

COLIVINGLIGURIA

Bedroom-Kitchen Internal Partition Project

Walk-in closet, built-in fridge recess, and non-structural internal layout

The Company

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Abstract

This report describes the double light-partition intervention between bedroom and kitchen at Casa del Noce: construction of a walk-in closet toward the bedroom and creation of a technical/built-in fridge recess toward the kitchen. The intervention is designed as non-structural internal layout work, to be included in the general EC-NO-004 CILA together with the other light works. The document sets materials, limits, phases, and checks to avoid interference with load-bearing walls, systems, ventilation, lighting, and safe use.

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§ 1 Context and Introduction

1.1. Layout purpose and non-structural boundaries

The work aims to improve use of the space between bedroom and kitchen without touching the structure. The walk-in closet must be a light volume, accessible from the bedroom, with sufficient depth and passage; the fridge recess must be an orderly housing toward the kitchen, with ventilation and technical space for maintenance. No load-bearing walls, lintels, beams, pillars, flues, or elements not classified as non-structural by the 3D survey and technician must be cut. Every wall must remain inspectable where cables, sockets, pipes, or ventilation pass.

Changing partitions and internal layout falls under non-structural extraordinary maintenance and must be included in the CILA. The fact that the work is simple or self-executable does not make it free building activity. Physical execution may be performed by the property if the technician confirms that the partitions are light, non-load-bearing, free from critical system interferences, and compatible with room requirements. If sockets, light points, or electrical lines are moved, work compliant with Ministerial Decree 37/2008 and system documentation is required.

The relationship between bedroom and kitchen must remain orderly. The walk-in closet must not unreasonably subtract ventilation or light from the bedroom, and the fridge recess must not reduce the kitchen to an uncomfortable or unmaintainable space. The CILA must therefore read the intervention as layout rationalization: two light volumes, reversible or in any case non-load-bearing, improving storage and technical function without altering structure, elevations, or use.

1.2. Recommended materials and fridge requirements

Preferred materials are dry systems: light metal framing and plasterboard sheets, possibly moisture-resistant on the kitchen side, or light removable panels. The choice must reduce weight, dust, time, and floor loads. The walk-in closet needs clean finishes, skirting, possible low-power internal light, and minimum ventilation to avoid odors and condensation. The fridge recess requires technical clearances indicated by the manufacturer, accessible socket, upper/lower ventilation or ventilation grille, moisture protection, possibility to remove the fridge without demolition, and prohibition of fully closing condenser air exchange.

Materials to purchase: metal profiles, boards, screws, anchors compatible with the support, joint tape, filler, corner beads, possible sliding door or light door for the closet, ventilation grilles for the fridge recess, conduit or electrical boxes if the technician allows them. On-site materials may be reused only if clean, dry, undeformed, and compatible; damp wooden panels or recovered materials that may create mold near the fridge or clothes must not be used.

1.3. Daily use and footprint survey

This intervention must first be assessed in daily-use terms. The 3D survey and a ground mock-up must verify that the walk-in closet is genuinely usable and that the fridge recess does not become too tight, hot, or unmaintainable. The position of the new partitions must therefore be designed together with the main furniture: bed, bedroom passages, fridge door opening, kitchen worktop, electrical socket, and grilles. A light wall does not create structural problems, but it may still create a functional error if it poorly reduces spaces and maintenance access.

Self-execution is reasonable only if the design is first physically marked and photographed. The line on the floor must show the real footprint of the closet and fridge, not only the wall line. If the simulation shows uncomfortable passages, fridge door not opening, inaccessible socket, or insufficient ventilation, the partition must be corrected before the CILA or before construction. In this way the filing communicates a layout improvement and not an improvised internal addition.

The mock-up test must be preserved in the photographic file because it demonstrates a concrete design choice: the partition is not only drawn on paper, but checked against bodies, openings, and

maintenance. This is especially important for the refrigerator, which must be removable without demolition, and for the walk-in closet, which must be usable without becoming a blind or damp volume. The survey therefore also confirms that the intervention remains an improvement.

§ 2 Regulations and Permits

2.1. CILA regime for internal partitions

The bedroom-kitchen partitions are the most straightforward intervention in the package: they fall within non-structural internal layout modification, to be communicated by CILA together with the other EC-NO-004 file documents. They do not require SCIA if they remain light, non-load-bearing, without structural cuts and without interference with flues, load-bearing masonry, or main systems. The work may be self-executed after CILA filing and after the precautionary five-working-day wait from PEC, but any electrical relocations must be treated separately with a qualified party where required by Ministerial Decree 37/2008.

The design rule is simple: the partition must not hide problems. Before drilling, systems, passages, ventilation, and the real refrigerator footprint are checked; if a socket is enclosed, if the fridge cannot be removed, or if the walk-in closet cannot breathe, the solution is wrong even if formally non-structural. The CILA must therefore contain dimensions and use diagrams, not only the position of the new walls.

The classification remains CILA even if the partition is dry-built and even if no building contractor is called. The determining factor is not the manual difficulty of the work, but the internal layout modification. This clarification avoids a wrong reading: self-execution describes who screws, cuts, and assembles; CILA instead describes the building title through which that modification is made transparent to the Municipality.

2.2. Equipment, PPE, and permits

Minimum equipment includes tape measure, laser or level, chalk line, screwdriver, tin snips, cutter, board saw, drill, vacuum, dust sheets, gloves, goggles, dust mask, and temporary lighting. Before drilling floor, ceiling, or walls, a cable and pipe detector must be used. Deep chases must not be created without technician confirmation. The CILA must show existing and proposed layout, indicating that partitions are non-load-bearing and that any systems will be checked by a qualified party.

The apparent simplicity of the work must not reduce the control level. The new partitions change internal distribution and affect daily use, ventilation, lighting, passages, and refrigerator maintenance. Before construction, passage width, door opening, fridge removal space, technical recess ventilation, socket position, and absence of conflict with existing or future furniture must be checked. The technician must be able to read the project as a light layout modification, not as an improvised addition of walls.

Sources are Presidential Decree 380/2001, Articles 3 and 6-bis, Legislative Decree 222/2016 for the CILA regime of non-structural internal modifications, Ministerial Decree 37/2008 for systems, and Cairo Montenotte Municipal Building Regulation for local requirements and system safety. The project does not require SCIA if it remains completely non-structural; it must be reassessed if load-bearing walls, flues, constrained elements, or systems not safely movable are discovered.

Minimum official references: Normattiva Presidential Decree 380/2001; Italian Official Gazette Ministerial Decree 2 March 2018 free-building glossary; MIT DL Salva Casa Guidelines.

2.3. Notice, systems, and stop rules

The notice to the Municipality must be concise: two light, non-load-bearing partitions intended for a walk-in closet and fridge recess, included in general CILA EC-NO-004 and not independently subject to SCIA. Here too the precautionary five-working-day wait from PEC is maintained before start, consistently with the whole package. The fact that the work is simple must not reduce transparency: existing/proposed plan, internal dimensions, and notes on systems must be enough to show that structure is not touched.

Work stops if the detector indicates unidentified systems, if a flue or technical passage appears, if fixing the partition would require deep chases, if refrigerator ventilation is not solved, or if electrical relocation is treated as do-it-yourself. The building part may be self-executed, but the system part must not become a grey area: sockets, lines, and light points follow Ministerial Decree 37/2008 whenever a qualified party is required.

The same rule applies to final closure: before filling or covering boards, studs, reinforcements, socket position, grilles, and passages must be photographed. If this documentation is missing, the hidden part is no longer checkable and the benefit of a transparent filing is lost. The administrative conclusion of the report is therefore favorable, but only if the work remains light, photographed, and separated from any non-qualified system intervention.

§ 3 Photographs, Surveys, Plans, and Drawings

3.1. Required drawings

Required drawings are existing plan, proposed plan, closet dimensions, fridge recess dimensions, socket positions, grilles and passages, and simple partition sections. Drawings must indicate light materials and absence of load-bearing function.

The proposed plan must be dimensioned with clear internal dimensions, not only wall thicknesses. Closet entrance width, useful depth, clothes-rail footprint, fridge footprint, rear technical space, grilles, socket position, and remaining passages must be visible. A small section or elevation of the fridge recess is recommended to clarify high/low ventilation and removal mode. The drawing must also indicate that any electrical relocations are not self-executed building works, but must be managed under Ministerial Decree 37/2008.

The drawings must also represent practical reversibility. A dry partition, inspectable grille, accessible socket, and removable fridge demonstrate that the intervention is light and controllable. If a more masonry-like or definitive solution is chosen, the drawing must explain why it remains non-structural and load-compatible. For the CILA, it is useful to include a material legend: light metal frame, board, possible moisture-resistant board on kitchen side, grille, plinth, door or panel, verified electrical point.

The already available 3D survey may be used to check footprints and views, but decisive dimensions must be reported in plan. If the model shows interferences with beams, real thicknesses, or passages, those interferences must be solved in the drawing and not left as a site problem.

3.2. Required photographs

Pre-work photographs: bedroom-kitchen walls, floor, ceiling, sockets, furniture, and passages. In-work photographs: marking, holes, frame, any systems, board closure. Final photographs: walk-in closet, fridge recess, grilles, passages, and finish details.

Photographs must primarily demonstrate absence of interferences and quality of the technical recess. Marking images must show a tape measure or dimensional reference; structure images must show studs

and reinforcements before closure; fridge-recess images must show grilles and accessible socket; final images must show that passages were not compromised. If sockets or light points are moved, the photographic file must connect to the electrician's documentation.

The minimum photographic sequence is: existing condition on bedroom side, existing condition on kitchen side, floor and ceiling before drilling, marking with tape measure, fixing points, any probes, closet frame, fridge-recess frame, electrical pre-arrangements, grilles, board closure, final finish, and fridge-removal test or simulation. Final photographs must include a wide view to demonstrate remaining passages and not only close details.

If the work is self-executed, structure photographs are particularly important. They must show that no load-bearing elements were cut and that fixings are orderly; they must also show that any electrical system was not improvised inside the partition. This documentation reduces the risk of disputes and makes any later maintenance simpler.

3.3. Bedroom-kitchen partition checklist

The final checklist concerns the real function of the two constructed volumes. If the partition is formally non-load-bearing but makes the fridge non-removable, hides the socket, excessively reduces passages, or creates an unventilated closet, the project is not complete. Verification must therefore be geometric, system-related, and functional.

- ☐ Partitions designed as non-load-bearing.
- ☐ System interferences checked.
- ☐ Fridge recess ventilated and inspectable.
- ☐ Walk-in closet ventilated and without excessive loads.
- ☐ Existing/proposed layout attached to CILA.

The report conclusion is favorable: among the three interventions in the file, this is the most straightforward for self-execution, while still remaining non-structural extraordinary maintenance to be included in the CILA. The condition is to keep materials light, avoid touching structure, avoid improvising systems, and design the fridge recess as a ventilated technical volume, not as a simple hole in the wall.

Once the items are closed, the report may be attached to the CILA as internal technical support. The technician may summarize it in drawings and the certified report, but should not remove the essential points: non-load-bearing partitions, light materials, system check, fridge ventilation, socket accessibility, ventilated walk-in closet, and control photographs.

§ 4 Execution Phases and Practical Procedure

4.1. Marking and interference check

Work starts by marking on floor and ceiling the position of the new partitions, checking door opening, closet depth, fridge footprint, kitchen passage, and bedroom passage. Marking must be photographed before drilling. Detector and small probes are used to check cables, pipes, and critical points. If the marking excessively reduces passages, light, ventilation, or room functionality, the project is corrected before construction.

Marking must be performed with temporary furniture or mock-up volumes, not only with a thin line. For the fridge recess, the real volume of the appliance must be simulated, including rear clearance, door opening, plinth, and removal possibility. For the walk-in closet, clothes-rail depth, person passage, and

opening of any door must be simulated. This ground test avoids a common error: building technically correct walls that are too tight for daily use.

The interference check must include ceiling and floor. A poorly fixed light partition may vibrate, crack, or transmit noise; a fixing in the wrong point may hit cables or pipes. Fixing points must be marked, photographed, and confirmed before drilling. If the detector indicates uncertainty, minimal probes are performed or the layout is moved; drilling by trial and error is not allowed.

4.2. Walk-in closet construction

The walk-in closet is built with a light frame fixed to floor, walls, and ceiling within limits indicated by the technician. Boards are installed leaving any inspection points for systems; corners are protected; the interior is prepared for shelves or clothes rails without excessive loads. If internal lighting is planned, the line must be safe, isolated, and made according to electrical rules. Ventilation, even minimal, must prevent condensation and odors.

The walk-in closet must not become an unforeseen concentrated load. Shelves and clothes rails must be fixed to suitable studs or pre-arranged reinforcements, not only to the board. If a door or sliding panel is planned, the frame must be stiffened and the rail must have continuous support. The interior must remain inspectable where any electrical lines or boxes pass; it is preferable to concentrate systems and lighting in an easily reachable zone, with switch and low-power light point.

Internal finishes must favor cleaning and ventilation. A closed walk-in closet against a cold wall may retain moisture, especially in a building under renovation. For this reason the project must provide a small grille, upper/lower gap, or another discreet solution allowing minimum air exchange. The closet does not need to become a technical room, but clothes and walls must not become a hidden condensation point.

4.3. Built-in fridge recess construction

The fridge recess must be built around the dimensions of the selected model or, if the model is not yet selected, around a prudent and modifiable size. Side, rear, and top clearances must remain according to the technical sheet. The socket must be reachable without dismantling the partition; the fridge must be removable from the front. Ventilation grilles or openings must be integrated into the wall or plinth. The fridge must not be sealed as if it were masonry, because that creates overheating and impossible maintenance.

If the refrigerator model is not yet definitive, the recess must be designed for a dimensional family, not for a random measure. The drawing must show width, height, depth, side clearance, top clearance, socket position, and door-opening direction. An unreachable socket behind the fridge is not acceptable as the only solution: it must be reachable from the side, from above, from a technical hatch, or from an adjacent area. The refrigerator must be removable without breaking plinths, grilles, or partitions.

Recess ventilation must follow the principle of cool air entering low and warm air exiting high, unless the manufacturer's technical sheet provides otherwise. The lower grille may be in the plinth or on the side; the upper grille must allow heat to escape without discharging into a closed volume. If the recess adjoins the walk-in closet, the project must avoid refrigerator heat entering directly into the clothes space. This detail is small but important: a poorly built fridge recess consumes more, heats up, condenses, and fails earlier.

4.4. Finishes and final control

After filling and finishing, verticality, stability, absence of cracks, ventilation, socket accessibility, door opening, residual passages, and absence of furniture conflicts are checked. The final check must be photographic and metric. If electrical points were moved during works, the file must contain a declaration or technical note by the qualified party.

Finishes must be coordinated with the use of the two sides. On the bedroom side, the partition must be clean, resistant to ordinary impacts, and compatible with furniture; on the kitchen side, it must

tolerate more frequent cleaning, ordinary moisture, and heat from the fridge recess. Exposed corners must have corner beads or equivalent protection. Any skirting, trims, or grilles must not prevent inspection and removal of the refrigerator. Before final closure, studs, reinforcements, sockets, grilles, and passages are photographed.

Final control must include a real test: place or simulate the refrigerator, check door opening, socket access, air exchange, kitchen passage, and bedroom passage; enter the walk-in closet and check depth, light, ventilation, and accessibility. If the test shows that daily use is uncomfortable, correction must occur before definitive finishes.

For ColivingLiguria S.r.l.

(Digitally signed document)

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