ROUTES

The Journal For Student Geographers

routesjournal.org

A guide to academic referencing

Types of referencing

Harvard← referencing style for Routes and most common style of referencing in geography

Other styles: APA and MLA 8 (don't worry too much about these)

Harvard referencing

Include a **reference list** of cited works at the end of the document and **in-text citations** in (author, date) format

There are slight variations in how Harvard is applied. Please use this guide for submitting work to *Routes*

How to use in-text citations?

In-text citations

In-text citations should be included when you have directly quoted or drawn on an idea of another author(s).

Example

Paraphrasing an author(s)
Massey (2005) argues that space is not a pre-made container in which life plays out
Directly quoting an author(s)
Massey argues 'a space is not a container for always already-constituted identities' (2005: 12)
Citation at the end of the sentence
It has been argued that 'space is not a container for always already-constituted identities' (Massey, 2015: 12)

1) Note: use **single quotation marks** (double marks are used for quoting speech or quotations within quotations e.g. 'XYZ "X" XYZ'
2) You **don't** need to use p. when you indicate page numbers in the in-text citations
3) When you quote from a text you should put the **date and the page number in brackets after the quote**, not before

Multi-authored pieces and long quotes

Two authors e.g. (Krishnan and Noxolo, 2020)

Three or more authors - use first author + **et al.** e.g. (Krishnan et al., 2020)

You don't need to include an author's first name unless you use citations by different authors with the same surname. In which case, use the initial of the first name to make the distinction clear e.g. (H. Lorimer, 2020) (J. Lorimer 2020)

- Try to avoid lengthy quotes from a single author. If you do, quotes of more than three lines should be indented, and don't need quotation marks

Multiple authors in one bracket

If two books/ journals/ websites etc have stated the same idea you should include them all in your in-text citation e.g. (Barad, 2012; Hird, 2009) (separate with a semicolon)

If you wish to quote an author who has written two or more pieces of work in the same year, distinguish each piece by using a, b, c etc. You can choose which submissions are allocated which letter. Be sure to show the correspondence between the letter and the full citation in the reference list. E.g (Clark, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c; Jazeel, 2010)

No author or date

No author

Use the organisation responsible for the writing (e.g. United Nations) and if this is not available, use the title in italics

(A study of hazard management in Iceland, 2020)

No date

Use n.d. in place of the year (e.g. Daley, n.d.: 23)

Footnotes

Footnotes are used for adding further explanatory detail or offering a source which is not particularly key to the reference list such as a reference to a particular place where you found a statistic

Footnotes are not places for your references in the Harvard style. The references should appear under a **references** heading at the end of your work

Citing secondary sources

It is always better to go back the original source of a quotation rather than quoting a citation from another source.

Sometimes it is acceptable to quote a secondary source e.g. the citing work has translated a text from a different language

You should reference this by using *cited in.* E.g. (Povinelli, 2016: 206, cited in Yusoff, 2020)

Creating a list of references

Reference list

At the end of each submission will typically be a list of references.

A reference list lists **all the works you have cited** (be sure not to miss any out)

You should include a subheading *References* under which you should list your references. Authors' surnames should be listed alphabetically and multiple references by the same author should be ordered by date (newest first).

If there is an e-version of a text and a physical copy, it is better to cite the physical copy

Referencing books

Book referencing is the simplest format in Harvard referencing style. The basic format is as follows:

- The title is italicised
- The first letter of the first word is capitalised, after that only proper nouns are capitalised

Edition eg: 2nd edn.

Author surname(s), initial(s). (Year Published) *Title*. Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

Book Referencing Example:

Mitchell, J.A. and Thomson, M. (2017) *A guide to citation*.3rd edn. London: London Publishings.

for space
doreen massey

Single author

An edited book

Edited books are collations of chapters written by different authors. Their reference format is very similar to the book reference except instead of the author name, the editor name is used followed by (eds.) to distinguish them as an editor. The basic format is:

Editor surname(s), initial(s). (eds.) (Year Published). *Title.* Edition. Place of

publication: publishers

Edited Book Example:

William, S.T. (eds.) (2015) *Referencing: a guide to citation rules.* New York: My Publisher
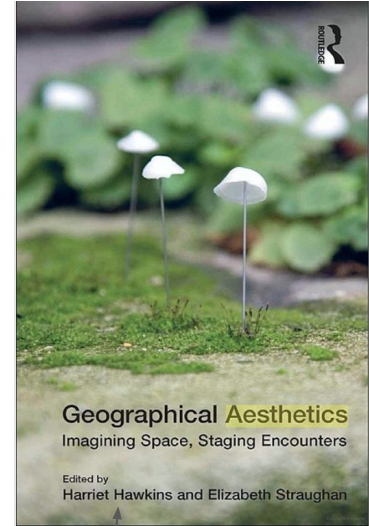
Editors

Citing a chapter in an edited book

For citing chapters, you need to add the chapter author and chapter title to the reference. The basic format is as follows:

The chapter title is not italicised and within single quotation marks.

Author names. (Year published). 'Title of chapter' in editor(s) surname, initials (ed(s).) *Title of book*. Edition. Place of publication: publisher, page numbers.

Contents

Chapters within an edited book

Citing a journal article

The basic format to cite a journal article is:

The title of the article is written within single quotation marks.

This is the title of the newspaper, in italics. Capitalise the first letter of each word.

Author names. (year) 'Title of article', *Title*, volume(issue/season etc), page numbers.

The volume number is written outside brackets and the issue or season number is written immediately after within brackets.

Journal Article Example

Mitchell, J.A. 'How citation changed the research world', *The Mendeley*, 62(9), p70-81.

Highlights

- The 2014 Oso landslide was the deadliest landslide in continental U.S. history.

- The landslide occurred within an ~ 200 m-high hillslope of unconsolidated deposits.

- Field reconnaissance revealed landslide zones with distinct geomorphic expression.

- Observed landslide morphology provided insight into the failure as a multi-stage event.

- LiDAR shaded relief images show striking evidence of multiple past landslides in the vicinity.

Journal article

Example

The 22 March 2014 Oso landslide, Washington, USA

Joseph Wartman [a] ⊠, David R. Montgomery [a], Scott A. Anderson [b], Jeffrey R. Keaton [c], Jean Benoît [d], John dela Chapelle [e], Robert Gilbert [f]
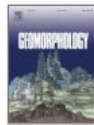
Show more ∨

Get rights and content

Highlights

- The 2014 Oso landslide was the deadliest landslide in continental U.S. history.

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- Observed landslide morphology provided insight into the failure as a multi-stage event.

- LiDAR shaded relief images show striking evidence of multiple past landslides in the vicinity.

Publisher: Elsevier
Name of journal: Geomorphology
Title: The 22nd March 2014 Oso landslide, Washington, USA
Date: 2016
Pages: 275-288
Volume: 253 (often the issue is not listed)
DOI: 10.1016/j.geomorph.2015.10.022

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Citing a newspaper article

Citing a newspaper article is similar to citing a journal article except, instead of the volume and issue number, the edition and date of publication are needed:

Author surname(s), initial(s). (Year) 'Article Title', *Newspaper Title* (edition), day month,

page number(s).

Note: edition is used only where applicable.

Newspaper Article Example:

Mitchell, J.A. (2017) 'Changes to citation formats shake the research world', *The Mendeley Telegraph* (Weekend edition), 6 July, pp.9-12.

Citing an image/ photograph

The basic format is as follows:

Photograph surname, initial. (Year of publication) *Title of photograph* [online]. Available at: URL (Accessed: day month year)

Online Photograph Example:

Millais, J.E. (1851-1852) *Ophelia* [online]. Available at: www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/millais-ophelia-n01506 (Accessed: 21 June 2014)

Citing a film

The basic format to cite a film is:

The director's name is written in order: first name followed by surname. Use the director's preferred name, this could be initials or full.

Format refers to the format of the movie you are referencing, this could be film, DVD etc.

Title of film (Year of distribution) Directed by director's name [format]. Place of distribution: Distribution Company.

Film Example:

Rear Window (1954) Directed by Alfred Hitchcock [Film]. Los Angeles: Paramount Pictures.

The basic format to cite a website is:

Author surname(s), initial(s). (Year of publishing) *Title of page/site* [Online[. Available at: URL (Accessed: day month year)

Website Example:

Mitchell, J.A. (2017) *How and when to reference* [Online]. Available at: https://www.howandwhentoreference.com/ (Accessed: 27 May 2017)

Examples

A reference list

References

Adam, B. (1998). *Timescapes of Modernity: The Environment and Invisible Hazards*. London: Routledge.

Adey, P. (2008). Airports, Mobility and the Calculative Architecture of Affective Control. *Geoforum*, 39(1), 438–451.

Adey, P. (2011). 'Ten Thousand Lads with Shining Eyes Are Dreaming and Their Dreams Are Wings': Affect, Airmindedness and the Birth of the Aerial Subject. *Cultural Geographies*, 18(1), 63–89.

Adey, P. (2015). Air's Affinities: Geopolitics, Chemical Affect and the Force of the Elemental. *Dialogues in Human Geography*, 5(1), 54–75.

Adey, P. (2016). Emergency Mobilities. *Mobilities*, 11(1), 32–48.

Adey, P. & Anderson, B. (2011). Anticipation, Materiality, Event: The Icelandic Ash Cloud Disruption and the Security of Mobility. *Mobilities*, 6(1), 11–20.

Adey, P., Anderson, B. & Guerrero, L. L. (2011). An Ash Cloud, Airspace and Environmental Threat. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 36(3), 338–343.

Agnew, J. & Toal, G. (2002). Cultural Geopolitics, in: Anderson, K., Domosh, M., Pile, S., and Thrift, N. (Eds.), *Handbook of Cultural Geography*. London: Sage.

Ágústsdóttir, A. M. (2015). Ecosystem Approach for Natural Hazard Mitigation of Volcanic Tephra in Iceland: Building Resilience and Sustainability. *Natural Hazards*, 78(3), 1669–1691.

Alaimo, S. (2008). Trans-Corporeal Feminisms and the Ethical Space of Nature, in: Alaimo, S. and Hekman, S. (Eds.), *Material Feminism*. Indiana University Press.

Alaimo, S. (2017). *Exposed: Environmental Politics and Pleasures in Posthuman Times*. Minneapolis: University Minnesota Press.

Alcoff, L. M. (1999). Becoming an Epistemologist, in: Grosz, E. (Ed.), *Becomings: Explorations in Time, Memory, and Futures*, (pp. 55–75). New York: Cornell University Press.

Alexander, D. (2007). Disaster Management : From Theory to Implementation. *Journal of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering*, 9(1), 49-59.

Aligne, F. & Mattioli, J. (2011). Supporting Real Time Decision-Making, in: Burstein, F., Brézillon, P., and Zaslavsky, A. (Eds.), *Annals of Information Systems 13*, (pp. 113–132). Annals of Information Systems. Boston, MA, MA: Springer US.

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In-text citations

One of the ways in which states seek to protect and secure populations from possible future risks is to render unpredictable futures calculable. This facilitates and legitimises particular actions of preparedness, precaution and pre-emption (Massumi, 2015; Anderson & Adey, 2012; Anderson, 2010; de Goede & Randalls, 2009). Scenario modelling and techniques of imagining various futures are then projected back into the present allowing governments and publics to take anticipatory actions. A broad variety of threats, from

Reference manager

Making your life easier

You should use a reference manager to help you keep track of the different texts you are reading and to help you format these accurately.
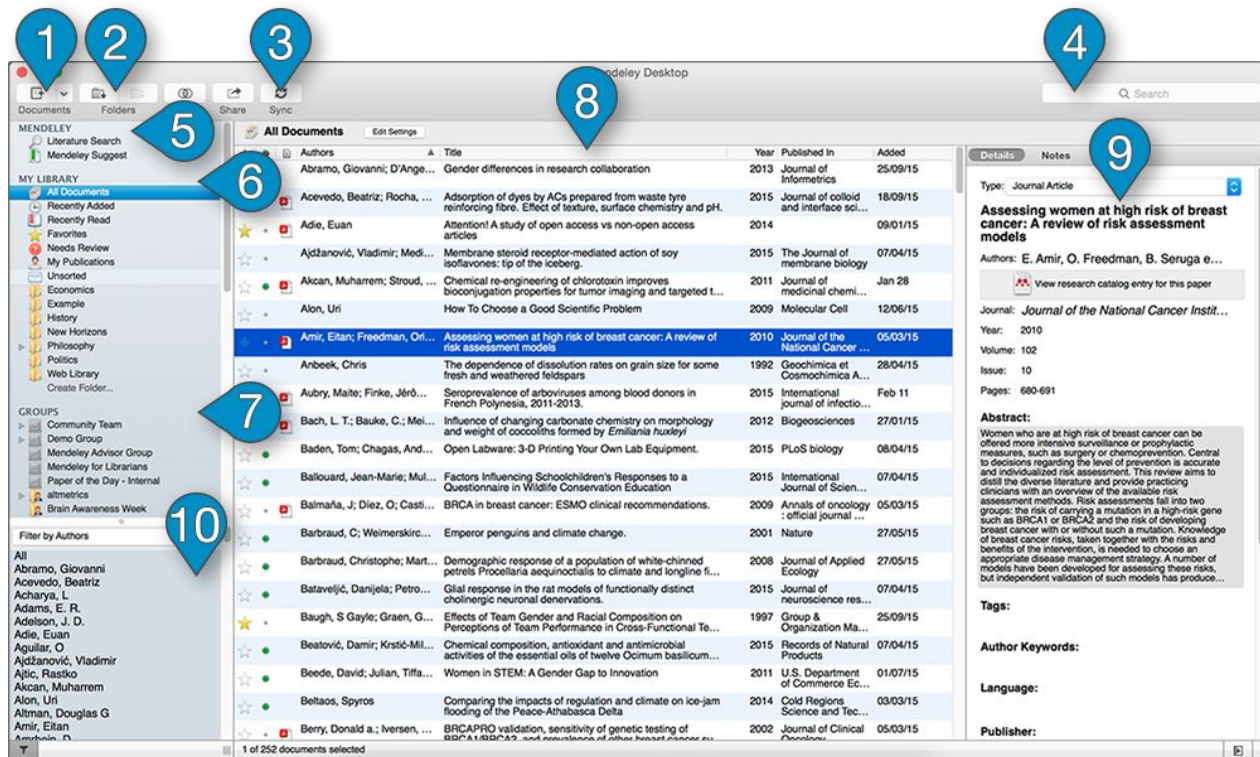
As you begin to write lengthier and more complex pieces, it becomes harder to keep track of your references and you will spend a lengthy amount of time formatting references if you do them manually. A reference manager will do the formatting for you!

We would recommend you download Mendeley as it is free to use
http://mendeley.com

What does a reference manager look like?

See: https://www.mendeley.com/guides/desktop/01-desktop-interface for full details
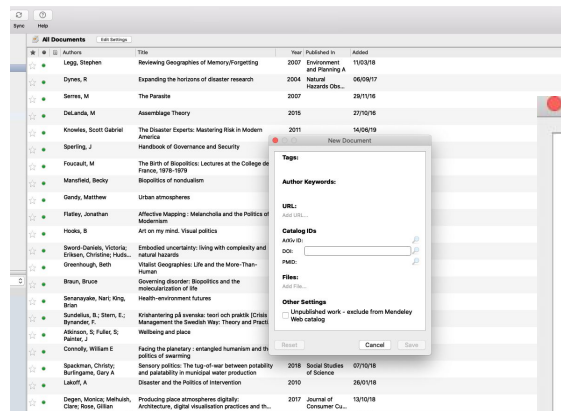
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Import your sources into the reference manager

You can drag and drop documents into your library

OR

You can automatically look up a document's info by copying the DOI by going to FILE→ ADD ENTRY MANUALLY

This saves you entering all the information manually (and reduces changes for human error)
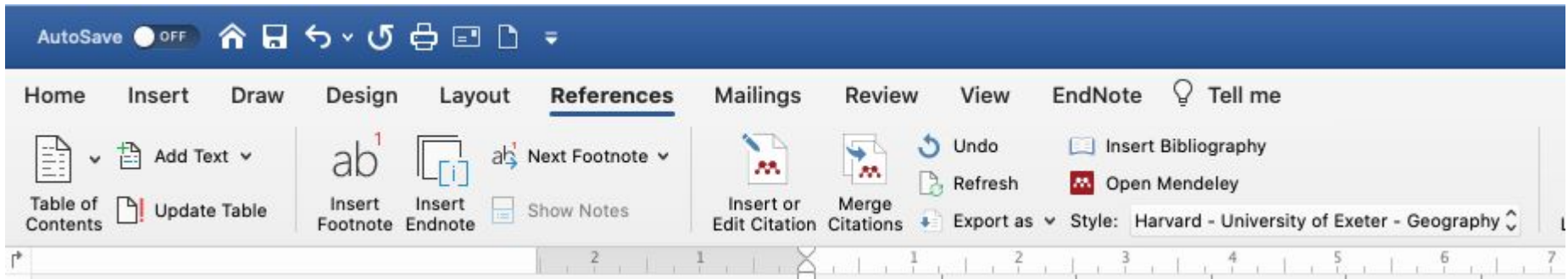
Using a reference manager

1. Download the toolbar for Microsoft Word

2. Choose your citation style- Harvard… (you may have to manually tweak the formatting a little- e.g. page numbers)

3. *Insert citation* (once it's imported into your reference manager)

4. You can edit the citation so it is in the correct format (the citation manager will even add the a,b,c if you include works from one author from the same year

5. Click i*nsert bibliography* for a formatted reference list to populate

Slide references

Images of how to cite different source types are from:
The Mendeley Support Team (/2020) Harvard Format Citation Guide. Accessed: 27th July 2020
<https://www.mendeley.com/guides/harvard-citation-guide. >.

Further information

Please see:
https://georoutesuk.files.wordpress.com/2020/05/harvardreferencingguide.pdf