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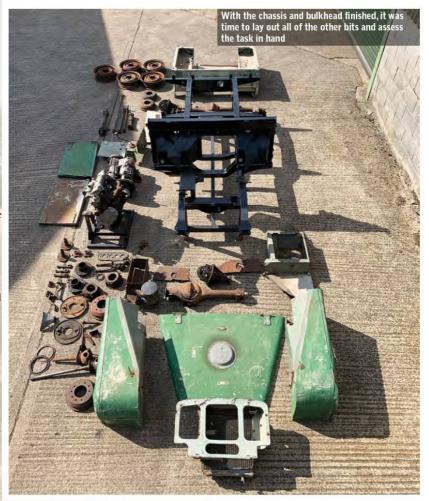
Australian enthusiast, who dismantled it, intending to rebuild each bit and re-assemble it as a restored 80in.

Like so many projects, either time or money ran out and the parts lay around slowly deteriorating. Alex Massey and Rob Sprason of CKD Shop knew of its existence and knew exactly what it was, as did the owner. A deal was struck and it went in a container, along with a few others to be shipped back to the UK almost 70 years after it first left there

Once back at the CKD workshop '584' was stored awaiting the right buyer. Word soon spread among potential customers and a collector of Series One Land Rovers expressed interest, having read about the first CKD rebuild in Classic Land Rover back in February 2020 and eventually seeing the actual car.

He admired the attention to detail and Alex and Rob's unequalled knowledge of very early Land Rovers. He asked that it should be rebuilt to exact original specification, maintaining as many original parts as possible and even retaining the features that Land Rover improved very soon after this one left the factory.

In their meticulous way, Rob and Alex went through all of the components of





the Land Rover to assess the scale of the rebuild. Thankfully, the Australian enthusiast had kept everything and they were relieved to find that this was indeed a matching numbers car.

Not only were the engine, transmission and axles correct, but so were the more common service items, like the radiator, coil and distributor - all stamped with a number month and the year 1948. Unusually for an Australian car, there was some severe rust in both the chassis and the bulkhead. The Birmabright bodywork was largely salvageable, with damaged panels able to be replaced by CKDs own accurate recreations.

CKD Shop admits to not doing all of the heavy engineering work prefering to use experts in whichever field is required. The chassis went to an accident repair specialist which attached the rusty chassis to its in-house jig before starting to replace the rusty areas. This ensured that it was exactly the same shape and

dimensions when finished, as it had been when it left the factory.

Likewise, the engine, gearbox and diffs went off to specialists for a rebuild. When they dismantled the engine they found that it was still on standard pistons, indicating a relatively low mileage. In the process of rebuilding, the engineering company did use a modern design of piston fitted with a different specification of piston rings that improve oil consumption, compression and running. Otherwise, the engine is a standard 1,600cc 'side plate motor.

The bulkhead presented new problems to solve. The first 1,500 cars have a hand fabricated bulkhead, as opposed to a pressed steel one introduced in early 1949. A bespoke jig had to be made for this for the same reason as the chassis - to prevent distortion in the process of welding in new panels.

As parts were finished, they went to a paint shop to be sprayed with many coats of a pale green unique to the early 1948 Land Rovers. This is slightly lighter than the more familiar light green that was introduced at the beginning of 1949. One of the biggest challenges was to re-create the pre-1500 specification gear lever. There was nothing salvageable to work with and CKD Shop had to make a new set of components from scratch, using drawings and photographs, helped by hands-on experience gained from others sample vehicles they had in the workshop.

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SERIES ONE







There are other details unique to these first Land Rovers; the four rests for the bonnet mounted spare wheel are made of English ash. One can easily imagine that the parts specified by the drawing office had not yet been made, or found. A runner was probably sent over to Rover Cars to scrounge some bits of wood from the body shop and they improvised.

Other little details are that the tilt tiedown clips on the side of the rear tub are tin-plated – not galvanised like later versions. The panels that make up the sides of the rear tub were folded at 90° to make the rear panel (where the number plate

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goes). The same panel was used for left and right, but to simplify the fitting of the rear lights a second hole was made to accept the wiring. This is visible on this one.

After months of careful assembly and

rebuild work the Land Rover was finally pronounced finished and ready to hand over to its new owner. CKD Shop granted Classic Land Rover exclusive access to this very special piece of Land Rover history and Rob took me for a drive around the lanes of Warwickshire.

It was remarkable in every respect. The ride, performance and handling were exactly as one would imagine it would have felt like in 1948 when it was driven from Freemantle to Perth: It was like a new 1948 Land Rover.

A top job from a small, but dedicated team of perfectionists ${\tt CLR}$

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