

Multi Agency Airwave Guidance

February 2026



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Foreword

This guidance document is intended to enhance Interoperable Voice Communication (IVC) between the emergency services and other responder organisations. It has been agreed by the Chief Officers' and Chief Executives' associations for the Ambulance, Fire and Rescue, and Police Services nationally.

Each responder organisation using Airwave should adopt and implement this guidance as a template for its own operating procedures.

Each blue light responder organisation has a number of people trained to provide tactical and technical advice on how to optimise the use of Airwave. These are known as Communications Tactical Advisors (CTAs). Advice from CTAs should be sought during the initial planning phase of any operation involving different specialist and non-specialist responders from the same agency that need multiple talkgroups. There is equal merit in seeking their guidance early in response to a spontaneous incident. In both scenarios, they can apply their operational and technical knowledge of Airwave to develop a tactical communications plan that will make sure optimal use is made of available talkgroups. The objective is to satisfy the communications needs of all the responder organisations using Airwave. Airwave can also be contacted for advice, guidance, and support.

Introduction

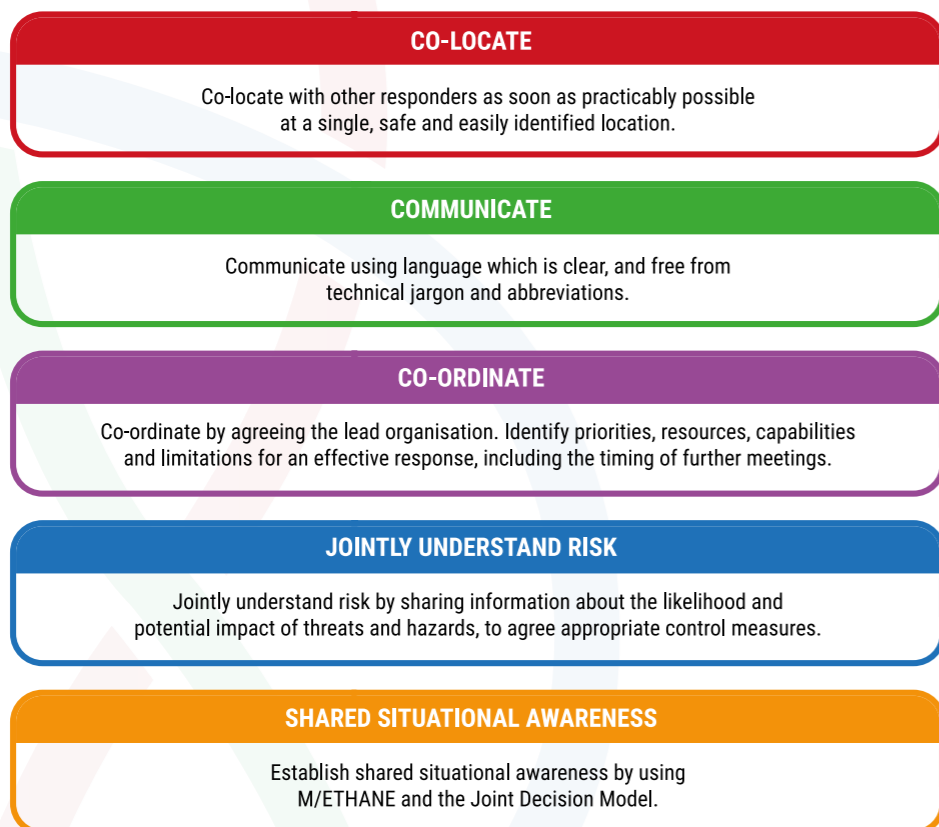
The use of Airwave assists to unify our collective capabilities in response to incidents and events, save life and increase safety for the public and first responders. This guidance assumes a degree of prior technical knowledge of Airwave and its capabilities. A Glossary of Terms (see Appendix A) is provided to help with understanding certain technical points and to provide clarification as needed.

There are more than 1600 organisations amongst the wider community of responder organisations nationally that have access to the Airwave network, known as Sharers. More information can be found on the Ofcom website.

It is critical to success that interoperability talkgroups are configured correctly in Airwave terminals in accordance with the National Fleetmap standards for each agency. Equally critical is for personnel to be trained and exercised in their use. It is essential they become confident and competent in the procedures, which should be evident from their regular interactions with counterparts in other responder organisations.

This guidance document provides the basis for that training. To help build confidence in the use of Airwave for multi-agency communication, familiarity is essential. That means the procedures used should be the same and scalable regardless of whether responding to a local emergency or a high-impact event that has regional or national consequences.

Interoperable Voice Communication through Airwave supports the 5 JESIP principles for joint working:



Options for Airwave Interoperability

Airwave provides the following range of options for achieving Interoperable Voice Communications.

Interoperability Talkgroups

Airwave adheres to the common standards for a Terrestrial Trunked Radio (Tetra) system, which enables all responders equipped with this capability to have Interoperable Voice Communication with each other as and when authorised anywhere in England, Scotland, and Wales. This is dependent on responders having access to the range of talkgroups that support interoperability. Permission to install the majority of those most commonly available is controlled by the Emergency Services Airwave User Group (ESAUG). Authority to access and use these operationally for an incident or event may also require permission from the local service and, in some instances, Airwave.

Each interoperability talkgroup will have an alpha tag which is the name for the talkgroup. The alphanag has a prefix which identifies the organisation that manages the talkgroup:

'Pxxxx' for a Police managed talkgroup

'Fxxx' for a Fire managed talkgroup

'Axxx' for an Ambulance managed talkgroup

'Xxxxx' for an Airwave managed talkgroup

To ensure a common understanding of alphanags and functionality each talkgroup provides, it is essential that an approach is taken in labelling them. Consistency also applies internally to each agency to ensure that the alphanag presented on the terminals used by control operators is identical to that presented on those held by users.

The set of talkgroups in the table below are commonly available to a broad range of responder organisations, which means as an incident escalates, additional Airwave Users can join the communication exchange by selecting these talkgroups on their own terminals.

Name	Detail	Terminal Load	Availability	Intended Use	Comments
These talkgroups SHOULD be in control rooms					
Emergency Services InterControl	Axxx ESICTRL All emergency services	Available only in control rooms	Permanently enabled and monitored by all control rooms	Major Incident declaration and/or 'stay safe'	Only in control rooms, for initial information sharing during a major or safety critical incident
Police Sharers Hailing	Pxxxx SHG1 One per police force	Talkgroup available in all 'Authorised Responder' terminals	Permanently enabled and monitored by police control	Initial Hailing	Also available in specific approved terminals
Fire Hailing	Fxxx HG1 One per Fire Service	Talkgroup available in all 'Authorised Responder' terminals	Permanently enabled and monitored by Fire control	Initial Hailing	Also available in specific approved terminals
Ambulance Sharers Hailing	Axxx SHG1 One per Ambulance region	Talkgroup available in all 'Authorised Responder' terminals	Permanently enabled and monitored by Ambulance control	Initial Hailing	Also available in specific approved terminals
Incident Command Talkgroup	Pxxxx IC1 One per Police Force (2 in London) (3 in Scotland)	Talkgroup available in all 'Authorised Responder' terminals	Permanently enabled but not monitored	Tactical Command Level Comms	Also available in specific approved terminals
Emergency Services Talkgroup	Pxxxx ES1-3 Three per force (6 in London) (12 in Scotland)	Talkgroup available in all 'Authorised Responder' terminals	Permanently enabled but not monitored	Operational Command Level Comms	Also available in specific approved terminals
These talkgroups are RECOMMENDED to be in control rooms					
Police Mutual Aid Talkgroups	PMA 81-90	All 10 talkgroups available in all 'Authorised Responder' terminals	Not permanently enabled. Available on request from AIRWAVE	Specific Airwave Users at local police-led planned events	Also available in specific approved terminals
Inter-Agency Talkgroup	Xxxxx IAT1 One per Police Force	Available in ALL terminals	Permanently enabled but not monitored	All Airwave Users at local spontaneous events	
Multi-Agency Mutual Aid Talkgroups	XMAMA 01-10	Available in ALL terminals	XMAMA 01 is permanently enabled but not monitored	All Airwave Users at pre planned events	XMAMA 02-10 are available on request from AIRWAVE

Police Sharers Hailing Talkgroup: "Pxxxx SHG1"
Ambulance Sharers Hailing Talkgroup: "Axxx SHG1"
Fire Hailing Talkgroup: "HG1"

There is one Police/Ambulance/FRS Sharers Hailing Talkgroup for each service area to enable approved users from specific responder organisations to initiate direct contact with the local service control room within whose area they are operating.

Although not intended for prolonged exchanges, this talkgroup can also be used for immediate communication in the very early stages of a response to an incident until control operators can make arrangements to switch to other talkgroups more appropriate for the communication needs of all Airwave users.

These talkgroups can also be used as an alternative method for control rooms to contact other service control rooms.

To note Scottish Fire do not have an HG1 talkgroup.

Emergency Services Intercontrol Talkgroup: "Axxx ESICTRL"

Each region has one Emergency Services Inter Control (ESICTRL) Talkgroup that can be used to provide Communication between control rooms for Major Incident notifications and immediate sharing of safety information.

The following organisations have access to this talkgroup in control rooms only:

- Police
- British Transport Police
- Fire and Rescue Services
- Ambulance Services
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- Civil Nuclear Constabulary

Command Interoperability Talkgroups

Use of a common talkgroup for Incident Command, such as IC1, will enable all who have a command role to have a single channel for exchanging information to support their collective decision-making and coordinate their response. Inviting other commanders on to that same talkgroup at regular times provides an opportunity to give briefings and updates to assist in shared situational awareness across the command structures. Alternatively, those on IC1 can switch to one of the ES talkgroups for the same purpose. Control of these talkgroups rests with the police, therefore agreement to use the IC/ES talkgroups should be obtained from the police control room. It is not necessary for the police to be operationally involved to request/monitor or use the talkgroup.

Tactical Command Talkgroups: "Pxxxx IC1, (2/3)"

Each Police Force has one multi-agency Incident Command (IC1) Talkgroup for tactical command (London has two and Police Scotland has three).

Operational Command Talkgroups: "Pxxxx ES1, ES2, ES3 (6/12)"

Each police force has a set of three Emergency Service Talkgroups for operational command (London has six and Police Scotland has twelve).

Operational Interoperability Talkgroups

Use of common talkgroups for operational working, such as IAT1, XMAMA 01 to 10, and PMA 81 to 90, enable Airwave Users from multiple responder organisations to have a single channel for coordinating tasks and activities. This can be done in conjunction with using the IC and ES talkgroups for command communications to agree and report back on these actions. These talkgroups are of benefit when users outside the emergency services need to be able to communicate over Airwave and do not have access to other interoperability talkgroups.

Inter-Agency Talkgroup: "Xxxxx IAT1"

These talkgroups are available to all Airwave users.

An alternative means of communication should be considered if sensitive information is to be passed due to the wide range of users having access.

Control of these talkgroups rests with the police, permission to use the talkgroups must be obtained from the police control room. It is not necessary for the police to be operationally involved.

Multi-Agency Mutual Aid Talkgroups: "XMAMA 01 to 10"

These talkgroups are available to all Airwave users. XMAMA 01 is permanently enabled and may be used in spontaneous response to an incident. Airwave must be consulted beforehand to check that it is not in use already elsewhere. Use of XMAMA 02 to 10 has to be requested via Airwave NMC to invoke the talkgroups.

An alternative means of communication should be considered if sensitive information is to be passed due to the wide range of users having access.

Police Mutual Aid Talkgroups: "PMA 81-90"

These talkgroups can be used at incidents on any scale that are coordinated by the police. The decision to use them rests with the police, who should consider any apparent risks of not having a control room monitoring or audio recording communications.

These talkgroups are available nationally to all Police Forces, Fire & Rescue Services, Ambulance, and specific Airwave users. The talkgroups are managed by Airwave and as such they must be consulted beforehand for invocation and to check which ones are available for use.

If an interoperability talkgroup is selected that requires activation by Airwave, the request to do so is treated as a priority. Similarly, providing early notification to Airwave of the incident and its location will enable them to monitor the network to allow for early identification of any problems, which can then be escalated quickly for prompt resolution.

Alternative functionality for Airwave Interoperability

In addition to the interoperability talkgroups, Airwave functionality provides alternatives for achieving Interoperable Voice Communication, and these are described below.

Direct Mode Operation (DMO)

DMO enables users to communicate directly with each other over a limited range independent from the Airwave network and infrastructure.

DMO can provide communication in areas of poor or non-existent coverage, including inside buildings where Airwave cannot penetrate with the normal network signal. The power output of the terminal plus the geography and topography of the location will determine the effective range.

A CTA can assist in the use of DMO talkgroups and other options such as repeater and gateway functionality. Interoperable DMO talkgroups can be used with other services' gateways.

When DMO is selected terminals are not able to communicate with control rooms (unless a Gateway is in use).

An emergency button activation will notify terminals operating on the same DMO Talkgroup within range. How this operates is dependent on the terminal and how it has been configured by each responder organisation.

On conclusion of DMO usage all users should revert to Trunked Mode Operation (TMO) Airwave usage.

The following table shows the DMO talkgroups to replace the TMO network talkgroups if required:

Trunked Talkgroup	DMO Equivalent
PXXXXSHG 1	PDM SHARE E
PXXXXIC 1	XDM ES 4 E
PXXXXES 1	XDM ES 1 E
PXXXXES 2	XDM ES 2 E
PXXXXES 3	XDM ES 3 E
PXXXXIAT1	PDM SHARE E
PMA 81	XDM ES 1 E
PMA 82	XDM ES 2 E
PMA 83	XDM ES 3 E
PMA 84	XDM ES 4 E
PMA 85	XDM ES 1 E
PMA 86	XDM ES 2 E
PMA 87	XDM ES 3 E
PMA 88	XDM ES 4 E
PMA 89	XDM ES 1 E
PMA 90	XDM ES 2 E
PMA 91	PDM OPS 1 E

Telephony

The Telephony function on Airwave can have a significant impact on network capacity. In addition, mindful of the post incident debrief and audit of communications, there is little or no audio recording capability of telephony.

Private Call (Point-to-Point)

The use of a Private Call is a call between two terminals, where users from the various responder organisations have access to the ISSI numbers for their counterparts. It can have a significant impact on network capacity and its use. The call is not recorded unless from a control room operator position.

Text Messages

The use of text as an interoperability option is of limited benefit. It should be noted that, unlike a mobile telephone, Airwave texts are neither stored nor forwarded if the recipient terminal is turned off.

Patch and Regroup

Interoperability talkgroups should not be Patched to a single service operational talkgroup.

Discontinuing Interoperable Voice Communication

The joint decision to discontinue Interoperable Voice Communication should be made by the tactical commanders of the responding organisations as per the JESIP principles.

Once that decision has been made, it must be communicated to all the responder organisations.

If the interoperability talkgroup(s) selected required activation by Airwave, the coordinating control room must notify them that it is no longer required, and that activity has ceased. Monitoring and recording by the coordinating control room should only cease once it has verified all users have left the talkgroup.

Preparedness

Policies, Plans and Procedures

Recommendations from inquiries highlight that emergency services should prepare, train and exercise for how they will maintain effective radio communications between emergency responders on the ground, commanders, and control rooms, during the response to a major incident.

To help achieve this, local and regional SOPs for Interoperable Voice Communication must be written with consideration for all partner responder organisations.

Plans developed between responder organisations should contain a clear description of the tactical use of Airwave to achieve effective Interoperable Voice Communication. Airwave teams and CTAs should be involved in this. They should also take part in any post-incident debriefs to ensure that any improvements identified are noted, shared on JOL Online, and then implemented.

Operational orders and event plans must have well-defined communications plans with the options for achieving Interoperable Voice Communication clearly signposted, including the nominated interoperability talkgroup(s) for the event (and contingencies for escalation). When planning communications in advance of an event, consideration should be given to the possibility that some of the interoperability talkgroups that are more easily available, such as "ES 1 to 3", will also be required for spontaneous incidents.

Multi-Agency and single-service exercises are a vital way to identify operational differences and develop joint practices, processes and systems that help ensure a unified approach to the use of Airwave.

When developing communication plans in advance of any operation, responder organisations should communicate with their counterparts to achieve shared situational awareness.

Threshold Standards for Planning and Preparation

This section consolidates the information provided previously into a set of threshold standards that should improve Interoperable Voice Communications between responder organisations. It is neither an exhaustive list nor is it in any order of priority. Consistency is critical so that responders operate to the same procedures whether attending a local incident or one that escalates to require a regional or national response.

- The talkgroup(s) to be used for interoperability should be clearly defined in all communication plans.
- During an incident response, agreement should be made between control rooms in relation to audio recording of an interoperability talkgroup. Any such recording should be made available to all attending responder organisations if they require it. Where the ability to audio record is not feasible technically, consideration should be given to using an alternative means of logging significant information.

Procedures for Spontaneous Use of the Interoperability Talkgroups

Invocation Procedure

The local police Control Room will allocate appropriate talkgroup(s) upon request. Activation and availability must then be confirmed by the Control Room for each of the other responder organisations involved. They should be advised as follows:

- The full alpha tag for the allocated interoperability talkgroup.
- Confirmation of which control room will audio record the interoperability talkgroup (if different from the coordinating Control Room).

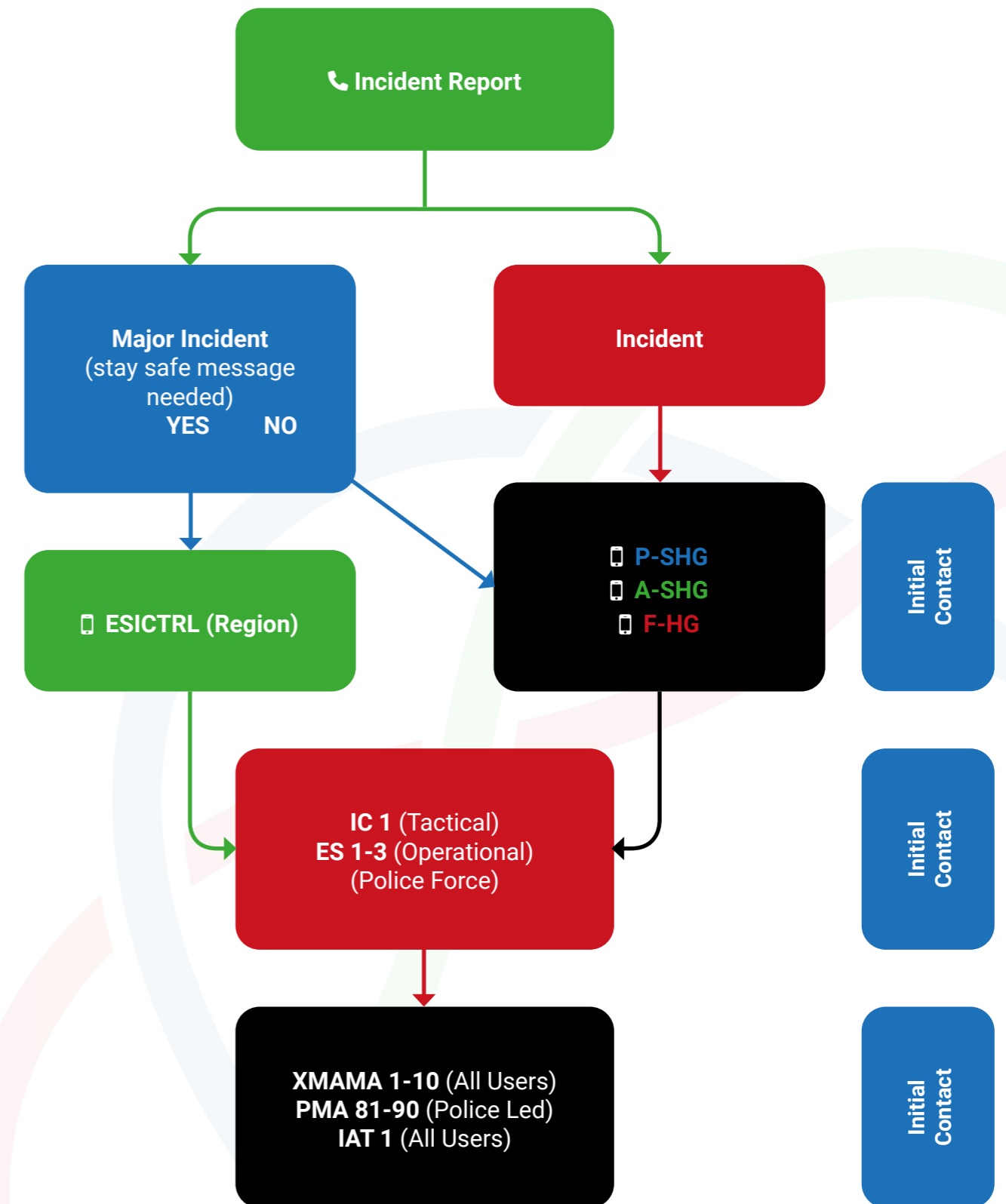
Invocation Flow Chart

The flowchart below is a template for a generic approach to invoking Interoperable Voice Communication in response to a spontaneous incident. It outlines the process to be followed by responders and their control room for either initiating Interoperable Voice Communication or responding to a request to do so.

The decision to request Interoperable Voice Communication will be taken by the participating responder organisation. This can be made by a responder in a supervisory role ahead of a formal inter-agency command structure being established. Alternatively, control room staff or a CTA can recommend this to their commander.

Each Control Room will direct relevant personnel to use the interoperability talkgroup.

Communications flow chart



If an interoperability talkgroup is assigned a CTA should be notified.

Radio Procedures

Emergency services and responder agencies may not fully understand each other's call sign structures and single-service terminology, such as colloquial references to assets. Control rooms should therefore use plain language and avoid using acronyms and single-service jargon whenever they communicate with one another.

Each radio message transmitted on a multi-agency interoperability talkgroup should start with the sender identifying both the individual(s) they want to contact and themselves. It is good practice to confirm receipt of a message.

When using Airwave for Interoperable Voice Communication radio discipline should be observed.

Users should be aware of their obligations towards information security to protect sensitive material and consider either sanitising the content before transmission or to use a more appropriate, alternative means of communication.

Emergency Button activation on interoperability talkgroups will be audible to each control centre monitoring the talkgroup and all affiliated terminals which is likely to be limited in numbers.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Airwave Team

The group of individuals from each Responder organisation who manage Airwave communications and the relationship between their organisation and Airwave.

Alpha Tag

A usable unique alphanumeric character set identifier to describe a talkgroup in a structure common to all Airwave users.

Communications Tactical Advisor (CTA)

Personnel trained by the College of Policing to perform the role of communications tactical advisor.

Control Room

The operations centre responsible for the management and coordination of communications for their agency and its response and resource deployment to incidents and events.

Direct Mode Operation (DMO)

DMO provides voice communication between two or more handheld or mobile terminals without use of the Airwave infrastructure. This is equivalent to "back-to-back" on an analogue radio system.

ES Talkgroup

The ES alphanum tag or Emergency Services Talkgroups are held by the police for multi-agency Interoperable Voice Communication. These talkgroups are police force specific with each having three available. London holds 6, and Scotland 12.

Handheld Terminal

Portable voice communications equipment carried by an individual and not restricted for use only in a vehicle.

IAT Talkgroup

IAT alpha tag or inter-agency talkgroup(s) are held by the police for multi-agency Interoperable Voice Communication. These are police force specific with each having one IAT available.

IC Talkgroup

The IC alphanum tag or Incident Command Talkgroups are held by the police for multi-agency Interoperable Voice Communication. These talkgroups are police force specific with each having one available. London holds 2, and Scotland 3.

Interoperability Talkgroup

Any one of the Airwave talkgroups available for inter-agency communication and configured in terminals for that purpose.

Interoperable Voice Communication

Use of an Airwave talkgroup for voice communication between responders from more than one agency.

Integrated Communications Control System (ICCS)

This links telephony, radio and other digital technologies used by an agency with their command and control computer systems. An ICCS incorporates only those systems used for communications that support the command and control function.

Individual Short Subscriber Identity (ISSI)

This is the unique number allocated to each Airwave terminal that identifies it to the network when a call is made. It can also be dialed by another user to set up a Point to Point call.

MAMA Talkgroup

MAMA alphanum or Multi-Agency Mutual Aid talkgroups are available to all Airwave Sharers on their handheld terminals. There are ten such talkgroups, which are owned by AIRWAVE and require their staff to invoke them for use by the Responder Organisations. MAMA01 is permanently enabled.

Mobile Terminal

Vehicle mounted voice communications equipment hard-wired for use in a vehicle.

Point to Point/Private Call

A call made on Airwave that allows two users to communicate directly with each other instead of using a talkgroup to broadcast to a wider audience. The caller dials the ISSI for the terminal held by the recipient.

Talkgroup

A talkgroup can be described as a radio channel that permits all users monitoring it to exchange voice communications.

Trunked Mode Operation (TMO)

A radio communication system that allows the sharing of frequencies to enable multiple communications such as group calls and private calls.

Appendix B: Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMB	Ambulance Service
AIRWAVE	Airwave Solutions Limited
CTA	Communications Tactical Advisor
DMO	Direct Mode Operation
ES	Emergency Service (talkgroup)
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service
IAT	Inter-Agency Talkgroup
IC	Incident Command (talkgroup)
ICCS	Integrated Communications Control System
ISSI	Individual Short Subscriber Identity
MAMA	Multi-Agency Mutual Aid (talkgroup)
PMA	Police Mutual Aid
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
Tetra	Terrestrial Trunked Radio
TG	Talkgroup
TMO	Trunked Mode Operation

Appendix C: Talkgroup Alpha Tags

East of England

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
East of England	AEEASHG1	AEEAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
BEDFORDSHIRE & LUTON	FBED-HG1					
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	FCAM-HG1					
HERTFORDSHIRE	FHER-HG1					
NORFOLK	FNOF-HG1					
SUFFOLK	FSUF-HG1					
ESSEX	FESX-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Bedfordshire	PBEDSSHG1	PBEDSIC1	PBEDSES1	PBEDSES2	PBEDSES3	XBEDIAT1
Cambridgeshire	PCAMSHG1	PCAMIC1	PCAMES1	PCAMES2	PCAMES3	XCAMIAT1
Hertfordshire	PHERTSHG1	PHERTIC1	PHERTES1	PHERTES2	PHERTES3	XHERTIAT1
Norfolk	PNFKSHG1	PNFKIC1	PNFKES1	PNFKES2	PNFKES3	XNFKIAT1
Suffolk	PSUFFSHG1	PSUFFIC1	PSUFFES1	PSUFFES2	PSUFFES3	XSUFFIAT1
Essex	PEPSHG1	PEPIC1	PEPES1	PEPES2	PEPES3	XEPIAT1

East Midlands

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
East Midlands	AEMASHG1	AEMAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
DERBYSHIRE	FDER-HG1					
LEICESTERSHIRE	FLEI-HG1					
LINCOLNSHIRE	FLIN-HG1					
NORTHANTS	FNHT-HG1					
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	FNOT-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Derbyshire	PDRBYSHG1	PDRBYIC1	PDRBYES1	PDRBYES2	PDRBYES3	XDRBYIAT1
Leicestershire	PLEICSHG1	PLEICIC1	PLEICES1	PLEICES2	PLEICES3	XLEICIAT1
Lincolnshire	PLINCESHG1	PLINCIC1	PLINCES1	PLINCES2	PLINCES3	XLINCIAT1
Northamptonshire	PNPTNSHG1	PNPTNIC1	PNPTNES1	PNPTNES2	PNPTNES3	XNPTNIAT1
Nottinghamshire	PNOTSHG1	PNOTIC1	PNOTES1	PNOTES2	PNOTES3	XNOTIAT1

London

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
London	ALASSHG1	ALASESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
LONDON	FLON-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	IC2	ES1	ES2	ES3
City of London	PCITYSHG1	PLONIC1	PLONIC2	PLONES1	PLONES2	PLONES3
Metropolitan	PMPSSHG1	PLONIC1	PLONIC2	PLONES1	PLONES2	PLONES3
Police	ES4	ES5	ES6	IAT1		
City of London	PLONES4	PLONES5	PLONES6	XCITYIAT1		
Metropolitan	PLONES4	PLONES5	PLONES6	XMPSIAT1		

*National Fire may have the legacy Metropolitan Police talkgroups (MPS) in the fleetmap.

North East

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
North East	ANEASHG1	ANEAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
CLEVELAND	FCLE-HG1					
DURHAM	FDUR-HG1					
NORTHUMBERLAND	FNBL-HG1					
TYNE AND WEAR	FTAW-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Cleveland	PCLEVSHG1	PCLEVIC1	PCLEVES1	PCLEVES2	PCLEVES3	XCLEVIAT1
Durham	PDHMSHG1	PDHMIC1	PDHMES1	PDHMES2	PDHMES3	XDHMIAT1
Northumbria	PNPSHG1	PNPIC1	PNPES1	PNPES2	PNPES3	XNPIAT1

North West

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
North West	ANWASHG1	ANWAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
CHESHIRE	FCHE-HG1					
CUMBRIA	FCUM-HG1					
GREATER MANCHESTER	FGMC-HG1					
LANCASHIRE	FLAN-HG1					
MERSEYSIDE	FMER-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Cheshire	PCHESHG1	PCHEIC1	PCHEES1	PCHEES2	PCHEES3	XCHEIAT1
Cumbria	PCUMBSHG1	PCUMBIC1	PCUMBES1	PCUMBES2	PCUMBES3	XCUMBIAT1
Greater Manchester Police	PGMPSHG1	PGMPIC1	PGMPES1	PGMPES2	PGMPES3	XGMPIAT1
Lancashire	PLANCSHG1	PLANCIC1	PLANCES1	PLANCES2	PLANCES3	XLANCIAT1
Merseyside	PMERSHG1	PMERIC1	PMERES1	PMERES2	PMERES3	XMERIAT1

Scotland

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
Scotland	ASCOTSHG1	ASCOTESICTRL				
Fire						
Police	SHG1	SHG2	SHG3	IC1	IC2	IC3
Scotland	PSCOTSHG1	PSCOTSHG2	PSCOTSHG3	PSCOTIC1	PSCOTIC2	PSCOTIC3
	ES1	ES2	ES3	ES4	ES5	ES6
	PSCOTES1*	PSCOTES2*	PSCOTES3*	PSCOTES4*	PSCOTES5*	PSCOTES6*
	ES7	ES8	ES9	ES10	ES11	ES12
	PSCOTES7*	PSCOTES8*	PSCOTES9*	PSCOTES10	PSCOTES11	PSCOTES12
	IAT1					
	XSCOTIAT1					

*National Fire may have the legacy Police Scotland talkgroups (PLOTH, PSTRA, PNTH) in their fleetmap.

South Central

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
South Central & Isle of Wight	ASCASHG1 AIOWSHG1	ASCAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
HAMPSHIRE	FHAM-HG1					
ISLE OF WIGHT	FIOW-HG1					
BERKSHIRE	FBER-HG1					
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	FBUK-HG1					
OXFORDSHIRE	FOXF-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Hampshire	PHANTSHG1	PHANTIC1	PHANTES1	PHANTES2	PHANTES3	XHANTIAT1
TVP	PTVPSHG1	PTVPIC1	PTVPES1	PTVPES2	PTVPES3	XTVPIAT1

South East

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
South East Coast	ASECSHG1	ASECESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
KENT	FKEN-HG1					
SURREY	FSUR-HG1					
EAST SUSSEX	FESU-HG1					
WEST SUSSEX	FWSU-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Kent	PKENTSHG1	PKENTIC1	PKENTES1	PKENTES2	PKENTES3	XKENTIAT1
Surrey	PSYSHG1	PSYIC1	PSYES1	PSYES2	PSYES3	XSYIAT1
Sussex	PSXSHG1	PSXIC1	PSXES1	PSXES2	PSXES3	XSXIAT1

South West

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
South West	ASWASHG1	ASWAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
AVON	FAVO-HG1					
CORNWALL	FCOR-HG1					
DEVON & SOMERSET	FDAS-HG1					
DORSET	FDOR-HG1					
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	FGLO-HG1					
WILTSHIRE	FWIL-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Avon & Somerset	PAVONSHG1	PAVONIC1	PAVONES1	PAVONES2	PAVONES3	XAVONIAT1
Devon & Cornwall	PDVCO SHG1	PDVCOIC1	PDVCOES1	PDVCOES2	PDVCOES3	XDVCOIAT1
Dorset	PDORSSHG1	PDORSIC1	PDORSES1	PDORSES2	PDORSES3	XDORSIAT1
Gloucestershire	PGLOSSHG1	PGLOSIC1	PGLOSES1	PGLOSES2	PGLOSES3	XGLOSIAT1
Wiltshire	PWILTSHG1	PWILTIC1	PWILTES1	PWILTES2	PWILTES3	XWILT IAT1

Wales

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
Wales	AWASTSHG1	AWASTESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
MID & WEST WALES	FMWL-HTG01					
SOUTH WALES	FSWL-HTG01					
NORTH WALES	FNWL-HTG01					
SOUTH WALES	FSWL-HTG01					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Dyfed Powys	PDYFDSHG1	PDYFDIC1	PDYFDES1	PDYFDES2	PDYFDES3	XDYFDIAT1
Gwent	PGWTSHG1	PGWTIC1	PGWTES1	PGWTES2	PGWTES3	XGWTIAT1
North Wales	PNWPSHG1	PNWPIC1	PNWPES1	PNWPES2	PNWPES3	XNWPIAT1
South Wales	PSWPSHG1	PSWPIC1	PSWPES1	PSWPES2	PSWPES3	XSWPIAT1

West Midlands

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
West Midlands	AWMASHG1	AWMAESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
STAFFORDSHIRE	FSTA-HG1					
WARWICKSHIRE	FWAR-HG1					
HEREFORD & WORCESTER	FHAW-HG1					
SHROPSHIRE	FSHR-HG1					
WEST MIDLANDS	FWMI-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Staffordshire	PSTAFSHG1	PSTAFIC1	PSTAFES1	PSTAFES2	PSTAFES3	XSTAFIAT1
Warwickshire	PWARKSHG1	PWARKIC1	PWARKES1	PWARKES2	PWARKES3	XWARKIAT1
West Mercia	PWMERSHG1	PWMERIC1	PWMERES1	PWMERES2	PWMERES3	XWMERIAT1
West Midlands	PWMP SHG1	PWMPIC1	PWMPES1	PWMPES2	PWMPES3	XWMP IAT1

Yorkshire

Ambulance	SHG	ESICTRL				
Yorkshire	AYASSHG1	AYASESICTRL				
Fire	HG					
HUMBERSIDE	FHUM-HG1					
NORTH YORKSHIRE	FNYO-HG1					
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	FSYO-HG1					
WEST YORKSHIRE	FWYO-HG1					
Police	SHG	IC1	ES1	ES2	ES3	IAT1
Humberside	PHUMBSHG1	PHUMBIC1	PHUMBES1	PHUMBES2	PHUMBES3	XHUMBIAT1
North Yorks	PNYPSHG1	PNYPIC1	PNYPES1	PNYPES2	PNYPES3	XNYPIAT1
South Yorks	PSYKSSHG1	PSYKSIC1	PSYKSES1	PSYKSES2	PSYKSES3	XSYKSIAT1
West Yorks	PWYPSHG1	PWYPIC1	PWYPES1	PWYPES2	PWYPES3	XWYPIAT1



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