

Registration Number 703714

Springfield Early Years Limited

Audit exempt abridged financial statements

for the year ended 31st December 2025

(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

Springfield Early Years Limited

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Springfield Early Years Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	LORNA GLENNON RONAN GLENNON
Secretary	RONAN GLENNON
Company number	703714
Registered office	SPRINGFIELD, CAPPINCUR, TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY.
Accountants	PAUL F. WRAFTER & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IRELAND TAXATION CONSULTANTS PATRICK STREET, TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY.
Business address	45 GRAND CANAL COURT, DAINGEAN ROAD, TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY.
Bankers	ALLIED IRISH BANKS 5/6 WILLIAM STREET, TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY.
Solicitors	NIALL J. MORAN & CO. SOLICITORS PATRICK STREET, TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY.

Springfield Early Years Limited

Directors Responsibility Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as to the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Lorna Glennon
Director

Ronan Glennon
Director

Date: 24th February 2026

Springfield Early Years Limited

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 10 :

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

- The directors confirm that they have made available to Paul F. Wrafter & Co. Chartered Accountants Ireland the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31st December 2025.

On behalf of the board

Lorna Glennon
Director

Ronan Glennon
Director

Date: 24th February 2026

Springfield Early Years Limited

**Abridged balance sheet
as at 31st December 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Intangible assets			2,500		5,000
Fixed assets			9,839		5,222
			<u>12,339</u>		<u>10,222</u>
Current assets		13,238		18,953	
Creditors due within one year		<u>(6,114)</u>		<u>183</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			7,124		19,136
Total assets less current liabilities			19,463		29,358
Creditors due after one year			(12,043)		-
Provisions for liabilities and charges			-		-
Accruals			(6,358)		(8,438)
Net assets			<u>1,062</u>		<u>20,920</u>
Capital and reserves			<u>1,062</u>		<u>20,920</u>

Springfield Early Years Limited

**Abridged balance sheet
as at 31st December 2025**

We, as Directors of Springfield Early Years Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- (b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in Section 358 is complied with,
- (c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and
- (d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provision of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

We as directors of Springfield Early Years Limited, confirm that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in Section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company that qualifies for the micro companies regime and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with Section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These abridged accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the micro companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 105 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'. The abridged accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 24/02/26 and authorised for issue on 24/02/26. They were signed on its behalf by:

Lorna Glennon
Director

Ronan Glennon
Director

Date: 24th February 2026

Springfield Early Years Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2025

1. Statement of accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

1.1. Basis of preparation

The unaudited financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime - 'FRS 105', the Companies Act 2014".

1.2. Currency

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€" .

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material, and recognised as other income on a straight line basis over the terms of the agreement.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 31st December 2025

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1.4. Tangible fixed assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets including investment properties are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost and overheads incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105 interest costs are not capitalised.

Fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets and investment property, on a reducing balance basis, the rates are as follows:

Office equipment	- 15% Reducing Balance
Fixtures, fittings and play equipment	- 15% Reducing Balance

Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Springfield Early Years Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2025

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1.5. Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

1.6. Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

1.7. Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Creditors and accruals including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

1.8. Taxation

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax is not recognised.

Springfield Early Years Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 31st December 2025**

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1.9. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs). Interest is recognised as per the contract on an accruals basis. Transaction costs are written off to the profit and loss over the life of the loan on straight line basis where material.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

1.10. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

1.11. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of trade assets and liabilities over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill is 5 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets. Where a useful life cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy a default life of 10 years is utilised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

1.12. Dividends

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in profit and loss reserves.

2. Share capital	2025	2024
	€	€
Authorised		
500,000.00 Ordinary shares	500,000	500,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity		
100 Ordinary shares	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Springfield Early Years Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the year ended 31st December 2025**

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3. Profit and loss reserves	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1st January	20,820	15,596
Loss for the year	(19,858)	5,224
Profit and loss reserve at 31st December	<u>962</u>	<u>20,820</u>