



THE RANGE ROVER L322 BUYER'S GUIDE

2002-2012 • All major engine families

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

COMMON FAULTS

ROAD-TEST PROMPTS

FAULT-CODE CLUES

A practical field guide from Ben's Garage

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Before you leave home

Full-size Range Rover L322, 2002–2012 • Use the VIN and engine, not the registration year alone.

Buyer: _____ Date: _____ Advert price: _____ VIN: _____

Seller: _____ Registration: _____ Odometer: _____ Engine: _____

Identify the version

- ☐ Early vehicles: BMW 3.0 Td6 or 4.4 petrol V8; later BMW petrol and diesel combinations vary by market and model year.
- ☐ Mid-period: Jaguar-derived 4.4 petrol V8 / 4.2 supercharged V8 and 3.6 TDV8 diesel, subject to market and build date.
- ☐ Late vehicles: 5.0 naturally aspirated / supercharged petrol V8 and 4.4 TDV8 diesel; equipment and emissions systems vary by market.

Treat these as broad families, not VIN decoding. Confirm the engine, transmission, emissions equipment and any parts by VIN before buying.

Ask the seller before travelling

- ☐ Can I see it stone cold? Ask that it is not started before arrival.
- ☐ Can you send the VIN, service invoices, recent inspection / MOT / contrôle technique, and photographs of the tyres and underside?
- ☐ May I arrange a full-module diagnostic scan and an independent inspection on a lift?
- ☐ What faults, warning messages, fluid top-ups or suspension drops have occurred recently? What work has documentary proof?

Bring

Torch • clean rag • tyre tread gauge • phone camera • scan tool capable of reading Land Rover body, suspension, gearbox and engine modules • this printed pack

Record observations before discussing price. No warning light on the day is no substitute for a cold start, road test and full-module scan.



Ben's 2010 3.6 TDV8, photographed on a woodland track.

Static inspection

Tick each item and write down a concern, location, photo number or invoice reference.

Identity and paperwork

- ☐ VIN matches body, documents and advert; mileage progression is credible.
- ☐ Service invoices show oil, filters, coolant work and gearbox / driveline attention; verify claimed big repairs.
- ☐ Recall / campaign status checked by VIN with a Land Rover retailer in the vehicle's market.

Body, water and electrics

- ☐ Look for uneven panel gaps, overspray, bubbling, wet carpets, damp spare-wheel well and headlining staining.
- ☐ Try every window, lock, mirror, seat, heater, air conditioning, camera, parking sensor and infotainment feature.
- ☐ Battery voltage / charging condition checked; investigate clusters of unrelated electrical errors.

Tyres, underside and suspension

- ☐ All four tyres match the vehicle's approved sizes and suitable load/speed ratings; look for uneven wear.
- ☐ Check brake discs, lines, bushes, ball joints, steering play, leaks and underbody corrosion or impact damage.
- ☐ Cycle the selectable suspension heights from access through normal to off-road and back; note slow movement or compressor running.

Engine bay, cold start and fluids

- ☐ Engine is genuinely cold; no prolonged cranking, heavy smoke, rattles, misfire or warning message.
- ☐ Check oil and coolant levels and condition, evidence of coolant loss, fuel leaks and oil contamination.
- ☐ Inspect visible intake / intercooler hoses for oil mist and splits; ask for a boost leak test if power is restricted.



Check tyre sizes and wear, wheel arches, body alignment and glass.