



The Dialogue of Domestic and Productive Activities: Spatial Territory Negotiation in Productive House at Kampung Kue Rungkut, Surabaya

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Abstract. In the Global South, housing is more than just a place of shelter, it is a multifunctional infrastructure that supports livelihoods, social networks, and family well-being. This study examines how spatial territories are formed within productive homes in urban kampung settlements that have evolved through Home-Based Enterprises (HBE). A productive house represents an adaptive form of dwelling where domestic and productive functions coexist within limited space. The overlap of these activities creates complex spatial negotiations between the need for privacy and economic demands. Using a qualitative approach through field observation and in-depth interviews, this research identifies three main forms of territorial control practiced by residents: physical control (spatial arrangement and visual boundaries), social control (family rules and agreements), and temporal control (alternating use of space over time). The findings reveal three distinctive territorial patterns: separated territories in dry snack houses, characterized by clear and hierarchical zoning; balanced territories in mixed snack houses, marked by flexible yet organized boundaries; and blended territories in traditional cake houses, which are fluid and dynamic following the rhythm of daily activities. These findings demonstrate that territoriality in productive homes is not static but rather a contextual adaptation shaped through physical, social, and temporal interactions in everyday life. This study enriches the understanding of domestic architecture in urban kampung contexts and offers new insights into how space can serve as a medium for negotiation between economic activity and family life.

Keywords: Control, Kampung Kue, Productive House, Spatial Territory.

1 Introduction

A house is a tangible manifestation of domestic architecture, not merely a container for living activities, but also a reflection of the values, identity, and dynamics of its inhabitants. In the context of urban communities facing economic pressures and spatial

constraints, the function of the house has expanded into a productive space. This transformation has emerged as a survival strategy in which household economic activities are carried out within the domestic environment. Such phenomena are common in densely populated settlements such as urban kampungs, where residents strive to balance the need for privacy with economic demands. As a result, the zoning of the house, once predominantly private, has transformed into a more public configuration due to the overlapping of domestic and productive functions. Kitchens, living rooms, and even front areas of the house are often converted into workspaces, production areas, or display zones for selling goods. This spatial shift illustrates how domestic space negotiates with socioeconomic conditions and becomes a reflection of community adaptation to structural limitations.

A productive house represents a form of housing adaptation that functions not only as a dwelling but also as a site for economic activities, either partially or entirely, while maintaining its primary domestic role (Kridarso, 2018). This phenomenon reveals how people optimize limited space and resources to sustain their livelihoods. Within this context, residents of productive homes must develop spatial adaptation strategies that allow domestic and productive activities to coexist harmoniously (Marsoyo, 2012). The adaptive strategies found in Home-Based Enterprises (HBEs) generally take three forms: sharing is the dual use of space and furniture, extending is adding specific spaces for business activities, and shifting is alternating space functions over time. These strategies may occur simultaneously or separately within a single dwelling, depending on the household's needs and capacity. According to Mutia and Septanti (2023), spatial adaptation in residential homes is a dynamic process carried out by residents to adjust their functional and social needs to space limitations. Surabaya serves as a notable example of a city that has developed many productive housing models, particularly through the "One Village, One Product" program (Son, 2023). Kampung Kue Rungkut exemplifies how home-based economic activities can organically emerge within an urban kampung environment. This phenomenon represents a bottom-up housing innovation, where residents independently organize and manage their domestic spaces to support family economic sustainability while maintaining the home's social functions.

Studies on territoriality have been conducted across various contexts and scales. On a macro scale, such as in the Pulogadung industrial area, territoriality is closely related to the physical form of housing, which influences the extent and type of territorial zones that emerge (Lissimia & Nur'aini, 2019). On the environmental scale, territorial formation and transformation occur in shared spaces, such as courtyards, terraces, and small shops, that result from social interaction and community kinship (Susanti et al., 2018). On a micro scale, as seen in the Sarijadi flats in Bandung, the spatial distance between units and the intensity of interaction determine territorial boundaries; the closer the spatial proximity, the greater the potential for territorial shifts due to frequent social contact (Sariahati, 2017). Research on territoriality in productive housing has also been explored in specific contexts. In Pekalongan, Kridarso (2018) identified three territorial zones: living zones, working zones, and shared zones. Meanwhile, a study by Susanti et al. (2018) in Kampung Mahmud, Bandung, identified a territorial depth sequence extending from the street boundary to the innermost areas of the house, reflecting the spatial position of the home-based enterprise.

This study examines how spatial territories are formed within productive homes in Kampung Kue, Surabaya, through the everyday practices of their residents. The objective is to observe the forms of territorial control employed by residents and to formulate the spatial territorial patterns that emerge from their daily activities. Theoretically, this research enriches the study of domestic architecture in the specific context of productive housing and offers a bridge between architectural theory and psychology. Practically, the findings provide insights for residents to maintain a balance between privacy and productivity within their homes, inform architects and spatial planners in designing dwellings that respond to both domestic and economic needs, and serve as a foundation for developing contextual housing policies grounded in the realities of marginalized communities.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Spatial Territory

The concept of territoriality in architecture is rooted in studies of the relationship between humans and space, particularly in how individuals or groups control, mark, and maintain specific areas as expressions of identity and self-protection. From the perspective of environmental and behavioral studies, territory is not merely a physical boundary but also a social and psychological construct that functions to create a sense of safety, belonging, and control over one's environment (Altman, 1975; Hutchison, 2015). Hutchison (2015) situates territoriality within the framework of control theories, which explain the extent to which individuals exert control over their physical surroundings. Along with concepts such as privacy, personal space, and crowding, territoriality serves as a key mechanism for regulating social interaction and maintaining psychological balance.

Hall (1969) links spatial control with the idea of territoriality, understood as a manifestation of ownership and control over an area considered important to an individual or group. Lauren (2005) emphasizes that territoriality is an extension of privacy, rooted in the need for safety and personal identity. Hadinugroho, DL., (2002) further highlight that territory possesses identifiable characteristics, including ownership, control, and the presence of physical or symbolic markers that establish its boundaries. Territory can thus be defined as an area, both physical and symbolic, claimed by an individual or group to reinforce feelings of identity, ownership, and security. Contemporary evidence also shows that privacy and territorial behavior remain interrelated in shaping how individuals interpret, navigate, and express themselves within their social environment (Altman, 1975; de Macedo et al., 2022). In domestic settings, expressions of territoriality become apparent through everyday practices such as placing personal belongings, arranging furniture, limiting access for outsiders, and other behaviors that Altman (1975) identifies as key mechanisms for regulating privacy and defining spatial boundaries. Subsequent studies further indicate that privacy is fundamental to cultural development, shaping norms of interpersonal distance, exposure, and withdrawal across societies (Westin, 1967, 2003; Hall, 2005; Margulis, 2011; Dienlin, 2013).

Territory consists of two main dimensions: spatial and behavioral. The spatial dimension includes observable physical boundaries such as walls, fences, or visual markers that delineate certain areas. The behavioral dimension, meanwhile, refers to actions, habits, and interaction patterns that assert ownership of space. Territoriality is also dynamic, as spatial boundaries may shift according to time, activity, or social relations among users. Altman (1975) classifies territories into three levels: primary, secondary, and public. A primary territory is exclusive, fully owned and controlled by an individual, such as a bedroom. A secondary territory is shared and partially controlled by a group, such as a shared kitchen or veranda. Meanwhile, a public territory is accessible to anyone, such as streets or front yards. This classification demonstrates how varying degrees of control and accessibility shape a hierarchy of territories that are continuously negotiated.

In the context of productive homes, territoriality becomes more complex due to the overlap between domestic and work spaces, both functionally and socially. Economic activities within the home demand flexible spatial organization and the negotiation of boundaries between private and public zones. For instance, a living room may double as a product display area, a kitchen as a production zone, or a front yard as a transaction space. This shows that territory in productive homes is situational and adaptive, shaped not only by physical elements but also by social rules and household roles (Hutchison, 2015). Furthermore, territorial dynamics in productive homes reflect not only efforts to maintain privacy but also strategies to regulate social interaction and enhance productivity. Residents manage access through mechanisms such as scheduled customer visits, visual separation, or restricted zones for outsiders. Thus, territorial control becomes a crucial tool for achieving balance between domestic and productive activities and for maintaining psychological comfort within limited spatial conditions.

The application of the spatial-territorial concept can be seen in productive homes in Pekalongan, where Kridarso (2018) categorizes space into three territorial zones: (1) the inhabited zone, which is private and corresponds to a closed territory; (2) the working zone, which is semi-public and corresponds to a limited territory; and (3) the shared zone for both living and working, which is public and corresponds to an open territory. The closed territory is reserved exclusively for residents and is symbolically marked through furniture arrangement; the limited territory is used by residents and workers and is physically defined by spatial boundaries; and the open territory is accessible to residents, employees, and visitors alike.

2.2 The Concept of the Productive House

The growth of the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector in Indonesia is driven not only by increasing community creativity but also by a shift in economic activities from offline to online systems. This shift has encouraged the rise of various home-based businesses operated by micro-entrepreneurs. Such phenomena directly impact the condition of the house is physically, socially, and economically (Widya et al., 2020). Within this context, a house that functions both as a residence and a site of economic activity is known as a productive house. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this transformation, as most work and economic activities shifted into domestic spaces.

Consequently, the house experienced a functional shift, no longer serving solely as a dwelling, but also as a space for production and economic distribution. This transformation led to the emergence of new spatial types, such as production kitchens, service areas, and storage or marketing spaces. These changes demand spatial adaptation, both physically (through layout reorganization) and psychologically (through adjustments in household interaction patterns). Silas (2000) emphasizes that in this context, the house plays a strategic role as working capital that supports the family's economic sustainability. Home-Based Enterprises (HBEs) are generally categorized into three groups (Silas, 2000): manufacturing/production, retail, and service. Among these, manufacturing-type HBEs exhibit the most complex spatial characteristics, requiring dynamic and often overlapping use of domestic space. Using the home as a workplace provides significant economic opportunities but also presents challenges, both internally (related to housing conditions, income levels, and family relations) and externally (market competition, networking, government support, and technological development) (Marsoyo, 2012).

In addressing these challenges, the ability of residents to adapt to spatial transformations becomes crucial. This adaptability is reflected in how they allocate and use space proportionally for living and working functions. Silas (2000) classifies productive houses based on the relationship between living and working areas into three types: Mixed Productive House, where residential and work areas share the same access and entrance, such as batik houses in Lasem (Kridarso & Iskandar, 2021). Balanced Productive House, where residential and work areas are separated by different accesses but remain on the same plot of land. Separated Productive House, where living and working functions occupy different plots altogether.

Functional transformations caused by economic activities can also lead to spatial conflicts and disrupt household routines (Septanti; Silas, 2020). To resolve these tensions, residents often apply territorial control to maintain comfort and privacy.

In this context, spatial divisions within productive homes can generally be classified into four types of zones: public, private, semi-private, and service.

- The public area allows entry for residents, workers, and customers, typically used for marketing or display purposes, such as the terrace or living room.
- The private area has a high degree of privacy and is reserved only for residents, such as bedrooms.
- The semi-private area is used by both residents and outsiders but with limited frequency, such as the family room.
- The service area serves both domestic and productive functions, such as bathrooms and storage rooms.

In the context of productive houses, spatial flexibility emerges through a two-way adaptation process between residents and space. As emphasized by Sushanti et al. (2022), "*the room must adapt to the occupants' activities to function, while the user will often adapt to the room,*" illustrating that the use of domestic-productive space is continuously negotiated in response to activity demands. By understanding the typologies of enterprise, spatial adaptation strategies, and patterns of space utilization, the concept of the productive house can be viewed as a dynamic socio-economic space,

where domestic and productive activities continuously interact and negotiate within the same physical setting.

3 Research Methodology

This research employs a qualitative approach aimed at understanding how spatial territories are formed within productive homes operated by residents of Kampung Kue Rungkut, Surabaya, in their everyday lives (Groat & Wang, 2013). The study focuses on observing the forms of territorial control exercised by residents and formulating the spatial territorial patterns that emerge from the overlapping domestic and productive activities within their homes. This approach was chosen because it enables a deep, contextual exploration of the meanings and spatial experiences from the residents' perspectives, allowing the phenomenon to be understood holistically and contextually.



Figure 1. Kampung Kue Rungkut Surabaya

Kampung Kue was selected as the research site because it represents a settlement characterized by Home-Based Enterprises (HBE) of the manufacturing/production type, where almost every house is used for the production of various types of cakes, from raw ingredients to ready to eat products (see figure 1). Although these productive homes share the same economic function, the diversity of cake products creates variations in spatial organization and territorial control patterns. Therefore, the productive houses selected for study were chosen through purposive sampling (non-random sampling), based on the criteria of business type diversity and intensity of productive activities, in order to capture the distinctive spatial conditions of the kampung.

Data collection was conducted through observation and interviews. Observations involved producing spatial sketches and taking detailed field notes related to territorial control, such as visible spatial boundaries and physical arrangements. This process aimed to understand how spaces are used and divided between domestic and productive functions. Meanwhile, interviews were conducted to generate narrative data in the form of transcripts describing how residents organize, control, and mark their spaces to maintain a balance between privacy and productivity. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis, tracing recurring patterns emerging from residents' activities and narratives.

Three main forms of territorial control were identified. Physical control is spatial arrangements and visual boundaries, social control is household rules and family agreements, and temporal control is alternating space usage based on time. The findings from this analysis were then synthesized to construct a typology of spatial territorial patterns in productive homes within Kampung Kue, representing how space and behavior interact in shaping both the spatial structure and social dynamics of urban kampung settlements.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Types of Productive Houses in Kampung Kue, Surabaya

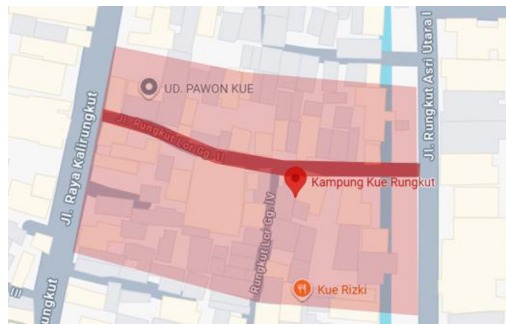


Figure 2. Location of Kampung Kue Rungkut Surabaya
Source: Google Maps, 2025

Kampung Kue Rungkut Surabaya is located between two main roads at Jl. Rungkut Lor Gg. II No.1, Kali Rungkut, Rungkut District, Surabaya, East Java 60293 (see Figure 2). Kampung Kue in Surabaya is widely recognized as one of the settlements that exemplifies Home-Based Enterprise (HBE) practices within an urban kampung context. Many houses in this area serve dual functions as both living spaces and production sites, where family members are directly involved in the processes of making, packaging, and distributing cakes. These home-based economic activities illustrate how domestic and productive functions overlap within a limited spatial setting. The types of enterprises found in the field are categorized based on the dough used: dry dough (referred to as cookies) and wet dough (referred to as traditional cakes). This classification influences the typology of production houses in Kampung Kue, namely: cookie houses, traditional cake houses, and mixed-production houses that handle both dry and wet dough. Houses producing traditional cakes generally have a high intensity of daily activity, beginning early in the morning and continuing until noon, since the products must be distributed immediately. The kitchen area serves a dual role as both a production space and a place of family interaction. In contrast, houses producing cookie tend to have a more flexible work cycle, with production stages such as mixing, baking, and packaging spread throughout the day.

Meanwhile, houses producing mixed cake types demonstrate the most complex spatial adaptations, as they must accommodate different tools, ingredients, and production schedules within the same limited space. This diversity in production types contributes

to the spatial variability of productive houses in Kampung Kue, even though the physical lot sizes of these houses are relatively similar. The variety of productive house types in Kampung Kue is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Productive Houses in Kampung Kue, Surabaya

Types of Productive Houses in Kampung Kue, Surabaya	Cookie houses	Traditional cake houses	Mixed cake houses
Owner Name	Mrs. Juni	Mrs. Lusi	Mrs. Ruli
Business Name	Misscrip	Dieva Cake	Pawon Kue
Productive Type	Kebab Skip Chips	Risoles, Donuts, etc.	Crispy Almonds Puddings <i>Ayam Geprek</i>
Number of Occupants	2 people	4 people	4 people
Characteristics of Productive Houses	2 floors, 1 st floor for production	1 floor	1 floor, many rooms (boarding/ rental house)

Cookie Houses – Mrs. Juni



Figure 3. The floor plan of the Cookie Houses – Mrs. Juni explains the domestic and productive areas, as well as the rooms used for conducting both domestic and productive activities.

Mrs. Juni’s House represents the cookies production type, characterized by an organized production system and relatively clear spatial separation. Production does not take place every day, as the process allows for product stocking. The production activities are carried out in a dedicated workspace located at the back of the house, adjacent to the kitchen and storage area. The house consists of two floors: the first floor primarily accommodates productive and social activities, while the second floor serves mainly domestic functions (see Figure 3).

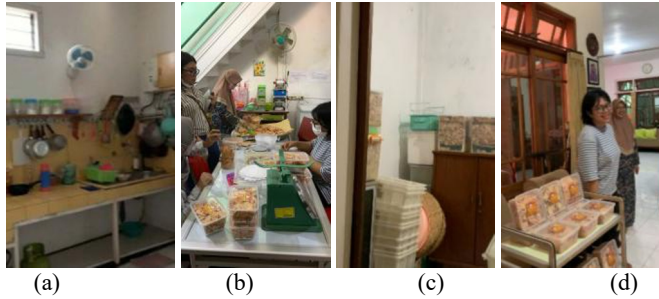


Figure 4. Productive Area is (a) Kitchen (b) Dining Room/ Productive Room (c) Storage (d) Living Room for Productive Activities in Traditional Cookie Houses – Mrs. Juni.

The front living room doubles as both a guest reception area and a product display space, reflecting the integration of public and economic functions within a single area. Meanwhile, the family room and dining area serve as the core of domestic life, maintaining close proximity to the workspace (see Figure 4). This spatial organization illustrates a strong form of physical control, where boundaries between functions are clearly maintained through the use of walls, stair access, and vertical zoning. The spaces in Mrs. Juni’s house are interconnected yet controlled; the public zone is at the front, the productive zone in the middle, and the private zone on the upper floor. Thus, this house exemplifies a balanced territorial form, where the residents are able to manage boundaries between domestic and productive spaces without compromising either function.

Traditional Cake Houses – Mrs. Lusi

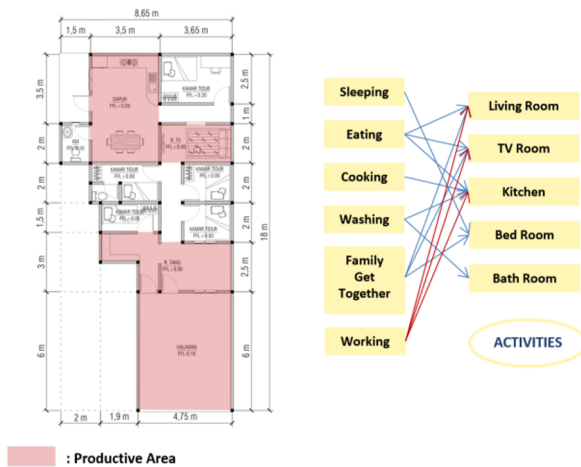


Figure 5. The floor plan of the Traditional Cake Houses – Mrs. Lusi explains the domestic and productive areas, as well as the rooms used for conducting both domestic and productive activities.

Mrs. Lusi’s House represents a traditional cake home-based enterprise characterized by high-intensity activities that take place daily. Production begins in the early morning within the main kitchen area, which simultaneously serves as the family’s cooking

space. The house layout follows a linear configuration with limited floor area, causing a single space to often accommodate multiple functions (see Figure 5). The kitchen acts as the central hub of household activities, serving not only for cooking but also for packaging and temporary product storage.



Figure 6. Productive Area is (a) Living Room (b) Kitchen (c) TV Room for Productive Activities in Traditional Cake Houses – Mrs. Lusi

The living room is used flexibly as both a family gathering area and a space to receive customers. The spatial relationship among the kitchen, family room, and bedroom is highly proximate, resulting in overlapping circulation and activities throughout the day (see Figure 6). This adaptive spatial arrangement reflects a form of territorial control based on temporal and social negotiation. Rather than relying on physical boundaries, the residents manage space through time scheduling and family agreements, for example, limiting production activities in the kitchen to specific hours. Thus, Mrs. Lusi’s house illustrates a mixed territorial form, where domestic and productive spaces merge fluidly and dynamically, adapting continuously to the rhythms of daily life.

Mixed Cake Houses – Mrs. Ruli



Figure 7. The floor plan of the Mixed Cake Houses – Mrs. Ruli explains the domestic and productive areas, as well as the rooms used for conducting both domestic and productive activities.

Mrs. Ruli’s House represents a mixed-type (wet dough and dry dough) cake enterprise operating at a household production scale. Production activities take place in the front kitchen, which is integrated with the terrace area, while the middle zone serves as the family room and the rear area is used for sleeping spaces (see Figure 7).



Figure 8. Productive Area is (a) Terrace (b) Kitchen or Productive Room (c) Bedroom for Productive Activities in Mixed Cake Houses – Mrs. Ruli

The spatial arrangement shows a layered horizontal zoning, with productive areas at the front and private areas deeper inside the house. The terrace plays a crucial role as it serves multiple purposes: a workspace, a social space, and a customer service area. It often accommodates activities such as production, drying, and social interactions with neighbors (see Figure 8). This shared spatial use reflects a strong form of social control, rooted in the sense of community and familiarity typical of urban kampung environments. Due to limited space, residents adopt flexible spatial adaptations, such as moving furniture according to activity schedules, or transforming the kitchen area into a leisure space at night. Thus, Mrs. Ruli's house demonstrates a combination of social and temporal control, where territorial boundaries are not fixed, but constantly negotiated based on time and social relationships.

4.2 Forms of Territorial Control in Kampung Kue, Surabaya

The overlap between domestic and productive activities in the home-based enterprises of Kampung Kue Rungkut, Surabaya, illustrates how residents actively develop territorial control strategies to balance the need for privacy with economic demands. Based on field observations and interviews conducted in three representative houses, Mrs. Juni's (cookie), Mrs. Lusi's (traditional cake), and Mrs. Ruli's (mixed cakes), three interrelated forms of control were identified: physical control, social control, and temporal control. These forms of control do not function independently but instead form an integrated system of spatial adaptation unique to the urban kampung context. Within a single house, one or more of these control strategies may simultaneously occur.

Physical Control (Spatial Control)

The most evident form of physical control appears in Mrs. Juni's house, which has a dedicated production area located at the rear and a clear zoning separation between public, productive, and private areas. The two-story layout reinforces this layered spatial control: the ground floor serves for economic activities and public interaction, while the upper floor functions as the family's domestic area. This spatial arrangement is consistent with Mrs. Juni's explanation,

“Seluruh produksi ada di lantai satu, karena lantai dua untuk anak dan cucu saya tidur kalau ke sini”

“All production is on the first floor, because the second floor is for my children and grandchildren to sleep when they come here.” (translated)

Architectural elements such as walls, furniture, and stair access serve as both visual and functional boundaries between spaces. In contrast, Mrs. Lusi’s and Mrs. Ruli’s houses display more flexible forms of physical control. The kitchen, terrace, and living room serve multiple purposes, as workspaces, storage areas, and customer interaction zones. Boundaries are defined temporarily through curtains, shelves, or work tables, which organize activity zones without restricting spatial flexibility.

These observations indicate that physical control in kampung-based home enterprises is inherently situational, shaped by daily rhythms of activity and limitations of spatial capacity. Rather than functioning as fixed separators, physical boundaries operate as mechanisms to modulate interaction intensity among residents, workers, and customers through visual cues and spatial signaling. This dynamic is reflected in the statement of Mrs. Ruli, who utilizes her terrace for a wide range of activities,

“Teras ini mbak digunakan untuk banyak kegiatan, saya memasak, mencuci baju, gudang, menerima tamu, ya disini semuanya, teras ini serbaguna”

“This terrace is used for many activities like cooking, washing clothes, storage, receiving guests, everything happens here. The terrace is multifunctional.” (translated)

Social Control

Social control serves as an essential regulatory mechanism, particularly in Mrs. Lusi’s and Mrs. Ruli’s houses, where physical boundaries are relatively open. In these settings, residents rely on social rules and internal family agreements to govern spatial use. For instance, family members understand production schedules and adjust domestic activities accordingly to avoid interfering with work processes. This dynamic is illustrated by Mrs. Lusi’s statement,

“Selain Dapur, Ruang TV ini kalau saya dapat orderan ya sampai sini bungkusannya, anak-anak kalau mau nonton TV ya dipojokan sana atau nunggu saya selesai bungkusin kue tradisionalnya, intinya ya kompromi aja mbak kan rumahnya adanya segini”

“Aside from the kitchen, if I receive many orders, I also use the TV room for packaging. The children, if they want to watch TV, will stay in the corner or wait until I finish packing the traditional snacks. Basically, we compromise, because this is the space we have.” (translated)

Children are not allowed to play in the kitchen during production hours, while customers are restricted to the terrace or front area. When production orders increase, additional helpers or employees may participate. Although economic activities are collective in nature, residents maintain a shared awareness of privacy boundaries between houses. This demonstrates that social control not only establishes order but also serves as a negotiation mechanism balancing community solidarity and domestic autonomy. In Mrs. Juni’s house, social control is manifested through professional boundary maintenance: the living room functions as a display and reception area, yet customers

are not permitted to access the rear parts of the house. This reflects a hierarchical form of social control, structured by spatial roles and functions. As explained by Mrs. Juni,

“Orang kalau beli Kripik kebab ya nunggunya di sini (ruang tamu), milih-milih varian rasanya di sini, tidak sampai masuk ke dalam”

“People who buy kebab chips wait here in the living room and choose the flavors here; they don’t go further inside.” (translated)

Temporal Control

Temporal control becomes the primary adaptive strategy in houses with limited physical space, particularly those of Mrs. Lusi and Mrs. Ruli. In Mrs. Lusi’s house, the kitchen is used for production from 3 a.m. until noon, and later transitions back into a family dining area in the afternoon. The living room and TV area are also repurposed as packaging zones when not used for social interaction. In Mrs. Ruli’s house, the rhythm of activity is more varied due to the dual production of traditional and cookies. This is supported by Mrs. Lusi’s explanation,

“Ruang utama untuk produksi ya dapur ini mbak, saya mengadon, menggoreng, mengukus kue tradisional ya di dapur ini. Masak untuk bapak dan anak-anak juga di dapur ini, campur mbak. Setelah masak tak taruh di atas meja makan situ. Ya kalau lagi produksi ya meja makan ini juga buat bungkusin kue, tapi kalau sudah ya buat tempat makan keluarga lagi. Dini hari mejanya pasti buat produksi mbak, klu siang gitu baru bisa dipakai bapak makan”

“The main production space is this kitchen. I knead the dough, fry, and steam the traditional snacks here. I also cook meals for my husband and children in the same kitchen, it all overlaps. After cooking, I place the dishes on the dining table there. When production is ongoing, the dining table is also used for packaging, but once I finish, it becomes our family dining space again. In the early morning, the table is always for production, but around midday it can finally be used by my husband for lunch.” (translated)

Spatial shifts occur in accordance with production stages, the terrace serves as a dough-preparation and frying area in the morning, then transforms into a resting or social area in the afternoon. Here, time functions as a spatial boundary, replacing the need for walls or physical partitions. Meanwhile, Mrs. Juni’s house maintains a more stable rhythm due to its separate production room; temporal control here regulates the intensity of work and interaction between floors, rather than spatial conversion. Overall, temporal control demonstrates how residents organize space through the rhythm of time, creating temporary, flexible, and rhythmic territories that reflect the distinct character of home-based enterprises in the urban kampung, where limited land meets high activity demands.

4.3 Spatial Territories in Kampung Kue, Surabaya

Territorial space in the productive houses of Kampung Kue, Surabaya shows that the boundaries between domestic and productive activities are not fixed, but fluid, layered, and continuously negotiated. Based on observations and spatial mapping of three houses (those of Mrs. Jadi, Mrs. Elva, and Mrs. Irul), it becomes evident that territorial

structure is shaped by a combination of spatial arrangement, social interaction, and temporal rhythms that overlap within daily activities. Three territorial patterns were identified is separated, balanced, and mixed territory. The use of the same terminology as the productive-house typology proposed by Silas (2000) is intentionally maintained, as the territorial patterns found in the field demonstrate structural alignment with the basic logic of this typology the relationship between domestic space and workspace. Thus, these labels not only describe the physical configuration of the houses but also clarify how territorial control is enacted, negotiated, and materialized by residents within the context of productive homes in Kampung Kue.

Separated Territory

In contrast, this house exhibits a clear spatial division among public, productive, and private zones through its two-story structure. The front area serves as a living room and product display (public zone), the middle and rear areas function as production spaces (semi-public zone), and the upper floor contains family and sleeping areas (private zone). This pattern demonstrates dominant physical control, where spatial boundaries are permanent and hierarchically structured, allowing for efficient regulation of different activities. However, a small degree of flexibility remains, as the family room can occasionally serve as a space for light work discussions.

Balanced Territory

This house displays a balance between domestic and productive zones. The front terrace and kitchen function as semi-public areas for producing mixed (wet dough and dry dough) cakes, while the central and rear areas serve family and private uses. The boundaries between these zones are not permanent, yet remain recognizable through circulation patterns and furniture arrangements. This spatial structure represents a layered negotiation, where the same space can function as public in the morning during production and revert to private in the afternoon once household activities resume.

Mixed Territory

This house demonstrates a very close relationship between domestic and productive activities. The kitchen serves as the central node of both household cooking and traditional cake production. The living room and TV area are frequently used for packaging or meeting customers. There are no clear physical boundaries separating domestic and work areas; instead, boundaries are defined by time and social agreements. This pattern reflects a total integration of space and activity, emphasizing strong temporal and social control.

Together, these three patterns show that spatial territories are influenced not only by the physical form of the house, but also by the scale of the business, the intensity of production, and the social relationships of the residents. The findings suggest that the larger and more organized the enterprise, the stronger the need for physical control,

whereas smaller, family-based enterprises rely more on social and temporal control to manage overlapping functions within limited spatial conditions.

5 Conclusion

This study reveals that spatial territories within productive houses in Kampung Kue, Surabaya, are formed through dynamic interactions between domestic and productive activities that occur within the limited spaces of the urban kampung. Territory is not fixed but emerges as a negotiated construct influenced by physical, social, and temporal control exerted by the inhabitants to maintain a balance between privacy and productivity. Observations of three productive houses, Mrs. Juni's house (cookies), Mrs. Lusi's house (traditional cakes), and Mrs. Ruli's house (mixed cakes), show that territorial control is manifested in three forms is physical, social, and temporal. Physical control is exercised through zoning and spatial boundary elements. Social control occurs through family agreements and communal values. Temporal control is managed through the alternation of spatial functions according to time. These three forms of control generate three territorial patterns. There are separated territory (Mrs. Juni) with clear spatial hierarchy, balanced territory (Mrs. Ruli) with flexible yet orderly boundaries, and mixed territory (Mrs. Lusi) that is fluid and depends on time and activity. Thus, spatial territory in productive houses within Kampung Kue represents a contextual form of spatial adaptation, where residents actively organize, negotiate, and give meaning to their spaces in order to sustain a balance between domestic and economic needs within the dense and dynamic environment of the urban kampung.

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