

HISTORY OF THE UK'S FIRST DECIMAL COIN

1968 - 2022



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Introduction

As with another recent publication covering the history of the UK fifty pence coin, this Brushwood Coins Note has been written largely as a result of entirely new interest arising from coin collectors (and also from new web-based coin sellers discovering they could make a very quick profit!) This time the focus of recent popular interest has become the ten pence coin, inspired by the creation of the Royal Mint's 'The Great British Coin Hunt' in 2018.

The UK ten pence decimal coin had previously not been a coin of any particular great general interest and so remained very much for more established coin collectors to study; but that suddenly changed when the Royal Mint announced the release of the first of two special 26 coin alphabet letter-themed sets of ten pence coins into general circulation. Strong hints were given that these particular coins would have much lower than normal circulation mintages; more about that later. Also unusually, these alphabet letter coins were to be issued in the base-metal only at general circulation minting standard but not at any of the higher minting standards normally expected for RM special coins. So no Brilliant Uncirculated or Proof standard ten pence alphabet coins were issued in the standard base-metal, despite what some sellers might otherwise try to tell you.

This coin note briefly explains the history and origin of what was to become the UK's first decimal coin. It covers all the design variations to date since the coin's incorporation into today's modern decimal coinage in 1968. The reader will find full details of the alphabet series of letter ten pence coins, plus a discussion of all the scarcest ten pence coins, including a genuinely rare ten pence 'mule error coin' that may not be familiar to many collectors of decimal coins.

Detailed information tables are included which show the total number of ten pence coins issued into general circulation for every year since its introduction. Further tables indicate the number of higher quality ten pence coins struck by the royal Mint to the 'Brilliant Uncirculated' and 'Proof' minting standards.

There are a number of supporting annexes giving further detail on various other aspects of the ten pence (see contents list below), including discussion of non-UK 10p decimal coins, further historical context behind the coin's introduction, trial die 10p pieces, error 10p coins and other topics of possible interest.

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1. A Brief History of the UK Ten Pence Coin

The origins of the UK decimal ten pence coin can be traced back a considerable number of years; in fact very much further than many people might guess. Almost 700 years ago the first English 'florin' was struck in gold with a value of six shillings in 1344. Edward III was depicted on the throne beneath a canopy, with crowned leopard's heads on both sides; resulting in an alternative name used widely for the coin at the time of 'Double Leopard'. It was to be superseded by the much higher value Gold Noble and so the florin did not reappear for some 500 years, but when it did (during the reign of Queen Victoria) it became a first clear step towards the possibility of a future UK decimal coinage system.

According to the archives of the Royal Mint Journal, in 1847 Sir John Bowring, a Member of Parliament of the time, called for the UK monetary system to be changed to a currency based on units of ten. His argument was simple: "Every man who looks at his ten fingers saw an argument of its use and evidence of its practicability." His fellow MPs could see that he had a point and the nation's first "decimal" coin appeared shortly afterward.

In 1849 William Wyon created the design for a new silver 'florin' worth two shillings, with the words "ONE FLORIN" and "ONE TENTH OF A POUND" arranged around the reverse side, and so the first decimal coin was introduced in 1849. It was a 170 year old in origin to one pound sterling which had been selected out of a number of proposals to replace the new coin. The first decimal coin was the Austrian florins of 1810, which were issued by the Royal Mint in 1849. It was the first decimal coin at that time.

There is a good summary of [Ref 2] which traces the coin's history, more commonly referred to as our first decimal coin, the Royal Mint's political reference information.

Over a century later, the Gold Standard Act of 1875 introduced a new decimal coin, the Exchequer (James Callaghan) a completely new decimal coin, the florin (worth two shillings) was introduced. The decision to convert to full decimalisation was made in 1966. The new decimal system would be based on 'old' pennies, and the new

The final two shilling coins were issued in 1968. The edition proof set from the collection of imperial coins is available for collectors in order to mark the transition to decimal coinage.

Although the formal decimalisation day was not to be until 14th February 1971 it was decided to introduce two of the new decimal coins earlier than the rest. The new 10p and the new 5p were both released into circulation in April 1968. With the new 10p coin being exactly equal in size, shape, weight, and value to the existing two shilling coin, the new coins could therefore circulate on equal terms with the existing pre-decimal currency of the time. (The new 5p was also equivalent in all these same respects to the old imperial shilling.)

This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

The 'History of the UK's First Decimal Coin' published by Brushwood Coins is available free-of-charge to anyone making a donation of £5 or more to the Somerset Coalfield Life Museum at Radstock (near Bath).



Every copy of the book issued is personalised to the person that has made the donation. The museum shop has a hard copy on display for you to look through if you wish to study it further before making your donation.

The book is published in PDF format so that it can be put onto any computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone for convenience of reading. If you wish to print a hard copy the book is available in either colour or greyscale versions to suit the type of printer you have available. (The greyscale version of the book is optimised for better quality printed monochrome images and is recommended if you do not have a colour printer available.)

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After winning the public competition, Christopher Ironside prepared designs for all six new denominations (50p to ½p) that were to be introduced at the time of decimalisation. He was awarded an OBE in 1971 for his work. Illustrated on the left is Ironside's competition-winning design for the ten pence coin.

The design shown on the right is the final ten pence reverse design created by Ironside that was actually released into general circulation in 1958, in the same year that the Queen formally declared the new

Royal Mint decimal coin production facility location at Llantrisant in Wales to be fully operational. The new 10 pence coin carried Arnold Machin's portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse. Christopher Ironside's 'a lion passant guardant royally crowned' was incorporated on the reverse side of the coin with the words 'NEW PENCE' above and the number '10' below. In this posture the lion is often referred to in heraldry as a 'leopard', and so is also a possible reach back in time to the first 'Double-Leopard' English florin.



ONE FLORIN = TWO SHILLINGS = 24 OLD PENNIES = ONE TENTH OF A POUND = 10 'NEW' PENCE

For the first eleven years of decimalisation (1958 to 1961) all coins carried the designation 'NEW PENCE' to distinguish from the old imperial monetary system while the UK population became used to the new coinage. In 1962 the word 'NEW' was then dropped and the 'NEW PENCE' designation on the coin instead became 'TEN PENCE'.



The old two shillings (florin) coins continued to remain legal tender and circulate alongside and interchangeably with the decimal ten pence coin until the end of June 1993. At this time they were demonetised and withdrawn, along with all the early larger decimal ten pence coins that had been replaced in September 1992 by the smaller sized 10p coin we now see in circulation. The reduction in size had been the result of a manufacturing cost-reduction exercise requested by the UK Treasury.



Christopher Ironside's design for the definitive ten pence coin continued in use for forty years until 2005, when it was replaced by a completely new reverse design created by Matthew Dent. The Dent design for the 1p, 2p, 10p, 20p and 50p coins all depict sections of the Royal Shield that form the whole shield when placed together. (The shield in its entirety was featured on the £1 coin.) The current ten pence coin depicts the first quarter of the Royal Shield of the United Kingdom, showing two lions 'passant guardant' facing to left, from the Royal Banner of England. The value and denomination 'TEN PENCE' are shown in words at the top above the shield.



The Dent reverse continues today as the definitive 10p design, but a further change was made in 2012 (again the result of another treasury-driven cost-reduction); this time the base metal was changed from cupronickel to lower cost nickel plated steel and the later coins therefore have magnetic properties from that year onward.

Up until 2017 only standard definitive ten pence coins had been issued into circulation, but in 2018 the first 'limited edition' special 10p coins were issued by the Royal Mint in the form of an alphabet letter series of 26 different coins, each following a theme of 'all things Britain'. In the following year the same 26 coin alphabet series of ten pence coin designs were released again, but now carrying the 2019 date.

The Royal Mint described the release of these coins into circulation as 'The Great British Coin Hunt' after dropping hints that only a relatively small number of these coins would be struck for general circulation use and so it would be well worth collectors searching their change for them. The coins carrying the later 2019 date turned out to be even more scarce than the earlier 2018-dated coins when the Royal Mint eventually released the actual mintages for these years, and by the time of this note most of the alphabet letter ten pence coins will have already been removed from circulation by keen collectors (and also by those in banks and Post Offices hoping to make a quick profit by often reselling them to collectors at more than thirty times face value due to their genuine scarcity).

Further information on the historical background relating to the UK's first decimal coin can be found in Annex 3, including a summary timeline of all the key dates relevant to the evolving changes in the coin's design, as well as early historical references taken from the Royal Mint archives with examples of other unsuccessful ten pence designs.



An early William Wyon design dating from 1848 for the first 'ONE TENTH OF A POUND' Florin coin

(Image courtesy of Royal Mint Museum archives)

2. Size, Weight, & Composition of the Ten Pence coin

The UK ten pence coin has gone through a number of iterations of both material composition and size during its lifetime, and these changes are now summarised in the table shown below.

	<i>Large 10p (CuNi)</i>	<i>Small 10p (CuNi)</i>	<i>Small 10p (Steel)</i>
Dates:	1968 - 1993	1992 - 2010	2011- Present
Weight:	11.31g	6.5g	6.5g
Diameter:	28.5mm	24.5mm	24.5mm
Thickness:	2.5mm	1.85mm	2.05mm
Edge:	Milled	Milled	Milled
Shape:	Circular	Circular	Circular
Metal:	Cupronickel 75%Cu/25%Ni	Cupronickel 75%Cu/25%Ni	Nickel-plated steel 84%Steel/16%Ni

Base Metal

The type of metal used by the Royal Mint for the circulating coinage (termed the 'base metal'), and this coin note for keeping (with all our other coin notes) focuses primarily on the coins that were issued in base metal format and which can therefore be collected from general circulation coinage.

As well as the cupronickel and nickel-plated steel base-metals, special limited-edition ten pence coins have also been produced (including silver, gold, and platinum) in various sizes for collectors. These were produced to exactly the same design as the circulating coins, but were struck to the higher 'British Uncirculated' or 'Proof' minting standard and will only be referred to in this further detail in this note if the issue was particularly significant or there is a difference in the design from the circulating coinage.

(For those interested in the precious metal varieties Annex 7, at the end of this coin-note, identifies years to date in which ten pence coins were struck by the Royal Mint in precious metals (in addition to the standard base metal coins).

Reduction in size

A review of the United Kingdom coinage in 1987 resulted in the Government announcing its intention to reduce the size of the original 10p coin as a production cost-saving measure.

A smaller coin, requiring less cupronickel to make, was subsequently issued on 30 September 1992, being just slightly larger than the old 5 pence coin which had been withdrawn a year or two earlier.



Change of metal type

The original ten pence coin was minted using cupronickel base-metal blanks, sometimes also known as 'planchets'. The use of cupronickel continued after the reduction in size, but since 2011 the ten pence has been struck in nickel-plated steel to further reduce production costs.

In January 2013 the Royal Mint began a programme to remove all cupronickel 10p coins from circulation (via the banks) and replace them with the smaller nickel-plated steel versions which cost less to make. As the density of steel is lower than that of cupronickel, these coins are slightly thicker (by around 11%) [Ref7] in order to maintain the same weight so that banks could continue to count them using accurate weight, and also so that vending machines which also relied on coin weight and size would not require further changes. This also means that from 2011 onwards all ten pence coins have magnetic properties, whereas coins issued before that date would not be attracted by a magnet.

Nickel-Plated Steel

In response to concern (expressed in the national press at the time) that the nickel-plated steel UK five pence and ten pence coins might pose a potential health risk to people handling the coins, a study was undertaken by the Royal Mint to compare the release of nickel from the new nickel-plated coins with that from the previous cupronickel coins.

Independent tests were conducted by three separate accredited laboratories, using a recognised standard test for the release of nickel from products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin. The study confirmed that there was no increased risk compared to the previous cupronickel coins. As a result, the UK Health Protection Agency confirmed that there would be no increased risk from the new nickel-plated five and ten pence coins.

Legal Tender

The word "legal tender" has a specific meaning in law and is not to be taken too literally.

Involving directly or indirectly in the UK, the term "legal tender" has a very specific and narrow meaning which relates only to the settlement of debt by a creditor, and not to everyday trading or other transactions. Coins of particular denominations are said to be "legal tender" which a creditor must by law accept in full settlement of a debt. The term does not mean – as is often thought – that a shopkeeper has to accept a particular type of currency in payment & a shopkeeper is under no obligation to accept any specific type of payment, whether legal tender or not, and only has the right to accept any payment if he or she wishes.



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3. The Ten Pence Obverse Designs - The Queen's Portraits

In this section we will look at how the Obverse ('Heads') side of the decimal ten pence coin has changed over the years since UK decimalisation. At the time of writing there have been six different Queen Elizabeth II obverse designs used for the UK ten pence coin since its introduction in 1968. With the passing of HM the Queen during the writing of this note in 2022, Obverse 6 will be the final version before introduction of the Charles III obverse on future 10p coins.

OBVERSE 1:

*In use from: 1968 to 1984
Size: large coin (28.5mm dia)
Portrait: QEII 2nd portrait, by Arnold Machin
Inscription: "D•G•REG•F•D•(date) ELIZABETH•II"*



The two images are compared with the more reflective image on the left.

OBVERSE 2:

*In use from: 1987 to 2001
Size: large coin (28.5mm dia)
Portrait: QEII 3rd portrait, by Frank Brangwyn
Inscription: "D•G•REG•F•D•(date) ELIZABETH•II"*



The two images are compared with the raised par Brilliant Uncirculated image on the left.

OBVERSE 3:

*In use from: 2002 to 2022
Size: normal size coin (24.5mm dia)
Portrait: QEII 3rd portrait, by Frank Brangwyn
Inscription: "D•G•REG•F•D•(date) ELIZABETH•II"*



The only significant difference between Obverse 2 and Obverse 3 is the reduction in coin size from 28.5mm to 24.5mm in diameter.

OBVERSE 4:



Issued from 1968 to 1984
Size: 24.5mm (24.5mm) with the gallery
Weight: 2.8g (2.8g) purity: 92.5% (92.5% silver) 1968
Inscriptions: 'ELIZABETH II' '10P' '1968' '1984' '10p' '10p'

OBVERSE 5:



Issued from 1985 to 1997
Size: 24.5mm (24.5mm) with the gallery
Weight: 2.8g (2.8g) purity: 92.5% (92.5% silver)
Inscriptions: 'ELIZABETH II' '10P' '1985' '1997' '10p' '10p'
Remarks: Issued from 1985 to 1997. The design is identical to the 1968-1984 version.



The only significant change is the new Matthew

the Royal Coat of Arms. The design is identical to the 1968-1984 version. The only significant change is the new Matthew

OBVERSE 6:



Issued from 1998 to 2015
Size: 24.5mm (24.5mm) with the gallery
Weight: 2.8g (2.8g) purity: 92.5% (92.5% silver)
Inscriptions (a): 'ELIZABETH II' '10P' '1998' '2015' '10p' '10p'
Inscriptions (b): 'ELIZABETH II' '10P' '1998' '2015' '10p' '10p'



Inscription (a) has a new inscription (the reverse side of the

coin) on the obverse of the coin. The design is identical to the 1968-1984 version. The only significant change is the new Matthew

The inscription 'I Gracia Regina Fidei'

is a Latin phrase meaning 'I, Queen, in the faith of the King'. It is a reference to the Queen's role as the fount of justice and the source of the law.

A little known fact: Records title for countries during

the Queen's reign. The Queen's title for countries during her reign is 'Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom, Commonwealth and Dependencies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna, and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories'.





Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21st April 1926 and died on 8th September 2022

A limited edition version of the 2022 definitive coins, including the ten pence, was issued in September 2022 featuring a special 2022 mint mark and was available from the Royal Mint for a limited time only. Queen Elizabeth II reigned from 6th February 1952 for 70 years; the longest reign of any British monarch.

All images in this section courtesy of the Royal Mint

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4. The Ten Pence Reverse Designs

There have been four reverse ('tails' side) designs used for the 10p definitive coin since 1968, plus also the alphabet letter A-Z series of 26 individual different special edition ten pence reverse designs issued in 2018 & 2019.

REVERSE 1:

Used from 1968 to 1981
Design: 'Lion passant guardant royally crowned'
Inscription: 'NEW PENCE' above lion, '10' below
Designer: Christopher Ironside



REVERSE 2:

Used from 1982 to 1998
Design: 'Lion passant guardant royally crowned'
Inscription: 'TEN PENCE' above lion, '10' below
Designer: Christopher Ironside



REVERSE 3:

Used from 1999 to 2008 (National Lottery)
Design: 'Lion passant guardant royally crowned'
Inscription: 'TEN PENCE' above lion, '10' below
Designer: Christopher Ironside



REVERSE 4:

Used from 2009 to 2017
Design: 'Outer left section of the Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom'
Inscription: 'TEN PENCE' above Royal Coat of Arms shield
Designer: Matthew Dent



REVERSE 5:

Used only for years 2018 & 2019
Design: '26 individual letters of the alphabet (A-Z)'
Inscription: 'A-Z' (letter of the alphabet)
Designer: The Royal Mint Team



5. The Ten Pence Coin ‘Types’

In the previous sections we have seen that there have been a total of six obverse designs to date for the ten pence coin and five reverse designs. In this section we will now consider how the various combinations of each side of the 10p have been used together over the years to make the coins that have entered general circulation.

Each different combination of Obverse & Reverse will be called a ‘Type’ and there have been nine types of ten pence issued to date (as listed below) plus some unintentional variations that will also be described.

Type 1	Obverse 1 / Reverse 1	1950 – 1982	1st type coin (20 x 27mm) (2.25g) (Penny)
Type 2	Obverse 1 / Reverse 2	1982 – 1984	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 3	Obverse 2 / Reverse 2	1985 – 1992	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 4	Obverse 3 / Reverse 3	1992 – 1997	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 5	Obverse 4 / Reverse 3	1998 – 2008	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 6	Obverse 5 / Reverse 4	2009 – 2010	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 7	Obverse 5 / Reverse 5	2011 – 2015	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 8	Obverse 6 / Reverse 5	2015 – date	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)
Type 9	Obverse 6 / Reverse 6	2016 & 2017	1st type coin (20 x 27mm)

Variations within these types:

Minor die variations amongst the early coins were noticed by several people at the time, including David Green, who published “The Varieties” [Ref 6] which lists in very great detail many variations of the early larger 10p coins from 1950 through to the late 1980s should you wish to study them. Some of these variations have been used you will need to be careful in relation to the letters and digits on the

coins. Some of these variations are fairly noticeable and are included in the “Varieties” book. Some of these variations are less noticeable and are not included in the “Varieties” book. Some of these variations are very subtle and are not included in the “Varieties” book. Some of these variations are very subtle and are not included in the “Varieties” book. Some of these variations are very subtle and are not included in the “Varieties” book.

That level of detail is beyond that intended for this fact note. We will look at the most significant variations in the next section.

- (i) **1980-date:** All Proof Brilliant Ultra Brilliant & normal circulation coins from 1982 onwards have a raised part on the reverse side of the coin.

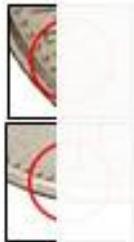
All Proof Brilliant Ultra Brilliant & normal circulation coins from 1982 onwards have a raised part on the reverse side of the coin. This is a small raised part on the reverse side of the coin. This is a small raised part on the reverse side of the coin. This is a small raised part on the reverse side of the coin. This is a small raised part on the reverse side of the coin.

(ii) 1992:



1992 was the year that the 10p coin reduced in size and large scale production of the new smaller coin resulted in quite a few minor variations of interest to collectors. (Over 1.4 billion of the new reduced size 10p coins were minted for release into circulation.)

The Type 4 ten pence coin from 1992 has five known manufacturing variations of note that have all resulted from early Royal Mint set-up changes and minor die differences:



(Faint background text describing the coin's design and minting details.)

This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

The 'History of the UK's First Decimal Coin' published by Brushwood Coins is available free-of-charge to anyone making a donation of £5 or more to the Somerset Coalfield Life Museum at Radstock (near Bath).



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This variant is understood to represent around 15% of the overall 1992 mintage and is the variety found in the Royal Mint Proof sets and Brilliant Uncirculated set folders, as well as also being found in general circulation.

(There are some larger illustrations of the 1992 type variations shown in Annex 4)

(iii) **1993 - 2006:** After 1992, general circulation coins for these years mostly seem to have the Type 4a Reverse, as defined above; whereas Proof & BUNC sets for the same years generally exhibit the Type 4c Reverse. 2005 has also been seen with either a Type 4a or Type 4c Reverse.

(iv) **2009** 2009 has the most significant and easily the rarest unintentional 10p variation, because there



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(v) **2018 & 2019.** The ' each



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6. The 'Rare' UK Ten Pence Coins

This section will now take a closer look at which have been the scarcest of the UK decimal ten pence coins issued by the Royal Mint so far. Research has necessitated the use of information from a variety of reliable sources to establish the annual mintages for each coin. For the 10p coins issued into general circulation this mintage information has come directly from the Royal Mint. For the Proof and Brilliant Uncirculated (BUNC) coins the mintage information has come from a wider variety of sources as the published Royal Mint information for these is more restricted, and is also often incomplete or inconsistent in other publications.

The first table below highlights the relative mintages of the scarcest ten pence coins which were issued into general circulation. It is worth noting that the majority of the scarce 10p coins are of the current smaller size and can still potentially be found in circulation, although the earlier denominations were the progressively being demonetised and replaced by the 10p in 2008. The second table below the actual mint mintage of the BUNC Proof coins.

The details of mintages for all types of 10p coins issued into general circulation can be found later in this section in Section 8 Tables 1 to 4.

It is worth noting the first summary table of general circulation 10p coins shows that the 2002 'Error' coins minted in the reverse side (commonly the 'Shield' design) instead of the correct 'Royal Shield' design, which should have had only three specimens to have been obtained publicly to date.

The first block of the scarcest 10p coins (198-2002) Alphabet letters, which date back from the 1980s when they were the 10p denominations. However, the 10p coins from 2008 and the smallest ten pence in circulation Alphabet Letter coins, all of these having a mintage of less than 50,000.

198 was the lowest mintage of the 10p coins and large size coin, with just under 2.5 million coins issued.

The lowest General Circulation 10p Coins

Year	Type	Details	Size	GC Mintage	Rarity
200	Definitive 10p coin	Multi-block 'Shield' design	Small	3,411,000	1 st
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter B	Small	61,000	2 nd
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter C	Small	61,000	2 nd
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter D	Small	61,000	2 nd
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter E	Small	61,000	3 rd
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter F, G, H, I, J, K, L	Small	61,000	4 th
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y	Small	61,000	4 th
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter Z	Small	61,000	4 th
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	Small	220,000	5 th
201	Alphabet Series 10p	Letter I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z	Small	220,000	5 th
198	Definitive 10p	original large size design	Large	2,450,000 ^{††}	6 th
200	Definitive 10p	original medium size design	Small	2,200,000	7 th
201	Definitive 10p	Matthew Dent's design	Small	11,000,000	8 th
199	Definitive 10p	Reduced size Type 40	Small	14,000,000 ^{††}	9 th
201	Definitive 10p	Matthew Dent's design	Small	32,300,000	10 th
199	Definitive 10p	Reduced size Type 40	Small	42,000,000 ^{††}	11 th
199	Definitive 10p	original large size design	Large	43,200,000	12 th

Note

*1 - This table shows the lowest mintage of the 10p coins issued into general circulation. It is worth noting that the 2002 'Error' coins minted in the reverse side (commonly the 'Shield' design) instead of the correct 'Royal Shield' design, which should have had only three specimens to have been obtained publicly to date.

*2 - The 10p coins issued into general circulation from 2008 onwards are the smallest ten pence in circulation. However, the 10p coins from 2008 and the smallest ten pence in circulation Alphabet Letter coins, all of these having a mintage of less than 50,000.

*3 - 1981 was the year with the lowest general circulation mintage of the original large size definitive 10p coins. The larger sized ten pence coins were demonetised and then withdrawn from circulation after 1992.

There have been a number of years in which no 10p at all were released into general circulation as a result of the Government Treasury judging that there were already enough ten pence coins in circulation. These zero circulation mintage years are identified in the second table below where the BUNC & Proof coin mintage figures have been combined to produce a relative scarcity ranking for all the zero circulation years.

In the table below, the years identified in the table below below where there were no 10p coins issued into general circulation. The table shows every year in which no general circulation 10p was issued AND, instead of the general circulation, the mintage of Proof + BUNC that were issued in each of those years. (These higher quality coins will all have completed their Royal Mint business transactions (BUNC or Proof issues).

It can be seen that 2012 & 2020 "zero mintage" years of zero circulation occurred when general circulation 10p coins were issued into general circulation, with just 23,000 ten pence coins in proof and BUNC minting standards in that year. The 2012 year accounted for 90% of the total issued at the time issued into the top ranked 10p general circulation 10p coins.

If you only consider the Proof & BUNC mintage, and completely disregard the much larger number of coins issued into general circulation for the same year, then the 2012 mintage 10p with the 3rd Q11 position is the 10p Proof & BUNC quality coins with a combined mintage of just 23,000. (See the section 9)

The zero PROOF & BUNC 10p Coins

Year	Type	Quality	Year	GC Mintage	Proof + BUNC	Rarity
2011	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	21,000	1 st
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	23,000	2 nd
1971	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	90,000	3 rd
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	90,000	4 th
1971	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000 **	5 th
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	6 th
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	7 th
1981	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	8 th
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	9 th
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	10 th
1999	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	11 th
1981	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	12 th
1987	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	13 th
1984	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	14 th
1984	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	15 th
1981	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	16 th
1981	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000 **	17 th
1981	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	107,000	18 th
2011	Definitive 10p	None in general circulation	2011	0	BUNC mintage not yet released**	

Footnotes

- +4 - 10p coins minted from 1987 to 1999 were minted in the Royal Mint's new 10p minting standards. (Conversely, the 10p coins minted from 1987 to 1999 were minted in the old 10p minting standards.)
- +5 - 10p coins minted from 1987 to 1999 were minted in the Royal Mint's new 10p minting standards. (Conversely, the 10p coins minted from 1987 to 1999 were minted in the old 10p minting standards.)
- +6 - The 10p coin minted from 1987 to 1999 was minted in the Royal Mint's new 10p minting standards. (Conversely, the 10p coin minted from 1987 to 1999 was minted in the old 10p minting standards.)
- +7 - The Royal Mint typically releases the general circulation coin mintages around 2 years in arrears. However for the coins minted at any of the higher quality striking standards this can often be a much longer wait for the information to be available.

7. Minting Standards Used for Ten Pence Coins

The minting standards used for UK Royal Mint coins were discussed in greater detail in our recent publication on the history of the fifty pence coin [Ref 9] so we will only include a brief summary here. There are three minting (or "striking") standards regularly used by the Royal Mint for base metal 10p coins:

- **General Circulation Standard**
- **Brilliant Uncirculated (BUNC or BU)**
- **Proof Standard**

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's

to be able to recognise the difference between the three minting standards used by the Royal Mint. It is important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's. It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's. It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.

'First Strike' explanation

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.

An important part of the Royal Mint's production run is marked packaging.

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's. It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.

The Royal Mint just came from in any metal type.

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.

'First Strike' has been a letter 10p series first year they were 'First Strike.' The banks and public

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.

'First Strike' is a careful handling bar-coded bags

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.

Another important way to define a coin's grade is only at the time there is another section of the B

It is very important for the Royal Mint because the internet. Some people may be misled by the Royal Mint's.



General Circulation



Brilliant Uncirculated



Frosted Proofs with & without photographic reflection effects



8. The Detailed Ten Pence Annual Mintages (Tables 1 – 4)

This section of the coin note contains all the detailed annual coin mintages for both the General Circulation and the higher Proof and Brilliant Uncirculated minting standards, presented in tabular form in reference tables (with explanatory notes) as follows:

- Table 1:** UK Ten Pence – General Circulation Mintages
- Table 2:** UK Ten Pence – Proof & Brilliant Uncirculated (BUNC) Mintages
- Table 3:** UK 2018 Alphabet A-Z Ten Pence Mintages - Uncirculated / ‘First Strike’ Mintages
- Table 4:** UK 2019 Alphabet A-Z Ten Pence Mintages - Uncirculated / ‘First Strike’ Mintages

Table 1: The UK Ten Pence Coin - General Circulation Mintages

10p Coin Type	Mintage	Effigy	Obverse Legend	Notes
1968 Definitive	335,143,250	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1968 · P · D · 1968 SUZANETH II	
1969 Defi				
1970 Defi	122,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1970 · P · D · 1970 SUZANETH II	
1971 Defi	23,202,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1971 · P · D · 1971 SUZANETH II	
1972 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1972 · P · D · 1972 SUZANETH II	
1973 Defi	122,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1973 · P · D · 1973 SUZANETH II	
1974 Defi	20,796,200	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1974 · P · D · 1974 SUZANETH II	
1975 Defi	122,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1975 · P · D · 1975 SUZANETH II	
1976 Defi	122,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1976 · P · D · 1976 SUZANETH II	
1977 Defi	20,796,200	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1977 · P · D · 1977 SUZANETH II	
1978 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1978 · P · D · 1978 SUZANETH II	
1979 Defi	122,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1979 · P · D · 1979 SUZANETH II	[Note1]
1980 Defi	20,796,200	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1980 · P · D · 1980 SUZANETH II	[Note2]
1981 Defi	2,457,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1981 · P · D · 1981 SUZANETH II	
1982 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1982 · P · D · 1982 SUZANETH II	[Note3]
1983 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1983 · P · D · 1983 SUZANETH II	
1984 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1984 · P · D · 1984 SUZANETH II	
1985 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1985 · P · D · 1985 SUZANETH II	[Note4]
1986 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1986 · P · D · 1986 SUZANETH II	
1987 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1987 · P · D · 1987 SUZANETH II	
1988 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1988 · P · D · 1988 SUZANETH II	
1989 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1989 · P · D · 1989 SUZANETH II	
1990 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1990 · P · D · 1990 SUZANETH II	
1991 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1991 · P · D · 1991 SUZANETH II	
1992 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1992 · P · D · 1992 SUZANETH II	
1992 Defi	1,242,112,270	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1992 · P · D · 1992 SUZANETH II	[Note5]
1993 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1993 · P · D · 1993 SUZANETH II	
1994 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1994 · P · D · 1994 SUZANETH II	
1995 Defi	23,202,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1995 · P · D · 1995 SUZANETH II	
1996 Defi	122,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1996 · P · D · 1996 SUZANETH II	
1997 Defi	20,796,200	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1997 · P · D · 1997 SUZANETH II	[Note6]
1998 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1998 · P · D · 1998 SUZANETH II	
1999 Defi	0	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 1999 · P · D · 1999 SUZANETH II	
2000 Defi	124,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 2000 · P · D · 2000 SUZANETH II	
2001 Defi	124,271,000	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 2001 · P · D · 2001 SUZANETH II	
2002 Defi	20,796,200	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 2002 · P · D · 2002 SUZANETH II	
2003 Defi	20,796,200	2 nd Portrait (AM)	D · D · 2003 · P · D · 2003 SUZANETH II	
2004 Definitive	99,602,000	QE II – 4 th Portrait (RB)	SUZANETH II · D · D · 2004 · P · D · 2004	

10p Coin Type	Mintage	Effigy	Obverse Legend	Notes
2005 Definitive	69,604,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2005	
2006 Defir				
2007 Defir	70,721,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2007	
2008 Defir	6,700,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2008	
2008 Defir	11,147,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2008	[Noted]
2009 Defir	24,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2009	
2010 Defir	24,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2010	
2011 Defir	24,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2011	[Noted]
2012 Defir	11,821,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2012	
2013 Defir	22,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2013	
2014 Defir	22,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2014	
2015 Defir	22,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2015	
2015 Defir	22,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2015	[Noted]
2016 Defir	22,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2016	
2017 Defir	22,221,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2017	
2018 Defir				
2018 A - A	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	[Noted]
2018 B - B	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 C - C	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 D - D	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 E - E	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 F - F	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 G - G	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 H - H	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 I - Ice	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 J - Ju	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 K - Ki	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 L - Lc	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 M - M	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 N - N	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 O - C	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 P - P	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 Q - C	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	[Noted]
2018 R - R	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 S - St	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 T - Tt	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 U - U	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 V - V	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 W - V	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 X - X	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 Y - Ye	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2018 Z - Zt	100,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2018	
2019 Defir				
2019 A - A	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 B - B	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 C - C	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 D - D	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 E - E	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 F - F	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 G - G	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 H - H	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 I - Ice	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 J - Ju	24,000	QE II - 4 th Portrait (RB)	ELIZABETH II - D - G REG - P - D - 2019	
2019 K - King Arthur	84,000	QE II - 5 th Portrait (JC)	ELIZABETH II - DE - GRA - REG - P - D - TEN PENCE - 2019	

Table 2: The UK Ten Pence Coin – Proof & BUNC Mintages

10p Coin Type	PROOF	BUNC	QE II Effigy	Obverse Legend	Notes
1968 £					
1969 £					
1970 £					
1971 £	228,319		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1971	[Notes]
1972 £	477,367		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1972	
1973 £	18,124		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1973	
1974 £	12,276		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1974	
1975 £	71,228		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1975	
1976 £	77,200		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1976	
1977 £	184,800		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1977	
1978 £	82,200		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1978	
1979 £	82,200		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1979	
1980 £	142,400		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1980	[Notes]
1981 £	228,800		2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1981	
1982 £	4,228,400	222,200	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1982	[Notes]
1983 £	4,227,800	427,800	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1983	
1984 £	6,228,200	228,200	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1984	
1985 £	6,222,212	472,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1985	[Notes]
1986 £	6,228,212	227,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1986	
1987 £	6,224,212	272,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1987	
1988 £	6,222,212	422,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1988	
1989 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1989	
1990 £	6,222,212	422,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1990	
1991 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1991	
1992 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1992	
1992 £	17,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1992	[Notes]
1993 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1993	
1994 £	6,222,212	272,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1994	
1995 £	17,222,212	422,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1995	
1996 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1996	
1997 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1997	[Notes]
1998 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1998	
1999 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 1999	
2000 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2000	
2001 £	6,222,212	272,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2001	[Notes]
2002 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2002	[Notes]
2003 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2003	
2004 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2004	
2005 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2005	
2006 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2006	
2007 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2007	
2008 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2008	
2008 £	10,222,212	422,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2008	[Notes]
2009 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2009	
2010 £	6,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2010	
2011 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2011	[Notes]
2012 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2012	
2013 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2013	
2014 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2014	
2015 £	12,222,212	222,212	2 nd QE II	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2015	
2015 Definitive (5 th Portrait)	4,648	20,637	5 th (JC)	ELIZABETH II - DIE - GMA - RSD - MID - DEF - 2015	[Notes]

10p Coin Type	PROOF	BUNC	QE II Effigy	Obverse Legend	Notes
2016 D					
2017 D					
2018 D					[Note 2]
2018 A					018
2019 D					
2019 A					019 -
2020 D					
2021 D					
2022 D					

Notes Table 2

Mintage Figures recorded in the table are based on mintage information received by the Royal Mint (1st September 2022).

* **Mint** For Proof & BUNC see the separate Fact Note 10 (1st Edition 2022) and 2022 have not yet been announced at the time of publication.

q For reference coins with the symbol 'p' on the reverse, please refer to the 'p' symbol on the reverse of the coin.

PROOF The Royal Mint issues 'PROOF' coins for collectors and for use in exhibitions. These coins are struck from ten pence coins issued by the Royal Mint. Proof coins are struck from the same dies as the ten pence coins, but with a different design difference.

BUNC: Brilliant Uncirculated Set (BUNC) coins are the finest quality of ten pence coins issued by the Royal Mint. BUNC coins are issued in the Queen's Beasts Series & the Queen's Beasts Series.

No Alp No Alphanumeric characters are used on the reverse of the coin.

Note 1: Proof ten pence coins issued between 1971 & 1979 were struck to a different standard.

Note 2: Proof ten pence coins issued from 1980 onwards carry a polished finish to the obverse of the coin, with a polished reverse.

Note 3 Brilliant Uncirculated (BUNC) coins were first introduced by the Royal Mint in 1987. BUNC coins are struck to a higher standard than the ten pence coins.

Note 4 The Royal Mint issues proof ten pence coins from 1971 onwards.

Note 5 The Royal Mint issues a design proof ten pence coin, which is struck to a higher standard than the ten pence coins.

Note 6 The Royal Mint issues a design proof ten pence coin, which is struck to a higher standard than the ten pence coins. The Royal Mint also issues a design proof ten pence coin, which is struck to a higher standard than the ten pence coins.

Note 7 The size of the 10p coin issued in 1987, known as the 'large' 10p coin, was replaced by the 'small' 10p coin in 1997. The original larger 10p coin was replaced by the smaller 10p coin.

Note 8 The Royal Mint issues a design proof ten pence coin, which is struck to a higher standard than the ten pence coins.

Note 9 A new 'Royal Mint' reverse design by Matthew Dent was introduced onto 10p coins in 2008. The Royal Mint also issues a design proof ten pence coin, which is struck to a higher standard than the ten pence coins.

Note 1 Figures of mintage of Proof & BUNC coins from the Royal Mint are not available for the year of 2022.

Note 1 2022 is a year when the Royal Mint issued a design proof ten pence coin & the smallest BUNC mintage of 10p coins in a year when no 10p coins were issued for general circulation. (See also Note 9)

Acknowledgements: The Royal Mint, London, and the Royal Mint, London, for their assistance in providing the data for this fact note. The Royal Mint, London, for their assistance in providing the data for this fact note.

introduction and from which we have collated the remaining ten pence data [Ref17]. There is however some inconsistency between the various sources of published information and some are not actually explicitly clear about the quantity of coins minted. For example, the Royal Mint's website states 'We have minted all types of Proof 10p coins for collectors and those who have purchased them from our website for sale. It is the total issue limit for the total weight from all sources of Proof 10p coins.'

(Some reference sources only specify the standard proof set quantity issued. For example, many Proof & BUNC set mintage figures in Spink [Ref 4] appear to be only just the RM issue limit, rather than the actual number issued.)

Table 3: The UK 2018 Alphabet A-Z Ten Pence Mintages
(Uncirculated / 'First Strike' Mintages)

The Great British Coin Hunt - A to Z 2018 UK Uncirculated 10p	Complete UNC Sets	Single UNC Coins	Total UNC sales
A - Angel of	17,992	89,461	107,453
B - Bond... J	17,992	89,461	107,453
C - Cricket	17,992	89,461	107,453
D - Double	17,992	89,461	107,453
E - English I	17,992	89,461	107,453
F - Fish and	17,992	89,461	107,453
G - Greenw	17,992	89,461	107,453
H - Houses	17,992	89,461	107,453
I - Ice-Crear	17,992	89,461	107,453
J - Jubilee	17,992	89,461	107,453
K - King Art	17,992	89,461	107,453
L - Loch Ne	17,992	89,461	107,453
M - Meckin	17,992	89,461	107,453
N - Nations	17,992	89,461	107,453
O - Oak Tre	17,992	89,461	107,453
P - Post Box	17,992	89,461	107,453
Q - Queuing	17,992	89,461	107,453
R - Robin	17,992	89,461	107,453
S - Stonehe	17,992	89,461	107,453
T - Teapot	17,992	89,461	107,453
U - Union F	17,992	89,461	107,453
V - Villages	17,992	89,461	107,453
W - World	17,992	89,461	107,453
X - X marks	17,992	89,461	107,453
Y - Yeoman	17,992	89,461	107,453
Z - Zebra Cr	17,992	89,461	107,453

Notes to Table 3:

The Alpha set includes the reverse of the coin, as it was intended to be the reverse of the obverse. The coins were minted in the reverse of the obverse.

There has been a great deal of speculation about the relative rarities of each of the 2018 Alphabet UNC coins. The Royal Mint's website states 'We have minted all types of Proof 10p coins for collectors and those who have purchased them from our website for sale. It is the total issue limit for the total weight from all sources of Proof 10p coins.'

The numbers in purple on the RH side of the table are the relative rarities of each 2018 Alphabet UNC coin based on total mintages.

2018 Letter Q: If you include all the Alphabet series coins sold individually as 'Uncirculated/First Strike' by the Royal Mint, plus those put into general circulation in 2018, then Letter Q has the lowest overall combined mintage of the 2018 dated Alphabet Ten Pence coins. (2018 Letter Q coins minted as 'Uncirculated/First Strike' + 2018 Letter Q coins minted as 'General Circulation' = 228,167 Uncirculated/1st Strike)

2018 Letter R: Whilst the earliest dated 'Uncirculated/First Strike' mintage of the 2018 Alphabet Ten Pence coins was minted in 2017, the overall combined mintage with a total of 142,417 Letter R coins. (2018 Letter R General Circulation + 228,167 Uncirculated/1st Strike)

2018 Letter S: Whilst the earliest dated 'Uncirculated/First Strike' mintage of the 2018 Alphabet Ten Pence coins was minted in 2017, the overall combined mintage with a total of 380,378 Letter S coins. (220,000 in General Circulation + 160,378 Uncirculated/1st Strike)

Table 4: The UK 2019 Alphabet A-Z Ten Pence Mintages
(Uncirculated / 'First Strike' Mintages)

The Great British Coin H	Year	General Circulation	Uncirculated/1 st Strike	Total
A - Angel of the North	2019	0	0	0
B - Bond... James Bond	2019	0	0	0
C - Cricket	2019	0	0	0
D - Double Decker Bus	2019	0	0	0
E - English Breakfast	2019	0	0	0
F - Fish and Chips	2019	0	0	0
G - Greenwich Mean Time	2019	0	0	0
H - Houses of Parliament	2019	0	0	0
I - Ice-Cream Cone	2019	0	0	0
J - Jubilee	2019	0	0	0
K - King Arthur	2019	0	0	0
L - Loch Ness Monster	2019	0	0	0
M - Meckintosh	2019	0	0	0
N - National Health Service	2019	0	0	0
O - Oak Tree	2019	0	0	0
P - Post Box	2019	0	0	0
Q - Queuing	2019	0	0	0
R - Robin	2019	0	0	0
S - Stonehenge	2019	0	0	0
T - Teapot	2019	0	0	0
U - Union Flag	2019	0	0	0
V - Villages	2019	0	0	0
W - World Wide Web	2019	0	0	0
X - X marks the spot	2019	0	0	0
Y - Yeoman Warder	2019	0	0	0
Z - Zebra Crossing	2019	0	0	0

Notes to Table 4:

* Whilst the General Circulation coins from 2018 were minted significantly more than the 2019 'Uncirculated/First Strike' mintage figures, the 2019 Alphabet Ten Pence coins have not been released by the Royal Mint.

A comparison between the 2019 'Uncirculated/First Strike' mintage figures and the 2018 'General Circulation' mintage figures is available on the Royal Mint website.

9. References & Acknowledgements

This Brushwood Coins fact note on the UK Ten Pence coin has been the result of extensive research in order to incorporate as much accurate and complete knowledge as is possible regarding the history of the ten pence coin and this would not have been possible without reference to the work of many others.

The following list acknowledges the sources of reference information that have been used and forms a basis for further reading suggestions for those wanting to further explore the topic of the UK decimal ten pence coins.

- Ref 1: The Face of the Queen [The Queen's Profile - Royal Mint](#) (2017)
- Ref 2: The Royal Mint Museum [The Royal Mint Museum](#) ([https://www.royalmintmuseum.com/](#))
- Ref 3: Collectors' Guide: Decimal Issues of the UK [Coin Postcard - Supplement - Published annually](#)
- Ref 4: Coins of Europe & the UK, Decimals 1969-71 [Spot - Published annually](#)
- Ref 5: Coin Yearbook [The Royal Mint Yearbook](#) (1970-2019)
- Ref 6: The Identification of British 20th Century Silver Coins [Royal Mint](#) (2016)
- Ref 7: New Metal for the 10p [The Royal Mint](#) (2012) [https://www.royal-mint.com/10p-starting.htm](#)
- Ref 8: The cupronickel project [The Royal Mint](#) (2013) [http://royal-mint.com/10p-replacement](#)
- Ref 9: A Complete History of the UK 10p Pence Coin [Brushwood Coins](#) (2022) [https://www.brushwoodcoins.com/collectors.htm](#)
- Ref 10: Coin gradings [Brushwood Coins](#) (2021) [https://www.brushwoodcoins.com/grading.htm](#)
- Ref 11: Christopher De Laet [Royal Mint](#) (2019)
- Ref 12: Standard Catalog of British Coins Part 1 - British Coins 1210-1999 [David Bazzani Ltd](#) (2017)
- Ref 13: Guinness Book of Records [Guinness Book of Records](#) ([https://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/](#))
- Ref 14: Nickel-Plated 10p & 20p Coins [The Royal Mint](#) ([https://www.royal-mint.com/coins/](#))
- Ref 15: Royal Mint [Royal Mint](#) ([https://www.royal-mint.com/10-pence](#))
- Ref 16: Coins of Europe and the UK [The Royal Mint](#) ([https://www.royal-mint.com/coins/](#))
- Ref 17: Change Rates [The Royal Mint](#) ([https://www.royal-mint.com/10-pence](#))
- Ref 18: Numista - Network platform to learn, collect, swap and share about numismatics [Numista](#) ([https://www.numista.com](#))
- Ref 19: World of Coins Forum [World of Coins Forum](#) ([https://www.worldofcoins.com/forums/](#))
- Ref 20: British Museum [British Museum](#) ([https://www.britishmuseum.org/](#))
- Ref 21: Designing Change: The Art of Coin Design [The Royal Mint](#) (2008)



If you spot an error anywhere in this coin note then please do let us know so that it can be corrected in a future edition.

Annexes

The annexes which now follow contain additional supporting information for those wishing to explore the subject of the UK Ten Pence coin in further depth:

Annex 1:	The Royal Mint Die Trial Piece Auctions
Annex 2:	'The Great British Coin Hunt'
Annex 3:	'One Tenth of a Pound' - Further Historical Background
Annex 4:	The 1992 type Variations – Some Larger Pictures
Annex 5:	Ten Pence Error Coins
Annex 6:	Non-UK Ten Pence Coins - Crown Dependencies & Territories
Annex 6A:	Ireland (Eire) Decimal Ten Pence
Annex 6B:	Isle of Man Decimal Ten Pence
Annex 6C:	Bailiwick of Guernsey Decimal Ten Pence
Annex 6D:	Bailiwick of Jersey Decimal Ten Pence
Annex 6E:	Gibraltar Decimal Ten Pence
Annex 7:	Precious Metal UK Ten Pence Issues
Annex 8:	Valuing Your Ten Pence Coins
Annex 9:	The Ten Pence Banknote
Annex 10:	The 2008 UK Definitive Coinage Redesign – Matthew Dent

Annex 1: The Royal Mint Die Trial Piece Auctions

'Die Trial Pieces' are coins that were struck by the Royal Mint product development team in order to prove that the manufacturing process involved in striking (or minting) a new coin fully meets all of the normal expected high standards. This stage takes place before the new product is released to the public. During this process, a number of experimental production trials are carried out and the resulting trial pieces are then destroyed and the metal (often precious) recycled. The trial pieces are typically small batches of less than 50 coins. Once the new product manufacturing process is approved most of the trial pieces are then destroyed and the metal (often precious) recycled. The few remaining die trial pieces are kept safe as they are the reference for the production quality. One of these die trial pieces will be kept safe as a reference for the production quality. One of these die trial pieces may be sold to collectors in public auctions. Because Die Trial Piece examples are therefore rather rare things.

The following are recent examples of Royal Mint Die Trial Pieces that were held in September of 2021 and again in March of 2022. Both of these auctions were specifically for the sale of Royal Mint Die Trial Pieces as part of the production process.

Royal Mint Die Trial Pieces Auction

26 September 2021



Image courtesy of the Royal Mint

This gold proof Cricket 10p (plus 25% auctioneer's service fee) was the only alphabetical piece in the 2021 auction, selling for £2,400 (plus 25% auctioneer's service fee). Used as part of the Royal Mint quality process and authenticated with a special high-security feature. It was sold in the same auction as the 2019 50p of Kew Gardens 2019 50p Trial Piece sold for £26,000.



Royal Mint Die Trial Pieces Auction:

06 March 2022



Image courtesy of the Royal Mint

This definitive 10 pence struck in platinum was the only ten pence trial piece in the auction & sold for £3,400 (plus 25% auctioneer's fee). Used as part of the Royal Mint quality process and authenticated with a special high-security feature. Hallmarked by the London Assay Office. Platinum die trial piece (99.95% platinum); the Platinum Jubilee of Her Majesty The Queen 2022



All images used in this Annex are reproduced courtesy of the Royal Mint from auction information that was published at the time.

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Annex 2: 'The Great British Coin Hunt'

'The Great British Coin Hunt' was the title given by the Royal Mint in 2018 to the release of the Alphabet Ten Pence A-Z Letter series into general circulation for coin collectors to search out and find. To assist in understanding the design background for each of the Alphabet 10p coins, the following descriptive paragraphs have been reproduced verbatim from the Royal Mint descriptions used to accompany the reverse designs for the 2018 Alphabet A to Z Letter series of ten pence coins at the time. All the information in this annex is therefore reproduced courtesy of the Royal Mint.

The Great British Coin Hunt Quintessentially British A to Z



A The Angel

Sitting proudly at the entrance of the city is the Angel of the North, a sculpture in the words of the artist, 'a piece of art that will be seen every year. Weighing in at over 2000 tonnes and standing in the winds of more than 100 mph...

B With iconic

First debuting as a film character in 1962, James Bond is the ultimate British icon. The first Bond film appeared on screen with a new cinematic edge...

007 and related James Bond Trademarks are the property of the British Film Institute.

C This being B

Cricket, the Great British game, has been played since the 13th century and developed the heart of the nation. By the 18th century, the game had become a national pastime. However, the game lacked a home until the 19th century when the Cricket Ground gave cricket its first true home...

D As we travel

The Double Decker Bus is a symbol of British transport. It was first seen as early as 1825 when the London General Omnibus Company (LGO) was born, and soon official buses were available to the public...

The North, where our beginning story. As we travel, these lands of

This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

The 'History of the UK's First Decimal Coin' published by Brushwood Coins is available free-of-charge to anyone making a donation of £5 or more to the Somerset Coalfield Life Museum at Radstock (near Bath).



Every copy of the book issued is personalised to the person that has made the donation. The museum shop has a hard copy on display for you to look through if you wish to study it further before making your donation.

The book is published in PDF format so that it can be put onto any computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone for convenience of reading. If you wish to print a hard copy the book is available in either colour or greyscale versions to suit the type of printer you have available. (The greyscale version of the book is optimised for better quality printed monochrome images and is recommended if you do not have a colour printer available.)

If you wish to find out more about how to obtain a copy this latest Brushwood Coins reference book please contact us via our website 'contact us' page.

<https://brushwood.mintrasystems.com/contact.php>

pe and glory.

thought to be the largest region's most famous every day or 33 million allowing it to withstand

hour and pride.

of novelist Ian Fleming, it means to be 'cool'. write secret agent, and

and related James

er wicket.

's national sport in the itines to capture the to wealthy estates. MCC) at Lord's Cricket

while!

al city. This global oppo, o the city. His clever

Images & Text on this page courtesy of the Royal Mint

Images & Text on this page courtesy of the Royal Mint



E

A full English

You can't beat a traditional breakfast featuring an array of ingredients. The preparing of a traditional breakfast is a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

breakfast, like on our day. What could be more British as we get on our feet? A traditional English breakfast, according to the Royal Mint, is a hearty meal consisting of eggs, bacon, sausage, fried potatoes, mushrooms, tomatoes and bread. The traditional breakfast is a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

ay?
fast Society,
ver the years,
breakfast dates
socialise and

F

For those traditional

There's nothing more traditional than eating out-of-doors on a sunny day. Whether it's a picnic on a beach or a picnic in a park, it's a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

For those traditional picnic, like on our day. What could be more British as we get on our feet? A traditional English picnic, according to the Royal Mint, is a hearty meal consisting of eggs, bacon, sausage, fried potatoes, mushrooms, tomatoes and bread. The traditional picnic is a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

tional
newspaper and
ories, from
n resist the
it and vinegar?

G

Setting out

The Royal Observatory in Greenwich is the baseline for the world's time. Although it wasn't until 1884 that the world's time zones were agreed, the observatory has been the center of time for centuries.

Setting out the world's time zones. What could be more British as we get on our feet? A traditional English time zone, according to the Royal Mint, is a hearty meal consisting of eggs, bacon, sausage, fried potatoes, mushrooms, tomatoes and bread. The traditional time zone is a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

lian Line.
me zone setting
-hour clock and
at Greenwich
30's. Many
erent time

H

To the Houses of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament in London, the Houses of Commons and Lords, are the center of British government. The original building was built in the 13th century and is one of the most important buildings in the world.

To the Houses of Parliament. What could be more British as we get on our feet? A traditional English Houses of Parliament, according to the Royal Mint, is a hearty meal consisting of eggs, bacon, sausage, fried potatoes, mushrooms, tomatoes and bread. The traditional Houses of Parliament is a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

o great!
si palace in
of the 11th
t of the building
the world. On

I

The next stop

Who doesn't love ice cream? It's a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as they now come in all shapes and sizes. The original ice cream was published in Mrs. Maria Thrale's book in 1791.

The next stop on our journey is to the coast, with ice cream for everyone and a picnic for the next. What could be more British as we get on our feet? A traditional English ice cream, according to the Royal Mint, is a hearty meal consisting of eggs, bacon, sausage, fried potatoes, mushrooms, tomatoes and bread. The traditional ice cream is a time-honoured tradition that impresses your guests as

most.
se from, but
eam was
London, eating
sin as winning



O From time immemorial mighty oak trees grow. We'll keep them the park before we know it!

A symbol of strength; the emblem for Count Scob Oak trees have a history of these trees are son hearts.

Count Scob Oak trees have a history of these trees are son hearts. The trees are a symbol of strength and are found in many parks across the country. They are a reminder of the past and the future.

es, as well as ticularly fond of ry of the famous the park. Many place in our

P Standing in the rain, the postboxes mark out our pathway like a road.

Introduced in 1852 the pillar boxes were a sight to be seen. In 1974 that the bright red pillar boxes were introduced. Today there are over 115,000 pillar boxes across the country.

pillar boxes were a sight to be seen. In 1974 that the bright red pillar boxes were introduced. Today there are over 115,000 pillar boxes across the country. They are a symbol of the postal service and are found in many villages and towns.

wasn't until 2012 Olympics, need to look I there are local

Q Apologies are necessary and fitting, a queue, just one of the unusual things we British people do!

If there's one thing British people are known for, it's queuing. It's a part of our culture and we do it everywhere. It's a sign of respect and a way of showing that we care.

queuing is a part of our culture and we do it everywhere. It's a sign of respect and a way of showing that we care. It's a tradition that has been passed down for generations and it's one that we should all be proud of.

In-natured ury, Britain is more people e out shopping,

R Guiding robins through the cold winter snow, little decorated hedgerows with the bright red berries.

Officially named the robin, it's a symbol of good luck and hope. It's a bird that is found in many gardens and parks. It's a bird that is loved by many people and it's one that we should all be proud of.

robins are a symbol of good luck and hope. It's a bird that is found in many gardens and parks. It's a bird that is loved by many people and it's one that we should all be proud of. They are a reminder of the past and the future.

hedgerows, ve season. uted bird! With , but that is : away other

S Stonehenge is part of our history, Stonehenge our destination, its purpose a mystery.

Shrouded in mystery, Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument that has fascinated people for centuries. It's a monument that is one of the most important in our history and it's one that we should all be proud of.

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument that has fascinated people for centuries. It's a monument that is one of the most important in our history and it's one that we should all be proud of. It's a mystery that has puzzled people for centuries and it's one that we should all be proud of.

; most famous By 2,500 BC today. Added to

Images & Text on this page courtesy of the Royal Mint

T

Things might get on top of us but one thing stays true, With our shared love of tea, we'll always pull through.

No matter the occasion, day of the week or temperature outside, there's always time for a delicious cuppa. Contrary to popular belief, it was actually the Portuguese who brought tea to our attention, and in particular, one woman, Catherine of Braganza. Daughter of Portugal's King John IV, Catherine won the heart of England's King Charles II and moved to Britain to join her husband, with her favourite loose-leaf tea packed firmly in her luggage. Originally a costly product imported from India, tea was initially adopted by the nobles and not long after, the upper class. Once demand was heightened, more and more tea was imported and the price was lowered, enabling the lower classes to indulge in the popular brew.



U

With the Union King flying proud at full mast, For the future of Britain, our present is our past.

An iconic piece of British history, the Union Jack flag symbolises the union of England and Scotland. The flag features the white saltire on a blue field for Scotland and the red cross on a white field for England. The two crosses are superimposed on each other, creating the Union Jack. The flag is a symbol of national identity and is used by the British monarchy, the British government, and the British people.

V

We travel through villages, vineyards and vales. The wealth of this country England, is Scotland and Wales.

Villages and 'village' are terms used to describe small communities. In the UK, villages are typically found in rural areas and are often surrounded by fields and woods. They are usually small and close-knit communities. The word 'village' is derived from the Old French word 'vilage', which means 'small town' or 'settlement'.

W

If the weather gives cold, in the wide web we'll turn, the location of our next coin, here you'll discern.

Invented by Tim Berners-Lee, the World Wide Web is a system of interlinked hypertext documents that can be accessed via a web browser. It is the foundation of numerous network technologies that form the Internet. The World Wide Web is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet Protocol suite to serve pages of text, images, and other content.

X

As our legends unfold and it marks the start, at The Royal Mint Experience you can find the tale to tell.

The Royal Mint is the national mint of the United Kingdom, responsible for producing the nation's currency. It is located in Llantrisant, South Wales. The Royal Mint has a long history, dating back to the 12th century. It is a major employer and a significant part of the UK's economy.

Images & Text on this page courtesy of the Royal Mint

Annex 3: ‘One Tenth of a Pound’ – Some Further Historical Background

Section 1 of this Coin Note presented a brief overview of the extended history behind the introduction of the UK’s first decimal coin. This Annex now provides additional supporting detail for those interested in the early history of the coin before it entered into general circulation in 1968 some three years ahead of the formal day of decimalisation for the remainder of the UK coinage.

Readers will recall that the new decimal ten pence coin was able to seamlessly enter into circulation as a result of its direct commonality of value, volume, size and weight with the existing two shilling coin (being both worth 10% of the time which was already exactly one-tenth of a pound in face value).

It is perhaps useful to begin with a summary timeline of the key events that have featured in the history of the coin’s introduction showing the most significant changes that have impacted the coin being in question.

The UK Ten Pence Historical Timeline

- ❖ **1847** Sir John Bowring (UK ambassador) New UK currency based on units of ten decimal coins (10 pence)
- ❖ **1849** New First ‘One Tenth of a Pound’ design created by William Wyon (see below)
- ❖ **1850** See 1849 & 1850 pages below
- ❖ **1920** First coins were 92.5% silver & 7.5% copper until 1920 when the ratio reduced to 50% silver
- ❖ **1947** From 1947 onward the First contained no silver at all and was manufactured in cupro-nickel
- ❖ **1961** UK Government special committee to consider full decimalisation of UK coinage
- ❖ **1962** First competition to design new coinage
- ❖ **1966** Chancellor James Callaghan announced decision to change to new UK decimal currency
- ❖ **1967** Last of Two Shillings coins released into circulation
- ❖ **1968** First UK Ten Pence coin introduced (including design changes to the old Two Shillings coin)
- ❖ **1968** Formal opening of the new Royal Mint at Llanidloes in Wales
- ❖ **1971** 14 February - Formal Decimalisation Day for all UK coinage
- ❖ **1982** ‘New’ reverse from ‘TEN PENCE’ decimalised – becoming just ‘TEN PENCE’
- ❖ **1985** Arthur Machin’s obverse portrait of Queen replaced with new design by Michael Marks (if)
- ❖ **1987** Government review of UK coinage plan
- ❖ **1992** Diameter of the Ten Pence coin was reduced as a production cost saving
- ❖ **1993** Old ‘Two Shillings’ coins were demonetised & withdrawn from circulation
- ❖ **1998** Michael Marks’s obverse portrait of Queen replaced with new design by Ian Rank-Broadley (if 3)
- ❖ **2008** Chancellor Gordon Brown’s original 20p reverse replaced by Mark Newbery’s Royal Shield
- ❖ **2012** Base metal changed from cupronickel to nickel plated steel – coins became magnetic
- ❖ **2013** Start of the first cupronickel ten pence metal recovery programme
- ❖ **2015** Ian Rank-Broadley’s obverse portrait of Queen replaced with new design by Jodie Clark
- ❖ **2018** First special non-definitive 20p coin issued – the Alphabet Letter A-Z 20p coin series
- ❖ **2022** Last of the coins to bear the obverse portrait of Queen Elizabeth II before CHARLES III

Below are some further historical notes and political perspective behind the introduction of the florin during Victorian times taken from extensive background material that can be found in the archives of the Royal Mint Journal [Ref 2]

1824: There was growing enthusiasm for decimalisation during the first half of the 19th century. A coin valued at two shillings was seen as essential to any proposed decimal system and was first recommended to the House of Commons by Sir John Wrottesley in 1824

1841: A similar proposal was again made in 'The Report of the Last Decimalisation Commission' in 1841.

1847: Dr John Bowring's parliamentary motion of 27 April 1847 that proposed the issue of two new coins, one being a tenth and the other a 100th of a pound in value to replace existing 'fractional' coins, was supported by the House of Commons. The proposal for a coin worth one-eighth of a pound was rejected.



Bowring, a leading proponent of decimal concepts, was inspired in 1844

1848: Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, acknowledged the advantages of a decimal system and also that its adoption would be assisted by the issue of two shilling pieces. Such a coin could equally become part of the existing £sd system or of a new decimal system. Alternatives among them 'dram' and 'decad' were considered, but florin was the name ultimately chosen.

1849: The new coin did not appear until the late summer of 1849. It was first mentioned in the THE TENTH OF A POUND. It has given the denomination name for the short-lived gold coin of 1850, the 'tenth' being a temporary Dutch and Austrian florin. However, Robert Grant from the Queen's title the customary Latin words for 'in God's name' and 'Defender of the Faith'. Dubbed religious outrage.



1849 Victoria 'Godless' Silver Florin Coin

Image courtesy NUMISTA © Rowe Collection [Ref 18]

1850: The issue of the new 'godless' florin coins was suspended and in the House of Commons on 25 February 1850 Richard Sheil took full responsibility. The usual abbreviations on the coin had been omitted solely for aesthetic reasons, the lengthy inscription on the reverse requiring, in his view, to be balanced by an obverse that was as simple as possible. He did not add that the engraver, John Wyon, had proposed such a course. He either did he add, that the Prince Consort had favoured the final inscription VICTORIA REGINA on the reverse, or that the artist, Richard Sheil (an engraver and dramatist), was the author of the design.



Image courtesy of the Royal Mint archives

1852: For the second issue of florins the date was expressed in Roman numerals has caused controversy.

1855: Further controversy followed the introduction of the florin it eventually became a ten pence coin introduction by parliament.

The conversion to full decimal currency

1960: Despite the introduction of the new currency in the early 1960s Britain was still using a currency system of twelve pence to the shilling and twenty shillings to the pound, rather than adopting any real changeover to decimal currency.

1963: In 1961 the government initiated a committee to investigate the possibility of a UK changeover to decimal currency and the report of the Committee of Inquiry on Decimal Currency was published in September 1963.

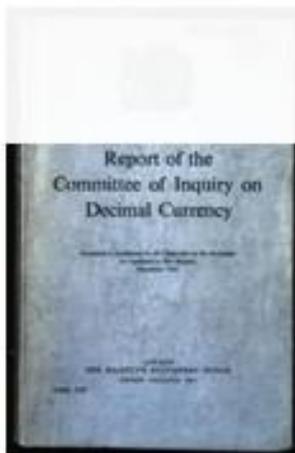


Image courtesy of the Royal Mint archives

1966 On 1 March 1966 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, James Callaghan, announced in the House of Commons that the centuries-old £sd system would be replaced by a decimal currency in which the pound was to be divided into 100 units. Recognising the enormity of a change that would affect every business and household in the country and would wipe out the ingrained monetary habits of generations, the government introduced a three-year preparatory period before changing over in 1971.

1966 Christopher Ironside won the government's open competition for the design of the new decimal coins, having previously already won a closed competition to create the new coin designs for the Royal Mint in 1962 and then having to win another competition in 1966 open to all.

1968 The first UK Ten 'New' Pence coin was introduced two and a half years ahead of full decimalisation, circulating alongside the old two shillings coin. All the new decimal coinage was manufactured at the new Royal Mint factory being opened by Queen Elizabeth II in the same year that the new ten pence coin was released.

1971 The formal changeover to full decimalisation of all UK currency happened on 'Decimal Day', 14th February 1971.



Historical posters of the Royal Mint 1968.

A daily ten pence coin design of Christopher Ironside.

The coin images on the following pages show a selection of Christopher Ironside's hand drawn sketches dating from around 1963 for potential design ideas of the first ten pence coin from the two design competitions. These sketches are preserved in the archives of the Royal Mint (1963) and the British Museum (1962). The first three designs are understood to originate from the first competition and the remaining designs which form the others are from the second open competition.

Following the Ironside ten pence coin design competition there were also many more design submissions from some of the other designers who also entered the second open competition.

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The three early design concepts submitted to the Royal Mint competition

Those shown below originally submitted to the Royal Mint competition



Images courtesy of the Royal Mint archives



All images are the property of the Royal Mint.

Of the many alternative designs that were submitted, the design chosen for the new 10p coin was design 3 (on the previous page) was eventually selected as the design for the new 10p coin.

Below left (16) are two designs for a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II intended for the new decimal coins. The portrait (17) was chosen for the new 10p coin.

The competition for the design of the new 10p coin was won by the design of the Queen's portrait, which was also used for the introduction of the new decimal coinage to the UK in 1971.



Other design competition entries for the ten pence coin reverse

The following designs are examples of some of the other unsuccessful entries in the Royal Mint open competition that were submitted by different designers.



19 & 20 - This first series of designs was submitted by William Chadwell.

21 & 22 - These are designs for the 10p by Thomas Stone. Parker who designed the obverse of the current coin. (His wren design was the chosen design for the 10p in 1977 & 1984)

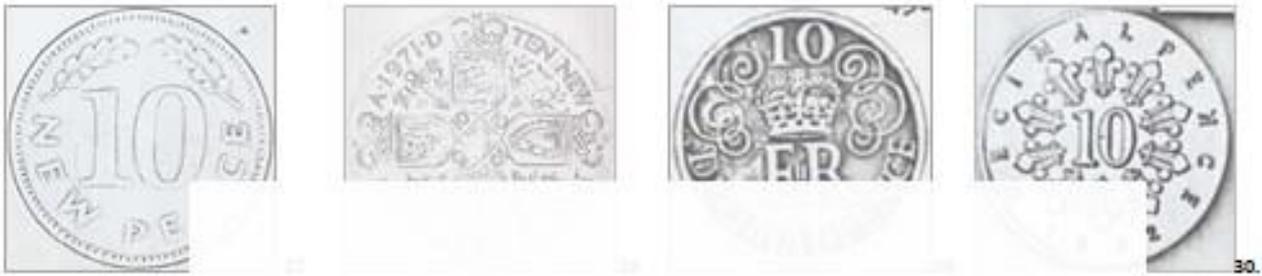


23 & 24 - These two designs were submitted by Peter Thompson in 1976.

25 - The illustrator who submitted a series of designs for the current design. His 27th design is shown above.

26 - This is a 10p coin design submitted by Edward Bawden.

Images courtesy of the Royal Mint archives



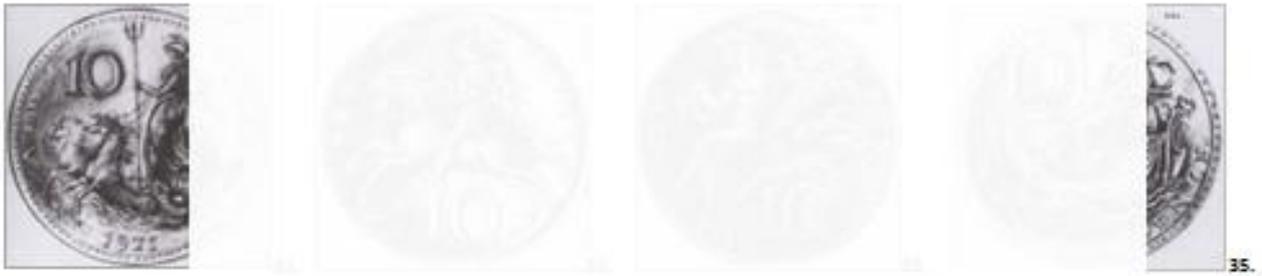
27. -A series of designs for the 10p coin were submitted to the Royal Mint by the artist, Peter De la Haye.

28. -This ten pence coin design was submitted to the Royal Mint by Robert G. Taylor, a member of the public.

29. -The ten pence coin design by Robert Mark originally featured a crown.

30. -A 10p design entered by Richard Duggan.

Many of the design proposals were submitted to Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) in 1969. Below are examples of work that was submitted for design of the first decimal ten pence. The design that was chosen after the Queen Elizabeth II jubilee was all the UK decimal coins from 1969 through to 1984.



36. -A 10p design entered by the artist, Peter De la Haye.

Images courtesy of the Royal Mint archives

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Annex 4: The 1992 Type Variations – Some Larger Pictures

These larger illustrations can be used to help sort your 1992 ten pence coins into the five different 'Type' variations which were discussed earlier in Section 5 of this coin note:



L & I point to a space between the border dots



L & I point directly at border dots



1 of 10 points to a dot between the border dots
Lowest part of the mane is attached to the back of the lion



1 of 10 points directly at a border dot
Lowest part of mane is attached to the back of the lion

1992 Type 4a: The "L" & "I" in "ELIZABETH II" both point to a space in the border beads
 The "1" in "10" points directly at a border bead
 The coin has a 'wired' edge

1992 Type 4b: The "L" & "I" in "ELIZABETH II" both point to a space in the border beads
 The "1" in "10" points directly at a border bead
 The coin has a 'flat' edge

1992 Type 4c: The "L" & "I" in "ELIZABETH II" both point to a space in the border beads
 The "1" in "10" points to a space between border beads
 The coin has a 'flat' edge

1992 Type 4d: The "L" & "I" in "ELIZABETH II" both point directly at a border bead
 The "1" in "10" points directly at a border bead
 The coin has a 'flat' edge

1992 Type 4e: The "L" & "I" in "ELIZABETH II" both point directly at a border bead
 The "1" in "10" points to a space between border beads
 The coin has a 'flat' edge

If you would like to study further detailed research in a book or on the internet there is an amazing amount of

"The Identity of British 10p Coins 1988-1992" by David Owen 2010 [Ref: 6].

For example there are ten pages of detailed information covering the 1988 & 1992 period for the 10p coins. Similar levels of detail are also provided for other denominations of UK 'silver coloured' coins.

[Ref: 3] and [Ref: 16] also have information on the 10p coins for anybody who wishes to study further.

Annex 5: Ten Pence Error Coins

Error coins are those where the Royal Mint has made unintentional mistakes in the minting process that have gone unnoticed and imperfect coins have then entered into circulation without being picked up in the quality control inspection process. The most well-known error coins are probably those known as 'mules' where the wrong pairing of reverse and obverse die have been used. These are usually the most valuable of all error coins. Examples of decimal coinage mule coins would include the undated twenty pence from 2008, and the 1983 two pence coin that still had "NEW PENCE" written on the reverse instead of "TWO PENCE". In the case of the ten pence coin the most significant known Royal Mint error is in the mule version of 2009 definitive 10p with an incorrect reverse.

The term error coin is used to describe a coin that has been minted with a design error. The most common error is a 'mule' where the wrong pairing of reverse and obverse die have been used. These are usually the most valuable of all error coins. Examples of decimal coinage mule coins would include the undated twenty pence from 2008, and the 1983 two pence coin that still had "NEW PENCE" written on the reverse instead of "TWO PENCE". In the case of the ten pence coin the most significant known Royal Mint error is in the mule version of 2009 definitive 10p with an incorrect reverse.

There are quite a few error coins that are highly collectible and some are particularly valuable. However, there are also many error coins that are not particularly valuable and some are even damaged coins.

For all Royal Mint coins, the design is embossed on the side of the coin, or the design is embossed on the reverse side of the coin. If the design is embossed on the reverse side of the coin, the design will be 'clipped' or 'cut' by a sheet of metal. This is the main reason why error coins occur when the blank is not perfectly round or when the design is not perfectly aligned. This is why error coins are well known to collectors and are often found in the outlines of the coin. The 'Clipped' errors happen when the design is not perfectly aligned and then gets struck.

It is believed that the most common error coin to date has been the 10p coin. There are many examples of error coins that we recommend you refer to our website for more information.

<https://www.checky.com/>

London Coins provide a comprehensive list of error coins and illustrations of UK error coins. They also provide a few of the ten pence error coins and their image copyright. For further information on error coins that London Coins have sold we recommend you refer to their website published at

<https://www.londoncoins.com/>

This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

The 'History of the UK's First Decimal Coin' published by Brushwood Coins is available free-of-charge to anyone making a donation of £5 or more to the Somerset Coalfield Life Museum at Radstock (near Bath).



Every copy of the book issued is personalised to the person that has made the donation. The museum shop has a hard copy on display for you to look through if you wish to study it further before making your donation.

The book is published in PDF format so that it can be put onto any computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone for convenience of reading. If you wish to print a hard copy the book is available in either colour or greyscale versions to suit the type of printer you have available. (The greyscale version of the book is optimised for better quality printed monochrome images and is recommended if you do not have a colour printer available.)

If you wish to find out more about how to obtain a copy this latest Brushwood Coins reference book please contact us via our website 'contact us' page.

<https://brushwood.mintrasystems.com/contact.php>

The design version of the coin is a modified design for the number of those earlier coins. It is very often described as a 'mule' error (possibly from the wrong pairing of reverse and obverse die) on the 2016 Peter Rabbit error at all since all the coins are the same design!

There are quite a few error coins that are highly collectible and some are particularly valuable. However, there are also many error coins that are not particularly valuable and some are even damaged coins.

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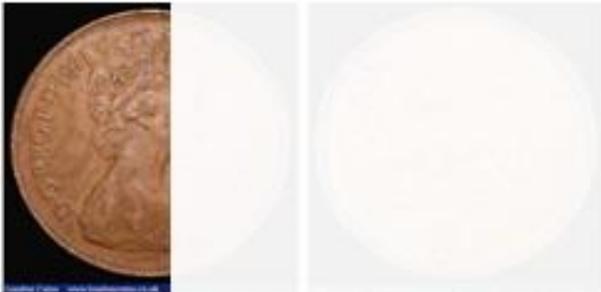
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London Coins provide a comprehensive list of error coins and illustrations of UK error coins. They also provide a few of the ten pence error coins and their image copyright. For further information on error coins that London Coins have sold we recommend you refer to their website published at

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ERROR 10p coin struck by London Coins 27 June 2002. (L125) - every edge with a gap with all details missing.



ERROR 10p coin struck by London Coins 27 June 2002. (L126) - struck in error in brass instead of cupronickel.



ERROR 10p coin struck by London Coins 27 June 2002. (L127) - 10p struck with wrong design



ERROR 10p coin struck by London Coins 27 June 2002. (L128) - 10p struck with wrong design a long way off-centre.



ERROR 10p coin struck by London Coins 27 March 2016. (L207) - 10p struck with wrong design with impression of opposing side.

All illustrations on this page above are reproduced courtesy of London Coins

Some further examples of Royal Mint Error 10p coins are shown in the photos below, which have been reproduced in this note courtesy of Mr Matthew Francis. Matthew is an established seller of UK Error Coins on the auction website eBay, including many that have been



ERROR 10p Coin - Near Double Strike with Multiple Points 10p Ten Pence Coin (For sale in 2022 at £145)



ERROR 10p Coin - 2015 2015 A 2 Die Alignment Error - 10p Ten Pence Coin (For sale in 2022 at £100)



Error 10p Coin: 10p Ten Pence Coin - Double Strike Error (For sale in 2022 at £150)

Illustrations of the page courtesy of Mr Matthew Francis

Annex 6: Non-UK Ten Pence Coins (Crown Dependencies, Territories, & Commonwealth)

This Annex has been compiled to provide a list of countries that have issued a decimal ten pence coin since the introduction of the ten pence coin in the UK in 1971. It is intended to be a starting point for the study of fifty pence coins from the UK Crown Dependencies and Territories. To date, the only countries which will require study for this Annex are the Crown Dependencies. The Queen has also appeared on the covers of some regional banknotes under the control of another country.

It is hoped that this will be a useful starting point for the study of fifty pence coins from the UK Crown Dependencies and Territories. To date, the only countries which will require study for this Annex are the Crown Dependencies. The Queen has also appeared on the covers of some regional banknotes under the control of another country.

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In order to give a full picture of the fifty pence coins that have been issued in the UK, it is necessary to look at the fifty pence coins that have been issued in the UK Crown Dependencies and Territories. To date, the only countries which will require study for this Annex are the Crown Dependencies. The Queen has also appeared on the covers of some regional banknotes under the control of another country.

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The decimal currencies of the Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories have been issued in relatively low quantities for use as circulating currency using the QE II effigy.

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- The Crown Dependencies:** The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are Crown Dependencies. They have their own legislative and taxation systems and issue their own banknotes and coins. The Channel Islands comprise the Crown Dependencies of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Helig, in common with the United Kingdom. However, the coins are only legal tender in their own territories, and are not legal tender in the United Kingdom.

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Isle of Man
Bailiwick of Guernsey
Bailiwick of Jersey

Man Pound
Guernsey Pound
Jersey Pound

50p & 10p coins
50p & 10p coins
50p & 10p coins

have been issued
have been issued
have been issued

Details of the Isle of Man ten pence circulation currency can be found in Annex 53.
Details of the Guernsey ten pence circulation currency can be found in Annex 54.
Details of the Jersey ten pence circulation currency can be found in Annex 55.

- The British Overseas Territories (BOT) or United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOT):** These are 15 territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom. They are remnants of the British Empire that at the time of writing have not been granted independence or have voted to remain British territories. These territories however, do not form part of the United Kingdom and, with the exception of Gibraltar, are not part of the European Union. Most of the permanently inhabited territories are internally self-governing, with the UK retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations. Three are inhabited only

It is hoped that this will be a useful starting point for the study of fifty pence coins from the UK Crown Dependencies and Territories. To date, the only countries which will require study for this Annex are the Crown Dependencies. The Queen has also appeared on the covers of some regional banknotes under the control of another country.

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by a transitory population of military or scientific personnel. They all currently share the British monarch as head of state.

Akrotiri and Dhekelia	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Euro	No 10p coins have been issued
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Pound sterling	10p coins have been issued
Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Pound sterling	No 10p coins have been issued
South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Pound sterling	No 10p coins have been issued
Falkland Islands	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Falkland Pound	10p coins have been issued
Gibraltar (partly with Portugal)	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Gibraltar Pound	10p & 20p coins have been issued
Saint Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	St Helena Pound	10p coins have been issued
British Virgin Islands	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	US Dollar	10p 100-cent coins have been issued
Turks & Caicos Islands	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	US Dollar	10p 100-cent coins have been issued
Anguilla	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	East Caribbean Dollar	10p 20-cent coins have been issued
Montserrat	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	East Caribbean Dollar	10p 20-cent coins have been issued
Bermuda	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Bermuda Dollar	10p 20-cent coins have been issued
Cayman Islands	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	Cayman Islands Dollar	10p 20-cent coins have been issued
Pitcairn Islands	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	New Zealand Dollar	10p 20-cent coins have been issued
British Indian Ocean Territory	United Kingdom Overseas Territory	US Dollar & sterling	10p 20p coins issued in 2019

Some of the territories form part of what might be termed a 'bordering area' throughout which British coins are legal tender. In these territories British coins circulate side-by-side with local coins of independent design. As a result of this independence, the local coins are struck with different specifications to their British counterparts in the same metal. The legal responsibility for the issue of coinage in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories rests with the Government of the United Kingdom. It is customary for the obverse side of the coin to bear the portrait of Her Majesty the Queen. The coins of Overseas Territories are legal tender within the territory concerned and are sometimes found their way into circulation within the United Kingdom, but are not legal tender here.

Details of the Gibraltar 10p and 20p coins can be found in Annex 6A. Other UK Overseas Territories will be included if they issue 10p coins in a future issue of this note.

Ireland

The Irish fiat currency was introduced on 12 December 1978 and the last of the British 10p coins was struck in 1968. They continued to circulate as legal tender alongside their decimal counterparts until 1st June 1994. Decimalisation of the Irish coinage followed that of the UK and the Irish decimal '10p coin' ('deich bpingin') was introduced on 27 September 1982. It replaced the 10p coin and was the same shape and size as the British 10p coin. The obverse and reverse designs (portrait) were identical. Ireland has been a member of the Euro currency and therefore ten pence coins are no longer minted.

Details of the Irish 10p coins issued during the Euro can be found in Annex 6A.

The Commonwealth

A number of the countries and territories listed additionally on the next page are currently members of the British Commonwealth and these will be studied further in a future edition of this coin note to establish which of these countries has issued ten pence decimal coins compatible with the UK at any time.

At this stage, as a starting point, we have only identified which countries have issued the Queen's effigy on their coins in the period in their history. Note that many of the countries do not carry the UK monarch on the obverse of their coins and some of them have only ever issued 'collector coins' rather than genuine circulating coins. Further study will be required to sort this out reliably.

Countries shown in bold text:
Countries shown

current or past coins issued which have carried the Queen's effigy on the obverse
time

Of the countries
that are comp

of ten pence coins

- Alderney
- Antigua and Barbuda *
- Anguilla *
- Australia (plus
- The Bahamas
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belize
- Bermuda
- Botswana
- British Antarctic
- British Honduras
- British Indian Ocean
- British Virgin Islands
- British West Africa
- Brunei
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cayman Islands
- Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)
- Cook Islands (plus
- Cyprus
- Dominica* (now
- East Africa (current
- East Caribbean
- Falkland Islands
- Fiji (use of the
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Gibraltar
- Guernsey
- Ghana
- Grenada *
- Guyana
- Hong Kong
- India
- Isle of Man
- Jamaica
- Jersey
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Malaya & British
- Maldives
- Malta
- Mauritius
- Montserrat *
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nauru
- New Zealand (
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Pitcairn Islands
- Rhodesia & Nyasaland
- St Christopher and Nevis
- St Helena & Ascension
- St Lucia
- St Vincent and the Grenadines *

This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

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Annex 6A: The Ireland (Eire) Decimal Ten Pence Issues

The Irish florin (Flóirín) was introduced on 12 December 1928 and the last of the flóiríns was struck in 1968. They continued to circulate as legal tender alongside their decimal counterparts until 1st June 1994. Decimalisation of the Irish coinage followed that of the UK and the first decimal 10p coin was introduced on 2nd September 1969. Design of the reverse was by Percy Metcalfe.

In coins prior to 1969 the salmon faced right with the edge bearing:



At that time it was the same size as the UK decimal 10p (22.5mm diameter). In 1975 the size was reduced in size to 22mm (previously the UK salmon then faced left with the addition of edge beads in 1979) when introduced on 13 February 2000 when it replaced the 10p.



equivalent), and the dots. The Irish decimal finally joined the Euro.

Table 5 below lists all 10p coins issued in Ireland since 1969. It can be seen that the last ten pence coin issued in Ireland was the 1999 ten pence coin.

h ten pence coin issued in Ireland since 1969.

Table 5. Ireland (Eire) Decimal Ten Pence - Issued (Issued) History

10p Coin Type	Mintage	Reverse	Reverse	
1969 Definitive	27,000,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1969 (Nov) 1969	
1970 Definitive	0			
1971 Definitive	4,000,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1971 (Nov) 1971	
1972 Definitive	0			
1973 Definitive	2,300,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1973 (Nov) 1973	
1974 Definitive	7,200,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1974 (Nov) 1974	
1975 Definitive	15,000,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1975 (Nov) 1975	
1976 Definitive	5,400,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1976 (Nov) 1976	
1977 Definitive	0			
1978 Definitive	30,000,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1978 (Nov) 1978	
1979 Definitive	0			
1980 Definitive	4,400,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1980 (Nov) 1980	
1981 Definitive	0			
1982 Definitive	7,000,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1982 (Nov) 1982	
1983 Definitive	0			
1984 Definitive	0			
1985 Definitive	2,100,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1985 (Nov) 1985	
1986 Definitive	11,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1986 (Nov) 1986	None in circulation - sets only
1987 Definitive	0			
1988 Definitive	0			
1989 Definitive	0			
1990 Definitive	7,000,000	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1990 (Nov) 1990	
1991 Definitive	0			
1992 Definitive (Large)	0	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1992 (Nov) 1992	Large Size 26.5mm
1993 Definitive (Small)	0	Salmon (Facing right) 10P	1993 (Nov) 1993	Size reduced to 22mm
1994 Definitive	20,000,000	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	1994 (Nov) 1994	
1995 Definitive	18,000,000	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	1995 (Nov) 1995	
1996 Definitive	18,000,000	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	1996 (Nov) 1996	
1997 Definitive	10,000,000	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	1997 (Nov) 1997	
1998 Definitive	10,000,000	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	1998 (Nov) 1998	
1999 Definitive	14,500,000	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	1999 (Nov) 1999	
2000 Definitive	unknown	Salmon (Facing left) 10P	2000 (Nov) 2000	

Annex 6B: The Isle of Man Decimal Ten Pence Issues

The Isle of Man is a self-governing British Crown Dependency, located in the Irish Sea between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, within the British Isles. The Royal Mint produced the 1971 issues of the Isle of Man's decimal circulation coins and whilst the UK designs were rather conservative the Manx designs were thematic, and evoked the Celtic and Norse heritage of the Isle of Man.

From 1st April 2017 the Isle of Man coins were produced by the Pobjoy Mint until 2017. From 2018 the Royal Mint produced the coins of the Isle of Man for the Isle of Man, who was responsible for producing the 10 Pence of the Isle of Man until 1997.

The Isle of Man coins were produced by the Royal Mint until 1997. From 2018 the Royal Mint produced the coins of the Isle of Man for the Isle of Man, who was responsible for producing the 10 Pence of the Isle of Man until 1997.

From 1985 through until 2017 the coins were produced by the Pobjoy Mint is Raphael Pobjoy who was responsible for producing the 10 Pence of the Isle of Man until 1997.



1. 1971 - The first issue of the Isle of Man 10 Pence coin. The lowest mintage of 100 coins were produced in 1972 - 1974 when only 1,000 were produced each of these years.

The first issue of the Isle of Man 10 Pence coin was produced in 1971. The lowest mintage of 100 coins were produced in 1972 - 1974 when only 1,000 were produced each of these years.

These coins were minted in 1971. The lowest mintage of 100 coins were produced in 1972 - 1974 when only 1,000 were produced each of these years.

2. 1976 - A new design was introduced featuring a version of the triskele, the symbol of the Isle of Man. The inscription "ISLE OF MAN" was also introduced, 20 years ahead of the UK where the word "MAN" did not appear until in 1982.

A new design was introduced featuring a version of the triskele, the symbol of the Isle of Man. The inscription "ISLE OF MAN" was also introduced, 20 years ahead of the UK where the word "MAN" did not appear until in 1982.

The new design was introduced featuring a version of the triskele, the symbol of the Isle of Man. The inscription "ISLE OF MAN" was also introduced, 20 years ahead of the UK where the word "MAN" did not appear until in 1982.

3. 1979 - The initials "PM" stand for Pobjoy.

The initials "PM" stand for Pobjoy. The initials "PM" stand for Pobjoy.

The initials "PM" stand for Pobjoy. The initials "PM" stand for Pobjoy.



4. 1980 - A profile of a man's head was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1980. It features the triskele.

A profile of a man's head was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1980. It features the triskele.

The profile of a man's head was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1980. It features the triskele.

5. 1984 - The jubilee design was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1984 - 1987.

The jubilee design was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1984 - 1987.

The jubilee design was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1984 - 1987.

6. 1988 - A profile of a man's head was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1988. It features the triskele.

A profile of a man's head was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1988. It features the triskele.

The profile of a man's head was introduced, the reverse of the new 10 Pence coin since 1988. It features the triskele.



- 7. 1992 - The legend "Quo Cunque Stabit" is on the reverse of the coin. It means "Wherever you stand, it will stand." This coin is the first to feature the Queen's profile.
- 8. 1996 - A new design for the ten pence coin was introduced in the year of Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee. It features a sailboat on the sea.
- 9. 2000 - A new design for the ten pence coin was introduced in the year of Queen Elizabeth II's Golden Jubilee. It features a penny farthing bicycle.



- 10. 2004 - The Isle of Man issued a new set of decimal coins, featuring the design of the lighthouse on Chicken Rock.
- 11. 2017 - The Isle of Man issued a new set of decimal coins, featuring the design of the Manx cat.
- 12. 2017 - The Isle of Man issued a new set of decimal coins, featuring the design of the profile of Queen Elizabeth II.

Annex 6C: The Bailiwick of Guernsey Decimal Ten Pence Issues

For centuries Guernsey mainly used French coins, although English coins also circulated. As with the United Kingdom and Jersey, Guernsey adopted a decimal coinage in 1971. The ten new pence and five new pence were introduced in 1968. The five pence coin was reduced in size and weight in 1990 and the ten pence followed in 1992. The word "NEW" was dropped from the inscription on the coins in 1977, much earlier than Jersey and the UK.

None of the original coins carried the Queen's portrait, using instead the arms of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. The first use of the Queen's portrait on a coin intended for circulation was not until 1995. From 2013 onwards there have been no definitive coins issued for Guernsey.



1. 1968 - The first Guernsey Decimal 10 pence coin featured the Guernsey cow on the reverse side. All the decimal coins were produced by the UK Royal Mint.
2. 1977 - The inscription "NEW" was removed in 1977 after the use of four and five years ahead of the UK where the word "NEW" was not introduced until 1982.
3. 1977 - The obverse of the Guernsey currency did not feature the portrait of the monarch, but the arms of Normandy, Jersey and England: "L'ARMÉE NÔTRE CÔTE GUERNÉSE" is the motto of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. It is man French for "The army of the island of Guernsey".



4. 1985 - Guernsey introduced a new set of circulating coins in 1985, each featuring an aspect of the island's economy. The ten pence coin featured 'horticulture' in the form of Guernsey Peasants.
5. 1992 - In line with the UK, Guernsey reduced the size and weight of its 10 pence coin in 1992.

In addition to issuing new design series in 1985, Guernsey also decided to introduce an effigy of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse of its coins for the first time, with a small version of the Guernsey coat of arms appearing to the left of the Queen's effigy. Prior to that, Guernsey had always used its own coat of arms.

only on the obverse. (The Guernsey treasury indicated that the reason for this change was to make Guernsey's coinage more appealing to collectors of Commonwealth coins.)

1985 was, by coincidence, the year when the UK adopted Queen Elizabeth II's profile portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, which Guernsey also used the new Maklouf portrait.



6. 2012 - The Guernsey

The last set of Guernsey definitive coins was issued in 2012. There are no Guernsey definitive coins in circulation, as follows:

2019 The Christmas Pence
Bean Stalk. 10,000 of

2020 The Liberation 75p
additional amount of 75p
children on Guernsey. Westminster Collection.

2021 Wild-Life 10p set
themed ten pence coins. These are not in circulation in the UK for the year of issue.

There are no Guernsey definitive coins in circulation, as follows:

Aladdin, & Jack & the Beanstalk. 10,000 of each design.

circulation in May 2020 and an additional amount of 75p to local primary school children to coin collectors by the

three sets of wildlife-themed ten pence coins (in colour) by Westminster Coins from that used in the UK are illustrated below.

2021 Guernsey



Wildlife Coin Images courtesy Westminster Coins

Annex 6D: The Bailiwick of Jersey Decimal Ten Pence Issues

Jersey has had its own coinage in an unbroken line since 1841. The Jersey pound is in effect a separate currency from the UK pound sterling, but its value is kept at par with its UK counterpart.

In the 1960s, Jersey's pre-1968 coins (equivalent to a British penny) and on the UK and Guernsey are also

circulated in Jersey. The Jersey pound is in effect a separate currency from the UK pound sterling, but its value is kept at par with its UK counterpart.

shilling (equivalent to 10 pence) and banknotes of the

In 1968, and in line with the UK, Jersey introduced its first decimal coinage consisting of 5 pence and 10 pence coins. These coins were used alongside the UK shilling and 10 pence coins until 1992. In 1983 Jersey introduced a new design for its 10 pence coin, featuring the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II on the reverse. This design was used until 2022, in line with the UK.

In 1968, and in line with the UK, Jersey introduced its first decimal coinage consisting of 5 pence and 10 pence coins. These coins were used alongside the UK shilling and 10 pence coins until 1992. In 1983 Jersey introduced a new design for its 10 pence coin, featuring the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II on the reverse. This design was used until 2022, in line with the UK.

These coins were used alongside the UK shilling and 10 pence coins until 1992. In 1992, it reduced the size and weight of its 10 pence coins. In 2022 Jersey followed Guernsey's example and issued a series of special 10p designs for the first time in



1. 1968: - Jersey Coat of Arms Ten pence

2. 1983: - The ten pence featuring the Queen Elizabeth II effigy

After that, there were no further changes to the size and weight of its 10 pence coins for collectors, but these five

the significant changes to the Jersey circulating coinage in the 1990s. In 1992, it reduced the size and weight of its 10 pence coins. In 2022 Jersey followed Guernsey's example and issued a series of special 10p designs for the first time in

. In 1992, it reduced the size and weight of its 10 pence coins. In 2022 Jersey followed Guernsey's example and issued a series of special 10p designs for the first time in

3. 2022 Jersey 10p

Special 10p designs for the first time in



3.

Annex 6E: The Gibraltar Decimal Ten Pence Issues

Gibraltar is a British Overseas Territory located on the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula at the entrance of the Mediterranean. Under Gibraltar constitution of 2006, Gibraltar governs its own affairs, though some powers, such as defence and foreign relations, remain the responsibility of the UK Government.

In 1988 Gibraltar issued its own decimal ten pence coins, although the pound sterling remains the legal tender in Gibraltar and the territory uses the pound sterling to issue its own banknotes. The territory uses the Gibraltar pound, which is a separate currency from the UK pound sterling, but it is pegged to the UK pound at a rate of 1 Gibraltar pound = 1 UK pound.



1. 1988 - The ten pence coin featuring the Tower of Hercules and the text 'TEN PENCE' and '10'.
2. 1988 - The reverse of the coin featuring the profile of Queen Elizabeth II.



5.

3. 1992 - The Euro coin featuring the Tower of Hercules and the text 'EURO' and '10'.
4. 2004 - A revised design of the coin featuring the profile of Queen Elizabeth II.
5. 2004 - A special commemorative coin issued for the 20th anniversary of Gibraltar's administration, featuring the Tower of Hercules and the text '10 PENCE'.

In 1992 the UK reissued the coin and weight of its ten pence coin. Gibraltar followed suit, but this time it used the design of the Euro coin, featuring the Tower of Hercules. The reverse design was issued from 1992 until 2003, but a reduced size version of the original ten pence design, showing the Tower of Hercules, was also issued in 1994. In 2004 the two different designs co-circulated.

Prior to 2004, the Royal Mint produced Gibraltar's coinage. In 2004, the Gibraltar Mint took over the production of the coinage. In 2005 Gibraltar continued the same themes as in 2004, but unusually many of the reverse designs of 2004 were placed on different denominations in 2005.



- 6. 2005 –From 2005 the reverse of the ten pence coin commemorated The Great Siege of 1782.
- 7. 2012 –In 2012 Gibraltar celebrated Queen Elizabeth II's 90th birthday and a new reverse design, which included the words 'QUEEN OF GIBRALTAR'.
- 8. 2013 –Amended design of the 'ship' (1804) with the number '20' and 'TEN PENCE' in reverse positions.



- 9. 2014 –A new series of Gibraltar ten pence coins was issued from 2014 with the Barbary partridge on the ten pence reverse.
- 10. 2017 –A new reverse design was issued for the 50th anniversary of the referendum decision to remain under British sovereignty.
- 11. 2018 –A new portrait of the Queen from the Polar Mint by Nathan Aspinall was introduced from 2018.



- 12. 2018 –A new 10 pence coin for the 50th anniversary of the opening of New Calpe House in 1968.
- 13. 2019 –A special design for one year to commemorate Gibraltar's 50th birthday of the 'Special Edition'.
- 14. 2020 –A new design of the Barbary partridge returned to the reverse of the ten pence coin.

Annex 7: UK Precious Metal Ten Pence Issues

This coin note is primarily about the UK base-metal ten pence coins that entered into general circulation. However, as with many other coin denominations, ten pence coins were also issued at key points by the Royal Mint as special limited editions struck in precious metals (the summary starting below).

Here is a summary of the years in which precious metal ten pence coins were struck:

1992	Type 2 (RM)	(D)	Silver Proof (large size)
1992	Type 3 (RM)	(D)	Silver Proof (small size)
1996	Type 4 (RM)	(D)	Silver Proof
2000	Type 5 (IRE)	(D)	Silver Proof
2002	Type 5 (IRE)	(D)	Gold Proof (Golden Jubilee)
2006	Type 5 (IRE)	(D)	Silver Proof
2008	Type 5 (IRE)	(D)	Silver, Gold, & Platinum Proofs
2008	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver, Gold, & Platinum Proofs
2009	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2010	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2011	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2012	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver with selective Gold plating, & Gold Proofs (Diamond Jubilee)
2013	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver & Gold Proofs
2014	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2015	Type 6 (IRE)	(MD)	Silver & Gold Proofs
2015	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver & Gold Proofs
2016	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2017	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2018	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2018	Type 9 (JC)	(D)	Silver Proof (28 different reverses)
2019	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2019	Type 9 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof (25 different reverses)
2020	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2021	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver Proof
2022	Type 8 (JC)	(MD)	Silver & Platinum Proof



(The explanations & definitions of the ten pence coin 'Types' are discussed earlier in Section 5.)

Annex 8: Valuing Your Ten Pence Coins

Coin collecting should be about searching for all the different examples that make up the complete range of any particular coin denomination, rather than only looking for the rare or valuable dates that we discussed earlier.

You will find a few hints and suggestions in this section to help you decide whether any of your ten pence coins are more valuable than others are always remember that, like a

1. The most expensive decimal coin auction on 6th March 2011. It sold for £3,400.

2. The next highest value coin (Cricket) Alphabet Letter C (There is more information in

3. As far as we are aware no other modern coins than mass production process sellers claim. There are a few (Annex 5 covers discussion of

4. The Alphabet A-Z Letter C - Z 10p series are rarer than

5. Unfortunately, the perceived value is often initially high but then often drops. An important lesson here is that the value of a coin in the press, is not going to be the same as its value in the market.

(If you are interested in some of the other books on the website see the 'Contact Us' page for more information.)

6. Generally speaking the value of a coin is determined by its rarity and demand. The value of a coin is not necessarily what you see in the market.

Make use of the well-known sites, such as eBay. Remember not necessarily what you see in the market value it is better to buy a coin, and then sell it at a profit.

7. A point also worth noting is that a coin that is not in general circulation, (i.e. it has a circulation mintage of zero for that year) it does not necessarily mean that the higher grade BUNC or Proof coins of that same year will therefore become significantly more valuable.

This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

The 'History of the UK's First Decimal Coin' published by Brushwood Coins is available free-of-charge to anyone making a donation of £5 or more to the Somerset Coalfield Life Museum at Radstock (near Bath).



Every copy of the book issued is personalised to the person that has made the donation. The museum shop has a hard copy on display for you to look through if you wish to study it further before making your donation.

The book is published in PDF format so that it can be put onto any computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone for convenience of reading. If you wish to print a hard copy the book is available in either colour or greyscale versions to suit the type of printer you have available. (The greyscale version of the book is optimised for better quality printed monochrome images and is recommended if you do not have a colour printer available.)

If you wish to find out more about how to obtain a copy this latest Brushwood Coins reference book please contact us via our website 'contact us' page.

<https://brushwood.mintrasystems.com/contact.php>

'Die Trial Pieces' 10p coin in this series sold for around £4,250.

this time on 26 September of the Letter C (Cricket's premium).

'mule error' 10p As with many other Royal Mint's errors it is not as valuable as some of the more common errors.

examples of genuine

shopping on internet sites for the 2019 dated A-Z 10p series in circulation.

ers has become a common sight. An important lesson here is that the value of a coin in the press, is not going to be the same as its value in the market.

in take a look at

re realistic guide to the value of a coin, and then sell it at a profit.

in might be worth buying for on auction sites, such as eBay, to buy a coin, and then sell it at a profit. Remember not necessarily what you see in the market value it is better to buy a coin, and then sell it at a profit.

ed into general

8. Equally, do not assume that because the circulation mintage is low for a given year, that the mintage in higher grades is also low for that year. This is quite often not the case and the RM marketing process has often taken advantage of low circulation mintage years to sell greater numbers of their higher quality 'limited edition' coins. Sometimes however the higher grade versions are actually quite scarce when compared to the circulation version.

(Examples of this can be seen in the 2015-16 and 2016-17 issues of the 10p Pence (10p))
9. An exception to this general circulation, but resulting in much higher mintage than the general circulation, is the 2015-16 limited edition 10p which was not issued into circulation, but was sold through secondary markets for RM sets from its particular year.
10. The Royal Mint only issues the knowledge of which figures. For its higher quality period) it can sometimes be years after issue, so the RM publishes these figures for an extended period.
11. The grade (or condition) of your coin is important when you are buying coins because the value of any coin will drop if it is lower grade than what you think the actual true grade is by studying the photographs and a "real" document a perfect grade coin before buying.

Examples. (There is or even try to so make your own before looking up to ensure you have
12. Although the early large numbers, they have now been completely withdrawn from circulation, many have been replaced by the Royal Mint for the metal shed number of coins still exists; the numbers will now be far fewer. This also applies gradually from circulation g withdrawn metal content.
13. Check that it is not a fake than for fifty pence coins (so far) much less than for fifty pence coins. It is the obverse side of the fake coins that are the most easy to spot.

(For readers wishing to know more about the counterfeit situation in our history of the 10p, please refer to the 10p fact note on how to spot 50p fakes and forgeries which
14. Online auction sites such as eBay are a very good place to buy 10p coins, but you must be careful to check the photos to ensure the coin is actually what the seller says it is – a high percentage of sellers have no idea about the quality or condition of what they are selling and have just copied the description from someone else. eBay does have a lot of very genuine coins for sale and if you are patient and do your research properly, you can find a good price. eBay also has good protection in place if you are sold a fake coin or one that is not as described. The photographs are absolutely essential to a good purchase; study them very carefully before you bid.

all the info and the eBay do not actually ten incorrect details. Ittle seems to be a good value can be if you are sold a fake; study them very carefully 'stock photo'!
15. Don't get caught up in bidding wars with other buyers on internet auction sites. Decide on a maximum price in advance and stick to it. If you do not win there will be no harm done.
16. A final note about cleaning your coins. The general rule is 'don't do it'. A coin will never be worth more if it has been cleaned or polished; a knowledgeable coin collector will be able to spot immediately that a coin has been cleaned. Cleaning a rare and valuable coin can render it instantly almost worthless.

17. Here are three of the well-established decimal coin valuation books, all published annually:

- ❖ **Coin Yearbook** (Token Publishing Ltd) published annually
This is a useful, little detailed in ten pence coins...
...of information regarding the value of your ten pence coins over a period of time, but offers very little detail on coin variations from standard. However, it especially includes details on Irish (Eire) decimal coins & the UK Decimal Issues (1969-1999).

- ❖ **Collectors' Coins, Decimal Issues of the UK** (Coin Publications (Boscombe)) published annually
This is a useful insight into some media hype on 10p coins). This origins in a series 'Change Check...
...of information regarding the value of your ten pence coins over a period of time. It offers a good unaffected by nickel plated steel coins. This book has its own 'Change Check' section which is not included in any way and is a reading checklist of the collector's Club.

- ❖ **Coins of England & The UK, Decimal Issues** (Spink) published annually
This is a general Now issued and Spink publication that generally information on...
...of British Coins). decimal coins. The should be noted detailed

Annex 9: The Ten Pence Note

This unusual paper 'banknote' was one of a series issued to the British Armed Forces for use when operating in post-war Germany. It is a () 'Series' was used in Berlin from 1972 until ()

5 New Pence, 10 New Pence, and 20 New Pence () the Armed Forces as part of a continuing post-war ()

Printed in the UK by E ()



The wording on the b ()

"10P OF THIS NOTE IS VALID ONLY () OF THE THEATRE. EXCEPT AS MAY BE EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN O.R.C () IN SERVICE CANTEENS. IMPROPER USE OF THIS NOTE IS DISCIPL ()"

Annex 10: Matthew Dent – 2008 UK Definitive Coinage Redesign

The Royal Mint coinage redesign competition announced in 2005 resulted in over 4,000 designs being submitted by over 500 people, including invited artists, coin designers and the general public. Matthew Dent was the winner with his design concept based on a 'jigsaw' of the shield of the Royal Coat of Arms.



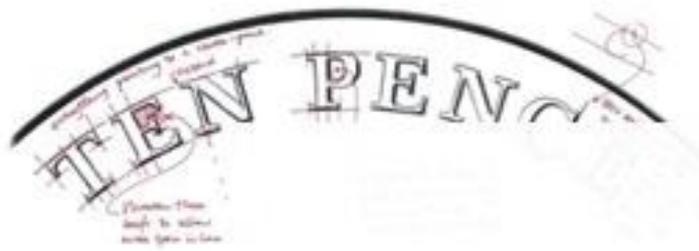
Matthew Dent's original decimal coin design concept for the new 10p coin, winning entry 2005



Dent's evolving design concept for the new 10p coin design



The designs progress from winning just over 1000 votes to 100,000 votes



According to the Royal Mint, Matthew Dent adapted the design for spacing & weight, the face in order to work more effectively c



Final design of the new definitive coin



Runner-up design for the UK decimal coinage

Images courtesy of the Royal Mint publication edited by the Royal Mint, "The Art of Coin Design" [Ref21]



This is a low resolution version of the first edition of the book so that you can see the scope of everything that has been included.

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The obverse side of a

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of King Charles III

The book is published in PDF format so that it can be put onto any computer, laptop, tablet, or smartphone for convenience of reading. If you wish to print a hard copy the book is available in either colour or greyscale versions to suit the type of printer you have available. (The greyscale version of the book is optimised for better quality printed monochrome images and is recommended if you do not have a colour printer available.)

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