Vehicle Classification Guideline

Below is a concise guideline on how to classify and label vehicles correctly. Due to the similar nature of some vehicles we will also outline what to look out for to classify vehicles appropriately.

Pedestrian

Includes:

- E-scooters
- Wheelchairs
- Mobility scooters

Cyclist

Motorbike or Scooter

Cars

Cars are recognisable by two main features:

   (a) Passenger transportation capacity
   (b) Number of windows in the vehicle.

Examples to look out for:

Vans

Vans are mainly recognisable due to:

  (a) Lack of rear windows
  (b) Utilised for commercial / industrial utility

Rigid

Rigids are mainly recognisable due to:

- Bigger bodies than vans – which can include a cabin and cargo
- Maximum of 3 axles (or three pair of wheels per vehicle)

Examples of Rigids:

Trucks

Trucks are mainly characterized by:

- The presence of 4+ axles (four pair of wheels). The vehicle can only have one body (similar to rigids) or an articulated body (Cab + Cargo).
- There can be 3 axle (3 three pair of wheels) trucks – these are distinguished by having an articulated body attached. Articulated body refers to a detachable body to the front of the vehicle.
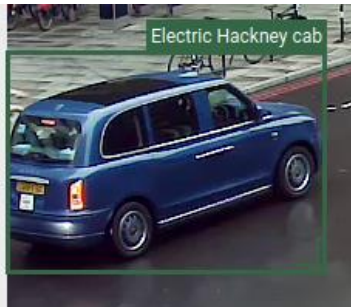
Examples of trucks:

Buses

Minibuses

Taxis

Emergency Car

Emergency Van

Fire Engine