

If there is a wall between two חצירות that is ten טפחים high, each side may bring food and climb on the wall and eat it. If the wall is four טפחים wide, they may not as it constitutes a different רשות.

It is a מחלוקת if it is מותר for one standing in a מקום פטור to take an object from someone standing in a רשות היחיד and subsequently hand it to someone in a כרמלית. Those who forbid (the רא"ש and the ראב"ד) consider the כרמלית like a רשות היחיד regarding a מקום פטור, and those who permit (the רי"ף and the רמב"ם) do not.

If there is a wall between two חצירות, on one side it is ten טפחים, and on the other side, the ground is higher making the wall less than ten טפחים, the side whose wall is less than ten טפחים may put things on the wall, even if it is less than four טפחים wide. If there is a ditch on one or both sides that (with the heights of the wall) is ten טפחים, it is אסור to for the two sides to make one עירוב.

If a platform is built next to a wall that is ten טפחים high, if the platform is 4x4 טפחים, it is מותר to use the entire wall (taking away the problem of the top being a separate רשות) but the two חצירות cannot join in an עירוב until the platform reaches the top of the wall.

If there is a wall between two חצירות that is ten טפחים high, and

bricks are removed to make it less than ten טפחים, if this reduction in height spans an area of four טפחים, the top of the wall may be used, and the two חצירות may join in one עירוב. If it spans an area less than four טפחים, then the top of the wall may be used (to carry to and from) only in that area.

A turned over basket that minimizes the height of the wall, is considered to be an effective minimization provided that the basket is attached to the ground (otherwise it could be moved).

It is מותר to store vegetables in the ground in a field where a different vegetable is growing (and there is no problem of כלאים) provided part of the leaves stick out of the ground, nor is this a problem during שמיטה. These vegetables may be pulled out of the ground on שבת (even though the dirt moves, which could be considered planting), provided he has no intent of planting.

If there is a wall between two חצירות that is ten טפחים high, if ladders are placed on both sides it is considered an opening provided that the ladder is four טפחים wide, has at least four steps, and it is too heavy to be moved.

If there is a wall between two חצירות that is ten טפחים high, a platform may be built on top of a platform provided that one of them is 4x4 טפחים, and they are within three טפחים of each other. This platform permits carrying to and from the wall (if it is four טפחים wide; if it is less it is in any case מותר), but does not make the two חצירות like one.

