## RICHARD LONGLEY et al.

V.

## **AMANDA BRESSETTE**

## Submitted on Briefs April 14, 2000 Decided April 20, 2000

Panel: WATHEN, C.J., and CLIFFORD, RUDMAN, DANA, SAUFLEY, and CALKINS, JJ.

## MEMORANDUM OF DECISION

The Longley family appeals from the judgment entered against them by the Superior Court (Somerset County, *Marsano*, *J*) after a bench trial on their claim that a portion of their neighbor's property constituted a public way or was encumbered by an easement. *See Longley v. Knapp*, 1998 ME 142, 713 A.2d 939 (remanding for trial). Contrary to the Longleys' contentions, the court did not err in concluding that (1) the land had not been taken as a town way, *see* R.S. 1903, Ch. 23, §§ 18 & 20; and (2) the evidence did not compel the court to find either that the Longleys had proved the existence of a public easement, *see Comber v. Plantation of Dennistown*, 398 A.2d 376, 378 (Me. 1979), or a private, implied easement, *see Amadeo v. Francis*, 681 A.2d 462, 464 (Me. 1996). Moreover, the court was not compelled to accept the testimony of the Longleys' expert, *see* 

Merrill Trust Co. v. State, 417 A.2d 435, 441 (Me. 1980), and the court's consideration of certain tax documents as corroboration of other credible evidence did not constitute clear error, see Town of Sedgwick v. Butler, 1998 ME 280, ¶ 5, 722 A.2d 357, 358. Finally, Because the Longleys failed to demonstrate a right of access across their neighbors land, her actions in limiting their access did not constitute a nuisance. See Norcross v. Thoms, 51 Me. 503 (1863).

The entry is:

Judgment affirmed.

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