

the case for electric cooking and waterheating

tenants themselves have removed, creating an unnecessary double expense—to the rate-payers for a system that's not wanted, to the tenants in replacing it.

Socially and economically there is a sound case for the initial installation of electric cooking and waterheating, or at least the wiring and plumbing provision for it, so that the tenant may have freedom of choice.

The utilisation of electricity for cooking and waterheating enables the livingroom to be used as such, in fact as well as in name, because of the space saving and cleanliness. (In some cases it makes it possible to remove the cooking service to the scullery). It makes for houseproud families who keep their homes better.

It achieves these objectives and at the same time **reduces** the capital cost of the house. Electric cookers are available to local authorities at a special low cost. Hot water cylinders, which are fitted with a threaded boss, enabling the tenant to install an electric immersion heater, cost only a fraction more than a conventional cylinder. The cost of wiring when the house is being built is much less than the subsequent cost of special wiring and the full use of electricity can mean substantial saving in structural costs.

CATERING FOR WEEKLY-PAID TENANTS

To the families who will live in these homes, electricity provides the cheapest method of cooking and waterheating they can have. They can pay as they use because 2/- slotmeters are available on request—removing the problem of 2-monthly bills. A number of local

authorities have seen the cooking systems they installed originally being removed and replaced by the tenants, with electric cookers. Maintenance costs are low. Figures supplied by local authority officials show that maintenance costs **per year** on an electric cooker may be as little as 7s. 6d. Compare this with your experience with other methods.

There is another important source of saving to the rates. When a scheme is planned, the E.S.B. may have to ask the local authority for a contribution to the cost of bringing power to the location and building the lines and the transformers that will be needed. If the E.S.B. is assured of a reasonable return in revenue from the scheme—if cookers and waterheaters—or even the wiring and plumbing for them—are installed at the building stage, this contribution will be reduced or in most cases waived entirely.

a new look at WIRING

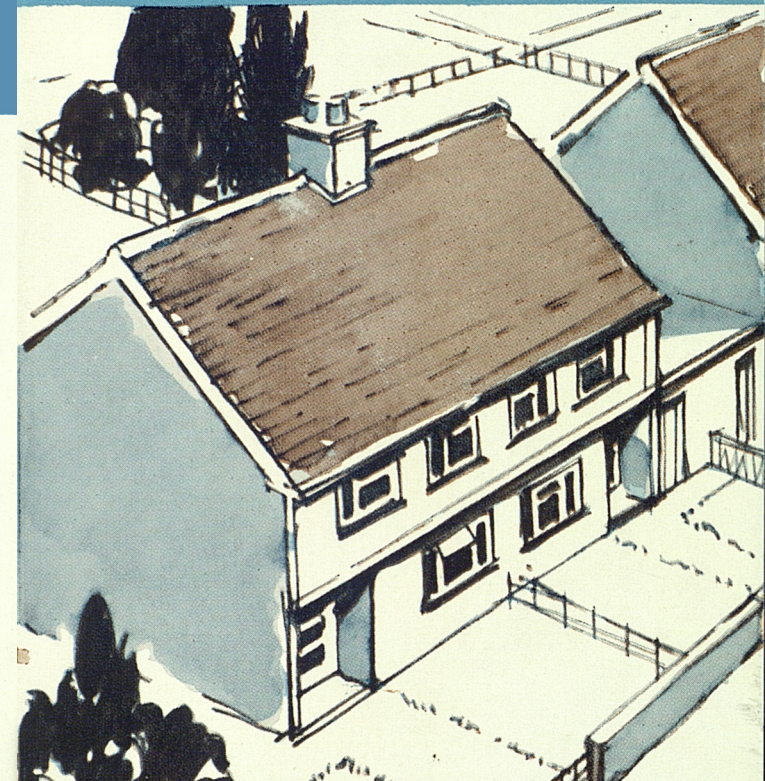
Every year more people use more electrical appliances. This is proved by the fact that the demand for electricity about **doubles** every seven years. Modern families need plug sockets, for kettles, irons, fires, radio, TV, hair-dryers, washing machines, refrigerators and bedside lights. Wiring needs of to-day are no longer met by a plug-socket in the living rooms.

A kitchen may need three or four, living rooms the same and bedrooms a minimum of two. In individual rooms, these sockets may be on the same circuit, so the extra cost is small, a matter of a few shillings per extra socket.

The E.S.B. is at your service to give you free, unbiassed advice on all these matters; to show you the experiences of other local authorities and to help you plan for better homes at lower cost.

We look forward to helping you.

electricity in local authority HOUSING



thinking ahead about HOUSING

Everyone engaged in dealing with the problem of housing; the elected representatives of the people, the officials of our local authorities and the consultant architects and engineers, have one common purpose—to provide the best possible homes for the families in their communities, in relation to the funds available to them.

Their success is notable.

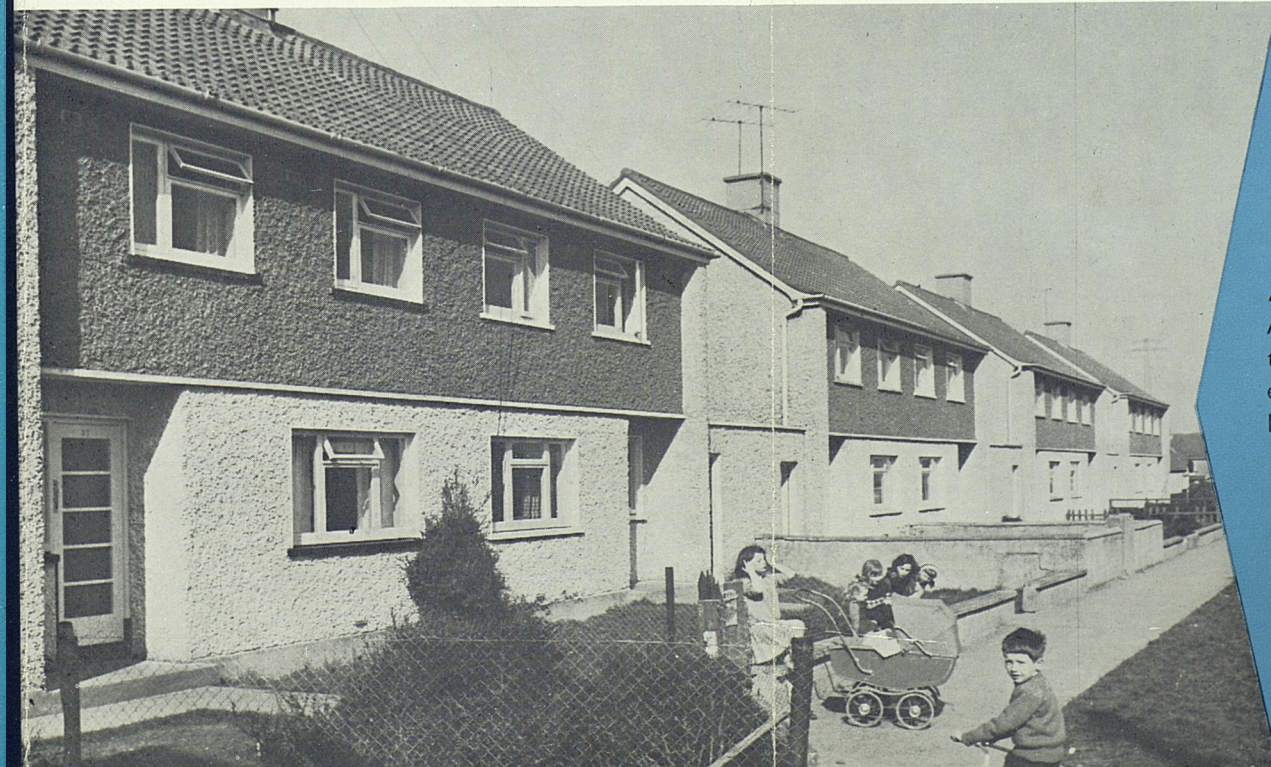
In almost every community one can see the advances which have been achieved in the last few decades. Houses are roomier. Services are better. Designs have improved tremendously. Sites are better planned and laid out, and most important of all, the increase in the number of homes completed has been remarkable.

Progress is a hard master. It is not acceptable to rest on past—or even current—achievement. Here in Ireland living standards are rising and it is a duty imposed on all of us who have the power—in central and local government, in the state organisations—to keep pace with these living standards—and to think ahead, so that the homes we build to-day, will be reasonably acceptable a generation hence—because it is that generation which will pass judgment on our foresight, on our abilities.

To-day, no councillor, no official, no engineer or architect would think of allowing local authority houses to be built without the inclusion of electric lighting. Yet only 20 years ago it was not uncommon for this to happen. Yet to-day we still construct homes with built-in cooking and waterheating systems which are already outdated, systems which the



Marian Park,
Dundalk.
All of these houses
are equipped with
electric cookers.



At Iona Park in
Athlone, main-
tenance costs on
electric cookers
have averaged only
7/6 per year.