



T206, Energy for a Sustainable Future

References

The references are those books and articles which you have consulted and which you have made *direct* use of the material contained in them. When you write a report, you must acknowledge **all** your references by *citing* them in the body of your text and then listing the full details at the end under the heading *References*.

The Harvard convention for References

Making a Citation

When you wish to cite a reference in your text, you simply include the surname of the Author(s) and the year of publication in brackets at the relevant point in the text. For example;

... for gas, the reserves to production ratio is around 60 years (BP,2002)

... the [oil] resource will be on a declining curve (United Nations, 2000; Campbell and Laherrere, 1998)

... world population is likely to peak by the end of the twenty first century and then begin to decline (Lutz *et al*, 2001)

These examples give conventions for one, two and multiple authors and for citing more than one source. Note also that the “author” can be an organisation

Listing the References.

The references are listed at the end of the document and they are set out according to a definite format. (In the case of a book, references are often listed at the end of each chapter.)

- a. All references are listed in alphabetical order of principal author, then in date order for each author.
 - Single authors before joint authors
 - More than one reference by an author in one year and lower case “a”, “b”, “c” etc. to the year
- b. The format for individual references depends upon whether the reference is a book or an article from a journal
 - For a book;
Author(s), Date, Title of Book (Edition), Publisher.
 - For a journal article;
Author(s), Date, Title of article, Name of journal, Volume, (Issue number), Page numbers.

- For a website
Author(s), Date, Title of site, [Online at] <http://www.restofurl.com> [Date accessed]
Web pages are liable to change at short notice, so the date the page was read *must* be stated.

In both cases, the Author's name should be in the order

- Surname, initials and in the case of

For multiple authors, *all* authors names should normally be listed. If the number of authors is excessive, then the name of the first author plus *et al* will suffice.

Examples will be found in the References at the end and in the course materials. Note that it is usual to underline the volume number of a journal or to render it in bold type.

Referencing T206 Course Materials.

References to T206 course materials should be cited in the text as illustrated below and listed at the end under the title of the book.

“... nuclear energy has proved to be more expensive than that from fossil fuels.” (Book 1 Chapter 1) – Note use of quotes here for a literal quotation.

Reference can be made to the study guide in a similar way. If you are citing an SAQ, state the number of the SAQ and the section of the guide in which it is found.

An exception to this rule is the “Renewable Energy” (Boyle, 2003). This should be cited as a book in the normal way.

References

Boyle G. (1996, 2003), *Renewable Energy*, Oxford, OUP in association with the Open University

BP, (2002), *BP Statistical Review of World Energy*, [Online]
<http://www.bp.com/centres/energy2002/index.asp> [accessed 7 March 2003]

Campbell, C. J. and Laherrere, J. H. (1998), *The End of Cheap Oil*, Scientific American, March, pp. 60 – 65.

Lutz, W. Sanderson, W. and Scherbov, S. (2001) *The End of World Population Growth*, Nature, 412, 543 – 545, August.

United Nations, (2001), *World Population Prospects; the 2000 Revision*, UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 18pp.