation marks, so this is an example showing how to insert longer quotations" (Bournemouth University 2016, p.1).

- Check your Programme and Unit Handbooks or ask Faculty Staff for details on how to format the line spacing in your assignments e.g. it may need to be 1.5 line spaced.

c) Page numbers
- When citing particular parts of a document, the location of that part e.g. page number may be given after the year within the brackets.
- When directly quoting particular parts of a document, the location of that part e.g. page number should always be given after the year within the brackets e.g. (Woods 2013, p.17).
- For e-readers, where pagination is not available include chapter instead e.g. (Roberts 2013, Chapter 2).
- For webpages and online newspapers page numbers are not required.
d) Online sources
- When citing a webpage, do not insert the URL (Uniform Resource Locator / web address) in the body of your text.
- If no personal author is stated use the organisation or company.
  e.g. Tesco (2011) suggest “Quoted text from the webpage would be inserted here”.
- Webpages do not usually include page numbers, so are not added when quoting them.

e) Text or script from videos, films or broadcasts
- These should be referenced as though they were a quotation taken from a published work, but without page numbers.
  e.g. The stereotypical Hollywood icon as typified by Rhett Butler in his words to Scarlett O’Hara “Frankly, my dear, I don’t give a damn.” (Gone with the Wind 1939).

f) Figures (e.g. table, diagram, chart, graph, map, picture, image, illustration, photograph, screenshot etc.)
  Important note: If you are writing a dissertation / final year project, you must check your Faculty’s dissertation handbook and liaise with your Dissertation Supervisor and / or Level Tutor for any further guidance on layout, style and format (which may include how to present figures, tables and appendices).

Inserting and citing figures in the main text of your work:
Here is an example showing how you can insert a figure in your work, followed by the citation e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KSU zone (The Library resources - eg books, online resources and learning spaces - have supported by learning with)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Libraries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study spaces</td>
<td>5,667</td>
<td>5,730</td>
<td>5,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Table showing BU Library and Learning Support Key Performance Indicators 2012-2015 (Bournemouth University 2018)

The source of the table above is a webpage, so page numbers are not included in the citation underneath the figure. If the figure is taken from a source that has page numbers, include them after the date.

If the figure has been copied from a source, then you have amended it e.g. another axis added to a graph, add ‘amended from’ in the citation underneath e.g.

Figure 2: Comparison of sales data (amended from Smith 2010, p.11)

Referring to figures in the main text of your work:
When referring to figures in the main text of your work use the figure number.
  e.g. Four years of Bournemouth University Library’s data (See Figure 1) shows…
  e.g. Sales data in Figure 2 highlights an interesting comparison…
  e.g. Figure 3 shows a photograph (personal collection) of Bournemouth University’s Library…

Referencing a figure at the end of your work:
If the source of the figure is not your own (e.g. a photograph you have taken, or, primary data you gathered for your dissertation/final project), so it has been obtained from another source, then you should include full reference to it in the list at the end of your work. Reference it according to the type of source it is taken from e.g. if the figure is an image you found in a book, follow guidance for referencing a book.
2.1. Examples of citing sources in the main text of your work

a) Author name does not occur in the sentence
Both name and year are given in brackets:
e.g. A more recent study (Stevens 1998) has shown the way theory and practical work interact.
e.g. Theory rises out of practice, and once validated, returns to direct or explain the practice (Stevens 1998).

b) Author name occurs in the sentence
e.g. In a popular study Harvey (1992) argued that we have to teach good practices…
e.g. As Harvey (1992, p.21) said, “good practices must be taught” and so we...

c) Same author or authors with identical surname / family name who have published more than one source in the same year
These are distinguished by adding lower case letters (a,b,c, etc.) after the year and within the brackets:
e.g. Johnson (1994a) discussed the subject…
Note: If you are adding citations from the same author and year, the letters after the date will determine the order in your list of references e.g. ‘Johnson (1994a)’ would be listed before ‘Johnson (1994b)’.

d) Two authors
Surname/Family Name of both should be given:
e.g. Matthews and Jones (1997) have proposed that…

e) More than two authors
Surname/Family Name of the first author only should be given, followed by et al.:
e.g. Office costs amount to 20% of total costs in most business (Wilson et al. 1997).
Then all authors' names should be noted in the reference list at the end.

f) More than one source is cited
Citations are usually listed in chronological order:
e.g. (Smith 1999; Jones 2001; Turner 2006)

g) No author or clearly identifiable person/organisation responsible
For all examples use the same author notation in the list of references at the end.
For webpages use the organisation or company author:
e.g. In the Energy Saving Trust (2011) report Your Carbon Footprint Explained…
For newspaper articles use the newspaper title:
e.g. More people than ever seem to be using retail home delivery (The Times 1996).
For films, use the title of the film:
e.g. The stereotypical Hollywood icon as typified by Rhett Butler in his words to Scarlett O'Hara “Frankly, my dear, I don’t give a damn”. (Gone with the Wind 1939).
For a dictionary or encyclopaedia, if the co-operative work of many authors, none of whom are a main editor, the title of the work may be used instead:
e.g. “A quotation from the text would be inserted here.” (Philips Encyclopaedia 2008, p.11).
For other sources, use ‘Anon.’:
e.g. In one history (Anon. 1908) it was stated that…
h) First time you refer to an organisation within a citation
Write the organisation in full and include the abbreviated form in brackets, thereafter using the abbreviation:
e.g. (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] 2013).

i) Source cited or quoted in another source (citing second hand)
Sometimes you will find information, diagrams, theories, quotations, etc. which were not originally written by the author(s) of the source you are reading. If you want to refer to this information, it is best research practice to try and find the original work and read it yourself. This allows you to check that the information is correct, represented accurately and that you have the full details.
If it is not possible to find the original source, you can cite second hand.
In this example, you have read a source by Jones written in 2007. Jones has described and cited a 1999 study by Woods:
e.g. In a popular study Woods (1999 cited by Jones 2007) argued that we have to teach good practices…
e.g. As Woods (1999 cited by Jones 2007, p.21) said, "good practices must be taught" and so...
You should only include the source you have read in the list of references at the end of your work; Jones 2007 in this example.

j) Contributor to a source (e.g. author of an edited book chapter)
Only cite the contributor:
e.g. Software development has been given as the cornerstone in this industry (Bantz 1995).
See section 3.1 page 8 for how to format a contribution in an edited book in your list of references.

k) Person who has not produced or contributed to a source, who appears or is quoted in someone else’s work
It is recommended you mention the person’s name and must cite the source author:
e.g. Richard Hammond stressed the part psychology plays in advertising in an interview with Marshall (2013).
e.g. “Advertising will always play on peoples’ desires”, Richard Hammond said in a recent article (Marshall 2013, p.67).
You should list the work that has been published, i.e. Marshall, in your list of references.

l) Scriptural Citations (e.g. Bible, Koran/Qur’an)
These should only be included in the text and not the list of references. Include book, chapter and verse. If quoting you may add the translation or edition:
e.g. ‘Remain in me, and I will remain in you. No branch can bear fruit by itself’ (John 15:4, New International Version).

m) Legislation – UK Statutes (Acts of Parliament)
Should be cited in full:
e.g. Human Rights Act 1998 legislates that it is unlawful for a public authority to…

n) Personal communications (letters, emails, interviews, etc.)
These do not provide recoverable data, so are not included in the reference list.
Cite personal communications only in the main text. Give initials as well as the surname/family name and status and/or occupation of the person. Provide as exact a date as possible.
When citing research data which you have collected, it is recommended you include copies or summaries of source data in Appendices.
e.g. According to Professor J.O. Reiss, many designers do not understand the needs of disabled people (personal communication, 18 April 1997, see Appendix 1).
o) Unpublished sources (e.g. internal documents, leaflets, posters, lectures etc.)
If academic staff authorise that you can use an unpublished source, follow this guidance:
• Cite in the main text i.e. using author date and reference the source at the end of your work as you would a published document.
• You may wish to include a copy of the unpublished source in an appendix (Note: this is not always possible where the document is very large or the content is confidential.
• The purpose of an academic's lecture (e.g. presentations, videos and notes posted on Brightspace units) is to direct you to sources for study and revision.

Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year (if available). Title of unpublished source [type of source]. Place: Organisation if available. Collection/archive details if available (Collection, Document number, Geographical Town/Place: Name of Library/Archive/Repository). Unpublished.


3. References at the end of your work

• At the end of a piece of work add a list of references to sources cited in the text. This list may be titled ‘References’ or ‘Bibliography’. See section 1(d) page 2 explaining the difference.
• In the Harvard system, all references are listed in alphabetical order by author name in a single list. The only exceptions are when citing unpublished sources and legal materials, which should be listed separately after the main list of sources.
• Check your Faculty's handbooks or ask academic staff for clarification if necessary.

a) More than one source by an author published in the same year
• They should be listed chronologically (earliest date first), and by letter (1993a, 1993b) if more than one item has been published in the same year.
• You will usually find bibliographical reference information on the title page of the publication.

b) Place of publication
• Use the city or town. If more than one city is listed give the first city or location of publisher’s / organisation’s head office.
• If the city is not well known, you may add a county, region or state. In the United States of America states are denoted by a two letter code e.g. Hillsdale, NJ.

c) Organisations or corporate authors
• Where authorship is attributed to an organisation or corporation instead of an individual author, ascribe authorship to the organisation.
• In academic writing, names of organisations may be abbreviated once they have been given in full e.g. Office for National Statistics (ONS 2013). You must always give the full names of organisations in your list of references.

d) Referencing sources where a URL is required
• URLs can be formatted with hyperlinks either included or removed.
• Including an accessed date is very important because webpage links can change or break.
3.1. Examples of referencing sources at the end of your work

- These guidelines recommend how to cite and reference according to BU’s version of the Harvard style.
- There is no single authority that defines the 'Harvard' referencing style.
- You should also check Faculty / Unit / Dissertation Handbooks where you may find further information and / or you may receive further instruction from Academic Staff.

Note: PDF is a format not a source type, so you need to identify what source the PDF is.

When listing your references use the elements, punctuation and format shown in the following examples:

**BOOK**
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of book [online] (if applicable). Edition (if not the first edition). Place of publication: Publisher.

- Print book
- E-book

**Contribution in an edited book e.g. a chapter**
Surname/Family Name of chapter author, INITIALS., Year. Title of contribution. Followed by In: Surname/Family Name of book Editor, INITIALS., ed. or eds. (if applicable). (Year, if different to contribution). Title of book [online] (if applicable). Edition (if not the first edition). Place of publication: Publisher, Page number(s) of contribution.


  Note: Scanned chapters linked in myBU and e-reading lists have been created from print sources located in BU Library and thus should be referenced the same as the print original.

**E-book downloaded to an ereader**
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of book [type of e-reader edition]. Edition (if not the first). Place of publication: Publisher (if available).


**JOURNAL ARTICLE**

**Article in a print or online journal**
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of article. Title of journal [online] (if applicable), Volume number and (part number or issue number or date), Page numbers or e-number of article (if available).

- Print article example with a volume number and issue number:
- E-article example with an issue number, but no volume number:
  e.g. Le Page, M., 2017. DNA variants hint at how we pass on intelligence. New scientist [online], (Issue 3131), 9.
- E-article example with an e-number:
  e.g. Caldara, R., Zhou, X. and Miellet, S., 2010. Putting culture under the spotlight reveals universal information use for face recognition. PLOS one [online], 5 (3), e9708.
Article in an online journal described as ‘In Press’
For articles that are described as ‘In Press’ you must include the full URL as the article has not been assigned a precise volume, issue or part number:


Article in an online open access repository
An article in a repository is usually the accepted peer-reviewed version, but may look different to the equivalent, final publisher-branded PDF found via library databases or journal publisher websites, so URL and access date need to be included. A repository contains open access works for a specific subject or institution (e.g. BU’s research repository is **BURO**).

Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of article. *Title of journal [online],* volume (issue), page numbers (if available). Available from: URL [Accessed Date].

**e.g.** Koutra, C. and Karyopouli, S., 2013. Cyprus’ image - a sun and sea destination - as a detrimental factor to seasonal fluctuation - exploration into motivational factors for holidaying in Cyprus. *Journal of travel and tourism marketing [online].* Available from: http://eprints.bournemouth.ac.uk/20539/ [Accessed 28 August 2016].

WEBPAGE
Organisation/Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. *Title of webpage [online].* Place of publication: Publisher (if available). Available from: URL [Accessed Date].

**e.g.** Bournemouth University, 2017. *Library and Learning Support [online].* Poole: Bournemouth University. Available from: www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library [Accessed 29 August 2017]. For webpage place of publication and publisher details, use what may be available in the website ‘About us’ or ‘Contact’ sections, otherwise, you may need to leave those details out.

REPORT
Organisation/Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. *Title of report [online] (if applicable).* Place of publication: Publisher. Report Number (if stated).

Print report

Online report

**e.g.** The Point of Care Foundation, 2014. *Staff care: how to engage staff in the NHS and why it matters 2014 [online].* London: The Point of Care Foundation.

GUIDELINES OR CODES OF PRACTICE (including public and private documents)
Organisation/Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. *Title of guideline [online] (if applicable).* Place of publication: Publisher. Guideline number (if stated).


Private / internal documents or guidelines (e.g. internal NHS organisation information that must remain confidential) – continues on page 10
- This section applies especially to BU Faculty of Health and Social Sciences (HSS) students working in hospitals, healthcare and social work environments. If you are HSS student or staff seeking further advice on this, please liaise directly with the HSS Library Team (hsslibteam@bournemouth.ac.uk) and they shall consider queries case-by-case.
Private / internal documents or guidelines (continued)

- This section is also relevant for dissertation / final year project BU students who may be considering using information / internal documents from an organisation they have worked for e.g. during a course placement year.
- Go to this page of online guide for full explanation and examples: https://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style/guidelines

NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE ARTICLE
Print newspaper or magazine article
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., (or Newspaper/Magazine Title,) Year. Title of article. Newspaper/Magazine Title, Day Month Year. Page number/s and column (a, b, c etc.).

Example:

Online newspaper or magazine article
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., (or Newspaper/Magazine Title, [online],) Year. Title of article. Newspaper/Magazine Title [online], Day Month Year or Volume (Issue) (if available). Available from: URL [Accessed date].

Examples:

CONFERENCE
Conference paper or proceeding
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of contribution [online] (if applicable). Followed by In: Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., of proceedings editor (if applicable) followed by ed. or eds. Title of conference, Place and date of conference. Place of publication: Publisher. Page numbers of contribution (if applicable). Available from: URL [Accessed Date] (if applicable).

Examples:

Conference presentation
Surname/Family Name, INITIAL(S)., Year. Presentation title [online] (if applicable). Title of conference, Place and date of conference. Available from: URL [Accessed Date] (if applicable).

Examples:

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OR DICTIONARY ENTRY
Encyclopaedia or dictionary (without an editor)
If a dictionary or encyclopaedia is the co-operative work of many individuals, none of whom are the main editor, the title of the work may be used instead. For edited works use the format for contribution in an edited book (see section 3.1 page 8).

Publisher, Year. Title of contribution. In: Title of source [online] (if applicable). Edition (if not first). Place of publication: Publisher.

Examples:
LEGISLATION
Cite an Act by its short title and date. You should not include ‘the’ at the beginning of the title, nor any punctuation between the title and the date:

*e.g.* Human Rights Act 1998

Legislation – UK Statutes
Legislation should appear in a separate list after the main list of references. These guidelines apply whether you found the legislation in print or online. For other types of UK legislation e.g. Bills, Statutory Instruments (SI) or EU legislation see our online guide Referencing – UK & EU Law.

CASES
Use our online guide Referencing Law Reports detailing how to reference a case. Only students studying law at BU use the footnote system of referencing. Cases should appear in a separate list after the main list of references.

MAP
Print map
Originator, Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., (may be cartographer, surveyor, compiler, editor, copier, maker, engraver, etc.) Year. Title, Scale (should be given normally as a ratio) [map]. Place of publication: Publisher.

*e.g.* University of Sheffield, 2004. *Glacial map of Britain*, 1:625,000 [map]. Sheffield: University of Sheffield Department of Geography.

Digital map
Originator, Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., (may be cartographer, surveyor, mapping agency, editor, copier, maker, engraver, etc.) Year. Title (if not supplied, provide an appropriate title), Scale (should normally be given as a ratio) [online map]. Place of publication: Publisher. Available from: ‘core’ URL [Accessed Date].


THESIS
Usually a PhD, MPhil or MRes thesis. You should not normally refer to unpublished undergraduate or taught postgraduate dissertations.
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. *Title of thesis* [online] (if applicable). Designation (and type). Name of institution where thesis was submitted.


TRANSLATED MATERIALS
This relates to sources that have been translated and published by another person.
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. *Title* [online] (if applicable). Translated by Translator’s name. Place of publication: Publisher (Originally published year if applicable). Available from: URL [Accessed date]. (if applicable)

STANDARDS
Organisation, Year. Standard number and title [online] (if applicable). Place of publication: Publisher.

PATENTS
Originator/s (name of applicant/s), Year. Title of patent [online] (if applicable). Series designation / number (which may include full date).

IMAGES OR PHOTOGRAPHS
Print image or photograph
Organisation/Photographer/Artist’s Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of image [type of image]. Place of publication: Publisher if available. Collection Details if available (Collection, Document number, Geographical Town/Place: Name of Library/Archive/Repository).
e.g. McNally, K., 1974. Primary 7 children from Bangor Central Primary School display their ‘Let’s look at Ulster’ project on the early settlement of Beannchor [photograph]. Antrim: Ulster Television. ITA/IBA/Cable Authority archive, 5023/9, Bournemouth: Bournemouth University.

Online image or photograph
Organisation/Photographer/Artist’s Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of image [type of image]. Place of publication: Publisher (of online image, if available). Available from: URL [Accessed Date].

COMPUTER PROGRAM
Company name, Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year (if available). Title of program. Version [type]. Place of Publication: Publisher.
e.g. Thomson Reuters, 2007. EndNote. 9.0.2. [computer program]. Stamford, Conn.: Thomson ResearchSoft.

SOCIAL MEDIA
Social Media (e.g. Blogs, Wikis, Twitter and Facebook)
Social media entries may only be kept on servers for a short time and may not be recoverable. You should retain a copy and consider including it in an appendix.
Organisation/Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title of page-entry/post (if applicable). Title of website [online]. Day Month Year (if applicable). Available from: URL [Accessed Date].

iTunes U or Other Downloads
Use originator/author if ascertainable, otherwise use the title.
Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title [download]. Edition (if not the first). Place of publication: Publisher (if available). Available from: Source of download [Accessed date].

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Mobile App
Use originator/author if ascertainable otherwise use the title.
Originator./Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year (If release date is not available, put the year you are accessing it). Title of App [mobile app]. Version number. Available from: app store name [Accessed Date].

Moving Images and Sound
When deciding which category your source belongs to, first consider what type of medium it was originally created or intended for, rather than the format you have accessed it. Where type is the same as format, e.g. a television or radio programme that was watched or listened to in real time, only the type needs to be stated in square brackets.

Television
Programme Title, Series, Episode number or title, Year. [type, format]. Production credit (e.g. Director or Producer). Production place: Production company. TV Channel. Date, Time of transmission.
E.g. Curb Your Enthusiasm, Series 7, Episode 10, Seinfeld, 2010. [television programme, DVD]. Directed by Jeff Schaffer and Andy Ackerman. USA: HBO.
Contributions: individual items within a programme should be cited as contributors.

Moving images accessed online (e.g. YouTube video, podcast)
Use originator/author if given/available, otherwise use the title.
Originator./Surname/Family Name, INITIALS., Year. Title [type, format]. Place of publication or production (if available): Publisher or Producer (if available). Available from: URL [Accessed Date].

Podcast

Film
Film Title, Year. (For films the preferred date is year of release in the country of production.) [type, format]. Production credit (e.g. Director or Producer). Production place: Production company.

Song lyrics
Radio

Programme Title, Programme details e.g. series, episode. Year. [type, format]. Radio Channel. Date of radio programme. Time of radio programme.


4. Plagiarism and copyright

- Remember: you must acknowledge your source every time you refer to someone else’s work.
- Further information available in our online guide Referencing – BU Harvard (page titled Plagiarism and Copyright).

5. Managing your references

5.1. EndNote Desktop and Online

- EndNote desktop and online is reference management software that helps you organise and insert citations, reference lists and bibliographies when researching and writing assignments and articles.
- A version of the Bournemouth University Harvard Style – Harvard(BourneU) – is available for both EndNote desktop and online users.
- Further information available in our online guide Endnote – reference management software.

5.2. Online tools and apps

- There are many online referencing tools and apps freely available to download and use on the web (e.g. Zotero, RefChef, Cite This For Me, Neil’s Toolbox and Citavi). None of these free tools are endorsed by Bournemouth University.
- BU only endorses and supports Endnote (software and online versions).
- More detailed advice in our online guide Endnote – referencing management software.


- Minor change to title of this PDF guide, in line with title of online version. PDF re-titled ‘Guide to Citation and Referencing in BU’s Harvard Style’ (previously ‘BU Guide to Citation and Referencing in the Harvard Style’).
- Further explanation added on page 1 to answer recurring query: “Why use BU Harvard and not standard Harvard style instead?” There is no single authority that defines the ‘Harvard’ referencing style. There is no standard version of Harvard referencing. ‘Harvard’ is a generic term for any style that contains author-date references.
- Clarification added about finding webpage place of publication and publisher details (page 9)
- Caveat statement added to guidance about Figures): “If you are writing a dissertation / final year project, you must check your Faculty’s dissertation handbook and liaise with your Dissertation Supervisor and / or Level Tutor for any further guidance on layout, style and format (which may include how to present figures, tables and appendices)” (page 4).
- Section 2.1 c) previously titled ‘Author has published more than one document in the same year’ has been re-titled to clarify: ‘Same author or authors with identical surname / family name who have published more than one source in the same year’ (page 5).
- New source example added: Podcast (page 13).
- New source example added: Private / internal documents or guidelines (e.g. internal NHS organization information that must remain confidential) (page 9).

7. Usage and Attribution of this Guide

If you wish to cite this document please use the following notation: Bournemouth University, 2018. Guide to citation and referencing in the BU Harvard style. Poole: Bournemouth University. Available from: http://libguides.bournemouth.ac.uk/bu-referencing-harvard-style/pdf-guide [Accessed Date].

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