

Citing your references in the MHRA Style: A guide for English Literature, Drama & Creative Writing students

MHRA is a referencing style produced by the Modern Humanities Research Association. It's the required referencing style for students of English Literature, Drama and Creative Writing.

This guide gives you examples of the most common types of sources you may need to reference.

You'll find more examples and guidance on the Brookes Library page **Reference with MHRA** at: <https://www.brookes.ac.uk/library/resources-and-services/course-resource-help/english-literature-and-creative-writing/reference-with-mhra>

Further help and guidance:

- If you have a query that isn't covered in the Library guides, check the full *MHRA Style Guide V3.1* available at <http://www.mhra.org.uk/style/>
Printed versions of the *MHRA Style Guide* (3rd edn, 2013) are available in Headington Library at 808.02/MOD.
- For further help with referencing, check with your tutor or contact the Librarian for English, Drama and Creative Writing, Joanna Cooksey jcooksey@brookes.ac.uk

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1. When and where to cite a source

When writing essays or dissertations you may need to refer to a variety of sources in the body of your work. You need to acknowledge the original source through referencing:

- When you are providing a direct quotation
- Where you're paraphrasing or summarising from the original text in your own words, e.g. 'Eagleton's theory is that...'

There are two parts to MHRA references:

Footnotes

When you want to cite a specific source, create a footnote (a note placed at the foot of the page) in Word. Alternatively, you can use endnotes (notes placed at the end of your essay). Footnotes should run in one sequence throughout your document.

Bibliography

A list of all the sources you have used, whether you've cited them in the text or not, placed at the end of your essay.

The bibliography should be arranged in one alphabetical sequence - by the first author's surname - and should appear at the end of your document. If there is no author or editor, list the source by title.

Find out more from the online guide Reference with MHRA - see [MHRA basics: 1. creating footnotes and bibliographies](#) which covers:

- How to create footnotes
- How to create a bibliography
- How to deal with repeated references: citing the same source multiple times
- How to deal with secondary referencing – sources cited in a source you're reading
- How to calculate your word count

2. How to set out quotations

Direct quotation from any source must be indicated as such and the exact reference given within a footnote.

Short quotations may be run into the text, using single quotation marks. The number for the note should appear at the end of the quotation, after the full stop, even if the quotation appears in the middle of the sentence. For example:

Lynch emphasizes that 'In the culture about which Shakespeare wrote, hands were felt to have unique holy and sacramental powers'.⁴

Corresponding footnote:

⁴Kathryn L. Lynch, "What Hands Are Here?" The Hand as Generative Symbol in *Macbeth*, *The Review of English Studies*, 39.153 (1988), 29-38 (p.32).

Longer quotations should be separated from the rest of the text and should not be placed in quotation marks. Place the number for the note at the end of the quotation.

Prose quotations including the first line, can be indented, for example:

Bewell sums up Clare's view of language:

3. How to reference specific kinds of sources

These general rules apply to all types of sources:

Author name

In the footnote reference, the author name should be first name followed by surname, e.g. Virginia Woolf.

The bibliography needs to be arranged alphabetically by author surname, so always reverse the name of the first author in the bibliography reference, e.g. Woolf, Virginia

Page numbers

Include page number(s) in footnote references only as you are citing a specific section of the book, in the form 'p.' for 'page' or 'pp.' for 'pages'.

In the bibliography you are citing the whole source.

Full stop

Put a full stop at the end of footnote references but not at the end of bibliography references.

Missing details

If any publication details are not given in the source, use: '[n.p.]' (= no place), '[n. pub.]' (= no publisher), '[n.d.]' (= no date).

3.1 How to reference a book (including a novel)

For further guidance, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a book](#)

3.1.1 Referencing a book with 1 or more author(s)

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, *Book Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), p. x.

Footnote examples: Janette Dillon, *The Cambridge Introduction to Early English Theatre* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 34.

Mick Wallis and Simon Shepherd, *Studying Plays*, 3rd edn (London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2010), p. 78.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, *Book Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year)

Bibliography examples: Dillon, Janette, *The Cambridge Introduction to Early English Theatre* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006)

Wallis, Mick and Simon Shepherd, *Studying Plays*, 3rd edn (London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2010)

3.1.2 Referencing a book with an author and an editor/translator

The name of an editor or translator follows the title, as in the example below. For editors, use the format 'ed. by'; for translators, use the format 'trans. by'.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, *Book Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), p. x.

Footnote example: Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, *Frankenstein, or, The Modern*

Prometheus, ed. by Maurice Hindle, rev. edn (London: Penguin, 2003), pp. 62-63.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, *Book Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year)

Bibliography example: Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, *Frankenstein, or, The Modern Prometheus*, ed. by Maurice Hindle, rev. edn (London: Penguin, 2003)

3.1.3 Referencing an edited book

- If you are referencing a chapter from an edited book, see the section How to reference a book chapter
- If there's no author and no editor, don't use 'Anon.' Instead start the reference with the title of the book.
- If you are referencing the whole book, start the reference with the book title, followed by the editor(s), as in the examples below.

Footnote format: *Book Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), p. x.

Footnote examples: *Romanticism: An Anthology*, ed. by Duncan Wu, 3rd edn (Oxford: Blackwell, 2005), p. 88.

The Norton Anthology of American Literature, Vol. B, 1820-1865, ed. by Nina Baym, Arnold Krupat and Robert S. Levine, 7th edn (New York: W.W. Norton, 2007), p.60.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, ed., *Book Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year)

Bibliography examples: Wu, Duncan, ed., *Romanticism: An Anthology*, 3rdedn (Oxford: Blackwell, 2005)

Baym, Nina, Arnold Krupat and Robert S. Levine, eds., *The Norton Anthology of American Literature, Vol. B, 1820-1865*, 7th edn (New York: W.W. Norton, 2007)

3.1.4 Referencing an eBook

There are several different types of eBooks:

- Library eBooks - these eBooks look like printed books, with publication details and page numbers. Follow the guidance below.
- Books accessed through library databases such as Historical Texts. Check the online guide Reference with MHRA – [How to reference a book: Referencing an eBook](#).
- eBooks read on personal devices like Kindles - If you have read your own copy of a book on a personal device such as a Kindle, see the section How to reference a novel or short story: Referencing a novel read on a personal device.

Library eBooks look like printed books, with publication details and page numbers
Most eBooks provided by the Library can be referenced in the same way as print books. NB
This is a change from earlier guidance.

For example, this is a book available from the library as a print and eBook:

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, Book Title (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), p. x.

Footnote example: Alex Goody, *Technology, Literature and Culture* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2011), p. 109.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, Book Title (Place of publication: Publisher, Year)

Bibliography example: Goody, Alex, *Technology, Literature and Culture* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2011)

3.2 How to reference a book chapter

For further guidance, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a book chapter](#)

Follow the same format for a short story in a collection.

- Put chapter title in single quotation marks and the book title in italics. Use book title as it appears on the title page.
- If the title of the chapter includes works of literature, these should be italicized or placed within double quotation marks to differentiate, for example *Macbeth* or “*Hamlet*”.
- Include page range of chapter in the form ‘pp.’ in both footnote and bibliography references. Specify page cited in footnote references only.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, ‘Chapter Title’, in *Book Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), pp. x-xx (p. x).

Footnote example: Nathaniel Leach, ‘Mary Shelley and the Godwinian Gothic: Matilda and Mandeville’, in *Mary Shelley: Her Circle and Her Contemporaries*, ed. by L. Adam Mekler and Lucy Morrison (Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars, 2010), pp. 63-82 (p. 66).

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, ‘Chapter Title’, in *Book Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), pp. x-xx .

Bibliography example: Leach, Nathaniel, ‘Mary Shelley and the Godwinian Gothic: Matilda and Mandeville’, in *Mary Shelley: Her Circle and Her Contemporaries*, ed. by L. Adam Mekler and Lucy Morrison (Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars, 2010), pp. 63-82

3.3 How to reference a journal or newspaper article

For further guidance, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a journal or newspaper article](#)

3.3.1 Referencing a journal article

- Put the article title in single quotation marks and journal title in italics. The titles of works of literature occurring within article titles should be italicized or placed within double quotation marks, to differentiate.
- Include page range of journal articles but just use the numbers - don’t use pp. Specify page cited in footnote references.

Most online articles that you access via the Library website will be available as PDFs. These can be referenced in the same way as articles from print journals. You may choose to include online details at the end of the reference, but this is optional.

If you choose to include the online details:

- Put the URL in angle brackets <URL> and the date accessed in square brackets [accessed day month year].
- Many online articles have a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), which is similar to a book's ISBN. You can include this instead of a URL. Put the DOI in angle brackets <DOI>. There's no need to include the accessed date, as DOIs are regarded as stable links.

Examples of both formats are given below.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx (p. x).

OR Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx (p. x) <URL> [date accessed day month year].

OR Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx (p. x) <DOI>

Footnote examples:

Britta Martens, 'Dramatic Monologue, Detective Fiction, and the Search for Meaning', *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, 66.2 (2011), 195-218 (p. 203).

OR

Britta Martens, 'Dramatic Monologue, Detective Fiction, and the Search for Meaning', *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, 66.2 (2011), 195-218 (p. 203)

<<http://www.jstor.org.oxfordbrookes.idm.oclc.org/stable/10.1525/ncl.2011.66.2.195>> [accessed 19 July 2017].

Graham Saunders, "'Out Vile Jelly": Sarah Kane's *Blasted* and Shakespeare's *King Lear*', *New Theatre Quarterly*, 20.1 (2004), 69-78 (p. 71).

OR

Graham Saunders, "'Out Vile Jelly": Sarah Kane's *Blasted* and Shakespeare's *King Lear*', *New Theatre Quarterly*, 20.1 (2004), 69-78 (p. 71) <DOI: <https://doi-org.oxfordbrookes.idm.oclc.org/10.1017/S0266464X03000344>>.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx

OR Lastname, Firstname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx <URL> [date accessed day month year]

OR Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx <DOI>

Bibliography examples: Martens, Britta, 'Dramatic Monologue, Detective Fiction, and the Search for Meaning', *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, 66.2 (2011), 195-218

OR

Martens, Britta, 'Dramatic Monologue, Detective Fiction, and the Search for Meaning', *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, 66.2 (2011), 195-218

<<http://www.jstor.org.oxfordbrookes.idm.oclc.org/stable/10.1525/ncl.2011.66.2.195>> [accessed 19 July 2017]

Saunders, Graham, "'Out Vile Jelly": Sarah Kane's *Blasted* and Shakespeare's *King Lear*', *New Theatre Quarterly*, 20.1 (2004), 69-78

OR

Saunders, Graham, "'Out Vile Jelly": Sarah Kane's *Blasted* and Shakespeare's *King Lear*', *New Theatre Quarterly*, 20.1 (2004), 69-78 <DOI: <https://doi-org.oxfordbrookes.idm.oclc.org/10.1017/S0266464X03000344>>

3.3.2 Referencing a journal article only published online

If the journal is only published online as a web page, you do need to include the URL and the date accessed, or the DOI.

Where an online journal does not have page numbers and you need to include the location of the passage cited, you can number the paragraphs and include the paragraph cited in round brackets at the end of your reference e.g. (para. 3 of 24). Don't use line numbers as these aren't fixed and stable.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', Journal Title, Volume.Issue (Year) <URL> [accessed day month year] (para x. of x).

OR

Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', Journal Title, Volume.Issue (Year) <DOI> (para x. of x).

Footnote example: Carole Jones, 'Coming in from the Cold: Scottish Masculinity in Post-Millennial Fiction', *C21 Literature: Journal of 21st-Century Writings*, 5.2 (2017) <<https://c21.openlibhums.org/articles/10.16995/c21.21/>> [accessed 19 July 2017] (para.3).

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx <URL> [date accessed day month year]

OR Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', *Journal Title*, Volume.Issue (Year), x-xx <DOI>

Bibliography example: Jones, Carole, 'Coming in from the Cold: Scottish Masculinity in Post-Millennial Fiction', *C21 Literature: Journal of 21st-Century Writings*, 5.2 (2017) <<https://c21.openlibhums.org/articles/10.16995/c21.21/>> [accessed 19 July 2017]

3.3.3 Referencing a newspaper article

Use this format when you're referencing a newspaper article found on a library database such as Factiva, or The Times Digital Archive. These articles will include the page number(s) of the printed version.

If you are referencing an article found on a **news website**, this probably wouldn't have page numbers. If you need to include the location of the passage cited, you can number the paragraphs and include the paragraph cited in round brackets at the end of your reference, e.g. (para. 2 of 12). Don't use line numbers as these aren't fixed and stable.

- If no individual author is credited, start the reference with the title of the article
- Put the article title in single quotation marks and newspaper title in italics. The titles of works of literature occurring within article titles should be italicized or placed within double quotation marks, to differentiate.
- Initial 'The' is normally omitted when citing newspapers, with the exception of *The Times*.
- Include the section where relevant (e.g. 'Reviews section', 'section G2')
- Put the URL in angle brackets <URL> and the date accessed in square brackets [accessed day month year].

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, 'Article Title', Newspaper Title, day month year, section, p. x <URL> [accessed day month year].

Footnote example: Jackie Kay, 'Poetry...a Beautiful Renaissance: It's a wonderful time for poetry', *Guardian*, 29 January 2011, Saturday comment pages, p. 30 <<https://global-factiva-com.oxfordbrookes.idm.oclc.org>> [accessed 8 March 2021].

Bryan Hood, 'Interview: Ursula K Le Guin: 'I wish we could all live in a big house with unlocked doors'', *Guardian*, 18 October 2016, <<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/oct/18/ursula-k-le-guin-interview-complete-orsinia>> [accessed 8 April 2021].

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, 'Article Title', *Newspaper Title*, day month year, p. x <URL> [accessed day month year]

Bibliography example: Kay, Jackie, 'Poetry...a Beautiful Renaissance: It's a wonderful time for poetry', *Guardian*, 29 January 2011, Saturday comment pages, p. 30 <<https://global-factiva-com.oxfordbrookes.idm.oclc.org>> [accessed 8 March 2021]

3.4 How to reference a poem

For further guidance, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a poem](#)

This includes guidance on Referencing a poem found online.

Use this format when you want to reference a poem from a collection by a single poet, or from an anthology of works by several poets.

The basic guidelines are the same as those applying to book chapters (see 3.2).

Note if you are discussing several poems by the same author from one collection, you may want to just cite the whole book in the bibliography.

- Put the poem title in single quotation marks and the collection or anthology title in italics.
- Include page number(s) and line numbers (if available) in footnote references only, as you are citing a specific section of the book. Use the form 'p.' for 'page' or 'pp.' for 'pages' and/or 'l.' for 'line' or 'll.' for 'lines'.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname of poet, 'Poem Title', in *Collection Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname of editor (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), p. x OR pp. x-xx (p. x), ll. x-xx.

Footnote examples: Sylvia Plath, 'Daddy', in *Collected Poems*, ed. by Ted Hughes (London: Faber and Faber, 1981), pp. 222-24 (p. 222), ll. 2-4.

Sylvia Plath, 'Daddy', in *The Norton Anthology of Poetry*, ed. by Margaret Ferguson, Mary Jo Salter, and Jon Stallworthy, 5th edn (London: W. W. Norton, 2005), pp. 1840-42 (p.1840), ll. 2-4.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname of poet, 'Poem Title', in *Collection Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname of editor (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), p. x OR pp. x-xx

Bibliography examples: Plath, Sylvia, 'Daddy', in *Collected Poems*, ed. by Ted Hughes (London: Faber and Faber, 1981), pp. 222-24

Plath, Sylvia, 'Daddy', in *The Norton Anthology of Poetry*, ed. by Margaret Ferguson, Mary Jo Salter, and Jon Stallworthy, 5th edn (London: W. W. Norton, 2005), pp. 1840-42

If you want to reference the whole collection in the bibliography:

Plath, Sylvia, *Collected Poems*, ed. by Ted Hughes (London: Faber and Faber, 1981)

3.5 How to reference a play

For further guidance, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a play](#)

- In footnote references only, include act, scene and line numbers if these are available, separated by full stops, as you are citing a specific section of the play. Use lower case roman numerals (e.g. ii) for acts of plays. Use numbers for scenes and lines. Note that unlike references to poems, you do not include 'l.' for 'line' or 'll.' for 'lines'.
- If the play doesn't have scenes, or if you're citing the introduction, use page numbers in the form 'p.' for 'page' or 'pp.' for 'pages'.

3.5.1 Referencing a single play

Use this format when you are referencing a play published individually.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, *Play Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), Act. Scene. Line no. OR p. x.

Footnote example: William Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, ed. by John Dover Wilson (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), iii. 4. 139-155.

In the bibliography you are referencing the whole book, so no page or line numbers are needed.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, *Play Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year)

Bibliography example: Shakespeare, William, *Hamlet*, ed. by John Dover Wilson (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009)

3.5.2 Referencing a play in a collection

Use this format when you are referencing a play published as part of a collection or anthology.

Put the play title in single quotation marks and the collection title in italics.

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, 'Play Title', in *Collection Title*, ed. by Firstname Lastname (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), Act. Scene. Line no.

Footnote example: Thomas Heywood, 'A Woman Killed with Kindness', in *Renaissance Drama: An Anthology of Plays and Entertainments*, 2nd edn, ed. by Arthur F. Kinney (Oxford: Blackwell, 2005), VIII. 102-104.

Bibliography format: Lastname, Firstname, 'Play Title', in *Collection Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year)

Bibliography example: Heywood, Thomas, 'A Woman Killed with Kindness', in *Renaissance Drama: An Anthology of Plays and Entertainments*, 2nd edn, ed. by Arthur F. Kinney (Oxford: Blackwell, 2005)

If there is no author:

If the play is anonymous (as is the case with some older plays), do not use 'Anon.' Instead start the reference with the title of the play.

Footnote example: 'The Tragedy of Master Arden of Faversham', in *Renaissance Drama: An Anthology of Plays and Entertainments*, 2nd edn, ed. by Arthur F. Kinney (Oxford: Blackwell,

2005), XIV. 223-225.

Bibliography example: 'The Tragedy of Master Arden of Faversham', in *Renaissance Drama: An Anthology of Plays and Entertainments*, 2nd edn, ed. by Arthur F. Kinney (Oxford: Blackwell, 2005)

If the play has pages, rather than Acts and Scenes:

Treat this like a chapter in a book

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname, 'Play Title', in *Collection Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year), pp. x-xx (p. x). – the example online doesn't have collection title in italics?

Footnote example: Sarah Kane, 'Crave', in *Complete Plays* (London: Methuen Drama, 2001), pp. 153-202 (p. 165).

Bibliography example: Kane, Sarah, 'Crave', in *Complete Plays* (London: Methuen Drama, 2001), pp. 153-202

3.6 How to reference a novel or short story

For novels, follow the guidance on books (3.1)

For short stories, follow the guidance on book chapters (3.2)

For examples, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a novel or short story](#)

3.7 How to reference a web page

For further guidance, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference a web page](#)

- If no individual author is credited, you can use the name of the organisation responsible for the web page e.g. The Poetry Book Society.
- If the web page is part of a larger resource or site, put the title of the page in single quotation marks and the title of the site in italics.
- For the date, give the year the page was last updated if available. If this information is not available, use '[n.d.]' (= no date)

Footnote format: Firstname Lastname OR Name of Organisation, *Title of Web page* (Year) <URL> [accessed day month year].

If you have two titles: Firstname Lastname OR Name of Organisation *Title of Web page* (Year) <URL> [accessed day month year].

Footnote examples: Office for National Statistics, *Crime in England and Wales: year ending Mar 2016* (2016) <<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016>> [accessed 18 February 2021].

Gary Harrison, 'Romanticism, Nature, Ecology', *Romantic Circles*, (2006) <<https://romantic-circles.org/pedagogies/commons/ecology/harrison/harrison.html>> [accessed 12 July 2017].

For the bibliography format, reverse the first author's name and omit the full stop.

3.8 How to reference films and TV programmes

For guidance on referencing other media sources, see Reference with MHRA: [How to reference media & other sources](#) which covers:

- Referencing a video viewed on YouTube
- Referencing a podcast
- Referencing a live or recorded lecture
- Referencing a work of art

3.8.1 Referencing a film

Note that the format remains the same for footnote and bibliography references, except that you omit the full stop at the end of the bibliography reference.

Film viewed on BoB	Footnote format: <i>Film Title</i> , dir. by Firstname Lastname, Channel Name, day month year, time of broadcast. Footnote example: <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> , dir. by Joe Wright, 3sat, 25 December 2016, 21.10.
Film viewed on a streaming service	Footnote format: <i>Film Title</i> , dir. by Firstname Lastname, Name of streaming service, <URL> [accessed date]. Footnote example: <i>The King</i> , dir. by David Michôd, Netflix, < https://www.netflix.com/watch/80182016 > [accessed 30 March 2021].
Film on DVD	Footnote format: <i>Film Title</i> , dir. by Firstname Lastname (Distributor, Year) [on DVD]. Footnote example: <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> , dir. by Joe Wright (Universal Pictures, 2006) [on DVD].

3.8.2 Referencing a TV or radio programme

- Note that the format remains the same for footnote and bibliography references, except that you omit the full stop at the end of the bibliography reference.
- If you're referencing a single programme, put the title in italics. If you're referencing an episode in a series title, put the episode title in single quotation marks and the series title in italics, as shown in the examples below.

Programme viewed on BOB	Footnote format: 'Episode Title', <i>Programme/Series Title</i> , Channel Name, day month year, time of broadcast. Footnote example: 'Snacking through Shakespeare', <i>Shakespeare's Restless World</i> , BBC Radio 4, 18 April 2012, 13.45.
Programme viewed on a streaming service	Footnote format: 'Episode Title', <i>Programme/Series Title</i> , series number, episode number, Name of streaming service, <URL> [accessed date]. Footnote example: 'Gloriana', <i>The Crown</i> , season 1, episode 10, Netflix, < http://www.netflix.com/gb/title/80025678 > [accessed 1 March 2021].