**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

## **SCHEDULE 1**

Article 22(2)

## FORM OF NOTICE THAT SECTIONS 24 TO 28 OF THE LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT 1954 ARE NOT TO APPLY TO A BUSINESS TENANCY

To:

	[Same and address of ferent]
From:	
	[Nome and address of landlord]

Bu	th a professional adviser.
Į,	isiness tenants normally have security of tenure – the right to stay in their busine emises when the lease ends.
	you commit yourself to the lease you will be giving up these important legal
<u>ri</u> ş	<u>zhts</u> .
٠	You will have no right to stay in the premises when the lease ends.
•	Unless the landlord chooses to offer you another lease, you will need to leave t premises.
¢	You will be unable to claim compensation for the loss of your business premise noless the lease specifically gives you this right,
a	If the landlord offers you another lease, you will have no right to ask the court fix the reat.
	is therefore important to get professional advice - from a qualified surveyor, law accountant - before agreeing to give up these rights.
wi	you receive this notice at least 14 days before committing yourself to the lease, il need to sign a simple declaration that you have received this notice and have cepted its consequences, before signing the lease.
<u>"s</u>	it if you do not receive at least 14 days notice, you will need to sign a tatutory" declaration. To do so, you will need to visit an independent licitor (or someone else empowered to administer oaths).
wa to to	dess there is a special reason for committing yourself to the lease somer, you man to ask the landlord to let you have at least 14 days to consider whether you we give up your statutory rights. If you then decided to go ahead with the agreement exclude the protection of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, you would only ne make a simple declaration, and so you would not need to make a separate visit t dependent solicitor.