

mmu Institute of Education



Continuing Professional Development  
Professional Development Programme

Manchester  
Metropolitan  
University

# Guidance 1

Guidance on References,  
Bibliographies and Citations

***2008 onwards***

<http://www.ioe.mmu.ac.uk/cpd/>

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## **Bibliography**

## Introduction to the Harvard style of citing and referencing

The Harvard style of citing and referencing has become an international standard format for academic work. There are many other systems in existence, some relate to a particular field of study such as the international standard system called "Nature", which is used by writers in the field of natural science and biology, and which was designed by the journal Nature. The Professional Development Programme uses the Harvard style of citing and referencing for all work submitted as either assessment or unit completion, including dissertations, research studies and management reports. It is an important that all students within the programme learn how to use the Harvard style and as can be seen from the assessment regulations, work which fails to use the style correctly or which uses a different style will not be marked and will be returned to the student as "not in a fit state" for assessment.

### Why reference?

All study rests on synthesis; your ideas plus the ideas of others form the basis of all the assessed work and research you will submit in your course. Referencing is needed in order to:

- Demonstrate the body of knowledge on which you have based your work
- Allow tutors marking your work to form a judgement about your ability to research a topic and make use of that research accurately
- Enable others to trace your sources of literature and therefore evaluate your work more effectively
- Allow you to demonstrate which ideas are your own , and which ideas belong to others

### How this guide works

This guide works on the following basis. It can be read as a structured document in hard copy if it has been printed. If it is being used as an electronic document on the Professional Development Programme WebCT site, then each section is hyperlinked; this means that the reader can look at advice on how to cite from a book in their assignment, then using a hyperlink go directly to the section that shows the reader how to construct the reference for the bibliography and then follow a third hyperlink to see the example included in a model bibliography. It is hoped that students will find this linking of text, construction and example in an electronic format, not only helpful, but preferable to printing out the guidance - thus saving trees and the planet.

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## Key Points about to remember about references, citations and bibliographies

- The bibliography must include references for all literature directly cited in your assignment, report or dissertation
- The bibliography must not contain references to literature that you read but did not refer to explicitly in your submitted work
- Direct quotations must indicate the correct page or pages which the quotation has been taken from.
- Ensure that you do not give the impression of having read something as a primary source, when in fact you have read it as a secondary source – in other words, if you refer to a source of literature that another writer discusses, without having seen the original work, indicate this in the text and the bibliography.
- Web sites present problems of quality, attribution and permanency. The following types of web site must not be cited:
  - Web sites where the general public originate the material (e.g. Wikipedia)
  - Synchronous or asynchronous computer mediated communication environments (chat rooms and bulleting boards)
  - Web sites where an author is shown, but the author has no standing in the field (i.e. she/he has not published in any other sources such as journals, conference papers etc)
- Web sites where no author is shown, but where the organisation responsible for the web site is reputable such as large charities, government bodies and international bodies may be used, but the reference must be correct, and must include the date when the site was accessed.
- Accessing a journal (or book) via the internet does not make it an “electronic Journal”. This term only refers to journals that are unavailable in any other media. The practical issues such journals commonly present are that they may lack some key information such as page numbers, volume or part numbers. As with web sites, care should be taken to establish that the electronic journal is a reputable source of information.
- Always refer to title page of a book for bibliographic information rather than the cover.
- When noting where a book was published, if there are a range of locations, use the one most indicative of the version you read, which is likely to be the version published in London.
- Where a book is published in the USA and the town and state are given, it is customary to include both
- Work which uses citations or references incorrectly or in which the bibliography is incorrectly constructed will be deemed to be “not in a fit state for marking” and will be returned for correction. If this means that the submission deadline for work is missed, students may lose the opportunity to be assessed for a unit. This may have serious consequences such as delaying the date at which an award is gained, or having to take a replacement unit.

## **Glossary of terms used in this guidance document**

**Annotated Bibliography** is a bibliography in which each reference also has a short evaluation of the worth of the source.

**Bibliography** is the list of sources you have made direct reference to in your work in the form of references (please note – some sources refer to Bibliography as a list of all the work you have read when preparing an assignment: see Key Points)

**Citing** means formally recognising, within your text, the resources from which you have obtained information.

**Citation** is the passage or words quoted within your text, supported with evidence of the source.

**ed.** and **eds.** Abbreviation for Editor and Editors of books (note these are always lower case).

**Electronic Book (E-Book)** is a book that is published only on the internet, and is not available in other media (such as hard copy)

**Electronic Journal (E-Journal)** is a journal that is published only on the internet, and is not available in other media (such as hard copy)

**et al** Latin for “and others”, and used when there are more than three authors cited in text

**ibid** is the abbreviation of the Latin term “*ibidem*” meaning ‘in the same place’. This is used instead of repeating the previous reference.

**Op. cit.** is an abbreviation of the Latin term *opere citato* meaning ‘in the work cited’. This is used after an author’s name to mean the same work as last cited for this author.

**p.** and **pp.** abbreviation for page or pages used with direct quotations (note these are always lower case).

**Plagiarism** is the misrepresentation of someone else’s writing as your own; this can be done deliberately or accidentally, but it is still plagiarism.

**Primary Source** is a piece of literature written by an author which you have read.

**Reference** is the detailed factual description of the item of literature from which you have obtained your information and is found in the bibliography or in an annotated bibliography.

**Secondary Source** is a piece of literature cited by an author, which you have not read.

### Using direct quotations in the text

When writing academic assignments it is worth considering whether it is necessary to use a quotation. Most academic writing uses citing rather than direct quotations, since it can be assumed that the reader is well-informed. A good rule of thumb is to ask yourself whether the quotation is saying something that you have not already expressed a view on or whether you are adding it as support for your ideas. If using the literature to support your views, then citing is preferable; if on the other hand you are using it to introduce a new idea or perspective then a quotation may be warranted. If you use a quotation you must comment on it immediately before or after it; there should never be a time when a quotation is left to speak for itself.

When directly quoting from a text, the quotation must be followed immediately by the page number (or numbers) from which the quotation is taken. The following abbreviations are used: page (p.), pages (pp.)

“Whether physical travel is involved or not, the relationship between ethnographer, reader and research subjects is still inscribed in the ethnographic text. The ethnographer is still uniquely placed to give an account of the field site, based on their experience of it and their interaction with it.” Hine (2000, p.46)

“To build a community of practice, members must interact regularly on issues important to their domain. Having the same title, for instance, is not enough. You can all be safety managers in different business units, but unless you interact, you do not form a community of practice.” Wenger, McDermott & Snyder (2002, pp.34-35)

Note, the page number(s) follow the year of publication in the bracket, they do not follow the quotation.

If quoting from an electronic journal (E-Journal) or other source where conventional information is missing, this must be made clear to the reader. (Please see key points at beginning of this work.) In this example, the quotation is from an electronic journal that doesn't use page numbers.

“While in other parts of the research I found email interviews an invaluable tool for opportunistic contacts and geographically dispersed informants, a face-to-face visit gave a sense of material culture and institutional location which enriched my understanding of the issues that shaped what was possible and desirable online.” Hine (2007) {taken from an electronic journal that does not make use of page numbering}

Citing

### Citing within your text from work written by an individual author

The simplest and most common form of citation is the author and date of publication in the text of your work. Wherever your work refers to a particular document, insert the author's surname with the year of publication in brackets. In some versions of the Harvard system you may see both the author's name and date of publication in the same brackets, but the PDP convention is not to include the author's name in brackets. Do not include the title of the book, first name or title of the author.

If the success of a lesson can be gauged by what the children have learnt it is essential for teachers to understand assessment Oliver (2006).

A reader can then locate the full bibliographic details of the work in the bibliography at the end of your work. It is also quite acceptable to cite the author in the text rather than at the end of the sentence.

The level of involvement in a lesson, as Oliver (2006) notes, is frequently indicated by the questions that pupils ask.

When more than one single author citation is given at the same point in the text, they should be listed in order of publication date beginning with the earliest. Multiple citations are used to lend weight or emphasis to a point.

Le Riche (1995), Reid (2002) and Sells (2004) all agree that truancy is one of the most important issues for schools to tackle, if they wish to improve pupil achievement.

{See it Constructed}

### Citing within your text from work written by multiple authors

If there are three or fewer authors the convention is that they are all cited, with an ampersand between the second and third authors.

Cohen, Manion & Morrison (2007) note that "participant observation" should be seen as a generic term rather than a precise methodology...

In the case of four or more authors, the first author (from the title page) is followed by 'et al.'

Basit et al (2006) in their research, explore the reasons why student teachers from ethnic minorities withdraw from Initial Teacher Education courses.

In the bibliography at the end of the work, the initials of the authors will be given, but this is never done in the text unless it is necessary to discriminate between two authors with identical surnames who have published work you are referring to in the same year. This is very rare. {See it Constructed}

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Citing within your text from Edited books

If you wish to cite from a chapter in an edited book, then the name of the writer of the chapter is included and the date of publication of the book, for instance,

It is important to see the philosophical context into which Davis (2006) places the education of children with ADHD, and in particular to consider how the pressure for inclusion may have contributed to the growth in that diagnosis.

In fact, as you can see from the bibliography notes, the editors of the book as well as the writer of the individual chapter are acknowledged in the reference when entered in the bibliography. [{See it Constructed}](#)

Citing Primary and Secondary sources

Where one source is cited in another, it is important to cite both sources; the work you have read is called the primary source, and the work it cites is called the secondary source. You must make it clear which literature you have read for very practical reasons; the author citing someone else may have misquoted or misunderstood what they said. Occasionally students think that it will be considered less worthy to cite literature cited by another author – it isn't.

When illustrating the difference between the positivist and qualitative traditions of research, Robson (2002) cites Spradley (1980) whose illustration is both illuminating and entertaining.

[{See it Constructed}](#)

Citing an article in a journal or electronic Journal (Ejournal)

Cite the author and date as you would for a book, there is no difference between books and journals within the text. The information given in the bibliography shows clearly the differences between the sources of information.

Citing a Web Site

Please note the comments about web sites made in the Key Points at the beginning of this document. Web sites with a known reputable author are treated as other sources of literature

Myerhoff (2006) uses her research in Communities of Practice as a way of analysing linguistic features, and then uses this analysis to inform research in other fields.

Web sites without an author but maintained by a reputable organisation cite the organisation as the author

The issues inherent in running a modern school demand up to date information that is well informed in both policy and legal aspects. Teachernet (2007) [{See it Constructed}](#)

Constructing

## The bibliography

The bibliography usually appears at the end of your work, and is constructed in alphabetical order. Remember that your bibliography should contain a reference for each source of literature which you have explicitly cited in your assignment or work. Where two or more citations are included by the same author, they are listed in order of date of publication, with the oldest first and the newest last. All the literature referred to in this guide is included in the bibliography at the end of the guide, and the following sections contain a clear rule for each type of literature you are likely to use. If there is a type of literature missing, you should seek help on the library web site or from one of the librarians. It is not necessarily a good idea to copy a reference from a book or journal article, since they may not be following the Harvard system as modified by the Professional Development Programme.

## Books

To reference a book in your bibliography include the following information in this order:

- a. Author(s), editor(s) or the organisation responsible for writing the book (only include the initials of the author(s), not their full names or titles)
- b. Year of publication – in brackets
- c. Title and subtitle (if any) – in italics and followed by a full stop
- d. Series and individual volume number (if any) – followed by a full stop
- e. Edition if not the first, for example 2nd ed.
- f. Place of publication if known – followed by a comma
- g. Publisher – followed by a full stop

Oliver, A. (2006) *Creative Teaching: Science in the Early Years and Primary Classroom*. London, David Fulton Publishers.

Cohen, L Manion, L & Morrison, K (2007) *Research Methods in Education [6<sup>th</sup> ed.]*. London, Routledge Falmer. [ebook]

Sells, C. (2004) *Treating the tough adolescent: a family-based step-by-step guide*. The Guilford family therapy series. London. Guilford.

## Chapter in an edited book

The key point in referencing a chapter or section from an edited book is to ensure the accuracy of two set of information; firstly the information concerning the chapter, and then the information concerning the book. It is particularly important to demonstrate clearly that the information relates to a chapter in an edited book. Very occasionally the impression is given that a writer has produced a book when in fact it is only a chapter in a book – this error can lead to a great deal of confusion.

If you want to reference a chapter in a book the order is:

- a. Author of chapter/section
- b. Year of publication – in brackets
- c. Title of chapter/section – followed by a full stop
- d. The word In
- e. Author/editor of collected work
- f. Title of collected work –in italics and followed by a full
- g. stop
- h. Place of publication – followed by a comma
- i. Publisher – followed by a comma
- j. Page numbers of section referred to – followed by a full stop

Davis, J (2006) Disability, childhood studies and the construction of medical discourses. Questioning attention deficit hyperactivity disorder :a theoretical perspective. In Lloyd, G Stead, J & Cohen, D (eds.) *Critical New Perspectives on ADHD*. London, London, pp. 35-45.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

#### A Secondary reference (book cited within another book)

As noted earlier, the key point to remember is that you are ensuring that the reader understands which literature you read, and which literature was cited in it.

- a. Author(s), of the cited work.
- b. Year of publication of the cited work – in brackets
- c. Title of the cited work – in italics and followed by a full stop
- d. Series and individual volume number of the cited work – followed by a full stop
- e. Edition of the cited work if not the first, for example 2nd ed.
- f. Place of publication of the cited work – followed by a comma
- g. Publisher of the cited work – followed by a full stop

the words “Cited in”

- h. Author(s), of the work you read.
- i. Year of publication of the work you read – in brackets
- j. Title and subtitle of the work you read – in italics and followed by a full stop
- k. Series and individual volume number of the work you read – followed by a full stop
- l. Edition of the work you read if not the first, for example 2nd ed.
- m. Place of publication of the work you read – followed by a comma
- n. Publisher of the work you read – followed by a full stop

Spradley, J. P. (1980) *Participant Observation*. New York, Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Cited in Robson, C (2002) *Real World Research: A Resource for Social Scientists and Practitioner-Researchers*. Oxford, Blackwell.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

## An article in a journal

Include the following information in this order:

- a. Author of the article
- b. Year of the publication – in brackets
- c. Title of the article – followed by a full stop
- d. Title of the journal –in italics and followed by a full stop
- e. Volume abbreviated to V and part number in brackets, followed by a comma
- f. Page numbers of article – followed by a full stop

Basit, T N Roberts, L McNamara, O Carrington, B Maguire, M & Woodrow, D (2006) Did they jump or were they pushed? Reasons why ethnic trainees withdraw from initial teacher training courses. *British Educational Research Journal*. V32 (3), pp. 387-410.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

Mason, J Legge, G E. & Kallie, S. (2005) Variability in the Length and Frequency of Steps of Sighted and Visually Impaired Walkers. *Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness*. V99 (12), pp. 741-754.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

## An article in an electronic journal (Ejournal)

NOTE: this refers to Journals which are **only** published on the Internet – and do not have a paper equivalent. Viewing a journal via a computer does not make it an electronic journal. If you have any doubt about this please ask one of the University Librarians.

- a. Author/editor
- b. Year – in brackets
- c. Title of article – followed by a full stop
- d. Title of journal –in italics
- e. The word Internet – in square brackets and followed by a comma
- f. Volume number (if available)
- g. Issue number – in brackets and followed by a comma (if available)
- h. The words Available from – followed by a colon
- i. The Internet address –
- j. The word Accessed the date when the site was accessed – in square brackets followed by followed by a full stop

Helland, C. (2007). Diaspora on the electronic frontier: Developing virtual connections with sacred homelands. *Journal of Computer Mediated Communication*, [Internet], 12 (3), Available from: <http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol12/issue3/helland.html> [Accessed 23/07/07].

[{view in bibliography}](#)

## Theses and dissertations

Students are often referred to dissertations (or their equivalents in other disciplines) by tutors, in order to see the quality to be achieved or to explore a topic which is linked to their own area of research. Students should never look at other dissertations for guidance on presentation of references or bibliographies since the regulations governing these will change over time.

- g. Author of the dissertation
- h. Year of submission – in brackets
- i. Title of the dissertation – in italics followed by a full stop
- j. Title of the award – MA, MSc, BA (Hons)
- k. the type i.e. Thesis, Dissertation, Practitioner Inquiry, Management Report, followed by full stop
- l. Faculty – followed by comma
- m. Awarding Institution – followed by full stop

Fowle, M (2004) *Accelerated learning for gifted and talented students: a study of its effectiveness with students following a vocational G.C.S.E. course in one secondary school*. MA Practitioner Inquiry. Institute of Education, Manchester Metropolitan University.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

Fawcett, N J (2002) *An investigation into the way in which a nursery teacher's methods of teaching differ, in order to accommodate children's learning styles*. BA (Hons.) Dissertation. Institute of Education, Manchester Metropolitan University.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

## Conference papers

Conference papers are similar to book chapters in that they appear (theoretically) as part of a wider publication (i.e. the conference proceedings). The key information which is different to other types of reference are the title and date of the conference; these details are essential when locating the paper.

The following information needs to be included in this order:

- a. Contributing author
- b. Year of publication – in brackets
- c. Title of conference paper – followed by a full stop
- d. Title of conference including date and place of conference – in italics and followed by a full stop

Bailey, S (2006) ADHD – what's in a name? *British Educational Research Association Annual Conference, University of Warwick, September 2006*.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

## Non-parliamentary publications

These are usually reports of Government committees or commissions; in speech they are frequently referred to by the name of the committee chairman or chairwoman, but in assessed work (and all publications) the official title must be used. The example below is often referred to as the Warnock Report, after the chairwoman Dame May Warnock.

- a. Author – followed by a full stop
- a. Year of publication – in brackets
- b. Title of the work –in italics and followed by a full stop
- c. Place of publication – followed by a comma
- d. Publisher – followed by a full stop

Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People. (1978) *Special educational needs: report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People*. London, HMSO.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

## Acts of Parliament

Acts of Parliament are referenced by citing the name of the Government Department responsible for the act. This can be a little problematic since the department may change its name (and abbreviation) a number of times. In this instance we have the Department for Education and Science, later the Department for Education and Employment then Department for Education and Skills now called the Department of Children, Schools and Families. The rule is that the name of the Department at the time of the Act, is the one used. There is sometimes also confusion between the terms Act and Bill; a Bill is legislation that is still being discussed in Parliament, and therefore isn't law, whereas an Act has been passed by parliament and has the force of law.

In the examples below it is worth noting that in the bibliography the DfES reference comes before the DES reference simply because the "Department for" precedes "Department of" alphabetically.

- a. Name of Government Department (at the time of the Act)
- b. Abbreviation of the Department in brackets
- b. Year of publication – in brackets
- a. Name of the Act – in italics
- b. Place of publication – followed by a comma
- c. Publisher – followed by a full stop

Department of Education and Science (DES) (1988) *Education Reform Act*. London, HMSO.

[{view in bibliography}](#)

Department for Education and Skills (DfES) (2004) *Special Educational Needs and Disability Act (SENDA)*. London, DfES

{view in bibliography}

## Command Papers

There are a huge range of papers produced by Government, and these are referred to by the general title of command papers – literally, papers produced at the command of the Queen. The main command papers of interest to students are Green Papers, which set out a general policy for discussion and White Papers which follow them and set out a proposed piece of legislation. When a White Paper is put forward to Parliament for the legislative process it becomes a Bill (see above under Act).

With a number of Command Papers and Government Acts, the publisher can be a little problematic. In the past most government documents were published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) – the name of which has now been changed to The Stationery Office (TSO). In both of these cases the abbreviation is acceptable in a bibliography reference rather than the full title. More recently, government departments have begun publishing their own papers, and occasionally they are only published electronically. It is important to be accurate in referencing, so if you are in doubt, it is wise to consult the University librarians.

- a. The Department publishing the paper
- b. Year of publication – in brackets
- c. Title of paper followed by a comma and the words “a Green Paper” or “a White Paper” – all in italics and followed by a full stop
- d. Place of Publication – followed by a comma
- e. Publisher – followed by a full stop

Department for Education and Employment (1997) *Excellence for all Children: Meeting Special Educational Needs, a Green Paper*. London, DfEE.  
{view in bibliography}

Department for Education and Skills (2003) *The Future of Higher Education, a White Paper*. London, TSO  
{view in bibliography}

## Web pages

There is concern in most academic circles as to the growing use of Web pages and web sites in assignments and dissertations. The major concern is that many of the pages and sites are transitory, appearing for a few months and disappearing without record. There is also the question of authority, since anyone can produce a web site, make any statement they like and claim academic credibility for it. For this reason, references to the web demand not only information that indicates the credibility of the work, but also information that locates it in time. It is good practice for the diligent student to check the web pages as close to the date of submission of work as possible, and to record that date in the bibliography.

Include the following information and the order should be:

- a. Author/editor
- b. Year – in brackets
- c. Title – in italics
- d. The word Internet – in square brackets and followed by a comma
- e. Place of publication – followed by a comma
- f. The words Available from – followed by a colon
- g. The Internet address – in full
- h. The word Accessed and the date you viewed the web page – in square brackets and followed by a full stop

Myerhoff, M (2006) *Communities of Practice and Social Networks*. [Internet] Edinburgh, Available from:  
<http://www.ling.ed.ac.uk/~mhoff/CommunitiesPractice> [Accessed on 27 July 2007].

[{view in bibliography}](#)

Whole web sites

The comments made concerning web pages above apply to whole web sites in much the same way.

- a. Organisation
- b. Year – in brackets
- c. Title – in italics
- d. The word Internet – in square brackets and followed by a comma
- e. Place of publication – followed by a comma
- f. The words Available from – followed by a colon
- g. The Internet address – in full
- h. The word Accessed and the date you viewed the web page – in square brackets and followed by a full stop

Teachernet (2007) *Whole School Issues* [Internet] London, Available from:  
<http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/> [Accessed on 27 July 2007].

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Can I get help in learning how to use the Harvard style?

There are a number of sources of help available to you. Firstly there are the workshops held each year and which are publicised through the CPD (Continuing Professional Development) Offices in Didsbury and Crewe. There is a "Study Skills Unit" open to undergraduate students following Foundation and Honours Degrees. On the WebCT site there are further sources of help from the internet as well as a list of Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") which you should refer to. The University librarians are experts in the field and can answer questions or help you find answers to them and on the main library website there are additional sources of help. The University Computers also contain a programme called "Endnote" which is bibliographic software which repays any investment of time spent learning how to use it.

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## Bibliography

Bailey, S (2006) ADHD – what's in a name? *British Educational Research Association Annual Conference, University of Warwick, September 2006.*

Basit, T N Roberts, L McNamara, O Carrington, B Maguire, M & Woodrow, D (2006) Did they jump or were they pushed? Reasons why ethnic trainees withdraw from initial teacher training courses. *British Educational Research Journal* V32 (3), pp. 387-410.

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Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People (1978) *Special educational needs: report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Education of Handicapped Children and Young People.* London, HMSO.

Davis, J (2006) Disability, childhood studies and the construction of medical discourses. Questioning attention deficit hyperactivity disorder :a theoretical perspective. In Lloyd, G Stead, J & Cohen, D (eds.) *Critical New Perspectives on ADHD.* London, London, pp. 35-45

Department for Education and Employment (1997) *Excellence for all Children: Meeting Special Educational Needs, a Green Paper.* London, DfEE.

Department for Education and Skills (2003) *The Future of Higher Education, a White Paper.* London, TSO

Department for Education and Skills (DfES) (2004) *Special Educational Needs and Disability Act (SENDA).* London, DfES

Department of Education and Science (DES) (1988) *Education Reform Act.* London, HMSO.

Fawcett, N J (2002) *An investigation into the way in which a nursery teacher's methods of teaching differ, in order to accommodate children's learning styles.* BA (Hons.) Dissertation. Institute of Education, Manchester Metropolitan University.

Fowle, M (2004) *Accelerated learning for gifted and talented students: a study of its effectiveness with students following a vocational G.C.S.E. course in one secondary school.* MA Practitioner Inquiry. Institute of Education, Manchester Metropolitan University.

Helland, C. (2007). Diaspora on the electronic frontier: Developing virtual connections with sacred homelands. *Journal of Computer Mediated Communication*, [Internet], 12 (3), Available from: <http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol12/issue3/helland.html> [Accessed 23/07/07].

Hine, C (2000) *Virtual Ethnography.* London, Sage Publications.

Hine, C., (2007). Connective ethnography for the exploration of e-science. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 12(2), article 14.  
<http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol12/issue2/hine.html> Accessed 26/07/2007

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