Author Guidelines: Standard Reference Text

Harvard

References

References follow the Harvard style, i.e. the author, date system. In the text give the author’s name followed by the year in parentheses: Smith (2000). If several papers by the same authors and from the same year are cited, a,b,c etc should be inserted after the year of publication. In the reference list, references should be listed in alphabetical order. Reference to unpublished data and personal communications should not appear in the list but should be cited in the text only (e.g. Smith A, 2000, unpublished data).

Submissions are not required to reflect the precise reference formatting of the journal (use of italics, bold etc.), however it is important that all key elements of each reference are included. Please see below for examples of reference content requirements.

Reference examples follow:

Journal Article


Book


Electronic material


Vancouver

References

All references should be numbered consecutively in order of appearance and should be as complete as possible. In-text citations should be superscript numbers. Journal titles are abbreviated; abbreviations may be found in the following: MEDLINE, Index Medicus, or CalTech Library.

Submissions are not required to reflect the precise reference formatting of the journal (use of italics, bold etc.), however it is important that all key elements of each reference are included. Please see below for examples of reference content requirements.

For more information about this reference style, please see this guide published by Monash University.

Reference examples follow:
Journal article


Book


Electronic Material


Wiley Chemistry-Material Sciences

References

All references should be numbered consecutively in order of appearance. In-text citations should be superscript numbers in square brackets.

For more information about this reference style, please see the Materials Science Journals House Style Guide.

Reference examples follow:

Journal article


Book


Website


AMA – American Medical Association

References

All references should be numbered consecutively in order of appearance and should be as complete as possible. In-text citations should cite references in consecutive order using Arabic superscript numerals.

For more information about this reference style, please see the AMA Manual of Style.

Reference examples follow:

Journal article


Book

Please note that journal title abbreviations should conform to the practices of Chemical Abstracts.

Internet Document


AMS – American Mathematical Society

References

List references in alphabetical order by the lead author's last name. In-text citations should use the # sign in brackets to represent the order that the citation is mentioned in the text of the paper. For example, [5] would indicate that this is the fifth citation found in the text.

For more information about this reference style, please refer to the AMS Author Handbook.

Reference examples follow:

**Journal article**


**Book**


**URL address**


APA – American Psychological Association

References

References should be prepared according to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th edition). This means in-text citations should follow the author-date method whereby the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Jones, 1998). The complete reference list should appear alphabetically by name at the end of the paper. Please note that for journal articles, issue numbers are not included unless each issue in the volume begins with page 1, and a DOI should be provided for all references where available.

For more information about APA referencing style, please refer to the APA FAQ.

Reference examples follow:

**Journal article**

Book

Bradley-Johnson, S. (1994). *Psychoeducational assessment of students who are visually impaired or blind: Infancy through high school* (2nd ed.). Austin, TX: Pro-ed.

Internet Document


**OSCOLA (used for legal citations)**

**Citations**

OSCOLA is a ‘footnote style’, so all citations appear in footnotes. OSCOLA does not use endnotes or in-text citations, such as ‘(Brown, 2007)’. Longer works, such as books and theses, also include citations in tables of cases and legislation, and bibliographies.

When citing any source, either directly (as a quotation) or indirectly (by paraphrasing or referring to ideas in a source), cite the reference in a footnote, in the style indicated in OSCOLA.

Indicate footnotes with a superscript number which should appear after the relevant punctuation in the text (if any). Put the footnote marker at the end of a sentence, unless for the sake of clarity it is necessary to put it directly after the word or phrase to which it relates. If the word or phrase to which the footnote marker relates is in brackets, put the marker before the closing bracket. A quotation need not be footnoted separately from the name of the source from which it is derived if the two appear in the same sentence. Otherwise, separate notes should be used.

Close footnotes with a full stop (or question or exclamation mark). Where more than one citation is given in a single footnote reference, separate them with semi-colons.

Full details about how to cite and style in OSCOLA can be found here - OSCOLA (Oxford University Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities - 4th Edition)

Sample references follow:

**Citing cases**

It is well represented in the case law, perhaps most notably in the expression of the no-conflict rule advocated by Lord Upjohn in *Phipps v Boardman*, 31

The relevant footnotes would appear as follows:

31 [1967] 2 AC 46 (HL).

**Citing legislation**

A citation in a footnote is not required when citing legislation if all the information the reader needs about the source is provided in the text, as in the following sentence:

This case highlights the far-reaching judicial role ushered in by the Human Rights Act 1998.

Where the text does not include the name of the Act or the relevant section, this information should be provided in a footnote.
British courts must only consider Strasbourg jurisprudence: they are not bound by it.¹

The relevant footnotes would appear as follows:

¹ Human Rights Act 1998, s 2.

**Citing secondary sources**

If relying on or referring to a secondary source, such as a book or an article, provide a citation for the work in a footnote.

Hart wrote that the doctrine of precedent is compatible with ‘two types of creative or legislative activity’: *distinguishing* the earlier case by ‘narrowing the rule extracted from the precedent’, and *widening the rule* by discarding ‘a restriction found in the rule as formulated from the earlier case’.³⁴

The relevant footnotes would appear as follows:


When citing more than one source of the same kind for a single proposition, put the sources in chronological order, with the oldest first.