Introduction
This briefing note should not be relied upon as legal advice and you should contact us for advice on your specific circumstances.

What is a break clause?
- A break clause can be included in a fixed-term lease allowing either a landlord or a tenant to terminate the lease early.
- Exercising a break clause brings the lease to an end. However, where the landlord breaks the lease, there is legislation in place that may allow a business tenant to remain in the property after the lease has ended.
- Depending on how the lease has been drafted, the right to break the lease may arise on one or more specified dates, or it may be exercisable at any time during the term of the lease on a rolling basis.
- A break clause may only be exercised if any conditions attached to it have been satisfied (for example, providing vacant possession). A break clause will be strictly construed by the courts and any conditions must be strictly performed.

Practical issues for a tenant to consider when exercising a break clause
- Once a break notice has been served it cannot be withdrawn unilaterally, so make sure that you are certain that you intend to break the lease. Any mutual waiver of the notice will be deemed to constitute the grant of a new lease, which takes effect from the date of expiration of the break notice.
- Make sure you comply with all the relevant requirements in the break clause and keep evidence of your compliance to help protect your position.
- Ensure that you serve the break notice in good time and strictly in accordance with the terms of the lease. We strongly recommend that you consult us before taking any action and well in advance of the earliest date on which a notice can be served.
- Keep evidence of the method of posting or delivery of the notice. If there are no service provisions in the lease, you could request that your landlord acknowledges receipt.
- If the notice is being served by an agent, make sure your landlord is aware of the existence of the agency and its authority.
- Consider carrying out a compliance audit with your surveyor’s advice before serving the break notice. You can then take steps to remedy any breaches to ensure compliance with its covenants.
- Pay any outstanding sums due, even if these are in dispute. Payment can be made on a “without prejudice” basis and the matter disputed later. Rent should also be paid for the whole of the quarter or rent period within which the Break Date falls to avoid the Landlord being able to claim that all of the rent has not been paid. A well drafted rent review clause will provide for the Landlord to repay any overpayment.
Briefing Note: Tenants’ Exercise of Break Clauses in Leases

- Ask your landlord for confirmation of the steps you need to take to comply with any conditions. You could ask your landlord to prepare a schedule of dilapidations in relation to any repair works. A schedule of dilapidations is a list of items that are in need of repair and which you have responsibility for, due to the repairing obligations under a lease.

- If you agree to carry out works to the property before the break date, be careful to ensure that the works are completed and vacant possession is given by the break date.

- Consider asking your landlord to accept the break notice on payment of an agreed amount as liquidated damages in relation to any outstanding breaches of covenant. Liquidated damages are a fixed or determined sum agreed by the parties to a contract to be payable on breach by one of the parties.

- Ensure that any waiver of a condition by your landlord is not made “without prejudice” and that it is clear to which condition(s) the waiver applies.

If you would like to know more about this topic or our legal services, please contact Jeremy Laws: jeremy.laws@gabyhardwicke.co.uk or 01323 435900.

Gaby Hardwicke Solicitors
33 The Avenue
Eastbourne
East Sussex
BN21 3YD
Tel: 01323 435900
Fax: 01323 435921
info@gabyhardwicke.co.uk
www.gabyhardwicke.co.uk