SECTION 3B

De La Rue Decimal Stamps with Improved Security Features

Over recent decades Royal Mail have battled the twin problems of postal forgery and, perhaps more significantly with ever rising postal rates, the fraudulent re-use of stamps. To try and prevent the former problem a series of security features – elliptical perforations, optical brightener free paper and fluorescent additives to the fluor in phosphor bands – were added to definitive issues in 1993. They succeeded in slowing down the forgery problem but improvements in printing technology and digital reproduction technology has meant that these were fairly rapidly largely overtaken.

Royal Mail have long suggested that they lose a considerable sum by the fraudulent re-use of stamps that have already passed through the mail, but have either remained uncancelled or had their cancellation illicitly removed. The chances of this occurring seem to increase year on year as more and more mail seems to slip through the postal streams without bearing any sort of handstamp, a situation that anyone in the United Kingdom will see for themselves on a regular basis. If you then consider that there are approximately 28 million postal addresses within the UK, the potential scale of the problem becomes obvious. A legitimate response to this might be to suggest that Royal Mail ensure more items are properly cancelled by more manual and less automated handling. However, all this costs money and with postal transmission of much of the regular stamp mail already making a loss, a cheaper solution was sought to minimise the problem and make forgery

that much harder – by adopting new stamps that incorporate more up to date features designed to prevent forgery and re-use.

Therefore, from February 2009 Royal Mail introduced a new range of Improved Security definitives, initially affecting sheet higher value denominated issues from 50p to £5, and NVI issues in sheet, booklet and business sheet formats, and then latterly coil issues and from 2011 make-up values and current tariff values. Listings for the NVI, PIP NVI and High Value issues can be found in Chapters 5B, 6B and 8B respectively. However, these introductory notes apply to all sheet and coil issues – further notes specific to NVI booklet issues can be found at the beginning of the Improved Security section in Chapter 5B.

Improved security issues initially showed three distinct changes from their Security counterparts – "U" shaped slits, non-soakable self-adhesive gum and iridescent overprints on all apart from the low value make-ups.

"U" Shaped Slits. Each stamp has a series of four "U" shaped slits, arranged in pairs – one upright and the other inverted – at the left and right and positioned towards the bottom of the stamp. The slits are die-cut into the stamp at the time that the "perforations" are also die-cut. These have a similar function to slits that appear on price labels on goods in shops, to prevent peeling off one from a lower-price item and repositioning it on another more expensive one. When an attempt is made to peel the stamp from it's envelope, the slits separate and tear the stamp showing that it has been tampered with, preventing it's re-use. Initially sheet stamps were printed with uninterrupted slits (Type 1), but following some incidence of tearing when being removed from their backing paper, a tiny break was added, similar to that used by Walsall booklet printings (Type 2). A further type exists from the 2010 George V Accession booklet, printed by Walsall, where the top slit is unbroken and the bottom slit is broken. This version (referred to as Type 3) presumably occurred as a result of a fault in the production of the die-cutter as the same values also exsit with Type 2 slits. *(For illustrations of the three types see page 5B/2. The breaks in the slits do exists in different widths and some collectors chose to identify these by the addition of an "a" suffix, but as the width of the breaks is not constant, we simply distinguish printings with and without breaks).*

Non-Soakable Self-adhesive Gum. Prior to the introduction of Improved Security issues a water soluble PVA layer between the stamp paper and the self-adhesive gum made it possible for stamps to be floated off their envelope after soaking making it feasible to collect used self-adhesive stamps in the same way as conventionally gummed versions. However, with Improved Security stamps this is not possible as the PVA layer has been removed and the self-adhesive gum doesn't dissolve in water. It is just about possible after a prolonged period of soaking to get the stamp to release, but this is because of the breakdown of the stamp paper, and when it eventually comes away it is in a severely weakened condition making it very difficult to handle and re-use. Over the years, methods of removing self-adhesives from the their envelopes have been developed using solvents specially formulated so that it doesn't degrade the printing ink as was the case in initial attempts. However the costs of solvents and the potential hazards mean that although it is occasionally undertaken, reuse of uncanelled stamps is not nearly as prevalent as it was with conventionally gummed issues.

The move to almost universal use of self-adhesive stock has raised concerns amongst some collectors about the adverse affect it will have on the collection of used stamps. However, it is our belief that philatelists are sufficiently intelligent and flexible in their approach to be able to adapt to collecting used stamps on neatly cut-square pieces rather than to simply give up in disgust! Despite these alterations to the adhesive, it is still possible to peel a mint stamp off it's silicon coated backing paper and position it on an envelope in the traditional manner.

To differentiate the non-soakable type from previous self-adhesive gums, they are referred to as SAN as opposed to SA, the "N" referring to their non-soluble characteristic.

Iridescent Overprint. The final improved security measure, introduced in the first phase, is an iridescent overprint, reversed out of which across the stamp's background is the wording "ROYAL MAIL" in a wavy pattern similar to that first seen on the background of Post & Go Machins. Once again the "ROYAL MAIL" wording is used across the Queen's head, this time in a positive image in smaller and more closely spaced type showing a less pronounced wavy pattern. This iridescent overprint makes it impossible to reproduce effectively with a standard desktop scanner and laser or inkjet printer.

As a further security measure, codes indicating the source of the stamp and the date of printing are hidden in the iridescent lettering. Source codes only exist on non-sheet printings and details and illustrations of these are located in the relevant sections later in the catalogue. Date codes have been added to every stamp in circulation from 2010 onwards. On these initial issues, the final two digits of the year replace the last two letters in the word "MAIL" in one instance on every stamp. the "hidden" date code was located in front of the Queen's forehed. However issues from 2011 onwards show the date code relocated to replace the "AI" to the right of the diadem above the Queen's hairline. Sample illustrations of these are shown below. Illustrations of individual dates can be seen above each year's listings in the NVI section, 5B.

Date Code 10
Small format values

Date Code 11
Small format values

Illustrations of the date and source codes on Large format Machins, where it appears in a different location on the stamp, can be found alongside their relevant listings in Chapter 6B.

Security Printed Backing Paper. Although the above three measures made fraudulent reuse harder, forgers quickly managed to improve their production methods and soon managed to replicate them to a greater or lesser extent. Therefore, in late 2015 Royal Mail introduced a further security measure in an attempt to make the job of forgers that much harder. They started to use security printed backing paper on self-adhesive stamps. The silicon backing paper bears the familiar wavy line Royal Mail legend in varying sizes, as used in the iridescent overprint on the front of stamps and the background of Post &

Go issues, printed in a pale grey colour. Initial variants were printed quite faintly and as the development was introduced with no prior warning, stamps using this were initially overlooked, but once discovered it became quite unmistakeable. The pattern is printed across the entire paper backing so when you peel the stamp away to affix to a letter or packet, more of the underprint is revealed.

To understand how much harder this underprint makes it to recreate an exact replica, a brief lesson of how self-adhesive paper is made and how the stamps are printed is in order.

It is best to think of self-adhesive paper as a jam sandwich. There is a top and bottom layer of paper (the bread) between which is a layer of silicon coating applied to the base layer of paper (the butter) and then a self-adhesive gum layer (the jam). All these layers are squeezed together under high pressure. As the silicon is partially resistant to the self-adhesive gum, this only sticks permanently to the back of the uncoated top paper layer without silicon. It simply tacks to the silicon coating, making it and the paper to which it is affixed readily peelable.

The self-adhesive paper is now ready to print on. The stamp image is applied to the exposed surface of the top layer of this sandwich. It is then accurately die-cut to a very precise depth, penetrating just the top paper and gum layers in the shape of the stamp including perfs and ellipses. The final process is the stripping away of the "matrix" – the waste paper between stamps – leaving the exposed the silicon coating and backing paper layers surrounding the stamps. You will no doubt recall that early self-adhesives (and also current Christmas staff stamps) had the matrix left intact, but the stripping process was introduced after complaints that stamps were difficult to remove from their backing with it still in place.

To create the new underprint, it has been necessary to print the bottom paper layer with the security pattern before the sandwich making process – it is positioned beneath the silicon coating. When the self-adhesive paper is printed on there is no indication of the underprint being present. It only becomes apparent as the matrix is stripped away. Self-adhesive paper is readily available to purchase in sheets and rolls for printers. However, to create the security printed version it means that Royal Mail have their self-adhesive paper specially created specifically for them, and no doubt in vast volume to make it an affordable exercise. This makes it unviable for a forger to recreate the same effect without a massive investment and would certainly set warning bells ringing at every paper manufacture if they were asked to create such paper for anyone other than Royal Mail themselves. At first only business sheets and booklets were printed on this new paper type, but sheet stamps followed on in 2017.

Type 1 Security Backing paper (enhanced)

The first launched security backing paper had all the lines in the printed design in an upright orientation, albeit alternate lines varying in size. These are referred to as Type 1. However, to make the forgers job that much more complicated, in late 2016 Royal Mail introduced a second version in which pairs of the large and small line were printed inverted to the pair of lines above or below. In addition, the printing was often in a darker grey colour making it much more obvious to even the casual observer. These are referred to as Type 2.

Dependent upon how the coil of paper was rolled when created, it is possible to identify a differing orientation of the paper during manufacture, making separate, collectable variants of Tye 2 and we include these in our listings. The method that is easiest to distinguish the two different types is to look at the arrangement of the upright lines. If you look at the first upright line of type that you see on the stamps backing paper it can either be in the large or the small size. If the first upright line is large than these are called **L**arge over **S**mall (or abbreviated to **L/S** in the listings). If the first upright line is small then these are **S**mall over **L**arge (or **S/L**). Illustrations of these are shown below.

L/S (Large over Small)

S/L (Large over Small)

Type 2 Security Backing paper

In some quarters these are referred to as ‘upright’ and ‘inverted’ versions, ‘upgight’ normally referring to the L/S type. Although one is clearly inverted in respect to the other, we have no idea as to which should be considered upright or which inverted and as it matters not one iota to the paper manufacturers, printers or Royal Mail it is highly debatable as to which should considered the normal, i.e. upright. Therefore, we prefer to identify them by their physical characteristics which are not in dispute.

Other features of Improved Security stamps match existing self-adhesives closely. All stamps have simulated die-cut perforations at the gauge of 15 x 14 and show a single ellipse starting three perfs from the bottom on each vertical edge. The paper is a type with no or very low OBA and therefore is again designated OFNP. All stamps bear phosphor bands with a blue fluor additive – 2nd stamps have a single centre phosphor band measuring 4.5mm, others have two side bands measuring 9mm in total width. A single set of phosphor bands is allocated to each stamp rather than being printed continuously from top to bottom of the sheet. This can be confirmed as we have already discovered stamps with short and inset bands from all sheet positions.

Sheet Format. To cope with these changes and to allow for the self-adhesive format, Royal Mail introduced smaller, more compact sheets. Stamps initially came in sheets of 50, comprising two panes of 25, separated by an unprinted vertical gutter. This arrangement will be familiar to commemorative collectors. This marked the return of gutter pairs to definitive collecting, last seen

on the Castle High values, and only seen once before on low value Machins, back in 1979 for the Chambon printings of the 10p value. The NVI 2nd , 2nd Large, 1st and 1st Large values remain in sheets of 50 with gutters separating the two panes. However, from the January 2011 issue initially for the low value make-up values, and latterly for all other values, the size of the sheets shrunk to 25.

Previously it has not been necessary to be able to separate self-adhesive definitives as they have been sold in multiple unit items such as booklets or business sheets and are peeled from the backing paper to stick on an envelope or packet as required. However, it is necessary to be able to sell individual stamps from a sheet and therefore the backing paper is rouletted between stamps, making separation possible. This rouletting also runs through the top, bottom and side sheet margins. The matrix has been stripped away from between the stamps but is retained in the sheet margins to the left and right (but not at the top or bottom or in the gutter), enabling printing of marginal markings, many of which will be immediately recognisable and a couple of which are new to definitives.

The cylinder numbers remain in the lower-left corner, but gone are the extra dot and or no dot notation to identify the left or right panes from the printing cylinder. Instead stamps from sheets of 50 are printed six panes up for the standard definitive size or four up on Large format NVIs from one rotation of the printing cylinder. Initial sheets of 25 were printed 12 up from one rotation of the printing cylinder, but later they were printed 8 up. On all formats the position of each sheet is shown by a dot in a grid, printed in the selvedge alongside the lower-left corner stamp. In sheets of 50 and all sheets of 25 with 8 boxes, the dot can appear in anyone of the positions. However some stamps from sheets of 25 with 12 boxes have some of the columns “greyed out”. This indicates that they were printed alongside other values from the same printing cylinder.

The cylinder number now comprises 3 elements (two for low value make-ups without the iridescent overprint) – a number for the colour cylinder one for the phosphor cylinder and a final number for the iridescent overprint. An inkjet printed serial number appears in the right sheet margin alongside row 9 on sheets of 50 or row 4 on sheets of 25, with a printing date included alongside the row above.

In the top part of the sheet the stamp colour appears in the left selvedge alongside row 2 or 3. Two other markings appear in the right margin. A stock barcode, machine readable by the Post Office’s Horizon system and similar to that previously introduced onto

commemorative sheets is printed in black alongside row 1 or 2 and a coded description of the stamps in the sheet is positioned alongside the row below. This code is in the form of "**Pxxx**" where the xxx equates to the relevant stamp value in pence, or "**NVIy**" where y equates to the NVI rate where "**S**" equals 2nd small, "**F**" equals 1st small, "**SL**" equals 2nd Large and "**FL**" 1st large.

Dates of Issue. Whenever possible we list the date that the stamps were issued or first available. However, for some printings where the value has been found before or bears just a date code, a date of issue is frequently not known. In this case we list the sheet printing date. It is denoted by being in italics.

Printing Location. Initial De La Rue Improved Security issues were printed at Dunstable. However, at the end of 2012 they relocated their stamp printing facilities to another plant already owned by the company in Gateshead. The move and restablishment of their gravure press took longer than anticipated, over-running into the period when new tariff values were due, causing Royal Mail significant diffiulties. Walsall were called in to create a small emergency supply to meet the rate change deadline, resulting in interesting and quite different printings – see section 4B for details. Once settled in their new home, new tariff issues were printed in bulk by De La Rue. However, initial printings, believed to have been made around the end of April, had no printing date or sheet serial number included in the sheet margin at the lower-right, as the inkjet facility which creates them was not immediately restored to the ATN press.

In December 2015, De La Rue announced that they intended to relocate their stamp printing facilities once again, this time to their plant in Malta. It was suggested that the relocation would take up to 2 years to complete, that period coinciding with one of Royal Mail's stamp printing contract renewals. Whether this had any impact on Royal Mail's contract decision is not known for sure, but it would seem likely they were not happy this the prospect of having no GB based printer for their definitive sheet stamps. Whatever the cause, De La Rue never got to print GB stamps in Malta. They printed their last stamps for Royal Mail at the end of October 2017. By January 2018, Walsall had taken over the contract, this time on a permanent basis.

As stamps printed at Dunstable and then Gateshead are readily distinguished by hidden date codes there is no need to emphasise the location of the factory at the time of production and it is therefore not emphasised as before.

To date the Improved Security features have only be applied to National issues. The multi colour printing of Regional Emblem stamps make them a much less attractive target for forgery, although re-use still occurs here. No plans exist, at present, to change these, although it is possible that they may adopt the improved security style of production in the future.

Gravure, sheet printings. OFNP/SAN. A2(B) Phosphor with blue fluor additive. No fluor in paper coating. Kiss die-cut to simulate perf. 15 x 14 (E1) . Translucent backing paper, rouletted on edges to facilitate separation.

(A) No Iridescent Overprint

CC	*Value*		*Phos. Bands*	First Issued *or Printed*	*Source*	*Price*
(a) Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25						
DIG10	**1p**	Crimson	2B	8.3.11	cyl D1(D1)	0.50
DIG20	**2p**	Deep green	2B	8.3.11	cyl D1(D1)	0.50
			2B (S16)	*24.1.12*	cyl D1(D1)	40.00
DIG50	**5p**	Claret	2B	8.3.11	cyl D1(D1)	0.60
			2B (S16)	*24.1.12*	cyl D1(D1)	15.00
DIG100	**10p**	Deep orange	2B	8.3.11	cyl D1(D1)	0.80
DIG200	**20p**	Bright green	2B	8.3.11	cyl D1(D1)	0.90
			2B (S16)	*24.1.12*	cyl D1(D1)	17.50

(B) Iridescent Overprint. Unprinted Backing Paper.

No Date Code

CC	*Value*		*Phos. Bands*	First Issued *or Printed*	*Source*	*Price Single*	*Price Gutter*
(a) No date code. Type 1 security slits. Printed in sheets of 50							
DIG500	**50p**	Grey	2B	17.2.09	cyl D1D1(D1)	1.25	2.75
DIG1000	**£1**	Ruby	2B	17.2.09	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.25	5.00
			2B (S16)	*18.3.09*	cyl D1D1(D1)	27.50	–

Date Code 11

CC	*Value*		*Phos. Bands*	First Issued *or Printed*	*Source*	*Price*
(b) Date code 11. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25						
DI1G680	**68p**	Sea green	2B	29.3.11	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.00
DI1G760	**76p**	Pink	2B	29.3.11	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.00
			2B (S16)	*31.8.11*	cyl D1D1(D1)	27.50
DI1G1000	**£1**	Ruby	2B	10.10.11	cyl D1D1(D1)	15.00
DI1G1100	**£1.10**	Lime-green	2B	29.3.11	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.50
			2B (S16)	*31.8.11*	cyl D1D1(D1)	27.50
DI1G1650	**£1.65**	Sage	2B	29.3.11	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.50

Date Code 12

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(c) Date code 12. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25						
DI2G10	**1p**	Maroon	2B	3.1.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	0.55
DI2G20	**2p**	Dark green	2B	3.1.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	0.55
			2B (S17)	*12.9.12*	cyl D2D1(D1)	15.00
DI2G50	**5p**	Ash pink	2B	3.1.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	0.55
DI2G100	**10p**	Light tan	2B	3.1.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	0.80
DI2G200	**20p**	Light green	2B	3.1.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.15
DI2G500	**50p**	Slate grey	2B	3.1.13	cyl D1D1(D1)	1.45
DI2G680	**68p**	Turquoise	2B	*25.1.12*	cyl D1D1(D1)	7.00
DI2G760	**76p**	Pink	2B	*25.1.12*	cyl D1D1(D1)	6.50
			2B (S16)	*25.1.12*	cyl D1D1(D1)	35.00
DI2G870	**87p**	Orange	2B	25.4.12	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.00
			2B (S17)	*30.3.12*	cyl D1D1(D1)	22.50
DI2G1000	**£1**	Ruby	2B	17.4.12	cyl D1D1(D1)	5.00
DI2G1001	**£1**	Bright ruby	2B	*16.3.12*	cyl D1D1(D1)	7.50
DI2G1002	**£1**	Wood brown	2B	3.1.13	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.50
DI2G1280	**£1.28**	Emerald green	2B	25.4.12	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.75
DI2G1900	**£1.90**	Rhododendron	2B	25.4.12	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.00

Date Code 13

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(d) Date code M13L. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25						
DI3G100	**10p**	Light tan	2B	11.9.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.25
DI3G200	**20p**	Light green	2B	23.7.13	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.35
DI3G780	**78p**	Orchid mauve	2B	*24.3.13*	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.00
DI3G880	**88p**	Amber yellow	2B	4.13	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.25
			2B (S16)	30.7.13	cyl D1D1(D1)	17.50
DI3G1280	**£1.28**	Emerald green	2B	17.4.13	cyl D1D1(D1)	5.00
DI3G1880	**£1.88**	Sapphire Blue	2B	4.13	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.25

Date Code 14

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(e) Date code 14. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25						
DI4G20	**2p**	Dark green	2B	*26.9.14*	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.50
DI4G50	**5p**	Ash pink	2B	*17.9.14*	cyl D2D1(D1)	2.50
DI4G100	**10p**	Light tan	2B	*07.3.14*	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.25
			2B (S16)	*07.3.14*	cyl D2D1(D1)	16.50
DI4G200	**20p**	Light green	2B	*14.3.14*	cyl D1D1(D1)	1.35
DI4G810	**81p**	Holly green	2B	26.3.14	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.25
DI4G970	**97p**	Orchid mauve	2B	26.3.14	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.30
			2B (S16)	*10.3.14*	cyl D1D1(D1)	25.00
			2B (I1)	*18.9.14*	cyl D1D1(D1)	50.00
DI4G1000	**£1**	Wood brown	2B	*18.3.14*	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.60
DI4G1280	**£1.28**	Emerald green	2B	*3.3.14*	cyl D1D1(D1)	14.00
DI4G1470	**£1.47**	Dove grey	2B	26.3.14	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.75
DI4G2150	**£2.15**	Marine turquoise	2B	26.3.14	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.00

Date Code 15

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	Fluor	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(f) Date code 15. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25							
DI5G10	**1p**	Maroon	2B	Bright	6.3.15	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.50
DI5G11	**1p**	Maroon	2B	Dull	*5.11.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	2.75
DI5G20	**2p**	Dark green	2B	Bright	1.4.15	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.20
DI5G21	**2p**	Dark green	2B	Dull	*28.9.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	2.55
			2B/IST		*28.9.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	6.00
DI5G50	**5p**	Ash pink	2B	Bright	1.4.15	cyl D2D1(D1)	2.50
DI5G51	**5p**	Ash pink	2B	Dull	*6.11.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	3.75
DI5G100	**10p**	Light tan	2B	Bright	*13.5.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.30
DI5G101	**10p**	Light tan	2B	Dull	*30.9.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	2.85
DI5G200	**20p**	Light green	2B	Bright	1.4.15	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.35
DI5G201	**20p**	Light green	2B	Dull	*1.10.15*	cyl D2D1(D1)	3.05
DI5G1000	**£1.00**	Wood brown	2B	Bright	6.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.75
DI5G1001	**£1.00**	Wood brown	2B	Dull	*12.11.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.20
			2B (S17)		*12.11.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	45.00

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	Fluor	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
DI5G1330	**£1.33**	Amber yellow	2B		24.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.50
			2B (I2)		*16.3.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	30.00
DI5G1520	**£1.52**	Orchid mauve	2B		24.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.70
			2B (S16)		*23.1.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	50.00
DI5G2250	**£2.25**	Plum purple	2B		24.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.95
DI5G2450	**£2.45**	Spruce green	2B		24.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.35
			2B (S16)		*16.1.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	50.00
DI5G3150	**£3.15**	Aqua green	2B		24.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	5.55
			2B (S17)		*19.1.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	17.50
DI5G3300	**£3.30**	Rose pink	2B		24.3.15	cyl D1D1(D1)	5.85
			2B (S16)		*20.1.15*	cyl D1D1(D1)	45.00

Date Code 16

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	Fluor	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(g) Date code 16. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25							
DI6G10	**1p**	Maroon	2B		9.5.16	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.25
DI6G20	**2p**	Dark green	2B	Dull	4.2.16	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.50
DI6G21	**2p**	Paler dark green, deep Queen's head	2B	Bright	*5.7.16*	cyl D2D1(D1)	3.00
DI6G50	**5p**	Ash pink	2B		13.8.16	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.35
DI6G100	**10p**	Light tan	2B	Dull	4.2.16	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.35
DI6G101	**10p**	Light tan	2B	Bright	*8.2.16*	cyl D2D1(D1)	3.90
DI6G200	**20p**	Light green	2B		9.5.16	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.55
			2B (S16)		*20.10.16*	cyl D2D1(D1)	25.00
DI6G1000	**£1.00**	Wood brown	2B		6.4.16	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.95
DI6G1050	**£1.05**	Gooseberry green	2B		22.3.16	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.25
DI6G1330	**£1.33**	Amber yellow	2B		28.1.16	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.50
DI6G2550	**£2.25**	Plum purple	2B		2.12.16	cyl D1D1(D1)	10.00

Date Code 17

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(h) Date code 17. Type 2 security slits. Printed in sheets of 25						
DI7G20	**2p**	Dark green	2B	5.6.17	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.50
DI7G100	**10p**	Light tan	2B	11.4.17	cyl D2D1(D1)	4.00

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
DI7G1170	**£1.17**	Sunset red	2B	21.3.17	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.50
DI7G1400	**£1.40**	Dark green pine	2B	21.3.17	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.75
DI7G1570	**£1.57**	Tarragon green	2B	21.3.17	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.75
DI7G2270	**£2.27**	Harvest gold	2B	21.3.17	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.00
DI7G2550	**£2.55**	Garnet red	2B	21.3.17	cyl D1D1(D1)	5.00

(C) Iridescent Overprint. Security Printed Backing Paper.

Date Code 17

CC	Value		Phos. Bands	Backing Paper	First Issued or Printed	Source	Price
(a) Date code 17. Type 2 security slits. Type 2 backing paper in either Large over Small (L/S) or Small over Large (S/L) orientation. Printed in sheets of 25							
DI7G10	**1p**	Maroon	2B	L/S	5.6.17	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.75
DI7G21	**2p**	Dark green	2B	L/S	*24.10.17*	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.90
DI7G50	**5p**	Ash pink	2B	L/S	8.5.17	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.35
DI7G51	**5p**	Deep ash pink	2B	L/S	*3.10.17*	cyl D2D1(D1)	2.40
DI7G52	**5p**	Deep ash pink	2B	S/L	*3.10.17*	cyl D2D1(D1)	3.80
DI7G101	**10p**	Light tan	2B	S/L	*26.09.17*	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.95
DI7G200	**20p**	Light green	2B	L/S	8.5.17	cyl D2D1(D1)	1.55
DI7G500	**50p**	Slate-grey	2B 2B (S16)	S/L	*23.10.17* *23.10.17*	cyl D1D1(D1) cyl D1D1(D1)	6.50 25.00
DI7G1171	**£1.17**	Sunset red	2B	L/S	*3.3.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.50
DI7G1172	**£1.17**	Sunset red	2B 2B (S16)	S/L	*7.4.17* *10.4.17*	cyl D1D1(D1) cyl D1D1(D1)	3.85 27.50
DI7G1401	**£1.40**	Dark green pine	2B	L/S	*7.3.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	2.75
DI7G1571	**£1.57**	Tarragon green	2B	L/S	*7.3.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	3.00
DI7G1572	**£1.57**	Tarragon green	2B	S/L	*27.9.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.35
DI7G2271	**£2.27**	Harvest gold	2B	S/L	*10.3.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.30
DI7G2272	**£2.27**	Harvest gold, pale head	2B	S/L	*22.5.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.65
DI7G2551	**£2.55**	Garnet red	2B	L/S	*8.3.17*	cyl D1D1(D1)	4.85