This chapter examines the rule from *Rylands v Fletcher* [1868]. The rule holds that where there has been an escape of a dangerous thing in the course of a non-natural use of land, the occupier of that land is liable for the damage to another caused as a result of the escape, irrespective of fault. The rule today is best understood through a trilogy of cases: *Rylands v Fletcher, Cambridge Water Co Ltd v Eastern Counties Leather plc* [1994] and *Transco v Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council* [2004]. The development of the rule has led to an increased overlap with ideas from nuisance and negligence.

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19. Actions under the rule of *Rylands v Fletcher*

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